

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

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**ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI**

**TUXTASINOVA ZILOLA MUKUMOVNA**

**O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA “HAQORAT” KONSEPTINING  
IFODALANISHI**

**10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik  
va tarjimashunoslik**

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO‘YICHA falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi  
AVTOREFERATI**

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

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

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Jahon tilshunosligida muayyan nutqiy diskurslarda til birliklarining voqelanishi bilan bog‘liq tadqiqotlar ko‘lami kun sayin kengayib bormoqda. Bugungi kunda asosiy e‘tibor kommunikatsiyaning har qanday birliklarini tadqiq etish, o‘zaro aloqasini o‘rganish, tahlil etishga qaratilmoqda. Jonli nutq birliklarining pragmatikasini o‘rganish globallashuv jarayonida madaniyatlararo muloqotni ta‘minlash uchun zarur. Ana shu zarurat turli tizimdagi tillarda nutqiy faol konseptlar tahliliga bag‘ishlangan tadqiqotlarga ehtiyojni oshirmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida muayyan konseptning o‘zga tillar bilan qiyosan o‘rganish uning mohiyatini va voqelanishini yanada chuqur ochib berishi nazarda tutiladi. Jonli muloqotning har qanday ishtirokchilari lisoniy bahosini olishi muloqotchilarning o‘zaro tushunishi, nutqiy intensiyalarini amalga oshirishini mukammallashtirish uchun zarurdir. Shuningdek, bu tipdagi tadqiqotlar tilning amaliy qo‘llanishiga doir lug‘at va qo‘llanmalarning yaratilishiga nazariy asos bo‘ladi.

Istiqloq yillarida turli sohalarga doir, jumladan, tilshunoslikda ham ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy samarador yo‘nalishlar tadqiqiga katta e‘tibor berilmoqda. Binobarin, «Barqaror ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotni innovatsion rivojlanishsiz, keng ko‘lamli ilmiy-texnik kooperatsiyasiz va yangi texnologiyalar, ilm-fan va texnika yutuqlarini joriy etmasdan tasavvur qilib bo‘lmaydi»<sup>1</sup>. O‘zbek tilshunosligida muayyan konsept va konseptosfera tadqiqiga doir ana shunday amaliy filologik tadqiqotlar ko‘lami kengayib bormoqda. Konsept hodisasiga bag‘ishlangan tadqiqotlar mamlakatimiz tilshunosligida ko‘p bo‘lsa-da, “haqorat” konseptining nazariy va amaliy jihatlari o‘zbek tilshunosligida chog‘ishtirma aspektida tadqiq etilmagan.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2015-yil 12-iyundagi PF-4732-son “Oliy ta‘lim muassasalarining rahbar va pedagog kadrlarini qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2016-yil 13-maydagi PF-4794-son “Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini tashkil etish to‘g‘risida”, 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”, 2019-yil 8-oktyabrdagi PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta‘lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida” farmonlari hamda 2012-yil 10-dekabrdagi PQ-1875-son “Chet tillarni o‘rgatish tizimini 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”, 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021-yil 19-maydagi 312-son “Xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirishni samarali tashkil etish chora-tadbirlari

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

to'g'risida"gi qarori va mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga ushbu ilmiy tadqiqot ma'lum darajada xizmat qiladi.

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

**Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi.** Konsept zamonaviy tadqiqotlarning yetakchi obyekti bo'lib qolgani bejiz emas, albatta. Chunki zamonaviy tadqiqotlarning pragmatik tusi buni taqozo qilmoqda. Bunday ishlar qatoriga jahon tilshunosligida G.Hughes, G.Lakoff, M.Johnsen, B.Mathew, A.Illendula, P.Saha, S.Sarkar, P.Goyal, A.Mukherjee, V.Evans, M.Green, rus tilshunosligida Yu.S.Stepanov, I.A.Sternin, V.I.Shaxovskiy, S.G.Vorkachev, L.E.Kuznetsova, G.V.Kusov, Yu.D.Polinichenko, M.A.Xizova, o'zbek tilshunosligida I.Qo'chqortoyev, A.E.Mamatov, Sh.T.Maxmaraimova, Sh.Safarov, G.Toirova kabi olimlar tomonidan bajarilgan tadqiqotlar<sup>2</sup>ni kiritish mumkin. Haqorat bildiruvchi til birliklari nutqda juda faol bo'lsa-da, bu boradagi tadqiqotlar ko'p emas. Til birliklari turli diskurslarda turlicha namoyon bo'ladi. Rus olimi G.V.Kusov diskurs tahlili asosida rus tilidagi "haqorat" tushunchasining kundalik turmushdagi, diniy va huquqiy ongdagi mazmunini ochib bergan<sup>3</sup>. Nutq madaniyati, keyingi davrda katta qiziqish uyg'otayotgan lingvistik ekspertizaga doir tadqiqotlarda me'yoriy bo'lmagan nutq tahliliga katta e'tibor berilayotgan bo'lsa-da, aynan "haqorat" konsepti monografik tadqiqiga yo'naltirilgan ishlar keng tarqalmagan. Haqorat illokutiv konsept sifatida G.V.Kusov va K.X.Musulmonova ishlari<sup>4</sup>da, haqoratning lisoniy hodisa sifatidagi muloqot madaniyatidagi o'rni

<sup>2</sup> Hughes G. Encyclopedia of Swearing: The Social History of Oaths, Profanity, Foul Language, and Ethnic Slurs in the English-Speaking World. – New York: M. E. Sharpe, 2006. – 573 p. <https://archive.org/details/encyclopediaofs/w0000hugh/mode/2up> (murojaat sanasi 20.12.2023) Lakoff G., Johnsen M. Metaphors we live by. – Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1980. – 242 p. Mathew B., Illendula A., Saha P., Sarkar S., Goyal P. & Mukherjee A. *Hate begets hate: A temporal study of hate speech*. Ithaca: Cornell University Library, arXiv.org. Retrieved from <https://www.proquest.com/working-papers/hate-begets-temporal-study-speech/docview/2296986584/se-2>. (murojaat sanasi 24.07.2023) Evans V. & Green M. Cognitive linguistics: An Introduction. – Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2006. – 830 p. Степанов Ю.С. Концепты. Тонкая пленка цивилизации. – Москва: Языки славянских культур, 2007. – 248 с. <https://www.litres.ru> (murojaat sanasi 24.07.2023) Стернин И.А. Значение слова и его компоненты (методическое пособие). Сост. И.А. Стернин. - Воронеж, 2003. – 19 с. Шаховский В.И. Голос эмоций в языковом круге *homo sentiens*. – Москва: Книжный дом «Либроком», 2012. – 144 с. Воркачев С.Г., Кузнецова Л.Э., Кусов Г.В., Полиниченко Ю.Д., Хизова М.А.. Лингвокультурный концепт: типология и области бытования (монография). – Волгоград: ВолГУ, 2007. – 400 с. Қўчқортқоев И. Сўз маъноси ва унинг валентлиги (ўзбек тилидаги нутқ феъллари материали асосида). – Тошкент: Фан, 1977. – 168 б. Mamatov A.E. Zamonaviy lingvistika (o'quv qo'llanma). – Toshkent: Noshir nashriёти, 2019. – 168 b. Махмараймова Ш.Т. Ўзбек тили теоморфик метафораларининг қисқача концептуал луғати. –Тошкент, Чўлпон номидаги НМИУ, 2018. – 100 б. Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Сангзор нашриёти, 2006. – 92 б.Сафаров Ш. Тоирова Г. Нутқнинг этносоциопрагматик таҳлили асослари (ўқув қўлланма). – Самарканд, СамДЧТИ нашри, 2007. – 39 б.

<sup>3</sup> Кусов Г.В. Оскорбление как иллокутивный лингвокультурный концепт: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. –Волгоград, 2004. –32 с. – С. 5.

<sup>4</sup> Кусов Г.В. Оскорбление как иллокутивный лингвокультурный концепт: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. –Волгоград, 2004. –32 с. – С. 6. Musulmonova K.X. O'zbek tili yozma matnlarini lingvistik ekspertiza qilish jarayoni, bosqichari va metodlari: filol. fanl. bo'yicha fals. dokt... diss. – Toshkent, 2021. – 136 b. – B. 86.

V.I.Jelvis, Yu.A.Pozolotin, I.I.Pribitok, A.R.Ratinov, G.V.Dmitriyenko, A.S.Maslov ishlari<sup>5</sup>da tadqiq qilingan. O‘zbek tilshunosligida keyingi davrda lingvistik ekspertiza borasida olib borilgan amaliy tahlillarda haqorat so‘zlarning aktual tavsifiga doir qiziqarli kuzatishlar yuzaga kelmoqda va nafaqat tilshunoslar, balki jamoatchilik e’tiborini ham tortmoqda<sup>6</sup>.

Bunday qiziqish haqorat bildiruvchi til birliklarining izohli va tarjima lug‘atlar tuzish zaruratini ko‘rsatadi. Ingliz tilidagi ko‘plab lug‘atlarda “haqorat” semali birliklar aks etgan<sup>7</sup>. Biroq o‘zbek tilshunosligida bu yechimini kutayotgan masaladir.

**Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi.** Dissertatsiya Andijon davlat chet tillari institutining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejaloriga muvofiq “Innovatsiyalarni ingliz tili va adabiyoti talim tizimida joriy etishning muammo va yechimlari” mavzusidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi** o‘zbek va ingliz kommunikativ madaniyatida “haqorat” konseptining milliy xususiyatlarini aniqlash, pragmatik xususiyatlarini va ularni ifodalash usullarini ochib berishdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

konsept borasidagi tadqiqotlarni o‘rganish va haqoratning konseptual tavsifini berish;

tilning turli sathlaridagi haqorat ifodalovchilarini yig‘ish va tahlil qilish;

o‘rganilayotgan ingliz va o‘zbek lisoniy madaniyatlarda haqorat va yondosh nutqiy harakatlarini tasniflash;

haqoratning milliy o‘ziga xosligini va haqoratning nutqiy ta’sirini tavsiflash;

haqoratning frazeologik birliklarda voqelanishini tadqiq etish;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “haqorat” konseptining mentalital-pragmatik xususiyatlarini aniqlashdan iborat.

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<sup>5</sup> Жельвис В.И. Матерятся все?! Роль брани в истории мировой цивилизации. – Москва: Издательство АСТ, 2022. – 33 с. Жельвис В.И. Инвектива: опыт тематической и функциональной классификации. // Этнические стереотипы поведения. Под редакцией А.К. Байбурина. – Ленинград: Наука, 1985. – 325 с. Позолотин Ю.А. Ругательства как лингвистический феномен // Аксиологическая лингвистика: проблемы коммуникативного поведения: Сб науч. тр. – Волгоград: Перемена, 2003. – С. 68-72. Прибыток И.И. Дискуссионные моменты теории непрямо́й коммуникации лингвокультуры // Прямая и непря́мая коммуникация: Сб. науч. статей. Саратов: Изд-во ГосУНЦ «Колледж», 2003. – С. 16-26. Ратинов А.Р. Послесловие юриста. Когда не стесняются в выражениях // Понятие чести и достоинства, оскорбления и ненормативности в текстах права и средств массовой информации / Леонтьев А.А., Базылев В.Н., Бельчиков Ю.А. и др. М.: Фонд защиты гласности, 1997. – 128 с. Дмитриенко Г.В. Вербальная инвектива в англоязычном лексическом субстандарте. Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. –Пятигорск, 2007. –20 с. – С. 17. Маслов А.С. Зоометафоры-инвективы в современном русском языке (экспериментальное исследование). Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. –Белгород, 2014. –23 с. – С.7.

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/100046431623110/posts/pfbid0Wro2JMV1> (murojaat sanasi 20.12.2023)

<sup>7</sup> Longman Collocations dictionary and Thesaurus: for intermediate-advanced learners. – Harlow: Pearson Education Ltd., 2013. – 1472 p. Davies M. & Gardner D. A frequency dictionary of contemporary American English: word sketches, collocates and thematic lists. – USA: Routledge, 2010. – 351 p. Oxford dictionary of idioms. – USA: Oxford University Press, 2004. – 340 p. Oxford dictionary of quotations. – London: Geoffrey Cumberlege / Oxford University Press, 1953. – 1003 p. // <https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.133533/mode/2up>. (murojaat sanasi 05.10.2023) Pocket Oxford English Dictionary. – New York: Oxford University Press Inc., 2005. – 1081 p. Richard A. Spears. Mc Graw-Hill’s Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs. – New York: The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., 2005. – 1098 p. // [https://zlibrary-sng.se/\(murojaat sanasi 07.09.2023\)](https://zlibrary-sng.se/(murojaat%20sanasi%2007.09.2023)) The New Oxford American dictionary / Edited by Elizabeth J.Jewell, Frank Abate. – New York: Oxford University Press, 2001. – 2023 p.

**Tadqiqotning obyektini** o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi “haqorat” konseptini ifodalovchi til birliklari tashkil etadi.

**Tadqiqotning predmeti** o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida “haqorat” konseptining kognitiv, semantik va pragmatik xususiyatlaridir.

**Tadqiqotning usullari.** Dissertatsiya mavzusini yoritishda chog‘ishtirma, differensial-semantik, komponent tahlil, kontekstual va konseptual tahlil metodlaridan foydalanildi.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi** quyidagilardan iborat:

haqorat asosiy tushuncha sifatida yondosh tushunchalar tahqir, so‘kish, tanqid, ta’na-dashnom, tuhmat, masxaralash, istehzo kabilar bilan birga tub, rivojlanayotgan, muqim va birlamchi xususiyatlarga ega konseptni tashkil etishi ochib berilgan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tilida fe‘l-atvor, tashqi ko‘rinish, dunyoqarash/e‘tiqod, odat, aql-farosat, kasbi/bandligi, kelib chiqishi/yashash joyi/millati, jamiyatdagi mavqei, malaka/qobiliyat, tana tuzilishi, qiziqish, umumiy jihat (alohida jihatiga qaratilmagan), jinsi va jinsiy orientatsiyasi, kishilar guruhiga qaratilgan haqoratlar ifodasida ikki tilning bir-biriga pragmatik, intensional, yo‘nalishga oid o‘xshash va farqli tomonlari aniqlangan;

ingliz tilida haqorat nomini va jarayonini birdek ifodalovchi affront, abuse kabi so‘zlarga oid gibridlik o‘zbek tili uchun xos emasligi aniqlangan;

bir mazmunli asosdan yasalgan haqorat ifodalovchi so‘zlar ingliz va o‘zbek mentalitetidan kelib chiqib turli ma’no ifodalashi (“lo‘lilik qilmoq” – janjalkash bo‘lmoq; “to gyp” – aldamoq) dalillangan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari** quyidagilardan iborat:

oliy o‘quv yurtlarida umumiy, qiyosiy, ingliz va o‘zbek tilshunosligi, tarjimashunoslik, kommunikativ lingvistika bo‘yicha darsliklar yaratish hamda ma’ruza va amaliy mashg‘ulotlarning mukammallashuviga xizmat qiladigan materiallar yig‘ilgan;

haqorat ifodalovchilarining pragmatik-funksional xususiyatlariga oid materiallardan pragmalingsvistika, sotsiolingsvistika, leksikologiya, semasiologiya, leksikografiya va terminologiya kabi fanlarni o‘qitishda unumli foydalanish mumkinligi ko‘rsatib berilgan;

dissertatsiya natijasida olingan xulosalar “haqorat” konsepti ifodalovchilarining lug‘atlarda aks etishi masalalarini hal etishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi dalillangan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi** respublika va xalqaro miqyosdagi ilmiy-uslubiy va ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalarda qilingan ma’ruzalar, OAK ro‘yxatidagi maxsus jurnallarda chop etilgan maqolalar, xulosalar, taklif hamda tavsiyalarning amaliyotda joriy etilgani, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.**

