

**O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY
DARAJALAR BERUVCHI DSc.03/25.08.2021.Fil.01.16 RAQAMLI
ILMIY KENGASH**

O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETI

SHUKUROVA MATLUBA XOSHIMOVNA

**MUSTAQILLIK DAVRI O‘ZBEK SHE’RIYATIDA “AYOL” KONSEPTI
(O.HOJIYEVA VA E.SIDDIQOVA ASARLARI MISOLIDA)**

10.00.01 - O‘zbek tili

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

Toshkent – 2024

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

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida til tizimini antropotsentrik tamoyillar asosida tekshirish ustuvorlik qilmoqda. Hozirda badiiy matnni konseptual jihatdan tahlil etish, unda namoyon bo'lgan muayyan xalq ma'naviy qadriyatlarini ochib berish, lisoniy birliklarning konseptni voqelantirish, uni aks ettirishdagi o'rnini belgilash muammosiga kognitiv aspektda yondashish tilning mental tabiatini aniqlashga yo'l ochmoqda. Antropotsentrik tilshunoslikning bugungi rivojlanish bosqichida kognitiv yo'nalishlar, til birliklarining o'zaro konseptual aloqasi, uning til sohiblari ongida birlashuvi, xususan, "ayol" konseptini milliy va badiiy tafakkur mezonlari asosida tahlil etish muhim ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida muayyan konseptlarni ifodalovchi til birliklari, ularning konseptual aloqa kuchi hamda konseptosfera hosil qilishi masalasini aniqlash muhim vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi. Ma'lumki, til egalari ongida kognitiv bilimlar asosida hosil bo'ladigan konseptlar tilda verballashar ekan, bu jarayonda mazkur konseptni ifodalashga asos bo'luvchi lingvistik va ekstralingvistik birliklar ham namoyon bo'ladi. Ushbu kognitiv jarayonda til egalari xotirasida tiklangan tushuncha bilan aloqador konseptual birliklarni alohida olingan konseptlar misolida lingvopoetik jihatdan tahlil etish konseptual tilshunoslik uchun ham, lingvopoetika uchun ham qimmatli nazariy bilimlar bera oladi.

Mustaqillik yillarida badiiy matnni konseptual tahlil etish, unda namoyon bo'ladigan xalqimizning milliy qadriyatlarini ochish, badiiy matnning muayyan konsept doirasidagi imkoniyatlarini aniqlashga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. O'zbek tilshunosligida ham bugungi kunda til tizimini zamonaviy tadqiq usullari, antropotsentrik tamoyillar, konseptual asosda tadqiq etishga jiddiy e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Bugungi kunda yurtimizda ayolning o'zni, qadri, nufuzini yuksaltirish muhim masalalardan biriga aylandi. Alohida ta'kidlab o'tilganidek: "Ayolning nafosati va nazokati, vafo va sadoqati, aql-zakovati va fidoyiligi asrlar mobaynida yer yuzida hayot davomiyligi va abadiyligiga asos bo'lib keladi. Shu bois ham, dunyodagi eng buyuk san'at asarlari, qo'shiq va qasidalar, me'moriy obidalar ayollar sha'niga bag'ishlangandir"¹. Shunga ko'ra, o'zbek tilidagi "ayol" konseptining badiiy matnda voqelanishi, konseptual bog'langan birliklarni lingvokognitiv tahlil tamoyillari asosida yoritish ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Mazkur holat tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son "Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son "2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning Taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi farmonlari, 2017-yil

¹Мирзиёев Ш.М. Ҳар қандай давлатнинг адолатли экани унинг хотин-қизларга бўлган ғамхўрлиги билан белгиланади. – Тошкент, 8 март – Sputnik. <https://sputniknews-uz.com/20220308/shavkat-mirziyoev-xotin-qizlarni-8-mart-bilan-tabriklati-23201198.html> 08.03.2022, 10:40

17-fevraldagi PQ-2789-son “Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyati, ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini tashkil etish, boshqarish va moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son “Oliy ta‘lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya tadqiqoti muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti 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.

1. Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Zamonaviy tilshunoslikning tilda inson omili masalasini turli rakursda o‘rganishga qaratilgan tadqiq usullari kognitiv tilshunoslik, lingvopragmatika, psixolingvistika va lingvopoetika doirasidagi tadqiqotlarda namoyon bo‘lmoqda. Tilshunoslikda V.fon Humbolt nomi bilan boshlangan antropotsentrik yondashuv doirasida konsept, uning nazariy tadqiqiga doir talqinlarga e‘tibor kuchaya boshladi. Bu borada N.D.Arutyunova, Z.D.Popova, Y.S.Kubryakova, I.O.Okunova, F.B.Muxutdinova, V.V.Vasyuk, L.V.Adonina va boshqa ko‘plab olimlarning tadqiqotlari maydonga keldi².

Dunyo tilshunosligidagi yangicha qarashlar negizida o‘zbek tilshunosligida ham konsept va uning nazariy tadqiqiga bag‘ishlangan talqinlar yuzaga keldi. Sh.Safarov, A.Mamatov, M.Hakimov, D.Ashurova, D.Xudayberganova, M.Galiyeva, T.Madriyev, N.Nasrullayeva, N.Umarova, D.Baxronova, Z.Akbarova, A.Yuldashev, M.Rahmatova, Z.Marufova, M.Bahramova va boshqa ko‘plab olimlarning ishlarida mazkur sohaning nazariy asoslari belgilandi, “go‘zallik”, “vaqt”, “ostona”, “ota”, “muhabbat” konseptlari bo‘yicha bir qator tadqiqotlar amalga oshirildi³.

² Гумбольдт В. Избранные труды по языкознанию. – М.: Наука, 1984; Арутюнова Н.Д. Введение // Логический анализ языка: Ментальные действия. – М.: Наука, 1993; Попова З.Д., Стернин И.А. Понятие “концепт” в лингвистических исследованиях. – Воронеж, 2000; Кубрякова Е.С. Язык и знание (на пути знаний о языке: части речи с когнитивной точки зрения, роль языка в познании мира). – М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2004; Мухутдинова Ф.Б. Концепт «женщина» во французском языковом сознании (на материале афористики): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2006; Васюк В.В. Концепт «женщина» в статике и динамике фразеологии английского языка: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2002; Адонина Л.В. Концепт “женщина” в русском языковом сознании: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Воронеж: 2007; Окунева И.О. Концепт «красота» в русском и английском языках: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2009.

³ Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Сангзор, 2006; Маматов А.Э. Тилга когнитив ёндашувнинг моҳияти нимада? // Тилшуносликнинг долзарб масалалари: Проф. А.Нурмонов таваллудининг 70 йиллигига бағишлаб ўтказилган илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари. – Андижон, 2012; Ҳақимов М. Ўзбек прагмалингвистикаси асослари. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2013; Ашурова Д.У. Гендерные факторы в стилистике // Замоновий тилшунослик ва хорижий тиллар ўқитишнинг долзарб масалари. Илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари. – Тошкент, 2008. – С.337–342; Худайберганова Д. Матнинг антропоцентрик тадқиқи. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013; Галиева М.Р. Вербализация концептосферы word/ сўз/слово в английской, узбекской и русской языковых картинах мира: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2010; Ибрагимова Р.С. Француз ва ўзбек тилларида “аёл” концептининг лингвокогнитив тадқиқи: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2012; Насруллаева Н.З. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида оламнинг фразеологик манзарасида гендер концептларнинг шаклланиши: Филол. фанл. д-ри (DSc) дисс.... автореф. – Тошкент, 2018; Мадриев Т. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида инсон туйғулари ифодаланишининг концептуал

A.T.Gryaznovaning ta'kidlashicha, lingvopoetikani kognitiv aspektda kuzatish obyekti badiiy konseptdir⁴, bu atamani S.A.Askoldov ilmiy muomalaga kiritgan⁵. Hozirga qadar tilshunosligimizda mazkur yo'nalishda "ayol" konseptining konseptual-verbal ifodalanishi, lingvokognitiv tahlili muammosiga monografik asosda e'tibor qaratilmagan.

Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari bilan bog'liqligi. Tadqiqot O'zbekiston Milliy universiteti O'zbek tilshunosligi kafedrasida o'rganilayotgan «XXI asr tilshunosligining ustuvor yo'nalishlari» mavzusidagi ilmiy tadqiqotlar rejasi asosida amalga oshirilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi. Mustaqillik davri o'zbek she'riyati orqali o'zbek tilidagi badiiy matnlarda «ayol» konsepti va konseptosferasining voqelanishini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

o'zbek tilida «ayol» konseptining lingvokognitiv va lingvopoetik xususiyatlarini ochib berish;

«ayol» konseptining badiiy matnda voqelanishi masalasini yoritish, bu konseptni aktuallashtiruvchi vositalarni ajratish;

O.Hojiyeva va E.Siddiqovanning she'rlari asosida «ayol» konseptini voqelantiruvchi lingvokognitiv va lingvopoetik vositalarni belgilash, ularning konseptual xususiyatlarini ochib berish;

konseptual tajriba materiallari asosida «ayol» konsepti va konseptosferasining assotsiativ maydonini belgilash.

Tadqiqotning obyekti. O.Hojiyeva va E.Siddiqovanning she'riy to'plamlaridagi asarlari tadqiqot obyekti qilib olindi.

Tadqiqotning predmetini o'zbek tilidagi badiiy matnda «ayol» konsepti va konseptosferasini voqelantiruvchi birliklarning lingvopoetik xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

taхлили: Филол. фанл. д-ри (DSc) дисс.... автореф. – Самарқанд, 2019; Рахматова М.М. Инглиз, ўзбек ва тожик миллий маданиятида “гўзаллик” концептининг лисоний хусусиятлари: Филол. фанл. бўй. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Бухоро, 2019; Бахронова Д.К. Ўзбек ва испан тилларида олам манзарасининг лингвокогнитив категорияланиши: Филол. фанл. д-ри (DSc) дисс. – Тошкент, 2022; Умарова Н.Р. Алишер Навоий асарларининг лисоний-концептуал тадқиқи: Филол. фан. д-ри (DSc) ... дисс.автореф. – Фарғона, 2021; Акбарова З.А. Олам лисоний манзарасининг шаклланишида когнитив ўзига хослик: Филол. фанл. д-ри (DSc) дисс.... автореф. – Фарғона, 2021; Яндашова Т.Р. Ўзбек ва инглиз тилларида “гўзаллик” концептининг ифодаланиши ва лингвопoeтикаси: Филол. фанл. бўй. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2021; Юлдашев А.Г. Тилда олам ҳақидаги билимлар иккиламчи интерпретациясининг антропоцентрик моҳияти: Филол. фанл. д-ри (DSc) дисс.... автореф. – Тошкент, 2022; Махмудова С.Х. Ўзбек тилида «остона» концептининг лингвомаданий хусусиятлари (Тоҳир Малик ва Саид Аҳмад асарлари мисолида): Филол. фанл. бўй. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Қарши, 2022; Джаббаров Ш.Х. “Вақт” концептосферасининг когнитив-метафорик, лингвофалсафий ва лингвомаданий таҳлили (инглиз ва ўзбек тиллари мисолида) : Филол. фанл. бўй. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Термиз, 2022; Маруфова З.Н. Мумтоз бадий матнларда “гўзаллик” концептининг вербаллашуви: Филол. фанл. бўй. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2022; Анорқулова О.Н. Ўзбек тилида “ота” концептининг лисоний-когнитив талқини: Филол. фанл. бўй. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2023; Bahramova M.M. “Ayol” konseptosferasining verbalizatorlari va kognitiv tahlili: Filol. fanl. bo‘y. fals. dokt. ... diss. avtoref. – Farg‘ona, 2023 va boshq.

⁴ Грязнова А.Т. Лингвопoeтический анализ художественного текста: подходы и направления. – М., 2018.

⁵ Аскольдов С.А. Концепт и слово. // Русская словесность: От теории словесности к структуре текста: Антология / Под общ. ред. В.П. Нерознака. – М.: Academia, 1997.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiya mavzusini yoritishda tasnifiy, tavsifiy, lingvokognitiv, lingvopoetik, funksional-semantik va konseptual tahlil metodlaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

lingvopoetikaga kognitiv aspektda yondashuv, badiiy konsept, xususan, «ayol» konseptining inson omili va uning tafakkuri, ruhiyati, hayoti va faoliyati bilan bogʻliq lingvokognitiv xususiyatlari, badiiy matnda bu konseptni voqelantiruvchi assotsiativ-psixolingvistik vositalar, ularning konseptual-verbal ifodalanishi, badiiy talqinlari O.Hojiyeva va E.Siddiqova sheʼrlari asosida dalillangan;

O.Hojiyeva va E.Siddiqova sheʼrlari misolida «ayol» konseptining assotsiativ maydoni belgilanib, uni tashkil etuvchi til birliklarining konseptual mohiyatga ega ekanligi ilmiy asoslangan, *oʻgay ona, opa, singil, qayinsingil, qiz farzand, boʻy yetgan qiz, kelinchak* kabi til birliklarining milliy-madaniy belgilari, ularning badiiy matndagi inson omili, uning tafakkuri, ruhiyati, hayoti va faoliyati bilan bogʻliq konseptual xususiyatlari ochib berilgan;

koʻzmunchoq, boʻxcha, isirgʻa, sumalak, charx, kalava, arqoq, chok, oq sut, goʻdak, chimildiq kabi detallar oʻzbek til tashuvchilari lisoniy ongidagi *ayol* konseptosferasiga oid gender tushunchalar bilan bogʻliq poetik tasvirlar yaratishga xizmat qilganligi olamning lisoniy, konseptual va badiiy tasviri orqali asoslangan;

maqol, matal, turgʻun oʻxshatish va iboralar semantik doirasining har bir nutqiy vaziyat uchun muvofiqlashish xarakteri «ayol» konseptosferasidagi assotsiativ til birliklarining yangi maʼno qirralarini, «ayolning ichki xususiyatlari» mikrokonsepti doirasida psixologik xususiyat, axloqiy fazilat, intellektual qobiliyat mezonlari asosida talqin etilligi dalillangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

mustaqillik davri oʻzbek sheʼriyatida “ayol” konsepti yuzasidan chiqarilgan xulosa va umumlashmalar oʻzbek tilshunosligida kognitiv lingvistika, lingvopoetika sohasi rivojiga munosib hissa boʻlib qoʻshilishi ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan asoslangan;

O.Hojiyeva va E.Siddiqova sheʼrlari misolida oʻzbek tili birliklarini oʻrganishda funksional-semantik, konseptual tahlil metodlarining oʻziga xos jihatlari umumlashtirilgan, uning imkoniyatlari ilmiy-amaliy jihatdan isbotlangan;

