JIZZAX DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.113.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

JIZZAX DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI

QODIROVA GULNOZA SOLIXUDJAYEVNA

FOZIL YO'LDOSH O'G'LI "ZEVARXON" DOSTONINING LISONIY XUSUSIYATLARI

10.00.01 – O'zbek tili

FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO'YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD) DISSERTATSIYASI AVTOREFERATI

Jizzax – 2024

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Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам

Contents of dissertation abstract of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) on philological sciences

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Falsafa doktori dissertatsiyasi mavzusi Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Oliy taʼlim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2024.3.PhD/Fil4944. raqam bilan roʻyxatga olingan.

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Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (oʻzbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume)) Ilmiy kengash veb sahifasi (jdpu.uz)da va "ZiyoNet" Axborot-taʼlim portali (www.ziyonet.uz)da joylashtirilgan.

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida sanoq usuli – chastotalarni hisoblash ishlari, muayyan shoir va yozuvchilar yoki ularning alohida olingan asarlari matni yuzasidan lug'atlar tuzish, xalq og'zaki ijodi namunalarining lingvistik xususiyatlarini aniqlashtirish borasida jiddiy ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Xususan, leksikografik manbalarini yaratish, lingvostatistika masalalari talqiniga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Bu borada milliy dostonlarning lisoniy xususiyatlarini, qonuniyatlarni aniqlash zamonaviy tilshunoslikning dolzarb masalalaridan hisoblanadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida jahonga tanilgan yozuvchi va shoirlar asarlari matni asosida tuzilgan leksikografik hamda lingvostatistik lug'atlardagi so'zlarning chastotasi, qo'llanilish darajalari, davr leksikasidagi o'rni masalalari, shuningdek, yirik epik asarlar tilidagi so'zlarning genetik tarkibi, grammatik, semantik, stilistik, mazmuniy-mavzuiy guruhlanish xususiyatlarining ilmiy-nazariy tadqiqi bo'yicha salmoqli tajribalar to'plangan. Bu borada yozuvchi-shoirlar yoki xalq baxshilarining asarlarida qo'llanilgan leksik birliklarning semantik, struktur xususiyatlari, tilning ichki omillari hisobiga boyib borishi imkoniyatlarini, o'zlashgan so'zlarning milliy lug'at boyligimizga ta'sirini, sintagmatik-grammatik jihatdan muayyan tarkibli leksik birliklarning hosil bo'lishi yuzasidan aniq ilmiy xulosalarga kelish hozirgi tilshunoslikda dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Mamlakatimizda mumtoz adabiyot va folklor namunalarini o'rganish, o'z navbatida, ularni keng miqyosda ommalashtirish davlat siyosati darajasidagi vazifalar sifatida belgilangan. "Ma'naviy boyligimiz bo'lmish mumtoz san'atni, xalq ijodining nodir namunalarini asrab-avaylash va rivojlantirish, uni kelgusi avlodlarga bezavol yetkazish jahondagi ilg'or fikrli olimlar va san'atkorlarning, davlat va jamoat arboblari, barcha madaniyat ahlining ezgu burchidir"[1]. Ayni vazifalarning ijrosini ta'minlashda "O'zbek xalq ijodi yodgorliklari"ning 100 jildligini nashrga tayyorlash va tekstologik o'rganishga e'tibor kuchaytirilganligi, "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati" besh jildlik nashri chop etilganligi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu ma'noda Fozil Yo'ldosh o'g'li kuylagan "Zevarxon" dostonining lisoniy xususiyatlarini keng qamrovda tahlil qilish, bundan dunyo ilm-fanini xabardor etish zaruratini yuzaga keltiradi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 12-sentabrdagi PF-158-son "O'zbekiston – 2030 strategiyasi to'g'risida", 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son "Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi farmonlari, 2018-yil 1-noyabrdagi PQ-3990-son "Xalqaro baxshichilik san'ati festivalini o'tkazish to'g'risida", 2019-yil 4-oktabrdagi PQ-

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[1] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш.Мирзиёевнинг халқаро бахшичилик санъати фестивали очилишига бағишланган тантанали маросимдаги нутқи // Халқ сўзи. –Т.: 2019. 7 апрель. – № 68.

4479-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonuni qabul qilinganining o'ttiz yilligini keng nishonlash to'g'risida"gi qarorlari, Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019-yil 12-dekabrdagi 984-son "Davlat tilini rivojlantirish departamenti to'g'risidagi Nizomni tasdiqlash haqida"gi qarorlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya tadqiqoti muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

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

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Jahonda o'zbek xalq dostonlarining lisoniy, tipologik, matniy va badiiy-estetik xususiyatlari xorijlik mutaxassis olimlar tomonidan muayyan darajada o'rganilgan. Jumladan, rossiyalik L.M.Penkovskiy[2], fransiyalik Remi Dor[3]; olmoniyalik K.Rayxl[4], koreyalik O.Ingyong[5] va boshqalarning ilmiy tadqiqotlari shular jumlasiga kiradi.

O'zbek tilshunosligida xalq dostonlari tiliga bag'ishlangan fundamental tadqiqotlar salmoqli darajada yaratilgan. Bu borada Sh.Shoabdurahmonov, S.Tursunov, Z.Xolmanova, J.Xolmurotova, A.Rahimov, X.Toshmatov, Sh.Mahmadiyev, X.Ro'zimboyev, S.Sariyev, A.Xoliqov, G.Jumanazarova, D.O'rinboyeva, Q.Olloyorov, I.Umarov, N.Xadjimusayeva, A.Eshmurodov, D.Ashurov, Y.Xodjiyev va boshqalarning ilmiy tadqiqotlari[6] xarakterlidir. Biz

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[2] Қаранг: Мирзаев Т. Достонлар гултожи // Ўзбек халқ ёдгорликлари. 1-жилд, –Тошкент: Ғ.Ғулом номидаги нашриёт – матбаа ижодий уйи, 2015. – 28 б.

[3] Dor Remy. Nourali ou les aventures lyriques d'un heros epique. – Paris, 1991; Dor Remy. Nourali le Preux et Marghoumon Peri. Bilingue ouzbek-francais. IFEAC. – Paris, 2005. – P. 23-25.

[4] Karl Rechl. Rawsan. Ein uzbekishes mundliches Epes. Otto Harrassowitr.Wiesbade, 1985; Райхл Карл. Тюркский эпос. – М.Вост. литер., 2008. – С. 211.

[5] Ингёнг О. "Алпомиш" ва "Жумўнг" достонларининг қиёсий-типологик таҳлили. Филол.фан.д-ри...дисс. – Тошкент, 2014. – 128 б.