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati lingvomadaniy, pragmatik va kognitiv munosabatlar, til tashuvchisi tafakkuridagi olam lisoniy manzarasining nutqda ifodalanishi, haqorat va uning qator turlari ifodalovchilarini monografik plandagi chog‘ishtirma tadqiqotlar uchun asos bo‘la olishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, dissertatsiyaning xulosalari va materiallari muloqot odati, nutq madaniyati, madaniyatlararo muloqot, tarjimashunoslikka doir qo‘llanma va lug‘atlar uchun muhim manba bo‘ladi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida “haqorat” konseptining ifodalanishini tadqiq etish bo‘yicha olingan natijalar asosida:

o‘zbek va ingliz tilida fe‘l-atvor, tashqi ko‘rinish, dunyoqarash/e‘tiqod, odat, aql-farosat, kasbi/bandligi, kelib chiqishi/yashash joyi/millati, jamiyatdagi mavqei, malaka/qobiliyat, tana tuzilishi, qiziqish, umumiy jihat (alohida jihatiga qaratilmagan), jinsi va jinsiy orientatsiyasi, kishilar guruhiga qaratilgan haqoratlar ifodasida ikki tilning bir-biriga pragmatik, intensional, yo‘nalishga oid o‘xshash va farqli tomonlari o‘ziga xosligiga oid qarashlaridan Andijon davlat universitetida bajarilgan “OT-F1-18. Ommaviy lisoniy madaniyatni shakllantirish metodlar va metodologiyasini ishlab chiqish” davlat fundamental-tadqiqot dasturlari doirasidagi loyihada foydalanilgan (Andijon davlat universitetining 2024-yil 9-yanvardagi 39-01-46-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada muloqot odatida haqoratning lingvokulturologik va lingvopragmatik jihatlar tavsifi ilmiy jihatdan boyitilgan;

haqorat asosiy tushuncha sifatida yondosh tushunchalar tahqir, so‘kish, tanqid, ta’na-dashnom, tuhmat, masxaralash, istehzo kabilar bilan birga tub, rivojlanayotgan, muqim va birlamchi xususiyatlarga ega konseptni tashkil etishi borasidagi, o‘zbek tilida zillat, ihonat so‘zlari bilan ifodalangan “haqorat” konsepti ifoda imkoniyatlari bugunga kelib haqorat, kamsitish, so‘kish, dashnom berish kabi so‘zlar bilan, ingliz tilidagi haqorat insult, foul language, bad words iboralari bilan ifodalangan “haqorat” konsepti ifoda imkoniyatlari hozirda racial slur, invective, put-down kabi yangi ifodalar bilan boyishi har ikki tilda ham “haqorat” konsepti rivojlanayotgani va qamrovi kengayotgani borasidagi xulosa va natijalardan kontekstual va perlokutiv ta’sir samaradorligi, asosan, kommunikativ maqsad-muddaoning konstativ guruhiga mansubligi, unda nutqiy akti ifodalovchi kinoya, kesatq kabi intensional tuslar namoyon bo‘lishiga oid qarashlardan Andijon davlat universitetida 2022-2023 yillarda bajarilgan “№ IL – 402104213. O‘zbek tilida elektron lingvistik ensiklopedik lug‘at ishlab chiqish” da davlat innovatsion-tadqiqot dasturlari doirasidagi loyihada foydalanilgan (Andijon davlat universitetining 2023-yil 9-yanvardagi 39-01-47-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada nutqiy janrlarda lingvokulturologik va lingvopragmatik jihatlar tavsifi o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi materiallar tahlili asosida boyitilgan;

tilning turli sathlaridagi haqoratni ifodalovchi lisoniy birliklarni baholash, haqoratning ta’rifi, jumladan, haqoratning jinoyat sifatidagi ta’rifi, o‘rganilayotgan tillarda haqoratning ifodalanishi, haqoratning milliy o‘ziga xosligini tavsiflash, o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida “haqorat” konseptini ifodalovchi leksik-frazeologik birliklar, haqorat turlarini aniqlash borasidagi xulosa va natijalaridan O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanali “DM Ma’naviy-ma’rifiy va badiiy eshittirishlar” muharririyati tomonidan tayyorlangan “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”, “Millat va manaviyat”, “Adabiy jarayon” nomli dasturlarning 2023 yil may va oktabr oylari sonlari senariysida foydalanilgan. (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2024-yil 10-iyuldagi 04-36-826-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada tadqiqotda ilgari surilgan qator taklif va tavsiyalar, yangiliklar asosida

ta'lim hamda madaniyatni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan nazariy va amaliy ishlarni yanada samarali tashkil etishga hizmat qilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 2 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha 7 ta ilmiy ish nashr ettirilgan, jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish uchun tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 3 ta ilmiy maqola (ulardan 1 tasi xorijiy jurnalda) chop qilingan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati va ilovalardan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning umumiy hajmi 156 sahifani tashkil etadi.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning "**Kirish**" qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslanib, tadqiqotning maqsad-vazifalari, predmeti va obykti aniqlangan. Tadqiqotning O'zbekiston Respublikasi fan va texnologiyalar taraqqiyotining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilib, uning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon etilgan. Olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi asoslanib, ishning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, aprobatsiyasi ko'rsatilgan.

**Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi "O'zbek va ingliz tillarida "haqorat" konseptosferasi tadqiqining nazariy masalalari" deb nomlanib quyidagi qismlardan iborat: "O'zbek va ingliz tillarida "haqorat" konseptosferasiga berilgan ta'riflar tahlili", "Haqorat konsept sifatida", "Haqoratning nutq janrlarida aks etishi", "Haqorat turlari".**

Insonlar bir-biri bilan o'zaro muloqot qilar ekan, voqelikka va suhbatdoshga o'z munosabatini bildiradi. Verbal yoki noverbal tarzda ifodalangan bunday munosabatlar orasida salbiylari ham mavjud. Nutqda norozilik va tajovuzning ifodasi sifatida haqorat so'zlar yuzaga chiqadi.

Jamiyatda kishilar til orqali nutqiy tajovuzni kamaytirishlari yoki kuchaytirishlari mumkin. Haqorat insonning tashqi ko'rinishiga, insoniy sifatleri, hulq-atvori, diniy e'tiqodi... yo'nalgan bo'lishi mumkin. Haqorat umuminsoniy qadriyatlarni, ahloqiy me'yorlarni buzadi. Ahloqiy me'yorlar jamiyatning madaniy qadriyatlari tizimi orqali shakllanadi. Ular zamonlar osha o'zgarib boradi, jamiyatda u yoki bu narsaning taqiqlanishi insonlar ongidagi ijtimoiy taqiq haqidagi fikrlarni o'zgartiradi.

"Haqorat" konseptini tadqiq etishda Z.D.Popova va I.A.Sterninlar tomonidan taklif etilgan konseptning nominativ maydonini aniqlashdan boshlaymiz<sup>8</sup>. Mazkur usul bo'yicha, avvalo, tadqiqotchi o'rganilayotgan konseptning ma'nosini kengroq ochib beradigan, nutqda ko'p qo'llaniladigan, ko'p ma'noli va stilistik jihatdan neytral bo'lgan leksik birlikni, ya'ni nominativ maydonning kalit so'zini tanlab

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<sup>8</sup> Попова З.Д., И.А. Стернин. Когнитивная лингвистика. – Москва: АСТ: Восток –Запад, 2007. – 314 с. – С. 177.

olishi kerak. Tadqiqotimizning obykti bo‘lgan “haqorat” konsepti nominativ maydonining kalit so‘zi bu – o‘zbek tilida “haqorat” hisoblanadi. O‘zbek tili lug‘atlarini yaratishdan maqsad turlicha bo‘lgani kabi “haqorat” so‘ziga berilgan ta’riflar ham bir-biridan birmuncha farq qiladi. Dissertatsiyada bir qator shunday ta’riflar o‘rganib chiqilgan va muayyan xulosalarga kelingan. **Haqorat tajovuzkor nutq yordamida tinglovchining ruhiyatiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatish, uning ijtimoiy mavqeini pasaytirishga qaratilgan nutq harakatidir.** So‘zning ta’sir kuchi gapiruvchi tomonidan oldindan belgilab olinadi. Haqorat qilingan taqdirda, ya’ni kamsituvchi nutqning og‘zaki bayonidan so‘ng, so‘zlovchi va tinglovchi o‘rtasida kommunikativ aloqa o‘rnatiladi, ular ongida haqorat to‘g‘risida mushohada yuritiladi.

Haqorat qilish har doim muayyan bir shaxsga qaratilgan bo‘ladi. Muayyan bir shaxsga qaratilmasdan aytilgan uyatsiz-beodob so‘zlar va shu kabi xatti-harakatlar bezorilik deb baholanishi mumkin<sup>9</sup>. Ushbu ta’rif asosida haqoratning boshqa tajovuzkor usullardan ajratib turadigan belgisini aniqladik. Bu ham bo‘lsa, uning ma’lum bir shaxsga qaratilgan bo‘lishidir. Verbal haqorat adresatning adresantga qarata uning sha’ni, qadr-qimmatini, hurmatini pasaytirish maqsadida yo‘llagan nutqi asosida yuzaga chiqadi.

Haqoratning ta’rifiga din nuqtai nazaridan yondashilganda, har ikki til egalari e’tiqod qiluvchi dinda uyqash jihatlarni kuzatildi<sup>10</sup>.

Shunday qilib, o‘zbek tilida haqoratga berilgan ta’riflar asosida quyidagi xulosalar kelib chiqadi: haqorat – kishining or-nomusi, shaxsiyatini pastga uradigan, tahqirlovchi ma’no-mazmunli so‘z, gap; haqorat – shaxsning sha’ni va qadr qimmatini beodoblik bilan qasddan tahqirlash jarayoni, shunday ma’no-mazmunli muomala, xatti-harakat, holat; haqorat bu jinoyat bo‘lib, haqoratlovchi qonuniy jihatdan jazolanishi kerak; haqorat qilish islom dinida taqiqlangan bo‘lib, haqorat kishining e’tiqodiga putur yetkazadi.

Ingliz tilidagi “insult” so‘zi o‘zbek tiliga “haqorat, haqorat qilmoq” deb tarjima qilinadi<sup>11</sup>. “Insult” so‘zi lotin tilidagi insultare (сақрамоқ) fe’lidan kelib chiqqan. U “ustiga, tepasiga” ma’nosini bildiruvchi in- prefiksi va saltire “sakrab o‘tmoq” fe’lining birikishidan hosil bo‘lgan so‘zdir. Ingliz tilidagi “insult” so‘zining birinchi ma’nolaridan biri “harbiy hujum qilish” bo‘lgan. So‘zning bu ma’nosi hozirda eskirgan bo‘lib, “insult” qurol bilan emas, nafrat yoki hurmatsizlik so‘zlari bilan birovga hujum qilish ma’nosini anglatadi. Dissertatsiyada ingliz tiliga oid “Pocket Oxford English Dictionary”, “Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary”, “Longman Collocation Dictionary and Thesaurus” kabi lug‘atlarda bu tushuncha izohlari ko‘rib chiqilgan.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida haqorat, asosan, diniy, lisoniy, huquqiy – uchta diskursda ta’riflanadi.

<sup>9</sup> Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси. 11-жилд. – Тошкент: «Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси» Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2005. – 608 б. – Б. 324.

<sup>10</sup> Шайх Муҳаммад Содиқ Муҳаммад Юсуф. Иймон. – Тошкент.: Hilol-Nashr, 2023. – 368 бет. – Б. 339. Bible. Old Testament// [https://thekingsbible.com/Bible/46/10?verse=32\(murojaat sanasi 12.04.2022\)](https://thekingsbible.com/Bible/46/10?verse=32(murojaat%20sanasi%2012.04.2022))

<sup>11</sup> Butayev Sh. English-Uzbek, Uzbek-English dictionary: 80 000 words and expressions. – Toshkent: “O‘qituvchi” NMIU, 2013. – 880 b. – B. 387.

“Haqorat” konsepti turli lisoniy vositalar orqali ifodalanadi. U tashqi tomondan soʻz, frazeologik birliklar, paremlar va tildagi boshqa hodisalar orqali ifodalanishi mumkin. Kishi ongida esa haqorat yoʻnalgan kishining or-nomusi toptalishi, ijtimoiy mavqeni pasaytirishga urinishni anglatuvchi mazmun yotadi. U oʻzida tajovuzli nutq aktini namoyon qiladi.

Berilgan fikrlar “haqorat” konseptining naqadar keng qamrovli, jamiyat va inson hayotidagi ahamiyatli tushuncha ekanligini yana bir bor tasdiqlaydi.

“Haqorat” konseptini yanada yaxshiroq anglash uchun uning boshqa yondosh tushunchalardan ajratib turuvchi belgilarini oʻrganib chiqish zarur. “Haqorat” tushunchasining koʻlami “haqorat” konseptining koʻlamiga qaraganda tordir. Chunki, “haqorat” tushunchasida “haqorat” konseptidagi mavjud obrazlilik, metaforizatsiya, emotivlik, diskursivlik kabi xususiyatlar birgalikda jamlanmagan. Masalan, haqorat asosiy tushuncha boʻlgan holda, yondosh tushunchalar boʻlgan tahqir, soʻkish, tanqid, taʼna-dashnom, tuhmat, masxaralash, istehzo kabilar bilan birga “haqorat” konseptini tashkil etadi. Haqoratning inson salbiy his-tuygʻularini ifodalashi, bunday tuygʻularni yuzaga keltirishi bilan uning emotsional salmogʻi aniqlanadi. Haqoratning turli diniy, maishiy, huquqiy, badiiy matnlarda talqin etilishi uning diskursiv universalligini belgilab keladi. “Haqorat” oʻzbek va ingliz tillarida tub konsept hisoblanadi. Har ikki tilda ham bu konsept boshqa tillardan oʻzlashmagan, azaldan mavjud boʻlib kelgan.

Konsept strukturasi doimiylik belgisiga koʻra muqim (saqlangan) va transformatsiyalashgan turlarga ajratiladi. Muqim konseptning referenti yoʻqolishi yoki oʻzgarishiga qaramay, uning strukturasi tushunchaviy va qiymat qismi saqlanib qoladi. Transformatsiyalashgan konseptlarning referenti yoʻqolib, oʻrniga yangi realiyalar paydo boʻlgan boʻladi. “Haqorat” konseptining tuzilmasidagi tushunchaviy, obrazli va qiymat qismlari hech qanday oʻzgarishlarga uchramagan. Chunki bu konsept tarixiy davrlardan buyon bor va hozirgacha oʻz dolzarbligini yoʻqotmagan, referent qismini almashtirishga ehtiyoj ham boʻlmagan. Shu sababli ham muqim konseptdir.

Birlamchilik belgisiga koʻra konseptlar birlamchi va hosila konseptlarga boʻlinadi. Birlamchi konsept – asosiy konsept, hosila konsept esa undan hosil boʻlgan konseptdir. Oʻzbek tilida haqorat birlamchi konsept, uning hosilalari deb haqoratlamok, haqoratlangan, haqoratli kabilarni keltirish mumkin. Ingliz tilida ham insulting, insult on kabilar birlamchi insult konseptining hosilalaridir.

Mojaroli vaziyatlar haqoratning koʻp bora ishlatilishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Haqoratli nutqning yuzaga kelishiga taʼsir qiluvchi bir qancha omillarni hisobga olish zarur:

1. Adresat va adresant. Haqoratlovchi va haqorat yoʻnalgan shaxsning ijtimoiy mansubligi, kasbi, maʼlumoti, kelib chiqishi, qaysi etnik guruhga mansubligi, qiziqishi, eʼtiqodi, qadriyatlarini, dunyoqarashi, xulq-atvori, odobi, jinsi, yoshi, yashash tarzi, emotsional holati, jismoniy, ruhiy, aqliy nuqsonlariga doir maʼlumotlar muhimdir. Shuningdek, haqoratli nutq sodir boʻlishidan avvalgi ularning oʻrtasidagi munosabat, yaʼni bir-birini tanishi, qarindoshligi, doʻstligi, qoʻshnichiligi yoki umuman notanish ekanligi.

2. Haqoratli nutqni yuzaga keltiruvchi sabab. Sabablar turlicha bo'lishi mumkin. Masalan, suhbatdosh tomonidan ko'rsatilgan hurmatsizlik, jismoniy yoki ruhiy ziyat, yetkazilgan moddiy yoki ma'naviy zarar kabilar.

3. Adresatning maqsadi, ya'ni, adresat haqoratni nima maqsadda bayon etishi, u orqali yetishmoqchi bo'lgan niyati. Haqoratli nutqdan birlamchi maqsad adresantni kamsitish, uning qadrini pasaytirish bo'ladi. Nutq vaziyatiga qarab tahdid, qo'rqitish, tanbeh berish kabi ikkilamchi maqsadlar ham aniqlanadi.

