

**FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMYIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 RAQAMLI ILMYIY KENGASH**

FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

GIYOSOVA VASILAXON AVAZXON QIZI

**BOLALARGA MUROJAATNI IFODALOVCHI BIRLIKLARNING
LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK TADQIQI**

10.00.11 – Til nazariyasi. Amaliy va kompyuter lingvistikasi

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

Farg‘ona – 2024

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philological sciences**

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филологическим наукам**

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida nutqiy muloqotning asosiy birligi murojaat shakllarining lingvokulturologik yondashuv asosida o'rganilishida mamlakatlararo integratsiya, madaniyatlarning aralashuvi bilan bog'liq tamoyillar ustuvorlik qilmoqda. Ayniqsa, bu sohadagi ilmiy tadqiqotlarning dolzarbligi nafaqat insonlar, balki madaniyatlararo muloqot jarayonida murojaat birliklarining o'ziga xos o'rni va vazifasini aniqlash, so'zlovchi va tinglovchi o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning murojaatlarga ta'siri bilan belgilanadi. Xususan, muloqot vaziyatining muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirishida murojaat birliklarining to'g'ri tanlanishi til manbalarining milliy o'ziga xosligi va boyligi, rivojlanishi yuzasidan xulosalar chiqarishga imkon beradi. Bugungi kunda ushbu muammoning turli aspektlarda, jahon miqyosida tadqiq etilishi esa kommunikatsiya jarayonining global xarakterga ega bo'lib borayotganligini ko'rsatayotganligi amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

Dunyo tilshunosligida murojaat birliklarini turli diskursning muhim tarkibiy qismlaridan biri sifatida muloqot ishtirokchilarining yoshi, ijtimoiy mavqeyi, jinsi, lavozimi, adresat va adresant o'rtasidagi pog'onali munosabatlar, qarindoshlik darajalari kabi masalalarning ifodalanishiga qarab tahlil qilish muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Murojaat birliklarining qo'llanilishidagi bunday farqlanish bolalarga nisbatan qo'llaniladigan murojaat birliklarida ham kuzatilib, ularning turli tizimli tillarda kommunikativ-funksional, leksikografik, struktur-semantik, uslubiy-funksional va lingvokulturologik taraflari hamda ularda aksiologik modallikning o'ziga xos tarzda ifodalanishi ilmiy ahamiyatga ega.

O'zbek tilshunosligida ham so'nggi yillarda muloqot jarayonining asosiy vositasi hisoblangan murojaat birliklari turli aspektlarda tadqiq etilib, bu borada samarali natijalarga erishildi. Biroq turli tizimli tillarda ilmiy nuqtayi nazardan noaniq va geterogen tabiatli hisoblangan murojaat birliklarining keng o'rganilishi doirasida, jumladan, bolalarga oid murojaat birliklarining til tizimida tutgan o'rni, o'ziga xosligi, tasnifi, lingvokulturologik tabiati, shuningdek, uslubiy xoslanishi va vazifalari tahlili masalasi o'zbek tilshunosligida ham ochiq qolayotganligini alohida ta'kidlash lozim. Mamlakatimiz ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotida yuz berayotgan o'zgarishlar natijasi o'laroq turli kishilar jamoasiga tegishli bo'lgan o'ziga xos murojaat birliklarining shakllanib, farqlanib borishi esa ushbu birliklar tadqiqiga alohida e'tibor qaratish kerakligini taqozo etmoqda. Zero, Prezidentimiz ta'kidlaganlaridek: "Barqaror ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotni innovatsion rivojlanishsiz, keng ko'lamlil ilmiy-texnik kooperatsiyasiz va yangi texnologiyalar, ilm-fan va texnika yutuqlarini joriy etmasdan tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi"¹. Muloqot jarayonida qo'llaniluvchi murojaat birliklari har bir tilda o'ziga xos va umumiy jihatlariga ega. Xususan, bolalarga oid murojaat birliklarini kommunikativ-pragmatik va sotsiolingvistik aspektda o'rganish tillarda ijtimoiy omillar

¹Мирзиёев Ш.М. Миллий тараққиёт йўлимизни қатъият билан давом эттириб, янги босқичга кўтарамиз. 1-жилд. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2017. – Б.35-36.

kombinatsiyasining xilma-xilligi va alohida soʻzlardan foydalanish xususiyatlarini ochib beradi.

Ushbu dissertatsiyada Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-son “Oʻzbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish boʻyicha Harakatlar strategiyasi toʻgʻrisida”gi, 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son “Oʻzbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”gi, 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda oʻzbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”gi farmonlari, 2017-yil 17-fevraldagi PQ-2789-son “Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyati, ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini tashkil etish, boshqarish va moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”gi, 2019-yil 4-oktabrdagi PQ-4479-son “Oʻzbekiston Respublikasining “Davlat tili haqida”gi Qonuni qabul qilinganligining oʻttiz yilligini keng nishonlash toʻgʻrisida”gi qarorlar va sohaga tegishli qator meʼyoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarning qabul qilinganligi “davlat tilining xalqaro miqyosdagi oʻrni va nufuzi, uning boshqa tillar bilan aloqalari istiqbollari belgilash”² va belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda mazkur dissertatsiya muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yoʻnalishlariga bogʻliqligi. Mazkur tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, maʼnaviy-maʼrifiy rivojlanishida innovatsion gʻoyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yoʻllari” ustuvor yoʻnalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning oʻrganilganlik darajasi. Jahon va oʻzbek tilshunosligida murojaat birliklarining sotsiolingvistik, kommunikativ-pragmatik, psixolingvistik, lingvokulturologik va chogʻishtirma tadqiqiga qaratilgan koʻplab ilmiy ishlar mavjud. Rus tilshunosligida V.V.Vinogradov, N.S.Valgina, A.A.Shaxmatov, A.M.Peshkovskiy, V.P.Pronichyev, I.M.Shatalova, L.K.Dmitriyevlar³ murojaat birliklarini tilning faqat sintaktik tizimi tarkibiy qismi sifatida belgilagan boʻlsalar, V.K.Kuzmichyeva, L.P.Rijova, I.M.Naumovalarning tadqiqotida murojaatlar funksional jihatdan tadqiq etilgan⁴. N.I.Formanovskaya murojaatlarni nutq odobi bilan bogʻliq holda olib, nutqiy aloqa vaqtida adresatga qaratilgan oʻziga xos

²Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son “Oʻzbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”gi Farmoni. <https://lex.uz/docs/4561730>.

³Виноградов В.В. Стилистика: теория поэтической речи. Поэтика. – М.: АН СССР, 1963; Валгина Н. С. Современный русский язык: Синтаксис: Учебник. – 4-е изд., испр. – М.: Высшая школа, 2003; Шахматов А.А. Синтаксис русского языка. – М.: ЛКИ, 2015; Пешковский А.М. Русский синтаксис в научном освещении. – М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2001; Проничев В.П. Синтаксис обращения (на материале русского и сербохорватского языков). – Ленинград: ЛГУ, 1971; Шаталова И.М. Формы и функции обращений в современном русском языке: Автореф. дисс... канд.филол.наук. – Минск, 1979; Дмитриева Л.К. Обращение и вводный компонент. – Ленинград: Лениздат, 1976.

⁴Кузьмичёва В.К. К вопросу об интонационной структуре обращения в современном русском языке: Автореф. дисс... канд.филол.наук. – Киев, 1964; Рыжова Л.П. Обращение как компонент коммуникативного акта: Автореф. дисс... канд.филол.наук. – М., 1982; Наумова И.М. Статус обращения в поэтической речи XXI века: на материале текстов А.С.Пушкина, М.Ю.Лермонтова, А.А.Фета, Ф.И.Тютчева, Е.А.Баратынского: Автореф. дисс... канд.филол.наук. – Белгород, 2000.

kommunikativ birlik sifatida⁵, V.E.Goldin esa murojaat birliklarining ifodalanish shakllarini o‘rgangan⁶.

G‘arbda murojaatlarni o‘rganish ancha erta, ya’ni ritorik nazariyotchilarning asarlaridan boshlangan. Ingliz, nemis va slavyan tilshunosligida ham “murojaat” va “murojaat birliklari” tadqiq etilgan⁷. Ko‘plab tadqiqotchilar nutqiy etiketni tadqiq etish davomida murojaat birliklarini o‘rganib, bu shakllarni mulqot o‘rnatishning asosiy vositasi deb belgilaganlar⁸.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida murojaat “undalma” termini ostida A.G‘ulomov⁹, A.R.Sayfullayevlarning¹⁰ tadqiqotlaridan boshlangan. S.Mo‘minov, Sh.Iskandarovalar¹¹ murojaatlarni mulqot xulqi va nutq odobi sifatida o‘rgangan. Z.Akbarovanning tadqiqotida murojaatlar undalmadan farqlanib, murojaat shakllarining ekstralingvistik va psixolingvistik vazifalariga alohida e’tibor qaratilgan¹². Bundan tashqari, N.Ahmedova o‘zbek tilida murojaat birliklarining semantik-konnotativ xususiyatlarini¹³, Y.Seytjanov ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi undalmalarni¹⁴, D.Ashirbayeva koreys va o‘zbek diskursida murojaat birliklarining qiyosiy¹⁵, R.Ravshanova o‘zbek tilidagi institutsional va spontan diskursda murojaatlarning struktur, vazifaviy, kommunikativ-pragmatik tabiatini tadqiq etgan¹⁶.

Jahon tilshunosligida murojaatlar va uni ifodalovchi birliklar doirasidagi tadqiqotlar grammatik, sotsiolingvistik, qiyosiy, lingvokulturologik, leksikografik aspektida bajarilgan bo‘lishiga qaramay, bolalarga oid murojaat birliklari va ularning lisoniy voqealanishiga xos xususiyatlar hamda bu birliklarning lug‘aviy, gender, milliy, ijtimoiy tabiati monografik o‘rganilmagan. Shu bois mazkur tadqiqot dolzarblik kasb etadi.

⁵Формановская Н. И. Обращение // Русский язык в школе. – 1994. № 3. – С.84-88.

⁶Гольдин В. Е. Обращение: теоретические проблемы. – Саратов: Саратовский ун-т, 1987. – С.114-115.

⁷Brown R., Ford M. Address in American English // Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 62. – 1961. – P.375-385; Poyton C. Terms of Address in Australian English // Australian English – St. Lucia. – P.55-69; Slobin D.I., Miller S.H., Porter L.W. Forms of Address and Social Relations in a Business Organization // Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1968. – №8. – P.289-293; Paulston Ch. B. Pronouns of Address in Swedish: Social class, Semantics and Changing System Texts // Language in Society. – London, 1974. Vol.5 №3. – P.359-386; Stone G. Address in Slavic Languages. – SEER. 1977. Vol. 55. – №4. – P.491-505; Wdoton A.J. Children’s use of address terms. Audit-child conversation. – New York, 1981. – P.142-158.

⁸Braun Friederike. Terms of Address: Problems of patterns and usage in various language and cultures // F.Braun. – Berlin-New York; Amsterdam: Mouton de Grueter, 1998. – P.14. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110848113>.

⁹Гуломов А., Аскарлова М. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили: Синтаксис. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1987. – Б.150.

¹⁰Сайфуллаев А.Р. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида ундалмалар. – Тошкент: Фан, 1968. – Б.3.

¹¹Мўминов С.М. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг ижтимоий-лisonий хусусиятлари: Филол.фан. д-ри ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000; Исқандарова Ш.М. Ўзбек нутқ одатининг мулоқот шакллари: Филол.фан. номз... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 1994.

¹²Акбарова З.А. Ўзбек тилида мурожаат шакллари ва унинг лисоний тадқиқи: Филол.фан. номз...дисс. – Тошкент, 2007. – 122 б.

¹³Аҳмедова Н.Ш. Ўзбек тилида мурожаат бирликларининг семантик коннотатив тадқиқи: Филол.фан. номз... дисс. – Тошкент, 2008. – 138 б.

¹⁴Сейтжанов Ж.Е. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида ундалманинг қиёсий тадқиқи: Филол.фан. номз...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2012.

¹⁵Аширбаева Д.Р. Корейс ва ўзбек дискурсида мурожаат бирликларининг қиёсий тадқиқи: Филол.фан.б. фалс.док. ...дисс. – Тошкент, 2022. – 130 б.

¹⁶Равшанова Р.Р. Институционал ва спонтан нутқда мурожаат шакллари: Филол.фан.б.фалс.док. ...дисс. – Навоий, 2022. – 133 б.

Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya Farg'ona davlat universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining "Lingvokulturologiyaning dolzarb masalalari" mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi bolalarga oid murojaat birliklarining ijtimoiy-lisoniy, milliy-madaniy, struktur-semantik xususiyatlarini yoritishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

til tizimida mavjud bolalarga oid murojaat birliklarini yig'ish va ularning xususiyatlarini ilmiy tahlil qilish;

bolalarga oid murojaat birliklarining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini ochib berish;

bolalarga oid murojaat birliklarining ijtimoiy-kommunikativ vaziyat bilan bog'liq jihatlarini yoritish;

bolalarga oid murojaat birliklarini struktur-semantik va tematik jihatdan tasniflash;

alla matnlarida bolalarga oid murojaat birliklarining milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini boshqa til madaniyati bilan birgalikda asoslash.

Tadqiqot obyekti sifatida badiiy matnlar, xalq og'zaki ijodi va so'zlashuv uslubidagi bolalarga oid murojaat ifodalovchi birliklar tanlab olingan.

Tadqiqotning predmeti bolalarga murojaatni ifodalovchi birliklarning ijtimoiy-kommunikativ, lingvokulturologik, struktur-semantik, funksional xususiyatlaridan iborat.

Tadqiqot usullari. Dissertatsiya mavzusini yoritishda tavsiflash, tasniflash, diskursiv, funksional-semantik, assotsiativ, kognitiv, statistik hamda eksperimental tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

bolalarga murojaat birliklarining til tizimida tutgan o'rni, bolalar bilan muloqot jarayonidagi shakllari hamda ularning muloqotni vaziyatga muvofiqlashtirish xususiyatini tahlil qilish asosida ushbu birliklarining ijtimoiy iyerarxiyadagi fundamental maqomi asoslangan;

bolalar bilan muloqotda qo'llanuvchi murojaat birliklarini funksional-semantik jihatdan o'rganish orqali ularning nutqiy vaziyatlarda ijtimoiy-madaniy va rasmiy aloqa sharoiti bilan bog'liq kommunikativ vazifalarni bajarishi hamda o'zida umuminsoniy qadriyatlar zaminida shakllangan milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarni ham aks ettirishi dalillangan;

bolalarga murojaat birliklari struktur-semantik va tematik jihatdan tasniflashi natijasida ushbu birliklar qarindoshlik va diniy, samoviy jism, jonzot, o'simlik, oziq-ovqat nomlari kabi mavzuiy guruhlariga ajratilib, ularning turli nutq vaziyatlariga mos tarzda qo'llanilishi aniqlangan;

turli tizimli tillardagi xalq og'zaki ijodining noyob namunasi bo'lgan alla va badiiy matnlarda bolalarga murojaat birliklarining funksional xususiyatlarini milliy-madaniy aspektda o'rganish orqali bolalarga murojaat birliklarining izohlanishi, nominativ, apellyativ, kommunikativ, fatik, konnotativ, emotiv, ijtimoiy-psixologik

va aksiologik vazifalari aniqlanib, farzand tarbiyasida an'anaviy va zamonaviy qadriyatli yondashuvlar muhimligi isbotlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

murojaat birliklari, xususan, bolalarga nisbatan qo'llaniladigan murojaat birliklari tadqiqiga jahon va o'zbek tilshunosligidagi nazariy masalalar hamda turli tizimli tillar egalari milliy olam manzarasining qiyosiy tadqiqi orqali bolalarga murojaat birliklarining universal va unikal jihatlari bo'yicha muayyan xulosalarga kelingan;

tadqiqot natijalari o'zbek tilida bolalarga murojaat birliklarining lisoniy talqinini anglash, ayniqsa, mutolaa va tarjima jarayonlarini maqbullashtiruvchi algoritm sifatida shakllantirilgan;

xalq og'zaki ijodi namunalaridan bo'lgan alla, shuningdek, badiiy matnlarda qo'llanilgan bolalarga murojaat birliklari aksiologik modallik jihatidan tahlil qilinib, ushbu birliklar va ularning avloddan avlodga yetkazilishiga xizmat qilgan mazkur matnlar ham qadriyatlar sirasiga kirishi dalillangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi dissertatsiyada qo'llanilgan yondashuv, usullar va nazariy ma'lumotlar, chiqarilgan xulosalarning izchilligi ularni dalillovchi ma'lumotlarning berilishida aniq, rasmiy ma'lumotlarga tayanilgani, bolalarga oid murojaat birliklarining tadqiqi masalasi aniq qo'yilgani, tanlangan manbalarning tadqiqot predmetiga muvofiqligi, to'plangan materiallar orqali asosli, ilmiy-nazariy xulosalar chiqarilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi, jahon tilshunosligining zamonaviy, ilmiy konsepsiyalariga mosligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati shundaki, o'zbek tilidagi bolalarga oid murojaat birliklarining kommunikativ-funksional hamda milliy-madaniy xususiyatlariga doir mavjud ilmiy-nazariy qarashlarni to'ldiradi va kengaytiradi.

Tadqiqotning natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati dissertatsiya materiallaridan magistratura mutaxassisligi va bakalavriat yo'nalishi uchun sotsiolingvistika, lingvokulturologiya, kommunikativ tilshunoslik, madaniyatlararo muloqot, qiyosiy tilshunoslik, assotsiativ tilshunoslik fanlari bo'yicha darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalarining yangi avlodini yaratish, faol hamda ikki tilli lug'atlar tuzish, ilmiy ma'ruzalar, maxsus kurs, seminarlarda foydalanish mumkinligida ko'rinadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Dissertatsiyada erishilgan natijalar asosida:

turli tizimli tillardagi xalq og'zaki ijodining noyob namunasi bo'lgan alla va badiiy matnlarda bolalarga murojaat birliklarining funksional xususiyatlarini milliy-madaniy aspektda o'rganish orqali bolalarga murojaat birliklarining izohlanishi, nominativ, apellyativ, kommunikativ, fatik, konnotativ, emotiv, ijtimoiy-psixologik va aksiologik vazifalari aniqlanib, farzand tarbiyasida an'anaviy va zamonaviy qadriyatli yondashuvlar muhimligi isbotlangan xulosalardan 2012-2016-yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Qoraqalpog'iston bo'limi gumanitar fanlar ilmiy tadqiqot instituti FA-043429-raqamli "Qoraqalpoq folklori va adabiyoti janrlarining nazariy masalalarini tadqiq etish" loyihasida foydalanilgan

(O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Qoraqalpog‘iston bo‘limi gumanitar fanlar ilmiy tadqiqot institutining 2023-yil 21-iyuldagi 302/1-sonli ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur loyiha uchun tayyorlangan materiallarning mazmuni mukammallashgan va ilmiyligi ortgan;

bolalarga murojaat birliklari struktur-semantik va tematik jihatdan tasniflashi natijasida ushbu birliklar qarindoshlik va diniy, samoviy jism, jonzot, o‘simlik, oziq-ovqat nomlari kabi mavzuiy guruhlarga ajratilib, ularning turli nutq vaziyatlariga mos tarzda qo‘llanilishi aniqlangan xulosa va tavsiyalardan “EMI (English as a Medium of Instruction)” xalqaro loyiha doirasida foydalanilgan (Farg‘ona davlat universitetining 2023-yil 22-dekabrda 04-6455-sonli ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada chop etilgan “Teonimlar bilan ifodalangan bolalarga oid murojaat birliklari” maqola materiallardan samarali va keng foydalanilgan;

bolalar bilan muloqotda qo‘llanuvchi murojaat birliklarini funksional-semantik jihatdan o‘rganish orqali ularning nutqiy vaziyatlarda ijtimoiy-madaniy va rasmiy aloqa sharoiti bilan bog‘liq kommunikativ vazifalarni bajarishi hamda o‘zida umuminsoniy qadriyatlar zaminida shakllangan milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarni ham aks ettirishi dalillangan xulosalaridan Farg‘ona viloyat teleradiokompaniyasining 2022-2023-yillarda efirga uzatilgan “Yoshlar vaqti”, “Ma‘naviyat sarchashmasi”, “Olovjon va uning do‘stlari”, “Yoshlar kundaligi” ko‘rsatuvlarida keng foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasi Farg‘ona viloyat teleradiokompaniyasining 2023-yil 11-iyuldagi 01-02/146 sonli ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada ko‘rsatuvlarning mazmuni milliy xususiyatlari uyg‘unligida boyishiga erishilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 3 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida ma‘ruza ko‘rinishida bayon etilgan hamda aprobatsiyadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e‘lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 12 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalarni asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlardan 4 ta, xorijiy jurnallarda 3 ta maqola chop etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat. Ishning umumiy hajmi 145 sahifani tashkil qiladi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, dissertatsiyaning maqsadi va vazifalari, obykti va predmeti tavsiflangan, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma‘lumotlar keltirilgan.

