

**TOSHKENT DAVLAT SHARQSHUNOSLIK UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.21.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

TOSHKENT DAVLAT SHARQSHUNOSLIK UNIVERSITETI

MUSTAFAYEVA SAMIDA TOSHMUXAMMEDOVNA

**MING DAVRI ROMANLARI TILINING MORFOLOGIK,
LEKSIK-SEMANTIK VA FRAZEOLOGIK
XUSUSIYATLARI**

10.00.05 – Osiyo va Afrika xalqlari tili va adabiyoti

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI DOKTORI (DSc) DISSERTATSIYASI
AVTOREFERATI**

Toshkent – 2024

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филологическим наукам**

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Ilmiy maslahatchi: **Mannonov Abdurahim Mutalovich**
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Rasmiy opponentlar: **Dadaboyev Hamidulla Aripovich**
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Nasirova Saodat Abdullayevna
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Odilov Yorqinjon Raxmonaliyevich
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Yetakchi tashkilot: **Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy universiteti**

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.21.01 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2024-yil «___»_____ soat _____dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi. (Manzil: 100047, Toshkent, Shahrizabz ko'chasi, 16-uy. Tel: (99871) 233-45-21; faks: (99871) 233-52-24; e-mail: info@tsuos.uz.)

Dissertatsiya bilan Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universitetining Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (_____ raqami bilan ro'yxatga olingan). (Manzil: 100060, Toshkent, Amir Temur ko'chasi, 20-uy. Tel: (99871) 233-45-21.)

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Q.Sh.Omonov

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy kengash raisi
v.v.b., filol.f.d., professor

R.A.Alimuxamedov

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy kengash ilmiy
kotibi, filol.f.d., dotsent

X.Z.Alimova

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy kengash
qoshidagi ilmiy seminar raisi, filol.f.d.,
professor

KIRISH (fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida badiiy asarlarning lingvistik tadqiqi doim alohida ahamiyat kasb etib kelgan. Zero, badiiy asarlar, ayniqsa, badiiy nasr tilning leksik, grammatik, stilistik jihatlarini anchayin keng miqyosda namoyon eta olgani bois nafaqat struktur tilshunoslik, balki bugungi kunda jadal taraqqiy etayotgan kognitiv tilshunoslik hamda lingvomadaniyatshunoslik doirasida amalga oshirilayotgan tadqiqotlar uchun ham aniq va qimmatli g'oyalar berish, puxta nazariy xulosalar chiqarish imkonini beradi. Ikkinchi tomondan, badiiy nasrning o'rganilishi til shakllanishining davriy xususiyatlari, uning rivojlanish an'anasi va omillarini belgilashda qimmatli manba sanaladi. Shu bois badiiy adabiyot barcha zamonlarda, xususan, bugun ham tilga xos xususiyatlar, uning leksik fondi va grammatik qurilishini aniqlash, asarlarda milliy tafakkur va adabiyotning yaratuvchisi bo'lmish millat tafakkurida botiniy dunyo manzarasini tasvirlash, asar ta'rif etilgan tilning taraqqiyot bosqichlarini belgilash kabi qator dolzarb masalalarni yechish uchun asosiy manba bo'lib qolmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida tilning tarixiy taraqqiyotini muayyan davrlar kesimida, ayniqsa, tarixiy davrlarga xos yozma yodgorliklar asosida o'rganish diaxron va sinxron aspektdagi tadqiqotlar uchun qimmatli ma'lumotlarni olish imkonini beradi. Zero, bunday tadqiqotlar til taraqqiyoti dinamikasini belgilash, ma'lum davr adabiy til me'yorlarini aniqlash, tilning leksik fondi va stilistik imkoniyatlari, rivoji, grammatik me'yorlarining o'zgarishi yuzasidan aniq xulosalar berish kabi qator masalalar yechimini topishda dolzarb hisoblanadi.

O'zbekiston va Xitoy o'rtasidagi hamkorlik munosabatlari uzoq tarixiy ildizlarga ega bo'lib, bugungi kunda iqtisodiy, investitsiyaviy, moliya, savdo-sotiq, siyosiy, madaniy-gumanitar sohalarida jadal rivojlanmoqda. Hamkorlik munosabatlarining taraqqiy etishidan har ikkala davlat ham manfaatdor. Zero, "...O'zbekiston Xitoyning do'stona qo'shnisi va har tomonlama strategik hamkori sifatida bu mamlakatning turli jabhalarda erishayotgan muvaffaqiyatlardan chin dildan mamnun. Xitoy bilan ko'p qirrali munosabatlarni rivojlantirish O'zbekiston tashqi siyosatining asosiy ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri bo'lib kelgan va shunday bo'lib qoladi"¹. O'zbekiston va Xitoy o'rtasidagi mustahkam huquqiy bazaga asoslangan o'zaro manfaatli va serqirra hamkorlikning izchil rivojlanishi o'z navbatida, xitoyshunoslikda chuqur bilim va malakaga ega bo'lgan, xitoy tilini mukammal egallagan mutaxassis-kadrlarga bo'lgan ehtiyojning kun sayin ortishiga sabab bo'lish bilan bir qatorda, kadrlar tayyorlash sifatiga doir talabni ham oshirmoqda.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son "Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2017-yil 13-sentyabrdagi PQ-3271-son "Kitob mahsulotlarini nashr etish va tarqatish tizimini rivojlantirish, kitob mutolaasi va kitobxonlik madaniyatini oshirish hamda targ'ib qilish bo'yicha kompleks chora-tadbirlar dasturi to'g'risida", Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2018-yil 18-maydagi 376-son "Jahon adabiyotining eng sara namunalarini o'zbek tiliga hamda o'zbek adabiyoti durdonalarini chet tillariga tarjima qilish va nashr etish tizimini

¹ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Узбекистан – Китай: дружба и сотрудничество длиной в тысячелетия// www.people.com.cn. 22-01-2024.

takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori, 2020-yil 16-apreldagi PQ-4680-son "Sharqshunoslik sohasida kadrlar tayyorlash tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish va ilmiy salohiyatni oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2022-yil 21-dekabrda PQ-447-son "Yangi O'zbekiston ma'muriy islohotlari doirasida respublika ijro etuvchi hokimiyat organlari faoliyatini samarali tashkil etish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarorlari, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi "2022–2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi PF-60-son farmoni hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda dissertatsiya tadqiqoti muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. «Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirish, innovatsion iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish» ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha xorijiy ilmiy-tadqiqotlar sharhi². Ming davri yodgorliklari, xususan, davr yodgorliklari tili tadqiqi dunyoning qator yetakchi oliy ta'lim muassasalari va ilmiy markazlarida olib borilgan. 广西民族大学 Guangxi millatlar universiteti (Xitoy), 四川外国语大学 Sichuan chet tillari universiteti (Xitoy), 大東文化大学 Daito Bunka (Sharq madaniyati) universiteti (Yaponiya), Rossiya Fanlar akademiyasi Sharq qo'lyozmalari instituti (Rossiya, Sankt-Peterburg), Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universiteti (O'zbekiston) shular jumlasidandir. Bu boradagi tadqiqotlar hamon davom etmoqda.

Bunday tadqiqotlar natijasida Ming davri kundalik proza janri leksikasining struktur va semantik xususiyatlari ochib berilgan, xitoy tili katta lug'atini tuzishda Ming davri romanchilik namunasi "Shuyxu juan" til materiallaridan foydalanish masalasi (Xitoy), xitoy bayxua tili leksikasi, "Shuyxu juan"da yordamchi so'zlarning lingvopragmatikasi dalillangan (Yaponiya), xitoy tilining tarixiy grammatikasi, pinxualarda qo'llangan so'zlarning morfologik xususiyatlari, grammatik konstruksiyalar tahlili yuzasidan monografik tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilib, bir tilli izohli va ikki tilli tarjima lug'atlar nashr etilgan. Shuningdek, xitoy mumtoz adabiyoti namunalarini tadqiq etish hamda o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilish borasida O'zbekistonda ham bir qancha ishlar amalga oshirilgan. Xususan, Ching davri nasri poetikasi, Tang davri she'riyatida ramzlar semantikasi ilmiy tadqiq etilgan. Pu Sungling novellalari, Tang davri she'riy asarlaridan namunalar o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilingan. Qolaversa, xitoy bayxua tilining taraqqiyot boschiqlari xitoy ilmiy adabiyotlariga tayanib tavsiflangan (O'zbekiston).

Jahon tilshunosligida Ming davri romanlari tilini o'rganish sohasida quyidagi ustuvor yo'nalishlar bo'yicha qator tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilmoqda: Ming davri romanlarida mustaqil so'zlarning struktur, funksional-semantik xususiyatlarini asoslash; Ming davri romanlarida til birliklarining metaforik qo'llanishini ochib berish; Ming

² Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi quyidagi manbalar asosida amalga oshirildi: <http://www.gxmzu.edu.cn>, <http://www.sisu.edu.cn>, <http://www.cnki.net>, www.daito.ac.jp, <http://www.orientalstudies.ru>, <http://www.springernature.com>, <http://www.dissercat.com>, <https://tsuos.uz>, <https://diss.natlib.uz>.

davri leksikasida o‘zlashmalar ulushini aniqlash; Ming davri romanlari so‘z boyligini aks ettiruvchi ikki tilli tarjima lug‘atlarini tuzish.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Ming davri xitoy adabiyoti tarixida yangi janrdagi asarlarning yuzaga kelishi va ushbu janrda yaratilgan durdona asarlarni jahon adabiyotiga taqdim etgani bilan alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ming davri badiiy asarlari, xususan, roman janrining yuzaga kelishi hamda ushbu o‘ziga xos romanchilikning taraqqiy etishi keyingi davr xitoy adabiyoti nasriy asarlari takomiliga sezilarli ta‘sir ko‘rsatgan. Shu bois Ming davri romanlari bo‘yicha nafaqat xitoy, balki dunyo adabiyotshunosligida salmoqli tadqiqot ishlari olib borilgan. Xususan, Xitoyda Ming davri romanlarida ayol obrazi, “G‘arbiga sayohat” romanida ilohiy obrazlar, ayni davrda romannavislik san‘ati³ kabi qator mavzularda tadqiqot ishlari amalga oshirilgan. Davr yodgorliklarining lingvistik tadqiqi asosan XXRda olib borilgan bo‘lib, unda kundalik nasr janri leksikasi, o‘zlashma so‘zlar, “Shuyxu juan”da ravishlar va yuklamalar, davr yodgorliklarida muayyan leksik qatlamning uyg‘ur tiliga tarjimasi kabi jihatlar tadqiq etilgan⁴.

Xitoy tili tarixiga oid ayrim masalalar, xususan, miloddan avvalgi V-I asrlar xitoy tili, xitoy tili tarixiy grammatikasida morfologiya va sintaksis masalalari, Tang davri xitoy tilining grammatik xususiyatlari, Sung va Yuan davri pingxualari misolida xitoy tili tarixiy grammatikasi tadqiqiga bag‘ishlangan dissertatsiya, monografiya va qo‘llanmalar yozilgan⁵.

O‘zbek xitoyshunosligida ham Ming davri adabiyoti, tarixi, xususan, qadim va o‘rta asrlar xitoy adabiyotida asosiy janrlar va badiiy asarlarning syujet qurilishi, xitoy-bayxua tilining leksik-semantik va grammatik xususiyatlari, Ming davrida Xitoy va Markaziy Osiyo aloqalariga oid tadqiqotlar olib borilgan hamda ularning natijasida darslik, monografiyalar nashr etilgan⁶.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta‘lim muassasasining ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universiteti ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasining “Xorijiy Sharq mamlakatlari tillarini o‘rganish va tilshunoslikning nazariy masalalari” mavzuidagi ilmiy yo‘nalishlari doirasida bajarilgan.

³ 李响.明代小说中的女性与科举研究: 博硕论文. -华东交通大学, 2018.; Li Siang. Ming davri romanlarida ayollar obrazining ilmiy tadqiqi: Doktorlik diss. – Huadun kommunikatsiya universiteti, 2018; 卢梦. 略论明代小说中神魔叙述的转变:博硕论文-湖北师范大学, 2018; Hu Meng. Ming davri nasrida ruhlar va iblislar tasvirida burilishlar: Doktorlik diss. – Hubei pedagogika universiteti, 2018; 张智颖. 明代长篇小说开篇艺术研究: 硕士论文. -长春师范大学, 2017. Jang Jiyi. Ming davri romanlari fasllarda kirish so‘zlarning badiiy san‘ati tadqiqi. -Changchun pedagogika universiteti, 2017.

⁴ 王晓惠. 明代笔记小说词汇研究.博士学位论文. -广西民族大学, 2022. 180 页; Vang Syaohuy. Ming davri kundalik nasr janri leksikasi tadqiqi: filol.fan.dok. ... diss. – Guangsi Millatlar universiteti, 2022. – 180 b.

⁵ Никитина Т.Н. Хрестоматия по древнекитайскому языку (V – I вв. до н.э.). – Ленинград, 1982. – 148 с., 太田辰夫. 中国语历史文法. -北京: 北京大学出版社, 2003. 500 页., Кондратьева Е.Б. Грамматические особенности китайского языка эпохи Тан. Дисс. ...канд.филол.наук. Санкт-Петербург, 2007. – 178 с., Гуревич И.С. Историческая грамматика китайского языка: язык прозы на байхуа периода Сун-Юань (пинхуа).- Санкт-Петербург, 2008. – 225 с.

⁶ Зиямухаммедов Ж., Очиллов О. Хитой адабиёти (Қадим ва ўрта асрлар).- Т., 2021. – 223 б., Ҳасанова Ф. Хитой-байхуа тилининг лексик-семантик ва грамматик хусусиятлари. – Т., 2023. – 155 б., Каримова Н.Э. Взаимоотношения Центральной Азии и Китая в XIV-XVII вв. (по материалам китайских источников). – Т., 2005. – 198 с.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi Ming davri ilk bosqichi romanlari tilining morfologik, leksik-semantik va frazeologik tadqiqini amalga oshirishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

Ming davri romanlarining yuzaga kelish shart-sharoitlari, ularning ijtimoiy-siyosiy va mafkuraviy jihatdan o'ziga xosligi, adabiy jarayonlar hamda ularning davr tili taraqqiyotiga ta'siri masalasini aniqlash;

Xitoy adabiy tilining takomili masalasi va unda Ming davri romanchilik namunalari o'rnini belgilash hamda o'rganilayotgan davrgacha bo'lgan Sung, Yuan sulolalari davri xitoy tilining morfologik, leksik jihatlarni tavsiflash;

Tadqiqotga asosiy manba sifatida tanlangan "Shuyxu juan" va "Sanguo yan'i" romanlari leksikasi tarkibida o'z qatlamning struktur xususiyatlari va yasaliş yo'llarini belgilash;

Ming davri romanlarida o'zlashma qatlam va uning xitoy tilida voqelanishini o'rganish;

Davr romanlari leksikasining mavzuiy guruhlarini ajratish hamda romanlar leksikasida aks etgan shakl va ma'no munosabatini aniqlash;

Davr romanlarida qo'llangan frazeologizmlarning struktur, semantik-funksional xususiyatlarini dalillash hamda Ming davri romanlarining xitoy adabiy tili leksik fondini leksik va frazeologik birliklar bilan boyitishdagi o'rnini belgilash.

Tadqiqotning ob'yektini Ming davri ilk bosqichiga oid "Shuyxu juan" (《水浒传》) va "Sanguo yan'i" (《三国演义》) romanlari tili tashkil qiladi.

Tadqiqotning predmeti. "Shuyxu juan" (《水浒传》) hamda "Sanguo yan'i" (《三国演义》) asarlari misolida Ming davri xitoy adabiy tili leksikasi va frazeologiyasini genetik, struktur-morfologik hamda funksional-semantik nuqtai nazardan tadqiq etish ishning predmeti hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda sinxron va diaxron tavsiflash, tarixiy-qiyosiy, statistik, komponent tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining ilmiy yangiligi:

Sung va Yuan sulolalari davrida xitoy adabiy tilining leksik, morfologik sathlarida kechgan o'zgarishlari xitoy va xorij tilshunoslari tomonidan amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlar asosida o'rganilgan hamda xitoy adabiy tili takomilida Ming davri romanlari bir bosqichni ikkinchi bosqich bilan bog'lovchi "ko'priq" vazifasini o'tagani dalillangan;

Ming davri birinchi yarmiga oid "Shuyxu juan" va "Sanguo yan'i" romanlari leksikasi tarkibida o'z qatlamning struktur xususiyatlari ikki romanni o'zaro qiyoslagan holda ochilib, ularda 喝采 hècǎi "baland ovozda gapirmoq", 入肩 rù jiān "birgalikda harakat qilish; muayyan maqsad yo'lida birlashish", 落草 luòcǎo "qaroqchi", 阿叔 āshū "qayin ini" kabi murakkab so'zlar asosan, sintaktik, qisman morfologik va semantik yo'llar bilan hosil qilingani isbotlangan;

Ming davri romanlarida 导师 dǎoshī "buddaviylik etakchisi; Budda", 方丈 fāngzhàng "Budda ibodatxonasi bosh rohibi yoki bosh rohibning xonasi", 度牒 dùdié rohiblarga beriladigan maxsus hujjat, 站 zhàn "bekat; to'xtash joyi; yom (yoki yomxona)" kabi o'zlashma qatlamga mansub so'zlar va ularning xitoy tilida voqelanishi aniqlangan;

Ming davri romanlari leksikasining “shaxsni ifodalovchi leksika”; “joy va makonni anglatuvchi soʻzlar”; “oziq-ovqat nomlarini ifodalovchi soʻzlar” deb nomlangan uch maʼno guruhi ajratilgan va davr romanlari leksikasining ushbu mavzu guruhlariga kiruvchi leksik birliklari oʻrtasida sinonimlik, omonimlik va antonimlik munosabatlari dalillangan;

Ming davri romanlari, xususan, “Shuyxu juan”da 582ta, “Sanguo yan’i”da 421ta frazeologik birliklarning qoʻllanishi ularda kechgan shakl va maʼno oʻzgarishlari oʻrganilib, ularning xitoy adabiy tili soʻz xazinasini leksik va frazeologik birliklar bilan boyitishdagi oʻrni belgilangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

Ming davriga oid romanlarda qoʻllangan, davr tiliga xos, Ming davrida soʻz yaslashida faol til birliklarining tahlillari amalga oshirilgan;

Davr romanlarida qoʻllangan frazeologik birliklarning struktur-semantik jihatlari oʻrganilib, ularga lingvopragmatik nuqtai nazardan xulosalar berilgan;

Tadqiqotda tahlilga tortilgan leksik va frazeologik birliklar Ming davri leksikasi va iboralari lugʻatini tuzishda asosiy material vazifasini oʻtagan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi. Mazkur tadqiqot ishi Ming davri badiiy nasri namunalari “Shuyxu juan” (《水浒传》) va “Sanguo yan’i” (《三国演义》) romanlarining Xitoyda nashr qilingan asliga eng yaqin nusxalari zaminida olib borilgani, shuningdek, tadqiqot doirasida belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ensiklopedik va izohli lugʻatlar, ishonchli akademik nashrlardan foydalanilgani, Oʻzbekiston hamda xorijda xitoy tili tarixi tadqiqi bilan shugʻullangan xitoy tilshunoslarining fikrlariga murojaat qilingani, tadqiqot yoʻnalishi va ilmiy izlanish mohiyatidan kelib chiqqan holda tanlangan tadqiqot usullari, ilmiy tadqiqot natijalarining dissertatsiya nazariy konsepsiyasiga mos kelishi, xulosa va tavsiyalarning amaliyotga tatbiq etilgani tegishli tashkilotlardan olingan rasmiy hujjatlar bilan asoslanadi.

Tadqiqot ishining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Ming davri romanlarining leksik qatlamlari masalasi tadqiqi doirasida xitoy adabiy tili soʻz boyligi taraqqiyot dinamikasini belgilash, xitoy tili leksikasi taraqqiyotida ichki va tashqi omillar taʼsirini aniqlash, leksika tarkibiy qismlari va soʻzlarning stilistik vazifalarini yoritish kabi vazifalar amalga oshirilganligi bilan xitoy tili leksikasi, leksikografiyasi, stilistikasi, xitoy badiiy asarlarining lingvistik oʻrganilishiga bagʻishlangan ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarining nazariy asosi boʻla oladi.