[6] Шоабдурахманов Ш. О художественных средствах языка поэмы "Равшан": АКД.– Ташкент, 1949, – С. 28.; Турсунов С.Лексические особенности дастана "Алпамыш": АКД. – Ташкент, 1990, – 33 б.; Холманова З. "Шайбонийхон" достони лексикаси (Пўлкан шоир варианти асосида): Филол.фан.номз...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 1998, – 39 б.; Холмуротова Ж. Шимолий Хоразм достонлари лексикасининг функционал-услубий хусусиятлари: Филол.фан.номз...дисс. – Тошкент, 2000, – 28 б.; Рўзимбоев Х.С. Жанубий Хоразм достонлари тилининг луғавий-маъновий таҳлили ("Шаҳриёр" ва "Маликаи Завриё" достонлари мисолида) Филол.фан.номз...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2000, – 32 б.; Сариев С.М. Хоразм "Гўрўғли" достонларининг қўлёзма вариантлари. Филол.фан.номз...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2007, – 108 б.; Раҳимов А.С. Ўзбек халқ достонлари лексикасининг қиёсий-тарихий таҳлили (Эргаш Жуманбулбул ўғли ижоди мисолида): Филол.фан.номз...дисс.автореф. – Самарқанд, 2002, – 28 б.; Халиков А.А. "Гўрўғлининг туғилиши" достони тилининг лексик-семантик хусусиятлари: Филол.фан.номз...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2009, – 48 б.; Жуманазарова Г. "Ширин билан Шакар" достонининг луғавий ва лингвопоэтик хусусиятлари (Фозил Йўлдош ўғли варианти асосида): Филол.фан.номз...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2008, – 21 б.; Шу муаллиф. Фозил Йўлдош ўғли достонлари тилининг лингвопоэтикаси (лексик-семантик, лингвостилистик ва лингвостатистик таҳлил). Филол.фан.д-ри...дисс. – Тошкент, 2017, – 145 б.; Ўринбоева Д. Халқ оғзаки ижоди: жанрий-лисоний ва лингвостатистик тадқиқ муаммолари, Филол.фан.д-ри...дисс. – Самарқанд 2019, – 128 б.; Оллоёров Қ.М. Хоразм достонлари ономастикаси ("Гўрўғли" ва "Ошиқнома" туркум достонлари асосида). Филол. фан. фалс.док....дисс.автореф. – Самарқанд, 2018, – 46 б.; Умаров И. Фозил Йўлдош ўғлининг "Малика айёр" достони лексикаси (тарихий-этимологик, функционал-семантик ва стилистик таҳлил). – Филол. фан. фалс.док....дисс.автореф. – Фарғона, 2020. – 7 б.; Хаджимусаева Н. "Орзигул"

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tanlagan obyekt – "Zevarxon" dostonining genezisi va g'oyaviy-badiiy xususiyatlari folklorshunos R.Rajabov tomonidan maxsus o'rganilgan.[7] Lekin "Zevarxon" dostonining lisoniy xususiyatlari, xususan, uning leksikografik manbalari, statistik tahlili, grammatik va semantik-stilistik, shuningdek, dostonda qo'llanilgan leksik birliklarning genetik, tarkibiy-mazmuniy xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish o'zbek tilshunosligida o'z yechimini kutayotgan muammolardan hisoblanadi.

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya Jizzax davlat pedagogika universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining "O'zbek filologiyasining dolzarb muammolari" mavzusidagi ilmiy yo'nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi "Zevarxon" dostonining leksikografik manbalarini yaratishdagi statistik tahlilni amalga oshirish, grammatik, semantik-stilistik, genetik, tarkibiy-mazmuniy xususiyatlarini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

yozuvchilik leksikografiyasi va folklor matnlari statistikasiga oid ilmiy tadqiqotlarni tahlil qilish;

doston matnining so'zlik, alfavitli, chastotali, ters (chappa) singari leksikografik manbalarini yaratish va ularning lingvostatistik ilmiy tahlilini amalga oshirish;

mustaqil so'z turkumlari kesimida doston leksikasining grammatik va semantik-stilistik xususiyatlarining o'ziga xosligini yoritish;

dostonda qo'llanilgan leksik birliklarni genetik jihatdan, xususan, o'z va o'zlashgan so'zlar, ulardagi ko'p ma'nolilik masalasini, shuningdek, eskirgan va tarixiy so'zlarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini ochib berish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida Fozil Yo'ldosh o'g'li kuylagan "Zevarxon" dostonining 1986-yildagi nashri tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini "Zevarxon" dostoni matnining lisoniy xususiyatlarini ochib berish tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda tavsiflash, tasniflash, qiyoslash, statistik va tanlama usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

doston tilidagi leksemalar *juvon, yigit, kelinchak, ena, momo* singari ot, *qantarmoq, moytormoq, jilonmoq, chenkamoq* kabi fe'l, *sohibjamol, zabun, behush* kabi sifat, *qo'sha, ikki, bir, uch, qirq, ming* kabi son, *shul, ne, nechuk* kabi olmosh,

достонининг статистик, семантик-стилистик ва лингвопоэтик тадқиқи. Филол. фан. фалс.док....дисс. – Жиззах, 2020.; Эшмуратов А.М. "Холдорхон" достонининг лингвостилистик хусусиятлари (Эргаш Жуманбулбул ўғли варианти асосида). – Филол. фан. фалс.док....дисс. – Жиззах, 2021. – 180 б.; Ашуров Д.А. "Алпомиш" достонининг лингвокультурологик хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. фалс.док....дисс.автореф. – Наманган, 2021. – 7-8 б.; Ходжиев Ю.Н. "Алпомиш" достонидаги шахс маънавий сифатларини ифода этувчи атов бирликларнинг семантик-структур, концептуал ва лексикографик хусусиятлари. – Филол. фан. фалс.док....дисс. – Гулистон, 2020. –121 б.