4. Haqorat vositasi. Haqoratni ifodalovchi lisoniy birliklar: leksemalar, frazeologik birliklar, maqollar, sintaktik qurilmalar, ohang kabilar.

5. Haqoratli nutq sodir bo'lgan paytdagi muhit. Bunda nutqning rasmiy yoki norasmiy holatda sodir bo'lishi, atrofda boshqa kishilarning mavjudligi, adresat va adresant orasidagi masofa, jamiyatning ijtimoiy ahloq me'yorlari kabilar hisobga olinishi kerak.

“Haqorat” huquqiy normasini aniqlashda quyidagi elementlar muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, uning qanday ijtimoiy qadriyatlarga zarar yetkazganligi, jamoatchilik bilan aloqalar turi, nimaga yoki kimga bevosita zarar yetkazilganligi, haqorat qilish uchun qanday usullardan foydalanilganligiga asoslanadi.

Invektivalarni qo'llanilishiga ko'ra quyidagi turlarga bo'lish mumkin:

1. Kishilarni ularning tanasidagi nuqsonlari: cho'loq, kalta, g'ilyay, shapko'r, ko'r, xomsemiz, kal, kar, qiyshiq, bukri, shalpangquloq, piskako'z;

2. Kasallikning nomi: moxov, pes, sil, sifilis, koronavirus; scaly-pedikulyoz bilan kasallangan odam haqida.

3. Kishining e'tiqodi: kofir, murtad, shakkok, imonsiz; infidel, apostate.

4. Kishining rangi: sariq, qora, xabash; black, yellow.

5. Milliy kelib chiqishi: sart, qashqari, andi, tatar (tatar bor joyda xatar bor), tojik (tojikdan do'sting bo'lsa yoningda oyboltang bo'lsin); yellow bastard – xitoylik; qo'rqqoq.

6. Irqi: lo'li; negro.

7. Jinsi: gondon (erkaklarga nisbatan haqorat, ingliz tilidagi condom so'zi rus tili orqali o'zbek tiliga kirib kelgan), xezalak, tungi kapalak; lance (erkaklar jinsiy a'zosi), cunt parcel (xoriyda fohishaxonaga sotilgan ingliz ayoli), poke (yengiltak ayol), cunttable (jismoniy jihatdan jozibali ayol), sissie (xotinsifat erkak).

8. Jinsiy orientasiyasi: hajiqiz, kissing fish (lesbian).

Ingliz tili matnlarida etnik invektivalar ko'p uchraydi. Etnik invektivalar kishining irqi, uning kelib chiqishiga qaratilgan bo'ladi. Ushbu invektivalardan foydalanish insonning “qadr-qimmatini” hurmat qilishdek ijtimoiy me'yorlarga zid bo'lib, irqiy yoki jinsiy kamsitishning har qanday shakllariga yo'l qo'yilmasligi kerakligini anglatadi. Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlarida bunday jinoyatlar “Hate crime” (so'zma-so'z tarjima qilinganda “nafrat jinoyati”) deb nomlangan. Bu so'z birikmasida “nafrat” atamasi chalg'itishi mumkin. “Hate crime” to'g'risidagi qonunda “nafrat” so'zi g'azab, g'azab yoki umuman yoqtirmaslikni anglatmaydi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, “nafrat” qonun bilan belgilanadigan o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo'lgan odamlarga yoki guruhlariga nisbatan tarafkashlikni anglatadi. Nafrat jinoyati to'g'risidagi qonunlarda jabrlanuvchining qabul qilgan yoki haqiqiy, o'zi

mansub bo‘lgan irqi, rangi, dini, milliy kelib chiqishi, jinsiy orientasiyasi, jinsi yoki nogironligiga qaratilgan haqoratlar taqiqlanadi<sup>12</sup>.

G.V. Kusov haqoratni amalga oshirish niyatining ochiqligiga qarab rus tilida uning quyidagi turlarini aniqlagan: to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri haqorat qilish, bilvosita haqorat qilish, yashirin haqorat qilish, instrumental verbal tajovuz (haqorat yordamchi xarakterga ega), emotsional verbal tajovuz (haqorat maqsadida emas).<sup>13</sup>

Keltirilgan haqorat turlari o‘zbek va ingliz tillari uchun umumiydir. Shu bilan birga har ikki tilning o‘ziga xos tomonlari bor.

Sensirash. Sensirash ham o‘zbek madaniyatida haqoratning bir turi hisoblanadi. Ingliz tilida “sen” va “siz” so‘zlari yolg‘iz “you” so‘zi bilan berilgani uchun, unda haqorat ma‘nosi yo‘q.

Ingliz tilida esa hazil orqali kishining kamchiliklari ustidan kulish jocular insult (hazilona haqorat) deb aytiladi.

“Ungrammatical twaddler, was it, Sir?” said Pott.

“Yes, Sir, it was,” replied Slurk; “and *blue bore*, Sir, if you like that better; ha! ha!”

Mr. Pott retorted not a word at this jocose insult...<sup>14</sup>

Ingliz tilidagi xlonifa tushunchasiga e‘tibor qaratsak.

Xlonifa. Xlonifa tushunchasining asl kelib chiqishi Afrikaning janubiy qismida joylashgan ayrim xalqlarning tillariga borib taqaladi. Turmushga chiqqan ayol oilasidagi erkaklar, jumladan qaynotasini ismini aytmaslik orqali unga hurmat ko‘rsatgan bo‘ladi. Shuning uchun erkakning ismini o‘rniga boshqa so‘z yoki tovushlardan foydalanib chaqiriladi. Aksincha bo‘lganida esa uni haqoratlagan hisoblanadi. Aynan shu hodisa xlonifa deb nomlangan. Bunga o‘xshash holat o‘zbek muloqot odatida ham uchraydi. O‘zbek ayollari turmush o‘rtoqlari ismlarini aytmaydilar. Turmush o‘rtog‘ining ismi bilan murojaat qilishgina emas, erim deb atash ham tabu holatida (albatta, zamonaviy muloqot odatlari muayyan korrektivalarga uchragan). Ammo siyosiy va rasmiy diskurslardagi xlonifa ingliz muloqot odatida keng tarqalgan:

Masalan, “Let’s go Brandon” iborasi Amerika Qo‘shma Shtatlarining amaldagi prezidenti Jo Baydenga nisbatan ishlatilgan tabulashgan o‘ta qo‘pol haqorat “Fuck Joe Biden” ning o‘rniga qo‘llanadigan iboradir. Tilshunos olim Jon MakVoter ushbu hodisani xlonifa – taqiqlangan so‘zning o‘rnini almashtirish, deya baholagan<sup>15</sup>. Haqoratning bu turida tabu hisoblangan iboraning o‘rniga boshqa bir ijobiy ma‘noga ega bo‘lgan so‘z yoki turg‘un birikmadan foydalaniladi. Bu birikmaning hamma uchun ma‘lum bo‘lgan konnotativ ma‘nosi orqali esa haqorat yuzaga chiqadi.

O‘zbek tilida haqorat so‘zlarning qo‘llanishida o‘ziga xos bir holat bor ki, biz uni emotsional tusni kuchaytirish usuli deb nomladik. O‘zbeklar qattiq hayajon, zavq ifodasi uchun ham haqorat so‘zlaridan foydalanadilar: voy onangni, uh jalab,

<sup>12</sup> Learn About Hate Crimes//<https://www.justice.gov/hatecrimes/learn-about-hate-crimes> (murojaat sanasi 12.05.2023)

<sup>13</sup> Кусов Г. В. Оскорбление как иллюкутивный лингвокультурный концепт: дисс... канд. фил. наук. – Краснодар, 2004. – 245 с. – С. 135-139.

<sup>14</sup> Dickens Charles. The Pickwick Papers. – London: Penguin Classics, 2012. – 995 p. – P.728. //[https://archive.org/details/pickwickpapers0000dick\\_f9g5](https://archive.org/details/pickwickpapers0000dick_f9g5) (murojaat sanasi 24.05.2023)

<sup>15</sup> Let’s Go Brandon //[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Let%27s\\_Go\\_Brandon#](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Let%27s_Go_Brandon#) (murojaat sanasi 24.06.2023)

haromi-ey, voy blyad... Masalan, Cho'lponning "Kecha va kunduz" romanida hissiyotning "anjancha" chapani ifodasini ko'ramiz: "– Ha, Zebinisaxon! Yigitchaning shu "xon" degan qo'shimchasida "mening Zebinisam" degan ma'noda bir maqtanish, bir g'urur ohangi bor edi. Bu ohang juda ochiq eshitilgan bo'lsa kerakki, Xolmat darrov fahmiga bordi va "a, haromi-ey!" deganday qilib unga qaragach: – Yurakdan urgan ekan-a!.. – dedi"<sup>16</sup>. Bu o'rinda "haromi" so'zi Xolmat zavqining o'ziga xos ifodasidir.

Shunday qilib, kishilar orasidagi munosabatda tajovuzli nutq turli ko'rinishlarda namoyon bo'ladi. Haqoratdan ko'zda tutilgan maqsad, haqoratlovchi va haqoratlangan kishilar o'rtasidagi munosabat, haqoratning verballashuv vositasi, undagi mavjud lug'aviy va konnotativ ma'nolar haqoratning turini aniqlashda muhim o'rin egallaydi.

**Ishning ikkinchi bobi "Haqorat nutq jarayonini nomlovchi birliklar" deb nomlanib "O'zbek tilida haqorat nutq jarayonini nomlovchi leksik-frazeologik birliklar" va "Ingliz tilida haqorat nutq jarayonini nomlovchi leksik-frazeologik birliklar" borasidagi tahlillarga bag'ishlangan.**

Behayo so'zlar – obsen so'zlar – haqoratli bo'lgan so'zlarning ko'lami har ikki tilda ham keng bo'lib, uning tarkibiga kiradigan so'zlarning aniq chegarasi hanuz aniqlanmagan.

Kishining qadr-qimmatini, sha'nini pasaytirish, kamsitish ma'nolarida ishlatiladigan haqorat, haqorat qilmoq, haqoratlamoq, tahqir, tahqirli, tahqiromuz, kufr, dakki, dashnom, dakki-dashnom, tajovuz, malomat, tazyiq, zo'ravonlik, piching, ta'na, kesatiq, kinoya, mazax, zalil, zillat, ihonat, mazzamat, dahanaki jang, masxara, tahqir qilmoq, tahqirlamoq, kamsitmoq, qarg'amoq, so'kmoq, so'kinish, urishmoq, kesatmoq, sensiramoq, baqirmoq, bulg'amoq, sasimoq, tishlamoq, toptamoq, hamiyatiga tegmoq, boloxonador qilib so'kish, bo'ralab so'kmoq, og'zini peshtaham qilmoq, xor qilmoq, bir/sariq chaqaga olmaslik, loy chaplamoq, masxara qilmoq, -dan olib, -ga solmoq, ilon po'st tashlaydigan, piching otmoq, yerga urmoq, do'laymoq, yuziga tuf demoq// affront, offence, offend, offensive, indignity, abuse v.n., vituperation, invective, obloquy, obscene, humiliate, snub, revile, scold, slur, dishonor, sarcasm, put-down, mock, shout, blasphemy, vulgar insult, outrage sb's honor, smack in the face, take smth lying down, call someone names, get your own back, barrack to boo or hiss, bite one's thumb at, catcall, cock a snook, fork the fingers, give the bird kabi so'z va iboralarda "haqorat" semasi mavjud. Bu lisoniy birliklar haqorat jarayonini nomlovchi birliklar deb ataladi. Dissertatsiyada bu birliklarning bafurja tahlili har ikki tildan olingan ko'plab misollar asosida olib borilgan.

Haqorat semali so'zlar o'zbek va ingliz tillarida bir biriga o'xshash vazifa bajaradi, shu bilan birga har bir tilning o'ziga xos jihatlari ham bor. Xususan, ingliz tilida haqorat nomini va jarayonini birdek ifodalovchi so'zlar borki, bunday holat o'zbek tili uchun xos emas. Masalan,

**Affront** – shaxs yoki muassasaning sha'nini kamsitishga olib keladigan nutq yoki harakat; odatda, hurmatsizlikning ochiq namoyon bo'lishi. "Affront" so'zi

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<sup>16</sup> Чўлпон. Кеча ва кундуз. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2000 – 287 б. – Б.34 //http://ferlibrary.uz/f/cholpon\_kecha\_va\_kunduz\_roman.pdf (muroj'at sanasi 24.06.2023)

haqorat yoki hurmatsizlik jarayonini nomlaydigan, hamda, ushbu harakatni anglatadigan soʻz hisoblanadi. Yaʼni, bu soʻz ham ot, ham feʼl shaklida qoʻllaniladi.

“Abuse” ham ot, ham feʼl boʻlib keladi. Feʼl boʻlib kelganda “suisteʼmol qilish”, “zoʻravonlik qilish” va “haqoratlash” kabi maʼnolarga ega. Yozuvda bir-biridan farqlanmaydi, lekin talaffuzida tafovut mavjud.

Shuningdek, ingliz tilida haqoratli soʻzlarda ijtimoiy tus yuqori: kishi qoʻllayotgan haqorat soʻzlariga qarab ham kishining ijtimoiy kelib chiqishi haqida baho berish mumkin.

“Invective” soʻzi haqoratli nutq va soʻz bilan hujum qilish maʼnolarida keladi. Koʻpincha, “insult” сўзига maʼnodosh soʻz sifatida qoʻllaniladi. Hukumatga, maʼlum bir kishiga qaratilgan haqoratni anglatadi. Yevropa xalqlari mentaliteti uchun xos boʻlgan shaxsiy hudud masalasi – shaxsiy hududning buzilishiga doir haqoratlar ham koʻproq ingliz tili tabiatiga xosdir: insonning erkinligini cheklash uni haqoratlash bilan tenglanadi. Shu tarzda haqorat “indignity” soʻzi билан ifodalanadi.

Ingliz tilida maxsus ifodalovchisi boʻlgan “humiliating words” (kamsitish soʻzlari) kishiga uni kamsitadigan gaplarni aytishga majburlash orqali uni haqoratlash, gʻururini sindirishni anglatadi.

Kishiga nisbatan sovuq muomalada boʻlish yoki uni rad qilish orqali mensimaslik ham haqoratning bir koʻrinishidir. Ingliz tilida bunday haqoratlarni ifodalashda “snub” soʻzidan foydalaniladi.

Oʻzbeklarda esa shaxsiy holatlardagi haqorat kuchliroq qabul qilinadi. Masalan, kishining hamiyatiga tegadigan gap aytish ham unga nisbatan haqoratdir. Odatda bunday gaplar kishiga kuchli taʼsir qiladi, uning gʻazabini qoʻzgʻaydi.

Zamonaviy tilda “til tekkizmoq”, “shaxsiyatiga tegmoq”, “dashnom bermoq” feʼllarining maʼnosi ham “haqorat” semasi bilan xarakterlanadi.

Bir millatda haqorat hisoblangan soʻz, boshqa bir millatda haqoratni anglatmasligi mumkin. Bunga ijtimoiy-madaniy meʼyorlar, kishilar orasidagi ijtimoiy munosabatlar, nutq vaziyati kabi omillar taʼsir qiladi.

**Ishning uchinchi bobi “Oʻzbek va ingliz tillarida “haqorat” konseptining voqelanishi”ni kuzatishga bagʻishlangan va quyidagi qismlardan iborat: “Haqorat” konseptini ifodalovchi leksik birliklar”, “Haqoratning frazeologik birliklarda voqelanishi”, “Haqorat” konseptining paremiologik vositalarda aks etishi”.**

Haqoratni yuzaga chiqishida leksik birliklar vosita sifatida xizmat qiladi. Bu jarayonda normativ boʻlmagan leksika tarkibidagi birliklar alohida ahamiyatlidir. Chunki ular odob-axloq meʼyorlariga, etika talablariga boʻysunmagani uchun ham normativ hisoblanmaydi. Ularning maʼno tarkibidagi salbiy-hissiy boʻyoq orqali adresant haqoratni adresatga yetkazib beradi. Tilda bu leksik birliklarning bir nechta turlari bor: invektiv, peyorativ (derogativ), obsen birliklar.