Tadqiqot natijalari xitoy tili, xitoy tili leksikologiyasi, xitoy tili tarixi, xitoy tili stilistikasi, matn lingvistikasi kabi maxsus kurslar oʻqish, lugʻatlar tuzish, qolaversa, xitoy adabiyoti namunalari tarjima qilishda qoʻl keladi. Bu jihat oʻz navbatida, ishning amaliy ahamiyatini belgilaydi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Xitoy Ming davri romanlari tilining morfologik, leksik-semantik va frazeologik xususiyatlariga oid tadqiqot natijalari asosida:

Xitoy Ming davri romanlari leksikasining genetik va funksional, struktur, semantik xususiyatlariga oid tadqiqot natijalaridan Xitoy Xalq Respublikasi Shimoli-Gʻarbiy millatlar universiteti (西北民族大学) akademik tadqiqotlar boʻlimi xalqaro loyihalari doirasida amalga oshirilgan “Oʻzbek xalqining kelib chiqish tarixi” monografiyasini xitoy tiliga tarjima qilish boʻyicha amalga oshirilgan ilmiy-amaliy loyiha doirasida

foydalanilgan (Xitoy Xalq Respublikasi Shimoli-G'arbiy millatlar universiteti (西北民族大学) ning 2020-yil 4-dekabrda ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada tarixiy leksika, ayrim unvon va rutbalar, harbiy istilohlar, toponimlarning xitoy tiliga tarjimasi aniq chiqishi hamda tarjimadagi muqobilini muvafaqqiyatli topishga erishilgan;

Ming davri romanlarining yuzaga kelishi, davr romanlarida uchraydigan frazeologizmlar tahliliga oid tadqiqot natijalaridan Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universitetida amalga oshirilgan OT-F1-67 "Ipak yo'li mintaqasi xalqlari folklorining tipologiyasi, milliy o'ziga xosligi va yozma adabiyot rivojida tutgan o'rni" nomli ilmiy-tadqiqot loyihasida foydalanilgan (Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universitetining 2023-yil 20-fevraldagi 01-04-01/264-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada xalq orasida keng yoyilgan rivoyatlar xitoy adabiyotidagi ilk romanchilik namunalari syujetiga asos bo'lganini tavsiflash orqali xitoy yozma adabiyoti rivojida folklorning o'rnini batafsil yoritish va xitoycha frazeologik birliklarning ma'nolarini o'zbek tiliga to'g'ri tarjima qilishga xizmat qilgan;

Ming davri leksikasi, jumladan, "Shuyxu juan (Daryo o'zanlari)" romanida qo'llangan leksika qatlamlari, davr leksikasining struktur, semantik, funksional xususiyatlari hamda uning xitoy adabiy tili shakllanishidagi o'rni, davr yodgorliklarida ishlatilgan frazeologizmlarning o'zbek tiliga tarjimalari masalalaridagi tahlillar va xulosalardan TDSHU huzuridagi "Konfusiy nomidagi o'zbek-xitoy instituti" NNT o'quv faoliyati jarayonida foydalanilgan (Konfusiy nomidagi o'zbek-xitoy instituti" NNTning 2023-yil 17-fevraldagi 17/23-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur ta'lim muassasasida tahsil oluvchilarning xitoy tili bilimlari, ayniqsa, yozma til kompetensiyalarini oshirishga, ularning xitoy tili darajasini aniqlashga qaratilgan imtihonlarida HSK 5, HSK 6 darajalarini olishga erishilgan;

Ming davri romanlarida uchraydigan antroponim, toponim, glyutonim, etnonimlar semantik guruhlariga oid tahlillar, asarlarning xitoy adabiy tili takomilidagi o'rni, qolaversa, tarixiy asarning xitoy tili leksikasida o'z qatlamni tiklashdagi ahamiyati borasidagi tadqiqot natijalaridan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Madaniyat va san'atni rivojlantirish jamg'armasi Madaniy meros ob'ektlari va san'at ashyolarini restavratsiya qilish ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi faoliyatida foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Madaniyat va san'atni rivojlantirish jamg'armasi Madaniy meros ob'ektlari va san'at ashyolarini restavratsiya qilish ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi 2023-yil 21-fevraldagi 12-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada markazda tashkil etilgan seminarida Sharq madaniy merosini badiiy nasr namunalari orqali chuqurroq o'rganish, xususan, xitoy madaniy merosida Ming davri romanlarining o'rni, davr romanlarida xalq madaniyati, urf-odatlarini, an'ana va falsafiy qarashlarini til birliklari vositasida tasvirlangani haqida bilimlarni kengaytirishga xizmat qilgan;

Xitoy Ming davri nasri namunasi "Uch shohlik" (《三国演义》) ning syujet qurilishi va asarning xitoy adabiy tili rivojiga qo'shgan hissasi yuzasidan olingan xulosalardan O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "Dunyo bo'ylab" telekanali "Efirda biz" kursatuvining maxsus sonini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "Dunyo bo'ylab" telekanali davlat muassasasi 2022-yil 2-fevraldagi 03-14-40-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada XIV-XV asr xitoy va turkiy xalqlar

badiiy nasrining o'xshash va farqli jihatlari ochib berilgan. Ikki xalq adabiy yodgorliklaridagi unikalilar chog'ishtirish yo'li bilan asoslangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 6 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida ma'ruza shaklida bayon qilingan va muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha 21 ta ilmiy ish nashr etilgan. Shundan, 1 ta monografiya, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 12 ta maqola (10 tasi respublika, 2 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda) e'lon qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning hajmi va tuzilishi. Dissertatsiya kirish, to'rt bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning hajmi 199 sahifadan tashkil topgan.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning «**Kirish**» qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslanib, tadqiqotning maqsadi va vazifalari, predmeti va ob'yekti aniqlangan. Tadqiqotning O'zbekiston Respublikasi fan va texnologiyalar taraqqiyotining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilib, uning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon etilgan. Olingan natijalarning ishonchliliigi asoslanib, ishning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, aprobatsiyasi, e'lon qilingan ishlar, dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi ko'rsatilgan.

Tadqiqotning birinchi bobi «**Ming davri romanlarining xitoy tili taraqqiyotidagi ahamiyati**» deb nomlangan bo'lib, unda Ming davri romanlarining vujudga kelish sharoiti, davr romanlarining xitoy adabiy tili taraqqiyotidagi o'rni, Ming davriga qadar xitoy bayxua tilining takomili, davr romanlarining filologik tadqiqi masalalari o'rganilgan.

Ming davri (明朝 *Mingcháo* 1368-1644) xitoy adabiyotiga yangi janr - romanchilik janrini olib kirgan davr sanaladi. Aynan shu kezlarda mumtoz xitoy adabiyotining durdona romanlari yaratilgan. Davr asarlari qadimgi xitoy madaniyati, milliy o'ziga xoslik, ijtimoiy hayot hamda siyosiy vaziyat haqida ma'lumot beruvchi qimmatli manba sanalishi bilan bir qatorda, adabiy til rivojida yangi bosqichni boshlab bergani bilan ham ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu bois Ming davri asarlari xitoylik hamda chet ellik tadqiqotchilarining e'tiborini doim tortib kelgan.

Ming sulolasi davri feodalizm susaygan va kapitalistik munosabatlar kurtak ota boshlagan davr sanaladi. Bunday ijtimoiy o'zgarish adabiyot taraqqiyotiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatishi tabiiy. Badiiy adabiyotdagi an'analar asosi hamda yangi imkoniyatlar ta'sirida Ming davri adabiyoti yangicha ruhda rivojlana bordi va oldingi davr so'z san'ati namunalarini takrorlamaydigan sara asarlar bilan xitoy adabiyoti tarixida o'ziga xos o'rinni egalladi.

Davr nasriy asarlari nafaqat badiiy jihatdan, balki tilning leksik, grammatik, stilistik kabi qator qatlamlarini boshqa davrlardan farqli aks ettirgani bilan ham alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Zero, Ming davri nasrining hozirgi xitoy tili shakllanishi, sayqal topishi va takomilida o'rni beqiyosdir.

Tilshunoslikda tilning diaxron tadqiqi, til sathlarining taraqqiyoti, ulardagi rivojlanish an'anasini aniqlash, ma'lum sath yoki umuman tilning shakllanish va taraqqiyot dinamikasi yuzasidan xulosalarni berish o'rganilayotgan tilni davrlashtirish masalasiga chambarchas bog'liq bo'ladi. Zero, tilning muayyan sathidagi o'zgarishlar uning taraqqiyot bosqichlariga ko'ra farqlanadi, yoki aksincha, til muayyan sathida kechgan o'zgarish mezon o'laroq u yoki bu tilning taraqqiyot bosqichini belgilaydi. Shunday ekan, Xitoyda Ming davri romanchilik namunalari tili morfologiyasi, leksikasi hamda frazeologiyasi tadqiqiga bag'ishlangan mazkur ish uchun ham o'rganilayotgan davr yodgorliklari tili, xususan, leksik qatlamlari xitoy tili taraqqiyotining qaysi bosqichiga to'g'ri kelishini aniqlash izlanish uchun asosiy manba sifatida tanlangan romanlarning nafaqat til taraqqiyotidagi o'rnini, balki uning tilshunoslik uchun ahamiyatini belgilashda asos bo'ladi.

Xitoy tilshunosligida tilni davrlashtirish masalasida mezonlar farqlanishi mumkin, ammo leksika – semantika masalasi bu borada asos o'lchovlardan sanalishi lozim⁷. Darhaqiqat, leksika – semantika masalasining til taraqqiyotini davrlashtirishda asosiy ko'rsatkich sifatida olinishi muhim masala. Zero, leksika til (ayniqsa, og'zaki so'zlashuv tili) uchun eng faol element hisoblanadi. Muayyan davrda tilning lug'at tarkibi va uning ma'no xususiyatida yuz bergan o'zgarish tilning sistem mohiyati o'zgarishiga ta'sir qiladi, bu esa davrlashtirish uchun olinadigan asoslardan sanaladi⁸. Modomiki, xitoy bayxua tili qadimgi so'zlashuv tilini yozuvda aks ettirgan til deya, e'tirof etilar ekan, leksik – semantik sathda kechgan o'zgarish ushbu til shaklini davrlashtirishning asos me'yoriy ko'rsatkichi hisoblanadi⁹. Bayxuaning og'zaki til shaklidan yozma manbalarga ko'chishi, adabiy til sifatida o'z o'rnini mustahkamlashi va hozirgi xitoy adabiy tiliga poydevor sifatida olinishigacha bo'lgan uzoq tarixiy jarayon, ushbu jarayonda sodir bo'lgan o'zgarishlarga tayanib, uni ibtido, takomil va yetuklik davrlariga ajratish mumkin. Chin va Xan sulolalari davridan Tang davrigacha (*bayxuaning* yozma til sifatida qo'llanishi) ilk bosqich, Tang davridan Ming davriga qadar (*bayxua* yozma til shakli maqomida tizimli taraqqiyoti) o'rta bosqich, Ming davridan Ching davrigacha (*bayxua* va *venyaning* parallel muomalada bo'lishi) so'nggi bosqichni tashkil qiladi¹⁰. O'zbek xitoyshunosligida eramizdan avvalgi III asrdan boshlab *bayxua* tilida yozib qoldirilgan adabiy manbalar: *byanvenlar*, *xuaben* va *pingxualar*, *djugongdyaolar*, *zadzyuy*, *yuylu* va romanlar tahlili asosida bayxua tili uch davrga ajratiladi: 1) bayxua tilining vujudga kelish davri – eramizdan avvalgi 207-yildan eramizning 618-yilgacha bo'lgan davr; 2) bayxua tilining rivojlanish davri – 618-yildan 1368-yilgacha bo'lgan davr; 3) bayxua tilining yetuk davri – 1368- yildan 1911-yilgacha bo'lgan davr¹¹.

Tilshunoslikda xitoy tili tarixiy taraqqiyoti, tilning rivojlanish bosqichlariga ko'ra davrlashtirish masalasi, unda leksik omilning tutgan o'rni yuzasidan xitoy va xorij tilshunoslarining qarashlari va mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, xitoy

⁷ Bu haqida qarang: 徐时仪. 汉语白话史. – 北京: 北京大学出版社, 2017. 第 21 页. Syu Shi'i. Xitoy bayxua tili tarixi. – Pekin: Pekin universiteti nashriyoti, 2017. – B.21.

⁸徐时仪. Ko'rsatilgan asar.

⁹徐时仪. Ko'rsatilgan asar.

¹⁰徐时仪. 汉语白话史. – 北京: 北京大学出版社, 2017. 第 22-23 页.

¹¹ Хасанова Ф.М. Хитой-байхуа тилининг лексик-семантик ва грамматик хусусиятлари: Филол.фан.фалс.док. (PhD) ... дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2021. -Б. 12-13.

tili taraqqiyot bosqichlarini belgilashda yakdil yondashuv mavjud emas, til taraqqiyoti davrlarini belgilash g'arb tilshunosligida asosan, xitoy tilining fonetik sathdagi o'zgarishlariga tayanilgan bo'lsa¹², rus xitoyshunoslari tilning fonetik va grammatik (ya'ni gap qurilishi, grammatik ma'noning ifodalanishi kabi) xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqanligi¹³ ma'lum bo'ldi. Xitoy tilshunoslari esa o'tgan asrning 90- yillarida ham tilning fonetik, grammatik va ijtimoiy hayotga bog'liq taraqqiyoti¹⁴ dan kelib chiqib tilni takomil bosqichlarini belgilaganligi aniqlandi. Faqatgina 2000- yildan keyingi xitoy tilshunoslari amalga oshirgan tadqiqotlarda¹⁵ til taraqqiyotida leksik omil masalasi, tilning taraqqiyot bosqichlarida til leksik qatlamining o'rni xususida fikrlar avj olganini kuzatish mumkin. Xitoy tili taraqqiyoti, jumladan, leksik qatlam taraqqiyotini davrlashtirishda yana bir jihat, aksar ishlarda Xitoyda uzoq tarixiy davr mobaynida parallel muomalada bo'lgan ikki til shakli *venyan* va *bayxuaning* alohida emas, umumiy olgan holda qaralgani bu borada aniq xulosalarni olmaslikka sabab bo'lgan. Bizningcha, ikki til shaklining grammatik va ayniqsa, leksik sathdagi yaqqol farqlari, ularning qo'llanish jabhalari, xususan, venyaning asosan yozma shaklda, bayxuaning esa og'zaki so'zlashuv tilidan uzilmagan holda taraqqiy etishi ularning taraqqiyot bosqichlarini alohida ko'rishga yetarlicha asos bo'ladi.

Tadqiqot asosiy manbasi bo'lgan 《水浒传》 “*Shuyxu juan*” va unga zamondosh 《三国演义》 “*Sanguo yan'i*” asarlari ma'lum darajada *venyan* til unsurlarini o'zida mujassam etsa-da, *bayxuada* yozilgani, qolaversa, og'zaki so'zlashuv tili sifatida muntazam taraqqiy etgan, badiiy adabiyot tili sifatida yozma shakli me'yorlarini sayqallagan va adabiy til maqomiga ega bo'lgan, asosiysi hozirgi xitoy tiliga asos bo'lgan xitoy *bayxua* tili, uning yozma standart til *venyandan* asosiy farqini, shuningdek, *bayxua* tili tarixiy takomilini belgilab beruvchi muhim omil sifatida leksik qatlamning taraqqiyot bosqichlarini belgilash tadqiqotimizda yechimi taklif etilishi lozim bo'lgan dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Shundan kelib chiqib, ushbu masalada bizgacha bo'lgan qarashlar¹⁶ ni tahlil qilgan holda xitoy bayxua tili leksikasini quyidagi taraqqiyot bosqichlarini ajratish mumkin: 1) qadimgi davr – *venyan* leksikasi poydevorida shakllangan va asosan, buddizmga oid diniy asarlar tarjimasida boyigan ilk bosqich, Xan davridan boshlab, Tang davrini ham o'z ichiga olgan holda Sung sulolasigacha bo'lgan leksik takomil bosqichi. Garchi qator manbalarda Tang davri o'rta davrga kiritilsa-da, bizningcha bayxua leksikasi taraqqiyotida u ilk bosqich sanaladi. Chunki aynan, Tang davrida buddizmga xos adabiyotning katta qismi xalq so'zlashuv

¹² Pulleyblank E.G. Outline of classical Chinese grammar. – Vancouver, 1995. – 201 p.; Roger D. Woodard. The ancient languages of Asia and the Americas. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2008. – 286 p.

¹³ Зограф Т.И. Среднекитайский язык (становление и тенденции развития). – М.: Наука, 1979. – 340 с.; Яхонтов С.Е. Древнекитайский язык. – М., 1965. – 116 с.; Гуревич И.С. Историческая грамматика китайского языка: язык прозы на байхуа периода Сун-Юань (пинхуа). – Санкт-Петербург, 2008. – 225 с.

¹⁴ 向熹. 简明汉语史. –北京: 高等教育出版社, 1993; 王力. 汉语词汇史. –山东: 山东教育出版社, 1990. 857 页;

¹⁵ 邢永革. 明代前期白话语料词汇研究. –南京: 凤凰出版社, 2017. 347 页.; 徐时仪. 汉语白话史. –北京: 北京大学出版社, 2017. 462 页.

¹⁶ Roger D. Woodard. The ancient languages of Asia and the Americas. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2008. – P.136.; Курдюмов В.А. Курс китайского языка: теоритическая грамматика. – Москва, 2006. –С. 86-87.; Chou F. Stages in the development of the Chinese language. Zhongguo yuwen luncong. Taipei: Zhengzhong shuju, 1963. –P. 432-438; 王力. 汉语史稿. –北京: 科学出版社, 1958. 第 35 页.; 徐时仪. 汉语白话史. –北京: 北京大学出版社, 2017. 第 22-23 页.; Яхонтов С.Е. Древнекитайский язык. –Москва: Наука, 1965. – С.6-7.; Зограф Т.И. Среднекитайский язык (становление и тенденции развития). – М.: Наука, 1979. –С.3. va b.

tiliga yaqin tarjima qilingan va bayxua yozma til shakli sifatida o'z o'rniga ega bo'lgan. Biroq, unga zid jarayon sifatida aynan Tang davri adabiyotda klassik til me'yorlarini saqlash, davr yodgorliklarni ham klassik til qolipidan chiqmasdan yozish "*fugu*" (tarixni tiklash) tarafdorlari ortagani til tizimi, jumladan, leksik qatlamni ham "bir qadam oldinga siljishga" yo'l qo'ymagan; 2) o'rta davr – Sung, Yuan va Ming davri birinchi yarmi (前期 *qiánqī*) ni o'z ichiga olgan bu bosqichda leksik sathida sezilarli o'zgarishlar, ikki morfemali so'zlarning son jihatdan keskin ortishi, lug'at tarkibining ichki va tashqi (jumladan, mo'g'ul tilining bevosita ta'siri bilan) omillar ta'sirida boyishi, grammatik ma'no anglatuvchi yordamchi so'zlarning ko'payishi bilan bayxua leksikasi tarixida yangi davrni belgilaydi. 3) yangi davr – Ming davri o'rtalaridan 1911-yil Sinxay inqilobigacha bo'lgan davr. Ushbu davr leksikasi hozirgi xitoy tili uchun fundamental leksikani shakllantirib bergan davr hisoblanadi, ya'ni tildagi leksik qatlamni struktur, semantik, funktsional jihatdan hozirgi xitoy tiliga takomiliga yetkazib bergan bosqich aynan shu davrga to'g'ri keladi. Xitoy tili leksikasi takomilining ana shu bosqichlarida Ming davri ilk bosqichi romanlari va xususan, asarlar leksikasi yordamida xitoy tili tarixida o'ziga xos "reabilitatsiya" jarayoni yuz bergan.

Tadqiqotning «**Ming davri xitoy tili leksikasining genetik tavsifi va davr romanlari tilining morfologik xususiyatlari**» nomli **ikkinchi bobida** davr yodgorliklarida o'z va o'zlashma qatlam so'zlar, ularning yasaliş usullari, struktur va funktsional xususiyatlari o'rganilgan.

Ming davri birinchi yarmi leksikasi davr xususiyatlarini o'zida yaqqol namoyon qiladi. Ushbu davr so'z boyligida Yuan davriga xos leksik birliklar salmoqli o'rin egallagan. Ming davriga kelib ular yangi xususiyatlarni aks ettirib boshlagan. Neologizmlar va yangi ma'no kasb etgan, til lug'at tarkibida oldindan mavjud bo'lgan so'zlarning miqdori ayni Ming davri birinchi yarmiga kelib sezilarli ortdi. Tang va Sung sulolalari davrida kam qo'llangan ko'plab leksik birliklarning Yuan va Ming davriga kelib, ishlatilish chastotasida o'sish kuzatildi va ular hozirgi xitoy tili leksik birliklari tarkibida ham qo'llanishda davom etmoqda. Bu hodislarning sababi, shubhasiz, jiddiy tadqiqotga ob'yekt bo'lishga arziydi¹⁷.

Ming davri romanlaridan "Sanguo yan'i" asarida suffikslar yordamida yasalgan so'zlar deyarli uchramaydi. Qo'shma so'zlarning aksariyati tobe-hokim munosabatli so'zlar bo'lib, birinchi komponent ikkinchisini izohlab kelgan turlari yetakchilik qiladi, bunday so'zlarning asosiy ulushi otlarga to'g'ri keladi. Asarda qayd etilgan fe'l turkum so'zlar esa ko'proq bir bo'g'inli, sodda strukturaga ega. "Sanguo yan'i" hamda "Shuyxu juan" romanlarida fe'llar tahlili yuzasidan quyidagi xulosalarga kelish mumkin:

1) struktur jihatdan: "Sanguo yan'i" asarida asosan bir morfemali fe'llar son jihatdan ustun, "Shuyxu juan"da fe'llarning tuzilishi soddadan murakkabga o'zgargani kuzatiladi;

2) asarlarda fe'llarning asosan sintaktik qisman, semantik usulda ham yasalgani aniqlandi;

3) fe'llarning zamon ko'rsatkichi hisoblanmish 了 *le* qo'shimchasi "Sanguo yan'i" asarida mazkur vazifada deyarli qo'llanmagan, "Shuyxu juan" romanida esa faol ishlatilgan;

¹⁷邢永革. 明代前期白话语料词汇研究.-南京: 凤凰出版社, 2017. 第 24 页.