[7] Ражабов Р. Генезис. Бытование и идейно-художественные особенности дастана "Зевархан", Автореф.дисс.канд.наук. – Т.: 1973. – С.19.

bog'onag'i, erta-mertan, bir palla singari ravishlar shaklida turkumlar, ularning semantik, morfologik, sintaktik belgilari aniqlangan;

"Zevarxon" dostonida qo'llanilgan so'zlarning miqdori 15701 ta va chastotasi 5053 ta so'zshakl ekanligi aniqlanib, matnning leksikografik manbalari: so'zlik, alfavitli, chastotali va ters lug'atlari yaratilgan;

"Zevarxon" dostoni tilidagi *bermoq, bo'lmoq, o'tmoq, solmoq, tortmoq* kabi leksemalarning turkiy qatlamga, *amaldor, asl, aziz, ulug'* singari leksemalarning arabiy ekanligi, *avval, gap, bekor* kabilarning fors-tojikcha ekanligi aniqlanib, matndagi ko'p ma'nolilik xususiyatlari ochib berilgan;

doston so'z boyligi lavozim, mansab, martaba, harbiy, uy-joy, taom va oziq-ovqat, uy-ro'zg'or buyumlari va jihozlari, kiyim-kechak va liboslar, o'lchov birliklari, diniy tasavvur va aqidalar bilan bog'liq tarkibiy-mazmuniy xususiyatlar asoslab aniqlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy ahamiyati quyidagilardan iborat:

doston tilining lisoniy xususiyatlari bo'yicha to'plangan mavjud materiallar, nazariy xulosalar o'zbek tilshunosligining leksikologiya va grammatika bo'limlarini muayyan ilmiy ma'lumotlar bilan boyitishi asoslab berilgan;

tadqiqot natijalari asosida nashr etilgan leksikografik manbalarning ona tili darslarida, og'zaki so'zlashuv nutqida ta'lim oluvchilarning bilim va malakalarini oshirishdagi ahamiyati ochib berilgan;

dostonda qo'llanilgan leksik birliklarni to'plash, genetik, tarkibiy-mazmuniy guruhlarini aniqlash, leksikografik lug'atlarni tuzish va e'lon qilish kabi ishlar tadqiqotning amaliy jihatdan ahamiyatli ekanligi isbotlangan;

oliy ta'lim muassasalari filologiya yo'nalishi talabalari uchun mutaxassislik fanlari bo'yicha o'quv va uslubiy qo'llanmalar yaratishda hamda ma'ruza matnlarni tayyorlashda foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi chiqarilgan xulosalarning qat'iyligi, olingan tadqiqot natijalarining aniqligi va ishonchliligi, ishda qo'llanilgan yondashuv va tadqiqot usullari, tahlil qilingan material hajmining yetarliligi, mazkur sohadagi dastlabki izlanishlarning nazariy xulosalari hamda erishilgan yangi natijalar dissertatsiyaning nazariy jihatiga muvofiqligi, ishlab chiqilgan taklif va tavsiyalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati dostonda qo'llanilgan leksik birliklarning statistik tadqiqi, mustaqil so'z turkumlari kesimida doston tilining grammatik va semantik-stilistik yo'nalishda o'rganilganligi, genetik qatlamlarini tilning ichki va tashqi qonuniyatlari bilan bevosita bog'liqlikda tadqiq etilganligi va ular xalq dostonlarining tili va uslubi bo'yicha olib borilayotgan tadqiqot ishlari uchun nazariy asos bo'lib xizmat qilishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, uning natijalaridan "Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili", "Leksikologiya", "O'zbek tili dialektologiyasi"

fanlari bo'yicha yaratilgan darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalarni takomillashtirish, o'zbek tilshunosligi magistratura ta'lim yo'nalishlarida "Dostonlar tili", "Lingvistika" kabi tanlov fanlarini tashkil etishda, akademik litsey va ixtisoslashgan maktablar uchun hozirgi o'zbek tilidan o'quv adabiyotlarini yaratishda foydalanish mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. "Zevarxon" dostonining lisoniy xususiyatlarini o'rganish bo'yicha olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

doston tilidagi leksemalar juvon, yigit, kelinchak, ena, momo singari ot, qantarmoq, moytormoq, jilonmoq, chenkamoq kabi fe'l, sohibjamol, zabun, behush kabi sifat, qo'sha, ikki, bir, uch, qirq, ming kabi son, shul, ne, nechuk kabi olmosh, bog'onag'i, erta-mertan, bir palla singari ravishlar shaklida turkumlarga ajratilib, grammatik-semantik belgilari yuzasidan chiqarilgan xulosalardan FA-A1-G007-sonli "Qoraqalpoq naql-maqollari lingvistik obekti sifatida" mavzusidagi ilmiy-amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Qoraqalpoq bo'limi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlari ilmiy-tadqiqot institutining 2024-yil 8-avgustdagi 302/1-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada ilmiy-amaliy loyihaning nazariy qismining yangi ilmiy fikrlar, g'oyalar bilan boyitilishiga erishilgan;

"Zevarxon" dostonida qo'llanilgan so'zlarning miqdori 15701 ta va chastotasi 5053 ta so'zshakl ekanligi aniqlanib, matnning leksikografik manbalari: so'zlik, alfavitli, chastotali va ters lug'atlariga doir tavsiya va ilmiy yangiliklaridan F1-FA-0-43429 "Qoraqalpoq folklori va adabiyoti janrlarining nazariy masalalarini tadqiq etish" nomli fundamental loyihasini bajarishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Qoraqalpoq bo'limi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlari ilmiy-tadqiqot institutining 2024-yil 8-avgustdagi 303/1-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada loyihaning ilmiy-nazariy qismining boyitilishiga, berilgan tavsiyalar ushbu loyiha doirasida nashr etilgan ishlarning mazmuniy to'ldirilishiga xizmat qilgan;

"Zevarxon" dostoni tilidagi bermoq, bo'lmoq, o'tmoq, solmoq, tortmoq kabi leksemalarning turkiy qatlamga, amaldor, asl, aziz, ulug' singari leksemalarning arabiy ekanligi, avval, gap, bekor kabilarning fors-tojikcha ekanligi, ya'ni genezisi aniqlanib, matndagi ko'p ma'nolilik xususiyatlari to'g'risidagi xulosalardan F1-FA-0-43429 "Qoraqalpoq folklori va adabiyoti janrlarining nazariy masalalarini tadqiq etish" nomli fundamental loyihasi doirasida vazifalar ijrosini ta'minlashda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Qoraqalpoq bo'limi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlari ilmiy-tadqiqot institutining 2024-yil 8-avgustdagi 303/1-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada loyihaning ilmiy xulosalar, dalillar bilan boyitilishiga erishilgan;

doston so'z boyligining lavozim, mansab, martaba, harbiy, uy-joy, taom va oziq-ovqat, uy-ro'zg'or buyumlari va jihozlari, kiyim-kechak va liboslar, o'lchov birliklari, diniy tasavvur va aqidalar bilan bog'liq tarkibiy-mazmuniy xususiyatlariga oid xulosalardan Jizzax viloyati teleradiokompaniyasining efirga