«Ayol» konsepti bilan konseptual bogʻlangan birliklar maydoni koʻlamini izohlashda oʻzbek tilining leksik, grammatik sathlari, lingvopoetik imkoniyatlariga tayanilganligi, konseptual tajriba materiallari orqali mazkur konsept doirasida olib borilgan kuzatishlar tadqiq qilinib, ilmiy xulosalar chiqarilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi muammoning aniq qoʻyilganligi, chiqarilgan xulosalarning asoslanganligi, muammoning dolzarbligini, yangi va muhim vazifalarning hal etilganligi, lisoniy dalillar talqinining nazariy asoslanganligi, himoyaga olib chiqilayotgan holatlarning qiyosiy-nazariy usullar yordamida yechilganligi, xulosalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Mazkur tadqiqotda erishilgan ilmiy natijalardan kognitiv lingvistika, lingvokulturologiya,

lingvostilistika, lingvopoetikaga doir izlanishlarda foydalanish mumkin. Tadqiqot natijalari ilmiy-nazariy va amaliy jihatdan katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, kelgusida leksikologiya, stilistika, pragmalingvistika, lingvopoetikaga doir ilmiy tadqiqotlar uchun bevosita material bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Ishda ilgari surilgan g'oyalar, nazariy qarash va amaliy tavsiyalar darsliklar, monografiyalar, o'quv qo'llanmalari yaratishda hamda ma'ruza matnlari tayyorlashda manba bo'la oladi. Dissertatsiya materiallari «Kognitiv tilshunoslik», «Pragmalingvistika», «Lingvokulturologiya», «Lingvopoetika» fanlaridan ma'ruza va amaliy mashg'ulotlar uchun ilmiy-amaliy manba vazifasini o'taydi; undan filologiya yo'nalishi uchun tanlov fanlaridan maxsus kurs va seminarlar tashkil etishda ham samarali foydalanish mumkin; tadqiqot natijalari asosida «ayol» konseptosferasi tadqiqi boshqa konseptlarning o'rganilishida muhim manba bo'lib xizmat qilishi dalillanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. O.Hojiyeva va E.Siddiqova asarlari misolida mustaqillik davri o'zbek she'riyatida “ayol” konsepti tadqiqi yuzasidan olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

lingvopoetikaga kognitiv aspektda yondashuv, badiiy konsept, xususan, “ayol” konseptining inson omili va uning tafakkuri, ruhiyati, hayoti va faoliyati bilan bog'liq lingvokognitiv xususiyatlari, badiiy matnda bu konseptni voqelantiruvchi assotsiativ-psixolingvistik vositalar, ularning konseptual-verbal ifodalanishi, badiiy talqinlariga oid xulosalardan 2020-2021-yillarda O'zbekiston davlat xoreografiya akademiyasida amalga oshirilgan FZ-2019081663 raqamli “O'zbek milliy raqs san'atini targ'ib etishga bag'ishlangan veb-sayt va multimedia mahsulotlari to'plamini yaratish” mavzusidagi ilmiy-amaliy loyihani bajarishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston davlat xoreografiya akademiyasining 2023-yil 7-iyundagi 1/-04- 60-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada loyihaning ilmiy-nazariy manbalari boyitilib, lug'atlarning mukammallashuviga erishilgan;

O.Hojiyeva va E.Siddiqova she'rlari misolida «ayol» konseptining assotsiativ maydoni belgilanib, uni tashkil etuvchi til birliklarining konseptual mohiyatga ega ekanligi ilmiy asoslanganligi, *o'gay ona, opa, singil, qayinsingil, qiz farzand, bo'y yetgan qiz, kelinchak* kabi til birliklarining milliy-madaniy belgilari, ularning badiiy matndagi inson omili, uning tafakkuri, ruhiyati, hayoti va faoliyati bilan bog'liq konseptual xususiyatlari ochib berilganligiga oid xulosalardan 2022-2023-yillarda O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi «O'zbekiston» teleradiokanalining «Bedorlik», «Ijod zavqi», «Ta'lim va taraqqiyot», «Millat va ma'naviyat» eshittirishlari ssenariylarini yozishda foydalanilgan (O'zMTRKning 2022-yil 2-fevraldagi 04-27-2057-son dalolatnomasi). Natijada ushbu eshittirishlarning mazmuni boyitilgan teleko'rsatuvlarning badiiy matnlar tili, adabiyotini yosh avlodga chuqur singdirishdagi, ularni milliy madaniyatimiz, an'analarimizga hurmat ruhida tarbiyalashdagi ahamiyati yanada ortgan;

maqol, matal, turg'un o'xshatish va iboralar semantik doirasining har bir nutqiy vaziyat uchun muvofiqlashish xarakteri “ayol” konseptosferasidagi assotsiativ til birliklarining yangi ma'no qirralarini, “ayolning ichki xususiyatlari” mikrokonsepti doirasida psixologik xususiyat, axloqiy fazilat, intellektual qobiliyat mezonlari asosida talqin etilligiga oid xulosalardan Qo'qon davlat pedagogika

institutida 2022-yilda bajarilgan AL-2103020-raqamli “Qo‘qon adabiy muhiti ijodkorlari hayoti va ijodi bo‘yicha websayt va platforma yaratish” mavzusidagi amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (Qo‘qon davlat pedagogika institutining 2023-yil 4-oktabrdagi 1074/04-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada platforma nazariy ma‘lumotlar bilan to‘ldirilgan va yangilangan, she‘riy nutq tahliliga amaliy yordam berishi bilan alohida ahamiyat kasb etgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 4 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida qilingan ma‘ruzalarda jamoatchilik muhokamasidan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e‘lon qilinganligi. Tadqiqot mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 15 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, shulardan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etishga tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 8 ta maqola, ulardan 5 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch asosiy bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat bo‘lib, umumiy hajmi 135 sahifani tashkil qiladi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi, mavzuning o‘rganilganlik darajasi yoritilgan, tadqiqotning maqsadi, vazifalari, obyekti, predmeti, ilmiy yangiligi, amaliy natijasi va ularning ishonchliligi, natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati va ularning joriy qilinishi, aprobatsiyasi, natijalarning e‘lon qilinishi hamda dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi haqida ma‘lumot berilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi “**Konseptual tadqiqotlarning ilmiy-nazariy asoslari va metodologiyasi**” deb nomlanib, bu bob uch fasldan iborat. Birinchi fasl “*Antropotsentrik tilshunoslik va tilga kognitiv yondashuv masalasi*” deyilgan.

Uzoq yillar mobaynida shakllangan antropotsentrik paradigma tilni tavsiflashning yangi usullari, til birliklari, kategoriyalari, qoidalarini o‘rganish borasida oldimizga yangi vazifalar qo‘ydi va tadqiq qilishda yangicha yondashuvlar shakllanishi uchun keng yo‘l ochib berdi.

Bir qator tilshunoslar tomonidan kognitiv tilshunoslikning vazifasi sifatida til orqali bilim olish, uni saqlash bilan birga, uni amaliy jarayonga tatbiq etish nazarda tutiladi. Bu jarayon albatta, inson tafakkuri va tasavvuriga bog‘liq tarzda olib boriladi. Xususan, o‘zbek tilshunos olimi G‘.M.Hoshimov “Kognitiv tilshunoslik – inson tomonidan borliq dunyo voqeligining til orqali idrok qilinishi, o‘rganilishi, ya’ni konseptlar orqali uning aks ettirilishi, his qilinishi kabi inson miyasida kechuvchi murakkab konseptual jarayonlar bilan bog‘liq muhim yo‘nalish”⁶ ekanligini ko‘rsatib o‘tadi.

⁶ Хошимов Г.М. К теории концептов и их таксономики в когнитивной лингвистике // Систем-структур тилшunoslik muammolari. Филология фанлари доктори, профессор Н.К.Турниёзов таваллудининг 70 йиллигига бағишланган Республика илмий-назарий конференцияси материаллари. – Самарқанд, 2010. – Б.68.

Konsept tushunchasi insonning borliqni idrok etishi, tasavvur qilishida, uning ongostida mental holda namoyon bo‘luvchi, til sohiblarining dunyoqarashi, ularning milliy-etnik jihatlarini o‘zida aks ettiruvchi birlik sifatida belgilanishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, konseptning milliy-madaniy xususiyati ham mutaxassislar nazaridan chetda qolmagan bo‘lib, konseptga xos barqarorlik, mukammallik hamda izchillik bevosita tushunchaning xossasini belgilab beradi.

D.Baxronovanning “O‘zbek va ispan tillarida olam manzarasining lingvokognitiv kategoriyalanishi” mavzusidagi doktorlik (DSc) ishida zamonaviy tilshunoslikning lingvokognitiv tahlili masalalari, xalq va mentalitet, inson – til – tafakkur – madaniyat, dunyoqarash, olamning turli manzarasi, konseptual tadqiqotlar, etnoslar tarixida millatning/shaxsning lisoniy ongi, matnning konseptual mag‘zi, madaniy kod hamda til va tafakkur, til va madaniyat, til va inson, til va tarix masalalari bilan bog‘liq xulosalar berilgan⁷.

Har bir xalqning milliy mentaliteti, o‘ziga xos turmush tarzi, dunyoni anglash tamoyillari, o‘zaro munosabatlar tizimi va boshqalarda uning milliy qadriyatlarini shakllanib boradi va bularning in‘ikosi tilda aks etadi. Tilning milliy ong, milliy tafakkur, milliy ruhiyati ifodasi darajasini yoritishda muloqotning lingvomadaniy jihatlarini tadqiq etish dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Lingvokulturologiya nuqtayi nazaridan, “madaniyat mazkur xalq uchungina tegishli hayot va turmush tarzi, shuningdek, insonlar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar (qadriyatlar, urf-odatlar, marosimlar, munosabat shakllari va b.) va dunyoni ko‘rish, anglash va tasavvur etish usullaridir”⁸. Shunday ekan, bularning tilda aks etishi ham o‘ziga xos tarzda kechadi.

O‘rganishlarimiz natijasida madaniy til birliklarini quyidagicha tasnifladik: 1) muqobilsiz leksemalar; 2) arxetip va mifologemalar; 3) marosim va e‘tiqodlar, an‘ana va urf-odatlar konseptosferasidagi etnografizmlar; 4) turg‘un birikmalar; 5) etalon, stereotip, ramzlar; 6) ko‘chimlar; 7) tilning stilistik imkoniyatlari; 8) nutqiy etiketlar.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli “*Konseptual tadqiqotlar genezisi va tadrijiy taraqqiyoti*” deyiladi. Antropotsentrik tamoyilning ilmiy munozaraga kirishi ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar metodologiyasini butunlay yangi yo‘nalishga solib yubordi. Ana shu yo‘nalishning paydo bo‘lishi asosiy va yetakchi muloqot vositasi bo‘lgan til fenomenini ham ijtimoiy va etnopsixologik hodisa sifatida tadqiq etishga yo‘l ochib berdi. Tilning murakkab tizim ekanligi, til va jamiyat, til va tafakkur, til va madaniyat, til va inson omili munosabati kabi qator masalalarning qo‘yilishi mavjud nazariy manbalarni yangicha mezonlar asosida qaytadan ko‘rib chiqishni taqozo etmoqda.

V.A.Maslovaning fikricha, *antropotsentrik tadqiqotlar* paradigmasida⁹ til birliklarining nutqiy faoliyatdagi voqelanishini shaxs omili bilan uzviylikda o‘rganish tamoyillari shakllandi va rivojlanib bormoqda. Tilshunoslikda antropotsentrik paradigmaning yuzaga kelishi kognitiv tilshunoslik,

⁷ Бахронова Д.К. Ўзбек ва испан тилларида олам манзарасининг лингвокогнитив категорияланиши: Филол. фанл. д-ри (DSc) ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2022.

⁸ Саидова М., Кўзиев У. Лингвокультуроология (Услубий қўлланма). – Наманган, 2017. – Б.39.

⁹ Маслова В.А. Когнитивная лингвистика. Учебное пособие. – Минск: ТетраСистемс, 2008. – С.8.

psixolingvistika, lingvopragmatika, lingvokulturologiya kabi yo‘nalishlarning rivojiga turtki berdi.

Ma’lumki, antropotsentrik tamoyillar inson omili va uning tafakkuri, ruhiyati, hayoti va faoliyati bilan bog‘liq keng ko‘lamli tadqiqotlarni qamrab oladi. Bu sohada, xususan, D.Xudayberganovning ishlarida antropotsentrik paradigmaning kognitiv-semantik, psixolingvistik va lingvokulturologik jihatlari monografik planda tadqiq qilingan.

Olima XXI asrning dastlabki yillaridan o‘zbek tilshunosligida antropotsentrik paradigma asosida bajarilgan tadqiqotlar yuzaga kela boshlaganini ta’kidlar ekan, bu ishlarning, asosan, quyidagi yo‘nalishlarda amalga oshirilganligini ko‘rsatib o‘tadi: 1) sotsiolingvistika; 2) kognitiv tilshunoslik; 3) lingvistik pragmatika; 4) psixolingvistika; 5) antropotsentrik paradigmaning umumnazariy masalalari; 6) lingvokulturologiya¹⁰.

Y.Y.Proxorov “Konsept izlanishlarida” (“В поисках концепта”) monografiyasida konsept tushunchasiga turlicha yondashuvlar mavjudligini ta’kidlaydi:

- lingvokognitiv hodisa (Kubryakova, 1996);
- psixolingvistik hodisa (Zalevskaya, 2001);
- abstrakt ilmiy tushuncha (Solomonik, 1995);
- madaniyatning asosiy birligi (Stepanov, 1997);
- lingvomadaniy hodisa (Slisshkin, 2000; Karasik, 2001)¹¹.

Odatda, konsept tadqiqida lingvokognitiv va lingvomadaniy yondashuvlar e’tirof etiladi. Konsept lingvokognitiv hodisa sifatida “ongimizning aqliy yoki ruhiy resurslari birliklari hamda insonning bilim va tajribasini aks ettiruvchi axborot strukturasi ifodalashga xizmat qiluvchi atama; xotiraning operativ mazmuniy birligi, psixik leksika, ong tili konseptual tizimi, inson psixikasida aks etgan til va, umuman, olamning yaxlit tasviridir”¹².

O.A.Kozireva lingvokulturologik tadqiq obyektini kognitiv aspektida o‘rganish yanada samarali natijalar berishiga urg‘u beradi. Ushbu yondashuv asosida tahlil qilinayotgan birliklarni *til*, *madaniyat* va *tafakkurning* o‘zaro ta’siri natijasida ko‘rish ularning milliy o‘ziga xos xususiyatlariga alohida e’tibor qaratib tavsiflash imkonini beradi.

Tilning ijtimoiyligi shundaki, u jamiyat bilan birga hamqadam bo‘lib, tarixiy jarayonlar va ijtimoiy munosabatlar ta’sirida o‘zgarib, rivojlanib boradi, muayyan zamon va makon belgilarini o‘zida aks ettiradi. Shu bilan birga, milliy-madaniy qadriyatlar tizimini o‘zida saqlaydigan bir xazina hisoblanadi. Inson ma’lum bir madaniy ichki tizimga asoslangan milliy-madaniy muhitda ulg‘ayar ekan, shaxs

¹⁰ Худайберганова Д.С. Ўзбек тилидаги бадий матнларнинг антропоцентрик талкини: Филол.фанл. докт. дисс... автореф. – Тошкент, 2015. – Б.19.

¹¹ Прохоров Ю.Е. В поисках концепта. – М.: Флинта, 2011. – С.20.