4) kesim to‘liqlovchisi 补语 *bǔyǔ*ning qo‘llanishi jihatidan ham “Shuyxu juan” hozirgi xitoy tiliga ancha yaqin, gap bo‘lagining qo‘llanish qoidalari deyarli o‘zgarmagan;

5) fe‘llarning inkor shaklini hosil qilish uchun hozirgi xitoy tilida asosan ikki morfema 不 *bù* va 没 *méi* qo‘llanadi, romanlarda ayni vazifani to‘rt morfema 不 *bù*、非 *fēi*、无 *wú*、未 *wèi* bajargan. Ming davri birinchi yarmida yozilgan romanlarda 没 *méi* “Sanguo yan’i” va “Shuyxu juan” asarlarida turdosh otlar struktur jihatdan bir komponentlikdan ikki komponentlikka o‘tishi va ayni chog‘da “Sanguo yan’i” asarida yakka komponentli turdosh otlarning “Shuyxu”da ikki komponentli shaklga kelgani aniqlandi. Ikki komponentli otlar asosan:

1) ot+ot: 天师 *tiān shī* “eng yuqori darajaga yetgan rohib”, 道童 *dào tóng* “o‘smir yoshdagi rohib”, 春台 *chūn tái* “xontaxta (yemak stoli)”, 菜蔬 *càishū* “taom, yegulik (meva va sabzavotlar)”, 马人 *mǎ rén* “otliq askar” va b.;

2) sifat+ot: 大虫 *dàchóng* “yo‘lbars”, 白身 *báishēn* “avom (qora xalq)”, 白地 *báidì* “bo‘sh joy” va b.;

3) fe‘l+ot: 落草 *luòcǎo* “qaroqchi”, “yo‘lto‘sar”, 搭膊 *dābó* “belbog‘”, “kamar” (odatda mato yoki boshqa to‘qima ashyodan tayyorlangan, belga bog‘lanib, ba‘zan pul olib yuradigan kartmon vazifasini ham bajargan).

Bundan tashqari, sonlar ishtirokida yasalgan otlar ham asarlarda kam miqdorda bo‘lsa-da uchraydi, ularni ikki guruhga ajratish mumkin: a) sonlarning ma‘nosi yoki narsa-buyumning miqdoriga aloqador so‘zlar bo‘lib, masalan: 七条 *qītiáo* yettilik (rohiblarning ibodat, qiroat, tinglash, poklanish vaqtida kiyadigan kiyimlarini ifodalagan), 佛天三宝 *Fú tiān sānbǎo* buddaviylikning uch xazinasi: budda, muqaddas vedalar, budda rohiblari; bunday so‘zlar asosan buddaviylikka aloqador til birliklarida uchrashi kuzatildi; b) sonlarning grafik ko‘rinishiga ishora qilish orqali yasalgan birliklar, masalan, 横罗十字 *Héng luō shí zì* qo‘llarni yonga uzatgancha oyoqlarni birlashtirib yotish holati bunda insonning mazkur holati 十 *shí* “o‘n” iyeroglifiga o‘xshatiladi.

“Shuyxu juan” romanida otlarning 阿 prefiksi vositasida ham yasalgani aniqlandi. Masalan:

1) 阿公 *āgōng* yoshi katta erkak kishiga nisbatan qo‘llangan murojaat so‘z. 阿公休怪。(Sh.X, 21-bob).

2) 阿叔 *āshū* qayin iniga nisbatan murojaat so‘z. “阿叔，你且来厨下，和你说说话”(Sh.X, 17-bob).

3) 阿哥 *āgē* “aka”; “xo‘jayin (ayolning turmush o‘rtog‘iga murojaatida)”, 阿婆 *āpó* “xotin (erning turmush o‘rtog‘iga murojaatida)”, 阿舅 *ā jiù* “tog‘a” so‘zlari ham ishlatilgan bo‘lib, mazkur prefiks ishtirokidagi so‘zlar murojaat birliklari sifatida qo‘llangan. Bunday murojaat so‘zlar qarindoshlar o‘rtasida, agarda qarindoshlik aloqasi bo‘lmasa nutq yo‘naltirilgan shaxsga nisbatan yaqinlik, samimiylikni ifodalash uchun xizmat qilgan.

Ming davri romanlarida otlar tuzilishiga ko‘ra sodda va murakkab bo‘lib, fe‘l turkumidan farqli ravishda, otlarda murakkab tuzilishga ega so‘zlar ko‘p uchraydi.

Otlarning yasashida affiksatsiya usuli ham istifoda etilgani asardan olingan misollar yordamida dalillandi. Davr yodgorliklarida qo'shma otlar yasashida atributiv modeli sermahsul bo'lgani aniqlandi.

Ming davrida nafaqat o'z qatlamning, balki o'zlashmalarning ham o'ziga xos o'rni bor. E'tiborni tortadigan jihat shundaki, davr tilida voqelangan o'zlashma qatlam va romanlarda ishlatilgan o'zlashmalar o'rtasida muayyan farqlar kuzatildi.

Umuman, xitoy tiliga tashqi manbalardan so'z o'zlashishining quyidagi yo'llari mavjud: a) fonetik kalka 音译 *yinyi*; b) semantik kalka 意译 *yiyi*; v) o'zlashgan so'z+xitoycha morfema (qorishiq so'zlar); g) yapon tilidan yapon tili qoida va me'yorlariga asosan xitoy iyerogliflari vositasida yasalgan so'zlarni o'zlashtirish¹⁸.

Xitoy tiliga, jumladan, xitoy tili leksikasiga tashqi omil ta'siri haqida so'z ketar ekan, millat tarixi, tashqi aloqalarining bu boradagi o'rni aniqlash lozim. Manbalarga ko'ra, xan millati qadimdan, Shan va Jou sulolalari davridayoq boshqa millatlar bilan turfa aloqalarni yo'lga qo'ygan, bu munosabatlar tilda ham aksini topgan. Xususan, shimoldagi xunlar va g'arbdagi boshqa millatlar bilan aloqalar shular jumlasidandir. Xan sulolasi imperatori U Di davrida Davan, Qang', Baqtriyaga elchilar yo'llangan, natijada, Xitoy va G'arb¹⁹ muloqoti rivojlana boshlagan. Olti sulola davriga kelib, Buyuk Ipak yo'li shakllangan. Xitoyga buddizmning kirib kelishi oqibatida sanskrit tili xitoy tili leksikasiga nihoyatda katta ta'sir o'tkazgan. O'zga millatlarning kundalik turmushida qo'llanuvchi narsa-buyumlar qatori, ularni ifodalovchi leksemalar ham xitoy tili so'z boyligidan joy olgan. Xitoy tiliga G'arbiy o'lkalar tilidan asosan, hayvonot va o'simlik dunyosi yoki maishiy hayotga xos so'zlar yoki istilohlar o'zlashgan. Masalan, 骆驼 *luòtuó* "tuya" xunlar tilidagi **da da** ning fonetik o'zlashmasi hisoblanadi. Bu so'z Chin sulolasi davri boshlaridayoq xitoy tiliga o'zlashgan bo'lib, grafik jihatdan bugungisidan farqlangan, Janubi-shimoliy sulolar davriga kelib, 骆驼 *luòtuó* tuya grafemalari orqali yozila boshlangan. 师比 *shī bǐ* yoki 屎比 *shǐ bǐ*, 鲜卑 *xiānbēi* so'zi xunlar tilidagi **serb** yirtqich ramzi tushirilgan metal kamar ilgagini anglatgan.

琥珀 *hǔpò* turkiy tildan **xu bix** so'zning fonetik kalkasi.

径路 *jìnglù* xunlar tilidagi **king luk** eni enlik pichoq so'zining fonetik kalkasi hisoblanadi.

目宿 *mù sù* davan tilidagi **buksuk, bux sux** o'tining fonetik kalkasi.

葡萄 *pú táo* yoki 蒲桃 tarzida ham yozilgan. Davan tilidagi **bādaga** "uzum" so'zining fonetik kalkasi hisoblanadi²⁰.

石榴 *shíliú* yoki 安石榴 *ān shíliú* leksemasi fors tilidagi **ānar** "anor" so'zining fonetik kalkasi bo'lib, Xan imperatori U Di davrida g'arbiy o'lkalardan Xitoyga kirib kelgan²¹. Yuqoridagi kabi qator leksik birliklar xitoy tiliga turkiy, arab, sanskrit, fors, ayrim afrika tillaridan ham o'zlashgan bo'lib, ular aniq narsa- buyumni atash uchun qo'llangan so'zlardir. Bunday buyum yoki mahsulot Xitoyda mavjud bo'lmagan, shu boisdan buyum yoki mahsulot bilan birga uning nomi ham xitoy tiliga kirib kelgan. Bu

¹⁸姜德梧主编. 高及汉语教程 (下册). -北京: 北京语言学院出版社, 1992. 第 91-92 页.

¹⁹ Bu o'rinda "G'arb" tushunchasi hozirgi "G'arb", ya'ni Yevropa tushunchasidan farqli qo'llangan.

²⁰向熹. 简明汉语史. -河北: 高等教育出版社, 1998. 第 535-537 页.

²¹向熹. 简明汉语史. -河北: 高等教育出版社, 1998. 第 535-537 页.

turdagi o'zlashmalar asosan fonetik kalkalar hisoblanadi. Xitoy tiliga singishi uchun ularning ba'zilar soddalashtirilgan. Davr tiliga o'zlashmalar asosan Xitoydan g'arbda joylashgan mamlakatlardan kirib kelgan. Xitoyning Yaponiya, Koreya kabi hududiy yaqin davlatlar bilan aloqalari Chin va Xan sulolalari davrida shakllangan, ammo u davrda xitoy tilining yapon va koreys tiliga ta'siri kuchli bo'lgan. Fonetik o'zlashmalardan tashqari, chetdan kelgan mahsulotlar nomlariga xitoycha morfemadan oldin 胡 *hú* morfemasi qo'shilgan. 胡麻 *húmá* "zig'ir", 胡瓜 *húguā* "bodring" kabi²².

Xitoyda olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda Ming davriga oid o'zlashmalarning manbai asosiy ikki turga ajratiladi: 1) Xitoy hududida yashagan kam sonli millatlar tilidan o'zlashgan so'zlar; 2) Xitoydan tashqari, xorijiy davlatlar tilidan o'tgan o'zlashmalar. Ichki, oz sonli millatlar tilidan o'zlashgan qatlam deganda, asosan, mo'g'ul tilidan kirgan elementlar nazarda tutiladi. Bu holat, shubhasiz, Yuan davri Xitoyning mo'g'ullar boshqaruvida bo'lgani va mo'g'ul tilining xitoy tiliga ta'siri bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir²³.

Ming davri romanlarida qo'llangan sanskritdan o'zlashgan leksemalarning aksariyati semantik kalkalar hisoblanadi. Biroq, ularning orasida fonetik o'zlashmalar ham yo'q emas, jumladan, 头陀 *tóutuó* (asl kelib chiqishi sanskritda *dhuta*) asarda "soch qo'ygan rohib" ma'nosida ishlatilgan. Yoki bir qancha teonimlar tarkibida qo'llangan 佛 *fú* yoki *fó* iyeroglifi xitoy tilida dastlab mavjud bo'lmagan, buddizmning kirib kelishi bilan iyeroglif va "Budda" so'zini ifodalovchi mazkur leksema shakllangan. U sanskritdagi "buddha" so'zining xitoy tilidagi fonetik o'zlashmasi hisoblanadi. Ba'zan 佛 陀 *fótuó* shaklida beriladi.

Ming davri xitoy tili leksikasida o'zlashmalar bo'yicha olib borilgan tadqiqotda davr leksikasida o'zlashmalarning manbalari sifatida mo'g'ul, fors, arab, malay, turkiy, sanskrit, ingliz, lotin, ispan, portugal, uyg'ur tillari ko'rsatilgan va ashyoviy misollar bilan asoslangan bo'lsa-da, Ming davri birinchi yarmida yozilgan "Shuyxu juan" romanida faqat sanskritdan o'tgan so'zlar, mo'g'ul tilidan kirgan ayrim morfemalar qo'llangani aniqlandi. Ming davri romanlarida tarixiy mavzuga qaytish, asarda Sung davri leksikadan faol foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning «**Ming davri romanlari leksikasining funksional-semantik xususiyatlari**» deb nomlangan **uchunchi bob**ida davr romanlari leksikasining semantik xususiyatlari muayyan mavzu guruhlariga ajratilgan holda tahlilga tortilgan.

Leksika tadqiqida so'zlarni guruhlariga yoki ma'lum bir turlarga tasniflagan holda tahlil qilish bu borada amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlarning asosiy bo'g'ini sanaladi. Zero, aynan muayyan tasnif asosida leksika tahlilida uning ma'no xususiyatlari, so'zlarning ma'no sathida kechgan evolyutsion jarayon, muayyan til yoki tilning muayyan davr xususiyatlari borasidagi aniq xulosalarni olish imkoni yuzaga keladi.

Ming davri ijtimoiy hayotida kechgan erkinlashish jarayoni, Xitoyda ijtimoiy sinflarni ajratuvchi omillardan sanalgan til shakllarini qo'llashdagi tafovut bu davrga kelib kamayishni boshlaydi. Ijtimoiy hayotda kechgan bu jarayonlar adabiyotda o'z aksini topgani tadqiqotning asosiy manbalaridan bo'lgan "Shuyxu juan" romanida

²²向熹.简明汉语史.-河北: 高等教育出版社, 1998. 第 540 页.

²³刘玲玲.明代外来词研究. 硕士学位论文.-辽宁师范大学, 2014. 第 26 页.

misolida ham ko‘rinadi. Albatta, bu o‘rinda til va adabiyotning o‘zaro ta‘sir masalasi muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ijtimoiy hayotdagi o‘zgarish badiiy asarlarda gavdalanishi, bu orqali xalq tilining badiiy nasrda keng qo‘llanishi, xalq tilining mavqeini oshirishi, uning adabiy til sifatida takomillashishiga xizmat qilgan bo‘lsa, ikkinchi tomondan asarlarning xalq tilida yozilishi ularning yana-da, jonli, xalqchil bo‘lishi va cheklangan sinflarda emas, balki butun xalq orasida, qolaversa, qo‘shni mamlakatlar adabiyotiga ham ta‘sir etishi darajasida ommalashishiga xizmat qilgan. Yirik hajmdagi badiiy nasrda xalq tilining qo‘llanishi shubhasiz, xitoy tili leksik qatlamining boyishiga, umuman, tilning tadrijiy taraqqiyotiga o‘z ta‘sirini o‘tkazgan. Jumladan, “Shuyxu juan” romani aynan ijtimoiy hayotdagi erkinlashish jarayoni, xalqning tuzumdagi nohaqliklarga qarshiligi, ayrim o‘z manfaatidan o‘zgasini o‘ylamaydigan amaldorlardan ustun kelishi, umuman, yangi jamiyatning “qurilishi” va ana shu jamiyatning “quruvchisi” bo‘lgan xalq haqida ekanligi, davr xalq tilini aks ettirish imkonini bergan bo‘lsa “Sanguo yan’i” romanida harbiy va diplomatik mavzu yetakchilik qiladi. Ammo, har ikki asarning bir davrga xosligi ulardagi g‘oyaviy mushtaraklikni ta‘minlaydi. Ming davri romanlari leksikasini yanada aniq tavsiflash maqsadida tadqiqotning uchinchi bobi Ming davri birinchi yarimiga xos ikki roman, “Shuyxu juan” va “Sanguo yan’i” leksikasining mavzuiy tasnifiga bag‘ishlandi. Tasnif romanlardagi asosiy qahramon – yangi jamiyat “quruvchisi”ni markaziy ob‘yekt sifatida olgan holda, qolaversa, asarlarda aks etgan mavzudan kelib chiqib, romanlar so‘z boyligi asosiy uch guruhga ajratildi: 1) shaxsni ifodalovchi leksika; 2) joy va makonni anglatuvchi so‘zlar; 3) oziq-ovqat nomlarini ifodalovchi so‘zlar.

Shaxsni ifodalovchi leksika o‘z navbatida yana kichik mavzu guruhlariga ajratilgan: 1) asar qahramonlarining ismlari, taxallusi yoki laqablari; 2) mansab, lavozim, kasb-korni ifodalovchi so‘zlar; 3) qarindosh-urug‘chilik istilohlari.

Ming davri romalarida antroponimlar, xususan qahramonlarning ismlari, laqab yoki taxalluslari o‘ziga xos ramziy ma‘no kasb etgani, ularning xarakterida kechgan o‘zgarishlar bevosita ularning ism yoki laqablari, taxalluslaridagi o‘zgarishlar vositasida ham aks etgani bilan alohida e‘tiborga molik. Misol uchun “Shuyxu juan” asari qahramonlaridan biri 鲁达 *Lǔ Dá* ismi komponentlaridan 鲁 *lǔ* grafik jihatdan 鱼 *yú* baliq va 口 *kǒu* to‘rtburchak shaklidagi idishni tasvirlab, idishga solingan baliq, mazali (baliq ta‘miga nisbatan) ma‘nosini anglatgan. “Lun yuy”, “Dzuo juan” asarlarida 鲁 *lǔ* “telbanamo, ovsar” ma‘nosida qo‘llangan²⁴. Toponim sifatida 鲁 *lǔ* Chunchyu (Bahor va Kuz) davrida shohlik nomi, Shandung o‘lkasining janubida joylashgan hududni anglatgan. Urushuvchi shohliklar davriga kelib, Lu shohligiga Chu shohligi tomonidan barham berilgan. Hozirgi kunda ham mazkur leksema Shandung provinsiyasini anglatadi²⁵. Lu Daning ibodatxonaga kelishi va rohiblikni qabul qilishi bilan ismi ham o‘zgartiriladi. Uning rohiblik guvohnomasida ismi 鲁智深 *Lǔ Zhìshēn* tarzida yoziladi va bu haqida asarda shunday bitilgan: “灵光一点，价值千金。佛法光大，赐名智深” *Língguāng yīdiǎn, jiàzhí qiānjīn. Fófǎ guāngdà, cì míng Zhìshēn*. Ilohiy nurning bir

²⁴ www.zdic.net

²⁵ www.zdic.net

zarrasi ming tilloga teng. Budda qonunlari keng yoyilaversin, senga *Zhìshēn* (chuqur (haqiqatni) idrok etish) ismini beramiz. (Sh.X. 4- bob, -B. 61) 鲁达 ismidagi ikkinchi komponent xitoy tilining korpus lug‘atiga ko‘ra: 1) orqali o‘tmoq, bog‘lanmoq; 2) to‘liq; mutloq; 3) yetib bormoq; 4) ushalmoq (orzuga yetmoq); 5) yetkazmoq; 6) ko‘zlangan manzilga yetmoq; 7) familiya ma’nolarini ifodalaydi²⁶. *Lǚ Zhìshēn* qaroqchilar to‘dasiga qo‘shilgandan keyin 花和尚 *Huāhéshàng* laqabini oladi. Bunda birinchi komponent “gul” ma’nosini, qolgan ikki iyeroglif birgalikda “rohib” ma’nosini anglatadi. Uning bu laqabni olishiga manbalarda shunday izohni topish mumkin: Sung va Yuan sulolalari davrida jasorat ramzi sifatida yigitlar tanasiga tatuirovka chizdirish urf bo‘lgan. Bunday belgilar qisqartirib 花 *huā* deyilgan. *Lǚ Zhìshēn*ning ham tanasida ana shunday tatuirovkalar solingani va rohib bo‘lgani sabab shunday nom olgan. 花 *huā* so‘zning yana bir ma’nosi “soxta, aldamchi ko‘rinish” bo‘lib, *Lǚ Zhìshēn* rohiblikka kirgan bo‘lsa ham nafsini tiymagani bois shunday nom olgan. Va nihoyat uchinchi sabab Yuan davri dramalarida *Lǚ Zhìshēn*ning to‘dadagi laqabi “qoplon rohib” bo‘lib, qoplonning terisi xol shaklidagi gulsimon dog‘lar bilan qoplanganiga ishora deyiladi²⁷.