“Zamonaviy lingvistik paradigmadagi murojaatning nazariy masalalari” deb nomlangan birinchi bobda murojaat va murojaat birliklari talqini hamda tadqiqi,

bolalarga murojaat birliklarining ijtimoiy iyerarxiyadagi oʻrni, murojaat birliklari tadqiqiga lingvokulturologik yondashuv masalalari kabi masalalar tahlilga tortilgan.

Jahon tilshunosligida murojaat birliklari antik davrlardan maʼlum. Murojaat birliklarini oʻrganishga qiziqish va ular haqidagi bahsli fikrlar, umumiy bilimlar va kishilarning nutqiy koʻnikmalardan kelib chiqqan holda ritorika, adabiyot fanlari doirasida paydo boʻldi. Eramizgacha boʻlgan davrlarda ham qadimgi antik davr tilshunoslari Kvintilian va Sitseron asarlarida uchraydigan murojaatlarning ifodalanishi toʻgʻrisidagi bahsli fikrlar bugungi kunga qadar davom etib kelmoqda¹⁷.

Murojaat birliklari – tilshunoslikda biroz munozarali, hali toʻliq va har tomonlama tadqiq etishni talab etuvchi grammatik kategoriyadir.

Murojaat – bu muloqotning eng koʻp qoʻllaniluvchi birliklaridan biri boʻlib, u nutqiy muloqot jarayonida aloqa oʻrnatishning eng muhim vazifa bajaruvchisi etib belgilanganligi bilan tadqiqotchilarning diqqatini tortib kelmoqda. Biroq bu birlikning ilmiy nuqtayi nazari hozirgacha noaniq va u geterogen tabiatli unsur sifatida taʼriflanib kelinmoqda. Baʼzi tilshunoslar murojaat birliklarini faqat sintaktik tizimning bir qismi sifatida belgilaydilar. V.V.Vinogradov, N.S.Valgina, A.A.Shaxmatov, A.M.Peshkovskiy¹⁸ va boshqalarning tadqiqotlarida bu oʻz ifodasini topgan. Bundan tashqari, rus tilshunosligidagi mavjud lingvistik ensiklopedik lugʻatlarda “murojaat” termini “gapning grammatik jihatdan mustaqil va intonatsion jihatdan ajratilgan aʼzosi sifatida qaraladi hamda uning oʻziga xos vazifasi nutq qaratilgan shaxsni nomlashdir”, deya sharhlanadi¹⁹. Shu sababli uni oʻrganish hamisha olimlarning eʼtiborida boʻlib kelgan. Oʻzbek tilshunosligida “murojaat” turli terminlar bilan nomlanadi: *undalma*²⁰, *vokativ kategoriya*²¹, *vokativ soʻzlar*, *chaqiriq soʻz*, *chaqiriq forma*, *chaqiriq kelishik*, *undash kelishik murojaatlari*²², *murojaat shakllari*²³, *murojaat ifodalovchi vositalar*, *murojaatni ifodalovchi birliklar*, *murojaat soʻzlar*²⁴ kabi²⁵.

Murojaat birliklari til egalari ongida, nutq jarayonida va matnda “sodda” birlik sifatida, yaʼni doimiy qoʻllash uchun tayyor. Nutq akti doirasida esa adresantning holatini, adresatga munosabatini ifodalovchi lingvistik ibora hamdir. Ayni bir vaqtning oʻzida tilshunoslikda murojaat shakli gapning grammatik jihatdan mustaqil

¹⁷Квинтилиан М.Ф. Двенадцать книг риторических наставлений. – Санкт-Петербург: типография Императорской Российской Академии, 1834. – 483 с.

¹⁸Виноградов В. В. Стилистика: теория поэтической речи. Поэтика. – М.: АН СССР, 1963; Валгина Н. С. Современный русский язык: Синтаксис: Учебник. – 4-е изд., испр. – М.: Высшая школа, 2003; Шахматов А.А. Синтаксис русского языка. – М.: ЛКИ, 2007; Пешковский А.М. Русский синтаксис в научном освещении. – М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2001.

¹⁹Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь / Под ред. В.Н. Ярцевой. – М., 1990 – [электронный ресурс].– Режим доступа: <http://tapemark.narod.ru/les>. (Дата обращения: 01.10.2022)

²⁰Ғулумов А., Асқарова М. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили: Синтаксис. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1987. – Б.150.

²¹Ўринбоев Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида вокатив категория. – Тошкент: Фан, 1972. – 162 б.

²²Аҳмедова Н. Ўзбек тилида мурожаат бирликларининг семантик-коннотатив тадқиқи: Филол.фан. номз... дисс. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б.12.

²³Акбарова З. Ўзбек тилида мурожаат шакллари ва унинг лисоний тадқиқи: Филол.фан. номз...дисс. –Тошкент, 2007. – 122 б.

²⁴Ходжаева Н.Б. Ҳиндча мурожаат сўзлар таржимасининг лексик семантик хусусиятлари // Тошкент давлат Шарқшунослик институти Ёш олимлар кенгаши илмий семинари. – Тошкент, 2017.

²⁵Қодирова М. Тилшуносликда мурожаат бирликлари тадқиқи масаласи (ўзбек ва инглиз тиллари таҳлили асосида). – Термиз: ТерДУ нашр-матбаа нашриёти, 2022. – Б.13.

va sintaktik jihatdan ajratilgan komponenti yoki nutq qaratilayotgan shaxs va predmetni bildiruvchi anchayin murakkab lisoniy birlikdir. N.S.Valgina, D.E.Rozental va M.I.Fominalarning fikricha esa, murojaat “nutq qaratilgan shaxsni yoki obyektini nomlaydigan so‘z yoki so‘zlar birikmasidir”²⁶.

O‘tgan asrning 70-80-yillaridan boshlab tilshunoslikda pragmalingsvistikaning alohida yo‘nalish sifatida ajralib chiqishi bilan murojaat birliklari nutqdagi vazifasiga ko‘ra tadqiq etila boshlandi. Nutqiy akt nuqtayi nazaridan olib qaralganda, murojaat birliklariga ko‘pincha nutqiy aloqa jarayonining his-tuyg‘ularini ifodalovchi, apellyativ funktsiya bajaruvchi vosita sifatida qaralgan.

A.Peshkovskiy murojaatlarning sintaktik tabiatini quyidagicha izohlaydi: “... uning gapdagi asosiy roli ta’sir etish... gap tarkibidagi o‘rni qanchalik muhim va keng tarqalgan bo‘lmasin, o‘zi turgan gapning boshqa bo‘laklari bilan grammatik bog‘lanish imkonini bermaydi va gap tarkibidagi boshqa so‘zlarga grammatik aloqador bo‘lmaydi”²⁷.

Murojaat birliklarini o‘rganish, o‘zbek tilshunosligida grammatik kategoriyalarni o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan ishlardan boshlanib, bu ishlarda undalmaning grammatik aspektida o‘rganilishi zarur ekanligi ta’kidlangan²⁸.

Tadqiqotchi M.Qodirovaning ta’kidlashicha, tilshunoslikda undalma va uning xususiyatlari yuzasidan ko‘plab ilmiy ishlar bajarilgan, ularda asosan, undalmaning lingvistik xususiyati ochib berilgan. O‘zbek tilshunosligida undalma haqidagi dastlabki fikrlar A.G‘ulomov asarlarida uchraydi²⁹.

A.R.Sayfullayevning 1968-yilda nashr qilingan “Hozirgi o‘zbek tilida undalma” deb nomlangan tadqiqotida rus tilshunos olimlari M.A.Terentyev, V.Nalivkin, A.Alekseyev, A.Vishnegorskiylar o‘zbek tilining elementar grammatikasi haqidagi qo‘llanmalarida o‘zbek tilidagi grammatik jihatdan bog‘lanmagan so‘zlar haqida nazariy fikrlar aytilmagani, bu borada misollar bilan chegaralanganligi ta’kidlanadi: “... yuqorida tilga olingan bu qo‘llanmalarining ba’zilarida gap bo‘laklari bilan grammatik jihatdan bog‘lanmagan so‘zlarga ta’rif va misol berish bilan kifoyalanilgan, ularning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari esa keng yoritilmagan, ba’zilarida esa bu haqda hatto fikr berilmagan”³⁰.

XX asrning so‘nggi yillariga qadar o‘zbek tilshunosligida undalmalar tadqiqiga doir olib borilgan ishlar tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ularning aksariyatida rus tilshunosligidagi “*обращение*” termini o‘zbek tilidagi “undalma” terminiga emas, balki “murojaat birliklari yoki shakllariga to‘g‘ri kelishiga e’tibor qaratilmaydi.

Z.Akbarova o‘zining dissertatsiya ishida murojaat va undalmani farqlab, “sof lingvistik tahlilda, gap haqidagi grammatik ta’limotda tilning barcha struktural

²⁶Валгина Н.С., Розенталь Д.Э., Фомина М.И. Современный русский язык: Учебник / Под редакцией Н.С.Валгиной. – 6-е изд., перераб. и доп. – М.: Логос, 2002. – С.411.

²⁷Пешковский А.М. Русский синтаксис в научном освещении. – М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2001. – С.408.

²⁸Батманов И.А, Вильнер А.Н, Ўзбек тили дарслиги. – Тошкент, 1933; Батманов И.А. Очерки синтаксиса узбекского языка. – Тошкент, 1936; М. Шамсиев, Ўзбек тили дарслиги. Грамматика ва имло, 11 қисм – Тошкент, 1933; Решетов В. В. Ўзбек тили грамматикаси, Ўзбек тили ўқитувчилари учун қўлланма, II том. – Тошкент, 1934; Саидов Н. Ўзбек тили грамматикаси, II қисм. – Тошкент, 1936.

²⁹Қодирова М. Тилшуносликда мурожаат бирликлари тадқиқи масаласи (ўзбек ва инглиз тиллари таҳлили асосида). – Термиз:ТерДУ нашр-матбаа нашриёти, 2022. – Б.13.

³⁰Сайфуллаев А.Р. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида ундамалар. – Тошкент: Фан, 1968. – Б.3.

elementlariga til birligi sifatida qaraladi va shu jihatdan o'rganiladi. Undalma grammatik aspektda o'rganishning mahsuli sifatidagi lingvistik atamadir. Murojaat esa nutq bilan bog'lanadi, u harakatdagi hodisani ataydi, hodisani harakatga bog'lab izohlaydi. U tashqi lingvistika uchun obyekt" ekanligini ta'kidlaydi³¹.

N.Sh.Ahmedova murojaat birliklarining mazmuniy tuzilishi va ularda konnotatsiyaning ifodalanishini³², D.Ashirbayeva koreys va o'zbek diskursidagi murojaat birliklarini qiyosiy o'rgangan bo'lsa,³³ Z.Akbarova esa o'z dissertatsiya ishida o'zbek tilidagi murojaat shakllarining lisoniy tadqiqini olib borgan³⁴. J.Seytjanov o'z tadqiqotida Z.Akbarovanning tadqiqot ishiga munosabat bildirib, ishda undalmaning maqomi, vazifalari, yondosh gap bilan aloqalari tahlili qamrab olinmagan deya ta'kidlaydi³⁵.

So'nggi yillarda esa murojaat birliklarining turli aspektdagi tadqiqiga bag'ishlab olib borilgan ishlarda ularning psixolingvistik va pragmatik xususiyatlari o'rganildi. Pragmatik omilga nisbatan bir qator tadqiqotchilar³⁶ murojaat shaklining qo'llanishini boshqaruvchi universal, tillararo qoidalarni aniqlashga harakat qildilar³⁷.

Murojaat birliklarining pragmatik imkoniyatlarini tavsiflab, N.D.Arutyunova, I.N.Borisova, V.V.Dementyev, Z.R.Doxova, G.A.Zolotova, Ye.V.Paduchyeva, L.P.Ryjova, N.I.Formanovskaya va boshqa tadqiqotchilar so'zlashuv nutqidagi ushbu lisoniy birlikka xos bo'lgan apellyativ vazifa badiiy nutqdagi baholovchi vazifasi bilan uyg'unlashganligini ta'kidlaydilar.

Qayd etish zarurki, o'zbek va rus tilshunosligida murojaatlar keng o'rganilganligiga qaramay, bolalarga oid murojaat birliklari har ikkala tilda ham alohida monografik tadqiq etilmagan.

Bolalarga oid murojaat birliklarini kommunikativ-pragmatik va sotsiolingvistik aspektda o'rganish rus va o'zbek tilida ijtimoiy omillar kombinatsiyasining xilma-xilligi va alohida so'zlardan foydalanish xususiyatlarini o'z ichiga olishini ko'rsatib beradi.

Murojaat birliklari kommunikativ vaziyatda ishtirokchilarining ijtimoiy mavqeyi, ijtimoiy roli, shaxslararo munosabatlardagi muhim belgilarini inobatga olgan holda tanlanadi. Bundan tashqari, murojaat birliklari kommunikativ aloqa

³¹ Акбарова З.А. Ўзбек тилида мурожаат шакллари ва унинг лисоний тадқиқи: Филол.фан. номз...дисс. – Тошкент, 2007. – Б.23.

³² Аҳмедова Н.Ш. Ўзбек тилида мурожаат бирликларининг семантик коннотатив тадқиқи: Филол.фан. номз... дисс. – Тошкент, 2008. – 138 б.

³³ Аширбаева Д.Р. Корейс ва ўзбек дискурсида мурожаат бирликларининг кийсий тадқиқи: Филол.фан.б.фалс. док. ...дисс. – Тошкент, 2022. – 144 б.

³⁴ Акбарова З.А. Ўзбек тилида мурожаат шакллари ва унинг лисоний тадқиқи: Филол.фан. номз...дисс.– Тошкент, 2007 – 127 б.

³⁵ Сейтжанов Ж.Е. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида ундалманинг кийсий тадқиқи. Филол.фан. номз...дисс.автореп. – Тошкент, 2012. – Б.3-4.

³⁶ Ditrich W. H., Johansen T. & Kulinskaya E. Norms and situational rules of address in English and Norwegian speakers // Journal of Pragmatics, 43(15), 2011. – P.3807–3821. – <http://doi:10.1016/j.pragma.2011.09.006>; Brown R. & Gilman A. – P.253-275; Wood L.A. & Kroger R. O. Politeness and forms of address// Journal of Language and Social Psychology, 10(3), 1991. – P.145-168 – <https://doi:10.1177/0261927X91103001>.

³⁷ Қодирова М. Тилшуносликда мурожаат бирликлари тадқиқи масаласи (ўзбек ва инглиз тиллари таҳлили асосида). – Термиз: ТерДУ нашр-матбаа нашриёти, 2022. – Б.48.

ishtirokchilarining o‘zaro tanishlik darajasi, ularning bir-biriga nisbatan iyerarxik pozitsiyasi ta’sir qiladi.

Murojaat shakli fikr yuritish bilan, tafakkur bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan ijtimoiy-mantiqiy hodisa sifatida sotsiolingvistikaning obyekti hisoblanadi. Nutqiy aktning sotsiolingvistik aspekti til va nutq, ularning o‘zaro aloqasi ijtimoiyligi singari masalalar bilan uzviy bog‘liqdir³⁸.

So‘nggi yillarda tadqiqotchilarni sotsiolingvistik aspektda olib borilayotgan tadqiqot ishlari, muayyan jamiyatda til vositalarini amaliy qo‘llashning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari qiziqirmoqda va bu borada olib borilayotgan tadqiqotlar orasida murojaat birliklariga ham turlicha ta’riflar berilgan. Tilshunoslik fanining boshqa fanlar bilan integratsiyalashuvi ushbu muammolarning turli tomonlarini o‘rganish zaruriyatini tug‘diradi. Shubhasiz, til va jamiyat o‘rtasidagi mustahkam bog‘liqlik tilning ijtimoiy xususiyatlarini yuzaga chiqaradi. Shuning uchun tilshunoslik va sotsiologiyaning dolzarb masalalari sotsiolingvistik yo‘nalishda yangi tadqiqot mavzularining paydo bo‘lishiga olib kelmoqda.

Tilshunoslikda murojaat birliklarini sotsiolingvistik yondashuv yordamida o‘rganishni ko‘rib chiqishda tilshunoslar tomonidan murojaatlar pragmatikasiga yoki to‘g‘ri tanlash qoidalariga, yoki moslik qoidalari va murojaatlar sintagmatikasiga murojaat qilish tavsiya etiladi.

M.Irisqulovning fikriga ko‘ra, har bir jamiyat a‘zosi tilning sotsiolingvistik qoidalarini o‘zlashtirib olishi kerak. Gapiruvchining til malakasi har bir muayyan vaziyatda til vositalaridan mazkur shart-sharoitga to‘g‘ri keladiganlarini tanlay bilishga qarab belgilanadi³⁹.

Kommunikantlarning jinsi, ya’ni murojaat qiluvchi va adresat jinsi ham murojaat birliklarini tanlashda farqlashga e’tibor qaratishni talab qiladi. Bu, albatta, deyarli barcha tillar uchun muhim. Shu jihatdan olib qaralganda, erkaklar va ayollarga qaratilgan murojaatlar o‘rtasida keskin farqlanishlar kuzatiladi.

Tilshunoslikda gender lingvistikasi bo‘yicha tadqiqotlar XX asrning so‘nggi o‘n yilliklarida jadal rivojlandi. Tillarning gender xususiyatlari muammosi bilan shug‘ullanuvchi tadqiqotchilarning ta’kidlashicha, ikki jins vakillarining tildan foydalanishdagi farqlari sifatdan ko‘ra miqdoriy jihatdan ko‘proqdir. Masalan, “o‘rtoq boshliq”, “shef”, “xo‘jayin” kabi murojaat birliklari asosan erkaklar tomonidan erkaklarga nisbatan qo‘llaniladi. “Azizim”, “begim” kabi murojaat birliklari esa ayollar nutqidagina erkaklarga nisbatan qo‘llaniladi.