¹² Кубрякова Е.С. Концепт // Кубрякова Е.С., Демьянков В.З., Панкрац Ю.Г., Лузина Л.Г. Краткий словарь когнитивных терминов [Под общей редакцией Е.С. Кубряковой]. – М.: МГУ, 1997. – С.9-90.

sifatida ana shu madaniyat olamiga kirib, uning etnomadaniy jihatlarini til orqali o‘ziga singdirib boradi.

Madaniyat tarkibiy elementlarining izchilligi, o‘zaro ierarxiyasi mavjudligi va qadriyatlarga bo‘ysunishi uning yaxlit tizim ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. Madaniy meros ajdodlar tomonidan yaratilgan va har bir jamiyatning ijtimoiy-madaniy jarayoniga kiritilgan qadriyatlar to‘plamini o‘z ichiga oladi.

Birinchi bobning uchinchi fasli “*Konseptning badiiy nutqda voqelanishi masalasi*” deb nomlangan. XX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan kuchaya boshlagan integratsion bilimlarning antropotsentrik paradigmasiga xos muhim vazifalardan biri falsafa, kognitivistika, psixologiya, madaniyatshunoslik va tilshunoslik fanlari kesimida olamning dinamik tasvirini modellashtirishdir. Ushbu nazariyaning asosiy g‘oya tashuvchilari “*olam modeli*”, “*dunyo qiyofasi*”, “*olamning lisoniy tasviri*”, “*lisoniy ong*”, “*lisoniy shaxs*” kabi tushunchalardir. “*Olam tasviri*” tushunchasi birinchi marta L.Vitgenshteyn tomonidan qo‘llanilgan bo‘lsa, L.Vaysgerber uni lingvistik semiotikaga olib kirdi.

Yangicha tamoyillar negizida shakllangan olam tasvirining inson ongidagi in‘ikosi va olamning lisoniy tasviri masalalari tarkibida muayyan diskursiv sotsiolektlarni ajratuvchi “*olamning milliy lisoniy tasviri*”, “*olamning fizik tasviri*”, “*olamning ilmiy tasviri*”, “*olamning badiiy tasviri*”, “*olamning poetik tasviri*” kabi yondosh tushunchalar paydo bo‘ldi. I.V.Rogozina “olam tasviri”ning tarkibiy qismlari sifatida *olamning fizik tasviri, olamning biologik tasviri, olamning etnomadaniy tasviri, olamning diniy tasviri, olamning mifologik tasviri, olamning lisoniy tasviri, olamning konseptual tasviri, olamning badiiy tasviri* kabi ko‘p sonli turlarga ajratilishi “*olamning keng qamrovli tasviri*”ni yaratish istagini bildiradi, deb hisoblaydi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida ham yaqin yillarga kelib, bu masalaga e‘tibor qaratila boshlandi¹³. Z.Akbarova aytib o‘tganidek, o‘zbek tilidagi manbalar asosida olamning lisoniy manzarasi, lisoniy ong va tafakkur doirasida olamning badiiy tasviri, konsept va uning tarkibi, tilga olamni modellashtirish omili sifatida qarash, olam manzarasida zamon va makon kategoriyalari, o‘zbek tilida so‘zlashuvchilar ongida aks etgan olam manzarasi, yaratuvchi sifatida insonning dunyoni va o‘z-o‘zini anglashi kabilarni o‘zaro aloqadorlikda, uzviylikda atroflicha tadqiq etish milliy-madaniy yuksalish uchun ham muhim hisoblanadi¹⁴.

Ongda mavjud bo‘lgan olamning bevosita kognitiv tasvirini moddiylashtirish, ikkilamchi belgilar tizimi orqali konseptosferani shakllantirish natijasi olamning bilvosita tasviri hisoblanadi. Olam **lisoniy** tasvirining bir turi sifatida olamning **badiiy tasviri** ana shunday bilvosita shakldir. Ijodkor ongida olamning individual manzarasi shakllantiriladi va lisoniy vositalar yordamida badiiy matnda gavdalanadi, pirovardida, bu manzara badiiy asarni idrok qilganda o‘quvchi ongida

¹³ Умурова Г. Лирикада бадий олам талкини // Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF) 2020: 4.804. – Б.578-583

¹⁴ Акбарова З.А. Олам лисоний манзарасининг шаклланишида когнитив ўзига хослик: Филол. фанл. д-ри (DSc) дисс.... автореф. – Фарғона, 2021. – Б.5.

paydo bo‘ladi. Xususan, rus tilshunosligida bu borada qator izlanishlar yuzaga keldi¹⁵.

“Ayol” konseptining semantik mazmunini ochishda she’riyat muhim o‘rin tutadi. Odatda, ming yillar mobaynida erkak ijodkorlar bayt-u g‘azallarining eng sara satrlari *ayol go‘zalligini* madh etib keladi. O‘zbek adabiyotida ayol ijodkorlarning o‘ziga xos o‘rni va ovozi bo‘lib, uzoq yillik tarixiy jarayonni qamrab oladi. Xususan, ularning ijodida “ayol” konseptining olmos qirralari *mehribon ona, sadoqatli yor, latofatli yor, kurashchan ayol* kabi lirik, epik yoki dramatik qahramon sifatida har jihatdan badiiy talqiniga ega.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi “**Ayol**” konseptosferasining **paradigmatik uzvlari**” deb nomlanib, ushbu bob ham uch fasldan iborat. Birinchi fasl “*Ayol*” konseptining *lingvokognitiv va lingvopoetik imkoniyatlari*” deyilgan. Til va tafakkur masalasi insoniyatni qadimdan qiziqtirib kelayotgan muammolardan biri bo‘lsa-da, XX asrning oxiriga kelib zamonaviy metodologiya va tamoyillar asosida lingvokognitiv masalalar keng ko‘lamda tadqiq etila boshladi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida Sh.Safarovning “Kognitiv tilshunoslik” risolasi o‘z vaqtida yozilgan ilmiy tadqiqot sifatida lisoniy faoliyatning kognitiv tahliliga oid masalalari, yangi yo‘nalishning maqsad va vazifalari, tahlil usullari, metodologik tamoyillarini yoritishga bag‘ishlangan¹⁶. Olim kognitiv tahlil obyekti “bilim olish va saqlash, uni amalda qo‘llash va uzatish manbayi va nihoyat, uni shakllantiruvchi vosita bo‘lgan til tizimi” ekanligini ta’kidlaydi.

N.Z.Shayxislamov kognitiv tilshunoslikning ikki asosiy masalasi – konseptuallashtirish va kategoriyalashtirish o‘zaro bir-birini taqozo etadigan jarayonlar ekanligini ta’kidlaydi: “Inson obyektiv dunyoni anglar ekan, uning ongida bilim strukturalari qoliplashib, konseptlarga aylanadi. Kategoriyalashtirish esa obyektiv borliq bilan bog‘liq mavjud konseptlarni turlashtirish va xillashtirish bilan bevosita bog‘liq bo‘lib, o‘xshatish (assotsiatsiya) va farqlash (differensiatsiya) asosida ularni puxta o‘zlashtirish va qat’iy bir tizimga solish demakdir. Bu ikki jarayon doimo birin-ketin amalga oshiriladi, ya’ni oldin konseptuallashtirish kechadi, undan keyin esa kategorizatsiyalashtirish joy oladi.

Matnni lingvokognitiv tahlil qilish, eng avvalo, uning konseptual strukturasi tahlilidir. Matn konsepsiyasini tahlil qilishning dastlabki bosqichida alohida e’tibor ma’lum bir so‘z bilan bog‘langan tuzilmalar matnli leksik-grammatik guruhlarni talab qiladi. Konsept nomi subyektiv “ma’noni zichlashtirish” markazi sifatida o‘z atrofida shaxs tezaurusidagi ayrim “tugun”lar va unga mos ravishda olamning individual tasviri parchasining tiklanishiga imkon beradi.

L.V.Adonina “Ayol” konseptining asosiy farqlovchi belgilari majoziy komponent barcha turdagi **perseptiv** (vizual, ta’m, teginish, hid bilish) obrazlar va ko‘p sonli **kognitiv** (tabiat hodisalarining metaforik obrazlari, zoomorfik,

¹⁵ Мусат Р.П. Художественная картина мира в системе картине мира // Гуманитарные и социальные науки 2015. – № 4. – С.19-28; Варакина Е.Р. Картина мира в лирическом произведении: на материале творчества Г.Иванова и Странника (Д.Шаховского): Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2009; Маслова Ж.Н. Поэтическая картина мира в когнитивном аспекте // Вопросы когнитивной лингвистики. № 3.(016) 2008; Афанасьева Н.А. Символы как семиотические концепты языковой «модели мира» М.Цветаевой: Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Череповец, 2001.

¹⁶ Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Сангзор, 2006.

fitomorfik, antropomorfik) obrazlar bilan ifodalanishi xususida fikr yuritadi. Konseptning axborot komponenti “erkak jinsiga qarama-qarshi”, “ona vazifasini bajaradi”, “ayol jinsiga mansub”, “bir inson”, “farzandli bo‘lish”, “bolalar tug‘adi”, “avlodni davom ettiradi” kabi eng muhim kognitiv xususiyatlar bilan belgilanadi¹⁷.

Konseptning ensiklopedik doirasi yoshi, oilaviy ahvoli, kasbiy mansubligi, ayol faoliyatining o‘ziga xos xususiyati va boshqalar haqidagi ma’lumotlarni o‘z ichiga oladi. “Ayol” konseptining talqin sohasi katta hajmli bo‘lib, umumiy baholash, utilitar, tartibga solish, identifikatsiyalash, ramziy va mifologik maydonlarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Erkaklar kognitiv ongida “ayol” konsepti ko‘proq hajmli, sezilarli yorqinlikka ega bo‘lgan katta periferik zonaga ega bo‘lib, bu tushunchaning erkak lingvistik ongiga kognitiv aloqadorligini ko‘rsatadi. Ayollarning kognitiv ongida “ayol” konsepti kamroq hajmli, ko‘proq konsentratsiyalangan yadro zonasiga va kichikroq periferiyaga ega.

Demak, olamning lisoniy manzarasida yetakchi tushunchalardan biri bo‘lgan “ayol” konseptosferasi til birliklarining psixolingvistik, kognitiv, lingvokulturologik aspektlardagi konseptual tadqiqi uchun boy manba bo‘la oladi.

Ikkinchi bobning navbatdagi fasli “*Oydin Hojiyeva va Enaxon Siddiqova she’rlarida “ayol” konseptosferasi doirasidagi umuminsoniy tushunchalar talqini*” deyiladi.

N.Umarova to‘g‘ri qayd etib o‘tganidek, “Mohiyatan konsept ifodalovchi leksik birliklar miqdori chegaralangan, chunki har qanday voqelikni anglatadigan nom konsept bo‘la olmaydi. Konseptni borliqdagi shunday voqeliklar tashkil qiladiki, bunda ular ma’lum bir madaniyat egalari uchun dolzarb, qimmatli sanaladi hamda uni ifodalovchi ko‘p miqdordagi til birliklari mavjud bo‘ladi, bular jamiyatdagi muhim ijtimoiy voqeliklar, millatning o‘ziga xos bo‘lgan qadriyatlarida o‘z aksini topadi”¹⁸.

Lingvokulturologik yondashuv tadqiqotchilarni mazmuni milliy va madaniy xususiyatlar bilan belgilanadigan madaniy universal konseptlarni o‘rganishga yo‘naltirishi muhim. Ayol konsepti ana shunday milliy (ijtimoiy, etnik, axloqiy) g‘oyalarni o‘zida aks ettiruvchi umuminsoniy ahamiyatga molik konseptlar qatoriga kiradi.

Shoira O.Hojiyeva o‘z qalbida gul kabi o‘sib, kamol topgan she’riyatining hayotiga esh ahamiyatini ayollik, onalik mehri bilan *farzand*, *go‘dak*, *farishtaga* qiyoslaydi va go‘yo aziz bolasidek alqaydi.

Yuragim qonidan ko‘klagan gulim,

Jannat chashmalarin yo‘qlagan gulim,

Oq sut berib boqqan farzandim kabi

Non-u tuzlarimni oqlagan gulim (O.Hojiyeva).

¹⁷ Адонина Л.В. Концепт “женщина” в русском языковом сознании: Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. Воронеж, 2007.

¹⁸ Умарова Н.Р. Алишер Навоий асарларининг лисоний-концептуал тадқиқи: Филол. фан. д-ри (DSc) ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2021. – Б.41-42.

Ma'lumki, "ayol" konseptining yetakchi ustuni bo'lgan "ona" tushunchasi dunyoning barcha millat va elatlarida jamiyatning ijtimoiy negizi bo'lgan oilaning tashkil etuvchisi va markaziy figuralaridan biri sifatida qaraladi. Ona tushunchasi jamiyat tarixi va taraqqiyoti bilan har jihatdan uzviy bog'liqdir.

O'zbekiston xalq shoiri Enaxon Siddiqova o'zining nazmiy, nasriy, dramatik va publitsistik asarlari, tarjimalari, zamonaviy ertaklari bilan adabiyotimiz va ma'naviyatimiz xazinasini boyitgan ijodkor ayollardan biridir. E.Siddiqova ijodida "ayol" konseptining o'zak tushunchasi bo'lgan *ona* lisoniy birligi atrofidagi konseptual ifodalarni ko'plab kuzatish mumkin.

Shoiraning "Ona haqida qo'shiq" dostonida muallif o'z onasi timsolida onalikning hayot asosi ekanligiga qaratilgan kechinmalarning obrazli badiiy tasvirini nihoyatda sodda, ravon va jonli ifoda usulida, ekspressiv bo'yoqdor ohanglarda aks ettirgan. Asarda "*ona*" tushunchasi qirralari, bir tomondan, *zahmatkash, sadoqatli, mehribon, fidoyi* inson sifatida, boshqa tomondan, "*o'gay ona*" timsolidagi *bag'ritoshlik, qahri qattqlik, bemehrlik* kabi qusurlar ham kuzatilishini ko'rish mumkin.

"Ona" tushunchasining sof o'zbekona xususiyatlari, ayolning erga sadoqati, ro'zg'or kamini to'ldirish uchun, farzandlar kamoli uchun tinim bilmas, mehnatkash ona qiyofasi "do'ppi tikayotgan ayol" tasviri orqali gavdalantirilishi bejiz emas.

Orzudan ipaklari, Nur berar tilaklari,

Qo'shilib yuraklari, Do'ppi tikarlar onam.

Tebranar ko'hna beshik, Gullaridan nur toshib,

Yaratgan ishq tushib, Do'ppi tikarlar onam.

Supachani to'ldirib, G'ussalarni o'ldirib,

Bo'lmaganni bo'ldirib Do'ppi tikarlar onam (E.Siddiqova, Ona haqida qo'shiq).

Do'ppi, ipak, beshik, supacha kabi leksemalar hamda *bo'lmaganni bo'ldirib* iborasi o'zbek til tashuvchilari ongida shakllangan ayol konseptosferasidagi ona qiyofasining tasavvurlarini uyg'unlashtirishga xizmat qilgan.

Ikkinchi bobning uchinchi fasli "*Oydin Hojiyeva va Enaxon Siddiqova she'rlarida milliy-madaniy konseptosferani ifodalovchi vositalar*" deyiladi.