Asarda qarindosh-urug‘larni atash, ularga murojaatda qo‘llanadigan terminlar ham salmoqli o‘rin egallaydi, bunday terminlarning yozma nutq, standart tildagi shakli ham, og‘zaki so‘zlashuv nutqi yoki ayrim shevalarga xos variantlari ham qo‘llanib, ular ba‘zan turli qahramonlar tilida, ba‘zan bir qahramonning nutqida turlicha variantlarda ishlatilgan. Masalan: 且说这王进却无妻子，止有一个老母，年已六旬之上。*Qiěshuō zhè Wáng jìn què wú qīzi, zhǐ yǒu yīgè lǎomǔ, nián yǐ liù xún zhī shàng.* *Wáng Jìn*ning ayoli yo‘q edi, uning faqat keksa onasi bo‘lib, yoshi oltmishlardan oshgandi (Sh.X. 2- bob, -B. 25). Ushbu gapda “ona” ma’nosi 母 *mǔ* so‘zi bilan ifodalangan. Mazkur ma’noni anglatuvchi leksemalar ichida 母 *mǔ* eng qadimgi bo‘lib, piktogramma hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga, 母 *mǔ* me’yoriy tilga xos leksik birlik hamdir. 六旬 *liù xún* birikmadagi 六 *liù* “olti” va 旬 *xún* aslida “o‘ntalik, o‘n kunlik, dekada” ma’nolarini anglatadi. 旬 *xún* yoshga nisbatan qo‘llanganda esa har “o‘n yillik”ni ifodalaydi, shu bois 六旬 *liù xún* “oltmish yosh” demakdir. 对娘说知此事，母子二人抱头而哭。*Duì niáng shuō zhī cǐ shì, mǔzǐ èr rén bào tóu ér kū.* Onasiga bo‘lgan voqeani aytgach, ona bola ikkovlon boshini changgalab yig‘lashibdi (Sh.X. 2- bob, -B. 23). Ushbu gapda 娘 *niáng* “ona” leksemasi ishlatilib, mazkur iyeroglif toshbaqa kosalari va hayvon suyaklaridagi bitiglardayoq qo‘llangan va fonoideogramma hisoblanadi. Dastlab “ayol”, “yosh qiz” ma’nolariga ega bo‘lgan, Tang davridan keyin “ona” ma’nosida qo‘llana boshlagan. Shuningdek, mazkur lesema yoshi katta ayollarga murojaat so‘z sifatida qo‘llangan, “imperator joriyasi”, “xotin”, “rafiqa” ma’nolarini ham anglatgan²⁸. Hozirgi xitoy tilida adabiy me’yor hisoblanmaydi, biroq ayrim shevalarda hamon qo‘llanishda. Bundan tashqari qo‘shma so‘z tarkibida kelib “qiz bola” ma’nosini ham anglatadi. Masalan: 姑娘 *gūniáng*. 娘儿两个商议定了。*Niáng er liǎng gè shāngyì dìngle.* Ona bola ikkovlon gapni (maslahatni) pishirishibdi (Sh.X. 2- bob, -B. 23). “Ona bola ikkovlon” birikmasi asarning bir sahifasida ikki xil: 母子二人 *mǔzǐ èr rén* va 娘儿两个

²⁶ <https://www.zdic.net>

²⁷ 李法白，刘镜芙. 水浒传词语词典(SHCD).-上海：上海辞书出版社，1989. 395 页-P. 324.

²⁸ <https://www.zdic.net>

niáng er liǎng gè tarzida bayon qilingan. Birinchi shaklga qaralsa unda 母 *mǔ* va 子 *zǐ* “ona” va “bola” yoki “o‘g‘il” birliklari me‘yoriy til *venyanga* xos leksemalar sanaladi. Keyinchalik, 子 *zǐ* “bola” yoki “o‘g‘il” so‘zining mustaqil ma‘nosi yo‘qolgan. 母 *mǔ* esa yakka holda qo‘llanmay qo‘ygan. Bundan tashqari “ikkalasi” ya‘ni “ikki odam” birikmasi ham 二 *èr* “ikki” (dona son) va 人 *rén* “odam” so‘zlari vositasida ifodalangan. Bu o‘rinda hisob so‘z va ot bir leksema, ya‘ni 人 *rén* “odam” vositasida berilgan. Ma‘lumki, *venyanda* alohida hisob so‘zlar kam ular aksar hollarda ot yoki boshqa mustaqil so‘z turkumlari yordamida ifodalangan. Ikkinchi birikmada esa aksincha, 娘 *niáng* “ona” va 儿 *er* “o‘g‘il”, 娘 *niáng* so‘zi bugungi kunda ham shevalarda yakka holda qo‘llanadi. Og‘zaki so‘zlashuv uslubiga xos leksema. 儿 *er* “o‘g‘il” ma‘nosida nisbatan keyingi davrlarda qo‘llana boshlagan, hozirgi xitoy tilida “o‘g‘il” 儿子 *érzi* deyiladi. “Son+hisob so‘z” birikmasi ham aynan ikkinchi jumlada hozirgi xitoy tilidagi variantda berilgan, o‘zidan keyin hisob so‘zi kelganda 二 *èr* “ikki” soni 两 *liǎng*ga o‘zgarishi hozirgi me‘yoriy grammatikalardan ma‘lum. Sondan keyin 个 *gè* hisob so‘zining qo‘llanishi ham yuqoridagi fikrimizning yana bir karra isbotidir. “Ona” va “o‘g‘il” ma‘nosidagi leksemalarning qo‘llanishida quyidagi jihatlarni ham ko‘rish mumkin. 娘道: “我儿三十六²⁹着, 走为上着。只恐没处走” Ona dedi: “O‘g‘lim, o‘ttiz olti strategiyadan ham biri qochishdir. Biroq qochib boradigan yerimiz yo‘q deb xavotirdaman” (Sh.X. 2- bob, -B. 23). “Ona dedi” birikmasi ayni sahifada yan quyidagi shaklda berilgan: 其母又道: “我儿, 和你要私走, 只恐门前两个牌军……” Uning onasi yana dedi: O‘g‘lim, sen bilan ketay desam eshik oldidagi ikki qo‘riqchidan qo‘rqaman... (Sh.X. 2- bob, -B. 23). Bu misolda “ona” so‘zi 母 *mǔ* vositasida berilgan va undan oldin uchinchi shaxs kishilik olmoshi qo‘llangan. 娘 *niáng* leksemasidan oldin kishilik olmoshi qo‘llanmasa ham kontekstdan gap 旬 *Wáng Jinning* onasi haqida borayotgani anglashiladi. Yana bir misolda 王进道: “母亲放心, 儿子自有道理措置他” *Wáng Jìn* dedi: “Ona(m) xavotirlanmang, o‘g‘lingizning unga nisbatan o‘ylab qo‘ygan rejasi bor” (Sh.X. 2- bob, -B. 23). Mazkur gapda “ona” va “o‘g‘il” ma‘noli leksemalar hozirgi xitoy adabiy tilida me‘yor hisoblanuvchi 母亲 *mǔqīn* va 儿子 *érzi* so‘zlari vositasida ifodalanadi.

Asarlarda o‘rin-joy, makonni anglatuvchi leksemalar ham alohida e‘tiborga molik. Mazkur mavzu guruhlariga kiritilgan leksemalar tilda kechgan o‘zgarishlar, so‘zlar va ularning tarkibiy qismlarida yuz bergan “xitoylashish” jarayoni haqida guvohlik beradi. Quyida shunday leksemalardan bir nechtasini keltiramiz:

邮亭 *yóuting* hozirgi xitoy tilida ko‘chalar yoki maydonlarda tashkil etilgan pochta bo‘linmalari, odatda, yog‘ochdan qurilgan kichik xona shaklida bo‘lgan³⁰. Ikki tilli lug‘atlarda: 1) arxaik leksika sifatida pochta stansiyasi; 2) pochta bo‘linmasi ma‘nolarini anglatishi ko‘rsatilgan³¹.

驿馆 *yìguǎn* so‘zi hozirgi xitoy tili izohli lug‘atiga kiritilmagan, ikki tilli lug‘atda ham qayd etilmagan.

²⁹ Bu yerda 《孙子兵法》dagi o‘ttiz olti jang strategiyasiga ishora qilinmoqda.

³⁰ 现代汉语词典(XHCD). –北京: 商务印书馆, 2005. 第1646-1647页.

³¹ Большой китайско-русский словарь (БКРС). Т.2. -М.: Наука, 1983. –С. 3469.

驿站 *yìzhàn* hozirgi kunda faqat toponimlarning tarkibida uchraydigan (masalan: 龙泉驿站 *Lóngquán yìzhàn* hozirgi Sichuan provinsiyasida joy nomi kabi) mazkur leksema qadimgi xitoy tilida hukumat qarorlari, yozishmalarini eltuvchilar to‘xtab, otlarini almashtiradigan, dam oladigan, tunaydigan joyini bildirgan³². Ikki tilli lug‘atda pochta stansiyasi deya izohlangan³³. 驿馆 *yìguǎn* va 驿站 *yìzhàn* so‘zlari uchun umumiy komponent 驿 *yì* iyeroglifiga “Shuoven”da “to‘xtash va otlanishdir” deya ta’rif keltirilgan³⁴. Bu ikki so‘z muayyan ma’noda o‘zbek tilidagi “karvonsaroy” so‘ziga ham to‘g‘ri keladi. Ma’lumki, eski o‘zbek tilida qo‘llangan yomxonada istilohi “pochta bekati” yohud “karvonsaroy” ma’nolarini ifodalagan. Xususan, H. Dadaboyev ta’kidlaganidek, “Xitoy poytaxti Xonbaliq va boshqa shaharlar o‘rtasida yomlar faoliyat yuritgan. Chunonchi, Sukju shahridan taxtgochgacha 93 ta ma’mur, obod, har biri shahar yoki qishloq barobar yomlar qurilgan. Yomlar o‘rtasida bir qancha qarag‘u va kayday-fular mavjud bo‘lgan”³⁵.

Asarda har uchala so‘z sinonimik munosabatda qo‘llangan. Masalan:

路直沙平，夜宿邮亭驿馆。Yo‘l tekis, tunni karvonsaroyda o‘tkazamiz (Sh.X. 1- bob, -B. 6). Ushbu misolda 邮亭 *yóutíng* va 驿馆 *yìguǎn* so‘zlari birga qo‘llangan.

.....一行人从上了路途，夜宿邮亭，朝行驿站，远程近接，渴饮饥餐，不止一日，来到江西信州。 *Yīxíng rén cóng shàngle lùtú, yè sù yóutíng, cháo xíng yìzhàn, yuǎnchéng jìnjiē, kě yǐn jī cān, bùzhǐ yī rì, lái dào Jiāngxī Xìnzhōu*. Yo‘lga tushgandan keyin pochta qarorgohi (yomxonada)da tunab, yo‘l yurib yana yomxonada to‘xtab, uzoq manzilga yaqinlashib, chanqaganda suv ichib, ochiqqanda ovqatlanib, bir kun ham tin olmay Jyangsining Sinjou shaharchasiga yetib keldik (Sh.X. 1- bob, -B. 6). Ushbu gapda ham so‘zlar ma’nosida keskin farqlar kuzatilmay, safar davomida belgilangan joyda qo‘nim topib, keyin yana yo‘lga otlangan joylarga nisbatan qo‘llangan.

Yuqorida aytilganidek, 驿 *yì* + 馆 *guǎn* shaklida ikki komponent birikuvidagi so‘z bir tilli izohli va ikki tilli tarjima lug‘atlarida keltirilmagan. Asarda mazkur so‘z 驿站 *yìzhàn* istilohiga ma’nodosh so‘z sifatida qo‘llangan. Hozirgi xitoy tilida yopiq inshootlar, jumladan, mehmonxonada, restoran, xostel kabi so‘zlar 宾馆 *bīnguǎn*, 饭馆 *fànguǎn*, 旅馆 *lǚguǎn* tarkibidagi 馆 *guǎn* izohli lug‘atda quyidagicha ta’riflanadi: 1) mehmonlar kutib olinadigan, ularga xizmat ko‘rsatiladigan inshootlar, masalan, 宾馆 *bīnguǎn*, 旅馆 *lǚguǎn* “mehmonxonada” kabi; 2) bir davlatning boshqa davlatdagi vakillari uzoq muddat faoliyat olib boradigan joy. Masalan, 使馆 *shǐguǎn* “elchixonada”, 领事馆 *lǐngshìguǎn* “konsullik (idorasi)”; 3) muayyan xizmat ko‘rsatiladigan yoki savdo ishlari amalga oshiriladigan joy 理发馆 *lǐfǎ guǎn* “sartaroshxonada”, 照相馆 *zhàoxiàng guǎn* “suratxonada”; 4) madaniy ashyolar, buyumlarni saqlaydigan va tomosha uchun taqdim etadigan yoki madaniy va boshqa tadbirlarni o‘tkazadigan joylar: 博物馆 *bówùguǎn*

³² XHCD. –P. 1616.

³³ БКРС. Т.2. –С. 4002.

³⁴ 许慎.说文解字 (ShWJZ). –北京: 九州出版社, 2001. 第 559.页.

³⁵ Batafsil qarang: Dadaboyev H. Temuriylar saltanati va Xitoy imperatorligi orasidagi diplomatik aloqalarning shakllanishi.// “O‘zbekiston-Xitoy: tarixiy-madaniy, ilmiy va iqtisodiy aloqalar rivoji” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari.-Toshkent, 2018. -B. 170-173.

“muzey”, 展览馆 *zhǎnlǎn guǎn* “ko‘rgazmalar zali”; 5) qadimda o‘qituvchi dars o‘tadigan joy 坐馆 *zuò guǎn* 家馆 *jiā guǎn* odatda xonadonda dars o‘tish uchun tayyorlangan joylar³⁶. Qadimgi xitoy tilida 馆 *guǎn* nisbatan kichik joy xususan, uylarda dars o‘tish uchun ajratilgan joyni ifodalash uchun qo‘llangan bo‘lsa, uning “katta inshoot”, “yopiq zal” ma‘nolari keyin chiqqan va shunday otlarni yasashga xizmat qilgan. Asarda safardagilar to‘xtab dam oladigan, otlarni almashtiradigan joy 驿馆 *yìguǎn* so‘zi bilan berilishi, 馆 *guǎn* morfemasining hozirgi xitoy tilidagi funksiyasiga anchayin yaqinlashganini ko‘rsatadi.

Ming davri romanlari, xususan, “Shuyxu juan” so‘z boyligi kelib chiqishi va shakllanishiga ko‘ra, Sung davri leksikasini gavdalantiradi. Asarda sinonim, antonim, omonim so‘zlar tilning lug‘at tarkibi boyligi, nutqning ta‘sirchanligi, nutqda yashirin ma‘no, xususan, kinoya, ulug‘lash (xushomad), g‘azab kabi emotsionallikni ifodalash uchun xizmat qilgan. Davr yodgorliklari so‘z boyligi xitoy adabiy tili leksikasining semantik jihatdan ham shakllanishi va sayqal topishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etgan.

«Ming davri romanlarida frazeologik birliklar semantikasi» nomli to‘rtinchi bob davr yodgorliklarida qo‘llangan frazeologik birliklarning struktur va semantik xususiyatlarini o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan.

Til birliklari, jumladan, frazeologik birliklarni ham semantik tahlil qilishdan oldin ularning struktur xususiyatlarini ochiqlash zarurati yuzaga keladi. Zero, frazeologik birliklarda butunning mazmuni qismga, qismning mazmuni esa butunga bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Aksar frazeologik birliklarda so‘zlarning mustaqil lug‘aviy ma‘nosi susayib, frazeologik butunlikdagi ma‘no muhim o‘rinni egallaydi.

Ming davri nasri, xususan, 《水浒传》 (“Shuyxu juan”) hamda 《三国演义》 (“San guo yan’i”) romanlarida frazeologik birliklarning bir necha turlari, xususan, idioma 成语 *chéngyǔ*, qanotli ibora 惯用语 *guànyòng yǔ*, maqol 言语 *yányǔ*, matal 俗语 *súyǔ*, jumboqli birikmalar 歇后语 *xiēhòuyǔ*lardan keng foydalanilgan. “San guo yan’i” romani bo‘yicha tuzilgan katta lug‘atda 421 ta frazeologik birlik (idioma, maqol va matal, jumboqli birikmalar) kiritilgan³⁷. Bizning statistik tahlilimiz “Shuyxu juan”da 500dan ortiq frazeologik birlik qo‘llanganini ko‘rsatdi. Xitoy tilida 熟语 *shúyǔ* frazeologizmlar tuzilishiga ko‘ra turlicha bo‘lib, idiomalar asosan to‘rt 惯用语 *guànyòng yǔ* turg‘un birikmalar uch komponentdan, maqol va matallar qo‘shma gap shaklida voqelanadi, jumboqli birikmalar ham qo‘shma gap tuzilishiga ega bo‘ladi, ammo nutqda ularning birinchi qismi, ya‘ni jumboqli qismi qo‘llanadi va uning ikkinchi qismi, ya‘ni jumboqning yechimi ifodalaydigan ma‘no nazarda tutilib, bu turdagi frazeologik birliklarda har ikki qism ham shakl va mazmun jihatdan sodda darak gap shaklida beriladi.

Ming davri romanlarida idiomalar tuzilishiga ko‘ra asosan to‘rt komponentli tarkibga ega, ammo, “Sanguo yan’i” asarida me‘yordan chekinish holati, ya‘ni yetti, sakkiz iyeroglifdan iborat idiomalar ham qo‘llangani tahlillar natijasida aniqlandi. Biroq,

³⁶ XHCD. –P. 504.

³⁷ 沈伯俊编. 三国演义大辞典. –北京: 中华书局, 2007. 第6页.

bunday idiomalarda ayrim soʻzlar mustaqil maʼnoga ega boʻlmagan leksemalar sanalib, idioma tarkibida ham grammatik maʼno kasb etgani, shuningdek, asarlarda qoʻllangan idiomalarda komponentlarning oʻrin almashishi, grafik va leksik jihatdan xitoy tili boshqa manbalarida keltirilgan shakldan farqlanish holatlari mavjudligi xususida toʻxtamga kelindi. Bunday farqlarning sababi soʻz oʻyini, muallifning leksika va unga xos birliklardan foydalanishdagi mahorati bilan bogʻliq boʻlsa, ayrimlari tilning omofonlik xususiyati bois yuzaga kelgan deyish mumkin. Komponentlar faqat mustaqil yoki mustaqil va yordamchi soʻz turkumlari birikishidan hosil boʻlgan. Idiomalarning sintaktik qurilishida feʼl turkumiga xos leksemalar yetakchi boʻlib, ularga bogʻlangan boshqa komponentlar mazmunni toʻldirish, maʼnoni aniqlashtirish yoki harakatning holatini taʼriflash uchun xizmat qilgan. Xitoy tilida ham boshqa tillarda boʻlgani kabi frazeologik birliklarda leksik birliklarning alohida maʼnosi susayib, butunning maʼnosi dominantligi ishdagi tahlillar asosida dalillandi. Tahlilga tortilgan idiomalardan qariyb 80%ida feʼl yetakchi komponent hisoblanadi. Ularning 50%ida komponentlar feʼl+ot shaklida, predikat+obʼyekt munosabatiga koʻra birikkani aniqlandi.

Xitoy bayxua adabiyoti yirik hajmdagi nasriy asarlar, xususan, “Shuyxu juan” va “Sanguo yanʼi” romanlari frazeologik birliklarni jamlagan ulkan xazina, desak mutlaqo mubolagʻa boʻlmaydi. Asarda qoʻllangan frazeologik birliklar nafaqat struktura va janr jihatdan, balki semantik xususiyatiga koʻra ham turlichadir. Frazeologizmlarni butun va qism oʻrtasidagi semantik bogʻlanishiga koʻra tasniflashdan tashqari, komponentlari maʼnosidan kelib chiqib, bir qancha mavzu guruhlariga ajratish oʻrinli. Chunonchi:

1) Zoonim va floronimlar ishtirokidagi frazeologizmlar:

势如劈竹 *shì rú pī zhú* idiomaning komponentlari 势 *shì* harakat yoki hodisa, vaziyatning yoʻnalishi (oʻsish dinamikasi va b.)ni ifodalaydi. 如 *rú* “goʻyo, misli” maʼnolarini anglatib, metaforani shakllantirgan. 劈 *pī* “pichoq yordamida ochish; qarshi borish” maʼnolarini anglatib, 竹 *zhú* “bambuk” soʻzini bildiradi. Bambukning bosh qismi (uchi) pichoq yordamida ochib olinsa, qolgani pichoqning toʻgʻri harakati bilan oson ikkiga ajraladi. Idioma ishning yoki muammoning huddi shu holatga oʻxshab oson bitishini ifodalash uchun qoʻllanadi. Mazmunan oʻzbek tilidagi “xamirdan qil sugʻurgandek” iborasiga yaqin keladi. Masalan: 曹操将得胜之兵，杀入城中，势如劈竹。 *Cáo cāo jiāng déshèng zhī bīng, shā rù chéngzhōng, shì rú pī zhú.* *Cáo Cāo*ning gʻalabasi va qalʼaga kirishi bambukni pichoq bilan ikkiga ajratgandek boʻldi (tez va muvofaqqiyatli) (S.Ya. 12- bob) 指望到此势如劈竹，便拿了这伙草寇，怎么知却又逢着这般对手。 *Zhǐwàng dào cǐ shì rú pī zhú, biàn nále zhè huǒ cǎokòu, zěnmē zhī què yòu féngzhe zhè bān duìshǒu.* Ishning oson bitishi uchun, bu qaroqchini oldim. Qachon qaramay raqib sifatida u qarshimdan chiqayapti (Sh.X. 57- bob).

2) Gastronomik frazeologizmlar: 肉山酒海 *ròu shān jiǔ hǎi* goʻsht va taomlar togʻ kabi baland, sharob va ichimlik dengiz misoli koʻp. Ziyofatning quyugʻ, moʻl-koʻlchilikda oʻrganini taʼriflashda qoʻllanadi. Masalan: 连日杀牛宰马，大排筵宴，庆贺卢员外。虽无炮凤烹龙，端的肉山酒海。 *Liánrì shā niú zǎi mǎ, dà pái yán yàn, qìng hè lú yuánwài. Suī wú páo fèng pēng lóng, duāndì ròu shān jiǔ hǎi.* Bir necha kun qoramol-u otlarni soʻyib, amaldor (qadimgi Xitoyda vazirning kotibi yoki oʻrinbosarini ifodalagan) Luni qutlab, katta ziyofat uyushtirildi. Oʻta noyob taomlar (soʻzma-soʻz:

qaqnusni dimlab, ajdar pishirilmagan bo‘lsa-da) bo‘lmasa-da, dasturxonga tortilgan noz ne‘matlar serob edi (so‘zma-so‘z: go‘shtli taomlar tog‘dek baland, sharob ummondek mo‘l) (Sh.X. 67- bob).