Keyingi yillarda olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda murojaat birliklarining nutq jarayonidagi ifoda imkoniyatlarini ochib berish hamda ularning mazmuniy tuzilishini belgilashda nutqiy vaziyat va muloqot ishtirokchilarining nutq obyekti haqidagi umumiy ma’lumotlari va shu tildan foydalanish ko‘nikmalari kabi omillar muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligiga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Murojaat birliklarini qo‘llashda kommunikativ vaziyat kim kimga, nima haqida, nima uchun,

³⁸Абдурахмонова Н.З, Холиёрова Г.Ф. Социоллингвистик аспектда ўзбек ва турк тилларида мурожаат шаклларининг паралел корпусда ифодаланиши // Academic Research in Educational Sciences 2022. – P.128-136. (Мурожаат санаси: 12.01.2023).

³⁹Ирискулов М. Тилшуносликка кириш – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1992. – Б.165.

qachon, qanday sharoitda, qanday vosita bilan so‘zlashishni o‘z ichiga oladi. O‘zbek tilida tarixan qadimgi davrlarda shoh yoki hukmdorning o‘g‘il farzandiga nisbatan “*shahzodam*”, qiz farzandiga nisbatan “*malikam*” murojaati qo‘llanilishi kuzatiladi. Bu kabi murojaat birliklari ijtimoiy-madaniy va kommunikativ vazifalarni hal etuvchi murojaatlarning asosiy guruhlaridan biriga taalluqli bo‘ladi.

Rasmiy muloqot jarayonlarida murojaat birliklaridan o‘rinli foydalanish, shaxsning jamiyatdagi mavqeyiga ko‘ra, muloqot qiluvchilar o‘rtasida aloqa o‘rnatish hamda davom ettirish vazifasini bajargan. Shuningdek, kichik yoshdagi o‘quvchilarning lisoniy ongida xushmuomalalik kategoriyasidagi o‘ziga xosliklarni asta-sekinlik bilan o‘zlashtirib borilganligini ko‘rish mumkin. Rus tilida so‘zlashuvchilar olam lisoniy manzarasida “axloqiy fazilatlar” komponenti tarkibida xushmuomalalik va murojaat birliklaridan foydalana olish malakasi alohida ahamiyatga ega.

O‘zbek tilida bolalarga ta’lim jarayoni bilan bog‘liq rasmiy aloqa sharoitida *o‘quvchilar, qadrli o‘quvchilar, aziz o‘quvchilar, hurmatli ta’lim oluvchilar* deb murojaat qilinadi. Kichik yoshdagi maktab o‘quvchilariga *qadrli bolajonlar, shirintoy bolajonlar, jajji bolajonlar* murojaati maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarida ishlatiladi.

Til birliklarini, jumladan, murojaat birliklarini sotsiolingvistik yondashuv asosida tadqiq etish jamiyatning ma’lum bir davrdagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotini o‘rganishga, shuningdek, tilning davriy xususiyatini, tadrijiy taraqqiyotida tilga jamiyat ta’siri nechog‘lik ekanini tahlil qilishga imkoniyat beradi. Shu ma’noda murojaatlarning uzluksiz ravishda sotsiolingvistik tadqiqini olib borish, shuningdek, lisoniy shakllarning ijtimoiy ahamiyati, ularning turli qatlam va guruhlarga mansub odamlar nutqida qo‘llanilishini o‘rganish muammosi ham sotsiolingvistikada dolzarb sanaladi.

Til va madaniyat o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro bog‘liqlikni o‘rganish muammosi bizningcha, “madaniyat” tushunchasining ko‘p qirrali va mavhumligi bilan bog‘liq. Har ikkala yirik tushunchalarning talqini ko‘p jihatdan ularning noaniqligi va murakkabligi bilan tavsiflanadi. Bugungi kungacha madaniyat tushunchasiga turli ta’riflar berilgan bo‘lib, ularning tub ma’nosida aniq ijtimoiy hodisa va voqealar, jarayonlar, inson mehnati hamda tafakkurning mahsuli bo‘lgan qator durdonalar yotadi. Keng ma’noda madaniyat ijtimoiy hodisadir⁴⁰.

Y.V.Melnikovaning ta’kidicha, til xalqning ham moddiy, ham ma’naviy madaniyatini ifodalashning o‘ziga xos shakligina bo‘lib qolmay, uning “dirijyor”i sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Madaniy tajribalar tilda belgi shaklida qayd qilinadi. Madaniyatni tarjima qilish tilning murakkab semiotik tizimi orqali amalga oshiriladi⁴¹.

Zamonaviy tilshunoslikning yetakchi yo‘nalishlaridan biri bo‘lgan lingvokulturologiya XX asrning so‘nggi choragida shakllana boshladi⁴². Ko‘plab

⁴⁰Маданият тушунчаси, мазмуни ва моҳияти. <https://elib.buxdu.uz/index.php/pages/referatlar-mustaqil-ish-kurs-ishi/item/13469-2021-06-30-09-39-28> (Мурожаат санаси: 28.03.2023).

⁴¹Мельникова Е.В. Культура и традиции народов мира. – М.: АНО Диалог культуры, 2009. – С.38.

⁴²Худойберганава Д.С. Ўзбек тилидаги бадий матнларнинг антропоцентрик тадқиқи: Филол.фан. док (DSc) ...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2015. – Б.17.

tilshunos olimlar lingvokulturologiya nazariyasining ildizi V. fon. Gumboldtga borib taqalishini ta'kidlaydilar. Termin sifatida esa lingvokulturologiya atamasi V.N.Teliya rahbarligidagi Moskva frazeologik maktabi tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda birinchi marta qo'llanilgan⁴³.

Keyinchalik tilshunoslikning lingvokulturologiya sohasi V.V.Vorobyev⁴⁴, N.D. Arutyunova⁴⁵, Y.S. Stepanova, V.T. Klokova, V.A. Maslova, V.I.Karasik, V.N.Teliya, N.F.Alefirenko⁴⁶, V.Avramova⁴⁷, I.G.Olshanskiy, V.M.Shakleina⁴⁸, Y.E.Yurkova va Y.N.Zinovyevalar⁴⁹ tomonidan olib borilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar bilan bog'liq holda asoslandi⁵⁰. So'nggi yillarda esa lingvokulturologiya tilshunoslikning asosiy yo'nalishlaridan biriga aylandi.

Til birliklarini o'rganishning lingvokulturologik paradigmasi "inson", ya'ni odamlar guruhining faoliyati va mavjudligi jarayonlari hamda ixcham geografik makon – "mintaqa", ya'ni hududiy lingvomadaniy makon doirasidagi muhit bilan o'zaro munosabatda yaratilgan madaniyatni o'rganishni o'z ichiga oladi⁵¹.

Lingvokulturologik tushunchalar paradigmasi mintaqaviy o'ziga xosliklarga ega bo'lgan etnolingvistik madaniyatlarning to'plami sifatida tashkil etilgan "inson – tili – madaniyati" sohasining tahlili va talqiniga hamda deystik birligiga asoslanadi. Bundan tashqari, ijtimoiy lingvistik paradigmani o'rganishning ko'plab predmetlari bilvosita til va madaniyat bilan ham bog'liqdir. Bunday holatda olib borilayotgan ilmiy tadqiqotlarda urg'u lingvokulturologiyaning konseptual "tekisligi"ga ko'chiriladi.

Ushbu tushunchalar paradigmasi lingvokulturema, madaniyat tili, madaniy matn, submadaniyat, pretsedent nomlar madaniyati, madaniy universaliya va madaniy kod, madaniy meros, madaniy an'ana, madaniy fon, madaniy sema, madaniy jarayon hamda lingvomadaniy paradigma, madaniy konnotatsiya, mentallik kabilarni qamrab oladi. Til va madaniyat o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlar muammosini hal etish uchun ular dinamikasini tahlil qilish imkonini beradigan yuqoridagi kabi tushunchalar apparatini yaratish kerak.

Bolalarga oid murojaat birliklarida turli madaniy kodlar faol qo'llaniladi. Masalan allalar matnida, qushlar, hayvonlar va o'simliklarning metaforik nomi faol qo'llaniladi.

⁴³Телия В.Н. Русская фразеология: Семантический, прагматический и лингвокультурологический аспекты: Монография. – М.: Языки русской школы, 1996. – 286 с.

⁴⁴Воробьев В.В. Лингвокультурология: Монография. – М.: РУДН, 2008. – 340 с.

⁴⁵Арутюнова Н.Д. Образ: (Опыт концептуального анализа) // Референция и проблемы текстообразования. – М.: Институт языкознания АН СССР, 1988. – 238 с.

⁴⁶Алефиренко Н.Ф. Лингвокультурология. Ценностно-смысловое пространство языка: учебное пособие. – М.: Флинта-Наука, 2010. – 224 с.

⁴⁷Аврамова В. Лингвокультурология – Шумен: Епископ Константин Преславски, 2007. – 243 с.

⁴⁸Шаклеин В.М. Лингвокультурология: традиции и инновации. – М.: Флинта, 2012. – 301 с.

⁴⁹Зиновьева Е.И., Юрков Е.Е. Лингвокультурология. Теория и практика: учебное пособие. – Санкт-Петербург: МИРС, 2009. – 292 с.

⁵⁰Ольшанский И.Г. Лингвокультурология в конце XX в: итоги, тенденции, перспективы. <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/lingvokulturologiya-v-kontse-hh-v-itogi-tendentsii-perspektivy/pdf> (Дата обращения: 12.01.2023).

⁵¹Герда А.С., Лебедева Г.С. Основания регионалистики: Формирование и эволюция историко-культурных зон Европейской России. – Санкт-Петербург: СПбГУ, 1999. – 389 с.

Gulim-a, ona gulim... Bog'da uzumning g'o'rasi... Tog'dagi gulim... Uydagi bulbulim... Alla qo'zim, alla... Toychog'im alla..., Yuragida o'tibor alla, Sherim bolam alla-yo, alla kabi madaniy kodlar orqali farzandga murojaat qiladi.

Madaniy semalar so'zdan ko'ra kichikroq va universal semantik birliklar hisoblanadi. Masalan, *qiy, qo'ra, otar* so'zlaridagi madaniy semalarni ajratish mumkin: *qiy* – qo'y qo'rasida yoqimsiz hid chiqaruvchi va qo'ylarning go'ngidan hosil bo'lgan qattiq jism. *Qo'ra* – faqat qo'ylarni qamab boqish uchun taxtdan qurilgan joy. *Otar* – yaylovda boqiladigan qo'ylarning katta suruvi, podasiga nisbatan aytiladi.

Madaniy semalar ham ma'lum bir lingvomadaniyat vakillari uchungina tushunarli birliklardir. Turli lingvomadaniyatlarda bir xil shaklda mavjud madaniy semalar turli o'ziga xosliklarga ega. Masalan, *samovar* madaniy semasi rus lingvomadaniyatida ichida olov qutisi bo'lgan choy ichish uchun idish bo'lsa, o'zbek lingvomadaniyatida do'stlar, mahalladoshlar bilan osh-ovqat yeyish uchun to'planiladigan joy. – *O'g'lim, otangga aytgin, kechga samovarga chiqamiz mahalladagilar bilan.* (So'zlashuv nutqidan)

Madaniy fon ijtimoiy hayot hodisalari va tarixiy voqealarni anglatuvchi nominativ birliklar (so'zlar va frazeologik birliklar)ning o'ziga xos xususiyatining tavsiflanishi. *Otam zamonning ko'ylagi* (juda eski), *oftobda qatiq yalashgan dugonam* (qadrdon) kabi.

Bu ikki turda tavsiflangan madaniy ma'lumotlar dennotatda mahalliyashtirilgan bo'lib, ular tilshunoslik va lingvoo'lkashunoslik tomonidan ancha keng o'rganilgan. Shunday qilib, lingvomadaniy paradigma – bu etnik ijtimoiy, ilmiy va boshqalarni o'zida aks ettiruvchi til birliklarining to'plamidir.

Milliy madaniyatga munosabatni shakllantiruvchi xalqning ijtimoiy xotirasi xalq maqollarida, iboralarida yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi. Bundan tashqari, har qanday til lisoniy birliklarining milliy xususiyati madaniy konnotatsiyalarni yuzaga keltiradi. Bunday konnotatsiyalar xususiy lingvistik manbalarga tegishlilik bilan biror bir xalq madaniyati darajasining til belgilari orqali ifodalanganligini ko'rsatadi. Chunki milliy o'z-o'zini anglashning stereotiplari va muayyan vaziyatning milliy-madaniy g'oyasi ham asosan so'z bilan ifodalanadi.

Murojaat ifodalovchi birliklarning jamiyat hayotidagi tarixiy o'zgarishlarga yuqori sezgirligi, til tashuvchilarining foydalanish chastotasi ko'rsatkichi, milliy va madaniy belgilarga ega ekanligi, o'zida ma'lum xalq mentalitetini aks ettirishi bu birliklarning lingvokulturologik jihatdan tadqiq etishga asos bo'la oladi.

Tadqiqotning **“Bolalarga murojaat birliklari struktural-semantik va funksional xususiyatlarining lingvokulturologik tadqiqi”** nomli ikkinchi bobida bolalarga oid murojaat birliklarining semantik tasnifi, qarindoshlik atamaları, jonzot nomlari, diniy nomlar, o'simlik nomlari, samoviy jism nomlari va oziq-ovqat nomlari bilan ifodalangan bolalarga oid murojaat birliklari, shuningdek, bolalarga oid murojaat birliklarining struktural tabiatiga doir izlanishlar olib borilgan.

Olamdagi barcha narsalar til tashuvchilari lisoniy ongida ma'lum bir tasniflar asosida idrok etiladi. Til birliklari uchun yaratiladigan ko'plab lug'atlar ham ana shu tasniflar natijasida yuzaga keladi.

Murojaat birliklarining tasnifi ko‘plab tadqiqotchilar tomonidan amalga oshirilgan. Jumladan, N.Ahmedovaning tadqiqot ishida murojaat birliklarining joy nomi, millati, bajarayotgan vazifasi, amal-mansabi, kasb-hunari, qarindoshlik munosabati, yoshi, ism-familiyasi, dini bilan bog‘liq guruhlari, ularning o‘zaro farqli va o‘xshash tomonlari, valentlik xususiyati kabi masalalar atroflicha tahlil qilingan⁵².

O‘zbek oila diskursida ota-onalar tomonidan bolalarga qo‘llaniladigan murojaat birliklari mutlaqo erkindir. Biroq kuzatishlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, qarindoshlik giponimlarini murojaat birligi sifatida kichik yoshdagi bolalarga nisbatan katta yoshdagi bolalarga qo‘llash ko‘proq ustunlik qiladi.

Qarindoshlik atamaları eng qadimgi davrlardan hozirgi davrgacha qator o‘zgarishlarga uchragan holda qo‘llanilmoqda. Tadqiqotchi N.Jalilovaga ko‘ra, O‘rxun-Enasoy yozma yodgorliklari tilida qayd etilgan *ata, ada, ana, aba, acha, og‘ul, qyz, aqa, sinil, ini, er, qatun, yigit, qaryndash* singari qon qarindoshlik terminlari hozirgi turkiy tillar, shu jumladan, o‘zbek tili va shevalarida ham u yoki bu fonetik o‘zgarishga uchragan holda faol qo‘llanib kelmoqda⁵³. Ko‘rish mumkinki, o‘zbek tilida oila diskursida bolalarga nisbatan faol qo‘llaniladigan *o‘g‘lim, qizim* murojaat birliklari sezilarli o‘zgarishlarga uchramagan. Har ikkala qarindoshlik giponimlari o‘zbek adabiy tili va uning shevalarida bolalarga nisbatan faol murojaat birliklari sifatida qo‘llanilmoqda. Birgina Farg‘ona shevasining Qo‘qon hududi shevasida *o‘g‘lim* murojaat birligining *ulim* tarzida qo‘llanilishi ham kuzatiladi.

O‘zbek tilida hozirda rus tili ta’sirida bolalarga qo‘llaniladigan murojaat birliklariga erkalashning ruscha shakllarini qo‘shish orqali murojaat qilish ham ancha faol. Jumladan, *Asalka (Asal), Shirinka (Shirin), Temurchik (Temur), Islomchik (Islom)* kabi antroponim murojaat birliklari oila a’zolari tomonidan o‘g‘il yoki qiz farzandga nisbatan qo‘llanilganda erkalash hamda yaqinlik ma’nolarini ifodalab keladi.

O‘zbeklar oila diskursida ota-onaning qiz farzandiga murojaatida o‘z mehrini ifodalash uchun *qizcham, oppoq qizim, qizalog‘im, qizginam, qizjonim, ona qizim* kabi birliklarni qo‘llaydi. O‘g‘il bolalarga nisbatan esa *o‘g‘lim* murojaat birligi *o‘g‘lonim, jon o‘g‘lim, o‘g‘ilginam* tarzida qo‘llaniladi. Qarindoshlik giponimlari tadqiq etilayotgan tillarda ota-onalar tomonidan qo‘llanilganda, ko‘proq erkalash munosabatini ifodalaydi.

Har bir til leksik qatlami tarkibida hayvon nomlari bilan ikkilamchi nomlash borligi kuzatiladi. Assotsiativ tafakkurga xos zoonimlar bilan nomlash insoniyat tarixiy evolyutsiyasining dastlabki davrlaridan boshlangan deyish mumkin. Tilshunoslik fanida zoonimlarni o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan ko‘plab tadqiqotlar bor. Ana shu tadqiqotlar doirasida bir qator tillarda zoolingvistika nazariyasi shakllantirildi. Zoonimlar antropologik xususiyatga ega bo‘lib, shaxslarga ma’lum

⁵²Ахмедова Н.Ш. Ўзбек тилида мурожаат birlikларининг семантик коннотатив тадқиқи. Филол.фан. номз...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б.22.

⁵³Жалилова Н. Ўзбек тилида қон-қариндошлик атамаларининг пайдо бўлиш даврига кўра типологияси. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325879125_uzbek_tilida_kon_qarindoshlik_larining_pajdo_bulis_davriga_kura_tipologiasi (Мурожаат санаси: 28.12.2021).

bir hayvonning tasviri va xususiyatlarini ko‘chiradi. Keyingi davrda olib borilgan tadqiqotlar zoonimlarning lingvomadaniy farqlanishini ko‘rsatib berdi.

Qiyosiy nuqtayi nazardan turli tillar bo‘yicha kuzatishlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, tillarda murojaat birligi sifatida qo‘llanilayotgan zoonimlarda milliy-madaniy o‘ziga xos xususiyatlar aks etadi va ular axborot qobiliyatiga ega. Chunki ular nafaqat hayvonot dunyosi vakillarini tur va guruhlariga ajratadi, balki adresat bolalarning ko‘p qirrali tavsifini ham beradi.

Har tun buvisi Elmurodga chiroyli ertaklar so‘ylab berardi. Bu tun ham nevarasining qo‘ng‘iroq sochlarini silab:

– ***Toychog‘im***, *bugun juda zo‘r ertak aytib beraman, eshitasanmi? – deb so‘radi.* (Daryoning narigi sohili. makonim.uz).