O'zbek milliy madaniyatidagi "ayol" konseptining nominativ sohasida quyidagi mavzu guruhlari ajralib turadi:

1. Ayollik tabiati. Insoniy xislatlar insonning shaxsiyatini shakllantiradigan ustunlardir. Ayollik – bu ayolning xatti-harakatlari va fazilatlarida namoyon bo'ladi. Ayollik fazilatlarini quyidagicha belgilash mumkin: noziklik (ham jismonan, ham ma'nan), muloyimlik, xushmuomalalilik, bag'rikenglik, moslashuvchanlik, sodiqlik, yumshoqlik, xotirjamlik, go'zallik, jozibadorlik, kurashuvchanlik, sabr-toqatlilik va boshqalar.

2. Onalik. O'zbek mentalitetida onalik yuksak qadrlanadi. Ota-ona, ayniqsa, ona insonning eng qimmatli yaqinidir. Qaysi millat vakili bo'lishidan qat'i nazar, ona farzandlarini cheksiz mehr bilan sevadi.

3. Ayol – oila, qo‘rg‘on tayanchi. Ayol xonadon qo‘riqchisi bo‘lib, oilada ayolning roli juda katta. Erkakni qo‘llab-quvvatlab, doimiy motivatsiya beruvchi. Farzandlar tarbiyasi-yu ro‘zg‘or yumushlari ayol zimmasida.

4. Ayol – sevimli yor. Insoniyat yaralibdiki, uning hayoti muhabbat bilan to‘liqdir. Badiiy adabiyotning yetakchi mavzusi ham ayolga muhabbat, ayol tavsifidir.

5. Ayol – jamiyatning faol a‘zosi. Bu tushuncha azaldan mavjud bo‘lib, o‘zbek xalqi tarixida To‘marisdan tortib Bibixonim, Gavharshodbegim, Nodira-yu Anbar Otinlarning hayoti va faoliyati bunga yaqqol misol bo‘la oladi.

O‘zbek tilida “**ayol**” konseptosferasidagi leksik-semantik birliklar sifatida quyidagilarni belgilashimiz mumkin: *ona, buvi, opa, singil, qiz, nabira, yor, ma’shuqa, zavja, kelin, qaynona, qayinegachi, qayinsingil, quda, quda xola, quda buvi, qo‘shni, ustoz, olima, raqqosa, beka, hamshira, shifokor, o‘qituvchi, chevar, sarishta, mehnatkash, iboli, xayoli...* Bu qatorni cheksiz davom ettirish mumkin.

“Ayol” konseptosferasida “go‘zallik” tushunchasi ham zohiriy, ham botiniy ma’noda yetakchi belgilardan biri hisoblanadi. Hadislarda “Alloh sizning suratlaringiz va amallaringizga emas, balki qalblaringizga va niyatlaringizga boqar”, – deyilgan¹⁹.

Oydin Hojiyevaning “Tamaraga” she’rida ana shu “*bo‘y yetgan qiz*” tushunchasini ifodalovchi tuyg‘ular o‘zining poetik verballashuvini aks ettiradi:

O‘rikli soy chashmalariday

Xayolingda mildiraydi sir.

Ovozingda shivirlaydi nay,

Nigohingda pokiza ta’bir (O.Hojiyeva, Tamaraga).

Matnni lingvokognitiv tahlil qilish uning konseptual strukturasi tahlilidir. Matn konsepsiyasini tahlil qilishda alohida e’tibor ma’lum bir so‘z bilan bog‘langan tuzilmalar matnli leksik-grammatik guruhlarni talab qiladi, konsept nomi subyektiv “ma’noni zichlashtirish” markazi sifatida o‘z atrofida shaxs tezaurusidagi ayrim “tugun”lar va unga mos ravishda olamning individual tasviri parchasining tiklanishiga imkon beradi.

“**Ayol**” konseptosferasining lingvopoetik talqini” deb nomlangan uchinchi bob uch fasldan tashkil topgan. Bu bobning birinchi fasli “*Ayol*” konseptining *gender o‘ziga xosliklari*” deyiladi. Tilning so‘z boyligi bilan ifodalangan individual parametrlarning ahamiyati jamiyatning erkak va ayolga munosabatini hamda shaxsning ma’lum bir jinsga mansubligi uning xulq-atvorini belgilaydi. Inson jinsi – shaxsning eng muhim xususiyatlaridan biri bo‘lib, u asosan jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy va madaniy yo‘nalishni, jumladan, til orqali belgilaydi.

O‘zbek ayol ijodkorlari lirikasida ham sharqona chuqur lirizm yoki dramatism qatlarida ayol ruhiyati, kechinmalari, ayollik qalbi va jozibasi bilan gender xususiyatlari yarq etib ko‘zga tashlanib turadi. “Badiiy tilni gender jihatdan

¹⁹ Жалололидин Румий. Ичингдаги ичингдадир. – Тошкент: Ёзувчи, 1997. – Б.153.

o‘rganish juda samaralidir, chunki u badiiy nutqda tilning o‘z-o‘zini ifodalash funksiyasi kabi vazifasi eng to‘liq amalga oshiriladi: individual tanlov orqali ifoda va muallifning haqiqatni anglashini amalga oshirish uchun lingvistik vositalar kombinatsiyasi mavjud”²⁰.

O‘zbek shoirasi Oydin Hojiyeva she‘riyatida ham ana shu holatni kuzatishimiz mumkin.

*Mening dil so‘zlarim – osudalarim,
Taloto‘p dunyoda ma’sudalarim,
Ko‘zimni o‘ysa-da ming bitta nokas,
Birgina do‘stimga qasidalarim.*

Osuda forscha tinch, osoyishta, xotirjam; **mas’ud** so‘zi esa arabcha baxtli, saodatli degan ma‘nolarni anglatadi. Shoiraning nazdida ayol lirik qahramonning elga aytadigan so‘zlari, ya‘ni she‘rlari ham uning qalb olamidek *nafis*, *osuda* va *ma’suda*. Bu o‘rinda badiiy maqsad talabi bilan arabcha *mas’ud* so‘zining **muannas**, ya‘ni ayol jinsiga xos shakli, o‘zbek tili talaffuziga moslashtirilgan holda ayirish belgisining o‘rni o‘zgartirilib, **ma’suda** tarzida qo‘llanilib, she‘riy misraning musiqiylikini va ma‘no ekspressivligini oshirishga xizmat qilgan.

E.Siddiqovanning asarlarida onaning farzandlariga muhabbati, umidlari ularning kelajagiga qaratiladi:

*Vataningiz bo‘lsin umid-erk,
Qalbingizda gullasin bir ishq,
Ortingizdan qolsin yaxshilik,
Bu yog‘i kun botardir, bolam.*

(E.Siddiqova, Bu yog‘i kun botardir, bolam)

Bunday misollar ijodkor badiiy tafakkurining o‘z-o‘z rivojlanishida u tug‘ilib voyaga yetgan muhit, shart-sharoitlar muhim omil bo‘lishini, vaqtlar o‘tsa-da, ana shu lisoniy ong shakllangan davr obrazlari olamni anglash prizmasi sifatida “harakatlanishini” anglatadi.

Uchinchi bobning navbatdagi faslida “*Ayol*” konseptining she‘riy talqinida badiiy tasvir va ifoda vositalarining o‘rni” masalalari yoritiladi. She‘riy asarlarda obrazlilik va ekspressivlikni ta‘minlovchi elementlar tizimi badiiy tasvir va ifoda vositalari deb nomlanadi. Odatda, bunday vositalar o‘zining kelib chiqishi va lisoniy va badiiy-estetik asoslariga ko‘ra, ikki guruhga – troplar hamda stilistik figuralarga bo‘linadi. Biroq ularning tarkibiy qismlarini tasniflashda turlicha yondashuvlar mavjud bo‘lib, masalaning ham adabiyotshunoslik, ham tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan tadqiq obyekti ekanligi ham ana shunday fikrlar qarama-qarshiligini keltirib chiqargan bo‘lishi ehtimoldan holi emas. Biroq keyingi yillarda bu boradagi muammolar sekin-asta o‘z yechimini topib bormoqda.

“*Ayol*” konseptining mazmun-mohiyatini aniqlashda badiiy tasvir va ifoda vositalarining o‘rni va ahamiyatini o‘rganish badiiy talqindagi o‘ziga xos jihatlarni kuzatish imkonini beradi. X.Xamrayeva metaforalarning shakllanish asosiga ko‘ra turlari haqida fikr yuritadi: “Zoomorfik (*bola chirqillab qoldi*), fitomorfik (*bu*

²⁰ Раупова Л.Р., Ниязова Г.Г. Аёллар нуткида **гендер** ўзига хосликни ифодаловчи лингвистик воситалар // Таълим ва инновацион тадқиқотлар. – №3, 2021. – Б.5-13

oilaning ildizi baquvvat), kosmomorfik (*osmondagi oyimsiz*) metaforalarda boshqa tabiat hodisalariga oid xatti-harakatlar, hodisalar negizida paydo bo'lgan hosila ma'nolar insonga nisbatan qo'llanadi. Aksincha, insonning xatti-harakatlari, holati boshqa narsa va hodisalarga ko'chirilishi esa antropomorfik metafora (*demokratiya uyg'ondi*) deyiladi"²¹.

E.Siddiqovaning *U bir daraxt, qayg'u, munqlari, Ko'z yoshlari ichiga oqqan* deb boshlanuvchi "Begim onam, sabr daraxtim" nomli she'r, aslida, boshidan – oxirigacha metaforik ifoda negiziga qurilgan. Muallif onani daraxtga, farzandlarni daraxtdan panoh topgan qushlarga, hayot qiyinchiliklarini bedard shamollarga qiyoslaydi.

Ayol shoiralari ijodida badiiy tafakkurning o'ziga xos tasvirlarida ham ana shu ayollik dunyosi barq urib turishini kuzatish mumkin.

Ming turfa ranglardan zangor quyunlar

Kelinchak zaminga taqar chambarak. (O.Hojiyeva, Ona yer)

E.Siddiqova she'rlarida mublag'a usuli onalik tuyg'usining hamma narsadan ustun ekanligi, ona o'z farzandi uchun "tog'larni ham qo'porish"ga tayyor ekanligini isbotlashga qaratilgan.

Onalik mehri ayolga shu qadar kuch beradiki, yurak-bag'ri g'urbatga to'lsa ham, iztiroblardan qaddi egilsa ham, hayot sinovlari beayov bag'rini qo'porib turgan bo'lsa ham, "polaponlari uchun to'rt faslda gullay oladi". Bunday tasvirlar garchi mublag'ali tuyulsa-da, ammo aksariyat dunyo onalarining fe'li-atvori shunday, onalar shunday yashaydi, shunday jonfidolikdan xushbaxt bo'la oladi.

U bir daraxt qadlari egik,

Butog'iga in qurgan g'urbat.

Lek polapon qushchalarin deb

To'rtta fasl gullaydi xushbaxt. (E.Siddiqova, Ona haqida qo'shiq)

Bobning uchchi fasli "Turg'un birikmalarda "ayol" konseptining *aktuallashuvi*" deb nomlangan. Madaniyatshunos olimlar madaniyatni o'rganishga nisbatan qator yondashuvlar mavjudligini ta'kidlaydilar. Aynan, turg'un birliklarni lingvokulturologik jihatdan konseptual tahlil qilishda ana shu aspektlarga tayanish yaxshi samara beradi.

Konseptlarni tadqiq qilish til tashuvchilarining muayyan madaniy etnoguruhga mansubligi, til birliklarining universal va o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlash imkonini beradi. Ma'lum bir konseptni obyektivlashtirish, hatto konseptni shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydigan, xalq qadriyatlari, madaniy stereotiplarni o'zida yorqin aks ettiruvchi frazeologik birliklarni avloddan-avlodga yetkazishda badiiy matnlarning o'rni beqiyosdir.

Tilshunoslikda konseptlarni o'rganishda asosiy e'tibor leksik birliklar va paremalarga qaratiladi. Bizningcha, frazeologik birliklarni tadqiqot obyektiga kiritish ularning obrazlilik va motivatsion bo'yoqdorligi bilan belgilanadi. Frazeologizmlar qatlamli milliy-madaniy vosita vazifasini bajaradi va madaniy ahamiyatga ega ma'nolar, madaniy konnotatsiyalarni ifodalovchi madaniy belgilar

²¹ Хамраева Х.Х. Ўзбек миллий рақс санъати терминлари тадқиқи: Фил. фанл. д-ри (DSc) дисс... Тошкент, 2021. – Б.198.

sifatida konseptning o'ziga xos jihatlarini tahlil qilish imkonini beradi. "Ayol" konsepti milliy mentalitetning asosiy belgilarini o'zida aks ettiruvchi tushunchalardan biri sifatida turg'un birikmalarda ham o'z ifodasini topishi tabiiydir.

"Ayolning ichki xususiyatlari" mikrokonsepti quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi: a) "psixologik xususiyatlar"; b) "axloqiy fazilatlar"; c) "intellektual qobiliyatlar" aspektlari. *Oyoq-qo'li chaqqon, qo'li gul, ko'ngli keng, bir qop yong'oq* kabi tegishli belgilar orasida "psixologik xususiyatlar"da eng yuqori nominal zichlik konseptual komponentni tashkil etuvchi jihatlar tavsiflanadi. Salbiy ma'noda esa "g'azabkor", "janjalkash", "molparastlik", "buzg'unchilik", "hayotga moslasha olmaslik", "ortiqcha mustaqillik", "qaysarlik" kabilarni ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklarni ko'rsatish mumkin.

Ayol, avvalo, ona sifatida butun umrini farzandiga baxshida etishi, bolasi uchun har qanday sinovlarga bardosh berishi va ularni hayotining mazmuni deb bilishi yetakchi motivatsion tamoyillar ekanligi barchaga ma'lum. Ijodkorlarning, aynan, ana shu jihatlariga urg'u berishda frazeologik birliklardan foydalanish mahorati qo'l keladi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, *(dardini) ichga yutmoq* iborasi onaning farzand uchun o'zligidan kechishi, fidoyiligini ifodalasa, *oro yo'lda qolmoq* iborasi onalik iztiboqlarini ishonarli holda aks ettiradi.

Xalq og'zaki ijodi Enaxon Siddiqovaga bitmas-tuganmas ilhom manbayi, qaynar buloq bo'lib xizmat qilgan edi, desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Zero, "Folklor yozuvchi ongi va tushunchasi, xotirasiga faqat bevosita ijodiy o'zlashtiradigan badiiy materialgina bo'lib qolmay, ayni chog'da, yozuvchining tasavvurini qo'zg'ovchi, unga turtki beruvchi boy assotsiatsiyalar tug'diruvchi, tasvirlanuvchi voqelikni to'la va o'z bo'yog'ida bera oluvchi murakkab taassurotlar tug'diruvchi kuchli badiiy xazina"²² sifatida shoir iste'dodi va sinchkovligiga vobasta, uning kundalik voqealardan xarakterli umumlashmalar yaratishiga olib keldi.