3) Harbiy sohaga oid frazeologizmlar: 里应外合 *lǐyìngwàihé* asli kelib chiqishi harbiy leksikaga oid turg‘un birikma bo‘lib, tashqi tomon (oldi qator) zarba bersa, ichki tomon mudofaa qilishini anglatgan harbiy taktikani nomlagan. Keyinchalik, qo‘llanish ko‘lami kengayib, bir-biriga mutanosib amalga oshiriladigan har qanday harakatni ifodalashda qo‘llana boshlagan. “Shuyxu juan”da ikkala ma’noda ham qo‘llanishini ko‘rish mumkin: 你只密密地寅夜修一封书缄，拴在箭上，射出城去，和宋先锋达知，里应外合取城。 *Nǐ zhǐ mì mì de yín yè xiūyī fēng shū jiǎn, shuān zài jiàn shàng, shèchū chéng qù, hé sòng xiānfēng dá zhī, lǐyìngwàihé qǔ chéng.* Sen yashirincha tunda xatni paykon uchiga qistirib qal’a tomonga otib mujgon yo‘lla, ham ichkari ham tashqaridan harakat qilib qal’ani egallaymiz. (Sh. X. 92- bob)

Yuqorida “Shuyxu juan” va “Sanguo yan’i” romanlaridan keltirilgan misollar, roman bo‘yicha tuzilgan leksikografik manba tahlili natijasida frazeologik birliklar tarkibida asosan fe‘l, ot, son, sifat mustaqil so‘z turkumlariga oid leksemalarning yordamchi morfemalarsiz birikish holati ko‘p uchraydi, asarlarda qo‘llangan frazeologik birliklarning mavzu ko‘lami keng bo‘lib, somatik frazeologizmlar, ranglar, zoonimlar, fitonimlar, sonlar va diniy leksikaga doir frazeologik birliklar qo‘llangan, degan xulosalarga kelish mumkin. Asarlardagi somatik frazeologizmlarda asosan 目 *mù* ko‘z, 口 *kǒu* og‘iz, 心 *xīn* qalb (yurak) leksemalarining qo‘llanish chastotasi yuqori. Ranglardan esa 青 *qīng* moviy, 白 *bái* oq, 赤 *chì* alvon so‘zlari faol qo‘llangan. Zoonimlardan asosan, 龙 *lóng* ajdarho, 凤凰 *fēnghuáng* qaqnus, 虎 *hǔ* yo‘lbars so‘zlaridan ko‘p foydalanilgani aniqlandi. Bunday idiomalarda ajdarho va qaqnus “noyob”, “kamyob”, “tansiq” ma’nolarini ifodalash uchun ishlatilgan bo‘lsa, yo‘lbars va ajdar so‘zlari ishtirokidagi frazeologik birliklar “xavf-xatar”, “dovyuraklik”ni anglatgan.

XULOSA

Xitoy tarixi, xususan, davlat tili, adabiyoti, madaniyati, tashqi va ichki siyosati kabi qator jabhalarda o‘ta muhim sanalagan Ming davrining birinchi yarmiga oid yozma badiiy nasr namunalari, asosiy manba sifatida tanlangan 《水浒传》 (“Shuyxu juan”) va 《三国演义》 (“Sanguo yan’i”) romanlari tili, xususan, morfologik, leksik-semantik va frazeologik tadqiqiga bag‘ishlangan mazkur ilmiy tadqiqot ishidan quyidagi asosiy xulosalar kelib chiqdi:

1. Ming davri romanlari Xitoyda asosan adabiyot va tarjimashunoslik qisman, kognitiv tilshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan tadqiq etilgan. Asarlarning til xususiyatlari, leksik-semantik va grammatik qatlam masalalari xitoy tilshunosligida xitoy tili tarixiy leksikasi, xitoy adabiy tilining tadqiqi, bayxua leksikasi hamda ushbu til shaklining grammatik xususiyatlari tadqiqiga bag‘ishlangan ilmiy asarlarda qisman o‘rganilgan. Ming davri birinchi yarmiga mansub romanlar leksikasi jamlangan lug‘atlar XXRda o‘tgan asrning oxiri va XXI asr boshlarida nashr qilingan bo‘lib, ikki leksikografik manbani sohada bajarilgan amaliy ishlar sifatida e’tirof etish o‘rinli.

2. Ming davri birinchi yarmiga oid romanchilik namunasi hisoblanmish “Shuyxu juan” Xitoyga jo‘g‘rofiy va madaniy yaqin mamlakatlar, ya’ni Yaponiya va Koreyada ham o‘rganilgan. Xitoy nasri durdonalari sanalmish ushbu asarlarning yapon va koreys adabiyotiga janr, syujet, falsafa va g‘oyalar borasidagi ta’siri tadqiqotlarda o‘rganilgan bosh masalalarni tashkil qiladi. Yapon olimlari tomonidan o‘tgan asrda “Xitoy Ming va Ching davri yodgorliklari tilini o‘rganish” bo‘yicha maxsus jamiyat shakllantirilgan bo‘lib, uning asoschilaridan Kosaka Dzyu’iti xitoy bayxua tili leksikasi hamda “Shuyxu juan” romani so‘z boyligi bo‘yicha tadqiqot olib borgan. Lekin olim asarlarida asosan bayxuada yaratilgan yozma yodgorliklar leksikasi izohi hamda “Shuyxu juan” romanida qo‘llangan yordamchi so‘zlar tahlili amalga oshirilgan.

3. Davr romanlari rus, yevropa va o‘zbek xitoyshunosligida ham ma’lum darajada o‘rganilgan. Bu boradagi tadqiqotlarning aksari adabiyotshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik sohalariga to‘g‘ri keladi. Asarlar leksikasi qisman xitoy tili, xususan bayxua tarixiga bag‘ishlangan ishlarda e’tirof etiladi. Biroq, yuqorida zikr etilgan ikki roman tilining morfologik, leksik-semantik sathlarini atroflicha o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan izlanish na xitoy tilshunosligi, na xorij xitoyshunosligida mavjud.

4. Sohaga oid adabiyotlar tahlili xitoy tilini davrlashtirishda asosan uning fonetik va grammatik xususiyatlariga tayanilganlikni ko‘rsatdi. Ma’lumki, til taraqqiyot bosqichlarini belgilash, ularni davrlashtirishda leksik boylikning o‘rni beqiyos. Zero, tilning tinimsiz rivojlanishi, unda kechgan o‘zgarishlar dastavval uning leksik sathida o‘z aksini topadi. Qolaversa, fonetika ham, grammatika ham so‘z boyligidan ayro rivojlana olmaydi.

5. Ming davridan oldingi va keyingi xitoy adabiy tilini davrlashtirish masalasiga qaratilgan tadqiqotlar tahlili natijasida aniqlangan bo‘shliq hamda xitoy tili leksik sathida yuz bergan ko‘p qirrali o‘zgarishlardan kelib chiqib, xitoy bayxua tili so‘z boyligi tarixiy taraqqiyotida uch bosqich ajratildi: 1) qadimgi davr – *venyan* leksikasi poydevorida shakllangan va asosan, buddizmga oid diniy asarlar tarjimasida boyigan ilk bosqich, Xan davridan boshlab, Sung sulolasigacha bo‘lgan leksik takomil bosqichi; 2) o‘rta davr – Sung, Yuan va Ming davri birinchi yarmi (前期 *qiánqī*) ni o‘z ichiga olgan bu bosqichda leksik sathda sezilarli o‘zgarishlar, ikki morfemali so‘zlarning son jihatdan keskin ortishi, lug‘at tarkibining ichki va tashqi omillar bois boyishi, grammatik ma’no anglatuvchi yordamchi so‘zlarning ko‘payishi bilan xarakterlanadi; 3) yangi davr – Ming davri o‘rtalaridan to Sinxay inqilobi(1911-yil) gacha bo‘lgan davr. Ushbu davr leksikasi hozirgi xitoy tili uchun asos leksikani shakllantirib bergan davr hisoblanadi, ya’ni tildagi so‘z boyligini struktur-grammatik, semantik va funksional jihatdan hozirgi xitoy tili taraqqiyotiga yetkazib bergan bosqich aynan shu davrga to‘g‘ri keladi.

6. Ming davri ilk bosqichida yaratilgan romanchilikning ikki namunasi *bayxuada* yozilgan bo‘lsa-da, ma’lum darajada *venyan* elementlarini o‘zida jamlagan. Ming davri romanlarida so‘zlarni struktur jihatdan ikki yirik tur: sodda va murakkab so‘zlarga ajratish mumkin. Biroq, mazkur tasnifda faqatgina so‘z tarkibidagi bo‘g‘inlar soniga tayanish to‘g‘ri bo‘lmaydi. Xitoy tilida morfema va bo‘g‘in chegaralari aksar hollarda o‘zaro mos kelishiga qaramay, davr romanlari leksikasida bo‘g‘in va morfema so‘zning tarkibiy qismi sifatida turlicha qiymatga ega bo‘lgan.

7. Tub so‘zlar asosan fe‘l, son va olmosh turkumlari hissasiga to‘g‘ri keldi. Otlarda sodda tuzilishga ega, ya’ni faqat bir bo‘g‘in (ayni damda bir morfema)dan hosil bo‘lgan

otlar boshqa turkum soʻzlarga nisbatan oz boʻlib, feʼllarning hosil boʻlishi sintaktik va qisman, semantik yoʻl bilan kechganini asarlarda qoʻllangan ashyoviy misollar yaqqol koʻrsatdi. Davr yodgorliklarida sonlarning maʼlum qismi ot turkum soʻzlardan yasalgan. Otlar yasalihi esa sintaktik, morfologik usullarda kechib, davr yodgorliklarida affikslarning soʻz yasalihi jarayonida ishtiroki oldingi davrlarga qaraganda faollashgan. Olmoshlarning hosil boʻlishida diaklektal omil yetakchilik qilgan. Aksar olmoshlar sodda tuzilishga ega boʻlgan.

8. Ming davr romanlari leksikasida oʻzlashmalarning ulushi unchalik sezilarli emas, ularning oʻzlashishida asosan buddizmning taʼsiri boʻlgan. Buddizmga xos oʻzlashmalar xitoy tilida soʻz oʻzlashtirishning fonetik kalka, semantik kalka va qorishiq usullarida shakllangan. Asarlarda qoʻllangan oʻzlashmalarda yakka boʻgʻindan tashkil topgan soʻzlar aniqlanmadi. Biroq, fonetik oʻzlashmalar strukturasi koʻra kamida ikki boʻgʻin va ayni damda, ikki morfema qoʻshilishidan yuzaga kelgan boʻlsa-da, komponentlarning oʻzlashmalar tarkibida mustaqil maʼnosi yoʻqolgani bois ularni qoʻshma soʻzlar sirasiga kiritish asossiz.

9. Ming davri romanlarida qayd etilgan shaxsga oid leksika tahlili xitoy familiyalarining shakllanishida toponim, professionalizm va etnonimlar asosiy omil boʻlib xizmat qilganini koʻrsatdi. Asar qahramonlarining ismlarida ularning suvrati va siyratiga chizgilar berish uchun tanlangan soʻzlarda koʻp maʼnolilik xususiyati yetakchilik qiladi. Davr yodgorliklari, xususan, “Shuyxu juan” romanida qahramonlarning taxallus va laqablari alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bunday soʻzlar qahramonlarning fiziologik va psixologik holati, ularning qobiliyat va shugʻullangan mashgʻulotlariga muvofiq voqelangan boʻlsa-da, ularda ramziylik va koʻchma maʼno yetakchilik qiladi. Asardagi kasb-hunar, unvon, rutba, lavozim, mansab nomlarining aksariyati Sung davri xitoy tili leksikasini aks ettiradi.

10. Asarlarda qoʻllangan soʻzlar maʼno munosabatlari, xususan, sinonimik munosabatlarga boy. Romanlarda sinonim, antonim, omonim soʻzlar tilning lugʻat tarkibi boyligi, nutqning taʼsirchaligi, nutqda yashirin maʼno, xususan, kinoya, ulugʻlash (xushomad), gʻazab kabi emotsionallikni ifodash uchun xizmat qilgan.

11. Davr romanlaridagi frazeologik birliklar morfologik tarkibiga koʻra asosan feʼl, ot, son, sifat kabi mustaqil soʻzlardan tashkil topgan. Frazeologik birliklarning deyarli 80 %ida feʼl asosiy komponent boʻlib, toʻrt oʻzak morfema (iyeroglifli) idiomalarda asos komponent sanalgan feʼllar teng bogʻlanish munosabatiga ega.

12. Asarlarda qoʻllangan FBlarning semantik turlari sifatida metonimiya, senikdoxa va metaforik ifoda asosiga qurilgan frazeologizmlarga ajratish mumkinligi dalillandi. Shuningdek, FBlarning mavzu koʻlami kengligi asarlardan olingan somatik frazeologizmlar, ranglar, zoonimlar, fitonim, sonlar va sakral leksikaga doir frazeologik birliklar tahlili orqali asoslandi.

13. Ming davri romanlarida, ayniqsa “Shuyxu juan” romanida idiomalar tarkibining oʻzgartirib qoʻllanishi, tilning omofonlik xususiyati bois, idioma tarkibidagi muayyan leksemaning almashib qoʻllanishi, yoki bir maʼnoga ega idiomalarning ikki, uch, hatto, toʻrt variantlari qoʻllanishi xitoy tili frazeologizmlari fondining boyishiga salmoqli hissa qoʻshgan.

14. Ming davri birinchi yarmiga xos romanlarda tarixiy mavzuga qoʻl urilishi nafaqat siyosiy, falsafiy va mafkuraviy, balki tilning sofligini saqlash, xususan, til leksik

sathida ona tili ulushini orttirish, Yuan davrida tilga kirib kelgan sezilarli miqdordagi o‘zlashmalarni iste’modan chiqarish, sof xitoycha so‘z boyligini tiklash va keyingi davrlarga yetkazishda o‘ta muhim ahamiyat kasb etgan.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.21.01 AT TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF
ORIENTAL STUDIES**

TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF ORIENTAL STUDIES

MUSTAFAYEVA SAMIDA TOSHMUKHAMMEDOVNA

**MORPHOLOGICAL, LEXICO-SEMANTIC
AND PHRASEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGE
OF NOVELS OF THE MING PERIOD**

10.00.05 – Languages and literature of the people of Asia and Africa

ABSTRACT

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Tashkent – 2024

The theme of the doctoral studies (DSc) was registered by the Supreme Attestation Commission under number B2019.2.DSc/Fil169.

The doctoral thesis has been carried out at the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies.

The abstract of the dissertation in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (resume) is posted on the website of the Scientific Council (www.tsuos.uz) and on the Information and Education portal "Ziyonet" (www.ziyonet.uz).

Scientific consultant: **Mannonov Abdurakhim Mutalovich**
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Official opponents: **Dadaboyev Khamidulla Aripovich**
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Nasirova Saodat Abdullayevna
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Odilov Yorqinjon Rakhmonaliyevich
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Leading organization: **National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

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The dissertation is available at the Information Resource Centre of the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies (registered under the number No ____). (Address: 100060, Tashkent, Amir Temur Street, 20. Phone: (99871) 233-45-21.)

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(Protocol at the register No ____ of « ____ » _____ 2024).

K.Sh.Omonov

Acting Chairman of the Scientific Council
awarding scientific degrees, Doctor of
Philological Sciences, Professor

R.A.Alimukhamedov

Scientific Secretary of the Scientific Council
awarding scientific degrees, Doctor of
Philological Sciences, Associated Professor

X.Z.Alimova

Chairman of the Scientific Seminar at the
Scientific Council awarding scientific
degrees, Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Professor

INTRODUCTION (annotation of the DSc thesis)

The relevance and necessity of the dissertation. In the field of world linguistics, the linguistic research of literary works has always acquired special importance. Firstly, literary works especially in the lexical, grammatical, and stylistic aspects of the language, comprehensively clarifies the scope of structural linguistics, not only for this field, but also for the contemporary research being conducted in the fields of cognitive linguistics and linguacultural studies. This enables us to provide accurate and valuable ideas, as well as to draw precise theoretical conclusions. Secondly, the study of literary prose reveals valuable sources in identifying the temporal characteristics of language formation, as well as in defining its developmental traditions and factors. Therefore, literary literature remains an essential source for addressing a series of relevant issues, such as determining the lexical foundation and grammatical structure peculiar to the language, portraying national thought in works and the creator of literature in the mentality of the nation that has become a creator of the world view, and identifying the stages of development of the language in which the work is created.

In world linguistics, the study of the historical development of a language in certain periods, especially on the basis of written monuments typical of historical periods, allows to obtain valuable information for research in the diachronic and synchronic aspects. After all, such studies are relevant in finding a solution to a number of issues, such as determining the dynamics of language development, determining the standards of the literary language of a certain period, provide clear conclusions based on the change in the lexical fund and stylistic possibilities, development, and change of grammatical values.

The friendly cooperation relations between Uzbekistan and China have deep historical roots and are developing rapidly in various economic, investment, financial, commercial, political, cultural, and humanitarian fields today. The progress of cooperative relations benefits both countries. "...Uzbekistan, as a friendly neighbor and comprehensive strategic partner of China, is sincerely satisfied with the successes achieved by this country in various fields. The development of multilateral relations with China has been and will remain one of the main priorities of Uzbekistan's foreign policy".¹ The strong development of mutually beneficial and strategic cooperation between Uzbekistan and China, based on a solid legal framework, in turn increases the demand for qualified specialists with deep knowledge and expertise in Sinology, as well as proficiency in the Chinese language, contributing to the growth of the quality in fostering personnel.

The dissertation research significantly contributes to fulfilling the designated tasks outlined in the decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, such as PQ–2909 of April 20, 2017, regarding further development measures for the higher education system, PQ–3271 of September 13, 2017, addressing the enhancement of the system for publishing and promoting book products, improving book readership and book culture, as well as stimulating interest in books. Moreover, it aligns with the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of May 18, 2018, No. 376 on perfecting the system for translating

¹ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Узбекистан – Китай: дружба и сотрудничество длиной в тысячелетия// www.people.com.cn. 22-01-2024.

and publishing the best examples of world literature into the Uzbek language and translating Uzbek literary works into foreign languages, and with the decree PQ-4680 of April 16, 2020, concerning the comprehensive measures to further enhance the system for training personnel in the field of oriental studies, and to enhance scientific competency. Additionally, it is in accordance with the decision PQ-447 of December 21, 2022, regarding efficient organization of the activities of regional executive authorities within the framework of the new Uzbekistan government reforms, and with the presidential decree PF-60 of January 28, 2022, on the strategic development plan of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, as well as other priority legal documents related to the mentioned activities.

The relevance of the research to the priority areas of development of the republic's science and technology. The dissertation was conducted in accordance with the priority direction of the development of the Republic's science and technology I. "Development of an information society and the promotion of social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual-educational development, innovative economic development".

Foreign scientific research commentary on the topic of the dissertation.¹ Research on Ming Dynasty relics, specifically the language of relics of that era, has been conducted in leading higher education institutions and research centers around the world. These include 广西民族大学 Guangxi University for Nationalities (China), 四川外国语大学 Sichuan International Studies University (China), 大東文化大学 Daito Bunka University (Japan, East Culture), the Institute of Oriental Manuscripts of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Russia, St. Petersburg), and Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies (Uzbekistan). These research studies are still ongoing.

As a result of such research, monographic studies have been conducted on the lexical structure and semantic characteristics of the daily prose genre of the Ming Dynasty, the creation of a large dictionary in the Chinese language, the use of materials from the Ming Dynasty novel example "Shuihu zhuan" (China), the lexicon of the Chinese Baihua language, the auxiliary words in "Shuihu zhuan" (Japan), the historical grammar of the Chinese language, morphological characteristics of words used in pinyin, and grammatical constructions have been analyzed. Additionally, single-language explanatory and two-language translation dictionaries have been published. In addition, research has been carried out on the literature of Chinese excellent works and various works have been done in Uzbekistan in terms of translating into the Uzbek language. Specifically, research has been conducted on the prose poetics of the Qing Dynasty and the semantics of symbols in Tang Dynasty poetry. Pu Sungling's novellas have been translated into Uzbek from Tang Dynasty poetic works. In addition, the stages of development of the Chinese Baihua language are described based on Chinese scientific literature (Uzbekistan).

In the field of world linguistics, a series of studies are being carried out on the following research directions related to learning the language of the Ming Dynasty novels: Independent words in Ming Dynasty novels; Metaphorical use of language

¹ The review of foreign scientific research on the subject of the dissertation was carried out on the basis of the following sources: <http://www.gxmzu.edu.cn>, <http://www.sisu.edu.cn>, <http://www.cnki.net>, www.daito.ac.jp, <http://www.orientalstudies.ru>, <http://www.springernature.com>, <http://www.dissercat.com>, <https://tsuos.uz>, <https://diss.natlib.uz>.

elements in Ming Dynasty novels; Modifications in the Ming Dynasty lexicon; Lexicographic research on Ming Dynasty novels.