Invektiv birliklar deganda, qoʻpol va soʻkinish soʻzlar tushuniladi. Bu lugʻat turidan koʻp maqsadlarda foydalaniladi. Ular faqatgina haqorat uchun ishlatiladi deyish notoʻgʻridir. Masalan, invektiv soʻz maqtov maqsadida ham qoʻllanilishi mumkin. Bunda invektiv maʼno butkul yoʻqolmaydi, balki aytilgan jumlagi hissiy maʼno yuklaydi. Katartik maqsadni amalga oshirish uchun, yaʼni kishi gʻazabini

chiqarib yuborish uchun inektivadan foydalanishi mumkin. Masalan, kishi bexosdan turtinib yiqilishi mumkin. Bundan hosil bo'lgan norozilik ifodasi sifatida inektiv so'zni ishlatadi. Shu bilan g'azabi bosilib, yengillaydi. Peyorativ birliklar tildagi (ayrim lug'atlarda "derogativ" deb ham aytiladi) salbiy baho ifodalovchi so'z va so'z birikmalarini anglatadi. Bunday birliklar kishining noroziligi yoki yoqtirmaslik tuyg'ularini ifodalab, kamsitish so'zlari ham deyiladi. Bunday so'zlar ayrim lug'atlarda belgilangan bo'ladi. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atida bunday so'zlar belgilanmagan. Ingliz tili izohli lug'atlaridan Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary da esa derogatory atamasi bilan belgilab berilgan. Derogativlar asosan, ot, sifat, ravish, fe'l so'z turkumiga kiruvchi so'zlar, shuningdek, kamsitish maqsadida so'zga qo'shiladigan qo'shimchalardan tarkib topadi. Salbiy bo'yoqqa ega bo'lgan so'zlar bo'lgani bilan derogativ so'zlarning barchasini haqorat uchun ishlatish mumkin emas. Masalan, keksa kishilarning yoshi tufayli kamsitish amaliyotini anglatadigan ageism so'zi ham lug'atda derogativ deb belgilangan: ageism n [U] (derog) the practice of treating people unfairly because of their age, esp because they are considered too old<sup>17</sup>. Lekin bu so'z kishiga xos bo'lgan sifatni anglatmagani uchun haqorat material sifatida nutqda qo'llab bo'lmaydi. Ya'ni, so'zlovchining adresatga salbiy baho munosabatini anglatmaydi.

Ishda ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi peyorativ so'zlar ko'lami, ularning aynan kishining qaysi jihatlarini yoritishini aniqlash maqsadida Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary lug'ati va o'zbek tilining izohli lug'atidan haqorat material sifatida ishlatish mumkin bo'lgan kishiga xos bo'lgan salbiy sifatni anglatuvchi so'zlar tanlab olindi va bafurja tahlil qilindi. Har ikki tilda ham kishilarning salbiy fe'l-atvorini anglatuvchi peyorativlar soni boshqalariga qaraganda ancha yuqori, deyarli umumiy sonning yarmini tashkil etadi. Semantik tarkibiga ko'ra bu guruh peyorativlar kishining shaxsiy xarakter xususiyatlari (arrogant, boor, clueless, covetous, cranky, cruel, cunning; badjahl, badfe'l, landovur, badxulq, dovdir, ziqna kabi), salbiy ijtimoiy fe'l-atvor (barefaced, battleaxe, bitch, bitchy, bossy, brazen, bugger, bully, bumptious, bum, cad, carpet-bagger, claw, clod, clown, contrary, coquette, crawler; bezori, bo'htonchi, ishbuzuqi, qasamxo'r, xoin kabilar), jinsga oid fe'l atvor (effeminate, hog, virago, womanish; hajiqiz, hezalak, erkakchaliq, xotinchaliq kabilar)ni anglatadi. Keyingi o'rinda har ikki tilda kishining tashqi ko'rinishini tavsiflovchi so'zlar turadi. Bu so'zlarning semantikasidan ma'lum bo'lishicha, qiyoslanayotgan ikkala tilda ham xunuk yuz mahluqqa o'xshatiladi (mahluq, beast). O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atida kishilar guruhiga qaratilgan haqoratni anglatuvchi peyorativlar aniqlanmadi. Lekin, badiiy asarlar matnida bunga misollarni topish mumkin:

*Hamma yoq ari inidek g'uvillab ketdi. Yangi rais esankirab qoldi.*

– *Jim! – dedi minbarni mushtlab. Tishe! Podaga o'xshagan...*

*Pastdagilar tinchish o'rniga battar avjiga chiqdi:*

– *Biz poda bo'ldikmi endi?*

– *E, o'rgildik sendaqa podachidan!*<sup>18</sup>

<sup>17</sup> Hornby A. S. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English/Editor Jonathan Crowther. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995. – 1475 p. – P. 23.

<sup>18</sup> Хошимов Ў. Икки эшик ораси. –Тошкент: Илм-зиё-заковат нашриёти, 2019. – 544 бет. – Б. 57.

Poda – chorva mollar to‘dasini anglatadi. Poda leksemasi tarkibidagi “hayvon”, “mol”, “ongsiz harakat qiluvchi” semalari yordamida haqorat yuzaga chiqmoqda.

Obsen birliklarni aytish uyat hisoblanadi, ijtimoiy jihatdan muomala madaniyatiga to‘g‘ri kelmaydi. Shuningdek, obsen so‘zlar tabu so‘zlar qatoriga kiritiladi. Chunki “obsen so‘zlar denotatsiyasi o‘z ichiga ijtimoiy tomondan tabulashgan tana qismlari, jinsiy aloqa jarayoni nomi, fiziologik vazifa (jo‘natish) va fiziologik jo‘natish “natijalari”ni qamrab oladi”<sup>19</sup>.

Aynan obsen leksika tarkibiga kiruvchi so‘zlar ingliz tilida ham o‘zbek tilida ham kuchli haqoratni ifodalashda qo‘llanadi. Lekin bu obsen so‘zlarning nutqdagi yagona vazifasi emas. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi jinsiy aloqani anglatuvchi “fuck” so‘zi hayajon, qo‘rquv, ko‘tarinki kayfiyat kabi bir qator his-tuyg‘ularni ham ifodalaydi. Invektiv lug‘at bilan solishtirganda, obsen leksikaning ko‘lami tor. Obsen leksikaning tarkibidagi so‘zlar ham invektiv lug‘at tarkibiga kiradi. Dissertatsiyada leksik ifoda vositalarining 30 ga yaqin ko‘rinishlari tahlil etilgan.

Haqoratga oid bo‘lgan frazeologizmlar o‘zbek tilida salmoqli o‘rin egallaydi. Bunday frazemalar kishidagi yoqimsiz ko‘rinish, yomon xulq-atvori yoki aqlidagi noqisliklarini salbiy baholashga asoslangan bo‘ladi. O‘zbek tili lug‘atlaridan saralab olingan haqorat komponentli ayrim iboralarning ishlatilishi ko‘rib chiqilgan.

Haqorat uchun qo‘llanadigan lisoniy birliklar orasida qarg‘ishni ifodalovchi iboralar salmoqli o‘rin egallaydi.

**Padar la’nat(i) yoki padariga la’nat so‘k.** Otasi la’natlangan, la’natining o‘g‘li; umuman, qarg‘ash, haqorat ifodasi<sup>20</sup>. Fors tilidan o‘zlashgan so‘z padar – ota so‘zi yordamida yasalgan, kishining otasiga nisbat berilgan holda haqoratlashni anglatuvchi bu ibora og‘zaki nutqda ham, badiiy asarlar matnida ham ko‘p uchraydi. Ma’lumki, o‘zbek oilasida otaning o‘rni beqiyos. Ota – ajdodlar va avlodlar o‘rtasidagi zanjirni bog‘lovchi halqa, oilaning ustuni, uning moddiy ta’minotchisi, o‘zagidir. Kimsani uning otasi nomi bilan haqoratlash, odatda, eng og‘ir botadigan haqoratlardan biri sifatida qabul qilinadi.

Og‘zaki yoki yozma diskursda haqoratni aniqlash uchun nutq vaziyati, haqoratning kimga yoki nimaga qaratilganini aniqlash muhim. Masalan, quyidagi vaziyatda “padariga la’nat” iborasi aroqni sifatlab kelmoqda.

Shundan so‘ng: “Zora, shu padar la’natini ichib, shu bilan qutulsam”, degan o‘yda bir ko‘tarishda piyoladagi aroqni ichib yubordim<sup>21</sup>.

Bu misolda hech kimning sha’niga haqorat yo‘nalgani yo‘q. Demak, salbiy bo‘yoqqa ega bo‘lgan ibora har doim ham haqoratni anglatmaydi. Balki, ma’lum vaziyatda shaxsga, uning qadr-qimmatini pasaytirishga yo‘naltirilgan taqdirdagina haqoratga aylanadi.

Ingliz tilida bir qancha haqoratni ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklar guruhi lug‘atlar asosida aniqlandi. Bunday iboralar, odatda, o‘xshatish, metafora, allyuziya kabi stilistik uslublarga asoslanadi.

<sup>19</sup> Шкапенко Т.М.. "Обсценная лексика: о когнитивных механизмах табуизации слов" Вестник Волжского университета им. В. Н. Татищева, vol. 2, no. 4, 2016, pp. 68-72.// <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/obstennaya-leksika-o-kognitivnyh-mehanizmah-tabuizatsii-slov> (murojaat sanasi 28.07.2023)

<sup>20</sup> Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 3-жилд. – Тошкент: “O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi” Davlat ilmiy nashriёti, 2020. – 688 бет. – Б. 198.

<sup>21</sup> Исмоилов Н. Бахтининг олис манзили (роман). – Тошкент: O‘ZBEKISTON, 2008. – 336 б. – Б. 51.

Ingliz tilidagi iboralarning kelib chiqishi ma'lum bir tarixiy voqealar, mashhur asarlarda qo'llangan jumlar yoki tabiat hodisalariga borib taqaladi. Masalan, as mad as a March hare iborasi tuzilishiga ko'ra Sabien Fidler tomonidan taklif qilingan birinchi usulga asosan shakllangan. Bu badiiy adabiyotda ko'p ishlatiladigan iboralardan biridir. O'zbek tiliga so'zma-so'z "mart oyidagi quyonga o'xshagan tentak" deb tarjima qilinadi. Bu iboraning kelib chiqishi quyonlarda mart oyida kechadigan tabiiy jarayon bilan bog'liq. Ma'lumki, mart oyi quyonlar uchun juftlashish mavsumi bo'lib, bu paytda ular o'z-o'zidan tajovuzkor bo'lib qoladi. Ularning o'zini tutishidagi bu o'zgarish iboraga ko'chgan bo'lib, as mad as a March hare "aqlidan ozgan, butunlay aqlini yo'qotgan" ma'nosini beradi: [Jonas] "Well! Look after him for the present, and—let me see—three days from this time let the other woman come here, and we'll see if we can make a bargain of it. About nine or ten o'clock at night, say. Keep your eye upon him in the meanwhile, and don't talk about it. He's as mad as a March hare!" "Madder!" cried Mrs Gamp. "A deal madder!"<sup>22</sup>

Paremalarning nutqda qo'llanilishiga xos jihatlardan biri ularning haqorat materiali sifatida yuzaga chiqishidir. Semantik tarkibi "haqorat" komponentli salbiy baho mazmuniga ega bo'lgan paremlar ham o'zbek tilida salmoqli o'rin egallaydi. Nutqda bu borada paremlar orasida maqollar ko'p ishlatiladi.

- *Qazisan, qartasan, axir, aslingga tortasan!* – dedi kampir omborni qulflayotib. – *Endi jir bitdi-da! Bitta ko'ylak ikkita bo'ldi! Uvada, isliqi to'n, chilvir belbog'ning xumorisi tutgandir!..*

*Siddiqjon qaynanasidan bu xildagi ta'nalarni ko'p eshitgan, lekin sira gap qaytarmagan edi, bu safar zaharxanda qilib:*

- *O'zi to'y maganning salqiti qorin og'ritadi, onajon, sizdan ortdiyu, bizga jir bitdimi!* - dedi. *Kampirning jig'ibiyroni chiqdi*<sup>23</sup>.

Asardan parchada bosh qahramon Siddiqjon va uning qaynonasi o'rtasidagi mojaro tasvirlangan. Siddiqjon o'zi kambag'al oiladan chiqqan, o'ziga to'q oilaning qizi Sharofatga uylanishidan avval uning qo'shnisining bog'ida qarol bo'lib ishlaydi. Qaynonasi Siddiqjonga qarata aytgan "Qazisan, qartasan, axir, aslingga qaytasan" maqolidan maqsadi uning turmush qurishdan avvalgi hayoti, qashshoq oilasi va qarol bo'lib ishlagan kezlarni eslatib uni kamsitish edi. Bu maqol tarkibidagi "asl" leksemasining ma'no semalari "kelib chiqqan joy", "haqiqiy", "chinakam" orqali Siddiqjon tug'ilib o'sgan qashshoq oilasiga ishora qilingan. Shu orqali haqorat yuzaga kelgan. Uvada, isliqi to'n, chilvir belbog'ni eslab o'tish esa haqoratning kuchini yanada oshirgan.

Ingliz tilida "haqorat" konseptining verbalizatsiyasini uning paremiologik maydonini o'rganmasdan turib aniqlashning iloji yo'q. Bundan tashqari, o'rganilayotgan konsept haqidagi paremlar mazmunan konseptning kognitiv belgisini aks ettiradi. Bu esa xalqning ongidagi konseptning tuzilishi, uning tasviri haqida ma'lumot beradi. Ingliz tilida so'zlashuvchi xalqlarning taniqli davlat va

<sup>22</sup> Charles Dickens. The life and adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit. – London: Macmillan and Co., Limited, 1931. – 796 p. – P. 683 // [https://archive.org/details/lifeadventuresof0000char\\_o1x4/page/764/mode/2up](https://archive.org/details/lifeadventuresof0000char_o1x4/page/764/mode/2up) (murojaat sanasi 22.09.2023)

<sup>23</sup> Абдулла Қаххор. Қўшчинор чироқлари – Тошкент: Фафур Ғулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 1987. – 244 б. – Б. 4.

jamoat arboblari, yozuvchilari tomonidan yaratilgan asarlar matnida haqorat to'g'risida ham fikr yuritilgan.

Foul words is but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is noisome; therefore I will depart unknissed<sup>24</sup>. (Haqorat so'z – badbo'y shamoldir, badbo'y shamol – badbo'y nafasdir, badbo'y nafas esa – zararlidir. Shuning uchun men o'pmasdan ketaman.) Mashhur ingliz adibi Uilliyam Shekspirning “Much ado about nothing” (Hech narsa haqida juda ko'p narsa) asari qahramoni Beatris tomonidan aytilgan ushbu jumla xalq orasida hikmatli iboraga aylangan. Matnning asosiy mazmunini anglatuvchi haqorat so'z metafora asosida yoqimsiz hidga ega shamolga o'xshatilgan. Bu yerda haqoratning hissiy tomoni kishining sezgi qobiliyatlaridan biri bo'lgan hid bilish orqali aniqlangan. Demak, yomon so'z kishi ongida qo'lansa hid taratayotgan havo oqimi kabi tasavvur qilinar ekan. Badbo'y nafas va haqorat o'rtasidagi o'xshashlik shundaki, bu ikki tushuncha ham insoniyat uchun zararlidir. Hikmatli iboraning kognitiv belgisi – haqorat badbo'y nafas kabi zararlidir.

Har ikki tilda ham paremlar miqdori ancha ko'p va ularning barchasini bir tadqiqot doirasida ko'rib chiqish mushkul. Ammo ko'rib chiqilgan qism ham paremlarning bu doirada faolligi yuqori ekanini ko'rsatdi.

## XULOSA

1. Illokutiv nutq orqali kishi muloqot qilish sababi va pragmatik maqsadlarini ro'yobga chiqaradi. Haqorat orqali shaxsning millati, dini, kelib chiqishi, u o'sib, voyaga yetgan, shuningdek, u hozirda yashayotgan jamiyatning xulq-atvor me'yorlari ochiqilanadi. Bunda verbal vositalar alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi.