Mumtoz adabiyotimizda "irsoli masal", ya'ni badiiy asarda maqol, matal qo'llash san'ati mavjud, bu usul ijodkor fikrini tasdiqlashga, ta'sir kuchini yanada oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

"Ona haqida qo'shiq" dostoniga xalq maqolu hikmatlari, matallari asarga o'zgacha husn va ma'no bag'ishlagan. Enaxon Siddiqova maqol va matallardan, hikmatli so'zlardan foydalanish jarayonida ularga ijodiy yondashadi, ko'p o'rinlarda ularga yangicha ma'no va jilo baxsh etadi. Natijada asarning estetik quvvati oshadi, ta'sirchanlik maydoni kengayadi.

Turg'un birikmalarlarning konnotativ ma'noda qo'llanilishi she'riy nutqda obrazlilikni oshirib, til birliklarining ma'no qirralarini ochishga, ifodalanayotgan voqelik yoki kechinmalarni ixcham va yorqin aks ettirishga xizmat qiladi.

Lingvopoetik tahlilda til vositalarining poetik aktuallashuvini aniqlash muhim tamoyillardan biri hisoblanar ekan, "ayol" konseptosferasidagi tushunchalarning badiiy talqinida she'riy misralarda qo'llangan turg'un birikmalarining qanday mazmun anglatishga qaratilganini tahlil qilish o'rinlidir.

²² Мўминов Ф. Изланишларимдан қатралар. – Тошкент: Ф.Фулум номидаги нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйи, 2006. – Б.109-110.

Turg'un birikmalarning semantik doirasi har bir nutqiy vaziyat uchun muvofiqlashish xarakteri "ayol" konseptosferasidagi assotsiativ til birliklarini ifodalashda muhim ekspressiv vosita bo'la olishi uchun qo'l kelganligi dalillangan. She'riy matnlar bo'yicha "ayol" konsepti strukturasi uchta mikrokonsept aniqlandi: "ayolning tashqi xususiyatlari", "ayolning ichki xususiyatlari", "ijtimoiy insoniy xususiyatlar".

XULOSA

1. Lingvomadaniy konsept strukturasi uch komponentli bo'lib, qiymat birligi, tushuncha birligi, majoziy birlikni o'z ichiga oladi. Konsept ma'lum bir qiymat urg'usini olgan ong nuqtasi atrofida guruhlangan bo'lib, undan assotsiativ vektorlar ajralib chiqadi. Ona tilida so'zlashuvchilar uchun eng mos assotsiatsiyalar konseptning o'zagini tashkil qiladi, unchalik muhim bo'lmagan assotsiatsiyalar esa periferiyani tashkil qiladi.

2. Madaniy til birliklarining mavjud tasniflari natijasida ularni quyidagicha tasniflash mumkin: 1) muqobilsiz leksemalar; 2) arxetip va mifologemalar; 3) marosim va e'tiqodlar, an'ana va urf-odatlar konseptosferasidagi etnografizmlar; 4) turg'un birikmalar; 5) etalon, stereotip, ramzlar; 6) ko'chimlar; 7) tilning stilistik imkoniyatlari; 8) nutqiy etiketlar.

3. Har qanday lingvomadaniy konseptni lisoniy jihatdan belgilash jarayoni ham muhim masalalardan biridir. Bir konsept leksema, frazeologik birlik, morfema va so'zshakllar, so'z birikmasi, gaplar kabi turli sathdagi til birliklari orqali ifodalanishi mumkin. Shuningdek, bir til birligi kommunikativ kontekstlarga ko'ra turli konseptlarni ifodalashi mumkin.

4. "Ayol" konsepti olam lisoniy tasvirining asosiy tushunchalaridan biridir. Shuning uchun "ayol" konsepti doirasidagi til birliklari majmuyini yaratish lingvokulturologik tadqiqotlar uchun juda samarali manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

5. Badiiy matn ma'lum bir xalqning madaniyati bilan uzviy bog'liq bo'lib, uning tili, urf-odat va an'analari, milliy mentaliteti, his-tuyg'ular dunyosi, kundalik turmush tarzini aks ettiradi. Shunga ko'ra, konsept tushunchasini yangicha yondashuv – lingvopoetik aspektda o'rganish samarali. Bunda muayyan konseptual assotsiativ birliklarning individual badiiy talqinlari lingvopoetik jihatdan tadqiq etiladi.

6. Tilshunoslar badiiy matn uch karra madaniy obyekt sanaladi. Birinchidan, xalq hayoti, madaniyati badiiy adabiyotda uning eng muhim tarkibiy qismi sifatida aks etadi. Ikkinchidan, har qaysi tilda badiiy matn eng muhim madaniy hodisalardan biridir. Uchinchidan, badiiy matnning o'zi badiiy asar sifatida madaniy hodisadir. Shuning uchun badiiy matnlar konseptual tahlilda muhim manba hisoblanadi. Xususan, "ayol" konseptining assotsiativ til birliklarini jamlashda ayol ijodkorlarning badiiy talqini boy manba bo'la oladi.

7. O'zbek tilida ayol konseptosferasidagi leksik-semantik birliklar sifatida quyidagilarni belgilash mumkin: *ona, buvi, opa, singil, qiz, nabira, yor, ma'shuqa, zavja, kelin, qaynona, qayinegachi, qayinsingil, quda, quda xola, quda buvi, qo'shni, ustoz, olima, raqqosa* kabi. O.Hojiyeva va E.Siddiqova she'rlarida *ona,*

o'gay ona, opa, singil, qayinsingil, qiz farzand, bo'y yetgan qiz, kelinchak kabi til birliklarining milliy-madaniy belgilari alohida tarzda namoyon bo'ladi.

8. Mazkur asarlarda *ko'zmunchoq, bo'xcha, isirg'a, sumalak, charx, kalava, arqoq, chok, oq sut, go'dak, chimildiq* kabi detallar o'zbek til tashuvchilari lisoniy ongidagi *ayol* konseptosferasiga oid gender tushunchalar bilan bog'liq poetik tasvirlar yaratishga xizmat qilganligi yaqqol ko'zga tashlanadi.

9. "Ayol" konseptining mazmun-mohiyatini yoritishda badiiy tasvir va ifoda vositalarining o'rni va ahamiyatini o'rganish badiiy talqindagi o'ziga xos jihatlarni kuzatish imkonini beradi. Xususan, sinonim so'zlar, metafora, o'xshatish, mubolag'a, epitet, antiteza kabi badiiy tasvir va ifoda vositalarining ayol ichki dunyosi, qalb kechinmalari, tabiat va jamiyatga munosabati, tabiatan qanday xislatlarga ega bo'lishining konseptual doirasini aniqlashga yo'l ochadi.

10. Fikrni lo'nda va ixcham ifodalash, voqea va hodisalarni, inson ruhiy holatini tasvirlashda maqol, matal, turg'un o'xshatish va iboralardan foydalanishning qulayligi shundaki, ularning semantik doirasi har bir nutqiy vaziyat uchun muvofiqlashish xarakteriga ega bo'lib, bu uslubiy imkoniyatlar "ayol" konseptosferasidagi assotsiativ til birliklarining yangi ma'no qirralarini, o'ziga xos jozibador talqinini kashf etishda ham qo'l kelgan.

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NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN

SHUKUROVA MATLUBA KHOSHIMOVNA

**THE CONCEPT OF “WOMAN” IN THE UZBEK POETRY
OF THE INDEPENDENCE PERIOD
(ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE WORKS OF O.KHAJIEVA AND
E.SIDDIKOVA)**

10.00.01 – Uzbek Language

**ABSTRACT
of the dissertation of doctor of philosophy (PhD) on PHILOLOGY**

Tashkent – 2024

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The dissertation can be viewed at the Information Resource Center of the National University of Uzbekistan (registered with the number _____). (Address: 100174, Tashkent city, Farobi Street, 4th house. Tel.: (99871) 246-08-62

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of the doctoral (PhD) dissertation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In world linguistics, studying language systems through anthropocentric research principles has become increasingly prominent. Currently, analyzing literary texts conceptually to reveal the cultural values of specific nations, defining the role of linguistic units in conveying concepts, and taking a cognitive approach to these issues are pathways to understanding the mental nature of language. In this course of the development of anthropocentric linguistics, the cognitive trends, the study of interconnections among language units, and their integration within speakers' consciousness, particularly with the analysis of the concept of «woman» through national and artistic lenses, bear significant scientific and practical importance.

In world linguistics, identifying linguistic units that convey certain concepts and exploring their conceptual power and their role in forming a conceptual sphere has become a critical task. It is known that concepts formed through cognitive knowledge in speakers' minds are verbalized in language, with both linguistic and extralinguistic elements emerging to express these concepts. In this cognitive process, examining conceptual units related to a particular concept from a linguo-poetic perspective provides valuable theoretical insights for both conceptual linguistics and linguo-poetics. In this cognitive process, the study of the linguopoetic aspect on the example of concepts separated from conceptual units by the concept restored to the memory of language users can be valuable for both conceptual linguistics and linguopoetic studies.

During the independence years, special attention has been given to conceptually analyzing literary texts, uncovering national values, and identifying the potential of literary texts within specific conceptual domains. Contemporary Uzbek linguistics is also increasingly focusing on investigating language systems through modern research methods, anthropocentric principles, and conceptual frameworks. Today, elevating the status, dignity, and respect for women in our country has become a prominent issue. As highlighted: «The grace and delicacy, loyalty and devotion, intelligence and dedication of women have, over centuries, formed the foundation of life's continuity and eternity on earth. Thus, the world's greatest works of art, songs, odes, and architectural monuments have been dedicated to women»²³. Accordingly, the reflection of the concept of «woman» in Uzbek literary texts and the study of conceptually connected units based on principles of linguo-cognitive analysis are of crucial importance. This circumstance defines the relevance of this research topic.

The dissertation also supports certain objectives specified in various legal and normative documents, including the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5850 dated October 21, 2019 «On Measures to Radically Increase the Status and Prestige of the Uzbek Language as the State Language»,

²³Мирзиёев Ш.М. Ҳар қандай давлатнинг адолатли экани унинг хотин-қизларга бўлган ғамхўрлиги билан белгиланади. – Тошкент, 8 март – Sputnik. <https://sputniknews-uz.com/20220308/shavkat-mirziyoev-xotin-qizlarni-8-mart-bilan-tabrikkladi-23201198.html> 08.03.2022, 10:40

Decree No. PF-6084 dated October 20, 2020 «On Measures for the Further Development and Improvement of Language Policy in Uzbekistan» and Decree No. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022 «On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026», the Decree No. PQ-2789 dated February 17, 2017 «On measures to further improvement of organising, managing and financing activities and scientific research work of the Academy of Sciences», the Decree No. PQ-2909 dated April 20, 2017 «On measures for further development of the higher education system» to some extent.

Compliance of the research with the main priorities of the republic's science and technology development. The research was carried out in accordance with the advancing branches of the republic science and technology development I. «Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the informed society and the democratic state».

The degree of study of the problem. Modern linguistic research methods focused on the human factor in language from different perspectives, such as cognitive linguistics, linguapragmatics, psycholinguistics, and linguopoetics, have emerged. In linguistic studies, there is increasing attention to concepts and their theoretical investigation from the anthropocentric perspective founded by V.von Humboldt. Researches by numerous scholars such as N.D.Arutyunova, Z.D. Popova, Y.S.Kubryakova, I.O.Okunova, F.B.Mukhutdinova, V.V.Vasyuk, L.V.Adonina and others have addressed these areas²⁴.

In Uzbek linguistics, interest in concepts and their theoretical study has grown with new perspectives in global linguistics. The theoretical foundations of this direction have been established through the works of Sh.Safarov, A.Mamatov, M.Hakimov, D.Ashurova, D.Khudaybergenova, M.Galiyeva, T.Madriyev, N.Nasrullayeva, N.Umarova, D.Bakhronova, Z.Akbarova, A.Yuldashev, M.Rahmatova, Z.Marufova, M.Bahramova, and others, numerous researches on concepts like «beauty», «time», «threshold», «father» and «love» have been conducted²⁵.

²⁴ Гумбольдт В. Избранные труды по языкознанию. – М.: Наука, 1984; Арутюнова Н.Д. Введение // Логический анализ языка: Ментальные действия. – М.: Наука, 1993; Попова З.Д., Стернин И.А. Понятие «концепт» в лингвистических исследованиях. – Воронеж, 2000; Кубрякова Е.С. Язык и знание (на пути знаний о языке: части речи с когнитивной точки зрения, роль языка в познании мира). – М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2004; Мухутдинова Ф.Б. Концепт «женщина» во французском языковом сознании (на материале афористики): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2006; Васюк В.В. Концепт «женщина» в статике и динамике фразеологии английского языка: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2002; Адонина Л.В. Концепт "женщина" в русском языковом сознании: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Воронеж: 2007; Окунева И.О. Концепт «красота» в русском и английском языках: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2009.

²⁵ Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Сангзор, 2006; Маматов А.Э. Тилга когнитив ёндашувнинг моҳияти нимада? // Тилшуносликнинг долзарб масалалари: Проф. А.Нурмонов таваллудининг 70 йиллигига бағишланган ўтказилган илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари. – Андижон, 2012; Ҳақимов М. Ўзбек прагматингвистикаси асослари. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2013; Ашурова Д.У. Гендерные факторы в стилистике // Замоновий тилшунослик ва хорижий тиллар ўқитишнинг долзарб масалари. Илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари. – Тошкент, 2008. – С.337–342; Худайберганова Д. Матнинг антропоцентрик тадқиқи. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013; Галиева М.Р. Вербализация концептосферы word/ сўз/слово в английской, узбекской и русской языковых картинах мира: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2010; Ибрагимова Р.С. Француз ва ўзбек тилларида «аёл» концептининг лингвокогнитив тадқиқи: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2012; Насруллаева Н.З. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида оламнинг

According to A.T.Gryaznova, the object of observation in linguopoetics from a cognitive perspective is the artistic concept²⁶, this term was introduced into scientific discourse by S.A.Askoldov²⁷. To date, the conceptual-verbal expression and linguocognitive analysis of the concept «woman» in this field has not yet been the subject of monographic research in the Uzbek linguistics.

The relevance of the research with the study plans of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed. This research is carried out under the plan of scientific studies on «Priority Directions of the 21st Century Linguistics», as studied at the Department of Uzbek Linguistics at the National University of Uzbekistan.

The aim of the research is to reveal the manifestation of the concept of «woman» and its conceptual sphere in Uzbek literary texts through the Uzbek poetry of the independence period.

Tasks of the research:

to reveal the linguocognitive and linguopoetic characteristics of the concept of «woman» in the Uzbek language;

to study the manifestation of the concept of «woman» in literary texts and identify the means that actualize this concept;

to determine the linguocognitive and linguopoetic tools that represent the concept of «woman» in poetic speech and reveal their conceptual features;

to examine the associative field and composition of the concept of «woman» based on materials of conceptual experience.

The object of the research. The works in poetry collections of O.Hajieva and E.Siddikova have been chosen as the object of the research.

The subject of the research consists linguopoetic properties of the units that represent the concept and conceptsphere of «woman» in literary texts in the Uzbek language.