The level of development in solving the problem. The emergence of new works in the Ming dynasty Chinese literature and the presentation of these works to world literature hold special significance. The literary works of the Ming dynasty, especially the emergence of the novel genre, and the development of unique storytelling within this genre have had a noticeable influence on the subsequent development of Chinese literary works. In this regard, research not only in Chinese but also in world literature has been carried out on Ming dynasty novels. Particularly, in Ming dynasty Chinese novels, research has been conducted on topics such as the portrayal of women, divine images in the novel “Journey to the West” and various aspects of the art of novel writing during that period¹. Linguistic research on the memorials of the era has mainly been conducted in the XX century, focusing on the daily prose genre lexicon, slang words, ways of expression in “Dialogue in Cities” and translation of a certain lexical layer in period monuments into Uyghur language were studied².

Dissertation, monograph devoted to the study of certain issues related to the history of the Chinese language, in particular, the Chinese language of the 5th-1st centuries BC, the issues of morphology and syntax in the historical grammar of the Chinese language, the grammatical features of the Chinese language of the Tang period, the historical grammar of the Chinese language on the example of the pinghuas of the Song and Yuan periods, and manuals are written³.

In Uzbek sinology, research has been conducted on the main genres and literary works from the Ming dynasty literature, history, especially on the structure of subjects in ancient and middle-period Chinese literature, the lexical-semantic and grammatical features of the Chinese-Baihua language, as well as on the research related to Chinese relations with Central Asia during the Ming period, and textbooks and monographs have been published based on the results of these studies.⁴

The relevance of the research with the scientific research projects plan of the thesis of the higher education institution where the research was conducted needs to be established. The dissertation was carried out within the scientific research projects plan of the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies under the topic “Study of Foreign Eastern Countries’ Languages and Theoretical Issues of Linguistics”.

The purpose of the research is to conduct a morphological, lexical-semantic, and phraseological analysis of the language of the early Ming Dynasty novels.

¹ 李响.明代小说中的女性与科举研究. 博硕论文. -华东交通大学, 2018;卢梦. 略论明代小说中神魔叙述的转变.博硕论文-湖北师范大学, 2018 张智颖. 明代长篇小说开篇艺术研究.-长春师范大学, 2017.

² 王晓惠. 明代笔记小说词汇研究.博士学位论文. -广西民族大学, 2022. 180 页;刘玲玲. 明代外来词研究. 硕士学位论文. -辽宁大学, 2014. 83 页; 郭宇. 《水浒传》语气副词研究. 硕士学位论文, -湖南师范大学, 2018. 106 页.

³ Никитина Т.Н. Хрестоматия по древнекитайскому языку (V – I вв. до н.э.). – Ленинград, 1982. 148с., 太田辰夫. 中国语历史文法. -北京: 北京大学出版社, 2003. 500 页., Кондратьева Е.Б. Грамматические особенности китайского языка эпохи Тан. Дисс. на соискании канд. филол. наук. Санкт-Петербург, 2007. 178с., Гуревич И.С. Историческая грамматика китайского языка: язык прозы на байхуа периода Сун-Юань (пинхуа).- Санкт-Петербург, 2008. 225с.

⁴ Зиямухаммедов Ж., Очилов О. Хитой адабиёти (Қадим ва ўрта асрлар).- Т., 2021. – 223 б., Ҳасанова Ф. Хитой-байхуа тилининг лексик-семантик ва грамматик хусусиятлари. – Т., 2023. – 155 б., Каримова Н.Э. Взаимоотношения Центральной Азии и Китая в XIV-XVII вв. (по материалам китайских источников). – Т., 2005. – 198 с.

The objectives of the research are as follows:

Identify the conditions for the emergence of Ming dynasty novels, their unique social, political, and ideological aspects, literary processes, and their influence on the development of the period's language;

define the assimilation of the Chinese literary language and the place of Ming dynasty romance examples in it, as well as describe the morphological and lexical aspects of the Song and Yuan dynasties, leading up to the period being studied;

determining the structural features and ways of creation of the lexicon of the novels “Shuixu juan” and “Sanguo yan’yi” selected as the main source for the research;

study the formation and development of the loan words and their manifestation in the Chinese language in Ming dynasty novels;

classify thematic groups in novels' vocabulary, as well as identify the relationship between form and meaning reflected in the novel's vocabulary;

analyze the structural characteristics of phraseological units used in Ming dynasty novels, including their position, functional, and semantic attributes and determine the place of Ming dynasty literary works in the Chinese literary language's lexical fund, through the organization and classification of lexical and phraseological units.

The object of the research is the language of the Ming Dynasty period represented in the novels “Shuihu zhuan” (《水浒传》) and “Sanguo yan’yi” (《三国演义》).

The aim of the research is to study the lexis and phraseology of the classical Chinese literary language of the Ming Dynasty period, focusing on genetic, functional-semantic, and structural-grammatical aspects through the examples of the novels “Shuihu zhuan” (《水浒传》) and “Sanguo yan’yi” (《三国演义》).

Research methods. Synchronous and diachronic description, historical-comparative, statistical, component analysis methods were used to cover the research topic.

The scientific novelty of the dissertation research includes:

The influence of a number of factors such as the coming to power of the Ming dynasty, the country's political, economic, military situation, and foreign relations on the development of the literary language through the medium of artistic prose has been determined;

changes in the lexical and morphological levels of the Chinese language during the Song and Yuan periods were studied based on research conducted by Chinese and foreign linguists, and relevant conclusions were derived. It was demonstrated that in the development of the Chinese literary language, Ming dynasty novels played a significant role in connecting one stage with another;

the lexical compositions and structural features of “Shuihu zhuan” and “Sanguo yan’yi” novels from the first half of the Ming dynasty were compared, highlighting the distinct characteristics of each work and complex words such as 喝采 *hècǎi* (to speak loudly), 入肩 *rù jiān* (to move together; to unite for a specific purpose), 落草 *luòcǎo* (bandit), 阿叔 *āshū* (uncle) were analyzed to show that they were mainly constructed through syntactic, partly morphological and stylistic means.

in the novels of the Ming Dynasty, 导师 *dǎoshī* is “the leader of Buddhism; Buddha”, 方丈 *fāngzhàng* “head monk or head monk's room of a Buddha temple”, 度牒 *dùdié* a special document given to monks, 站 *zhàn* “station; parking place; words belonging to the assimilation layer such as yom (or yomkhana)” and their occurrence in Chinese were determined.

three groups of meanings were distinguished from the Ming dynasty novels' lexicon: “vocabulary that expresses a person”, “words describing places and locations”, and “words denoting food names”, and the interrelations between the lexeme units of these thematic groups in the lexicon of the era's novels in terms of synonymy, homonymy, and antonymy were demonstrated.

the utilization of 582 phraseological units in “Shuihu zhuan” and 421 phraseological units in “Sanguo yan'yi” and the changes in their forms and meanings in these works influenced the formation of the Chinese literary language's vocabulary and phraseological units.

The practical results of the research are as follows: In novels related to the Ming dynasty, high-frequency vocabulary specific to the era, as well as active language units, were analyzed in the context of Ming era speech formation;

The structural-semantic aspects of phraseological units used in period novels were studied, and conclusions were drawn from a linguo-pragmatic perspective;

The lexicon and phraseological units analyzed in the research have played a key role in compiling the Ming Dynasty lexicon and phrasebook.

The reliability of research results. The mentioned research work was conducted by taking the closest copies of the original publications of the literary works of the Ming Dynasty, such as “Shuihu zhuan” (《水浒传》) and “Sanguo yan'yi” (《三国演义》) published in China, as well as using encyclopedic and explanatory dictionaries, reliable academic publications, referring to the opinions of Chinese language experts engaged in the study of the history of the Chinese language in Uzbekistan and abroad, selecting research methods based on the essence of the research direction and scientific investigation, consistent with the theoretical concept of the dissertation on the scientific research results, and the conclusions and recommendations being practically implemented with official documents obtained from relevant organizations.

The scientific and practical importance of research work. Within the framework of research on the lexical layers of ancient Chinese novels, it is possible to determine the dynamics of the development of the Chinese literary vocabulary, to identify the influence of internal and external factors in the development of the Chinese language lexicon, to elucidate the structural components of the lexicon and the stylistic functions of words, and other tasks that have been carried out with the aim of contributing to the scientific and research work related to the linguistic study of the Chinese language, lexicon, lexicography, stylistics, and the literary works of Chinese literature.

Research results are essential in studying special courses such as Chinese language, Chinese lexicology, Chinese history, Chinese stylistics, text linguistics, preparing dictionaries, translating Chinese literary samples, and so on. This aspect, in turn, highlights the practical importance of the work.

Presentation of research results. Based on the results of the research on the morphological, lexical-semantic features of the language of Chinese novels of the Ming period and the occurrence of phraseological units in the monuments of the period:

The study of the genetic and functional, structural, and semantic features of the lexicon of Ming Dynasty novels in China, within the framework of international projects at the Department of Academic Research of Northwest University for Nationalities in China (西北民族大学), was used in the scientific and practical project "The History of the Emergence of the Uzbek People" monograph translated into Chinese as part of the academic research project (February 20, 2023 from the Northwest University for Nationalities in China (西北民族大学)). As a result, the historical lexicon, various titles and ranks, military terms, and the translation of toponyms into Chinese have been accurately identified, and successful counterparts have been found in translation;

The study results on the emergence of Ming dynasty novels and the analysis of phraseological units in historical novels were used in the scientific research project OT-F1-67 "Typology of folklore of the peoples of the Silk Road region, its national characteristics, and its role in the development of written literature" implemented at the Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies (Information letter No. 01-04-01/264 of February 20, 2023 from the Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies). The extensive legends circulating among the people, describing the basis of the subject matter of the earliest romantic literary works in Chinese literature, were used to explain the role of folklore in the development of Chinese written literature, and provided correct translations of the meanings of Chinese phraseological units into Uzbek;

The results of the dissertation at NNU on the "Uzbek-Chinese Institute at the Confucius Institute" are widely applied to the educational activities of the NNU. In particular, the significant importance of the lexicon of the Ming Dynasty in the formation of the Chinese literary language, especially the lexicon fragments used in the novel "Shuihu zhuan", the structure, semantic, and functional characteristics of the period lexicon, and its role in shaping the Chinese literary language, the analysis and conclusions of the translations of phraseologies used in the period archives into Uzbek, as well as in explaining in detail the content and essence, grammatical functions of current Chinese words are used as practical materials in classes continuing from the "Chinese Language" course in groups (C1 - C2 levels). (Information Note No. 17/23 dated February 17, 2023 on the "Uzbek-Chinese Institute at the Confucius Institute" at the NNU). As a consequence knowledge of learners of this education in Chinese language has improved, especially, writing skills, they achieved HSK 5 and HSK 6 in the exam which was aimed to check their level in Chinese language.

The results of this research were used in the activities of the Center for Scientific Research in the Restoration of Cultural Heritage Objects and Artifacts under the Cultural Heritage and Arts Development Association of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The findings include analyses related to semantic groups of anthroponyms, toponyms, glyutonoms, and ethnonyms found in the Ming Dynasty novels, the place of works in the Chinese literary tradition, and conclusions on the importance of enriching their layer in the Chinese language lexicon of historical works, aimed at studying the traditional cultural heritage of the Middle Ages in the Eastern

countries to acquire information related to the social and cultural life of China in the 10th-14th centuries, used as a source of scientific and practical importance (Information sheet No. 12 of February 21, 2023, of the Center for Scientific Research in the Restoration of Cultural Heritage Objects and Artifacts under the Cultural Heritage and Arts Development Association of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan). In the result of the seminar held at the center, the participant contributed to the expansion of knowledge by delving deeper into Eastern cultural heritage through literary examples, especially focusing on the place of the novels in the Ming Dynasty in Chinese cultural heritage, the folk culture, customs, traditions, and philosophical views in the novels of that period represented through linguistic tools.

The contribution of the Ming dynasty literary classic “Three Kingdoms” (《三国演义》) to the plot structure and the development of Chinese literary language has been summarized and used in preparing a special edition of the “Around the World” channel’s “On Air with Us” show by Uzbekistan National Broadcasting Company (according to the information letter No. 03-14-40 dated February 2, 2022, by the “Around the World” channel of Uzbekistan National Broadcasting Company). As a result, the similarities and differences in the artistic prose of the Chinese and Turkish folks during the 14th-15th centuries were revealed. The uniqueness found in the literary monuments of both peoples was substantiated by means of comparison.

Approval of research results. The research findings were presented in lecture form at 6 international and 2 national scientific conferences and underwent discussion.

Publication of research results. Regarding the topic of the dissertation, a total of 21 scientific works have been published. Among them, there is 1 monograph, and 12 articles (10 in national journals and 2 in foreign journals) have been announced in scientific publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the dissertation’s main results.

Volume and structure of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, and a list of literature used. The dissertation has a volume of 199 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the “**Introduction**” section of the dissertation, the importance and necessity of the topic are highlighted, and the research objectives and tasks, as well as the subject and object, are identified. The relevance of the research to the leading trends in the development of science and technology in the Republic of Uzbekistan is demonstrated, and its scientific novelty and practical results are outlined. The reliability of the obtained results is substantiated, and the theoretical and practical significance of the work is emphasized. The implementation of research results in practice, their approbation, published works, the structure, and volume of the dissertation are indicated.

The first chapter of the research is titled “**The Significance of Ming Dynasty Novels in the Development of the Chinese Language**”. It explores the emergence of Ming dynasty novels, the role of these novels in the development of the Chinese literary language, the assimilation of the Chinese Baihua language before the Ming dynasty, and the philological research issues of the period's novels.

The Ming Dynasty (明朝 Míngcháo 1368-1644) introduced a new genre - the genre of romance to Chinese literature. During this period, exceptional Chinese literary works in the form of novels were created. These works not only provide valuable sources of information about ancient Chinese civilization, its national characteristics, social life, and political situation but also mark the beginning of a new stage in literary language development. Therefore, Ming dynasty works have consistently attracted the attention of both Chinese and foreign researchers.

The Ming Dynasty period is considered a transitional period in which the decline of feudalism and the rise of capitalist relations were evident. Such societal changes naturally had a significant impact on literary development. The foundational literature of previous dynasties flourished in the influence of Ming Dynasty literature, which developed a unique spirit in the face of new possibilities, surpassing the examples of earlier literary works in Chinese literature.

The narrative works of the era not only gained significance in terms of literary aspects but also in terms of various linguistic components such as lexicon, grammar, and stylistic features that differed from previous periods. Moreover, the formation, evolution, and completion of present-day Chinese through Ming Dynasty prose writing is noteworthy.

In linguistic studies, the diachronic research of a language, the development of its linguistic levels, the identification of evolution patterns, and the analysis of the language's formation and development dynamics are all essential in understanding the issue of historical linguistic change. Furthermore, linguistic changes within a specific time frame differentiate themselves based on the language's development stages, indicating either a progression towards advancement or marking a specific stage in a language's development. Thus, for the investigation focused on the morphology, lexicon, and phraseology of Ming Dynasty romanticism in Chinese linguistics, the language assets of the era being studied not only represent the position in the evolution of the Chinese language but also play a fundamental role in determining the linguistic significance for linguistic studies.

In Chinese linguistics, it is possible to differentiate between standards in language development, but the lexicon-semantics issue must be conceptualized in fundamental terms in regard¹. Indeed, the lexicon-semantics issue serves as a crucial indicator for the advancement of language. Firstly, the lexicon of a language (especially in oral communication) is considered the most active element. Changes in a language's vocabulary and its semantic characteristics over a specific period influence the system nature of the language, which is regarded as a necessary foundation for language development. For example, the transformation of the ancient Baihua language into a written form language is recognized as an indication of lexicon-semantics-level changes, which serve as a fundamental indicator for language development. The change in the vocabulary of the language and its meaning in a certain period affects the change in the system essence of the language, which is one of the bases for periodization². From the era of the Qin and Han dynasties to the Tang dynasty (utilizing the Baihua written

¹ Look at: 徐时仪. 汉语白话史。- 北京: 北京大学出版社, 2017. 第 21 页.

² 徐时仪. 汉语白话史。- 北京: 北京大学出版社, 2017. 第 21 页.

language) is the initial phase, from the Tang dynasty to the Ming dynasty (structured development of the Baihua written language form) is the middle phase, and from the Ming dynasty to the Qing dynasty (the parallel existence of the Baihua and Vernacular languages) is the last stage¹.

In the field of linguistics, the historical development of the Chinese language, the issue of periodization of language development, and the views of Chinese and foreign linguists on the subject based on the position of lexical factors have been analyzed in literary works related to the topic. It is evident from these analyses that Chinese language development stages are not clearly delineated in determining the language development periods, primarily in Western linguistics where Chinese language developments have been mainly attributed to phonetic changes, while Russian sinologists have focused on the specific features of Chinese language, such as phonetics and grammar (i.e., structure of speech, expression of grammatical meanings, etc.). Chinese linguists have identified the phonetic, grammatical, and sociolinguistic development of the language by the 1990s. However, only since the 2000s, Chinese linguists have conducted research on lexical factors in language development, especially regarding the position of the lexical layers in the language development stages. In Chinese language development, particularly in terms of lexical layers, the lexical development process has a unique aspect. The two script forms of the language, Classical Chinese and Vernacular Chinese, which have coexisted over a long historical period in China, have been observed to have a different overall perception of language. In our opinion, the significant differences in grammar and especially at the lexical level between the two script forms, their usage contexts, and especially the development of Vernacular Chinese primarily in oral form, not inheriting the Classical form, provide a sufficient basis for viewing their language development stages separately.

The research suggests that although the works 《水浒传》 “Shuihu zhuan” and 《三国演义》 “Sanguo yan’yi” have significant elements of the Venetian language embedded within, over time, they have evolved as written forms reflecting a steady development as vernacular spoken language that holds literary values and occupies a position in literary history; the Chinese vernacular language, which forms the basis of present-day Chinese, has developed distinctly as a written standard language from the *wenyan* language, thus marking a critical difference. In addition, it highlights the stages of lexical development as a crucial aspect defining the historical evolution of the lexicon. In light of the foregoing, it is essential to propose a solution in the research focusing on the perspectives we have analyzed so far. In this regard, it is possible to distinguish the following stages of development in the Chinese vernacular language lexicon: 1) ancient period – evident in the *wenyan* lexicon initially shaped primarily by the translations of religious texts related to Buddhism, starting from the Han dynasty, encompassing the Tang dynasty up to the Song dynasty, thus constituting the first developmental stage in the lexicon. While the Tang dynasty period is sometimes integrated into the middle era in various sources, from our perspective, it is considered the initial stage in the development of the *wenyan* lexicon. Because precisely during the Tang dynasty, a significant portion of Buddhist literature was translated into the vernacular language

¹徐时仪. 汉语白话史. – 北京: 北京大学出版社, 2017. 第 22-23 页.

closely related to the language people use everyday, gaining importance in the *wenyan* written language form. However, as an opposing process during that period specifically in the Tang dynasty literature, those in favor of preserving classical language norms, without departing from the canonical language, did not opt for “fugu” (restoring history), especially in maintaining the lexicon, keeping from “moving a step forward”; 2) middle era – this phase encompassing the first half of the Song, Yuan, and Ming (前期 *qiánqī*) dynasties has witnessed noticeable changes in the lexical structure, a sharp increase in two-morpheme words, the impact of both internal and external factors (especially the influence of the Mongolian language) on the composition of the dictionary, and the proliferation of auxiliary words expressing grammatical meanings, marking a new period in the evolution of the *baihua* lexicon; 3) modern era – the period from the mid-Ming dynasty to the 1911 Xinhai Revolution. This era’s lexicon is considered the fundamental phase that has structurally shaped the present-day Chinese language lexicon, facilitating its assimilation into contemporary Chinese from the lexical layers in terms of structure, semantics, and functional aspects. This phase aligns directly with this era. In the layers of the process of Chinese lexicon development during the Ming dynasty, particularly in the lexicon originating from novels and, specifically, through the help of literary works, a unique process of “rehabilitation” specific to the history of the Chinese language has occurred.

In the second part of the research **“On the genetic description of the lexicon of the Chinese language during the Ming dynasty and the morphological features of the language in the period's novels”**, self-contained and derivative compound words, their methods of formation, structure, and functional characteristics were studied.

The lexicon of the first half of the Ming dynasty exhibits distinctive period features. In this period, lexical units specific to the Yuan dynasty were still present within the language framework. However, as the Ming dynasty progressed, they began to manifest new characteristics. The quantity of newly coined words acquiring neologisms and new meanings increased significantly in the dictionary structure compared to the earlier period of the first half of the Ming dynasty. The transition from the Tang and Song dynasties saw the emergence of numerous lexical units that were less utilized during the Yuan and Ming dynasties, but their frequency of usage gradually increased, and they continue to be used within the composition of modern Chinese language lexicons. These circumstances undoubtedly signify the need to become an object of serious research¹.