uzatilgan "Sayqal" hamda "Subhidam" ko'rsatuvi dasturi ssenariylarini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (Jizzax viloyati teleradiokompaniyasining 2024-yil 2-avgustdagi 13-10/367-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada ko'rsatuvlar orqali viloyat aholisining dostondagi til birliklarining ma'nolari haqidagi bilimlarining kengayishiga, shuningdek, yoshlarda xalq dostonlarini o'rganish orqali tariximiz, milliy qadriyat va an'analarimizga hurmat ruhini uyg'otishga xizmat qilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 11 ta, jumladan, 6 ta xalqaro va 5 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida ma'ruza shaklida bayon qilingan va muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 20 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, Jumladan, 1 ta lug'at (so'zlik, alfavitli, chastotali, ters-chappa lug'atlar jamlamasi), O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan dissertatsiyalar asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 8 ta ilmiy maqola, shundan, 4 tasi xalqaro va 4 tasi respublika jurnallarida nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat bo'lib, 122 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi, tadqiqotning maqsadi va vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti, tadqiqot usullari tavsiflangan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi, amaliy natijalari va ularning ishonchliligi bayon qilingan, tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi va aprobatsiyasi, nashr qilingan ishlar, dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **"Badiiy matnlar tilining leksikografik va lingvostatistik tadqiqotlar tahlili"** deb nomlanadi va u tuzilishiga ko'ra to'rt fasldan iborat. Bobning *"Yozuvchilik leksikografiyasi tadqiqotlari tahlili"* deb nomlangan birinchi faslida dastlab jahon tilshunosligida qadimgi muqaddas kitoblarga tuzilgan konkordanslar[8], shuningdek, dunyoga tanilgan yozuvchi va shoirlar asarlari matni asosida tuzilgan leksikografik va lingvostatistik lug'atlarning ilm-fandagi tutgan o'rni, maqsad va vazifalari, tuzilish tarkibi haqidagi ma'lumotlar berilgan. Muayyan qo'lyozmaga lug'at berish an'analari turkiy, xususan, o'zbek tilshunosligida ham qadimdan davom etib kelayotgan hodisa ekanligi, bu an'ana Alisher Navoiy yashagan davrlardan buyon davom etib kelayotganligi kuzatilsa-da[9], shoir va yozuvchilar yoki ularning alohida olingan

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[8] Обшее языкознание. Методы лингвистичиских исследований. –М., Наука. 1973. –С.84; *Бу ҳақда яна қаранг:* Иброҳимов А. Бобур "Девон"и тилидаги ўзлашма лексика. – Тошкент: ТДШИ, 2006, 6-бет; Dr.Naraale Ratnaakar. Geetaa kaa shabdakosh. Prabhaat Prakaashan Dilli. 2003.; Yashpal Tandon. A.Corcordance of Purana-Contents.

[9] Хамидов З. Луғатшунослик тарихи ва қўлёзма луғатлар, –Т.: Адолат, 2004. 9-бет.

asarlari matni yuzasidan lug‘at tuzish an’anasi tilshunosligimiz taraqqiyotining nisbatan keyingi davrlari (XX asrning 70-80 yillari)ga xos. Xususan, “Navoiy asarlari lug‘ati”, to‘rt jildlik “Alisher Navoiy asarlari tilining izohli lug‘ati”[10] yaratilishi va nashr etilishi bu sohada yangi qadam bo‘ldi. Bobning ushbu faslida yozuvchilik leksikografiyasiga oid kuzatishlar, xususan, matnni lingvistik tahlil etish, til elementlarini leksik-semantik birlik sifatida o‘rganish va ularni tegishli tartibdagi lug‘atlarda qayd etish, matnlarni qayta ishlash masalalari bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan 30 dan ortiq ilmiy tadqiqotlar tahlil etilgan, ularning yutuq va kamchiliklariga munosabat bildirilgan.

Bobning *“Folklor matnlari lingvostatistikasidagi tadqiqotlar tahlili”* deb nomlangan keyingi faslida so‘nggi yillarda yuzaga kelgan statistik, leksikografik kuzatishlar va lingvofolkloristik tadqiqotlar yaratilganligi tegishli manbalar tahlillari asosida dalillab berilgan. Xususan, ishda olimlar tomonidan yaratilgan “Alpomish” dostonining izohli lug‘ati” (2007), “O‘zbek xalq dostonlari tilining chastotali lug‘ati” (2006), “O‘zbek xalq dostonlari tilining alfavit-chastotali lug‘ati” (2006), “O‘zbek xalq dostonlarining chastotali-izohli lug‘ati” (2006), “Alpomish dostoni frazeologizmlarining ta’biri”; “Shirin va Shakar”, “Malikai ayyor”, “Rustamxon”, “Balogardon”, “Bahrom va Gulandom”, “Zevarxon”, “Layli va Majnun”, “Farhod va Shirin”, “Nurali” kabi an’anaviy dostonlarining leksikografik manbalari ilmiy tahlilga tortilgan. Lekin bugungi kunda folklor matnlarining lisoniy tahlilida leksikografik va stilistik metodlarga tayanib ish ko‘rish, ayniqsa, yozuvchilik leksikografiyasi bilan shug‘ullanish hozirgi o‘zbek tilshunosligining dolzarb masalalaridan biri bo‘lib turibdi.

Bobning uchinchi fasli *“Zevarxon” tili tadqiqidagi metod va usullar, dostonning statistik qurilishi”* masalasiga bag‘ishlangan. Tilshunosligimizning keyingi yillardagi taraqqiyoti matnlarni, jumladan, badiiy matnlarning lisoniy tahlilida statistik tadqiqot usullaridan foydalanishni taqozo qilmoqda. “Statistik usulni tilshunoslikda qo‘llash shunchaki maqsad emas, balki tilning nihoyatda murakkab tuzilishi, uning amal qilish sirlarini bilishda an’anaviy usul bilan birgalikda bir vositadir. Aniqlik ilmiy ishning talablaridan biridir. Lekin an’anaviy tilshunoslikning eng katta kamchiligi unda aniqlikning yetishmasligi, ko‘pchilik natijalarning taxminiy bo‘lishidir. Mana shuning uchun ham tilshunoslar statistikaga asoslangan usulga murojaat qila boshladilar”[11], degan mulohazani A.Ibrohimov ta’kidlaydi. Bu mulohazalar masalaning faqatgina bir jihatini qamrab olgan. Nazarimizda, uning ikkinchi va muhim jihati ham bor. Olib borgan tadqiqotlarimiz natijalarining tasdiqlashicha, statistik tahlilni amalga oshirish maqsadida kompyuter xotirasiga kiritilgan har qanday matn tadqiqotchining o‘z oldiga qo‘ygan maqsadidan kelib chiqib, qayta ishlanishga tayyor material bo‘la oladi. Istalgan lug‘aviy birlikning chastotasi aniqlangandan keyin uni