– ***Qo‘zichog‘im***, *oppog‘im, Uxla, uxla, orom ol.* (S.Zunnunova. Nilufar, 204 b.)

Yuqoridagi misollardan ko‘rinadiki, o‘zbek tilida bolalarni erkalash ma’nosida zoonimlardan foydalangan holda murojaat qilinadi. *Toychog‘im*, *qo‘zichog‘im*, *bo‘talog‘im* so‘zlari bolalarga murojaat birligi sifatida qo‘llanilganda mehr-muhabbat va erkalashni ifodalab yosh o‘g‘il bola markeriga ishora qilib keladi.

Bundan tashqari, o‘zbek tilida *arslonim*, *sher o‘g‘lim*, zoonim murojaat birliklari bolalarni kuchli bo‘lishga undovchi erkalash murojaat birliklari hisoblansa, yuqoridagi *toychoq‘im*, *bo‘talog‘im*, *qo‘zichog‘im*, *qulunim* kabi murojaat birliklarida kichik yoshdagi o‘g‘il bola markeri ifodalanadi.

O‘zbek tilida *bo‘taloq*, *toychoq*, *qo‘zichoq* zoonim murojaat birliklari yuqorida ta’kidlanganidek, yosh bola, farzand ma’nolarini ifodalab kelsa-da, *buzoq* sigirning bolasi bo‘lishiga qaramay, zoonim murojaat birligi sifatida bolalarga nisbatan qo‘llanilmaydi. O‘zbeklar olam milliy-lisoniy manzarasida “*buzoq*” *anqaygan*, *go‘l odam* ma’nosini ifodalaydi.

Hayvonlar ham borliq tabiatiga ko‘ra insonlarga yaqin. Ularning hatti-harakati va odatlarida o‘ziga xos xususiyatlar bor. Insonlardagi obrazli-assotsiativ tafakkur natijasida zoonimlarning asosiy ma’nosiga qo‘shimcha metaforik variant vujudga keladi. Muayyan zoomorfizmlarning metaforik ma’nolari bilan bog‘liq xususiyatlar ona tilida so‘zlashuvchilar olam manzarasida milliy mentalitet va olamning milliy-lisoniy manzarasi bilan bog‘liq holda, ma’lum bir milliy an’analarda barqaror bo‘lgan, jamoaviy lisoniy ongda umumiy bo‘lgan ma’lumotlarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Ya’ni hayvonlarning nomi insonlarni tavsiflashda ham bir etnik jamoa uchun turli xil ma’no va assotsiatsiyalarni uyg‘otuvchi majoziy vositaga aylanadi.

Teonimlar tildagi juda qadimiy lug‘aviy birliklar bo‘lib, ularning paydo bo‘lish davrlari insoniyatning o‘ta ko‘hna dunyodagi diniy karashlari, animizm, totemizm, tabu, evfemizm singari tasavvurlari bilan bog‘liqdir.

Mohiyatan teonimlar antroponimlarga yaqin turishi haqidagi fikrlar ham yo‘q emas. Bu nuqtayi nazardan olib qaralganda, teonimlar onomastik ko‘lamga mansub. Onomastik birliklar sifatida tasniflangan so‘zlar har doim ham obyekt yoki predmetni faqat nomlashning o‘zi bilangina chegaralanib qolmaydi. Masalan, bolalarga murojaat qilishda qo‘llaniladigan *farishtam*, *farishtacham* teonimlarida o‘ziga xos konnotatsiya bo‘lib, uning pok-pokiza, begunoh ma’nosida tez-tez

qo‘llanilishini kuzatish mumkin. Bundan tashqari, ko‘proq ayollarga nisbatan qo‘llaniladigan *pari* murojaat birligi ham ba’zi nutqiy vaziyatlarda o‘smir qizlarga nisbatan murojaat birligi sifatida qo‘llaniladi.

O‘zbek tilida ayollarga va qiz bolalarga nisbatan qo‘llaniladigan *farishtam* murojaat birligi rus tilidan farqli ravishda, o‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atida ayollar va bolalarga nisbatan qo‘llaniladigan murojaat birligi deb ta’riflanmaydi. Shunday bo‘lishiga qaramay, o‘zbek tili so‘zlashuv nutqida murojaat birligi sifatida qo‘llaniladi.

Fitonimlarni, ya’ni o‘simlik nomlarini o‘rganish bugun tilshunoslikda turli yo‘nalishlarda olib borilmoqda. Fitonimlar olam lisoniy, milliy va hissiy manzarasining ajralmas qismidir. Olam lisoniy manzarasining ajralmas bir qismi sifatida fitonimlar Ye.K.Aleshina⁵⁴, Yu.N.Isayev⁵⁵, V.I.Nevoyt⁵⁶lar tadqiqotlarida o‘rganilgan bo‘lsa, hududiy fitonimlarning milliy va semantik xususiyatlari F.G.Fatkullina va G.G.Kulsarina⁵⁷, A.M.Letova⁵⁸lar tomonidan o‘ziga xos yondashuv bilan o‘rganildi.

Fitonimlarning bolalarga nisbatan murojaatni ifodalab kelishi ham dialogik va poetik nutqda faol bo‘lib, ko‘proq qiz bolalarga nisbatan qo‘llaniladi:

Nilufarim – pok gulim, O‘rik gulim, tok gulim. (Turmush chorrahalarida)
Jannatiy rayhonim – qizim! Uzoq va saodatli umr ber, Parvardigorim!
(N.Abdullayeva)

Farzandni ko‘ngil bog‘ining mevasiga qiyoslagan o‘zbek xalqida ota-onalar bolalariga o‘z yaratgan bog‘ining mevasi deb ham murojaat qiladilar:

Bog‘imdagi olmamisan, anorim,
Gullar ichra rayhonimsan, rayhonim,
Duo bilan bolani der har bir jon,
Kasalmanmi, sog‘lommanmi Onangman! (<https://fayllar.org/bolam-izlab-topolmajsan-izimni.html>)

O‘zbek tilida bolalarga nisbatan qo‘llanuvchi nofaol *quyoshim* murojaat birligi rus tilidagi *солнышко*, tojik tilidagi *oftobga* semantik jihatdan teng keladi, deyish to‘g‘ri emas. Zero, O‘zbekistonda to‘rt faslni quyosh bilan, bahor va yoz jaziramasini kuysdiradigan quyosh nurlari ostida o‘tkazadigan o‘zbek rus yerlarining jonsizgina erkalovchi, ba’zan “kulib” ko‘rinadigan quyoshiga nisbatan assotsiativ tasavvur bilan “*солнышко*” murojaatini qo‘llamaydi. Biroq o‘zbeklarning olam lisoniy manzarasida oy sokinlik va yorituvchi, tun nuriga nisbatan munosabat butunlay boshqa. Shu sababli go‘zallikni “*oy yuzli*”, “*oydek*” deb ta’riflasa, kichik yoshdagi qizlarga esa “*oytomo*” deb erkalab murojaat qiladilar. Tilshunos olim

⁵⁴Алешина Е.К. Исследование наименований растений и национальная языковая картина мира: к постановке проблемы. // Вестник НГУ. Серия: История, филология. – Новосибирск, 2009. – С. 34-37.

⁵⁵Исаев Ю.Н. Фитонимическая картина мира в разноструктурных языках. Дисс. ...д-ра филол.наук. – Чебоксары, 2016. – 413 с.

⁵⁶Невойт В.И. Фитонимы в русской языковой картине мира. // Русский язык: исторические судьбы и современность. Материалы Международного конгресса. – М., МГУ: 2001. – С.144-154.

⁵⁷Фаткуллина Ф.Г., Кульсарина Г.Г. Национальные особенности функционирования фитонимов в фольклорных текстах. // Научный диалог, 7 (55): 2016. – С.92-105.

⁵⁸Летова А.М. Семантические особенности фитонимов в русском языке: Дисс. ...канд.филол.наук. – М., 2012. – 198 с.

V.Gumboldtning fikricha, har bir millat tilida “xalq ruhi” ko‘rinmas bir nur kabi aks etib turadi⁵⁹.

Nutqiy muloqot jarayonida adresat va adresant o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro munosabat ular tomonidan qo‘llaniladigan murojaat birliklarida yoqimli yoki yoqimsiz ma‘lumot tashuvchisi ekanligi bilan sezilib turadi. Barcha tillarda bolalarga nisbatan qo‘llaniladigan murojaat birliklari til tashuvchilarining ta‘m bilish sezgisi orqali xotiradagi tasavvur-assotsiatsiyalari bilan uyg‘unlashib, bir predmetga xos bo‘lgan belgi qayta nomlashga asos bo‘ladi.

Bolalarga murojaatlar ba‘zan glyuttonimlar bilan ifodalanishi, ba‘zi hollarda esa bu birliklar asosiy murojaatlarning tavsiflovchisi sifatida qo‘llanishi va bunda atributiv xarakter kasb etishi aniqlandi:

— *O‘zinning novvotim, shirin qizalog‘im! Orzu qilishdan hech qachon to‘xtama. So‘ragan o‘yinchoqlaringni olib berolmay qorday ko‘nglingga ozor bergan bo‘lsam, kechir.* (<https://soglom.uz/archives/10106>).

Turli tillar va madaniyatlarda glyuttonik diskursni anglash va qulay muloqot sharoitini yaratish uchun shu tillarda faol qo‘llaniluvchi glyuttonik murojaat birliklaridan xabardorlik ham talab etiladi. Tadqiq etilayotgan har ikki tilda bolalarga qo‘llaniladigan murojaat birliklari uchun shirinlik tasvirlariga ustunlik beriladi. Ayniqsa, bu holat oila diskursida yaqqol ko‘zga tashlanadi.

Dissertatsiyaning “**Bolalarga oid murojaat birliklarining til tizimida tutgan o‘rni va ahamiyati**” deb nomlangan uchinchi bobi uchta bo‘limni o‘z ichiga oladi.

Ma‘lumki, tillarda mavjud murojaat birliklari nutqiy muloqot jarayonining muhim tarkibiy qismi bo‘lib, u adresant va adresat o‘rtasida aloqa o‘rnatish va aloqani qo‘llab-quvvatlash vazifasini bajaradi. Hozirda rus va o‘zbek tilshunosligida olib borilgan qator ilmiy manbalarning mualliflari tomonidan uning turli vazifalari ajratib ko‘rsatilgan. Umuman, muloqot jarayonida murojaat ifodalovchi vositalarni tanlash muloqotda amal qilayotgan tilning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlariga bog‘liq. L.P.Ryjova murojaat birliklarining fatik vazifasini kengroq tushunishni, ya‘ni murojaat birliklarining fatik vazifasi o‘zaro ta‘sir qilishni tashkillovchi vazifa sifatida aloqa elementiga diqqatni qaratishi bilan aloqani boshlash, davom ettirish va tugatish uchun murojaat birliklari diqqat markazida bo‘lishi kerakligini taklif qiladi⁶⁰.

O‘zbek va rus oila diskursida qo‘llaniladigan murojaat birliklarining asosiy qismi ko‘proq shu vazifani bajarib kelganligini quyidagi misollar orqali ko‘rish mumkin:

— *Долго же придётся вам, дети, учиться, чтобы так ловко бегать!* (В. Бианки. Оранжевое Горлышко. С 357).

— *Qizim, men bugun ota bo‘ldim! Ota! Sen esa opa bo‘lding! Mening o‘g‘lim, sening ukang bor endi!* (“Darakchi” gazetasidan).

Keltirilgan misollarning birinchisida qo‘llanilgan “*demu*” – bolalarga oid murojaat birligi fatik, ya‘ni aloqani qo‘llash vazifasini bajarib kelayotgan bo‘lsa,

⁵⁹Гумбольдт В. Избранные труды по языкознанию. – М., 1984. – С.356-363.

⁶⁰Рыжова Л.П. Коммуникативные функции обращения // Семантика и прагматика синтаксических единиц. – Калинин: КГУ, 1981. – С.83.

ikkinchi misolda keltirilgan “qizim” murojaat birligi nutqiy aloqaning boshlanishi bilan bog‘liq holda vazifa bajarib kelmoqda. Murojaat birliklarining tinglovchi e‘tiborini jalb qilish, uni nutq jarayonida ishtirok etishga undash vazifasini tilshunoslar uning asosiy vazifasi sifatida belgilaydilar. Bundan tashqari, murojaatlar o‘zida mantiqiy semantik, uslubiy-ekspressiv ma‘no ottenkalarini ifodalab, har qanday nutq jarayonida ma‘lum bir vazifani bajarib kela oladi. O‘rganilgan manbalar tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, bolalarga oid murojaat birliklari nutqiy muloqot jarayonida qo‘llanilganda, barcha tillarda ko‘proq apellyativ, kommunikativ, konnotativ, ekspressiv-baholash va emotiv vazifalarni bajarib keladi. Kattalar o‘rtasidagi murojaat birliklaridan farqli ravishda, bolalar uchun ishlatiladigan murojaat birliklari o‘zida xushmuomalalikni, muloyimlikni aks ettiradi. O‘zbek tilida bolalarga oid murojaat shakllaridan eng faol qo‘llanuvchi shakl bu farzand so‘zidir. Farzand so‘zi jins farqlamaydi. Bu shakl qo‘llanish davri, uslubi va yosh chegaralanishiga ko‘ra eng faol hisoblanadi.

“O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”da farzand so‘ziga shunday ta‘rif berilgan:

FARZAND [f. – bola, o‘g‘il-qiz; nasl] Bitta ota-onadan dunyoga kelgan bola; o‘g‘il yoki qiz (ota-onaga nisbatan); bola. *Farzand aziz, odobi undan aziz.* Maqol. *Davlatning boshi – farzand.* Maqol. *Ota-onang – davlating, farzandlaring – savlating.* Maqol. *Asrorqul farzand ko‘rdi, bolaning otini Yodgor qo‘ydi.* A.Qahhor, Asror bobo...

Bundan tashqari *danak* va *mag‘iz* tushunchalari ham farzand, nasl, nevarachevara ma‘nolarini anglatadi. *Danagidan mag‘zi shirin* birikmasi nutqiy jarayonlarda ko‘chma ma‘noda qo‘llanilib, *danak* qismi farzand ma‘nosini, *mag‘iz* esa farzandning farzandi, ya‘ni nabira ma‘nosini bildiradi. Rus tilida so‘zlashuvchilar olam lisoniy manzarasida bolalarga nisbatan murojaatlarda *siz/вы* olmoshini qo‘llash holati va tasavvuri deyarli kuzatilmaydi.

Shuni e‘tiborga olish muhimki, rus va o‘zbek tillarida bolalarga qo‘llanilgan murojaat birliklari emotiv va konnotativ vazifa bajaribgina qolmay, ijtimoiy-psixologik vazifa ham bajarib keladi.

Alla qo‘shiqlari xalq og‘zaki ijodining eng asosiy namunalaridan biri bo‘lib, ular onalar tomonidan bolalarga atab kuylanadi. N.I.Kostomarovning fikricha, xalq og‘zaki ijodi insonlarga tegishli, bu ularning mulki. Odamlar usiz nafas olamaydi. Xalq kuylaganda uning bor his-tuyg‘ulari unda ifodalanadi⁶¹. Shuni ta‘kidlash joizki, barcha xalqlarda alla qo‘shig‘i universal xususiyatga ega bo‘lishiga qaramay, har bir xalq uni o‘z etnomadaniyatidan kelib chiqib lingvomadaniy o‘ziga xoslik bilan shakllantirilgan. O‘zbek allalari matnida o‘zbek ayollar nutqining xususiyatlari va o‘ziga xos ifoda vositalari yaqqol sezilib turadi.

...Alla, deyin, o‘payin, alla,
Qiyosingni topayin, alla.
Tiling chiqib «non» desang, alla,
Kunda kulcha yopayin, alla..

⁶¹Костомаров Н.И. Об историческом значении русской народной поэзии. – Харьков: Университетская типография, 1979. – 256 с.

Alla ko‘pincha bolaga oromli uyqu va kelajakda ona orzu qilganidek inson bo‘lib yetishishi hamda sog‘lom o‘sishi uchun qilingan “sehrli”, “asrovchi” tumor murojaatlari bilan kuylanadi. Shu maqsadda o‘zbek ayollari farzandiga turli-tuman ijobiy qiyoslashlar bilan murojaat qiladilar.

*Qaro ko‘zim, jonim bolam, alla,
Bo‘ylaringga, bo‘ytumorim, alla,
Elimning quvonchi, tog‘dek g‘ururi,
Erka bolam, toychog‘im, alla...*

“Qaro ko‘zim”, murojaat birligi tahlili uchun ko‘z timsolini olaylik, bevosita Navoiy g‘azallarida bir necha bor murojaat sifatida qo‘llanilgan. “Ko‘z inson vujudining go‘zal a‘zosi, go‘zallikning xarakterli bir belgisi. Insonning ich olamiga ham, zohiriy dunyoga ham boriladigan barcha yo‘llar ko‘zdan boshlanadi. Ko‘ngil oynasi ham ko‘zdir”⁶². Rus xalqining allalari uchun o‘ziga xos hissiy bo‘yoqdorlikka ega leksika bo‘lib, bu so‘zlarda rus xalqiga xos samimiylik aks etganini ko‘rish mumkin. Shuni ta’kidlash lozimki, rus xalqi allalarida o‘zbek allalaridan farqli ravishda bolaning o‘ziga kam murojaat qilinadi.

*Спи, дитя, усни.
Сладко спи, ребёнок мой,
Глазки поскорей закрой.
Баю-баю, птенчик спать!...*

Rus xalqining allalarida hayvonlar tasviri juda ko‘p. Faqat ular farzandga murojaatni ifodalab emas, balki ijtimoiy-madaniy stereotiplarni namoyon qilib keladi. Rus xalqining allalarida ko‘proq bolaga o‘zining ismi bilan murojaat qilish kuzatiladi. Masalan, *Ванюшка, Машенька, Серёжка* kabi. Alla mazmunidan to‘liq anglashilib turgan murojaatdan bola alla qo‘shig‘ining kommunikativ makonida faol ishtirok etadi. Alla ohangi va noverbal murojaat hisoblangan qo‘l harakatlari bilan bolani chorlash uning ruhiyatiga ta’sir qilishdagi o‘ziga xos usullar hisoblanadi. Yuqorida ko‘rib o‘tganimizdek, turli xalqlar allasida milliy-madaniy o‘ziga xoslikni ko‘rsatuvchi murojaat birliklarining ayrimlari faqat shu lingvomadaniyatgagina tegishli bo‘lib, boshqa tillarda uning ekvivalenti yo‘q.

XULOSA

1. Bolalarga murojaat birliklari barcha tillarda til sohibi bo‘lgan xalqning milliy an‘analari, qadriyatlarini, etnografiyasi va bolalarga bo‘lgan munosabati bilan uzviy bog‘liq tarzda kommunikativ-pragmatik, lingvokulturologik va sotsiolingvistik mohiyatga ega. Umumiy va xususiy tilshunoslikda murojaatning til birligi sifatidagi tavsifi, uning termin sifatidagi nominatsiyasi hamda lisoniy olam manzarasidagi ifodasiga oid farqlanishlar tufayli har bir til tadqiqiga antropotsentrik paradigma doirasida lingvokulturologik yondashuv optimal hisoblanadi.