In the Ming dynasty novel “Sanguo yan’yi” words formed through suffixes are scarcely encountered. The majority of additional words are expressions of reverence and authority, where the first component explains the second component, indicating a hierarchical relationship, with these words primarily corresponding to plant names. Verbal compound words mentioned in the text have a more complex, straightforward structure. An analysis of verbs in both the “Sanguo yan’yi” and “Shuihu zhuan” novels allows for the following conclusions:

1) In terms of structure, the use of verbs primarily with a single morpheme is superior in the novel “Sanguo yan’yi”, while in “Shuihu zhuan”, the transformation of verbs from simple to complex is observed;

¹邢永革. 明代前期白话语料词汇研究.-南京: 凤凰出版社, 2017. 第 24 页.

2) In the works, it was determined that verbs are generally syntactically and semantically analyzed;

3) The aspectual particle 了 *le* with verbs was rarely used in the novel “Sanguo yan’yi” but actively utilized in the novel “Shuihu zhuan”;

4) With regards to the use of complements 补语 *bǔyǔ*, in “Shuihu zhuan”, it is quite close to modern Chinese, with little change in the rules of complement usage within the narrative;

5) In current Chinese, the formation of negative aspects of verbs primarily uses two morphemes, 不 *bù* and 没 *méi*, whereas in the novels, four morphemes 不 *bù*, 非 *fēi*, 无 *wú*, 未 *wèi* perform the same function. The usage of 没 *méi* for the negative form was not identified in novels written in the first half of the Ming dynasty.

In the novels “Sanguo yan’yi” and “Shuihu zhuan”, nouns transformed from a single component to double-component structure from a structural aspect. It was noted that single-component plant nouns in “Sanguo yan’yi” became double-component in “Shuihu zhuan”. Double-component nouns mainly include:

1) noun+noun: 天师 *tiān shī* “highest-ranking monk”, 道童 *dào tóng* “young monk”, 春台 *chūn tái* “dining table”, 菜蔬 *càishū* “fruits and vegetables”, 马人 *mǎ rén* “horse riding soldier” and others;

2) adjective+noun: 大虫 *dàchóng* “tiger”, 白身 *báishēn* “white body (poor)”, 白地 *báidì* “empty land” and so on;

3) verb+noun: 落草 *luòcǎo* “thief”, “trespasser”, 搭膊 *dābó* “shoulder”, “harness” (usually prepared from hemp or another cloth, tied to the shoulder, sometimes also performing the function of a cloth with pockets where money is carried).

Also, nouns formed with numerals are encountered in the works in minor number. They can be divided into two groups: a) lexemes related to numerals and syntax or quantity of objects: for example, 七条 *qītiáo* “seven” (the clothes worn during the prayer of the monks, reading, listening, cleaning); 佛天三宝 *Fú tiān sānbǎo* “Trea Buddhist treasures: Buddha, sacred verses, Buddhist monks”; words of this type are mainly observed in language units related to Buddhism; b) units created through reference to the graphic image of the numerals, such as 横罗十字 *héng luō shízi* “the position of stretching the arms and legs together”, which is, in this case, compared with the hieroglyph 十 *shí* “ten”.

In the novel “Shuihu zhuan” it was found that nouns are formed with the prefix 阿. For example:

1) 阿公 *ā gōng* the form of address to an elderly men. 阿公休怪。(Sh.X, chapter 21).

2) 阿叔 *ā shū* the form of address to the second younger brother of the husband. “阿叔，你且来厨下，和你说话” (Sh.X, chapter 17).

3) 阿哥 *ā gē*, 阿婆 *ā pó*, 阿舅 *ā jiù*, words with this prefix were used as forms of address to one’s relatives; if there was no blood relationship, they were used to express affection and sympathy towards the person to whom the speech was addressed.

In the Ming Dynasty, the nouns were composed of simple and compound types, and unlike the verb group, the compound nouns were frequently used. The creation of

nouns also relied on affixes, which can be evidenced by the examples from the literature during that time period. As is shown in the remains from that dynasty, there were many compound nouns, and among them, the creation of attributive compounding dominated the constructions. The Ming Dynasty witnessed a considerable increase in the quantity of polysyllabic words, and this came into effect in constructions for verbal and adjectival structures as well as for nouns.

Besides the creations derived from the internal capacity of the language, there were also some foreign loanwords in the Ming Dynasty.

In general, there are four routes for loanwords to enter into Chinese, including its vocabulary system:

a) phonetic transcription 音译 *yinyi*

b) semantic transcription 意译 *yiyi*

c) assimilated word + Chinese morpheme (mixed words)

d) creating new terms by employing Chinese characters based on Japanese norms and standards as they are used in the Chinese language¹.

When discussing the influence of external factors on the Chinese language and its lexis, it is imperative to include the history of the nation and its foreign relations in this context. According to the available sources, the Han Chinese had already established relations with other nations during the times of the Shang and Zhou Dynasties, and the influence of these connections left its mark also in the respective languages. Particularly important were the relations with the Xiongnu in the north and the other nations in the west. During the reign of Emperor Wu of Han, envoys were sent to Dayuan, Kangju, and Bactria, and the Chinese-Western cultural exchange started to develop. During the Six Dynasties Period, the Silk Road took shape. As a result of the introduction of Buddhism, the Sanskrit language had a considerable influence on the Chinese vocabulary. Objects and concepts of everyday life used by other people were adopted along with the terms denoting them, and these were included in the Chinese lexicon. In general, the Chinese language adopted loanwords from the languages of the Western regions that had to do with the animal and plant kingdom or with domestic life, or else they borrowed denominations of objects. For example, 骆驼 *luòtuó* “camel” is believed to be a phonetic transcription of the Xiongnu word *da da*. The term was adopted into Chinese at the beginning of the Qin Dynasty with a different character than it is written today, a change that came about during the Southern and Northern Dynasties when the graphs 骆驼 *luòtuó* “camel” were used for writing the word. 师比 *shī bǐ* or 屎比 *shǐ bǐ*, *xiānbēi* is believed to be the assimilated word for the Xiongnu word *serb*, meaning a metal belt ornament with a predatory animal figure on it.

琥珀 *hǔpò* is the phonetic form of the Turkish word **xu bix**.

径路 *jìnglù* is the phonetic form of the Hun language **king luk** wide blade.

目宿 *mù sù* is the phonetic form of the Davan language **buksuk**, **bux sukh** grass.

Also spelled 葡萄 *pú táo* or 蒲桃. **Badaga** in the Davan language is the phonetic form of the word “grape”².

¹姜德梧主编. 高及汉语教程 (下册). 北京: 北京语言学院出版社, 1992. 第 91-92 页.

²向熹. 简明汉语史. 河北: 高等教育出版社, 1998. 第 535-537 页.

Pomegranate (石榴 *shíliú* or 安石榴 *ān shíliú*) is a phonetic assimilated word from Persian's *ānar* “pomegranate”, which entered China from the Western Regions during Emperor Wu of Han's reign. As mentioned above, many lexical units were borrowed into Chinese from Turkic, Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, and some African languages, and they are used to refer to specific objects or goods. Since these objects or products did not exist in China, their names were borrowed into Chinese along with the objects or products themselves. This type of borrowing is mainly phonetic loans. Some of them were simplified to be absorbed into Chinese. Borrowings into Chinese mainly came from countries located to the west of China. China's relations with neighboring countries such as Japan and Korea were established during the Qin and Han dynasties, but during that period the influence of Chinese on Japanese and Korean was strong. In addition to phonetic borrowings, the names of foreign products were often prefixed with the Chinese morpheme 胡 *hú*, such as 胡麻 *hú má* “sesame” and 胡瓜 *hú guā* “cucumber”¹.

In studies conducted in China, sources of information on the Ming Dynasty are generally categorized into two main types: 1) words borrowed from the languages of ethnic minorities living in China; 2) borrowings from the languages of foreign countries outside China. The first type, borrowings from the languages of ethnic minorities, mainly refers to elements borrowed from Mongolian. This situation is undoubtedly closely related to the fact that China was ruled by the Mongols during the Yuan period, and the influence of the Mongolian language on the Chinese language during this period².

Most of the lexemes borrowed from Sanskrit used in the novels of the Ming period are semantic kalkas. However, there are also phonetic adaptations among them, including 头陀-- (originally Sanskrit) in this place “monk with hair”. 佛 *fú* or *fó* used in a number of theonyms, this hieroglyph did not exist in Chinese, and with the introduction of Buddhism, this lexeme representing the hieroglyph and the word “Buddha” was also formed. It is a Chinese phonetic adaptation of the Sanskrit word “buddha”. Sometimes it is given as 佛陀 *fótuó*.

In the research conducted on acquisitions in the lexicon of the Chinese language of the Ming period, Mongolian, Persian, Arabic, Malay, Turkish, Sanskrit, English, Latin, Spanish, Portuguese, and Uyghur languages were found as sources of acquisitions in the lexicon of the period. Although it is shown and supported by physical examples, it was found that the novel “Shuihu zhuan” written in the first half of the Ming Dynasty used only Sanskrit words. Returning to the historical theme in the novels of the Ming period, the lexicon of the Song period was actively used in the work.

In the third chapter of the study called “**Functional-semantic features of the lexicon in the novels of the Ming period**”, the semantic features of the lexicon of the novels of the period are analyzed by separating them into certain subject groups.

In lexical research, the analysis of words by classifying them into groups or certain types is considered the main link of the research carried out in this regard. After all, on the basis of a specific classification, in the analysis of the lexicon, it is possible to draw clear conclusions about its semantic features, the evolutionary process that took place at

¹向熹.简明汉语史.-河北: 高等教育出版社, 1998. 第 540 页.

²刘玲玲.明代外来词研究. 硕士学位论文.-辽宁师范大学, 2014. 第 26 页.

the level of the meaning of words, the features of a specific language or a specific period of the language.

The Ming era is characterized by the end of feudalism and the beginning of capitalism in Chinese history. The process of liberalization in social life, the difference in the use of language forms, which are the factors that separate social classes in China, begins to decrease by this period. The fact that these processes in social life are reflected in literature can be seen in the example of the novel “Shuihu zhuan”, which is the main source of the research. Of course, the interaction between language and literature plays an important role here. The change in social life served to embody in artistic works, through which the vernacular language was widely used in artistic prose, increased the status of the vernacular language, and served to improve it as a literary language, on the other hand, the writing of works in the vernacular language made them more lively and popular. Served to become popular not only among the limited classes, but among the entire people, and also influenced the literature of neighboring countries. The use of the vernacular in large-scale artistic prose undoubtedly had an impact on the enrichment of the lexical layer of the Chinese language and on the evolution of the language in general. In particular, the novel “Shuihu zhuan” is about the process of liberation in social life, the people's resistance to the injustices of the system, the overcoming of certain self-interested officials, the “construction” of a new society and the “builder” of this society. The fact that it is about the people, and the period allowed to reflect the language of the people, in the novel “Sanguo yan'yi” the military and diplomatic theme is leading. However, the specificity of both works to the same period ensures their ideological commonality. In order to more accurately describe the lexicon of novels of the Ming period, the third chapter of the study was devoted to the thematic classification of the lexicon of two novels of the first half of the Ming period, “Shuihu zhuan” and “Sanguo yan'I”. Taking the main character of the work - the people, i.e. the “builder” of the new society - as the central object, moreover, based on the theme reflected in the works, the lexicon of the novels was divided into three main groups: 1) the lexicon representing the person; 2) words meaning place and space; 3) words representing food names.

The lexicon representing the person, in turn, is divided into small subject groups: 1) names, nicknames or nicknames of the characters of the work; 2) words expressing career, position, profession; 3) relations of kinship-breeding.

It is noteworthy that anthroponyms, in particular, the names, nicknames or nicknames of the heroes in the novels of the thousandth century, have their own symbolic meaning, and the changes in their behavior are directly reflected in the changes in their names, nicknames, and nicknames. For example, in “Shuihu zhuan”, one of the protagonists of the work 鲁达 Lu Da's name components 鲁 *lǔ* graphically depicts 鲁 *lǔ* fish and 口 a rectangular dish, meaning fish in a dish, delicious (compared to the taste of fish). In the works “Lun yu”, “Zuo zhuan” it is used in the sense of “crazy, aggressive”¹. As a toponym, 鲁 *lǔ* was the name of a kingdom during the Chunqiu (Spring and Autumn) period, meaning the region located in the south of Shandong². During the Warring States Period, the Kingdom of Lu was overthrown by the Kingdom of Chu.

¹ www.zdic.net

² www.zdic.net

Even today, this lexeme means Shandong province. Lu Da's name is also changed when he arrives at the temple and becomes a monk. In his monk's certificate, his name is written in the style of 鲁智深 Lu Zhishen, and the work says: “灵光一点，价值千金。佛法光大，赐名智深” One particle of divine light is worth a thousand gold. May the teachings of the Buddha spread widely, we give you the name Ji Shen (perception of deep (truth)). (Sh.H. Chapter 4) according to the corpus dictionary of the Chinese language, the second component in the name 鲁 Lǔ Dá: 1) pass through, connect; 2) complete; absolute; 3) reach; 4) catch up (achieve a dream); 5) deliver; 6) reach the intended destination; 7) represents the meaning of the surname¹. After Lu Zhishen joined the bandits, he was nicknamed 花和尚 *Huāhéshàng*. The first component means “flower”, and the other two hieroglyphs together mean “monk”. Sources explain why he got this nickname: during the Song and Yuan dynasties, it was customary to tattoo young men on their bodies as a symbol of bravery. Such symbols are called 花 *huā* for short. Lu Zhishen also had such tattoos on his body and was named so because he was a monk. Another meaning of the word 花 *huā* is “false, deceptive appearance”, and Lu Zhishen got this name because he did not restrain his lust even after becoming a monk. And finally, the third reason is that in the dramas of the Yuan period, Lu Jishen's nickname in the gang is “leopard monk”, referring to the fact that the leopard's skin is covered with flower-shaped spots in the form of moles². In the work, the terms used to name relatives and refer to them also occupy an important place, such terms are used in written speech, standard language form, spoken speech or variants specific to some dialects, and they are sometimes used in the language of different characters, sometimes in the speech of one character in different variants. For example: 且说这王进却无妻子，止有一个老母，年已六旬之上。Xing had no wife, he only had an old mother who was over sixty years old (Sh.H. Chapter 2). In this sentence, the meaning of “mother” is expressed by the word 母 *mǔ*. Among the lexemes with this meaning, 母 *mǔ* is the oldest and is considered a pictograph. At the same time, 母 *mǔ* is also a lexical unit specific to standard language. 六旬 *liù xún* in the compound 六 *liù* “six” and 旬 *xún* actually means “ten, ten-day, decade”, and when applied to age, it means every “decade”, so 六旬 *liù xún* means “sixty years old”. 对娘说知此事，母子二人抱头而哭。After telling the incident to his mother, mother and child both shook their heads and cried (Sh.H. Chapter 2). The lexeme 娘 *niáng* “mother” of this word is used, and this hieroglyph is used in inscriptions on turtle bowls and animal bones and is considered a phonoideogram. Initially, it denoted “woman” or “young girl”, but its usage evolved during the Tang period to signify “mother”. Over time, it became a term of address for older women and also connoted “emperor's wife”, “wife”, or simply “spouse”. It is not considered a literary standard in modern Chinese, but is still used in some dialects. In addition, it also means “girl” as part of a compound word. For example: 姑娘 *gūniáng*. 娘儿两个商议定了。The mother and child are preparing a sentence (advice) (Sh.H. Chapter 2). The combination “Mother and child together” is described in two ways on one page of the

¹ www.zdic.net

² SHCD. –P. 324.

work: 母子二人 *mǔzǐ èr rén* va 娘儿两个 *niáng er liǎng gè*. If we look at the first form, then the units 母 and 子 “mother” and “child” or “son” are considered lexemes typical of the standard language *wenyan*. Later, the independent meaning of 子 *zǐ* “child” or “son” was lost. 母 *mǔ* is not used alone. In addition, the combination of “two”, i.e. “two people” is also expressed by means of the words 二 *èr* “two” (one number) and 人 *rén* “man”. Here, the count word and noun are given by means of one lexeme, i.e. 人 *rén* “man”. It is known that there are few individual counting words in *wenyan*, they are often expressed using nouns or other independent word groups. In the second combination, on the contrary, 娘 “mother” and 儿 “son”, the word 娘 is still used alone in dialects today. A lexeme specific to the style of oral communication. 儿 in the sense of “son” began to be used in later periods, and in modern Chinese, “son” is called 儿子 *er zǐ*. The combination “number+count word” is also given in the current Chinese version in the second sentence, it is known from current standard grammars that the number 二 *èr* “two” changes to 两 *liǎng* when the word count comes after it. The use of the word 个 *gè* after the number is another proof of our above point. The following aspects can be seen in the use of lexemes meaning “mother” and “son”. 娘道：“我儿三十六¹着，走为上着。只恐没处走” The mother said: “Son, one of the thirty-six strategies is to escape. However, I am worried that we have nowhere to run to” (Sh.H. Chapter 2). The combination “mother said” is also given on the same page as follows: 其母又道：“我儿，和你要私走，只恐门前两个牌军……” His mother said again: My son, with you if I say to leave, I am afraid of the two guards in front of the door... (Sh.H. Chapter 2). In this example, the word “mother” is given by 母 and is preceded by the third person pronoun. Although the personal pronoun is not used before the lexeme 娘, it is clear from the context that it is about Wang Zin's mother. In another example, 王进道：“母亲放心，儿子自有道理措置他” Wang Szin said: “Mother (m), don't worry, your son has a plan for him” (Sh.H.Chapter 2). In this sentence, the lexemes meaning “mother” and “son” are expressed by means of the words 母亲 *mǔqīn* va 儿子 *érzi*, which are considered standard in the modern Chinese literary language.

邮亭 *yóuting* post offices in modern Chinese were established in streets or squares, usually in the form of small wooden rooms². In bilingual dictionaries: 1) post office as an archaic lexicon; 2) it is indicated that it means the post office³.

The word 驿馆 *yìguǎn* is not included in the current dictionary of the Chinese language, nor is it recorded in a bilingual dictionary.

驿站 *yìzhàn*, which today is found only in toponyms (for example: 龙泉驿站 *Lóngquán yìzhàn* as a place name in the current Sichuan province), this lexeme in ancient Chinese meant a place where the carriers of government decisions and correspondence stopped, changed horses, rested, and spent the night⁴. In a bilingual

¹ Here the thirty-six battles in "孙子兵法" are referred to strategy.

² XHCD. –P. 1646-1647

³ BKPC. T.2. –C. 3469

⁴ XHCD. –P. 1616

dictionary, it is explained as a post office¹. The common component for the words 驿馆 *yìguǎn* and 驿站 *yìzhàn* are the hieroglyph 驿 *yì* defined in Shuoven as “stopping and riding”². These two words correspond to the word “caravansaroy” in the Uzbek language in a certain sense. It is known that the term *yomkhana* used in the old Uzbek language expressed the meanings of “post office” or “caravan”. In particular, as H. Dadaboyev noted, “Yoms operated between the capital of China, Khanbaliq, and other cities. For example, from the city of Sukju to the throne, 93 administrations, settlements, each equal to a city or a village, were built. There were a number of Karagu and Kayday-ful among the Yoms”³.

All three words are used synonymously in the work. For example:

路直沙平，夜宿邮亭驿馆。The road is flat, we spend the night in the caravanserai (Sh.H. Chapter 1). In this example, the words 邮亭驿馆 *yóuting yìguǎn* are used together.

…… 一行人从上了路途，夜宿邮亭，朝行驿站，远程近接，渴饮饥餐，不止一日，来到江西信州。After setting off, we spent the night at the post office, walked again and stopped at the post office on the way, approached a distant destination, drank water when we were thirsty, ate in the open air, and without resting for a day, we arrived at Xinzhou town of Jiangxi (Sh.H. Chapter 1). In this sentence, there are no sharp differences in the meaning of the words, and it is applied to the places where you have settled in a certain place during the journey and then set off again.

As mentioned above, the word in the combination of two components in the form 驿 *yì* + 馆 *guǎn* is not included in monolingual explanatory and bilingual translation dictionaries. In the work, this word is used as a synonym for *yìzhàn*. Closed structures in modern Chinese, including words such as hotel, restaurant, hostel, 宾馆 *bīnguǎn*, 饭馆 *fànguǎn*, 旅馆 *lǚguǎn* are defined in the 馆 *guǎn* explanatory dictionary as follows: 1) buildings where guests are welcomed and served, such as 宾馆 *bīnguǎn*, 旅馆 *lǚguǎn* “hotel”; 2) a place where representatives of one country in another country operate for a long time. For example, 使馆 *shǐguǎn* “embassy”, 领事馆 *lǐngshìguǎn* “consulate (office)”; 3) a place where certain services are provided or trade activities are carried out, for example, 理发馆 *lǐfǎ guǎn* “barber shop”, 照相馆 *zhàoxiàng guǎn* “photo studio” 4) places where cultural objects and objects are stored and presented for viewing or where cultural and other events are held: 博物馆 *bówùguǎn* “museum”, 展览馆 *zhǎnlǎn guǎn* “exhibition hall”; 5) the place where the teacher held classes in ancient times 坐馆 *zuò guǎn* 家馆 *jiā guǎn* usually places prepared for classes in the house⁴. In the ancient Chinese language, 馆 *guǎn* was used to express a relatively small place, especially a place reserved for studying in houses, and its meanings “large structure”, “closed hall” came out later and served to make such nouns. The use of the word 驿馆 *yìguǎn* for the

¹ BKPC. T.2. –C. 4002

² ShWJZ. –P.559.