[10] Навоий асарлари луғати. Т.: “Фан”, 1982 й. 1008-бет. Алишер Навоий асарларининг изоҳли луғати, тўрт жилдлик. I жилд. – Т., 1983, 656-бет; II жилд. – Т., 1983, 644-бет; III жилд. – Т., 1983, 624-бет; IV жилд. – Т., 1983, 636-бет.
[11] Иброҳимов А. Бобур “Девон”и тилидаги ўзлашма лексика. – Тошкент: ТДШИ, 2006, – 4 б.

mikromatnlar qurshovida ajratib olish va bir yerga to'plash, uni istalgan yo'nalishda, aytaylik, fonetik, leksik-semantik, grammatik, stilistik hamda qiyosiy tahlil etish uchun katta imkoniyatlar yaratiladiki, buning ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyati birinchisidan aslo kam emas. Bobning ushbu bo'limida "Zevarxon" tili tadqiqidagi statistik metod va usullar, nutq va til birliklarining qo'llanish chastotalariga bo'lgan ishonchlilikni aniqlash maqsadida matematik statistika va ehtimollar nazariyasidagi "Ishonchlilik bahosi" ("Оценка достоверности"), "Ishonchlilik oralig'i" ("Доверителный интервал") kabi formulalardan foydalanganlik holatlari dalillab berilgan. *"Zevarxon" dostonining statistik qurilishi"* masalasida "Lingvistik tadqiqotlarda tanlanma hajmi (**N**) qanchalik ko'p bo'lsa, kutilgan natija shunchalik ishonchli va samarali bo'ladi"[12] degan mulohazaga asoslanib, statistikaning tekshirish metodlaridan *tanlanma* metodiga tayanib mazkur dostonning elektron nusxasi yaratilganligi va tahlil qilinganligi asoslab berilgan.

Tadqiqotimizning dastlabki bosqichini amalga oshirishdagi *birinchi vazifa* mazkur dostonning elektron matnini zamonaviy kompyuter xotirasiga kiritish bo'ldi va natijada 82 sahifalik matnda berilgan raqamlar umumlashtirilganda 15859 lug'aviy birlik qo'llanganligi aniqlandi. Qo'llanilgan so'zlarning 15500 dan ortiqligi shoir kuylagan doston matnining statistik qurilishi va leksikografik manbalari haqida muayyan ilmiy-amaliy xulosalar chiqarishimizga asos bo'la oladi, deb hisobladik.

Tadqiqotning keyingi bosqichida *ikkinchi vazifa* sifatida matnning elektron nusxalariga tayangan holda *alfavitli, chastotali va ters lug'atlar* tuzish ishlari amalga oshirildi. Zamonaviy kompyuter dasturlari asosida dastlab quyidagi natijalar olindi: dostondagi so'zlarning miqdori: so'zshakllar 5053 tani, jami qo'llanish holati 15701 tani tashkil etdi. Tuzilgan lug'atlar yordamida qo'llanilgan so'zshakl va ularning qo'llanish chastotasi ham aniqlandi: "Zevarxon" dostonida jami 5053 ta so'zshakl 15701 marta qo'llangan. Bu raqamlarda ba'zi bir farqlar borligi ko'zga tashlandi. Dastlabki ma'lumotnomada lug'aviy birliklar soni 5053 ta deb berilgan. Bu kompyuter ko'rsatkichi. Lug'atlarda esa matnda 15701 so'zshakl mavjudligi qayd etilgan.

Doston matni asosida tuzilgan alfavitli lug'atdagi so'zshakllar va ularning qo'llanish chastotasi o'rtasidagi farqlar miqdor va foizlar hisobida quyidagi statistikani tashkil etdi: jami qo'llanishi: *matnda* 15859, *lug'atda* 15701 ta; ularning farqi quyidagicha: *sonda* 158, foiz hisobida: 0,009963%. Ushbu statistik ma'lumotdan ayon bo'ladiki, doston matnining elektron matni ochilganda, kompyuter ko'rsatadigan raqam lug'atlar tuzilgandan keyingi raqamlarga qaraganda biroz ko'p. Ammo bu farq 0,009963 dan oshmaydi. Boshqacha aytganda, ular o'rtasidagi farq har 100 ta so'zga 1 farq to'g'ri kelishi mumkin. Demak, bu yerda *nisbiy xato* δ = 0,01-0,02 ga teng. Bu nisbiy xatoliklarning muayyan sababi bor. Kompyuter elektron matndagi raqamlarni har bir lug'aviy birlik sifatida qayd etadi, lug'atlarda esa harf (so'z) bilan yozilmagan son hisobga

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[12] Ризаев С. Ўзбек тилшунослигида лингвостатистика муаммолари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2006, –Б.21.

olinmaydi. Shu bois bu nomuvofiqlikka jiddiy kamchilik sifatida qaralmasa ham bo'ladi.

Tadqiqotni amalga oshirish jarayonida mazkur doston matni yuzasidan alohida-alohida alfavitli, chastotali va ters lug'atlar tuzildi, ularning jamlangan varianti "Zevarxon" dostoni tilining lug'atlari" nomi bilan nashr etildi. Ishda doston matni yuzasidan tuzilgan har bir lug'atning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, matn tahlilidagi vazifalari asoslab berildi.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **"Zevarxon" dostoni tilining grammatik xususiyatlari (mustaqil so'z turkumlari kesimida)"** deb nomlangan. Dostonda qo'llanilgan har bir so'z semantik qurilishi, tabiati, ulardagi umumiylik va xususiylik ma'nolariga ko'ra ot, sifat, son, olmosh, fe'l va ravish kabi mustaqil so'z turkumlari kesimida o'rganilgan, tahlillar davomida ularning adabiy tildan farqli xususiyatlari dalillab berilgan.

Bobning birinchi fasli *"Narsa-predmetlarning nomlarini, harakat va holatni ifodalovchi so'zlar"* deb nomlangan va unda bu tipdagi so'zlarda moddiylik, qurilish, tarixiy-etimologik, maxsuslik, ma'no, shakl, qo'llanish, uslubiy bo'yoq va boshqa qator xususiyatlar, shuningdek, ular ikki xil (leksik-semantik va morfologik) vositalar orqali namoyon bo'lganligi lisoniy materiallar asosida tahlil qilingan.