2. Bolalarga oid murojaat birliklari tilda lisoniy va nolisoniy omillar ta’sirida adabiy va dialektal variantlarda ma’no va tuzilish hamda miqdor jihatidan boyib, takomillashib, sayqallanib borgan. Bolalarga murojaat birliklari bolalar bilan

⁶²<https://kh-davron.uz/kutubxona/alisher-navoiy/ibrohim-haqqul-qaro-kozum-kelu-bir-bayt-tahlili.html>
(Murojaat sanasi: 14.06.2022).

muloqot jarayonini vaziyatga muvofiqlashtirishga xizmat qiluvchi potensial til birligi sifatida ijtimoiy iyerarxiya sharoitida tarbiyaviy ahamiyatiga ko'ra fundamental maqomga loyiq.

3. Odatda, bunday otlar subyektiv-aksiologik baholash qo'shimchalarini olishlari ham mumkin, ular yordamida so'zlovchi suhbatdoshga bo'lgan munosabatini ta'kidlaydi.

4. Turli tizimli tillarda bolalarga murojaat tushunchasini ifodalashga xoslangan maxsus birliklar guruhi mavjud, biroq ularning qo'llanishida umumiylik va o'ziga xos farqli jihatlar mavjud. Chunonchi, rus tilidan farqli ravishda o'zbek tilida *bolam* murojaat birligi o'g'il va qiz bolalarga nisbatan faol qo'llanadi. Mazkur holat o'zbek xalqining milliy mentaliteti va bolalarga munosabatning o'ziga xosligi bilan izohlanadi.

5. O'zbek va rus tillari oila diskursida bolalarga nisbatan *o'g'lim - сынок, qizim - доченька* murojaat birliklari til taraqqiyotining barcha bosqichlarida faol qo'llangan, hozirga bu murojaat birliklari boshqa begona bolalarga nisbatan *yaqinlik, erkalash, suyish* kabi ijobiy ma'no ottenkalarida qo'llanadi. O'zbek va rus tillari oila diskursida bolalarga nisbatan *o'g'lim - сынок, qizim - доченька* kabi murojaat birliklari hozirga boshqa begona bolalarga nisbatan *yaqinlik, erkalash, suyish* kabi ijobiy ma'no ottenkalarida ham qo'llanilishi til taraqqiyoti til tizimining barcha sathlari va ularning birliklari transformatsiyalarida namoyon bo'lishini tasdiqlaydi.

6. Bolalarga murojaat birliklari uslubiy xoslanganligi bilan tavsiflanadi. Har ikki til rasmiy uslubida, jumladan, ta'lim sohasida bolalarga nisbatan qo'llanadigan birliklar uslubiy jihatdan betaraf bo'lib, turli sifatlashlar bilan qo'llanadi: *o'quvchilar, qadrli o'quvchilar, aziz o'quvchilar, hurmatli ta'lim oluvchilar* kabi. Maktabgacha ta'lim muassalarida kichik yoshdagi bolalarga nisbatan *qadrli bolajonlar, shirintoy bolajonlar, jajji bolajonlar* murojaati birliklari ishlatiladi. Rus tili bilan qiyoslanganda o'zbek tilida ijtimoiy rasmiy sharoitlarda bolalarga nisbatan qo'llaniladigan murojaat birliklari miqdoran kam ekanligi kuzatiladi. Bolalarga murojaat birliklari uslubiy xoslanganligi bilan tavsiflanadi. O'zbek tilining rasmiy uslubida, jumladan, ta'lim sohasida bolalarga nisbatan qo'llanadigan birliklar uslubiy jihatdan betaraf bo'lib, turli sifatlashlar bilan qo'llanadi: *o'quvchilar, qadrli o'quvchilar, aziz o'quvchilar, hurmatli ta'lim oluvchilar* kabi. Maktabgacha ta'lim muassalarida esa kichik yoshdagi bolalarga nisbatan *qadrli bolajonlar, shirintoy bolajonlar, jajji bolajonlar* murojaat birliklari ishlatiladi. Rus tili bilan qiyoslanganda o'zbek tilida ijtimoiy rasmiy sharoitlarda bolalarga nisbatan qo'llaniladigan murojaat birliklari miqdoran kam ekanligi kuzatiladi.

7. Bolalarga murojaat birliklari o'zida milliy va madaniy xususiyatlarni aks ettirib, xalq dunyoqarashi, mentaliteti bilan bog'liq tarzda oila diskursi va turli nutqiy muloqot jarayonlarida nutqiy vaziyat va aloqa sharoiti bilan bog'liq tarzda o'ziga xos muayyan kommunikativ vazifani bajaradi. Bolalarga murojaat birliklari ma'lum xalq dunyoqarashi, mentaliteti bilan bog'liq oila diskursi va turli nutqiy muloqot jarayonlarida o'ziga xos muayyan kommunikativ vazifani bajaradi hamda

umuminsoniy qadriyatlar zaminida shakllangan milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarni aks ettiradi.

8. Rus va o'zbek tillari oila diskursida emotsional bo'yoqdorlikka ega murojaat birliklari maxsus qo'shimchalar, xususan, erkalash, kichraytirish, egalik shakllarida ifodalanadi hamda yosh, jins nuqtayi nazaridan farqlanadi. Bu bolalarga nisbatan faol qo'llanuvchi antroponim murojaatlarda yorqin kuzatiladi: *Temurchik, Islomchik, Asalka, Shirinka* kabi.

9. Bolalar va kattalar bilan bo'ladigan o'zaro nutqiy muloqotda bolalarga nisbatan qo'llaniluvchi murojaat birliklarining asosiy vazifasi adresatga ta'sir etish bo'lib, bu jarayonda birliklar ko'pincha grammatik jihatdan birikma holda reallashadi.

10. O'zbek tilidagi bolalarga murojaat birliklari qarindoshlik atamalari bilan ifodalangan murojaat birliklari; jonzot nomlari bilan ifodalangan murojaat birliklari; diniy nomlar bilan ifodalangan murojaat birliklari; o'simlik nomlari bilan ifodalangan murojaat birliklari; samoviy jism nomlari bilan ifodalangan; oziq-ovqat nomlari bilan ifodalangan murojaat birliklari kabi mavzuiy guruhlariga bo'linadi. Bunday birliklar metafora vositasida shakllanadi.

11. O'zbeklar milliy lisoniy olam manzarasida alla matnlarida faol qo'llangan murojaat birliklari nafaqat lingvistik, balki milliy-madaniy va etnografik jihatlarni ham ifoda etadi. Xalq og'zaki ijodining noyob namunasi hisoblangan alla matnlarida faol qo'llangan bolalarga murojaat birliklari milliy-madaniy va etnografik jihatlarni ifoda etishi bilan o'zbek milliy lisoniy olam manzarasida alohida o'rin tutadi.

12. Murojaatning barcha shakllarida aksiologik baho me'yorlari amal qiladi. Bolalarga oid murojaat birliklarida ham adresant emotsiyasiga bog'liq ijobiy va salbiy baho yorqin ifodalanadi. Turli uslublarga xos til materialida amalga oshirilgan tahlillar bolalarga murojaatning barcha shakllarida aksiologik modallik xususiyati adresant emotsiyasiga bog'liq ijobiy va salbiy baholarni yorqin ifodalashga imkon berishi barobarida farzand tarbiyasida an'anaviy va zamonaviy qadriyatli yondashuvlar muhimligini isbotlaydi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL №DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02
ON AWARD OF SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT
FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY**

FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY

GIYOSOVA VASILAKHON AVAZKHON KIZI

**LINGUOCULTURAL STUDY OF UNITS EXPRESSING ADDRESS TO
CHILDREN**

10.00.11-Language theory. Applied and computer linguistics

ABSTRACT

of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) dissertation in PHILOLOGY

Fergana-2024

The theme of the abstract of the dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy in Philological Sciences (PhD) is registered under the number B2023.1.PhD/Fil3228 in the Higher Attestation Commission.

The dissertation was completed at the of Fergana State University.

The abstract of the dissertation was posted in three (Uzbek, English, Russian (resume)) languages on the website at www.fdu.uz and on the website of "ZiyoNet" Information and Educational Portal at www.ziynet.uz.

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The dissertation is available in the Information Resource center of Fergana State University (registered under № 343). Address: 19, Murabbiylar street, Fergana, 100151. Tel: (+99873) 244-71-28).

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of the doctoral (PhD) dissertation)

Actuality and significance of the research theme. In world linguistics, in the study of forms of address, the main unit of speech communication, based on the linguistic and cultural approach, the principles related to inter-country integration and the intermingling of cultures are given priority. In particular, the relevance of scientific research in this field is determined not only by people, but also by determining the specific role and function of reference units in the process of intercultural communication, the influence of the relationship between the speaker and the listener on references. Especially, the correct selection of reference units in the successful implementation of the communication situation allows to draw conclusions about the national identity and wealth of language resources, and their development. Today, the research of this problem in various aspects, on a global scale, shows that the communication process is becoming global in nature, and it is practically important.

The analysis of address units as one of the important components of various discourses, depending on the expression of issues such as the age, social status, gender, position, hierarchical relations between the addressee and the addressee, degrees of kinship, of the participants of the dialogue, is gaining importance in world linguistics. Such a difference in the use of reference units is also observed in reference units used for children, and their communicative-functional, lexicographic, structural-semantic, stylistic-functional and linguocultural aspects in different systematic languages, as well as the unique expression of axiological modality in them are scientifically important.

In recent years, in Uzbek linguistics, reference units, which are considered the main means of the communication process, have been studied in various aspects, and effective results have been achieved in this regard. However, within the scope of a wide study of the units of reference that are scientifically uncertain and heterogeneous in different system languages, including the role, uniqueness, classification, linguistic and cultural nature, as well as methodological characteristics and tasks of the reference units for children in the language system It should be noted that the issue of analysis remains open in Uzbek linguistics. As a result of the changes taking place in the social and political life of our country, the formation and differentiation of specific reference units belonging to different groups of people requires special attention to be paid to the study of these units. After all, as the President noted, “stable socio-economic development cannot be imagined without innovative development, large-scale scientific and technical cooperation and the introduction of new technologies, scientific and technical achievements”⁶³. Reference units used in the process of communication have their own and common aspects in each language. In particular, the study of children's reference units from the communicative-pragmatic and sociolinguistic aspect

⁶³Мирзиёев Ш.М. Миллий тараққиёт йўлимизни қатъият билан давом эттириб, янги босқичга кўтарамиз. 1-жилд.– Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2017. – Б.35-36.

reveals the diversity of the combination of social factors in languages and the features of using individual words.

This dissertation serves to a certain extent as the implementation of the tasks specified in the decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 of February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", No. PF-5850 of October 21, 2019 "On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as a state language", No. PF-6084 dated October 20, 2020 "Measures for further development of the Uzbek language and improvement of the language policy in our country on the decrees of February 17, 2017 No. PQ-2789 "On measures to further improve the activities of the Academy of Sciences, the organization, management and financing of scientific and research activities", 2019 Decisions PQ-4479 dated October 4 "On the wide celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Language" and the adoption of a number of regulatory legal documents related to the field "state The position and prestige of the language at the international level, defining the prospects of its relations with other languages"⁶⁴.

Relevance of the research on the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic. This study was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the development of science and technology of the Republic: "Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the informed society and democratic state".

Degree of study of the topic. In world and Uzbek linguistics, there are many scientific works aimed at sociolinguistic, communicative-pragmatic, psycholinguistic, linguocultural and hybrid research of reference units. In Russian linguistics, V.V.Vinogradov, N.S.Valgina, A.A.Shakhmatov, A.M.Peshkovskiy, V.P.Pronichev, I.M.Shatalova, L.K.Dmitriyeva⁶⁵ defined reference units as a component of the syntactic system of the language only, while V.K.Kuzmicheva, L.P. Rijova, I.M.Naumova in his research, appeals were investigated functionally.⁶⁶ N.I. Formanovskaya took address in connection with speech etiquette as a specific

⁶⁴O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni. <https://lex.uz/docs/4561730>.

⁶⁵Виноградов В.В. Стилистика: теория поэтической речи. Поэтика. – М.: АН СССР, 1963; Валгина Н. С. Современный русский язык: Синтаксис: Учебник. – 4-е изд., испр. – М.: Высшая школа, 2003; Шахматов А.А. Синтаксис русского языка. – М.: ЛКИ, 2015; Пешковский А.М. Русский синтаксис в научном освещении. – М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2001; Проничев В.П. Синтаксис обращения (на материале русского и сербохорватского языков). – Ленинград: ЛГУ, 1971; Шаталова И.М. Формы и функции обращения в современном русском языке: Автореф. дисс... канд.филол.наук. – Минск, 1979; Дмитриева Л.К. Обращение и вводный компонент. – Ленинград, 1976.

⁶⁶Кузьмичёва В.К. К вопросу об интонационной структуре обращения в современном русском языке: Автореф. дисс... канд. филол.наук. – Киев, 1964; Рыжова Л.П. Обращение как компонент коммуникативного акта: Автореф. дисс... канд. филол.наук / Людмила Павловна Рыжова. – Калининский гос. ун-т. – М., 1982; Наумова И.М. Статус обращения в поэтической речи XXI века: на материале текстов А.С.Пушкина, М.Ю.Лермонтова, А.А. Фета, Ф.И.Тютчева, Е.А.Баратынского: Автореф. дисс... канд. филол.наук. – Белгород, 2000.

communicative unit directed to the addressee during speech communication⁶⁷, and V. E. Goldin studied the forms of expression of addressing units⁶⁸.

In the West, the study of address began much earlier, that is, with the works of rhetorical theorists. In English, German and Slavic linguistics, "addressing" and "addressing units" have been studied⁶⁹. During the study of speech etiquette, many researchers studied the units of addressing and identified these forms as the main means of communication⁷⁰.

In Uzbek linguistics, the reference under the term *urje* began with the researches of A. Gulomov⁷¹, A. R. Sayfullayev⁷². S. Muminov, Sh. Iskandarova⁷³ studied appeals as communication behavior and speech etiquette. In Z. Akbarova's research, appeals are distinguished from impulses, and special attention is paid to the extralinguistic and psycholinguistic functions of appeal forms⁷⁴. In addition, N. Ahmedova studied the semantic-connotative features of units of addressing in Uzbek⁷⁵, Y. Seytjanov conducted a comparative study of exclamatory in English and Uzbek⁷⁶, D. Ashirbayeva conducted⁷⁷ a comparative study of units of addressing in Korean and Uzbek discourse, R. Ravshanova researched the structural, functional, communicative-pragmatic nature of addresses in institutional and spontaneous discourse in the Uzbek language⁷⁸.

In spite of the fact that the researches in world linguistics within the scope of addressings and units representing it are carried out in grammatical, sociolinguistic, comparative, linguistic, lexicographical aspects, children's addressing units and their linguistic development characteristics, as well as the lexical, gender, national, social nature of these units, are included in the monograph. not studied. Therefore, this study is relevant.

⁶⁷Формановская Н. И. Обращение // Русский язык в школе. – 1994. – № 3. – С.84-88.

⁶⁸Гольдин В. Е. Обращение: теоретические проблемы. – Саратов: Саратовского ун-та, 1987. – С.114-115.

⁶⁹Brown R., Ford M. Address in American English // Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 62. – 1961. – P.375-385; Poyton C. Terms of Address in Australian English // Australian English – St. Lucia. – P. 55-69; Slobin D.I., Miller S.H., Porter L.W. Forms of Address and Social Relations in a Business Organization // Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1698. – №8. – P.289-293; Paulston Ch. B. Pronouns of Address in Swedish: Social class, Semantics and Changing System Teksts// Language in Society. – London, 1974. Vol.5 №3. – P. 359-386; Stone G. Address in Slavonic Languages. – SEER. 1977. Vol. 55. – №4. – P. 491-505; Wdoton A.J. Children's use of address terms. Audit-child conversation. – New York, 1981. – P.142-158.

⁷⁰Braun Friederike. Terms of Address: Problems of patterns and usage in various language and cultures/F.Braun. – Berlin-New York; Amsterdam: Mouton de Grueter, 1998. – P.14. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110848113>.

⁷¹Гуломов А., Аскарлова М. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили: Синтаксис. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1987. – Б.150.

⁷²Сайфуллаев А.Р. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида ундалмалар. – Тошкент: Фан, 1968. – Б.3.

⁷³Мўминов С.М. Ўзбек мулоқот ҳулқининг ижтимоий-лисоний хусусиятлари: Филол.фан. д-ри ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000. – 47 б.; Искандарова Ш.М. Ўзбек нутқ одатининг мулоқот шакллари: Филол.фан. номз...дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 1994. – 141 б.

⁷⁴Акбарова З.А. Ўзбек тилида мурожаат шакллари ва унинг лисоний тадқиқи: Филол.фан. номз...дисс. – Тошкент, 2007. – 122 б.

⁷⁵Аҳмедова Н.Ш. Ўзбек тилида мурожаат бирликларининг семантик коннотатив тадқиқи: Филол.фан. номз... дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2008. – 138 б.

⁷⁶Сейтжанов Ж.Е. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида ундалманинг қиёсий тадқиқи: Филол.фан. номз...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2012.

⁷⁷Аширбаева Д.Р. Корейс ва ўзбек дискурсида мурожаат бирликларининг қиёсий тадқиқи: Филол.фан.б. фалс.док. ...дисс. – Тошкент, 2022. – 130 б.

⁷⁸Равшанова Р.Р. Институционал ва спонтан нутқда мурожаат шакллари: Филол.фан.б.фалс.док. ...дисс. – Навоий, 2022. – 133 б.

The relevance of the topic of the dissertation to the plans of the research work of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation was carried out within the framework of the research plan of Fergana State University "Actual issues of Linguoculturology".

The aim of the study consists of highlighting socio-linguistic, national-cultural, structural-semantic features of children's addressing units.

Tasks of the research:

collection of children's addressing units existing in the language system and scientific analysis of their characteristics;

reveal the linguistic and cultural characteristics of children's addressing units;

elucidate the aspects of children's reference units related to the social and communicative situation;

structural-semantic and thematic classification of children's addressing units;

substantiating the national-cultural characteristics of children's addressing units in all texts together with other language cultures.

The object of the research artistic texts, folk oral works and units representing appeals to children in conversational style were selected.

The subject of the research linguistic, linguocultural, functional, socio-communicative features of children's reference units typical of modern functional styles.

Research methods. Descriptive, classifying, discursive, functional-semantic, associative, cognitive, statistical, and experimental analysis methods were used to illuminate the topic of the dissertation.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

the fundamental status of units of address in the social hierarchy is based on the place of these units in the language system, analysis of forms of communication with children and their function to adapt communication to the situation.

used in mutual communication as units that solve communicative tasks related to socio-cultural and official communication conditions in speech situations reflect national-cultural characteristics and are related to the worldview and mentality of each nation aspects are proven;

by studying the children's addressing units from a functional and semantic point of view, it has been proven that they perform communicative tasks associated with sociocultural and official service conditions of communication in speech situations, and also reflect national and cultural characteristics formed on the basis of universal human values;

The children's addressing units are divided into groups such as thematic kinship, animal names, religious names, plant names, gluttonyms, heavenly body names and they are determined to be used appropriately for different speech situations;

by studying the functional features of units of address to children in the national-cultural aspect of lullabies and literary texts, which are a unique example of folk oral creativity in different systematic languages, an interpretation of units of address to children, nominative, and appellative is given. communicative, phatic,

connotative, emotive, socio-psychological and axiological tasks are identified, and the importance of traditional and modern value approaches in raising children is proven.