2. “Haqorat” konsepti ko'lami jihatidan “haqorat” tushunchasiga nisbatan kengdir. Semantik nuqtai nazaridan, asosiy tushuncha va ma'nosi bir-biriga yaqin bo'lgan yondosh tushunchalar birgalikda konseptni tashkil etadi. “Haqorat” tushunchasida “haqorat” konseptidagi obrazlilik, metaforizatsiya, emotivlik, diskursivlik kabi xususiyatlar birgalikda jamlanmagan. Masalan, haqorat asosiy tushuncha bo'lgan holda, yondosh tushunchalar bo'lgan tahqir, so'kish, tanqid, ta'na-dashnom, tuhmat, masxaralash, istehzo kabilar bilan birga “haqorat” konseptini tashkil etadi.

3. Mojaroli vaziyatlar haqoratning ko'p bora ishlatilishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Haqoratli nutqni yuzaga kelishiga ta'sir qiluvchi adresat va adresant, haqoratli nutqni yuzaga keltiruvchi sabab, adresatning maqsadi, haqorat vositasi, haqoratli nutq sodir bo'lgan paytdagi muhit kabi bir qancha omillarini hisobga olish zarur.

4. “Haqorat” huquqiy normasini aniqlashda quyidagi elementlar muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, uning qanday ijtimoiy qadriyatlarga zarar yetkazganligi, jamoatchilik bilan aloqalar turi, nimaga yoki kimga bevosita zarar yetkazilganligi, haqorat qilish uchun qanday usullardan foydalanilganligi asosida baholanadi.

5. Invektivalarni qo'llanilishiga ko'ra quyidagi turlarga bo'lish mumkin:

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<sup>24</sup> Foul language quotes//<https://www.azquotes.com/quotes/topics/foul-language.html> (murojaat sanasi 02.10.2023)

1. Kishilarni ularning tanasidagi nuqsonlari: cho‘loq, kalta, g‘ilay, shapko‘r, ko‘r, xomsemiz, kal, kar, qiyshiq, bukri, shalpanquloq, piskako‘z;

2. Kasalligining nomi: moxov, pes, sil, sifilis, koronavirus; scaly- pedikulyoz bilan kasallangan odam haqida.

3. Kishining e‘tiqodi: kofir, murtad, shakkok, imonsiz; infidel, apostate.

4. Kishining rangi: sariq, qora, xabash; black, yellow.

5. Milliy kelib chiqishi: sart, qashqari, andi, tatar (tatar bor joyda xatar bor), tojik (tojikdan do‘sting bo‘lsa yoningda oyboltang bo‘lsin); yellow bastard – xitoylik; qo‘rqoq.

6. Irqi: lo‘li; negro.

7. Jinsi: gondon (erkaklarga nisbatan haqorat, ingliz tilidagi condom so‘zi rus tili orqali o‘zbek tiliga kirib kelgan), xezalak, tungi kapalak; lance (erkaklar jinsiy a‘zosi), cunt parcel (xoriyda fohishaxonaga sotilgan ingliz ayoli), poke (yengiltak ayol), cuntable (jismoniy jihatdan jozibali ayol), sissie (xotinsifat erkak).

8. Jinsiy orientasiyasi: hajiqiz, kissing fish (lesbian).

6. Ingliz tili matnlarida etnik inektivalar ko‘p uchraydi. Etnik inektivalar kishining irqi, uning kelib chiqishiga qaratilgan bo‘ladi. Jabrlanuvchining qabul qilgan yoki haqiqiy, o‘zi mansub bo‘lgan irqi, rangi, dini, milliy kelib chiqishi, jinsiy orientasiyasi, jinsi yoki nogironligiga qaratilgan haqoratlar o‘zbek tilida faol emas.

7. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida haqoratning turlari deyarli bir xil, ammo har bir tilda haqoratning o‘ziga xos jihatlari ham bor. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi xlonifa tushunchasiga e‘tibor qaratsak. Turmushga chiqqan ayol oilasidagi erkaklar, jumladan qaynotasini ismini aytmaslik orqali unga hurmat ko‘rsatgan bo‘ladi. Shuning uchun erkakning ismini o‘rniga boshqa so‘z yoki tovushlardan foydalanib chaqiriladi. Aksincha bo‘lganida esa uni haqoratlagan hisoblanadi. Bu holatning zamonaviy ko‘rinishlari haqoratning siyosiy diskursdagi yangi ko‘rinishlarini yuzaga keltirgan. Masalan, “Let’s go Brandon” ибораси Amerika Qo‘shma Shtatlarining amaldagi prezidenti Jo Baydenga nisbatan ishlatilgan tabulashgan o‘ta qo‘pol haqorat “Fuck Joe Biden” ning o‘rniga qo‘llanadigan iboradir.

O‘zbek milliy madaniyatida u kabi haqoratlar ochiq bayon qilinmaydi. Shu sababli o‘zbek tilida bu turkumga kiruvchi so‘zlar aniqlanmadi. Ingliz tilida snotty (манка) – o‘zidan past ijtimoiy mavqega ega kishilarga mensimay munosabatda bo‘ladigan kishi ma’nosini bildirsa, o‘zbek tilida aksincha birovlar mensimaydigan odamni bildiradi; slimy (қасмоқ) – samimiy bo‘lmagan, haddan tashqari xushmuomala ma’nosiga ega, o‘zbeklar qasmoq so‘zini kir-chir yurgan, o‘ziga qaramagan odamlarga qo‘llaydilar.

8. Har ikki tilda ham kishilarning salbiy fe‘l-atvorini anglatuvchi peyorativlar soni ancha yuqori. Semantik tarkibiga ko‘ra bu guruh peyorativlar kishining shaxsiy xarakter xususiyatlari (arrogant, boor, clueless, covetous, cranky, cruel, cunning; badjahl, badfe‘l, landovur, badxulq, dovdur, ziqna kabi), salbiy ijtimoiy fe‘l-atvor (barefaced, battleaxe, bitch, bitchy, bossy, brazen, bugger, bully, bumptious, bum, cad, carpet-bagger, claw, clod, clown, contrary, coquette, crawler; bezori, bo‘htonchi, ishbuzuqi, qasamxo‘r, xoin kabilar), jinsga oid fe‘l atvor (effeminate, hog, virago, womanish; hajiqiz, hezalak, erkakchalish, xotinchalish kabilar)ni

anglatadi. O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atida kishilar guruhiga qaratilgan haqoratni anglatuvchi peyorativlar mavjud emas.

9. Obsen leksika tarkibiga kiruvchi so‘zlar ingliz tilida ham o‘zbek tilida ham kuchli haqoratni ifodalashda qo‘llanadi. Lekin bu obsen so‘zlarning nutqdagi yagona vazifasi emas. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi jinsiy aloqani anglatuvchi fuck so‘zi hayajon, qo‘rquv, ko‘tarinki kayfiyat kabi bir qator his-tuyg‘ularni ham ifodalaydi. Nutq vaziyatidan kelib chiqqan holda har qanday neytral so‘z haqoratga aylanishi mumkin.

10. O‘zbek tilidagi haqorat so‘z va uning sinonimlari ishtirok etgan paremiologik birliklarning tahlili ularda kishilarni haqorat qilmaslikka chaqirish, haqoratning yomon oqibatlaridan ogohlantirish, u yetkazgan qalb jarohati tuzalmasligi, uni o‘rgatish usuli sifatida qo‘llab bo‘lmasligi haqidagi kognitiv belgilari mavjudligini ko‘rsatdi. Ingliz tilidagi haqorat haqidagi paremiologik birliklar kishilarni haqoratlamaslik, haqorat qalbni jarohatlagan taqdirda, undan qolgan yara sekin unutilishi, uni qalbdan chiqarib yuborish kerakligi, unga javoban esa sukut saqlash kerakligi haqida uqtiradilar. “Haqorat” konsepti paremiologik maydonining ikkinchi qismini tashkil etuvchi tanbeh va pand-nasihahat ohangidagi maqollar tarkibida salbiy bo‘yoqqa ega semalar hisobiga haqorat mazmuniga ega bo‘lgan hikmatli iboralar mavjudligi aniqlandi.

11. O‘zbek tilshunosligida haqorat so‘zlar ifodasi va lug‘atlarda aks etishi muammoli bo‘lib kelmoqda. Bunday iboralar ingliz tili lug‘atlarida ochiq keltirilgan. Bu xil leksikaning izohli va tarjima lug‘atlari juda zarur.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING SCIENTIFIC  
DEGREE PhD.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 AT  
ANDIJAN STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

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**ANDIJAN STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

**TUKHTASINOVA ZILOLA MUKUMOVNA**

**EXPRESSION OF THE CONCEPT OF “INSULT” IN UZBEK AND  
ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

**10.00.06 – Comparative Literature, Contrastive Linguistics Translation Studies**

**ABSTRACT**  
**of dissertation of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) in PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

**The theme of PhD dissertation in philological sciences is registered by Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the number B2022.1.PhD/Fil2303.**

The dissertation has been prepared at Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages.

The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three (Uzbek, English and Russian (Resume)) languages on the official website of Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages ([www.adchti.uz](http://www.adchti.uz)) and on the website of «ZiyoNet» Information-educational portal ([www.ziynet.uz](http://www.ziynet.uz)).

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The dissertation is available at the Information Resources of Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages (registration number A-51). (Address: 170100, Andijan city, Babur avenue 5, Tel: 0(374) 223-42-76).

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## INTRODUCTION (abstract of the PhD dissertation)

**The actuality and significance of the dissertation work.** In world linguistics, the scope of research related to the occurrence of language units in certain speech discourses is expanding day by day. Today, the main attention is paid to the research, study, and analysis of any unit of communication. Studying the pragmatics of live speech units is necessary to ensure intercultural communication in the process of globalization. This claim increases the need for research on the analysis of speech-active concepts in languages of different systems.

In world linguistics, the comparative study of a certain concept in different languages is supposed to reveal its essence and realization more deeply. It is necessary for any participant in a live communication to receive a linguistic evaluation to improve the mutual understanding of the interlocutors and the realization of their speech intentions. Also, this type of research provides a theoretical basis for the creation of dictionaries and manuals on the practical use of the language.

During the years of independence, great attention was paid to the research of socio-economically effective directions in various fields, including linguistics. Therefore, “It is impossible to imagine sustainable socio-economic development without innovative development, large-scale scientific and technical cooperation, and the implementation of new technologies, scientific and technological achievements”<sup>1</sup>. The scope of such practical philological research on the study of a specific concept and conceptosphere is expanding in Uzbek linguistics. Although there are many studies on the phenomenon of the concept in the linguistics of our country, the theoretical and practical aspects of the concept of “insult” have not been studied in Uzbek linguistics.

This research work serves to a certain extent to the realization of objectives set in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4732 of June 12, 2015 “On measures for further improvement of the system of advanced training and retraining of management and teaching staff of secondary special, professional educational institutions”, No. PF-4794 of May 13, 2016 “On establishing the Tashkent State University of the Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi”, No. PF-4947 of February 17, 2017 “On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, No. PF-5847 of October 8, 2019 “On approval of the Concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”, No. PF-60 of January 28, 2022 “About the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026”, and resolution No. PQ-1875 of December 10, 2012 “On measures for the further improvement of the system of studying foreign languages”, No. PQ-2909 of April 20, 2017 “On measures for the further development of the higher education system”, No. PQ-5117 of May 19, 2021 “On measures to raise the activities on the popularization of studying foreign languages to a qualitatively new level in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of

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

Uzbekistan No.312 of May 19, 2021“On measures for the effective organization of popularization of foreign language learning” and other regulatory legal documents related to this issue.

**The appropriateness of the research to the prior directions of the development of science and technology of the republic.** The dissertation work was carried out following the priority of the development of science and technology of the republic: “Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual, and educational development of the information society and democratic state”.

**The scope of study of the problem.** It is not without reason that the concept has become the leading object of modern research. The pragmatic nature of modern investigations requires it. The research done in world linguistics by G.Hughes, G.Lakoff, M.Johnsen, B.Mathew, A.Illendula, P.Saha, S.Sarkar, P.Goyal, A.Mukherjee, V.Evans, M.Green, in Russian linguistics by Y.S.Stepanov, I.A.Sternin, V.I.Shakhovskiy, S.G.Vorkachev, L.E.Kuznetsova, G.V.Kusov, Y.D.Polinichenko, M.A.Khizova, and in Uzbek linguistics by I.Kochkortoyev, A.E.Mamatov, Sh.T.Makhmaraimova, Sh.Safarov, G.Toirova<sup>2</sup> may be included in the list of works having this nature. Although offensive language units are very active in speech, there is not much research on this topic. Language units appear differently in various discourses. Russian scientist G.V.Kusov, based on discourse analysis, revealed the meaning of the concept of “insult” in everyday life, and religious and legal consciousness in the Russian language<sup>3</sup>. Although much attention is paid to the analysis of non-normative speech in the studies of speech culture and linguistic expertise, which is of great interest in the next period, the works focused on the monographic research of the concept of “insult” are not widespread.

Insult as an illocutionary concept has been studied in the works of G.V.Kusov and K.Kh.Musulmonova<sup>4</sup>. The role of “insult” as a linguistic phenomenon in

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<sup>2</sup> Hughes G. Encyclopedia of Swearing: The Social History of Oaths, Profanity, Foul Language, and Ethnic Slurs in the English-Speaking World. – New York: M. E. Sharpe, 2006. – 573 p. <https://archive.org/details/encyclopediaofs/w0000hugh/mode/2up> (murojaat sanasi 20.12.2023) Lakoff G., Johnsen M. Metaphors we live by. – Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1980. – 242 p. Mathew B., Illendula A., Saha P., Sarkar S., Goyal P. & Mukherjee A. *Hate begets hate: A temporal study of hate speech*. Ithaca: Cornell University Library, arXiv.org. Retrieved from <https://www.proquest.com/working-papers/hate-begets-temporal-study-speech/docview/2296986584/se-2>. (murojaat sanasi 24.07.2023) Evans V. & Green M. *Cognitive linguistics: An Introduction*. – Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2006. – 830 p. Степанов Ю.С. Концепты. Тонкая пленка цивилизации. – Москва: Языки славянских культур, 2007. – 248 с. <https://www.litres.ru> (murojaat sanasi 24.07.2023) Стернин И.А. Значение слова и его компоненты (методическое пособие). Сост. И.А. Стернин. – Воронеж, 2003. – 19 с. Шаховский В.И. Голос эмоций в языковом круге *homo sapiens*. – Москва: Книжный дом «Либроком», 2012. – 144 с. Воркачев С.Г., Кузнецова Л.Э., Кусов Г.В., Полиниченко Ю.Д., Хизова М.А. Лингвокультурный концепт: типология и области бытования (монография). – Волгоград: ВолГУ, 2007. – 400 с. Қўчқортқоев И. Сўз маъноси ва унинг валентлиги (ўзбек тилидаги нутқ феъллари материали асосида). – Тошкент: Фан, 1977. – 168 б. Mamatov A.E. *Zamonaviy lingvistik (o'quv qo'lanma)*. – Toshkent: Noshir nashriyati, 2019. – 168 b. Махмараймова Ш.Т. Ўзбек тили теоморфик метафораларининг қисқача концептуал луғати. –Тошкент, Чўлпон номидаги НМИУ, 2018. – 100 б. Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Санзор нашриёти, 2006. – 92 б. Сафаров Ш., Тоирова Г. Нутқнинг этнососоциопрагматик таҳлили асослари (ўқув қўлланма). – Самарканд, СамДЧТИ нашри, 2007. – 39 б.

<sup>3</sup> Кусов Г.В. Оскорбление как иллокутивный лингвокультурный концепт: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. –Волгоград, 2004. –32 с. – С. 5.

<sup>4</sup> Кусов Г.В. Оскорбление как иллокутивный лингвокультурный концепт: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. –Волгоград, 2004. – 32 с.– С. 5. Musulmonova K.X. O'zbek tili yozma matnlarini lingvistik ekspertiza qilish jarayoni, bosqichari va metodlari: filol. fanl. bo'yicha fals. dokt... diss. – Toshkent, 2021. – 136 b. – B. 86.

communication culture has been studied in the research works of V.I.Jelvis, Y.A.Pozolotin, I.I.Pribitok, A.R.Ratinov, G.V.Dmitriyenko, and A.S.Maslov<sup>5</sup>. In the later period of the development of Uzbek linguistics, among the practical analyses of linguistic expertise, interesting observations about the current description of abusive words are emerging and are attracting the attention of not only linguists but also the public<sup>6</sup>.