Dostonda leksik-semantik vositalar atovchi so'zlar orqali yasalgan, so'z tarkibidagi ma'nolar quyidagilardan iborat bo'lgan:

1. Shaxs otlari (*ota, o'g'il, juvon, xotin, bobo, ena, kuyov* kabi);

2. Kishi (shaxs) – epik qahramon ismlarini ifodalovchi so'zlar (*Zevarxon, Hasanxon, Xisrav, Iskandar, Farhod* kabi);

3. Hayvonot, parranda va boshqa jonzodlarning nomlarini ifodalovchi so'zlar (*kulon, kiyik, bulbul, nor, olqor* kabi).

Dostonda morfologik vositalar *-xon, -oy, -bonu, -boy, -poshsha, -jon, -bek, -bachcha* kabi maxsus qo'shimchalar yordamida ifodalangan, ular matnda uslub rang-barangligi uchun xizmat qilgan.

Ishda kelishik kategoriyasining eng faol va serqirra holatda qo'llanilganligi, ularning boshqa vositalar bilan sinonimiyasi matnda ekspressivlik, ta'sirchanlikni ta'minlovchi vosita sifatida stilistik nozikliklarni ifodalovchi me'yor bo'lib xizmat qilganligi lisoniy dalillar orqali asoslab berilgan. Egalik kategoriyasining ko'rsatkichlari dostonda o'zbek adabiy tilidagi shakllari kabi bir xil, lekin qo'llanilishida muayyan stilistik jihatlar bilan farqlanishi, xususan, so'zning unli va undosh bilan tugallanishida, egalikni olgan so'z oldidan alohida qaratuvchining bo'lishini talab qilmasligida kuzatildi. Doston matnida ko'plik kategoriyasi bir qator leksik-semantik vositalar *(-lar, -miz, -siz, -dilar, -sh, -ish* kabi) farqli ifodalansa, morfologik vositalar quyidagi o'rinlarda kuzatildi:

a) ot so'z turkumi orqali ko'plik ma'nosi so'zning o'zagining o'zida ifodalangan (*avlod, haq, xaloyiq, fuqaro, sel, juft, poda* kabi);

b) sifat so'z turkumiga xos so'zlar orqali (*adoqsiz, serob, behad* kabi);

v) olmoshlar vositasi orqali (*biz, siz, hamma, jami, barcha* kabi);

g) sonlar orqali (*tuman, lak, oltov, ikkam to'qson* kabi);

d) ravishlar orqali (*behisob, ko'p, ancha, bisyor* kabi);

ye) takroriy va juft so'zlar orqali (*bola-chaqa, katta-kichik, uzun-yaqin, dasta-dasta* kabi).

"Harakat va holatni ifodalovchi so'zlar"ning tahlilida tuslanish, shaxs-son, zamon, o'timli-o'timsizlik, daraja, mayl singari kategoriyalarning har biri o'ziga xos lisoniy belgilarga ega ekanligi dalillab berildi. Dostonda qo'llanilgan bu tipdagi so'zlar quyidagi leksik-semantik guruhlarga ajratib o'rganilgan:

1. Yumush fe'llari (*abzallamoq, qantarmoq, cho'ktirmoq, aylanmoq* kabi);

2. Subyektiv hukm fe'llari (*do'qlamoq, birikmoq, bog'lamoq, boshlamoq, buyurmoq, bo'shatmoq* kabi);

3. Gapiruv fe'llari (*bo'zlamoq, tilga enmoq, deyishmoq, ingramoq, so'zlamoq, gapirmoq* kabi);

4. Sukut fe'llari (*bo'shamoq, ilinmoq, ko'nmoq, dimlamoq, botmoq (joni uzilmoq* kabi);

5. Talaffuz fe'llari (*allamoq, aytalmoq, bo'zlamoq, chuvullamoq, chaqchaqlashmoq, kovlamoq, yozdirmoq, so'zlashmoq, qo'zimlamoq* kabi);

6. Nutqiy da'vat fe'llari: *qimtimoq (biror ishni tezroq bajarishga undash), avramoq (va'dalar bilan ko'ndirmoq), aldamoq (yolg'on gapirish)* kabi.

7. Ifodalov fe'llari (*bukchaymoq, tusmollamoq (taxmin qilmoq), bo'ylamoq, bo'lishmoq, bo'linmoq, jo'namoq, otlanmoq* kabi);

8. Holat (*tabiiy, ruhiy, fiziologik, obrazli, faqat insonga xos)* fe'llari *bukchaymoq, achchiqlanmoq, dovdiramoq, sayramoq, taranmoq.*

9. Harakat (*insonga xos va hayvonga xos harakat)* fe'llari: *zinkaymoq (tik turmoq), tarmashmoq.*

Dostonda qo'llanilgan harakat va holatni ifodalovchi so'zlarning ayrim namunalari hozirgi adabiy iste'molda ishlatilmasligi aniqlandi. Masalan, *chapg'irmoq, chiltanglamoq, shovshatmoq, satqang bo'lmoq, port bo'lib qolmoq, satqang bo'lmoq, savashmoq, seblamoq, jubanmoq, tayranglamoq, aqllashmoq* kabi. Bunday fe'llarning ayrimlari qipchoq je-lovchi shevasiga mansub etnik aholining og'zaki so'zlashuv nutqida ham uchraydi: *chiltanglamoq – odobsizlik, hurmatsizlik qildi; shovshatmoq – bor-budidan ayrilmoq* kabi ma'nolarni ifodalashga xizmat qiladi.

Bobning ikkinchi faslida *"Belgi-xususiyatni, ish-harakat va holatning belgisini bildiruvchi so'zlar"* tahlil etilgan. Dostonda qo'llanilgan bunday tipdagi so'zlar quyidagi semantik guruhlarga bo'lib o'rganildi:

1. Holatni bildiruvchi sifat so'zlar.

2. Shakl-ko'rinishni bildiruvchi sifat so'zlar.

3. Hajm-o'lchov va masofa bildiruvchi sifatlar.

4. Rang-tus bildiruvchi sifat so'zlar.

5. Hayvon va parandalar tuslarini ifodalovchi sifat so'zlar.

Dostonda qo'llanilgan belgi-xususiyatni ifodalovchi so'zlarning har biri epik qahramon nutqining aniq, obrazli bo'lishiga, tinglovchiga ta'sirchanlik va matnda ohangdorlikni ta'minlashga xizmat qilganligi lisoniy dalillar bilan asoslab berilgan.

Ish-harakat va holatning belgisini bildiruvchi so'zlar tahlilida bu tipdagi so'zlar daraja-miqdor ma'nolarini ifodalashga xizmat qilganligi aniqlangan.