Practical results of the study are as follows:

through the comparative study of the units of addressing used in relation to children in the discourse of the Uzbek family, certain conclusions were reached about the unique, similar and different aspects of the national landscape of other nations;

the results of the research help to understand the linguistic interpretation of children's forms of addressing in the Uzbek language, especially to understand the content of the text in the reading and translation processes;

it is based on the fact that the scientific-theoretical conclusions presented in the research serve as a source for the creation of manuals and textbooks in the field of linguistics, sociolinguistics, communicative linguistics, intercultural communication, comparative linguistics, and the creation of active and bilingual dictionaries.

The reliability of the research results is based on the approach, methods and theoretical data used in the dissertation, the consistency of the conclusions drawn, the fact that they are clearly based on official data, the issue of the research of children's addressing units, the relevance of the selected sources to the research subject, It is determined by the fact that reasonable, scientific-theoretical conclusions have been made through the collected materials, the obtained results have been confirmed by authorized organizations, and they are in accordance with modern, scientific concepts of world linguistics.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results. The scientific significance of the research results is that it complements and expands the existing scientific-theoretical views on the communicative-functional and national-cultural features of children's addressing units in the Uzbek language.

The practical significance of the results of the research is the creation of a new generation of textbooks and training manuals for master's majors and bachelor's courses in sociolinguistics, linguistics, communicative linguistics, intercultural communication, comparative linguistics, associative linguistics, active and bilingual language. It is seen that it can be used in writing, scientific lectures, special courses, seminars.

Implementation of research results. Based on the results achieved in the dissertation:

The interpretation, nominative, appellative, communicative, phatic, connotative, emotive and socio-psychological functions of active addressing units to children in different systematic languages are determined, and the national mentality and national-cultural characteristics of the people are proved in them by the example of artistic texts, including folk oral creativity. the conclusions were used in the project "Research of theoretical issues of the genres of Karakalpak folklore and literature" of the Scientific Research Institute of Humanities of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Karakalpakstan Department, No. FA-

043429 (Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Karakalpak Reference No. 302/1 dated July 21, 2023 of the Scientific Research Institute of Humanities of the Department of Istan. As a result, the content of the materials prepared for this project has been improved;

as a result of the structural-semantic and thematic classification of children's reference units, these units are divided into thematic groups such as kinship and religious, heavenly body, creature, plant, food names, and their use in various speech situations is determined from the conclusions and recommendations “EMI (English as a Medium of Instruction)” was used as part of the international project (Fergana State University reference number 04-6455 dated December 22, 2023). As a result, the materials of the article “Children's Reference Units Expressed by Theonims” were used effectively and widely

children's addressing units used in mutual communication as units that solve communicative tasks related to socio-cultural and official communication conditions in speech situations reflect national-cultural characteristics and are related to the worldview and mentality of each nation the conclusions of which are proved, were widely used in the programs of the Fergana regional television and radio company, "Youth time", "Spiritual shock", "Olovjon and his friends", "Youth diary" broadcast in 2022-2023 (Uzbekistan national television and radio company of Fergana region television and radio company dated July 11, 2023 No. 01-02/146). As a result, the content of the programs was enriched by the harmony of national characteristics;

Approbation of the research results. The results of the study were described and aprobed in the form of a lecture at 3 republican and 2 international scientific and practical conferences and was approbated.

Publication of the research results: There are 12 scientific works published on the topic of the dissertation, including 4 scientific publications recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for publishing the basic scientific results of dissertations, 3 articles in foreign journals.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three main chapters, conclusion and a list of references with a total volume of 145 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introductory part of the dissertation is based on the relevance and necessity of the topic, the purpose and tasks, object and subject of the dissertation are described, its compatibility with the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic is shown, the scientific innovation and practical significance of the research is revealed, the implementation of the research results into practice, the publication information on the work done and the structure of the dissertation is presented.

Chapter I entitled “**Addressing units and theoretical issues related to them**” analyzes issues such as the interpretation and study of reference units, social classification of reference units, lingucultural and anthropocentric approach to the study of reference units.

Addressing units in world linguistics have been known since ancient times. Interest in the study of address units and controversial opinions about them arose within the framework of rhetoric and literary sciences, arising from general knowledge and speech skills of people. Controversial opinions about the expression of addressings found in the works of the ancient linguists Quintilian and Cicero continue to this day⁷⁹.

Reference units are a somewhat controversial grammatical category in linguistics, which still requires a complete and comprehensive study.

Address is one of the most commonly used units of communication, and it attracts the attention of researchers as it is defined as the most important task of establishing communication in the process of speech communication. However, the scientific point of view of this unit is still unclear and it is being described as an element of heterogeneous nature. Some linguists define units of reference only as part of the syntactic system. This is reflected in the researches of V.V.Vinogradov, N.S.Valgina, A.A.Shakhmatov, A.M.Peshkovskiy⁸⁰ and others. In addition, in the existing linguistic encyclopedic dictionaries of Russian linguistics, the term "address" is interpreted as "a grammatically independent and intonationally separated part of the sentence, and its specific function is to name the person to whom the speech is directed."⁸¹ Therefore, its study has always been in the attention of scientists. In Uzbek linguistics, "addressing" is called by various terms: *exclamatory*⁸², *vocative category*⁸³, *vocative words*, *vocative word*, *vocative form*, *vocative agreement*, *vocative agreement*, *addressings*⁸⁴, *forms of addressing*⁸⁵, *means of expression of addressing*, *units of expression of addressing*⁸⁶, *appeal like words*⁸⁷.

Addressing units are ready for constant use in the minds of speakers, in the speech process and in the text as a "simple" unit. Within the framework of the speech act, there is also a linguistic expression expressing the state of the addressee and his attitude towards the addressee. At the same time, in linguistics, the form of addressing is a grammatically independent and syntactically separated component of a sentence or a complex linguistic unit denoting the person and object to which the speech is addressed. According to N.S.Valgina, D.E.Rosenthal and M.I.Fomina,

⁷⁹Квинтилиан М.Ф. Двенадцать книг риторических наставлений. – СПб, 1834. – 483 с.

⁸⁰Виноградов В. В. Стилистика: теория поэтической речи. Поэтика. – М.: АН СССР, 1963. – 256 с. Валгина Н. С. Современный русский язык: Синтаксис: Учебник. – 4-е изд., испр. – М.: Высш. шк., 2003. – 416 с. Шахматов А.А. Синтаксис русского языка. – М.: ЛКИ, 2007. – 624 с. Пешковский А.М. Русский синтаксис в научном освещении. – М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2001. – 510 с.

⁸¹Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь / Под ред. В.Н. Ярцевой. – М., 1990 – [электронный ресурс].– Режим доступа: <http://tapemark.narod.ru/les>. (Дата обращения: 01.10.2022).

⁸²Фуломов А., Асқарова М. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили: Синтаксис. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1987. – Б.150.

⁸³Ўринбоев Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида вокатив категория. – Тошкент: Фан, 1972. – 162 б.

⁸⁴Ахмедова Н. Ўзбек тилида мурожаат бирликларининг семантик–коннотатив тадқиқи: Филол.фан. номз.... дисс. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б.12.

⁸⁵Акбарова З. Ўзбек тилида мурожаат шакллари ва унинг лисоний тадқиқи: Филол.фан. номз....дисс. –Тошкент, 2007. – 122 б.

⁸⁶Ходжаева Н.Б. Ҳиндча мурожаат сўзлар таржимасининг лексик семантик хусусиятлари //Тошкент давлат Шарқшунослик институти Ёш олимлар кенгаши илмий семинари. – Тошкент, 2017.

⁸⁷Қодирова М. Тилшуносликда мурожаат бирликлари тадқиқи масаласи (ўзбек ва инглиз тиллари таҳлили асосида). – Термиз: ТерДУ нашр-матбаа нашриёти, 2022. – Б.13.

an address is “a word or a combination of words that names the person or object addressed”⁸⁸.

Since the 70s and 80s of the last century, with the emergence of pragmalinguistics as a separate direction in linguistics, units of reference have been studied according to their function in speech. From the point of view of the speech act, reference units are often considered as a means of expressing the feelings of the speech communication process, performing an appellative function.

A. Peshkovsky explains the syntactic nature of addressings as follows: “... its main role in the sentence is to influence... no matter how important and widespread its place in the sentence is, it has a grammatical connection with other parts of the sentence in which it stands does not allow connection and is not grammatically related to other words in the sentence”⁸⁹.

It is emphasized that it is necessary to study the motivation in grammatical aspect in these works, starting from the works devoted to the study of units of addressing and the study of grammatical categories in Uzbek linguistics⁹⁰.

According to researcher M. Kadirova, many scientific works have been carried out in linguistics on motivation and its features, mainly linguistic features of motivation have been increased. The first thoughts about motivation in Uzbek linguistics can be found in the works of A. Gulomov⁹¹.

In A.R.Saifullayev’s research entitled “Exclamatory in the Modern Uzbek Language” published in 1968, Russian linguists M.A. Terentyev, V.Nalivkin, A.Alekseyev, A.Vishnegorskiy wrote about the elementary grammar of the Uzbek language. It is noted that the manuals do not give theoretical opinions about grammatically unrelated words in the Uzbek language, but are filled with examples: “... in some of the above-mentioned manuals, grammatically related words were enough to give definitions and examples of undefined words, and their specific features were not widely covered, and in some of them even nothing was said about it”⁹².

The analysis of the works on the research of motivations in Uzbek linguistics until the last years of the 20th century shows that in most of them the term “*обращение*” in Russian linguistics corresponds to the units or forms of addressing, not to the term exclamatory in Uzbek, no attention is paid.

In her dissertation, Z.Akbarova distinguished between addressing and exclamatory, “in pure linguistic analysis, in the grammatical theory of the sentence, all the structural elements of the language are considered as a language unit and are studied from this point of view. Exclamatory is a linguistic term as a product of

⁸⁸Валгина Н.С., Розенталь Д.Э., Фомина М.И. Современный русский язык: Учебник / Под редакцией Н.С.Валгиной. – 6-е изд., перераб. и доп. – М.: Логос, 2002. – С.411.

⁸⁹Пешковский А.М. Русский синтаксис в научном освещении. – М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2001. – С. 408.

⁹⁰Батманов И.А, Вильнер А.Н, Ўзбек тили дарслиги. – Тошкент, 1933; Батманов И.А. Очерки синтаксиса узбекского языка. – Ташкент, 1936; М. Шамсиев, Ўзбек тили дарслиги. Грамматика ва имло, 11 қисм – Тошкент, 1933; Решетов В. В. Ўзбек тили грамматикаси, Ўзбек тили ўқитувчилари учун қўлланма, II том. – Тошкент, 1934; Саидов Н. Ўзбек тили грамматикаси, II қисм. – Тошкент, 1936.

⁹¹Қодирова М. Тилшуносликда мурожаат бирликлари тадқиқи масаласи (ўзбек ва инглиз тиллари таҳлили асосида). – Термиз:ТерДУ нашр-матбаа нашриёти, 2022. – Б.13.

⁹²Сайфуллаев А.Р. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида ундалмалар. – Тошкент: Фан, 1968. – Б.3.

learning in grammatical aspect. And the address is connected with the speech, it names the event in action, explains the event in relation to the action. He emphasizes that external linguistics is such an object⁹³.

N.Sh.Ahmedova studied the meaningful structure of addressing units and the expression of connotation in them⁹⁴, D.Ashirbayeva comparatively studied the reference units in Korean and Uzbek discourse⁹⁵, and Z.Akbarova in her dissertation researched the linguistic research of the forms of addressing in the Uzbek language⁹⁶. In his research, J. Seitjanov reacts to the research work of Z. Akbarova and states that the analysis of the status, tasks, and relations of the exclamatory with the relative clause is not included in the work⁹⁷.

In recent years, their psycholinguistic and pragmatic features have been studied in the works dedicated to the study of addressing units in various aspects. Regarding the pragmatic factor⁹⁸, a number of researchers have tried to determine the universal, cross-linguistic rules governing the use of the form of reference⁹⁹.

Describing the pragmatic possibilities of forms of address, N.D.Arutyunova, I.N.Borisova, V.V.Demytyev, Z.R.Dokhova, G.A.Zolotova, Ye.V.Padusheva, L.P.Ryjova, N.I.Formanovskaya and other researchers, the appellative characteristic of this linguistic unit in spoken speech emphasizes that the task is combined with the task of evaluator in artistic speech.

It should be noted that despite the wide study of addressings in Uzbek and Russian linguistics, children's addressing units have not been studied separately in both languages.

The study of children's addressing units from the communicative-pragmatic and sociolinguistic aspects shows that the Russian and Uzbek languages employ the diversity of the combination of social factors and the features of the use of individual words.

Addressing units are selected taking into account the social status, social role, and important features of interpersonal relations of the participants in the communicative situation. In addition, the reference units are influenced by the level of mutual familiarity of the participants of communicative communication, their hierarchical position in relation to each other (symmetrical and asymmetric).

⁹³ Акбарова З.А. Ўзбек тилида мурожаат шакллари ва унинг лисоний тадқиқи: Филол.фан. номз...дисс. – Тошкент, 2007. – Б.23.

⁹⁴ Аҳмедова Н.Ш. Ўзбек тилида мурожаат бирликларининг семантик коннотатив тадқиқи: Филол.фан. номз... дисс. – Тошкент, 2008. – 138 б.

⁹⁵ Аширбаева Д.Р. Корейс ва ўзбек дискурсида мурожаат бирликларининг киёсий тадқиқи: Филол.фан.б.фалс. док. ...дисс. – Тошкент, 2022. – 144 б.

⁹⁶ Акбарова З.А. Ўзбек тилида мурожаат шакллари ва унинг лисоний тадқиқи: Филол.фан. номз...дисс.– Тошкент, 2007 – 127 б.

⁹⁷ Сейтжанов Ж.Е. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида ундаманинг киёсий тадқиқи. Филол.фан. номз...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2012. – Б.3-4.

⁹⁸ Dittrich W. H., Johansen T. & Kulinskay E. Norms and situational rules of address in English and Norwegian speakers // *Journal of Pragmatics*, 43(15), 2011. – P.3807-3821. – <http://doi:10.1016/j.pragma.2011.09.006>; Brown R. & Gilman A. Ўша манба. – P. 253-275; Wood L.A. & Kroger R. O. Politeness and forms of address// *Journal of Language and Social Psychology*, 10(3), 1991. – P.145-168 – <https://doi:10.1177/0261927X91103001>.

⁹⁹ Қодирова М. Тилшуносликда мурожаат бирликлари тадқиқи масаласи (ўзбек ва инглиз тиллари таҳлили асосида). – Термиз: ТерДУ нашр-матбаа нашриёти, 2022. – Б.48.

The form of address is the object of sociolinguistics as a social-logical phenomenon connected with thinking. The sociolinguistic aspect of the speech act is inextricably linked with issues such as language and speech, the sociality of their interaction¹⁰⁰.

In recent years, researchers have been interested in sociolinguistic research, the specific features of the practical use of language tools in a certain society, and among the research conducted in this regard, different definitions of addressing units have been given. The integration of linguistics with other disciplines makes it necessary to study different aspects of these problems. Undoubtedly, the strong connection between language and society reveals the social characteristics of language. Therefore, the current issues of linguistics and sociology lead to the emergence of new research topics in the sociolinguistic direction.

When considering the study of units of addressing in linguistics using a sociolinguistic approach, linguists are recommended to refer to the pragmatics of addressings or the rules of correct selection, or the rules of compatibility and syntagmatics of references.

According to M.Irskulov, every member of society should master the sociolinguistic rules of the language. The language proficiency of the speaker is determined by the ability to choose the language tools that match the given conditions in each specific situation¹⁰¹.

The gender of the communicants, that is, the gender of the petitioner and the gender of the addressee, also requires attention to distinguishing when choosing units of reference. This is really important for almost all languages. From this point of view, sharp differences are observed between appeals directed at men and women.

Research on gender linguistics in linguistics developed rapidly in the last decades of the 20th century. Researchers dealing with the problem of gender characteristics of languages note that the differences in the use of language between the two sexes are more quantitative than qualitative. For example, terms of addressing such as “*comrade boss*”, “*chef*”, “*boss*” are mainly used by men in relation to men. Address units such as “*Azizim*” and “*begim*” are used only in women's speech for men.

In the research conducted in recent years, special attention is paid to the fact that factors such as general information about the speech object and the skills of using this language are important in increasing the expressive possibilities of the units of addressing in the speech process and in determining their content structure. In the application of units of reference, the communicative situation involves speaking to whom, about what, what, when, under what conditions, and with what means. In the Uzbek language, historically, in ancient times, it is observed that the son of a king or a ruler is referred to as “*shahzodam*” and his daughter is referred to

¹⁰⁰Абдурахмонова Н.З, Холиёрова Г.Ф. Социоллингвистик аспектда ўзбек ва турк тилларида мурожаат шаклларининг паралел корпусда ифодаланиши // Academic Research in Educational Sciences 2022. – P.128-136. (Мурожаат санаси: 12.01.2023)

¹⁰¹Ирискулов М. Тилшуносликка кириш – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1992. – Б.165.

as “*malikam*”. Such appeal units belong to one of the main groups of appeals solving socio-cultural and communicative tasks.

Appropriate use of address units in official communication processes, according to the person's position in society, performed the task of establishing and continuing communication between interlocutors. Also, it can be seen that the features of the category of politeness are gradually mastered in the linguistic consciousness of adult students. In the linguistic landscape of the world of Russian speakers, the ability to use politeness and addressing units as part of the "moral virtues" component is of particular importance.

In the Uzbek language, children are addressed as students, *dear students, dear students, and respected students* in official communication related to the educational process. *Dear children, sweet children, little children* are used in preschool educational institutions for young schoolchildren.

Researching language units, including addressing units, based on a sociolinguistic approach provides an opportunity to study the socio-political life of society in a certain period, as well as to analyze the periodic nature of the language, the influence of society on the language in its gradual development. In this sense, the problem of conducting a continuous sociolinguistic study of references, as well as the social significance of linguistic forms, their use in the speech of people belonging to different strata and groups, is considered urgent in sociolinguistics.

The problem of studying the relationship between language and culture is related to the multifaceted and abstract nature of our concept of “culture”. The interpretation of both major concepts is largely characterized by their ambiguity and complexity. Today, various definitions have been given to the concept of culture, and in their basic meaning lies a number of masterpieces that are the product of concrete social phenomena and events, processes, human labor and thinking. In a broad sense, culture is a social phenomenon¹⁰².

Y.V. Melnikova emphasizes that language is not only a unique form of expression of both material and spiritual culture of the people, but also appears as its “conductor”. Cultural experiences are recorded in language as symbols. Translation of culture is carried out through the complex semiotic system of language¹⁰³.

Linguistic culture, one of the leading directions of modern linguistics, began to take shape in the last light of the 20th century¹⁰⁴. Many linguists believe that the root of the theory of linguistic culture is V.fon. Humboldt. As a term, the term linguoculturalism was used for the first time in the research conducted by the Moscow Phraseological School under the leadership of V.N. Telia¹⁰⁵.