Such interest indicates the need to create explanatory and translational dictionaries of offensive language units. Many dictionaries of the English language contain words with the meaning of insult<sup>7</sup>. However, in Uzbek linguistics, this is a problem that is waiting for a solution.

**The relevance of the research to the research plans of the higher education institution where the dissertation was carried out.** The dissertation was completed within the framework of the research plan of the Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages on the topic “Problems and solutions of introducing innovations in the educational system of English language and literature”.

**The aim of the research** is to determine the national features of the concept of “insult” in Uzbek and English communicative cultures and reveal its pragmatic features and ways of expressing them.

**The tasks of the research** are:

to examine the research works on the concept and provide a conceptual description of insult;

to collect and analyze the expressions of insult at different levels of language;

to classify insults and related speech acts in the English and Uzbek linguocultures being studied;

to describe the national specificity of insult and the speech effect of insult;

to study the objectification of insult in phraseological phrases;

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<sup>5</sup> Жельвис В.И. Матерятся все?! Роль брани в истории мировой цивилизации. – Москва: Издательство АСТ, 2022. – 33 с. Жельвис В.И. Инвектива: опыт тематической и функциональной классификации. // Этнические стереотипы поведения. Под редакцией А.К. Байбурина. – Ленинград: Наука, 1985. – 325 с. Позолотин Ю.А. Ругательства как лингвистический феномен // Аксиологическая лингвистика: проблемы коммуникативного поведения: Сб науч. тр. – Волгоград: Перемена, 2003. – С. 68-72. Прибыток И.И. Дискуссионные моменты теории непрямого общения лингвокультуры // Прямая и непрягая коммуникация: Сб. науч. статей. Саратов: Изд-во ГосУНЦ «Колледж», 2003. – С. 16-26. Ратинов А.Р. Послесловие юриста. Когда не стесняются в выражениях // Понятие чести и достоинства, оскорбления и ненормативности в текстах права и средств массовой информации / Леонтьев А.А., Базылев В.Н., Бельчиков Ю.А. и др. М.: Фонд защиты гласности, 1997. – 128 с. Дмитриенко Г.В. Вербальная инвектива в англоязычном лексическом субстандарте. Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. –Пятигорск, 2007. –20 с. – С. 17. Маслов А.С. Зоометафоры-инвективы в современном русском языке (экспериментальное исследование). Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. –Белгород, 2014. –23 с. – С.7.

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/100046431623110/posts/pfbid0Wro2JMV1> (murojaat sanasi 20.12.2023)

<sup>7</sup> Longman Collocations dictionary and Thesaurus: for intermediate-advanced learners.– Harlow: Pearson Education Ltd., 2013. – 1472 p. Davies M. & Gardner D. A frequency dictionary of contemporary American English: word sketches, collocates and thematic lists. – USA: Routledge, 2010. – 351 p. Oxford dictionary of idioms. – USA: Oxford University Press, 2004. – 340 p. Oxford dictionary of quotations. – London: Geoffrey Cumberlege / Oxford University Press, 1953. – 1003 p. // <https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.133533/mode/2up>. (murojaat sanasi 05.10.2023) Pocket Oxford English Dictionary. Tenth edition. – New York: Oxford University Press Inc., 2005. – 1081 p. Richard A. Spears. Mc Graw-Hill’s Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs. – New York: The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., 2005. – 1098 p. // <https://zlibrary-sng.se/> (murojaat sanasi 07.09.2023) The New Oxford American dictionary / Edited by Elizabeth J.Jewell, Frank Abate. – New York: Oxford University Press, 2001. – 2023 p.

to determine the mental-pragmatic features of the concept of “insult” in English and Uzbek languages.

**The object of research** is language units representing the concept of “insult” in Uzbek and English languages.

**The subject of research** is the cognitive, semantic, and pragmatic features of the concept of “insult” in Uzbek and English languages.

**Research methods.** The methods of contrastive, differential-semantic, component analysis, contextual, and conceptual analysis were used to clarify the topic of the dissertation.

**The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:**

it is revealed that insult as the main concept, together with related concepts such as offence, invective, vituperation, obloquy, libel, mockery, sarcasm, etc., constitutes a concept with basic, developing, stable and primary characteristics;

the pragmatic, intentional, direction-related similarities and differences between the two languages have been identified through the expression of insults aimed at character, appearance, outlook/belief, habit, intelligence, profession/occupation, origin/place of residence/nationality, position in society, skill/ability, body structure, interest, general aspect (in particular not directed), gender and sexual orientation, a group of people in Uzbek and English;

it has been determined that the hybridity of words such as affront and abuse, which express both the name and the process of insult in English, is not peculiar to the Uzbek language;

it has been proved that insult words formed on the same meaning express different meanings based on the English and Uzbek mentality (“lo‘lilik qilmoq” – to be scandalous; “to gyp” – to cheat).

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

materials are gained for the creation of textbooks on general, comparative, English and Uzbek linguistics, translation studies, and communicative linguistics, as well as for the improvement of lectures and practical training in higher educational institutions;

it has been shown that the materials related to the pragmatic-functional characteristics of insult can be effectively used in the teaching of subjects such as pragmalinguistics, sociolinguistics, lexicology, semasiology, lexicography, and terminology;

it is proved that the conclusions obtained as a result of the dissertation are of great importance in solving the issues of the units expressing the concept of “insult” in dictionaries.

**The reliability of the research results** is explained by the reports made at national and international scientific-methodical and scientific-practical conferences, articles published in special journals on the SAC (Supreme Attestation Commission) list, conclusions, proposals, and recommendations implemented in practice, and the obtained results confirmed by authorized organizations.

**Scientific and practical significance of research results.**

The scientific significance of the research results is explained by the linguistic, cultural, pragmatic, and cognitive relations, the expression of the linguistic world

picture of the language carrier's mind in speech, and the fact that insults and their various types can be the basis for contrastive research on a monographic plan.

The practical significance of the research results is that the conclusions and materials of the dissertation will be an important source for creating manuals on translation studies and dictionaries on communication habits, speech culture, and intercultural communication.

**Implementation of research results.** Based on the results of the study of the expression of the concept of “insult” in the Uzbek and English languages:

viewpoints on the pragmatic and intentional similarities and differences between Uzbek and English insults on character, appearance, outlook/belief, habit, intelligence, profession/employment, origin/place of residence/nationality, position in society, skill/ability, body structure, interest, general aspect (not directed to a certain quality), gender, and sexual orientation were used in the project within the framework of state fundamental research programs on the topic “OT-F1-18. Development of methods and methodology of formation of public linguistic culture” conducted at Andijan State University (Certificate of the Andijan State University №. 39-01-46 dated January 9, 2024). As a result, the description of linguo-cultural and linguo-pragmatic aspects of insult in communication habits is scientifically enriched;

conclusions and results on the insult being the main concept together with related concepts expressed in the Uzbek language by the words “tahqir”, “so‘kish”, “tanqid”, “ta’na-dashnom”, “tuhmat”, “masxaralash”, “istehzo” constituting native, developing, permanent and primary concept; the possibilities of expressing the concept of “insult” in Uzbek expressed by words such as “zillat” and “ihonat” presently being expressed by “haqorat”, “kamsitish”, “so‘kish”, “dashnom berish”; the expression of English insult with words “insult”, “foul language”, “bad words” now being enriched with new expressions such as “racial slur”, “invective”, “put-down” showing the development of the concept of “insult” and the expansion of its scope, the effectiveness of contextual and perlocutive impact, predominantly the communicative goal belonging to the constative group, views on the manifestation of such intentional shades as sarcasm and irony which represent the speech act were used in projects within the framework of state innovational research programs on the topic “№ IL–402104213. Development of an electronic linguistic encyclopedic dictionary in Uzbek” conducted at Andijan State University in 2022-2023 (Certificate of the Andijan State University №. 39-01-47 dated January 9, 2023). As a result, the description of linguo-cultural and linguo-pragmatic aspects of speech genres is enriched based on the analysis of materials in Uzbek and English languages;

conclusions and results on the evaluation of the linguistic units representing insult at different levels of the language, definition of insult, including the definition of insult as a crime, expression of insult in the studied languages, description of the national specificity of insult, lexical-phraseological units expressing the concept of “insult” in Uzbek and English languages, types of insult were used in the scenario of the May and October 2023 editions of the programs “Education and Development”, “Nationality and Spirituality”, “Literary Process” prepared by the

editors of the Uzbekistan National Television and Radio Company “Uzbekistan” television and radio channel “DM Spiritual-Educational and Artistic Broadcasting”. (Certificate of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan №. 04-36-826 dated July 10, 2024). As a result, several proposals and recommendations put forward in the course of the news-based research served to better organize theoretical and practical work aimed at the development of education and culture.

**Approbation of research results.** The results of the research were discussed at 2 international and 2 national scientific-practical conferences.

**Publication of research results.** 7 scientific works have been published on the topic of the dissertation, including 3 scientific articles in scientific publications recommended for publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations of the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan; 1 of them was published in foreign journals.

**The structure and scope of the dissertation.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, and appendices. The total volume of the dissertation is 156 pages.

## THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The aim, tasks, subject, and object of the research are identified based on the actuality and significance of the work given in the “Introduction” part of the dissertation. The appropriateness of the research to the prior directions of the development of science and technology of the Republic of Uzbekistan is shown, also the scientific novelty and practical results of it are described. Based on the reliability of the obtained research results, the theoretical and practical importance of the work is revealed. The implementation and approbation of the research results are shown.

**The first chapter of the dissertation is called “Theoretical issues of the research of the conceptosphere of “insult” in Uzbek and English” and consists of the following parts: “Analyses of definitions given to the conceptosphere of “insult” in Uzbek and English languages”, “Insult as a concept”, “Reflection of insult in speech genres”, and “Types of insult”.**

In the process of communication, people express their attitude to the reality and the interlocutor. Among such relationships expressed verbally or non-verbally, there are also negative ones. Insult words appear in speech as an expression of displeasure and aggression.

People can reduce or increase verbal aggression through language in a society. The insult may be directed to a person’s appearance, human qualities, behavior, religious beliefs, and so on. Insult violates human values and moral standards. Moral norms are formed through the system of cultural values of the society. These norms change over time, the prohibition of this or that thing in a society changes the views of people about the social prohibition.

We start researching the concept of “insult” by the method of defining the nominative field of the concept proposed by Z.D. Popova and I.A. Sternin<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> Попова З.Д., И.А. Стернин. Когнитивная лингвистика. – Москва: АСТ: Восток – Запад, 2007. – 314 с. – С. 177.

According to this method, first of all, the researcher should choose the keyword of the nominative field, a lexical unit that reveals the meaning of the studied concept completely and is widely used in speech, polysemantic, and stylistically neutral. The keyword of the nominative field of the concept of “insult”, which is the object of our study, is “haqorat” in Uzbek. As the purpose of creating Uzbek language dictionaries is different, the definitions given to the word “haqorat” are also somewhat different from each other. Several such definitions were studied and certain conclusions were made in the dissertation. **An insult is a speech act aimed at negatively affecting the listener’s psyche and lowering his social status using aggressive speech.** The power of the word is predetermined by the speaker. In the case of insult, i.e., after the oral production of a derogatory speech, a communicative link between the speaker and the listener is established and they mentally process the insult.

Insult is always directed at a specific person. Obscene words and similar actions can be considered bullying<sup>9</sup>. Based on this definition, we identified a characteristic that distinguishes insult from other aggressive methods. The characteristic of insult is its being aimed at a specific person. Verbal insult occurs based on the speech sent by the addresser to the addressee to lower his honor, value, and respect.

It was observed that the viewpoints of the speakers of both languages on insult were close when the definition of the insult was approached from the perspective of religion<sup>10</sup>.

Thus based on the definitions of insult in Uzbek, the following conclusions are drawn: insult is a meaningful word or sentence that degrades a person’s honor and personality; insult – is the process of deliberately insulting the honor and dignity of a person with rudeness, such meaningful treatment, behavior, situation; insult is a crime and the insulter must be punished by law; insult is prohibited in Islam, and insulting harms one’s faith.

The English word “insult” is translated into Uzbek as “haqorat, haqorat qilmoq”<sup>11</sup>. The word “insult” comes from the Latin verb *insultare* (to jump). It is formed from the combination of the prefix *in-*, which means “on top of”, and the verb *saltire* “to jump”. One of the first meanings of the word “insult” was “a military attack”. This meaning of the word is now trite, and “insult” means to attack someone with words of hatred or disrespect, not with a weapon. The definitions of this concept given in “Pocket Oxford English Dictionary”, “Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary”, and “Longman Collocation Dictionary and Thesaurus” are examined in the dissertation.

In short, insult in Uzbek and English is defined mainly in three discourses: religious, linguistic, and legal.

The concept of “insult” is expressed by various linguistic means. Externally it can be expressed by words, phraseological units, paremas, and other linguistic

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<sup>9</sup> Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси. 11-жилд. – Тошкент: «Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси» Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2005. – 608 б. – Б. 324.

<sup>10</sup> Шайх Муҳаммад Содиқ Муҳаммад Юсуф. Иймон. – Тошкент.: Hilol-Nashr, 2023. – 368 бет. – Б. 339. Bible. Old Testament// <https://thekingsbible.com/Bible/46/10?verse=32> (murojaat sanasi 12.04.2022)

<sup>11</sup> Butayev Sh. English-Uzbek, Uzbek-English dictionary: 80 000 words and expressions. – Toshkent: “O‘qituvchi” NMIU, 2013. – 880 b. – B. 387.

phenomena. Internally, there is content that means an attempt to lower the honor and social status of the person who is being insulted. It displays an aggressive speech act.

The given opinions once again confirm how comprehensive and important the concept of “insult” is in society and human life.

To understand the concept of “insult” more clearly, it is necessary to study its distinctive features which help to differentiate it from other related concepts. The scope of the notion of insult is narrower than the scope of the concept of “insult”. Because such features as imagery, metaphorisation, emotiveness, and discursiveness which are typical of a concept are not existent in the notion of insult. For instance, insult being the core notion forms the concept of “insult” together with related notions such as offence, invective, vituperation, obloquy, libel, mockery, and sarcasm. The emotional weight of an insult is determined by the fact that it expresses and causes negative feelings in a person. The interpretation of insult in various texts of religious, everyday life, legal, and literal content determines its discursive universal features. Insult is a basic concept in Uzbek and English languages. This concept is not borrowed from other languages but has existed since ancient times in both languages.

According to the sign of permanence, the concept structure is divided into stable and transformed. Despite the loss or change of the referent of a stable concept, the notional and value parts of its structure are preserved. The referent of transformed concepts is lost, and new realia appear in its place. The conceptual, figurative, and value parts of the structure of the concept of “insult” have not undergone any changes. Because this concept has existed since ancient times and has not lost its actuality until now. There was no need to replace the referent. For this reason, it is a stable concept.

Concepts are divided into primary and derivative concepts based on their primacy. A primary concept is a basic concept, and a derived concept is a concept derived from it. In the Uzbek language, “haqorat” is a basic concept and its derivatives are “haqoratlamog, haqoratlangan, haqoratli”. In English, “insulting, insult on, etc.” are derivatives of the primary concept of “insult”.

Conflict situations are characterized by the frequent use of insults. It is necessary to take into account several factors that influence the emergence of insult speech:

1. Addresser and addressee. The information about the social affiliation, profession, education, origin, belonging to an ethnic group, interests, beliefs, values, world outlook, behavior, manners, gender, age, lifestyle, emotional state, physical, and mental state, the existence of mental disorder of the insulting person and the person being insulted is important. Also, the relationship between the addresser and addressee before the occurrence of insult speech, that is, whether they know each other, or they are relatives, friends, neighbors, or strangers is crucial.

2. The reason that gives rise to insulting speech. The reasons may be different. For instance, disrespect shown by the interlocutor, physical or mental pressure, and material or moral damage caused.

3. The purpose of the addresser, i.e., the purpose and intention of the addresser stating the insult. The primary aim of insulting speech is to humiliate and lower the value of the addressee. Depending on the speech situation, secondary goals, such as threat, intimidation, and rebuke are also determined.