Bobning keyingi fasli *"Miqdor va sanoq tushunchalarini ifodalovchi va ishora bildiruvchi so'zlar"* deb nomlangan. Bu guruhga mansub so'zlarning jamlanmasi tilshunoslikda son so'z turkumi nomi bilan yuritiladi. Dostonda qo'llangan sonlar o'zining bir qator xususiyatlari bilan ot so'z turkumiga mansub so'zlardan farqlanishi kuzatildi: a) son, asosan, mavhum tushunchaga ega bo'lib, muayyan predmetning son va miqdorini ifodalagan; b) sonlar ko'plikni qabul qilmaydi, agar bordi-yu qabul qilgan taqdirda, u otlashadi; v) sonlar o'zidan oldin aniqlovchini qabul qilmaydi. Dostonda qo'llanilgan sanoq va miqdor tushunchalarini ifodalovchi so'zlarning lisoniy tabiatini o'rganish natijasida quyidagi yaxlit xulosaga keldik: ular orasida *bir, uch, qirq, ming* elementlari juda faol qo'llangan. Shularning ichida *bir* so'zining doston tilida semantik-stilistik imkoniyatlariga ko'ra boshqalariga nisbatan ancha kengligini tasdiqladi; *qirq, ming* singari birliklarning esa dostonda epik qahramonlar va ularning muayyan xatti-harakatlariga nisbatan qo'llanishida shartlilik va an'anaviylik mavjud ekanligi ko'zga tashlandi; bulardan tashqari *uch, to'rt, besh, yetti* sonlarining kam qo'llanganligi, shuningdek, *olti, sakkiz, to'qqiz* sonlarining dostonda mutlaqo qo'llanmaganligi aniqlandi. Ishda doston tilidagi *bir* so'zining juda faol qo'llanganligini inobatga olib, uning keng qamrovli xilma-xil ma'nolari, semantik va stilistik ma'nolarini tahlil qildik. Shuningdek, predmetning son miqdorini ifodalovchi so'zlar, ya'ni sanoq son bilan predmet o'rtasida qo'llanadigan maxsus so'z guruhi (numerativlar) ham tahlilga jalb qilingan.

Ishora bildiruvchi so'zlar tahlilida bunday so'zlarning hammasi qo'llanilish qamroviga ko'ra bir-biridan farqlanishidagi lisoniy xususiyatlar xilma-xil uslubiy maqsadlarni birlik va ko'plik sonlarda ifodalashga xizmat qilganligi matnlar asosida dalillab berilgan. Dostonda qo'llanilgan bu tipdagi so'zlar epik qahramonlar nutqida samarali va o'rinli ishlatilganligi, baxshining doston ijrosida ham bunday so'zlarning uslubiy roli beqiyos darajada ekanligi, qolaversa, matnda so'z shakllarining butun bir bo'g'ini yoki ayrim unli, undosh fonemalarni tushirib talaffuz etilish hodisalari kuzatildi. Ayni lisoniy hodisa xalq baxshisining og'zaki ijrosi jarayonida ma'noga putur yetkazmagan holda, talaffuzni mukammal darajada osonlashtirganligiga birlamchi omil bo'la olgan.

Bobning oxirgi fasli *"Mustaqil so'z turkumlarida qo'shimchalarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari"* tahliliga bag'ishlangan. Unda dostondagi turli xil so'z turkumlariga daxldor bo'lgan bir qator qo'shimchalarning qo'llanishidagi alohidaliklar, bir-biriga o'xshamas va farqli lisoniy xususiyatlari mavjudligi aniqlangan. Ularning eng muhimlari:

[-ala / -ov] shakli: *Ikkov birga kelib daryoga tushdik (193).*

[-ar > -gich / -kich] shakli: *Bir necha vahshiyga duch bo'p qolmasin, // Bir joling'ich ro'dapolar ko'rmasin (177).*

[-ga > -a] shakli: *Qilich olaman qo'lima, // Chiqibdi dushman yo'lima (162), yoki: Tirik bo'lsa bir kun kelar qoshima, // Istambulda sir aytmayman hyech kima (175).*

[-gacha > ma] shakli: *Ko'p yashagin, ko'p yilgacha o'lmagin. // Yonashib qoshima yaqin kelmagin (133).*

[-da > dagi] shakli: *Zevar o'zini Hasan vazirga tanitdi. Ko'nglidagi sirini amaldoriga aytdi (196).*

[-da > cha] shakli: *Daryoning xatarli joyin bilasan, // Oyog'ing yetganicha izlab ko'rasan (175); Umrimni boricha yursam so'roqlab. // G'arib bo'lib qoldim, ishqingda yig'lab (122)* kabi.

[-kar > -kaz] shakli: *Qancha ishni yosh ham bo'lsam o'tkazib, // Boshimga ko'p og'ir xizmat yetkazib (139).*

[-lik > -(y)ik] shakli: *Biz ko'rayik yer yuzini qidirib, // Tark aylaylik bu mosivo hunarni. // Kezayik ushbu dunyoni, // Bir ko'ringan jonon qani? (166).*

[-ni > -in / -n] shakli: *So'zimga quloq sol, turgan dilovar, // Jamolin oldida oro kun bekor! (124); O'zini o'ldirib molin olibsan, // Bechora bo'p bu zindonda qolibsan? (190); Boshin kesib, iling tabibni dorga, // Elda bunday yolg'onchilar bo'lmasin (147)* kabi.

[-ni > -di] shakli: *Dushmanga selmar qilichdi, // Chaparasta kesib boshdi (162); Bildirib turibmiz Sizga xabardi (189)* kabi.

[-ga > -ma] shakli: *Yonashib qoshima yaqin kelmagin, // Semurg'ga hadik berib yurmagin (133); Qo'lima shu zamon sozimni olib // Necha so'zlar so'zladim bunda to'lg'onib (154)* kabi.