фразеологик манзарасида гендер концептларнинг шаклланиши: Филол. фанл. д-ри (DSc) дисс.... автореф. – Тошкент, 2018; Мадриев Т. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида инсон туйғулари ифодаланишининг концептуал таҳлили: Филол. фанл. д-ри (DSc) дисс.... автореф. – Самарқанд, 2019; Раҳматова М.М. Инглиз, ўзбек ва тожик миллий маданиятида “гўзаллик” концептининг лисоний хусусиятлари: Филол. фанл. бўй. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Бухоро, 2019; Бахронова Д.К. Ўзбек ва испан тилларида олам манзарасининг лингвокогнитив категорияланиши: Филол. фанл. д-ри (DSc) дисс. – Тошкент, 2022; Умарова Н.Р. Алишер Навоий асарларининг лисоний-концептуал тадқиқи: Филол. фан. д-ри (DSc) ... дисс.автореф. – Фарғона, 2021; Акбарова З.А. Олам лисоний манзарасининг шаклланишида когнитив ўзига хослик: Филол. фанл. д-ри (DSc) дисс.... автореф. – Фарғона, 2021; Яндашова Т.Р. Ўзбек ва инглиз тилларида “гўзаллик” концептининг ифодаланиши ва лингвопозитикаси: Филол. фанл. бўй. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2021; Юлдашев А.Г. Тилда олам ҳақидаги билимлар иккиламчи интерпретациясининг антропоцентрик моҳияти: Филол. фанл. д-ри (DSc) дисс.... автореф. – Тошкент, 2022; Махмудова С.Х. Ўзбек тилида «остона» концептининг лингвомаданий хусусиятлари (Тоҳир Малик ва Саид Аҳмад асарлари мисолида): Филол. фанл. бўй. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Қарши, 2022; Джаббаров Ш.Х. “Вақт” концептосферасининг когнитив-метафорик, лингвофалсафий ва лингвомаданий таҳлили (инглиз ва ўзбек тиллари мисолида) : Филол. фанл. бўй. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Термиз, 2022; Маруфова З.Н. Мумтоз бадиий матнларда “гўзаллик” концептининг вербаллашуви: Филол. фанл. бўй. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2022; Анорқулова О.Н. Ўзбек тилида “ота” концептининг лисоний-когнитив талқини: Филол. фанл. бўй. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2023; Bahramova M.M. “Ayol” konseptosferasining verbalizatorlari va kognitiv tahlili: Filol. fanl. bo‘y. fals. dokt. ... diss. avtoref. – Farg‘ona, 2023 va boshq.

²⁶ Грязнова А.Т. Лингвопозитический анализ художественного текста: подходы и направления. – М., 2018.

²⁷ Аскольдов С.А. Концепт и слово. // Русская словесность: От теории словесности к структуре текста: Антология / Под общ. ред. В.П. Нерознака. – М.: Academia, 1997.

Research methods. The research employed in the research include classificatory, descriptive, linguocognitive, linguopoetic, functional-semantic, and conceptual analyses.

The scientific novelty of the study:

the cognitive approach to linguopoetics, artistic concept, in particular, the human factor of the concept of «woman» and its linguocognitive features related to its thinking, psyche, life and activity, associative-psycholinguistic tools that realize this concept in the literary text, their conceptual-verbal expression, artistic interpretations have been proved according to the poems of O.Hajieva and E.Siddikova;

the associative field of the concept of «woman» has been determined on the example of O.Hajieva's and E.Siddikova's poems, and the fact that the language units that make it up have a conceptual essence has been scientifically defined; the national-cultural symbols of the units *o'gay ona, opa, singil, qayinsingil, qiz farzand, bo'y yetgan qiz, kelinchak*, their conceptual features related to the human factor in the literary text, his thinking, mentality, life and activity have been revealed;

the details *ko'zmunchoq, bo'xcha, isirg'a, sumalak, charx, kalava, arqoq, chok, oq sut, go'dak, chimildiq* served to create poetic images related to gender concepts connected to the «woman» conceptsphere in the linguistic mind of Uzbek language speakers have been justified by *linguistic, conceptual and literary picture of the world*;

interpreting that the compatibility of the semantic framework of proverbs, sayings, fixed similes and expressions for each speech situation creates new meaning aspects of associative language units in the conceptsphere of «woman» based on the criteria of psychological characteristics, moral virtues, and intellectual abilities within the microconcept of «woman's internal characteristics» have been proved.

The practical results of the research include the followings:

the conclusions and generalizations made about the concept of «woman» in the Uzbek poetry of the period of independence have been theoretically and scientifically justified as a worthy contribution to the development of the fields of cognitive linguistics and linguopoetics in the Uzbek linguistics.

on the example of the poems of O.Hajieva and E.Siddikova, the unique aspects of the functional-semantic, conceptual analysis methods in the study of Uzbek language units have been summarized, and its capabilities have been scientifically and practically proven;

when interpreting the scope of the field of units conceptually connected with the concept of «woman», the lexical, grammatical levels, linguopoetic capabilities of the Uzbek language were relied on, the observations made within the framework of this concept through the materials of conceptual experience have been researched, and scientific conclusions have been drawn.

The reliability of the research results is based on the applied approach, methods and data obtained from scientific and artistic sources, the presented studies are based on comparative-typological, structural-semantic, linguistic-

cultural and componential analysis methods, the conclusion, recommendations are implemented in practice, the obtained results are determined by the confirmation of competent institutions.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific results obtained in this study can be used in cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology, linguostylistics, linguopoetics. The results of the research are of great importance both theoretically and practically, and will serve as direct material for future scientific research on lexicology, stylistics, pragmalinguistics, and linguopoetics.

The ideas, theoretical views and practical recommendations presented in the work can be a source for creating textbooks, monographs, training manuals and preparing lecture collections. The dissertation materials serve as a scientific-practical resource for lectures and practical training in «Cognitive Linguistics», «Pragmalinguistics», «Linguoculturology», «Linguopoetics»; optional subjects in the field of philology can be effectively used in organizing special courses and seminars; based on the results of the research, it is proved that the study of the conceptsphere of «woman» serves as an important source for the study of other concepts.

Implementation of research results: Based on the scientific results of the study of the concept of «woman» in the Uzbek poetry of the period of independence, as an example of the works of O.Hajieva and E.Siddikova:

conclusions on the cognitive approach to linguopoetics, artistic concept, in particular, the human factor of the concept of «woman» and its linguocognitive features related to its thinking, psyche, life and activity, associative-psycholinguistic tools that realize this concept in the literary text, their conceptual-verbal expression, artistic interpretations were used in the fundamental project number FZ-2019081663 on the topic «Creation of a website and a collection of multimedia products dedicated to the promotion of Uzbek national dance art» implemented at the State Academy of Choreography of Uzbekistan in 2020-2021 (Reference No. 1/04-60 of the State Academy of Choreography of Uzbekistan of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 7, 2023). As a result, the scientific-theoretical sources of the project were enriched and dictionaries were perfected;

conclusions that the associative field of the concept of «woman» has been determined on the example of O.Hajieva's and E.Siddikova's poems, and the fact that the language units that make it up have a conceptual essence, the national-cultural symbols of the units *o'gay ona, opa, singil, qayinsingil, qiz farzand, bo'y yetgan qiz, kelinchak*, their conceptual features related to the human factor in the literary text, his thinking, mentality, life and activity have been revealed were used in the preparation of the scenario of the broadcasts of the national broadcaster of Uzbekistan «Bedorlik», «Ijod zavqi», «Ta'lim va taraqqiyot», «Millat va ma'naviyat» (Reference No. 04-27-2057 of UzMTRK dated February 2, 2022). As a result, the importance of TV programs enriched with the content of these broadcasts in deeply inculcating the language and literature of literary texts in the

young generation, in educating them in the spirit of respect for our national culture and traditions has increased;

conclusions related to interpreting that the compatibility of the semantic framework of proverbs, sayings, fixed similes and expressions for each speech situation creates new meaning aspects of associative language units in the conceptosphere of «woman» based on the criteria of psychological characteristics, moral virtues, and intellectual abilities within the microconcept of «woman's internal characteristics» were used in the practical project No. AL-2103020 on the topic «Creation of a website and platform on the life and work of the creators of the literary environment of Kokand» implemented at Kokand State Pedagogical Institute in 2022. (Reference No. 1074/04 of the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute dated October 4, 2023). As a result, the platform was filled and updated with theoretical information, and has gained special importance due to its practical support for the analysis of poetic speech.

Approval of research results. The results of the research were discussed in public at 4 international and 3 republican scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. 15 scientific works were published on the topic of the dissertation. Among them, 8 articles were published in scientific publications, including 5 abroad, in which it was recommended to publish the main results of doctoral dissertations of the Higher Attestation Commission of Uzbekistan.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, 3 chapters, a conclusion, and a list of used literature. The total volume is 135 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The **Introduction** justifies the relevance and demand for the dissertation topic, formulates the goal and objectives, identifies the object and subject of the research, demonstrates its alignment with the priority directions of science and technology development in the republic, outlines the scientific novelty and practical results of the research, reveals the scientific and practical significance of the obtained results, provides information on the implementation of the research results into practice, published works, and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled «**Scientific and theoretical foundations and methodology of conceptual research**», consists of three sections. The first section is called «The issue of anthropocentric linguistics and cognitive approach to language».

The long-established anthropocentric paradigm has set new tasks in latest methods for describing language, in studying linguistic units, categories, and rules, and paved the way for innovative research approaches.

For several linguists, the role of cognitive linguistics is not only in acquiring and preserving knowledge through language, but also in its practical application. This process is inherently tied to human thought and perception. Uzbek linguist G.M.Khoshimov, for example, notes that «Cognitive linguistics is an essential

direction, tied to complex conceptual processes within the human mind, through which individuals perceive, study, and reflect on the reality of the surrounding world via concepts»²⁸.

The notion of *concept* represents an individual's perception and mental representation of reality, reflecting the worldview and national-ethnic characteristics of language speakers. Besides, specialists have also paid attention to the national-cultural aspects of concepts, noting that stability, perfection, and consistency directly characterize the properties of a concept.

In D.Bakhronova's doctoral (DSc) research on «The linguocognitive categorization of the world picture in Uzbek and Spanish» issues are analyzed within the framework of contemporary linguistics, touching on language, mentality, thought, culture, worldviews, conceptual studies, and the linguistic consciousness of a nation or individual throughout ethnos' history, as well as concepts in texts, cultural codes, and relationships between language and thought, language and culture, language and human, language and history²⁹.

Each nation's unique mentality, lifestyle, worldview, system of interactions, and other values are reflected in its language. Examining the linguistic-cultural aspects of communication is essential to understanding the national consciousness, thinking, and spirit expressed in language.

From the perspective of linguoculturology, «culture is a unique way of life, representing values, customs, ceremonies, forms of interaction, and ways of understanding and perceiving the world specific to a given nation»³⁰. Therefore, how these are reflected in language is also distinct.

Based on our research, we classified cultural language units as follows: 1) non-equivalent lexemes; 2) archetypes and mythologems; 3) ethnographic terms related to ceremonies, beliefs, traditions, and customs; 4) fixed expressions; 5) standards, stereotypes, symbols; 6) metaphors; 7) stylistic capabilities of language; 8) speech etiquette.

The second chapter is called «**Genesis and evolutionary progress of conceptual studies**». It will not be an exaggeration to say that the entry of the anthropocentric principle into scientific discussion has brought the methodology of the socio-humanities to a completely new dimension. The emergence of this direction also paved the way for the study of the phenomenon of language as a social and ethnopsychological phenomenon, which is the main and leading means of communication. The fact that language is a complex system, the imposition of a number of issues, such as language and society, language and thinking, language and culture, language and the attitude of the human factor, presupposes a re-examination of existing theoretical sources on the basis of new criteria.

²⁸ Хошимов Г.М. К теории концептов и их таксономики в когнитивной лингвистике // Систем-структур тилшунослик муаммолари. Филология фанлари доктори, профессор Н.К.Турниёзов таваллудининг 70 йиллигига бағишланган Республика илмий-назарий конференцияси материаллари. – Самарқанд, 2010. – Б.68.

²⁹ Бахронова Д.К. Ўзбек ва испан тилларида олам манзарасининг лингвокогнитив категориялари: Филол. фан. д-ри (DSc) ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2022.

³⁰ Саидова М., Қўзиёв У. Лингвокультурология (Услубий қўлланма). – Наманган, 2017. – Б. 39

According to V.A.Maslova³¹, the anthropocentric research paradigm encourages studying language units in speech activity in close connection with the human factor. The emergence of the anthropocentric paradigm in linguistics has stimulated the development of fields like cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, linguopragmatics, and linguoculturology.

It is known that anthropocentric principles encompass extensive research connected to human factors, cognition, psychology, life, and activities. In this area, D. Khudaybergenova's works study the cognitive-semantic, psycholinguistic, and linguocultural aspects of the anthropocentric paradigm in a monographic format.

The linguist emphasizes that anthropocentric research based on the anthropocentric paradigm began appearing in Uzbek linguistics in the early 21st century. The main directions of these studies are: 1) sociolinguistics; 2) cognitive linguistics; 3) linguistic pragmatics; 4) psycholinguistics; 5) general theoretical issues of the anthropocentric paradigm; 6) linguoculturology³².

Y.Y.Prokhorov, in his monograph «В поисках концепта» («In the search of concept») highlights different approaches to the concept, noting it as a:

- Linguo-cognitive phenomenon (Kubryakova, 1996);
- Psycholinguistic phenomenon (Zalevskaya, 2001);
- Abstract scientific concept (Solomonik, 1995);
- Fundamental unit of culture (Stepanov, 1997);
- Linguocultural phenomenon (Slisikin, 2000; Karasik, 2001)³³.

Usually, linguocognitive and linguocultural approaches are recognized in conceptual research. A concept as a linguo-cognitive phenomenon serves to represent information structures that reflect human knowledge and experience, as mental or intellectual resources of our mind, a unit of operational memory, mental lexicon, conceptual system, and a holistic view of language and, more broadly, the world in human psyche³⁴.

O.A.Kozireva emphasizes that studying the object of linguoculturological research from a cognitive perspective yields more effective results. This approach allows a comprehensive examination of language units based on the mutual influence of language, culture, and thinking, with a particular focus on their unique national characteristics.

The social aspect of language lies in its ability to evolve alongside society, continually shaped by historical processes and social interactions, reflecting specific markers of time and place. At the same time, language serves as a repository for national and cultural values. As individuals grow up in a culturally integrated environment, they absorb the world of culture around them, incorporating its ethnocultural aspects into their own identity through language.

³¹ Маслова В.А. Когнитивная лингвистика: учебное пособие. – Минск: ТетраСистемс, 2008. – С. 8

³² Худайбергенова Д.С. Ўзбек тилидаги бадий матнларнинг антропоцентрик талқини: Филол.фанл. докт. дисс... автореф. – Тошкент, 2015. – Б.19.

³³ Прохоров Ю.Е. В поисках концепта. – М.: Флинта, 2016. – С.20

³⁴ Кубрякова Е.С. Концепт // Кубрякова Е.С., Демьянков В.З., Панкрац Ю.Г., Лузина Л.Г. Краткий словарь когнитивных терминов. [Под общей редакцией Е.С. Кубряковой]. – М.: МГУ им. М.В. Ломоносова, 1997. – С. 9-90.