4. Means of insult. Linguistic units representing insult: lexemes, phraseological units, proverbs, syntactic devices, tone, etc.

5. The situation where the insulting speech occurred. It is necessary to take into account whether the speech takes place in an official or informal situation, the presence of other people around, the distance between the addresser and the addressee, and the moral norms of the society.

The legal norm of “insult” is determined according to what social values it harmed, the type of public relations, what or who was directly harmed, and what methods were used to insult.

Invectives can be divided into the following types according to their use:

1. Body defects of people: lame, short, cross-eyed, stone-blind, blind, bloated bald, deaf, crooked, crook-backed, narrow-eyed;

2. Name of the disease: leprosy, tuberculosis, syphilis, coronavirus; scaly.

3. A person’s faith: infidel, apostate, blasphemer, unbeliever; infidel, apostate.

4. Color of the person: yellow, black, negro;

5. National origin: Sart, Kashkari, Andi, Tatar (where there are Tatars, there is danger), Tajik (if you have a friend from Tajik, have an ax with you); yellow bastard - Chinese; coward.

6. Race: Gypsy; negro.

7. Gender: “gondon” *uzb.* (an insult to men, the English word condom entered the Uzbek language through the Russian language), nance, prostitute; lance (male genital organ), cunt parcel (English woman sold into prostitution abroad), poke (light female), cuntable (physically attractive female), sissie (feminine male).

8. Sexual orientation: gay, kissing fish (lesbian).

Ethnic invectives are common in English texts. They are aimed at a person’s race and origin. The use of these invectives goes against the social norms of respecting human “dignity” and implies that any form of racial or sexual discrimination should not be tolerated. Such crimes are called “Hate crimes” (literally translated into Uzbek as “nafrat jinoyati”) in the United States. “The term “hate” can be misleading. When used in a hate crime law, the word “hate” does not mean rage, anger, or general dislike. In this context “hate” means bias against people or groups with specific characteristics that are defined by the law. Hate crime laws include crimes committed based on the victim’s perceived or actual race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, or disability”<sup>12</sup>.

G. V. Kusov identified the following types of insults depending on the openness of the intention: direct insult, indirect insult, hidden insult, instrumental

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<sup>12</sup> Learn About Hate Crimes // <https://www.justice.gov/hatecrimes/learn-about-hate-crimes> (murojaat sanasi 12.05.2023)

verbal aggression (insult has an auxiliary character), and emotional verbal aggression (not intended to insult)<sup>13</sup>.

The mentioned types of insults are common in Uzbek and English. However, each language also has its unique aspects.

“Sensirash” (informal “you”). “Sensirash” is also considered a type of insult in Uzbek culture. The Uzbek words “sen” and “siz” are both represented by the single word “you” in the English language. So there is no sense of insult in this case.

Laughing at a person’s shortcomings is called a jocular insult in English.

“Ungrammatical twaddler, was it, Sir?” said Pott.

“Yes, Sir, it was,” replied Slurk; “and *blue bore*, Sir, if you like that better; ha! ha!”

Mr. Pott retorted not a word at this jocose insult...<sup>14</sup>

Let’s consider the concept of *hlonipha* in English.

*Hlonipha*. The origin of the concept of *hlonipha* goes back to the languages of some people living in the southern part of Africa. A married woman shows respect by avoiding the direct use of the man’s name in the family, including her father-in-law. Therefore, instead of calling by name, she uses other words or sounds to call. If it is the other way round, it would be considered an insult. A similar situation can be found in Uzbek communication. Uzbek women do not call their spouses by name. Even calling him “my husband” is considered taboo (though modern communication habits have undergone certain corrections).

*Hlonipha* in political and official discourse is common in English conversational practice:

To demonstrate, the phrase “Let’s go Brandon” is a substitution for a forbidden insult “Fuck Joe Biden”, an extremely vulgar insult used against the current President of the United States, Joe Biden. Linguist John McWhorter assessed this phenomenon as *hlonipha* – a substitution of a forbidden word<sup>15</sup>. In this type of insult, a taboo phrase is replaced by a word or phrase that has a positive meaning. And the insult is expressed through the well-known connotative meaning of the combination.

There is also a way of using insult words peculiar to the Uzbek language, which we call the method of enhancing the emotional tone. Uzbek people may use insult words to express strong excitement and pleasure. “Voy onangni, uh jalab, haromi-ey, voy blyad...” are considered as such expressions. For example, In Cholpon’s novel “Kecha va kunduz” (Night and Day) we see “anjanča” (typical to people of Andijan region) expression of emotion: “– Ha, Zebinisaxon! Yigitchaning shu “xon” degan qo‘shimchasida “mening Zebinisam” degan ma’noda bir maqtanish, bir g‘urur ohangi bor edi. Bu ohang juda ochiq eshutilgan bo‘lsa kerakki, Xolmat darrov fahmiga bordi va “a, haromi-ey!” deganday qilib unga qaragach: – Yurakdan urgan

<sup>13</sup> Кусов Г. В. Оскорбление как иллокутивный лингвокультурный концепт: дисс... канд. фил. наук. – Краснодар, 2004. – 245 с. – С. 135-139.

<sup>14</sup> Dickens Charles. The Pickwick Papers. – London: Penguin Classics, 2012. – 995 p. – P.728. [https://archive.org/details/pickwickpapers0000dick\\_f9g5](https://archive.org/details/pickwickpapers0000dick_f9g5) (murojaat sanasi 24.05.2023)

<sup>15</sup> Let’s Go Brandon [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Let%27s\\_Go\\_Brandon#\(murojaat\\_sanasi\\_24.06.2023\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Let%27s_Go_Brandon#(murojaat_sanasi_24.06.2023))

ekan-a!.. – dedi”<sup>16</sup>. Here the use of the word “haromi” is the expression of Kholmat’s pleasure.

Thus, aggressive speech manifests itself in different forms in relations between people. The intended purpose of insult, the relationship between the insulter and the insulted, the verbal means of insult, and the lexical and connotative meaning it contains play an important role in determining the type of insult.

**The second chapter of the work is called “Units naming the speech process of insult” and is dedicated to the analysis of “Lexical-phraseological units naming the speech process of insult in Uzbek” and “Lexical-phraseological units naming the speech process of insult in English”.**

The scope of obscene – offensive – insult words is wide in both languages, and the exact boundaries of the words included in it have not yet been determined.

Insult words and phrases used in the sense of lowering the dignity and honor of a person such as haqorat, haqorat qilmoq, haqoratlamoq, tahqir, tahqirli, tahqiromuz, kufr, dakki, dashnom, dakki-dashnom, tajovuz, malomat, tazyiq, zo‘ravonlik, piching, ta’na, kesatiq, kinoya, mazax, zalil, zillat, ihonat, mazzamat, dahanaki jang, masxara, tahqir qilmoq, tahqirlamoq, kamsitmoq, qarg‘amoq, so‘kmoq, so‘kinish, urishmoq, kesatmoq, sensiramoq, baqirmoq, bulg‘amoq, sasimoq, tishlamoq, toptamoq, hamiyatiga tegmoq, boloxonador qilib so‘kish, bo‘ralab so‘kmoq, og‘zini peshtaham qilmoq, xor qilmoq, bir/sariq chaqaga olmaslik, loy chaplamoq, masxara qilmoq, -dan olib, -ga solmoq, ilon po‘st tashlaydigan, piching otmoq, yerga urmoq, do‘laymoq, yuziga tuf demoq in Uzbek and affront, offence, offend, offensive, indignity, abuse v.n., vituperation, invective, obloquy, obscene, humiliate, snub, revile, scold, slur, dishonor, sarcasm, put-down, mock, shout, blasphemy, vulgar insult, outrage sb’s honor, smack in the face, take smth lying down, call someone names, get your own back, barrack to boo or hiss, bite one’s thumb at, catcall, cock a snook, fork the fingers, give the bird in English contain the seme of insult. These linguistic units are called the units naming the process of insult. A thorough analysis of these units was carried out based on the examples taken from both languages in the dissertation.

Words containing the seme of insult perform similar functions in the Uzbek and English languages. But each language has its characteristics. In particular, there are words in English that express the name and the process of insult at the same time, which is not typical for the Uzbek language. For example,

Affront – a speech or action that causes humiliation of the honor of a person or institution; usually an overt display of disrespect. The word “affront” is a word that names the process of insulting or disrespecting and refers to this act. That is, this word is used both as a noun and a verb.

“Abuse” is both a noun and a verb. As a verb, it has meanings such as “suiste’mol qilish”, “zo‘ravonlik qilish” and “haqoratlash” in Uzbek. There is no difference in writing, but there is a distinction in pronunciation.

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<sup>16</sup> Чўлпон. Кеча ва кундуз. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2000 – 287 б. – Б.34 //http://ferlibrary.uz/f/cholpon\_kecha\_va\_kunduz\_roman.pdf (murojaat sanasi 24.06.2023)

Also, insult words in English have a high social tone: one can judge a person's social origin by the insulting words that person uses.

The word "invective" means abusive speech and verbal attack. It is often used as a synonym for the word "insult." It means an insult directed at the government or a specific person. The issue of personal territory - an insult directed to the violation of personal territory, which is typical for the mentality of European nations, is also more characteristic of the English language: restricting a person's freedom is tantamount to insulting him. This kind of insult is expressed by the word "indignity".

Words that are used to humiliate a person by forcing him to say things that break his pride are called humiliating words in English.

Being cold or dismissive of someone is also a form of insult. The word "snub" is used to express such insults in English.

And among Uzbek people, insults in personal situations are more strongly accepted. For instance, saying something that touches the pride of a person is also an insult to him. Usually, such words have a strong effect on a person and provoke his anger.

Uzbek verbs "til tekkizmoq", "shaxsiyatiga tegmoq", "dashnom bermoq" are also characterized by having the same of "insult" in modern linguistics.

A word that is considered an insult in one culture may not mean an insult in another. Factors such as social and cultural norms, social relations between people, and speech situations influence this distinction.

**The third chapter of the dissertation is dedicated to the "Realization of the concept of "insult" in the Uzbek and English languages" and consists of the following parts: "Lexical units representing the concept of "insult", "Realization of insult in phraseological units", "The reflection of the concept of "insult" in paremiological means".**

Lexical units serve as a means of the emergence of insults. Non-normative lexical units are particularly important in this process. Because they do not fit the standards of morality and ethics. Through the negative emotional meaning of these lexical units, the addresser delivers the insult to the addressee. There are several types of these lexical units in the language: invective, pejorative (derogative), and obscene units.

Invectives are rude and abusive words. This type of dictionary is used for many purposes. It is wrong to say that they are only used for insults. For example, invective can also be used to praise. In this case, invective meaning does not disappear completely, but it adds an emotional meaning to the speech. Invective may also be used for a cathartic purpose, that is, to vent one's anger. To demonstrate, a person may accidentally fall. As a result, he uses invective as an expression of displeasure. Doing this, his anger subsides and the person feels relief. Pejorative units (also "derogative" in some dictionaries) are words and phrases in the language that express a negative evaluation. Such units express a person's displeasure or dislike and are also called humiliating words. Such words are defined in some dictionaries. However, they are not defined in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. They are defined by the term derogatory in the Oxford Advanced Learner's

Dictionary. Derogatives mainly consist of nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs, and suffixes added to the word for discrimination. Not all derogatory words can be used as insults, as they are words with negative connotations. For example, the word “ageism” is defined as derogative in the dictionary: ageism n [U] (derog) the practice of treating people unfairly because of their age, esp because they are considered too old<sup>17</sup>. But since this word does not mean a quality characteristic of a person, it cannot be used in speech as a means of insult. To clarify, this word does not mean the speaker’s negative attitude towards the addressee. To determine the range of pejorative words and to identify what qualities of a person they describe, words denoting a negative characteristic of a person that can be used as an insult were selected from the Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary and the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language and analyzed. The number of pejoratives denoting the negative character of people is much higher than others, almost half of the total number in both languages. According to the semantic structure, this group of pejoratives contain words meaning personal character traits (arrogant, boor, clueless, covetous, cranky, cruel, cunning; badjahl, badfe’l, landovur, badxulq, dovdor, ziqna), negative social behavior (barefaced, battleaxe, bitch, bitchy, bossy, brazen, bugger, bully, bumptious, bum, cad, carpet-bagger, claw, clod, clown, contrary, coquette, crawler; bezori, bo’htonchi, ishbuzuqi, qasamxo’r, xoin kabilar), sexual behavior (effeminate, hog, virago, womanish; hajiqiz, hezalak, erkakchaliq, xotinchaliq). Next are words describing a person’s appearance in both languages. The semantics of these words show that an ugly face is likened to a creature (mahluq, beast). But there are no pejoratives defined that are directed to a group of people in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language. However, such types of pejoratives can be found in texts of fiction:

*Hamma yoq ari inidek g’uvillab ketdi. Yangi rais esankirab qoldi.*

– *Jim! – dedi minbarni mushtlab. Tishe! Podaga o’xshagan...*

*Pastdagilar tinchish o’rniga battar avjiga chiqdi:*

– *Biz poda bo’ldikmi endi?*

– *E, o’rgildik sendaqa podachidan!*<sup>18</sup>

“Poda” means a herd of livestock in Uzbek. Here the insult is expressed through the lexeme “poda” meaning “animal”, “stock”, and “unconsciously acting”.

Obscene words are considered shameful to say, they are not appropriate to use according to communication culture. Also, these words are included in the list of taboo words. Because “the denotation of obscene words includes body parts that are socially considered as taboo, the name of the sexual process, physiological duty (sending) and the “results” of physiological sending”<sup>19</sup>.

Obscene words are used to express strong insults in both English and Uzbek. But this is not the only function of obscene vocabulary in speech. For example, the

<sup>17</sup> Hornby A. S. Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English/Editor Jonathan Crowther. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995. – 1475 p. – P. 23.

<sup>18</sup> Хошимов Ў. Икки эшик ораси. – Тошкент: Илм-зиё-заковат нашриёти, 2019. – 544 бет. – Б. 57.

<sup>19</sup> Шкапенко Т.М.. "Обсценная лексика: о когнитивных механизмах табуизации слов" Вестник Волжского университета им. В. Н. Татищева, vol. 2, no. 4, 2016, pp. 68-72.// <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/obstsennaya-leksika-o-kognitivnyh-mehanizmah-tabuizatsii-slov> (murojaat sanasi 28.07.2023)

English word “fuck”, which means “sex”, also expresses some emotions, such as excitement, fear, and high spirits. Compared to the invective vocabulary, the scope of the obscene vocabulary is narrow. Obscene words are also part of the invective vocabulary. Nearly about 30 types of lexical expressions are analyzed in the dissertation.

Phraseologisms denoting insult occupy a significant place in the Uzbek language. Such phrases are based on a negative assessment of a person’s unattractive appearance, bad behavior, or mental defect. The use of some phrases with the semantic component of insult selected from the Uzbek language dictionaries was considered in the work.

Among the linguistic units used for insult, curse phrases occupy an important place.

**Padar la’nat(i) or padariga la’nat** obsc. Son of a cursed father, curse to the father; in general an expression of cursing, insult<sup>20</sup>. This expression, derived from the Persian word **padar**-father, means insulting one’s father, is often found both in oral speech and in fiction. It is a well-known fact that the role of the father in the Uzbek family is incomparable. Father is the link connecting the chain between ancestors and descendants, leader, financial provider, and core of the family. Insulting someone by their father’s name is generally considered one of the worst insults.

To identify the insult in spoken and written discourse, it is important to determine the context of the speech, and to whom or what the insult is directed at. For example, in the following situation, the curse is directed at vodka.

Shundan so‘ng: “Zora, shu padar la’natini ichib, shu bilan qutulsam”, degan o‘yda bir ko‘tarishda piyoladagi aroqni ichib yubordim<sup>21</sup>.

No one is insulted in this example. Therefore, a phrase with a negative connotation does not always mean an insult. It becomes an insult only if it is aimed at a person, in a certain situation, lowering his value.

A group of phraseological units expressing insult in English was picked out from the dictionaries. Such expressions are usually based on stylistic devices such as simile, metaphor, and allusion.