¹⁰²Маданият тушунчаси, мазмуни ва моҳияти. <https://elib.buxdu.uz/index.php/pages/referatlar-mustaqil-ish-kurs-ishi/item/13469-2021-06-30-09-39-28> (Мурожаат санаси: 28.03.2023).

¹⁰³Мельникова Е.В. Культура и традиции народов мира. – М., 2009. – 38 с.

¹⁰⁴Худойберганова Д.С. Ўзбек тилидаги бадий матнларнинг антропоцентрик тадқиқи: Филол.фан. док...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2015. – Б.17.

¹⁰⁵Телия В.Н. Русская фразеология: Семантический, прагматический и лингвокультурологический аспекты: монография. – М., 1997. – 286 с.

V.V.Vorobev¹⁰⁶, N.D. Arutyunova¹⁰⁷, Y.S. Stepanova, V.T. Klokova, V.A. Maslova, V.I. Karasik, V.N. Teliya, N.F. Alefirenko¹⁰⁸, V. Avramova¹⁰⁹, I.G. Olshanskiy, V.M. Shakleina¹¹⁰, Y.E. Yurkova and Y.N. Zinoveva¹¹¹ were based on scientific research¹¹². Linguistics has become one of the main areas of linguistics in recent years.

The linguistic cultural paradigm of studying language units is the study of the culture created in interaction with the environment within the framework of “man”, that is, the activity and existence of a group of people, as well as a large geographical space – “region”, that is, a territorial linguistic-cultural space. takes the job¹¹³.

The paradigm of linguistic and cultural concepts is based on the analysis and interpretation of the field of “human - language – culture” and deictic unity, organized as a set of ethnolinguistic cultures with regional characteristics. In addition, many subjects of the study of the sociolinguistic paradigm are indirectly related to language and culture. In this case, the emphasis in scientific research is on the conceptual “flatness” of linguistic and cultural studies. Also, it is observed that there is a need to form a categorical apparatus of linguo-cultural studies, that is, to define a set of descriptive fundamental concepts, summarizing the model of linguo-cultural realities. Therefore, in recent years, linguocultural studies as a special field of linguistics has created a paradigm of many productive concepts in modern linguistics.

The paradigm of these concepts includes linguocultureme, cultural language, cultural text, subculture, culture of precedent names, cultural universality and cultural code, cultural heritage, cultural tradition, cultural background, cultural theme, cultural process and linguocultural paradigm, cultural connotation, mentality. In order to solve the problem of interaction between language and culture, it is necessary to create an apparatus of concepts like the one above, which will allow to analyze their dynamics.

Different cultural codes are actively used in children's addressing units. For example, the metaphorical names of birds, animals (orthonymic codes) and plants (floramorphic codes) are actively used in the text of lullabies.

Gulim-a, ona gulim... Bog'da uzunning g'o'rasi... Tog'dagi gulim... Uydagi bulbulim... Alla qo'zim, alla... Toychog'im alla... Yuragida o'tibor alla, Sherim bolam alla-yo, alla. addresses the child through cultural codes.

¹⁰⁶Воробьев В.В. Лингвокультурология: монография. – М.: РУДН, 2008. – 340 с.

¹⁰⁷Арутюнова Н.Д. Образ; (Опыт концептуального анализа) // Референция и проблемы текстообразования. – М., 1988. – 238 с.

¹⁰⁸Алефиренко Н.Ф. Лингвокультурология. Ценностно-смысловое пространство языка: учебное пособие. –М.: Флинта-Наука. 2010. – 224 с.

¹⁰⁹Аврамова В. Лингвокультурология – Шумен: Епископ Константин Преславски, 2007. – 243 с.

¹¹⁰Шаклеин. В.М. Лингвокультурология: традиции и инновации. – Москва: Флинта, 2012. – 301 с.

¹¹¹Зиновьева Е.И., Юрков Е.Е. Лингвокультурология. Теория и практика: учебное пособие. – Санкт-Петербург: МИРС, 2009. – 292 с.

¹¹²Ольшанский И.Г. Лингвокультурология в конце ХХВ.: итоги, тенденции, перспективы. <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/lingvokulturologiya-v-kontse-hh-v-ityogi-tendentsii-perspektivy/pdf> (Дата обращения: 12.01.2023).

¹¹³Основания регионалистики: Формирование и эволюция историко-культурных зон Европейской России / Под ред. А.С. Герда, Г.С. Лебедева. СПб.: СПбГУ, 1999. – 389 с.

Cultural symbols are more personal and universal semantic units than words. *qo'ra*, *otar* example, cultural symbols can be distinguished in the words *qiy*, *ora*, and *otar*: *qiy* is an unpleasant odor in a sheepfold and a solid body formed from sheep manure. *Qo'ra* is a place made of wood only for keeping sheep. *Otar* is a large herd of sheep that graze on a pasture.

Cultural symbols are units that are clear only to the representatives of a certain language and culture. Cultural symbols that exist in the same form in different linguistic cultures have different characteristics. For example, a samovar is a tea pot with a firebox in the Russian linguistic culture, while in the Uzbek linguistic culture it is a place to gather to eat with friends and neighbors. "*Son, tell your father that tomorrow we will go to the samovar with the people of the neighborhood*". (From colloquial speech)

The cultural background is a description of the characteristic features of nominative units (words and phraseological units) meaning social life events and historical events. *Otam zamonning ko'ylagi* (very old), *oftobda qatiq yalashgan dugonam* (friend) kabi.

The cultural information described in these two types is localized in denotation and has been widely studied by linguistics and linguistics. Thus, the linguistic and cultural paradigm is a set of language units that reflect ethnic, social, scientific, and others.

The social memory of the people, which forms the attitude to the national culture, is clearly manifested in folk proverbs and sayings. In addition, the national character of the linguistic units of any language creates cultural connotations. Such connotations indicate that a certain level of national culture is expressed through language signs by belonging to specific linguistic sources. That is why the stereotypes of national self-awareness and the national-cultural idea of a specific situation are mainly expressed in words.

The high sensitivity of expressive units of address to historical changes in the life of society, the fact that speakers show the frequency of use, the fact that they have national and cultural symbols, and the fact that they reflect the mentality of a certain people can be the basis for the linguistic and cultural research of these units.

In the second chapter of the study entitled "**Linguo-cultural research of structural-semantic and functional features of children's addressing units**", semantic classification of children's reference units, kinship terms, animal names, religious names, children's addressing units expressed by phytonyms, cosmonyms and glutonyms, as well as researches were conducted on the structural nature of children's addressing units.

Everything in the world is perceived on the basis of certain classifications in the linguistic mind of speakers of the language. Many dictionaries of language units are created as a result of these classifications.

The classification of addressing units was carried out by many researchers. In particular, in the research work of N.Ahmedova, the groups of addressing units related to the place name, nationality, task performed, occupation, profession,

kinship relationship, age, name-surname, religion, their differences and similarities issues such as sides, valence properties are analyzed in detail¹¹⁴.

In the Uzbek family discourse, the units of addressing used by parents to children are completely free. However, observations show that the use of kinship hyponyms as a unit of reference is more prevalent for older children than for boys.

The terms of kinship have been used with a number of changes from the earliest times to the present. According to the researcher N. Jalilova, blood relations such as *ata, ada, ana, aba, acha, og'ul, qyz, aqa, sinil, ini, er, qatun, yigit, qaryndash* terms are actively used in modern Turkic languages, including the Uzbek language and dialects, with one or another phonetic change¹¹⁵. It can be seen that the units of addressing *o'g'lim, qizim*, which are actively used in Uzbek family discourse for children, have not undergone significant changes. Both kinship hyponyms are used as units of active addressing to children in the Uzbek literary language and its dialects. Only in the dialect of the Kokand region of the Fergana dialect is the use of the unit of addressing *o'g'lim* in the form of *ulim*.

In the Uzbek language, under the influence of the Russian language, it is also very active to add Russian forms of caress to the units of addressing used for children. In particular, anthroponymic units of addressing such as *Asalka (Asal), Shirinka (Shirin), Temurchik (Temur), Islomchik (Islom)* when used by family members in relation to a boy or girl, convey the meanings of caressing and closeness. expresses.

In family discourse, Uzbeks use units such as *qizcham, oppoq qizim, qizalog'im, qizginam, qizjonim, ona qizim*, to express their love to their daughter. In relation to boys, the unit of addressing my son is used in the form of *o'g'lonim, jon o'g'lim, o'g'ilginam*. Kinship hyponyms express a more affectionate attitude when used by parents in the languages under study.

It is observed that in the lexical layer of each language there is a dual naming with animal names. It can be said that naming with zoonyms characteristic of associative thinking started from the early periods of human historical evolution. In linguistics, there are many studies devoted to the study of zoonyms. Within these studies, the theory of zoolinguistics was formed in a number of languages. Zoonyms have an anthropological character and give individuals the image and characteristics of a certain animal. Research conducted in the later period showed the linguistic and cultural differentiation of zoonyms.

From a comparative point of view, observations across different languages show that the zoonyms used as units of reference in languages reflect national and cultural characteristics and have informational capabilities. So they not only divide the representatives of the animal world into species and groups, but also give a multifaceted description of the addressee children.

¹¹⁴Аҳмедова Н.Ш. Ўзбек тилида мурожаат бирликларининг семантик коннотатив тадқиқи: Филол.фан. номз...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б.22.

¹¹⁵Жалилова Н. Ўзбек тилида кон-қариндошлик атамаларининг пайдо бўлиш даврига кўра типологияси. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325879125_uzbek_tilida_kon_qarindoshlik_larining_pajdo_bulis_davriga_kura_tipologiasi (Мурожаат санаси: 28.12.2021).

1. *Har tun buvisi Elmurodga chiroyli ertaklar so‘ylab berardi. Bu tun ham nevarasining qo‘ng‘iroq sochlarini silab:*

– *Toychog‘im, bugun juda zo‘r ertak aytib beraman, eshitasanmi? – deb so‘radi.* (Daryoning narigi sohili. makonim.uz) 2. *Qo‘zichog‘im, oppog‘im, Uxla, uxla, orom ol.* (S. Zunnunova. Nilufar, p. 204)

It can be seen from the above examples that in the Uzbek language children are addressed using zoonyms in the sense of caressing. When used as a unit of reference for children, the words *Toychog‘im, qo‘zichog‘im, bo‘talog‘im* refer to the marker of a young boy, expressing love and caress. We will describe this assessment relationship in detail in the next chapters of the work.

In addition, in the Uzbek language, *arslonim, sher o‘g‘lim, zoonim* are considered petting units that encourage children to be gentle, while the above titles such as *toychog‘im, bo‘talog‘im, qo‘zichog‘im, qulunim* units represent the marker of a male child.

In the Uzbek language, the zoonyms *bo‘taloq, toychoq, qo‘zichoq*, as mentioned above, express the meaning of a young child, a child, but despite the fact that a *buzoq* is the child of a cow, the zoonym is not used as a reference unit for children. . In the national-linguistic landscape of the Uzbeks world, “*buzoq*” means a tired, fat person.

Animals are close to humans by nature. Their behavior and habits have their own characteristics. As a result of figurative and associative thinking in people, a metaphorical option appears in addition to the main meaning of zoonyms. Features associated with the metaphorical meanings of certain zoomorphisms are common in the collective linguistic consciousness, stable in certain national traditions, in connection with the national mentality and the national-linguistic landscape of the world of native speakers who take into account the information. In other words, the name of animals becomes a metaphorical tool that evokes different meanings and associations of one ethnic group even when describing people.

Theonims are very ancient lexical units in the language, the period of their appearance is related to the religious views of mankind in the ancient world, animism, totemism, taboo, euphemism and other ideas.

In essence, there are also opinions that theonyms are close to anthroponyms. From this point of view, theonyms belong to the onomastic scope. Words classified as onomastic units are not always limited to the naming of an object or subject. For example, the theonyms *farishtam* and *farishtacham* used to refer to children have a specific connotation, and it can be observed that it is often used in the sense of purity and innocence. In addition, the unit of addressing *pari*, which is used mostly for women, is also used as a unit of reference for teenage girls in some speech situations.

Farishtam, which is used for women and girls in the Uzbek language, is not defined as a reference unit for women and children in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, unlike the Russian language. Despite this, the Uzbek language is used as a unit of reference in colloquial speech.

The study of phytonyms, i.e. plant names, is carried out in different directions in linguistics today. Phytonyms are an integral part of the linguistic, national and

emotional landscape of the world. As an integral part of the linguistic landscape of the world, phytonyms were studied in the studies of Ye.K.Aleshina¹¹⁶, Yu.N.Isaev¹¹⁷, V.I.Nevoyt¹¹⁸ studied with a unique approach, national and semantic features of regional phytonyms were studied by F.G.Fatkullina and G.G.Kulsarina¹¹⁹, A.M.Letova¹²⁰ with a unique approach.

The use of phytonyms to express an appeal to children is also active in dialogic and poetic speech, and is mostly used in relation to girls:

Nilufarim – pok gulim, O‘rik gulim, tok gulim. (Turmush chorahalarida. [https://m.ok.ru group › topic](https://m.ok.ru/group/topic)) *Jannatiy rayhonim – qizim! Uzoq va saodatli umr ber, Parvardigorim!* (N.Abdullayeva)

In the Uzbek people, who compare the child to the fruit of the garden of the heart, parents also refer to their children as the fruit of the garden they created:

*Bog‘imdagi olmamisan, anorim,
Gullar ichra rayhonimsan, rayhonim,
Duo bilan bolani der har bir jon,
Kasalmanmi, sog‘lommanmi Onangman!* (<https://fayllar.org/bolam-izlab-topolmajsan-izimni.html>)

It is not correct to say that the passive reference unit used for children in Uzbek is semantically equivalent to the Russian *solnyshko* and the Tajik *sun*. After all, in Uzbekistan, the appeal “*solnyshko*” is associated with the lifeless caressing, sometimes “*smiling*” sun of the Uzbek Russian lands, which spends four seasons with the sun, under the scorching sun rays of spring and summer, doesn't cry. However, in the linguistic landscape of the Uzbeks, the attitude towards the moon is calm and illuminating, and the light of the night is completely different. For this reason, beauty is described as “*oy yuzli*”, “*oydek*”, and girls of adult age are affectionately addressed as “*oymomo*”. According to the linguist V. Humboldt, the "spirit of the people" is reflected in the language of every nation like an invisible light¹²¹.

In the process of speech communication, the interaction between the addressee and the addressee is felt by the fact that they are the carriers of pleasant or unpleasant information in the units of addressing used by them. The units of addressing used for children in all languages are combined with the imagination-associations in the memory of the speakers of the language through the sense of taste, and a sign characteristic of an object is the basis for renaming.

¹¹⁶Алешина Е.К. Исследование наименований растений и национальная языковая картина мира: к постановке проблемы. // Вестник НГУ. Серия: История, филология. – Новосибирск, 2009. – С.34-37.

¹¹⁷Исаев Ю.Н. Фитонимическая картина мира в разноструктурных языках: Дисс. д-ра филол.наук. – Чебоксары, 2016. – 413 с.

¹¹⁸Невойт В.И. Фитонимы в русской языковой картине мира. // Русский язык: исторические судьбы и современность. Материалы Международного конгресса. – М., МГУ: 2001. – С.144-154.

¹¹⁹Фаткуллина Ф.Г., Кульсарина Г.Г. Национальные особенности функционирования фитонимов в фольклорных текстах. // Научный диалог, 7 (55): 2016. – С.92-105.

¹²⁰Летова А.М. Семантические особенности фитонимов в русском языке: Дисс. канд.филол.наук. – М., 2012. – 198 с.

¹²¹Гумбольдт В. Избранные труды по языкознанию. – М., 1984. – С. 356-363.

It was found that appeals to children are sometimes expressed by gluttonyms, and in some cases these units are used as descriptors of the main appeals and acquire an attributive character:

— *O‘zinning novvotim, shirin qizalog‘im! Orzu qilishdan hech qachon to‘xtama. So‘ragan o‘yinchoqlaringni olib berolmay qorday ko‘nglingga ozor bergan bo‘lsam, kechir.* (<https://soglom.uz/archives/10106>).

Understanding gluttonous discourse in different languages and cultures and creating a comfortable communication environment requires awareness of gluttonous reference units actively used in these languages. In both languages under study, children's address units favor images of sweets. This situation is especially evident in the discourse of the family.

The third chapter of the dissertation entitled **“The role and importance of children's addressing units in the language system”** includes three sections.

It is known that the units of addressing in languages are an important component of the speech communication process, which serves to establish and support communication between the addresser and the addressee. Currently, the authors of a number of scientific sources in Russian and Uzbek linguistics have distinguished its various tasks. In general, the choice of means of expression in the process of communication depends on the specific features of the language used in communication. L.P. Rizhova suggests a broader understanding of the phatic task of the addressing units, that is, the phatic task of the addressing units focuses on the element of communication as an organizational task of interaction, and the initiation, continuation and termination of communication should be the focus of the addressing units¹²².

The main part of the units of address used in Uzbek and Russian family discourse can be seen by the following examples:

— *Долго же придётся вам, дети, учиться, чтобы так ловко бегать!* (В. В. Бианки. Оранжевое Горлышко. С 357).

- *Qizim, men bugun ota bo‘ldim! Ota! Sen esa opa bo‘lding! Mening — o‘g‘lim, sening ukang bor endi!* (from “Darakchi” newspaper)

In the first of the given examples, the reference unit “*demu*” for children is performing the function of phatic, that is, communication, while the reference unit “*qizim*” in the second example is performing a function related to the beginning of speech communication. Linguists define the task of attracting the listener's attention and encouraging him to participate in the speech process as its main task. In addition, appeals can express logical semantic, stylistic-expressive shades of meaning and fulfill a certain task in any speech process. The analysis of the studied sources shows that when children's addressing units are used in the process of speech communication, they perform more appellative, communicative, connotative, expressive-evaluative and emotive tasks in all languages. In contrast to the units of addressing between adults, the units of addressing used by children reflect politeness

¹²²Рыжова Л.П. Коммуникативные функции обращения // Семантика и прагматика синтаксических единиц. – Калинин, 1981. – С.83.

and gentleness. The most actively used form of addressing to children in the Uzbek language is the word *child*. The word “farzand” does not distinguish gender. This form is the most active according to the period of use, style and age.

In the “Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” the word “farzand” is defined as follows:

FARZAND [f. - farzand, boy and girl; progeny] A child born of one parent; son or daughter (in relation to parents); child *Farzand aziz, odobi undan aziz*. Proverb. *Davlatning boshi – farzand*. Proverb. *Ota-onang – davlating, farzandlaring – savlating*. Proverb. *Asrorqul farzand ko‘rdi, bolaning otini yodgor qo‘ydi*. A.Qahhor, Asror bobo...

In addition, the terms *danak* and *magiz* also mean children, offspring, grandchildren. The combination of *Danagidan mag‘zi shirin* is used in speech processes in a joint sense, the part *danak* means a child, and *magiz* means a child's child, that is, a grandson. In the linguistic landscape of the Russian-speaking world, the use of the pronoun *siz/вы* in addresses to children is practically not observed.

It is important to note that the units of addressing used for children in Russian and Uzbek languages not only fulfill an emotive and connotative task, but also a socio-psychological one.