The coherence and hierarchical organization of cultural elements and their alignment with values indicate that culture operates as a unified system. Cultural heritage encompasses the collection of values created by ancestors and integrated into each society's socio-cultural processes.

The third section of the first chapter is titled «The Realization of Concepts in Literary Language». One of the main tasks of the anthropocentric paradigm of integrated knowledge, which gained momentum in the latter half of the 20th century, is to model a dynamic depiction of the world across the fields of philosophy, cognitive science, psychology, cultural studies, and linguistics. Key concepts of this theory include «world model», «worldview», «linguistic depiction of the world», «linguistic consciousness», and «linguistic personality». The term «worldview» was first introduced by L. Wittgenstein and later incorporated into linguistic semiotics by L. Weisgerber.

In the composition of the issues of the perception of the image of the universe in the human mind and the linguistic image of the universe, formed on the basis of novel principles, side concepts such as «national linguistic image of the universe», «physical image of the universe», «scientific image of the universe», «artistic image of the universe», «poetic image of the universe» appeared. I.V. Rogozina believes that the separation of the universe into a large number of types as components of the «image of the universe», such as the physical image of the universe, the biological image of the universe, the religious image of the universe, the mythological image of the universe, the linguistic image of the universe, the conceptual image of the universe, the artistic image of.

In Uzbek linguistics, by the coming years, attention began to be paid to this issue, too³⁵. As Z. Akbarova mentioned, on the basis of sources in Uzbek, the artistic image of the universe in the framework of linguistic consciousness and thinking, the concept and its composition, looking at language as a factor for modeling the universe, the categories of time and space in the world landscape, the view of the universe reflected in the minds of Uzbek speakers, as a creator, the materialization of the direct cognitive image of the universe present in the mind, the result of the formation of the conceptosphere through the system of secondary signs, is an indirect image of the universe³⁶.

As a kind of linguistic image of the universe, the artistic image of the universe is such an indirect form. In the mind of the creator, an individual picture of the universe is formed and embodied in artistic text using linguistic means, ultimately, this landscape appears in the mind of the reader when he perceives a work of art. In particular, in Russian linguistics, a number of studies have arisen in this regard³⁷.

³⁵ Умурова Г. Лирикада бадий олам талкини // Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF) 2020: 4.804. – Б. 578-583

³⁶ Акбарова З.А. Олам лисоний манзарасининг шаклланишида когнитив ўзига хослик: Филол.фан.д-ри (DSc) дисс.... автореф. – Фарғона, 2021. – Б. 5.

³⁷ Мусат Р.П. Художественная картина мира в системе картины мира // Гуманитарные и социальные науки 2015. № 4. – С. 19-28 ; Варакина Е.Р. Картина мира в лирическом произведении: на материале творчества Г. Иванова и Странника (Д. Шаховского): Дисс. канд.филол.наук. – М., 2009.; Маслова Ж.Н. Поэтическая картина мира в когнитивном аспекте// Вопросы когнитивной лингвистики № 3 (016) 2008. Афанасьева Н.А.

Poetry plays an important role in revealing the semantic content of the concept of «woman». Usually, for thousands of years, male creators have come to praise the female beauty of the most famous lines of beyts and ghazals. In Uzbek literature, female creators have a special place and voice, covering a long historical process. In particular, in their work, the diamond edges of the concept concept of «woman» have an artistic interpretation in all respects, such as a loving mother, a devoted lover, an anecdotal lover, a struggling woman, a lyrical, epic or dramatic hero.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called «**The paradigmatic relations of the conceptosphere of «woman»**», and this chapter also consists of three sections. The first section is called «Linguocognitive and linguopoetic capabilities of the concept of «woman»». Although the question of language and thinking has been one of the problems that have been interesting to humanity since time immemorial, by the end of the 20th century, linguocognitive issues began to be widely studied on the basis of modern methodology and principles.

In Uzbek linguistics, Sh.Safarov's treatise «Cognitive linguistics», as a timely written scientific study, is devoted to highlighting issues of linguistic activity related to cognitive analysis, goals and objectives of a new direction, methods of analysis, methodological principles³⁸. The scientist argues that the object of cognitive analysis is “the system of language, which is the source of knowledge and preservation, its application and transmission, and, finally, the tool that shapes it.”

N.Z.Shaykhislamov argues that the two main issues of cognitive linguistics – conceptualization and categorization are mutually overlapping processes: «as a person realizes the objective world, the structures of knowledge in his mind mold and become concepts». Categorization, on the other hand, is directly related to the speciation and homogenization of existing concepts related to objective being, which means, on the basis of analogy (association) and differentiation (differentiation), to master them thoroughly and put them into a strict system. These two processes are always carried out one after the other, that is, conceptualization takes place first, followed by categorization.

Linguocognitive analysis of a text, above all, is an analysis of its conceptual structure. At the initial stage of text concept analysis, special attention is paid to the fact that structures, connected by a certain word, require textual lexical-grammatical groups. The name of concept as a center of subjective «densification of meaning», allowing the restoration of some «nodes» in the personality thesaurus around itself and, accordingly, a fragment of an individual image of the universe.

L.V.Adonina thinks that the main distinguishing signs of the concept of «woman» are thought out by the fact that the figurative component is represented by all types of perceptive (visual, taste, touch, sense of smell) images and a large number of cognitive (metaphorical images of natural phenomena, zoomorphic, phytomorphic, anthropomorphic) images. The information component of the

Символы как семиотические концепты языковой «модели мира» М. Цветаевой: Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Череповец, 2001

³⁸Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Сангзор, 2006.

concept is determined by the most important cognitive characteristics, such as «opposite to the male sex», «acting as a mother», «one person», «having children», «bearing children», «continuing generation»³⁹.

The encyclopedic framework of the concept includes information about age, marital status, professional affiliation, the peculiarity of female activity, etc. The field of interpretation of the concept of «woman» is the most voluminous, and includes general assessment, utilitarian, regulatory, identifiable, symbolic and mythological fields. In male cognitive consciousness, the concept of «woman» has a larger peripheral zone with more volume, significant brightness, indicating the cognitive involvement of this concept in male linguistic consciousness. In the cognitive consciousness of women, the concept of «woman» has a less voluminous, more concentrated nuclear zone and a smaller periphery.

Hence, the conceptosphere of «woman», one of the leading concepts in the linguistic landscape of the universe, can be a rich resource for the conceptual study of language units in psycholinguistic, cognitive, linguocultural aspects.

The title of the next chapter section is «Interpretation of universal human concepts within the scope of the conceptosphere of «woman» in the poetry of Oydin Hajieva and Enakhon Siddikova».

As N.Umarova correctly notes: «The number of lexical units representing a concept is limited, as not every term describing a phenomenon can be a concept. Concepts encompass those phenomena that hold relevance and value for members of a particular culture, and they are expressed through numerous linguistic units. These reflect significant social events in society and values unique to the nation».⁴⁰

Accordingly, a linguocultural approach is crucial as it guides researchers toward studying cultural universal concepts shaped by national and cultural features. The concept of "woman" is among those universal concepts that reflect national (social, ethnic, moral) ideas with human significance. Poet O.Hajieva compares her poetry, which has blossomed and matured like a flower in her soul, to the life-giving qualities of womanhood and maternal love, likening it to a child, an infant, or an angel and cherishing it as if it were her own beloved child.

*Yuragim qonidan ko'klagan gulim,
Jannat chashmalarin yo'qlagan gulim,
Oq sut berib boqqan farzandim kabi
Nonu tuzlarimni oqlagan gulim* (O.Hajieva).

It is well known that the concept of «mother», as a leading pillar of the «woman» concept, is regarded in all nations and ethnicities as one of the central figures and foundations of the family, which forms the social basis of society. The notion of «mother» is deeply connected to society's history and development in all aspects.

³⁹ Адонина Л.В. Концепт "женщина" в русском языковом сознании: Автореф. дисс... канд.наук. ,Воронеж, 2007.

⁴⁰ Умарова Н.Р. Алишер Навоий асарларининг лисоний-концептуал тадқиқи: Филол. фан. д-ри (DSc) ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2021. – Б.41-42.

The People's poet of Uzbekistan, Enakhon Siddikova, is among the creative women who have enriched our literature and spiritual heritage through her poetry, prose, dramatic works, journalistic writings, translations, and modern fairy tales. In Siddikova's work, we frequently observe conceptual expressions surrounding the core concept of «mother» within the concept of «woman».

In her epic «Ona haqida qo'shiq» (A Song about Mother) the author expresses, through simple, fluid, and vivid imagery, the emotional reflections on the essence of motherhood as fundamental to life, depicted with expressive and colorful tones. In this work, the facets of the «mother» concept are portrayed from two sides: on one hand, as a hardworking, devoted, compassionate, and self-sacrificing individual, and on the other hand, flaws such as cruelty, harshness, and a lack of compassion are observed through the figure of «stepmother(s)».

The distinctively Uzbek qualities of the «mother» concept, such as a woman's loyalty to her husband, her relentless work to sustain the household, and her dedication to the success of her children, are symbolized through the image of a «woman sewing a *do'ppi* (traditional cap)». This imagery is no coincidence.

Orzu ipaklari, Nur berar tilaklari,

Savollar, Do'ppi tikarlar onam.

Tebrantar ko'hna beshik, Gullaridan nur toshib,

Yaratgan ishq tushib, Do'ppi tikarlar onam.

Supachani to'ldirib, G'ussalarni yig'ib,

Bo'lmaganni bo'ldirib Do'ppi tikarlar onam (E.Siddikova).

Lexemes such as *do'ppi* (traditional cap), *ipak* (silk), *beshik* (cradle), and *supacha* (small bench), along with the phrase *bo'lmaganni bo'ldirib* (making something from nothing"), help to harmonize the image of the mother within the woman conceptosphere in the minds of Uzbek speakers.

The third section of the second chapter is titled «Means of expressing the national-cultural conceptosphere in the poetry of Oydin Hajieva and Enakhon Siddikova».

In Uzbek national culture, the nominative domain of the concept of «woman» includes the following thematic groups:

1. Femininity. Human services are pillars that shake a person's personality. Woman's qualities becomes an example in her actions and qualities. Female qualities can be identified: tenderness (raw physical, raw meaning), tenderness, sympathy, attachment, compatibility, loyalty, softness, calmness, beauty, attractiveness, combativity, patience, etc.

2. Motherhood. The maternal rise of the Uzbek mentality is highly appreciated. Parents, especially mothers, are the most valuable loved ones of a person. No matter what nationality she represents, the mother loves her children with infinite affection.

3. Woman is family's support. Because the woman looks for a household, the role of a woman in the family is huge. Support for a man, encouragement, upbringing of children depend on the woman.

4. Woman is beloved. Since humanity evolves, and his life is full of love. The leading topic of fiction is also love for a woman, a description of a woman.

5. Woman is activation of society. This understanding has been around for a long time, and the lives and works of the Uzbek people from Tumaris to Bibikhonim, Gavharshodbegim, Nodira-yu Anbar Otin are clear examples of this.

In Uzbek, it is possible to determine the quality of lexical-semantic units in the female conceptsphere: *ona, buvi, opa, singil, qiz, nabira, yor, ma'shuqa, zavja, kelin, qaynona, qayinegachi, qayinsingil, quda, quda xola, quda buvi, qo'shni, ustoz, olima, raqqosa, beka, hamshira, shifokor, o'qituvchi, chevar, sarishta, mehnatkash, iboli, hayoli...* This line can be continued indefinitely.

In the concept of «woman», the concept of «beauty» is considered one of the sufficient signs, both apparent and natural. The hadiths state that «Allah looks at not your images and deeds, but your hearts and your intentions».⁴¹

In the poem «Tamaraga» by Oydin Hajieva, the feelings that express this concept of a «boyish girl» reflect her own poetic verbalization.

O'rikli soy chashmalariday

Xayolingda mildiraydi sir.

Ovozingda shivirlaydi nay,

Nigohingda pokiza ta'bir (O.Hajieva, Tamaraga).

Linguocognitive analysis of a text is an analysis of its conceptual structure. Particular attention in the analysis of the concept of a text is paid to the fact that structures connected by a certain word require textual lexical-grammatical groups, the name of the concept as the center of subjective «densification of meaning» allows the restoration of some «nudes» in the personality thesaurus around itself and, accordingly, a fragment of an individual image of the universe.

The third chapter, called the «**Linguopoetic interpretation of the conceptsphere of «woman»**», consists of three chapters. The first chapter of this chapter is called the «Gender identities of the concept of woman». The importance of individual parameters, expressed in the vocabulary of the language, determines the attitude of society to a man and a woman, and the belonging of an individual to a certain gender determines his behavior. The human gender is one of the most important characteristics of the individual, which largely determines the social and cultural orientation in society, including through language.

In the lyrics of Uzbek female creators, too, Eastern deep lyricism or dramatism, gender characteristics with female psyche, experiences, feminine soul and charm are prominent. «The study of artistic language in terms of gender is very effective, since it is in artistic speech that such a function of language as a function of self-expression is most fully realized: there is a combination of linguistic means to realize ⁴²expression and the author's perception of reality through individual choice».

This is what we can observe in the poetry of Oydin Hajieva, a prominent representative of Uzbek poetry.

Mening dil so'zlarim – osudalarim,

⁴¹ Жалолитдин Румий. Ичингдаги Ичингдадир. – Тошкент, Ёзувчи, 1997. – Б.153.

⁴² Раупова Л.Р., Ниязова Г.Г. Аёллар нутқида **гендер** ўзига хосликни ифодаловчи лингвистик воситалар// Таълим ва инновацион тадқиқотлар №3, 2021. – Б. 5-13

*Taloto 'p dunyoda ma'sudalarim,
Ko 'zimni o 'ysa-da ming bitta nokas,
Birgina do 'stimga qasidalarim.*

Osuda is peaceful, and calm in Persian; while the word *mas'ud* is in Arabic happy, and blessed. In the eyes of the poetess, the words that the female lyrical hero utters, that is, her poems, are as elegant, peaceful and majestic as her world of soul. In this place, with the requirement of an artistic purpose, the feminine gender of the Arabic word *mas'ud*, that is, the shape characteristic of the female gender, the position of the subtraction symbol, adapted to the pronunciation of the Uzbek language, was changed and applied in the form *mas'uda*, which served to increase the melodiousness and expressiveness of meaning of the poem.

In the works of E.Siddikova, the mother's love for her children, her hopes are focused on their future:

*Vataningiz bo'lsin umid-erk,
Qalbingizda gullasin bir ishq,
Ortingizdan qolsin yaxshilik,
Bu yog'i kun botardir, bolam.*

(E.Siddikova, Bu yog'i kun botardir, bolam)

Such examples mean that in the growing development of creative artistic thinking, the environment in which she was born and brought up, the conditions are an important factor, while times pass, the images of the period in which this linguistic consciousness is formed «movement» as a prism of understanding the universe.

In the next chapter, the issues of «The role of artistic images and means of expression in the poetic interpretation of the concept of «woman» is covered. In poetic works, the system of elements that provide figurativeness and expressiveness are called the means of artistic image and expression. Usually, such tools, according to their origin and linguistic and artistic-aesthetic basis, are divided into two groups – tropes and stylistic figures. However, there are different approaches to the classification of their components, and it is unlikely that the issue is an object of study from the point of view of both literary and linguistic point of view has caused such opposition of opinion. In the following years, however, problems in this area have been slowly finding a solution.