The origin of the English phrases can be traced back to certain historical events, phrases used in famous works, or natural phenomena. For instance, the phrase “as mad as a March hare” is structured according to the first method proposed by Sabien Fiedler. This is one of the phrases used in fiction very often. This phrase translated into Uzbek literally as “mart oyidagi quyonga o‘xshagan tentak”. The origin of it is related to the natural process happening in rabbits in March. It is known that March is the mating season for rabbits when they become aggressive. This change in their behavior is reflected in the phrase. “As mad as March hare” means “mad, completely out of his mind”:

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<sup>20</sup> Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 3-жилд. – Тошкент: “O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi” Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2020. – 688 бет. – Б. 198.

<sup>21</sup> Исmoilов Н. Бахтнинг олис манзили (роман). – Тошкент: O‘ZBEKISTON, 2008. - 336 б. – Б. 51.

[Jonas] “Well! Look after him for the present, and—let me see—three days from this time let the other woman come here, and we’ll see if we can make a bargain of it. About nine or ten o’clock at night, say. Keep your eye upon him in the meanwhile, and don’t talk about it. He’s as mad as a March hare!” “Madder!” cried Mrs Gamp. “A deal madder!”<sup>22</sup>

One of the characteristics of the use of paremas in speech is their realization as an insult. Paremas with an insulting meaning in their semantic structure also take an important place in the Uzbek language. Among paremas, proverbs are often used in speech for this purpose.

- *Qazisan, qartasan, axir, aslingga tortasan!* – *dedi kampir omborni qulflayotib. – Endi jir bitdi-da! Bitta ko‘ylak ikkita bo‘ldi! Uvada, isliqi to‘n, chilvir belbog‘ning xumorisi tutgandir!..*

*Siddiqjon qaynanasidan bu xildagi ta‘nalarni ko‘p eshitgan, lekin sira gap qaytarmagan edi, bu safar zaharxanda qilib:*

- *O‘zi to‘ymaganning salqiti qorin og‘ritadi, onajon, sizdan ortdiyu, bizga jir bitdimi!* - *dedi. Kampirning jig‘ibiyroni chiqdi*<sup>23</sup>.

The excerpt from the work describes the conflict between the main character Siddiqjon and his mother-in-law. Siddiqjon, who comes from a poor family, works as a servant in the neighbor’s garden before he marries Sharofat, the daughter of a wealthy family. His mother-in-law’s purpose from using the proverb “*Qazisan, qartasan, axir, aslingga tortasan!*” (the apple doesn’t fall far from the tree) in her speech was to humiliate him by reminding his life before marriage, his poor family, and the times when he worked as a servant.

The semes “place of origin”, and “real” of the lexeme “asl” (real) in this proverb refers to the poor family in which Siddiqjon was born and raised. Insult was caused by these meanings. The mention of “uvada, isliqi to‘n, chilvir belbog‘” (clothes of poor people) increased the power of insult even more.

It is impossible to determine the verbalization of the concept of “insult” in English without studying its paremiological field. In addition, the paremas about the concept of “insult”, reveal its cognitive signs. This gives information about the structure of the concept and its image in the minds of people. The opinions of the famous writers, state and public figures of the English-speaking nations about the insult are given in their works.

Foul words is but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is noisome; therefore I will depart unkissed<sup>24</sup>. The quote taken from the speech of Beatrice, the heroine of William Shakespeare’s “Much ado about nothing” has become a wisdom among people. Foul words, which represent the main content of the text, is metaphorically compared to a wind with an unpleasant smell. Here, the insult is perceived through one of the human senses, the sense of smell. So, when a

<sup>22</sup> Charles Dickens. The life and adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit. – London: Macmillan and Co., Limited, 1931. – 796 p. – P. 683 // [https://archive.org/details/lifeadventuresof0000char\\_o1x4/page/764/mode/2up](https://archive.org/details/lifeadventuresof0000char_o1x4/page/764/mode/2up) (murojaat sanasi 22.09.2023)

<sup>23</sup> Абдулла Қаҳҳор. Қўшчинор чироқлари – Тошкент: Ғафур Ғулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 1987. – 244 б. – Б. 4.

<sup>24</sup> Foul language quotes//<https://www.azquotes.com/quotes/topics/foul-language.html> (murojaat sanasi 02.10.2023)

bad word is used, it is imagined as a stream of bad breath in a person's mind. The similarity between bad breath and insult is that both concepts are harmful to humanity. The cognitive sign of the proverb is that the insult is as harmful as bad breath.

Both languages have a large number of paremas and it is difficult to consider all of them in one research. However, the considered part also showed that the paremas are highly active in this area.

## CONCLUSION

1. A person realizes communication's reason and pragmatic goals, cultures through illocutionary speech. Insult reveals the speaker's nationality, religion, origin, the norms of behavior of the society in which he grew up, as well as the society in which he lives. Verbal means are of particular importance in it.

2. The concept of "insult" is wider than the notion of insult. From the semantic point of view, the main notion and the related notions that are close to each other in meaning form the concept. Such features as imagery, metaphorisation, emotiveness, and discursiveness which are typical of a concept are not existent in the notion of insult. For instance, insult being the core notion, it forms the concept of "insult" together with related notions such as offence, invective, vituperation, obloquy, libel, mockery, and sarcasm.

3. Conflict situations are characterized by the frequent use of insults. It is necessary to take into account several factors such as the addresser and the addressee, the reason that gives rise to the insulting speech, the purpose of the addresser, the means of insult, and the situation where the insulting speech occurred.

4. The following elements are important in determining the legal norm of "insult" and are evaluated based on what kind of social values it harmed, the type of public relations, what or who was directly harmed, and what methods are used to insult.

5. Invectives can be divided into the following types according to their use:

1. Body defects of people: lame, short, cross-eyed, stone-blind, blind, bloated bald, deaf, crooked, crook-backed, narrow-eyed;

2. Name of the disease: leprosy, tuberculosis, syphilis, coronavirus; scaly.

3. A person's faith: infidel, apostate, blasphemer, unbeliever; infidel, apostate.

4. Color of the person: yellow, black, negro;

5. National origin: Sart, Kashkari, Andi, Tatar (where there are Tatars, there is danger), Tajik (if you have a friend from Tajik, have an ax with you); yellow bastard - Chinese; coward.

6. Race: Gypsy; negro.

7. Gender: "gondon" *uzb.* (an insult to men, the English word condom entered the Uzbek language through the Russian language), nance, prostitute; lance (male genital organ), cunt parcel (English woman sold into prostitution abroad), poke (light female), cuntable (physically attractive female), sissie (feminine male).

8. Sexual orientation: gay, kissing fish (lesbian).

6. Ethnic invectives are common in English texts. They are aimed at a person's race and origin. Insults directed at the victim's perceived or real race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender, or disability are not active in the Uzbek language.

7. The types of insults in English and Uzbek languages are almost the same, but each language has its aspects of insults. For example, the notion of *hlonipha* is considered. A married woman shows respect by not mentioning the names of the men in her family, including her father-in-law. Therefore, instead of a man's name, he is called by other words or sounds. If it is the other way round, it is considered offensive. Contemporary manifestations of this situation have given rise to new manifestations of insult in political discourse. For example, the phrase "Let's go Brandon" replaces "Fuck Joe Biden", an extremely vulgar insult used to address the current US President Joe Biden.

In Uzbek national culture, such insults are not openly expressed. For this reason, words belonging to this category are not highlighted in the Uzbek language. In English, *snotty* (*manqa*) means a person who treats people of lower status with contempt, while in Uzbek it means a person who is despised by others; *slimy* (*qasmoq*)-has the meaning of an insincere, overly polite, Uzbeks use the word *qasmoq* for people who is dirty and do not take care of themselves.

8. In both languages, the number of pejoratives denoting the negative character of people is quite high. According to the semantic structure, this group of pejoratives denotes person's character traits (arrogant, boor, clueless, covetous, cranky, cruel, cunning; *badjahl*, *badfe'l*, *landovur*, *badxulq*, *dovdir*, *ziqna*, etc.), negative social behavior (*barefaced*, *battleaxe*, *bitch*, *bitchy*, *bossy*, *brazen*, *bugger*, *bully*, *bumptious*, *bum*, *cad*, *carpet-bagger*, *claw*, *clod*, *clown*, *contrary*, *coquette*, *crawler*; *bezori*, *bo'htonchi*, *ishbuzuqi*, *qasamxo'r*, *xoin*, etc.), sexual behavior (*effeminate*, *hog*, *virago*, *womanish*; *hajiqiz*, *hezalak*, *erkakchalish*, *xotinchalish*). But no pejoratives are defined that are directed to a group of people in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language.

9. Words included in the obscene vocabulary are used to express strong insults in both English and Uzbek. But this is not the only function of obscene words in speech. For instance, the English word "fuck", which means "sex", also expresses several emotions, such as excitement, fear, and high spirits. Depending on the speech situation, any neutral word can become an insult.

10. The analysis of paremiological units involving the word "insult" and its synonyms in the Uzbek language showed that they contain cognitive signs of urging people not to insult, warning of bad consequences of insult, that the emotional injury caused by it cannot be healed, and that it cannot be used as a teaching method. Paremiological units about insults in English teach people not to insult people, if an insult hurts the heart, the wound left by it should be slowly forgotten, it should be expelled from the heart, and in response to it, silence should be maintained. It was found that proverbs in the tone of rebuke and admonition, which make up the second part of the paremiological field of the concept of "insult", contain wise expressions that have an insulting meaning due to the negative connotations.

11. In Uzbek linguistics, the expression of insult words and their reflection in dictionaries is becoming problematic. Such expressions are openly listed in English dictionaries. Explanatory and translation dictionaries of this kind of vocabulary are very necessary.

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

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**АНДИЖАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ  
ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

**ТУХТАСИНОВА ЗИЛОЛА МУКУМОВНА**

**ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ КОНЦЕПТА «ОСКОРБЛЕНИЕ» В УЗБЕКСКОМ И  
АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ**

**10.00.06 – Сравнительное литературоведение, сопоставительное  
языкознание и переводоведение**

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

**Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан за В2022.1.PhD/Fil2303.**

Диссертация выполнена в Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекском, русском и английском (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Научного совета ([www.adchti.uz](http://www.adchti.uz)) и информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyonet» ([www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz)).

**Научный руководитель:**

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**Ведущая организация:**

**Наманганский государственный университет**

Защита диссертации состоится « 11 » декабре 2024 года в 9:00 часов на заседании Научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней PhD.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 при Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков. (Адрес: город Андижан, проспект Бабура, дом 5. Тел.: (74) 223-42-76, Факс: (74) 223-42-76, e-mail: [asifl@edu.uz](mailto:asifl@edu.uz)).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Андижанского государственного института иностранных языков (регистрационный номер A-51). (Адрес: 170100, город Андижан, проспект Бабура 5, Тел.: (74) 223-42-76).

Автореферат диссертации разослан « 4 » декабре 2024 года.  
(Протокол реестра рассылки за № \_\_\_\_\_ от « \_\_\_\_\_ » \_\_\_\_\_ 2024 года.)



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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))**

**Цель исследования** – определить национальные особенности концепта «оскорбление» в узбекской и английской коммуникативной культуре, выявить его прагматические особенности и способы их выражения.

### **Задачи исследования:**

- провести анализ научно-теоретических работ в аспекте исследуемой проблемы и дать концептуальное описание «оскорбление»;

- собрать и проанализировать «выражения-оскорбления» на разных уровнях языка;

- классифицировать «оскорбление» и связанные с ним речевые акты в изучаемых английской и узбекской лингвокультурах;

- описать национальную специфику «оскорбление» и речевой эффект «оскорбление»;

- изучить реализацию концепта «оскорбление» во фразеологизмах;

- определить ментально-прагматические особенности концепта «оскорбление» в английском и узбекском языках.

**Объектом исследования** являются языковые единицы, репрезентирующие концепт «оскорбление» в узбекском и английском языках.

### **Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:**

- выявлено, что «оскорбление» как основное понятие вместе со связанными с ним понятиями, такими как «оскорбление», «ругань», «критика», «клевета», «издевательство», «насмешка» и др., составляет понятие, обладающее основными, развивающимися, устойчивыми и первичными характеристиками;

- установлены и выявлены прагматические, интенциональные, сходства и различия использования «оскорбление» в узбекском и английском языках направленные на характер, внешность, мировоззрение/убеждения, привычки, интеллект, профессия/занятие, происхождение/место жительства/ национальность, положение в обществе, умения/способности, строение тела, интерес, общий вид (не направленный на определённые качества), пола и сексуальной ориентации, в выражении оскорблений, направленных в адрес группы людей;

- определено, что гибридность таких слов, как *affront*, *abuse*, выражающих как название, так и процесс оскорбления в английском языке, не является характерной для узбекского языка;

- доказано, что оскорбительные слова, основанные на одном и том же значении, выражают разные понятия, исходя из английского и узбекского менталитета («*лўлилик қилмоқ*» - быть скандальным; «*to gyp*» - обманывать).

**Внедрение результатов исследования.** По результатам исследования выражения концепта «оскорбление» в узбекском и английском языках:

выводы по выражению оскорбления направленных на характер, внешность, мировоззрение/убеждение, привычку, интеллект, профессию/занятие, происхождение/место жительства/ национальность, положение в обществе, навыки/способности, строение тела, интересы, общие

аспекты (не ориентированные на конкретный аспект), пол и сексуальной ориентацию, на группу людей в узбекском и английском языках, учитывая что оба языка имеют прагматичный, намеренный, и направленный характер, были использованы в рамках проекта государственной программы фундаментальных исследований «ОТ-Ф1-18. Разработка методов и методологии формирования массовой лингвокультуры» (Справка № 39-01-46 от 9 января 2024 года Андижанского государственного университета). В результате научно обогатилось описание лингвокультурного и лингвопрагматического аспектов концепта «оскорбление» в речевом акте;

выводы и рекомендации по обогащению понятия «оскорбление», выраженное на узбекском языке словами *zillat, ihonat*, как основное понятие «оскорбление» в диссертации, вместе со смежными понятиями, такими как *haqorat, tahqir, so'kish, tanqid, ta'na-dashnom, tuhmat, masxaralash, istehzo* и т.д. Возможности выражения концепта «оскорбление», выраженное такими словами, *haqorat, kamsitish, so'kish, dashnom berish*, оскорбление на английском языке, *insult, foul language, bad words* теперь обогащаются новыми выражениями, такими как *racial slur, invective, put-down*. Из выводов и результатов, касающихся развития понятия «оскорбление» и расширения его объема, эффективности контекстуального и перлокутивного воздействия, преимущественно относящегося к констативной группе коммуникативного целевого понятия, из взглядов на проявление оскорбления, намеренные оттенки, такие как сарказм, которые репрезентируют речевой акт, были внедрены и использованы в проекте в рамках государственной инновации - исследовательские программы в 2022-2023 годах ИЛ - 402104213. в Андижанском государственном университете: «Разработка электронного лингвистического энциклопедического словаря на узбекском языке» (Справка № 39-01-47 Андижанского государственного университета от 9 января 2023 года). В результате выводы и рекомендации послужили важным источником обогащения и описания лингвокультурных и лингвопрагматических аспектов речевых жанров на основе анализа материалов на узбекском и английском языках;

оценка языковых единиц, выражающих оскорбление на разных уровнях языка, определение оскорбления, в том числе определение термина «оскорбление» как преступления, выражение «оскорбление» в изучаемых языках, характеристика национальной принадлежности оскорбления, лексико-фразеологические единицы, выражающие понятие «оскорбление» на узбекском и английском языках, выводы по определению видов «оскорбления» и результаты были использованы Национальной телерадиокомпанией Узбекистана в сценариях подготовленных майского и октябрьского выпусков 2023 года программ «Образование и развитие», «Нация и духовность», «Литературный процесс», подготовленных редакцией ДМ «Культурно-просветительское и художественное вещание» телерадиоканала «Узбекистан». (Справка № 04-36-826 от 10 июля 2024 года). В результате ряд предложений и рекомендаций, выдвинутых в исследовании, послужили более эффективной организации теоретической и практической

работы, направленной на развитие образования и культуры на основе нововведений.

**Структура и объем диссертации.** Диссертационная работа состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы, приложения. Основной текст диссертации составляет 156 страниц.

**E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI**  
**LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS**  
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