³ For more information: Dadaboyev H. Temuriylar saltanati va Xitoy imperatorligi orasidagi diplomatic aloqalarning shakllanishi.// “O ‘zbekiston-Xitoy: tarixiy-madaniy, ilmiy va iqtisodiy aloqalar rivoji” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari.-Toshkent, 2018. - B. 170-173.

⁴ XHCD. –P. 504.

place where travelers stop and rest and exchange nouns in the work shows that the morpheme 馆 *guǎn* is very close to the function of the modern Chinese language.

The novels of the Ming period, especially “*Shuihu zhuan*”, embody the lexicon of the Song period according to the origin and formation of vocabulary. In the work, synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms served to express the richness of the vocabulary of the language, the expressiveness of the speech, the hidden meaning in the speech, in particular, the emotionality such as irony, glorification (flattery), anger. The vocabulary of period monuments is of great importance in the semantic formation and refinement of the lexicon of the Chinese literary language.

The fourth chapter of “Semantics of Phraseological Units in Ming Dynasty Prose” is dedicated to studying the structure and semantic characteristics of phraseological units used in historical narratives, particularly in works such as “*Shuihu zhuan*” (《水浒传》) and “*Sanguo yan’yi*” (《三国演义》).

Language units, including phraseological units, need to be analyzed structurally before conducting semantic analysis. In phraseological units, the meaning of the entire expression depends on the meaning of its components. Often, individual words in phraseological units lose their independent dictionary meaning, and the meaning within the phraseological unit takes precedence.

Ming dynasty prose, especially works like “*Shuihu zhuan*” and “*Sanguo yan’yi*”, extensively utilize various types of phraseological units, including idioms (成语), customary expressions (惯用语), sayings (言语), colloquial expressions (俗语), and riddles (歇后语). A comprehensive dictionary based on “*Sanguo yan’yi*” contains 421 phraseological units, while our statistical analysis revealed the use of over 500 phraseological units in “*Shuihu zhuan*”. In Chinese, phraseological units are structured in various ways. Idioms primarily consist of four components, while customary expressions, sayings, and colloquial expressions are often compound phrases. Riddles also contribute to compound phrases, but in speech, only the first part, or the question, is used, while the second part, or the answer, determines the meaning. In this way, both parts are presented in a straightforward manner in such phraseological units.

During the Ming dynasty, idioms were predominantly structured with four components, but in “*Shuihu zhuan*”, there are instances of idioms composed of seven or eight characters. However, in such idioms, some words do not have independent meanings, and the meaning of the entire phraseological unit is conveyed grammatically. Additionally, variations in the placement of components, as well as differences in graphic and lexical aspects from forms found in other sources of the Chinese language, have been noted. These differences may be attributed to the author's linguistic skill and their use of unique expressions, or in some cases, they may arise due to the homophonic nature of the language. Components are either independent or form compound phrases. In the syntactic structure of idioms, action verbs play a crucial role, with other components serving to fill out the content, clarify the meaning, or describe the state of action. Similar to other languages, in phraseological units in Chinese, the dominant meaning of the entire expression supersedes the individual meanings of lexical components, as evidenced by the aforementioned analyses. Among the analyzed idioms, approximately 80% feature an action verb as the key component. Of these, 50% are

structured as verb + object, indicating a subject-object relationship according to predicate.

Chinese classical literature, especially works like “Shuihu zhuan” and “Sanguo yan’yi”, indeed represent a vast treasure trove of phraseological units. However, these phraseological units are not only remarkable for their sheer volume but also for their structural, generic, and semantic diversity.

Apart from classifying phraseological units based on their semantic connections between whole and partial meanings, they can also be categorized into several thematic groups based on the meanings of their components. For example:

1. Zoonymic and floronymic phraseological units: 势如劈竹 (*shì rú pī zhú*) consists of the components 势 (*shì*) indicating movement or situation, 如 (*rú*) meaning “like” or “as”, 劈 (*pī*) meaning “to split with a hatchet” or “to force a way through”, and 竹 (*zhú*) meaning “bamboo”. If bamboo is split with a hatchet from the top (inside), the rest is easily divided into two with the correct motion of the hatchet. This idiom is used to express the ease and success of a task or problem akin to “cutting through butter”. For example: 曹操将得胜之兵，杀入城中，势如劈竹。(Sao Saoning g‘alabasi va qal’aga kirishi bambukni pichoq bilan ikkiga ajratgandek bo‘ldi) “Cao Cao's troops gained victory, rushed into the city, and cut through it like splitting bamboo”. 指望到此势如劈竹，便拿了这伙草寇，怎么知却又逢着这般对手。(Ishning oson bitishi uchun, bu qarochchini oldim. Qachon qaramay raqib sifatida u qarshimdan chiqayapti) “Hoping to easily defeat the enemy here, I captured these bandits, but unexpectedly encountered such opponents”.

2. Gastronomic phraseological units: 肉山酒海 (*ròu shān jiǔ hǎi*) describes a scene resembling mountains of meat and seas of wine, symbolizing a lavish feast with abundant food and drink. It signifies the extravagance and abundance of the feast. For example: 连日杀牛宰马，大排筵宴，庆贺卢员外。虽无炮凤烹龙，端的肉山酒海。(Liánrì shā niú zǎi mǎ, dà pái yán yàn, qìng hè lú yuánwài. Suī wú pào fēng pēng lóng, duāndì ròu shān jiǔ hǎi) “After slaughtering cattle and horses for several days, holding grand banquets, and celebrating with Mr. Lu, although there were no rare delicacies, the feast was still a mountain of meat and a sea of wine”.

3. Military-related phraseological units: 里应外合 (*lǐyìngwàihé*) is a compound phrase commonly used in military lexicon, denoting a tactic where an external force (attack) is met with internal support (defense). Later, its usage expanded to describe any coordinated action where multiple parties mutually assist each other. It can be seen in “Shuihu Zhuan” as follows: 你只密密地寅夜修一封书缄，拴在箭上，射出城去，和宋先锋达知，里应外合取城。(Nǐ zhǐ mì mì de yín yè xiū yī fēng shū jiān, shuān zài jiàn shàng, shè chū chéng qù, hé sòng xiānfēng dá zhī, lǐyìngwàihé qǔ chéng) “You will only secretly repair a letter during the Yin night, tie it to an arrow, shoot it out of the city, inform the Song vanguard, and coordinate inside and outside to capture the city”.

4. In the analysis of phraseological units extracted from the novels “Shuihu zhuan” and “Sanguo yan’yi” it is evident that there is a prevalence of independent word combinations related to verbs, nouns, numbers, and adjectives without the assistance of auxiliary morphemes. The thematic spectrum of phraseological units used in the novels

is broad, including somatic phraseologies, colors, zoonyms, phytonyms, numbers, and religious lexicon.

5. In somatic phraseologies, the use of 目 (*mù*) for “eye”, 口 (*kǒu*) for “mouth”, and 心 (*xīn*) for “heart” is quite frequent. Among colors, 青 (*qīng*) for “green”, 白 (*bái*) for “white”, and 赤 (*chì*) for “red” are actively used. Among zoonyms, words like 龙 (*lóng*) for “dragon”, 凤凰 (*fènghuáng*) for “phoenix”, and 虎 (*hǔ*) for “tiger” are frequently encountered. While dragon and phoenix are often used to convey meanings of rarity, magnificence, and majesty, words like tiger and snake in phraseological units typically express danger, threat, or cunningness.

6. These idiomatic expressions often utilize dragon and phoenix to convey meanings of rarity, magnificence, and majesty. Conversely, words like tiger and snake in phraseological units typically express danger, threat, or cunningness.

SUMMARY

The following main conclusions, in particular, morphological, lexical-semantic and phraseological features: were drawn from this scientific research work dedicated to the study of the language of 《水浒传》 (“*Shuihu zhuan*”) va 《三国演义》 (“*Sanguo yan’yi*”) novels, which are the work of art from the first half of the Ming period, are very important in many aspects of Chinese history, especially the state language, literature, culture, foreign and domestic politics:

1. Ming dynasty novels in China have been primarily studied from the perspectives of literature and translation studies, and to some extent, cognitive linguistics. The linguistic features of the works, including lexical-semantic and grammatical layers, have been partially researched in Chinese linguistics concerning the historical lexicon of the Chinese language, the study of Chinese literary language, the lexicon of Baihua, and the grammatical characteristics of this language form. Dictionaries compiling the lexicon of novels from the first half of the Ming dynasty were published in the PRC at the end of the last century and the beginning of the 21st century, and recognizing these two lexicographic sources as practical work done in the field is appropriate.

2. A typical example of novel fiction from the first half of the Ming dynasty is considered to be the “*Shuihu zhuan*”, which explores the geographical and cultural neighboring countries of China, such as Japan and Korea. The study of Chinese literary masterpieces sheds light on the influence of these works on Japanese and Korean literature in terms of genre, plot, philosophy, and ideas. In the past century, Japanese scholars have established a special society focused on “Studying the language of the Chinese Ming and Qing dynasties reminiscences”, with prominent figures like Kosaka Juitsu conducting research on the Chinese poetic language and analyzing the vocabulary of the “*Shuihu zhuan*” novel. Nevertheless, the lexicon of handwritten reminiscences created by poets is explained in the works of scholars, and an analysis of the auxiliary words used in the “*Shuyxu Juan*” novel has been carried out.

3. Historical novels have been extensively studied in Russian, European, and Uzbek Sinology. Most of these researches are relevant to the fields of literary criticism and translation studies. The vocabulary of the works partly consists of the Chinese language, especially in works dedicated to the history of the Baihuaxi region. However,

the research focused on the morphological and lexicosemantic levels of the two aforementioned novels is characteristic of neither Chinese linguistics nor foreign Sinology.

4. Analysis of literary works related to this topic mainly highlighted the importance of adhering to the phonetic and grammatical features when evolving the Chinese language. It is known that marking the stages of language development and adapting them largely depends on the lexical size. Furthermore, the independent evolution of the language, with changes over time, confirms its reflection at the lexical level. However, phonetics and grammar do not develop separately from the word level.

5. In the analysis of research on the development of the pre and post-Ming era Chinese literary language, a gap has been detected due to numerous significant changes in the Chinese language lexicon, leading to the division of the lexicon of the Baihua language into three stages in the historical development of the vocabulary: 1) Ancient era - This stage, mainly shaped by the translation of Buddhist religious texts and related to the Venyan lexicon, began from the Han Dynasty to the end of the Tang Dynasty; 2) Middle era - In this phase covering the first half of the Song, Yuan, and early Ming periods, significant lexical changes are observed in the vocabulary, including a marked increase in bi-morphemic words, internal and external factors affecting dictionary composition, and the growth of words serving as grammatical function indicators; 3) Modern era - From the middle of the Ming dynasty to the Xinhai Revolution (1911), this stage is considered the basis for the current Chinese vocabulary, structuring the essential lexicon for today's Chinese and accurately reflecting the language progress in terms of structural-grammatical, semantic, and functional aspects.

6. Although two examples of novel written in Baihua were created in the early Ming era, they significantly incorporated Venyan elements. In Ming dynasty novels, words are divided into two main types structurally: simple and complex words. However, this classification is not solely correct based on the number of components in the word structure. In Chinese, morphemes and word boundaries often do not correspond perfectly, with components and morphemes of words in the lexicon of period novels being evaluated variably as part of the structural composition of words.

7. Simple words mainly correspond to verb, noun, and adjectival categories. They possess a straightforward structure in which words derived from a single morpheme are considered separate groups compared to other word categories. The formation of verbs especially occurs syntactically and partly semantically, as reflected in works mentioning eloquent examples through syntactic and, to some extent, semantic paths. In historical records, a portion of numbers is obtained from noun group words. However, the formation of nouns generally progresses through syntactic and morphological means, where affixes have been involved in the process of word formation compared to earlier periods. The formation of adjectives shows dialectal diversity. Many adjectives have a simple structure.

8. The types of alliteration in Ming dynasty novels are not very obvious, primarily influenced by Buddhism during their creation. Alliterations unique to Buddhism in the Chinese language are structured based on phonetic patterns, semantic patterns, and rhythmic methods of wordplay. Single-morpheme words formed from one root are not identified in the alliterations used in works. However, phonetic alliterations may involve

the addition of at least two components, or even two morphemes simultaneously, but since the components lose their independent meaning in the formation of alliterations, they are incorporated into the series of compound words without a significant basis.

9. The lexicographical analysis related to the characters mentioned in Ming dynasty novels illustrated that toponyms, professionalism, and ethnonyms played a fundamental role in shaping Chinese family names. The diverse meanings in the selected words designed to depict the characters' appearance and personality add a layer of versatility. Historical records, particularly in the “Shuyhu zhuan” novel, highlight the importance of characters' nicknames and titles. These words interwoven in the characters' physiological and psychological state, their abilities, and engaged activities, add symbolic and hidden meanings. The majority of the designations for expertise, profession, rank, position, and title names in the novel resonate with the lexicon of the Song dynasty Chinese language.

10. The words used in the works establish meaning relationships, especially synonymous relationships, in the context of the era. Synonymous, antonymous, homonymous words in the novels serve to articulate emotional content such as joy, anger, and speech structuring features including the influence of speech, hidden meanings, especially metaphorical expressions, the expression of grandeur, or wrath.

11. In the period novels, phraseological units are primarily composed of independent words such as verbs, nouns, numbers, adjectives. In phraseological units, about 80% of the components consist mainly of verbs, forming a bond between four independent morphemes (hieroglyphic idiom components).

12. The possibility of distinguishing the semantic types of phraseological units used in works as metonymy, synecdoche, and metaphorical expressions was evidenced. Moreover, the depth of phraseological units' themes was analyzed based on body-related phraseological units, colors, animal names, plant names, numbers, and phraseological units related to the sacred lexicon derived from works.

13. In Ming dynasty novels, especially in the “Shuihu zhuan” novel, enhancing the use of idioms was shown by altering the idiom structure, exploiting the homophonic feature of the language, using a specific lexeme interchangeably in idiomatic expressions, or employing various versions of idioms with the same meaning, all of which enriched the Chinese language's phraseological fund.

14. In Ming dynasty novels of the first half, the integration of historical themes not only focused on political, philosophical, and ideological aspects but also aimed to preserve the purity of the language, particularly in enhancing the richness of the mother tongue in the lexical realm, extracting a significant amount of outdated loan words from the Yuan period, refining the classical Chinese word structure, and obtaining crucial importance in passing words to future generations.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.21.01 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ТАШКЕНТСКОМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЯ**

**ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЯ**

МУСТАФАЕВА САМИДА ТОШМУХАММЕДОВНА

**МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ, ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ И
ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЯЗЫКА РОМАНОВ
ПЕРИОДА МИН**

10.00.05 – Языки и литература народов Азии и Африки

АННОТАЦИЯ

Автореферата диссертации доктора (DSc) филологических наук

Ташкент – 2024

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Научный консультант:

Маннонов Абдурахим Муталович
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Официальные оппоненты:

Дадабоев Хамидулла Арипович
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Насирова Саодат Абдуллаевна
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Одилов Ёркинжон Рахмоналиевич
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Ведущая организация:

Национальный Университет Узбекистана имени Мирзо Улугбека

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К.Ш.Омонов

И.о. Председатель Научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филол. наук, профессор

Р.А.Алимухамедов

Ученый секретарь Научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филол. наук, доцент

Х.З.Алимова

Председатель Научного семинара при Научном совете по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филол. наук, профессор

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора наук (DSc))

Целью исследования является проведение морфологического, лексико-семантического и фразеологического исследования языка романов раннего периода эпохи Мин.

Объектом исследования является язык романов «Шуйху чжуань» (《水浒传》) и «Санго яньи» (《三国演义》), относящихся к раннему этапу периода Мин.

Научная новизна исследования:

Приход к власти династии Мин выявил влияние ряда факторов, таких как политическое, экономическое, военное положение страны, внешние связи, на литературу, в частности, на сюжет и язык романов того периода;

Изменения, произошедшие на лексическом и морфологическом уровнях китайского литературного языка во времена династий Сун и Юань, были изучены на основе исследований, проведенных китайскими и зарубежными лингвистами, и доказано, что в совершенствовании китайского литературного языка романов периода Мин служат “мостом”, соединяющим один этап с другим;

Лексика романов «Санго яньи» (《三国演义》) и «Шуйху чжуань» (《水浒传》), относящихся к первой половине периода Мин, раскрывает структурные особенности их пласта, сравнивая два романа между собой. Было доказано на основе анализа, что сложные слова в романе, такие как 喝采 *hècǎi* “говорить вслух”, 入肩 *rù jiān* “действовать вместе; объединяться для достижения определенной цели”, 落草 *luòcǎo* “пират”, 阿叔 *āshū* “береза” образуются в основном синтаксическим, частично морфологическим и семантическими способами;

В романах эпохи Мин выявлены слова, принадлежащие к пласту ассимиляции, такие как 导师 *daoshi* “лидер буддизма; Будда”, 方丈 *fāngzhàng* “главный монах буддийского храма или комната главного монаха”, 度牒 *dùdié* специальный документ, выдаваемый монахам, и их использование в китайском языке;

Выделены три группы значений лексики романов периода Мин: “лексика, представляющая личность”; “слова, обозначающие место”; “слова, обозначающие названия продуктов питания”, и доказаны отношения синонимичности, омонимичности и антонимичности между лексическими единицами лексики романов периода, относящимися к этим тематическим группам;

Использование фразеологизмов в романах эпохи Мин, в частности, 582 единиц в «Шуйху чжуань» и 421 в «Санго яньи» определило роль произведений, в которых происходили изменения формы и значения, в обогащении лексико-фразеологическими единицами словарном составе китайского литературного языка.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основании результатов исследований морфологических, лексико-семантических и фразеологических особенностей китайского языка эпохи Мин:

результаты исследования генетических и функциональных, структурных, семантических особенностей лексики китайских романов периода Мин были использованы в рамках научно-практического проекта по переводу на китайский язык монографии “История происхождения узбекского народа”, осуществленного в рамках международных проектов отдела академических исследований Северо-западного национального университета Китайской Народной Республики (Справка Северо-Западного Национального Университета (西北民族大学) Китайской Народной Республики от 4 декабря 2020 г.). В результате получился более точный перевод исторической лексики, некоторых званий и рангов, военных завоеваний, топонимов на китайский язык, а также успешный поиск альтернативы в переводе;

результаты диссертации, касающиеся происхождения романов периода Мин, анализа фразеологизмов, встречающихся в романах периода, были использованы в научно-исследовательском проекте “Типология фольклора народов региона Шелкового пути, его национальное своеобразие и роль в развитии письменной литературы”, выполненном в Ташкентском государственном университете востоковедения OT-F1-67 (Справка Ташкентского государственного университета востоковедения от 20 февраля 2023 года № 01-04-01/264). В результате широко распространенные в народе повествования послужили для детального освещения места фольклора в развитии китайской письменной литературы и правильного перевода значений китайских фразеологизмов на узбекский язык путем описания того, что легло в основу сюжетов ранних образцов романизации в китайской литературе;

результаты диссертации широко применяются в процессе учебной деятельности ННО “Узбекско-Китайский институт имени Конфуция” при ТГУВ. В частности, из анализа и выводов по вопросам лексики периода Мин, имеющей важное значение в формировании китайского литературного языка, в том числе слоев лексики, использованной в романе «Шуйху чжуань (Речные заводи)», структурных, семантических, функциональных особенностей лексики периода и ее роли в формировании китайского литературного языка, переводов на узбекский язык фразеологизмов, использованных в памятниках периода. (Справка ННО «Узбекско-Китайский институт имени Конфуция» от 17 февраля 2023 г. № 17/23). Результаты исследования используются в качестве материала направленных на повышение уровня знаний китайского языка, особенно письменной языковой компетенции, и таким образом на экзаменах, учащиеся данного учебного заведения получают уровни HSK 5, HSK 6;

результаты данного исследования использованы в деятельности научно-исследовательского центра реставрации объектов культурного наследия и предметов искусства Фонда развития культуры и искусства при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан. (Справка научно-исследовательского

центра реставрации объектов культурного наследия и предметов искусства Фонда развития культуры и искусства при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан от 21 февраля 2023 года № 12). В результате семинар, организованный в центре, послужил для расширения знаний о более глубоком изучении культурного наследия Востока с помощью образцов художественной прозы, в частности о роли романов эпохи мин в культурном наследии Китая, о том, как романы этого периода изображают народную культуру, обычаи, традиции и философские взгляды через языковые единицы;

результаты и материалы о сюжетном построении и вкладе в образце китайской прозы эпохи Мин “Троецарствие” (《三国演义》) данной докторской диссертации были использованы при подготовке специального выпуска курса “Efirida biz” Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана “Dunyo bo‘ylab”. (Справка государственного учреждения Национальная телерадиокомпания Узбекистана “Dunyo bo‘ylab” от 2 февраля 2022 года № 03-14-40). В результате раскрываются сходства и различия художественной прозы китайского и тюркского народов XIV-XV веков. Уникалии литературных памятников двух народов основаны на их сопоставлении.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, четырех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Объём диссертации составляет 199 страницы.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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garnitura raqamli bosma usulida bosildi.
Shartli bosma tabog‘i 4. Adadi 100 nusxa. Buyurtma ____.

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