It makes possible to observe specific aspects in artistic interpretation by studying the place and importance of artistic images and means of expression in the disclosure of the content and essence of the concept of «woman». H.Khamrayeva reflects on the types of metaphors according to the basis of their formation: «*zoomorphic (bola chirqillab qoldi), phytomorphic (bu oilaning ildizi baquvvat), cosmomorphic osmondagi oyimsiz*), behaviors related to other natural phenomena, derived meanings arising at the base of phenomena apply to a person. Conversely, the displacement of one's behavior, state into something else and phenomena is called an *anthropomorphic metaphor (democracy is awakened)*».⁴³

⁴³ Хамраева Х.Х. Ўзбек миллий рақс санъати терминлари тадқиқи: Филол. фанл. д-ри (DSc) дисс... Тошкент, 2021. – Б.198.

E.Siddikova's poem titled «Begim onam, sabr daraxtim», which begins *U bir daraxt, qayg'u, munglari, Ko'z yoshlari ichiga oqqan* as she flows into a tree, sadness, grief, tears, are actually built on the basis of metaphorical expression from beginning to end. The author compares the mother to the tree, the children to the birds who take refuge from the tree, the hardships of life to the joyful winds.

In the work of female poets, it can be observed that even in the specific images of artistic thinking, this world of feminism is sparkling.

Ming turfa ranglardan zangor quyunlar

Kelinchak zaminga taqar chambarak. (O.Hajieva)

E.Siddikova's poems, the exaggeration method is aimed at proving that the feeling of motherhood is the most significant one above all, that the mother is ready to "tear out even the mountains" for her child.

The love of motherhood gives a woman so much strength that, even if her heart is full of humiliation, even if she is bent over the torments, the trials of life are fraught with the bosom of the innocent standing "can bloom in four seasons for their offsprings." Such images, although seem exaggerated, but the temperament of most world's mothers live like this, can be happy with such devotion.

U bir daraxt qadlari egik,

Butog'iga in qurgan g'urbat.

Lek polopon qushchalarin deb

To'rta fasl gullaydi xushbaxt. (E.Siddikova)

The third section of the chapter is called "The realization of the concept of "woman" in fixed expressions". Cultural scholars argue that there are a number of approaches to the study of culture. It is precisely in the linguoculturologically conceptual analysis of stationary units that it is good to rely on these aspects.

The study of concepts makes it possible to determine the belonging of language carriers to a particular cultural ethnogroup, the universal and distinctive features of language units. The objectification of a certain concept, even the role of artistic texts in the transmission from generation to generation of phraseological units, which play an important role in the formation of the concept, vividly reflecting folk values, and cultural stereotypes.

In linguistics, the main focus in the study of concepts is on lexical units and paremas. This reduces the likelihood that phraseologisms are the object of such research. In our opinion, the inclusion of phraseological units in the object of research is determined by their image and motivational coloring. Phraseologisms act as a layered national-cultural tool and allow the analysis of specific aspects of the concept as cultural symbols representing culturally significant meanings, cultural connotations. It is natural that the concept of "woman" can also be expressed in stagnant compounds as one of the concepts that embody the main signs of the national mentality.

The microconcept of "woman's inner characteristics" includes: a) "psychological characteristics"; b) "moral qualities"; c) "intellectual abilities" aspects. Among the relevant characters, such as *oyoq-qo'li chaqqon, qo'li gul, ko'ngli keng, bir qop yong'oq*, the "psychological characteristics" describe the aspects that make up the conceptual component of the highest nominal density. In

a negative sense, one can point to phraseological units that represent “angryness”, “quarrelsome”, “materialism”, “destructive”, “inability to adapt to life”, “excessive independence”, “stubbornness”.

It is known to all that it is the leading motivational principles for a woman, first of all, to live her whole life as a mother in happiness with her child, to withstand any tests for her child and to see them as the meaning of her life. It is the skill of creators to use phraseological units that is used in the emphasis on these aspects. From this point of view, the phraseme (*dardini*) *ichga yutmoq* expresses the mother’s self-sacrifice for the sake of her child, while the phraseme *oro yo ‘lda qolmoq* reflects the pain of motherhood.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that folk oral creativity had served as an inexhaustible source of inspiration, a boiling spring for Enahan Siddikova. After All, “Folklore the writer’s consciousness and understanding, as a powerful artistic treasure, which not only directly creatively assimilates into his memory, but also provokes the writer’s imagination at the same place, gives rise to rich associations that motivate her, creates complex impressions that are full of illustrative reality and are able to give in her paint to the poetese’s talent⁴⁴”.

In our classical literature, there is a “hereditary parable”, that is, the art of applying a pareme, a proverb in a literary, this method serves to confirm the opinion of the creator, to further increase the power of influence.

The epic “A Song about Mother” is endowed with folk proverbs, matals with a special beauty and meaning. Enahan Siddikova approaches them creatively in the process of using proverbs and sayings, wise words, giving them a new meaning and polish in many places. As a result, the aesthetic power of the work increases, the area of influence expands.

The use of fixed expressions in a connotative sense serves to increase figurativeness in poetic speech, to reveal the meaning edges of language units, to concisely and vividly reflect the realities or experiences expressed.

While determining the poetic actualization of language tools in linguopoetic analysis is considered one of the important principles, it is appropriate to analyze what content the stationary compounds used in poetic verses are aimed at in the artistic interpretation of concepts in the conceptosphere of “woman”.

It has been demonstrated that the semantic range of set expressions has been applied to the fact that for each speech situation, the coordination character can be an important expressive tool in the expression of associative language units in the the conceptosphere of “woman”. In the structure of the concept of “woman” on poetic texts, three microconceptions were identified: “external characteristics of a woman”, “internal characteristics of a woman”, “social-humanistic characteristics”.

⁴⁴ Мўминов Ф. Изланишларимдан қатрлар. Фафур Ғулом номидаги нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйи, Тошкент, 2006. Б.109-110.

CONCLUSION

1. The structure of the linguistic concept is three-component and includes a unit of value, a unit of concept, and a figurative unit. The concept is grouped around a point of consciousness that receives a certain value accent, from which associative vectors are separated. The most suitable associations for native speakers form the core of the concept, while less important associations form the periphery.

2. According to the existing classifications of cultural language units, they can be classified as follows: 1) non-alternative lexemes; 2) archetypes and mythologies; 3) ethnographies in the conceptosphere of rituals and beliefs, traditions, and customs; 4) fixed expressions; 5) etalons, stereotypes, symbols; 6) tropes; 7) stylistic possibilities of language; 8) speech etiquettes.

3. The process of defining any linguistic concept literally is also one of the important issues. One concept can be expressed through different level of language units such as lexemes, phraseological units, morphemes and word forms, vocabulary, and sentences. Also, one language unit can represent different concepts according to communicative contexts.

4. The concept of “woman” is one of the main concepts of the linguistic image of the universe. Therefore, the creation of a complex of linguistic units within the framework of the concept “woman” serves as a very effective resource for linguocultural research.

5. It is known that the artistic text is inextricably linked with the culture of a particular people, reflecting its language, traditions, national mentality, world of feelings, and everyday lifestyle. In our study, it is effective to study the concept of concept in a new approach – the linguopoetic aspect. In this, artistic interpretations of specific conceptual associative units in an individual creative plan were linguistically researched.

6. Linguists argue that the artistic text is a triple cultural object. First, folk life and culture are reflected in fiction as its most important component. Secondly, an artistic text in any language is one of the most important cultural phenomena. Thirdly, the artistic text itself is a cultural phenomenon as a work of art. Artistic texts are therefore an important resource in conceptual analysis. In particular, it was observed that the artistic interpretation of female creators in the compilation of associative language units of the concept of “woman” can be a rich resource.

7. In Uzbek, as lexical-semantic units in the “woman” conceptosphere, the following can be defined: *ona, buvi, opa, singil, qiz, nabira, yor, ma'shuqa, zavja, kelin, qaynona, qayinegachi, qayinsingil, quda, quda xola, quda buvi, qo'shni, ustoz, olima, raqqosa* this line can be continued indefinitely. The national-cultural signs of such language units as *ona, o'gay ona, opa, singil, qayinsingil, qiz farzand, bo'y yetgan qiz, kelinchak* are manifested distinctively in the poems of O.Hajieva and E.Siddikova.

8. In our research work, details such as *ko'zmunchoq, bo'xcha, isirg'a, sumalak, charx, kalava, arqoq, chok, oq sut, go'dak, chimildiq* were substantiated by analysis, which served to create poetic images linked with gender concepts

related to the woman conceptosphere in the linguistic mind of speakers of the Uzbek language.

9. It makes possible to observe specific aspects in artistic interpretation by studying the place and importance of artistic images and means of expression in the disclosure of the content and essence of the concept “woman”. In particular, synonymous words, metaphors, analogies, exaggerations, epithets open the way to determine the conceptual framework of what qualities the means of artistic image and expression, such as antithesis, have in the female inner world, the experiences of the soul, the attitude to nature and society, nature.

10. The concise and precise expression of thought, the ease of using proverbs, sayings, set similes and expressions in describing events and phenomena, human mental state in the con form, is that their semantic range has the character of compatibility for each speech situation, these stylistic possibilities were also used in the discovery of new facets of meaning, unsimilar attractive interpretations of associative language units in the conceptosphere of “woman”.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/25.08.2021.Fil.01.16 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОМ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ УЗБЕКИСТАНА**

НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

ШУКУРОВА МАТЛУБА ХОШИМОВНА

**КОНЦЕПТ "ЖЕНЩИНА" В УЗБЕКСКОЙ ПОЭЗИИ ПЕРИОДА
НЕЗАВИСИМОСТИ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЙ
О.ХОДЖИЕВОЙ и Э. СИДДИКОВОЙ)**

10.00.01 – Узбекский язык

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по
ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКОМ НАУКАМ**

Ташкент – 2024

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии за №B2023.1.PhD/Fil3068

Диссертация выполнена в Национальном университете Узбекистана.

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

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Защита диссертации состоится на заседании Ученого совета за номером DSc.03/25.08.2021.Phil.01.16 в Национальном университете Узбекистана имени Мирзо Улугбека «__» _____ 2024 года (Адрес: г.Ташкент, ул. Университет, 1-этаж, Национальный университет Узбекистана (99871) 2271224, факс (99871) 2465321, e-mail: nauka@nuu.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Национального университета Узбекистана имени Мирзо Улугбека (зарегистрированный под номером ____). (Адрес: г. Ташкент, Алмазарский район, улица Университетская, дом 4. Административное здание УзМУ, 2-этаж, каб. 4. Тел: (99871) 2364655; факс: (99871) 2460224.

Автореферат диссертации разослан «__» _____ 2024 года.
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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования. Раскрыть реализацию концепта и концептосферы «женщина» в художественных текстах узбекского языка через узбекскую поэзию периода независимости.

Объект исследования. В качестве объекта исследования приняты поэтические сборники О.Ходжиевой и Э.Сиддиковой.

Предметом исследования являются лингвопоэтические особенности единиц, реализующие концепт и концептосферу «женщина» в художественном тексте.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

отношение к лингвопоэтике в когнитивном аспекте связано с художественным концептом, в частности, с концептом «женщина» с его лингвокогнитивными особенностями как человеческий фактор, мышление, психика, жизнь и деятельность, ассоциативно-психологическими средствами, выражающими этот концепт в художественном тексте, их концептуально-вербальное выражение, художественные интерпретации обоснованы на материале произведений О.Ходжиевой и Э.Сиддиковой;

на примере стихотворений О.Ходжиевой и Э.Сиддиковой определено ассоциативное поле концепта «женщина» и обосновано, что составляющие его языковые единицы такие, как мачеха, старшая сестра, золовка, дочь, взрослая дочь, невестка...имеют концептуальную сущность, связанную с человеческим фактором в художественном тексте, его мышлением, жизнью и деятельностью таких единиц как *мачеха, старшая сестра, младшая сестра, золовка, дочь, взрослая дочь, невестка*;

такие единицы, как *кузмунчок, бухча, исирга, сумалак, чарх, калава, аркок, чок, оқ сут, гудак, чимилдик*, служат для создания поэтических образов, связанных с гендерными понятиями женской концептосферы обоснованы через языковые, когнитивные и художественные представления мира в языковом сознании носителей узбекского языка.

доказывается, что связанность семантического каркаса пословиц, поговорок, устойчивых сравнений и выражений для каждой речевой ситуации создает новые смысловые аспекты ассоциативных языковых единиц в «женской» концептосфере и интерпретируется на основе критериев психологической значимости. характеристики, моральные добродетели и интеллектуальные способности в рамках микроконцепта «женские внутренние характеристики».

Внедрение результатов исследований. На основе научных результатов исследования концепта «женщина» в узбекской поэзии периода независимости на примере произведений О.Ходжиевой и Э.Сиддиковой:

из выводов по подходу когнитивного аспекта к лингвопоэтике, лингвокогнитивным особенностям, связанных с человеческим фактором, с его мышлением, психикой, жизнью и деятельностью, художественного концепта, в частности, концепта «женщина» ассоциативно-психолингвистические средства реализации этого концепта использованы

при реализации научно-практического проекта № ФЗ-2019081663 по теме «Создание сайта и сборника мультимедийной продукции, посвященного пропаганде национального танцевального искусства Узбекистана», выполненного в 2020-2021 годах в Государственной академии хореографии Узбекистана (Справка №1/-04-60 Государственной академии хореографии Узбекистана от 7 июня 2023 г.). В результате обогатились научно-теоретические источники проекта и усовершенствовались словари;

из выводов на примере стихотворений О.Ходжиевой и Э.Сиддиковой определено ассоциативное поле концепта «женщина», а также научно обосновано то, что составляющие его языковые единицы имеют концептуальную сущность, выявлены концептуальные особенности, связанные с человеческим фактором в художественном тексте, его мышлением, жизнью и деятельностью таких единиц как *мачеха, старшая сестра, младшая сестра, золовка, дочь, взрослая дочь, невестка* использованы для составления сценарий передач «Бедорлик», «Ижод завки», «Образование и развитие», «Нация и духовность» телерадиоканала «Узбекистан» в 2022-2023 годах (Справка УзМТРК от 04 февраля 2022 г. За № 27-2057). В результате возросло значение телепрограмм, обогащенных содержанием этих передач, в глубоком привитии языка и литературы художественных текстов молодому поколению, в воспитании их в духе уважения к нашей национальной культуре и традициям;

выводы о связанности семантического каркаса пословиц, поговорок, устойчивых сравнений и выражений для каждой речевой ситуации создают новые смысловые аспекты ассоциативных языковых единиц в «женской» концептосфере и интерпретируются на основе критериев психологической значимости, характеристики, моральной добродетели и интеллектуальных способностей в рамках микроконцепта «женские внутренние характеристики». Они использованы в практическом проекте №АЛ-2103020 «Создание сайта и платформы о жизни и творчестве творцов Кокандской литературной среды», выполненном в 2022 году в Кокандском государственном педагогическом институте (справка №1074/04 Кокандского государственного педагогического института от 4 октября 2023 года).

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

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

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