Lullabies are one of the main examples of folklore, they are sung by mothers to children. According to N.I. Kostomarov, folklore belongs to people, it is their property. People cannot breathe without it. When the people sing, all their feelings are expressed in it¹²³. It should be noted that, despite the fact that the lullaby has a universal character in all nations, each nation has developed it from its ethno-culture with its linguistic and cultural uniqueness. The features of Uzbek women's speech and unique means of expression are clearly visible in the text of Uzbek *alla*.

*...Alla, deyin, o‘payin, alla,
Qiyosingni topayin, alla.
Tiling chiqib «non» desang, alla,
Kunda kulcha yopayin, alla..*

Lullaby is often sung to the child with “magical” and “saver” charms, so that he will have a restful sleep and grow up as a person as the mother dreamed of in the future, as well as healthy growth. For this purpose, Uzbek women refer to their children with various positive comparisons.

*Qaro ko‘zim, jonim bolam, alla,
Bo‘ylaringga, bo‘ytumorim, alla,
Elimning quvonchi, tog‘dek g‘ururi,
Erka bolam, toychog‘im, alla...*

“*Qaro ko‘zim*”, let's take the example of the analysis of the reference unit, it is directly used as a reference in Navoi's ghazals. “The eye is a beautiful part of the human body, a characteristic sign of beauty. All the ways to the world of work and the outer world of a person begin with the eyes. The mirror of the soul is also the

¹²³Костомаров Н.И. Об историческом значении русской народной поэзии. – Харьков, 1979. – 256 с.

eye”¹²⁴. The lullabies of the Russian people are a lexicon with a unique emotional coloring, and it can be seen that the sincerity of the Russian people is reflected in these words. It should be noted that, unlike the Uzbek lullabies, the children themselves are rarely referred to in the lullabies of the Russian people.

Спи, дитя, усни.

Сладко спи, ребёнок мой,

Глазки поскорей закрой.

Баю-баю, птенчик спать!...

There are many images of animals in the lullabies of the Russian people. Only they do not express an appeal to the child, but they show socio-cultural stereotypes. In the traditions of the Russian people, it is more common to refer to a child by his name. For example, *Ванюшка, Серёжка, Машенька*. A child who fully understands the meaning of lullaby takes an active part in the communicative space of this song. Praise the child with the tone of lullaby and hand movements, which are non-verbal appeals, are unique methods of influencing his psyche. As we have seen above, some of the units of addressing that show the national-cultural identity of different peoples belong only to this language and culture and have no equivalent in other languages.

Conclusion

1. Children’s addressing units in all languages have a communicative-pragmatic, linguistic-cultural and sociolinguistic essence, inextricably linked with national traditions, values, ethnography and attitude towards children.

2. Under the influence of linguistic and non-linguistic factors in the language, the addressing units for children have been enriched, improved and polished in terms of meaning, structure and quantity in literary and dialectal versions.

3. Usually, such nouns can also receive subjective-axiological evaluation suffixes, with the help of which the speaker emphasizes his attitude towards the interlocutor.

4. In different system languages, there is a group of special units specialized for expressing the concept of reference to children, but there are commonalities and specific differences in their use. For example, unlike the Russian language, in the Uzbek language, the unit of addressing *bolam* is actively used for boys and girls. This situation is explained by the national mentality of the Uzbek people and the uniqueness of their attitude towards children.

5. In the family discourse of Uzbek and Russian languages, *o‘g‘lim* - *сын*, *qizim* - *доченька* addressing units were actively used at all stages of language development, and now these reference units have positive meanings such as *closeness, caress, love* in relation to other foreign children. It is used in shades.

6. The children’s address units are characterized by their methodological specificity. In the official style of both languages, including in the field of education, the units used for children are stylistically neutral and are used with various

¹²⁴<https://kh-davron.uz/kutubxona/alisher-navoiy/ibrohim-haqqul-qaro-kozum-kelu-bir-bayt-tahlili.html>
(Мурожаат санаси: 14.06.2022).

adjectives: *o'quvchilar, qadrli o'quvchilar, aziz o'quvchilar, hurmatli ta'lim oluvchilar*. Preschool educational institutions use the units of addressing for adult *qadrli bolajonlar, shirintoy bolajonlar, jajji bolajonlar*. Compared with the Russian language, the Uzbek units of addressing used for children in social and official conditions are relatively few.

7. Children's addressing units reflect national and cultural characteristics and perform a specific communicative task in connection with the worldview and mentality of the people in family discourse and in various speech communication processes in connection with the speech situation and communication conditions.

8. In the family discourse of Russian and Uzbek languages, units of reference with emotional coloring are expressed in the form of special affixes, in particular, petting, diminutive, and possessive forms, and differ in terms of age and gender. This is clearly observed in the anthroponymic addresses that are actively used in relation to children: *Temurchik, Islomchik, Asalka, Shirinka*

9. In mutual speech communication between children and adults, the main task of the addresses used is to influence the addressee, and in this process, units are often realized in the form of a grammatical combination.

10. Uzbek language special units for addressing children are units of reference that are thematically expressed by terms of kinship; addressing units represented by animal names; units of addressing expressed by religious views; addressing units represented by plant names; are divided into groups such as addressing units represented by the names of heavenly bodies. Such units are formed through metaphors.

11. In the landscape of the national linguistic world of the Uzbeks, the addressing units actively used in all texts express not only linguistic, but also national-cultural and ethnographic aspects.

12. The axiological evaluation standards apply to all forms of address. Positive and negative evaluations related to the addressee's emotions are clearly expressed in the addressing units to children.

**УЧЁНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc. 03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ
ФЕРГАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

ФЕРГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ГИЁСОВА ВАСИЛАХОН АВАЗХОН КИЗИ

**ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ЕДИНИЦ
ОБРАЩЕНИЙ К ДЕТЯМ**

10.00.11 – Теория языка. Прикладная и компьютерная лингвистика.

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ наукам**

Фергана – 2024

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии за № B2023.1.PHD/Fil3228

Диссертация выполнена в Ферганском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Ферганского государственного университета по адресу: www.fdu.uz и в Информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyonet» www.ziyonet.uz.

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Защита диссертации состоится «23» май 2024 года в 11⁰⁰ часов на заседании Научного совета DSc. 03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 при Ферганском государственном университете по адресу: 100151, г. Фергана, улица Маргиноний, 105. Тел.: (99873) 244-66-02; факс: 99873) 244-44-01; e-mail: info@fdu.uz

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Ферганского государственного университета (зарегистрирована под № 343). Адрес: 100151, г. Фергана, улица Мураббийлар, 19. Тел.: (99873) 244-71-28.

Автореферат диссертации разослан «2» май 2024 года.

(протокол рассылки № 8 от «2» май 2024 года)



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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования заключается в выявлении социолингвистических, национально-культурных и структурно-семантических особенностей детских обращений.

Объект исследования: выбраны художественные тексты, произведения устного народного творчества и единицы обращения к детям в разговорном стиле.

Предмет исследования: являются социокоммуникативные, лингвокультурологические, структурно-семантические и функциональные особенности обращений к детям.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

на основе анализа особенностей адаптирования общения к ситуации обоснована социально-фундаментальная позиция единиц обращений, их место в системе языка, а также форма использования в процессе общения с детьми;

исследование обращений используемые в процессе коммуникации с детьми в функционально-семантическом аспекте, выполнение ими коммуникативных задач, связанных с социокультурными и официально-служебными условиями общения в речевых ситуациях, а также отражение в них национально-культурных особенностей, сформированных на основе общечеловеческих ценностей;

в результате структурно-семантической и тематической классификации обращений к детям были выявлены следующие тематические группы: как родственные и религиозные, названия небесных тел, животных, растений, продуктов питания, и установлено, что они используются в различных речевых ситуациях;

изучение функциональных особенностей единиц обращений к детям в национально-культурологическом аспекте колыбельных песен и художественных текстов, являющихся уникальным образцом устного народного творчества, в разных системных языках, раскрывают их номинативные, апеллятивные, коммуникативные, фатические, коннотативные, эмотивные, социально-психологические и аксиологические задачи, которые непосредственно доказывают важность традиционного и современно-ценностного подхода в процессе воспитания детей.

Внедрение результатов исследования:

теоретические выводы о изучение функциональных особенностей единиц обращений к детям в национально-культурологическом аспекте колыбельных песен и художественных текстов, являющихся уникальным образцом устного народного творчества, в разных системных языках, раскрывают их номинативные, апеллятивные, коммуникативные, фатические, коннотативные, эмотивные, социально-психологические и аксиологические задачи, которые непосредственно доказывают важность традиционного и современно-ценностного подхода в процессе воспитания детей были использованы в рамках проекта № FA-043429 на тему «Исследование теоретических вопросов

жанров каракалпакского фольклора и литературы» выполненный в научно-исследовательском институте гуманитарных наук каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан в 2012-2016 гг. (Справка научно-исследовательского института гуманитарных наук каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан от 21 июля 2023 года № 302/1). В результате подготовленных материалов была обогащена научная ценность данного проекта;

по результатам структурно-семантической и тематической классификации обращений к детям были выявлены следующие тематические группы: как родственные и религиозные, названия небесных тел, животных, растений, продуктов питания, и установлено, то что они употребляются в различных речевых ситуациях по выводы и рекомендации были использованы в рамках международного проекта “EMI (English as a Medium of Instruction)” (Справка Ферганского государственного университета от 22 декабря 2023 года за № 04-6455). Результаты материала опубликованной статьи «Обращение к детям выраженные теонимами» были эффективно и широко использованы;

научными выводами полученными в результате исследования обращений, используемых в процессе коммуникации с детьми в функционально-семантическом аспекте, выполнение ими коммуникативных задач, связанных с социокультурными и официально-служебными условиями общения в речевых ситуациях, а также отражение в них национально-культурных особенностей, сформированных на основе общечеловеческих ценностей были широко использованы в телепередачах “Yoshlar vaqti”, “Ma’naviyat sarchashmasi”, “Olovjon va uning do‘stlari”, “Yoshlar kundaligi” областной Ферганской телерадиокомпании (Справка Ферганской областной телерадиокомпании № 01-02/146 от 11 июля 2023 года). В результате было обогащено содержание телепрограмм особенностями национальной культуры.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ

I bo'lim (I part; I часть)

1. Giyosova V. Bolalarga oid murojaat birliklariga doir mulohazalar // FarDU. Ilmiy xabarlar – Научный вестник. ФерГУ. – Farg'ona, 2022. – № 3. – B.300-303 [10.00.00; № 20].

2. Giyosova V. Murojaat birliklarining struktur-semantik va tematik tasnifi // FarDU. Ilmiy xabarlar – Научный вестник. ФерГУ. – Farg'ona, 2022. – № 6. – B.562-564 [10.00.00; № 20].

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10. Giyosova V., Akbarova Z. Structural-semantic and thematic classification of children's reference units in uzbek and Russian // Қазақстан республикасы ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігі «Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы еуразия ұлттық университеті» кеақ «GYLYM JÁNE BILIM - 2023» XVIII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ. – Astana, 2023. B.2270-2273.

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Interdisciplinary Research Journal. ISSN: 2835-3013/ Volume 2, Issue 1 January, 2023. P.427-430. SJIF 3.68 [№ 23].

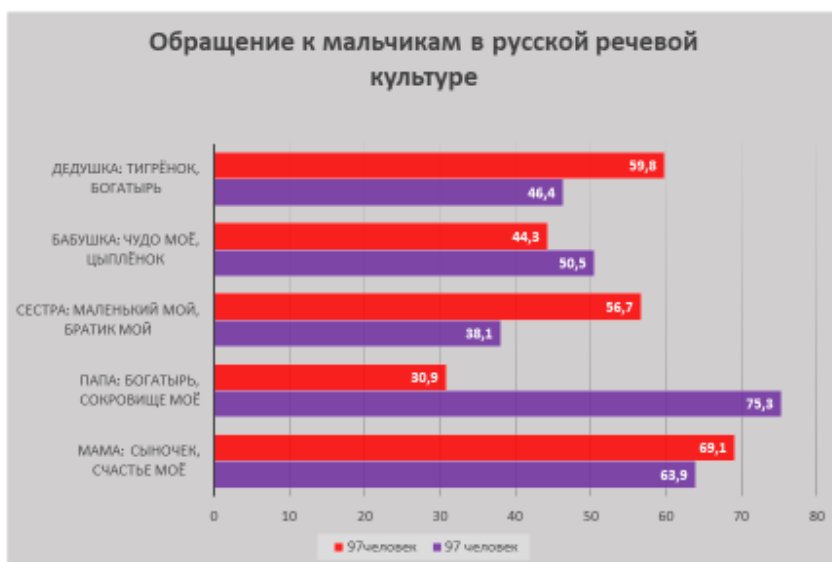
12. Giyosova V. Murojaat birliklarining ijtimoiy-lisoniy tahlili tasnifi // FarDU. IImiy xabarlar – Научный вестник. ФерГУ. – Farg‘ona, 2023. – В.680-684 [10.00.00; № 20].

ILOVALAR

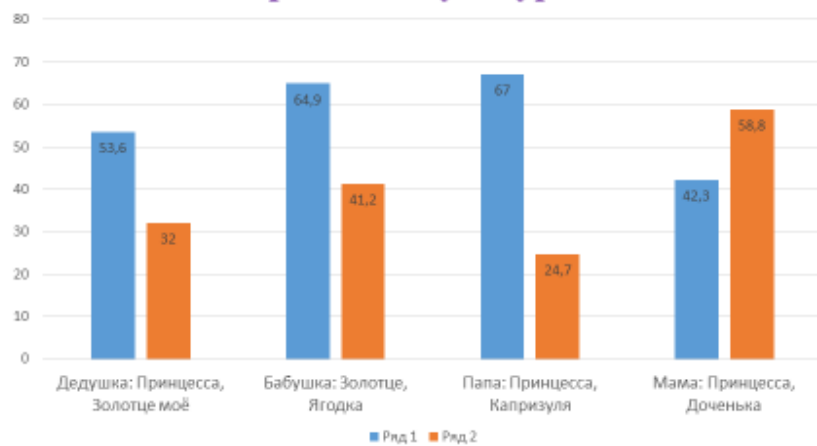
1-ilova DISSERTATSIYA MAVZUSI DOIRASIDA “GOOGLE” PLATFORMADA FAOL BO‘LGAN KATTALARNING BOLALARGA NISBATAN QO‘LLANILADIGAN MUROJAAT BIRLIKLARINI ANIQLASH MAQSADIDA O‘TKAZILGAN ASSOTSIATIV-IJTIMOIIY SO‘ROVNOMA NATIJALARINING STATISTIK TAHLILI.

Faol bo‘lgan kattalarning bolalarga nisbatan qo‘llaniladigan murojaat birliklari bo‘yicha assotsiativ-ijtimoiy so‘rovnomani o‘tkazish maydoni Google platforma bo‘lib, u onlayn-servis orqali 16 ta testdan iborat so‘rovnoma o‘tkazishni ko‘zda tutadi. Ushbu so‘rovnoma 01.06.2023-15.06.2023 muddat oralig‘ida o‘tkazildi va respondent sifatida O‘zbekiston respublikasining turli hududlarida yashovchi ishtirokchilar qatnashdi. So‘rovnomada jami 280 nafar fuqarolar ishtirok etdilar.

Izoh: Quyidagi jadvalda servisning rus tilida berilgan ma’lumotlarni aynan qayd etamiz.

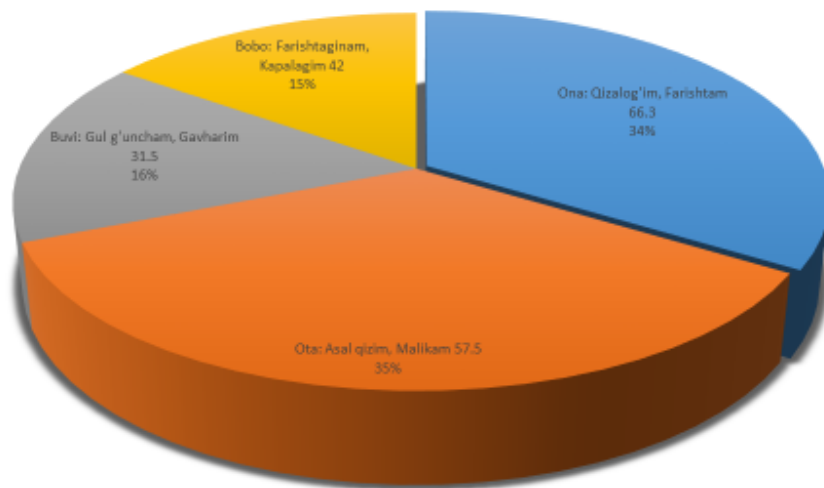
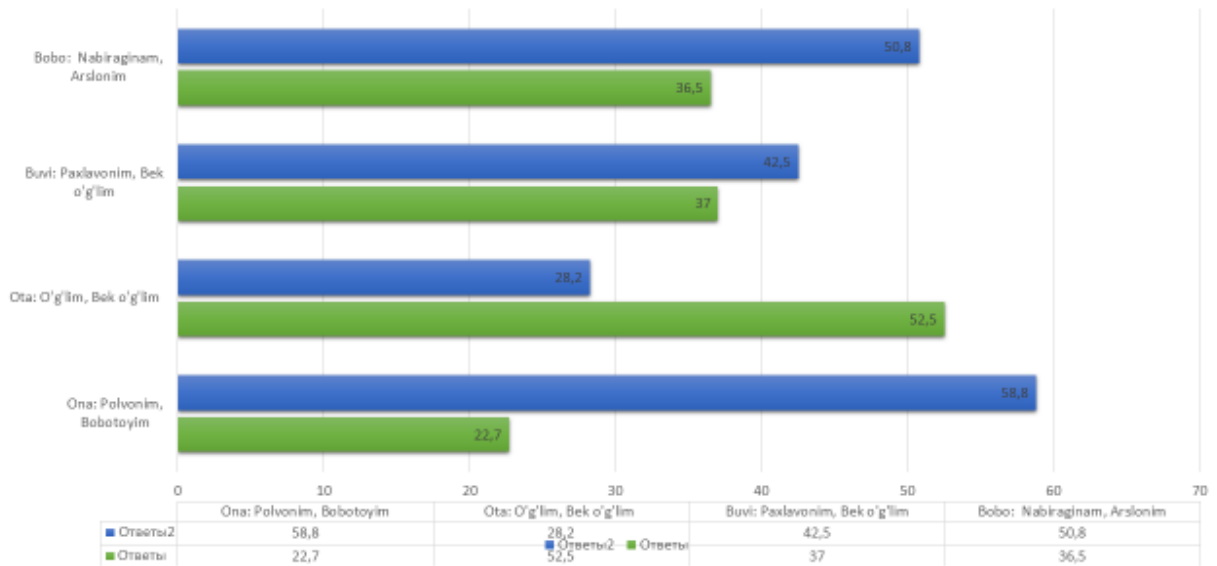


Обращение к девочкам в русской речевой культуре



Izoh: Quyidagi jadvalda servisning o‘zbek tilida berilgan ma’lumotlarni aynan qayd etamiz

Название диаграммы



■ Ona: Qizalog'im, Farishtam 66.3 ■ Ota: Asal qizim, Mallikam 57.5
■ Buvi: Gul g'uncham, Gavharim 31.5 ■ Bobo: Farishtaginam, Kapalagin 42

Avtoreferat Farg‘ona davlat universiteti
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