Ushbu bo'limda doston matnidagi *-dor, -don, -li* singari yasovchi qo'shimchalarning, shuningdek, *-moq/-mak, -gan/-g'on, -gil/-g'il/-gin, -gach/-kach/-g'ach/-qach, -gay/-g'ay* kabi morfologik ko'rsatkichlarning matndagi qo'llanish holatlaridagi lisoniy xususiyatlar ham tahlil etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **"Zevarxon" dostonida qo'llanilgan leksik birliklarning genetik, tarkibiy-mazmuniy xususiyatlari"** deb nomlangan bo'lib, u ikki fasldan iborat. Birinchisida *"Dostondagi o'z, o'zlashgan so'zlar va ulardagi ko'p ma'nolilik"* masalasi o'rganilgan. Dostonda bunday so'zlar oz miqdorni tashkil etsa-da, ular xalq baxshisining doston kuylash iqtidorini, xalq tilini bilish darajasini va doston ijrosida yuksak mahorat bilan qo'llay olganligini tasdiqlaydi. Xususan, "je"lovchi qipchoq shevasiga xos *abgor-abgashta, abgoru aftoda, arqiragan // arqirgan, dunyodor, davkar, diyda, joling'ich, zahar-zaqqum, jing'il, bog'anigi,* shuningdek, *ro'dapo, oblo* singari leksik birliklar syujet oqimiga daxldor epik qahramonlarning muayyan xatti-harakatlarini ifodalashda faol qo'llanganligi, *sipohgarchilik, nishod, murod-maqsad, o'lik-tirik* kabi o'z so'zlar kitobiy uslubga mos kelishi aniqlandi va tahlil etildi.

Ishda turkiy, arabiy va fors-tojik tillarga xos o'zlashma so'zlar hamda

ulardagi ko'p ma'nolilik masalasini tahlil etishga, doston badiyati uchun qay darajada xizmat qilganligini aniqlashga e'tibor qaratildi. Dostonda qo'llangan turkiy tillarga xos *bermoq, bo'lmoq, o'tmoq* kabi o'zlashgan arabiy so'zlardan *amaldor, asl/asli, ulug', aziz* singari, shuningdek, forscha-tojikcha o'zlashmalardan *bekor, gap, avval* kabi so'zlarning ko'p ma'nolilik xususiyatlari, shakldoshlarining matnda anglatgan ma'nolari tahlil qilindi; bu ma'nolar uch jildlik "Devoni lug'atit turk", besh jildlik "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati", to'rt jildlik "Alisher Navoiy asarlarining izohli lug'ati" singari nufuzli lug'atlardagi ma'nolar bilan qiyoslanib o'rganildi. Mavjud tahlillardan aniqlandiki, dostonda turkiy tillarga xos so'zlar va fors-tojikcha leksik birliklarning qo'llanish darajasi juda faol.

Uchinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli *"Zevarxon" dostonida qo'llanilgan eskirgan va tarixiy so'zlar"* deb nomlangan. Dostonda qo'llanilgan bu tipdagi so'zlar miqdor jihatdan ozchilikni tashkil etsa-da, ular qaysi bir jihatlari bilan hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili va shevalari bilan mushtaraklik kasb etadi, ayni chog'da bir-biridan biroz farqlanadi. Yana bir muhim lisoniy jihati shundaki, qadimgi turkiy til bilan mushtarak bo'lgan eskirgan so'zlar ichida fors-tojik tillardan o'zlashgan bir qator lug'aviy birliklarning mavjudligi aniqlandi. Dissertatsiyada *b u r u n – burun, m a j d a n – maydon, t o' n – to'n, a n g – ong, j u g r u k – yugruk (yuguruk), y u z u k – yuzuk – uzuk* singari so'zlarning dostonda va hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tilida bir xil shakl va mazmunga ega bo'lgan qadimgi turkiycha eskirgan so'z ekanligi, qo'llanishiga ko'ra, o'zbek-qipchoq shevalariga xosligi bilan mushtaraklik kasb etganligi dalillab berildi. Ishda bunday so'zlarning tarixiy taraqqiyoti va keyingi bosqichlardagi taqdiri haqida muayyan kuzatishlar keltirilgan.

Dostonda qo'llangan tarixiy so'zlarni quyidagi mavzu guruhlarga bo'lib tahlil qildik:

1.Lavozim, mansab-martaba tizimiga oid so'zlar. Bu guruhdagi leksik birliklarning muayyan tarixiy bosqichlarga ega bo'lganligini va funksional-semantik xususiyatlari hisobga olinib, quyidagi ichki guruhlarga ajratildi:

a) Yuqori lavozim, oliy mansab nomini bildiruvchi leksemalar (*podsho* (shevada *poshsho*), *sulton, xon, vazir* kabi);

b) muayyan vazifaga mas'ul bo'lgan shaxs tushunchasiga oid leksemalar (*vallomat, amir, qozi, mirshab, bek, qo'rboshi, so'fi, sardor, elchi* singari);

v) madaniyat, san'at ahli va soz nomini ifodalovchi leksemalar (*sozanda, hofiz* kabi);

g) muayyan xizmatni bajaruvchi shaxs (epik qahramon) nomini bildiruvchi leksemalar (*soqi, meshkop (meshkob), farrosh* kabi).

2. Harbiy soha tizimiga oid leksemalar. Bu tipdagi so'zlar funksional-semantik xususiyatiga ko'ra quyidagi guruhlarga ajratib tahlil etildi:

a) harbiy harakatlarda ishtirok etuvchi epik qahramon tushunchasiga oid leksemalar (*navkar, shafomon (mergan), sipoh, dushman, otliq (otmich), askar, asir* kabi);

b) harbiy qurol-yarog' tushunchasiga oid leksemalar (*aslaha, sovut, sipar,*

nayza, qilich, sadoq, parli yoy (kamon), gurzi-garov, shamshir, harba (harf), xanjar, sadoq, shamshir kabi);

v) harbiy xatti-harakatlar tushunchasiga oid leksemalar *(hamla, zarb (zarba), bosmoq (bosib olmoq), urush, lashkar* kabi);

g) harbiy inshoot va epik makon tushunchasiga oid leksemalar (*zindon, choh, darband* singari).

3. Ijtimoiy-siyosiy munosabatlarni va ma'muriy-hududiy bo'linishni ifodalovchi leksemalar (*hukm, farmon, yurt, mamlakat, o'lka* kabilar);

4. Uy-joy nomlari, uning qism va jihozlariga oid leksemalar (*qo'rg'on (qal'a), uy, saroy, hujra, ayvon, ustun, obxona, sardoba, jevaxona, bo'sag'a, zina, darvoza, eshik, tom (uy), to'r* kabilar);

5. Taom va oziq-ovqatga oid leksik birliklar (*chulon, ta'til, non, sharbat, sho'rva* kabilar);

6. Uy-ro'zg'or buyum va jihozlariga oid maishiy leksik birliklar (*taboq (tavoq), qozon, pichoq, g'alvir, objuvoz, yorg'uchoq, chiroq (chirog'), to'rva* va hokazolar);

7. Kiyim-kechak, libos va matolarga oid maishiy leksemalar (*xisvat, to'n, salla, qalpoq, kovush (kafsh), kimxob, fo'ta (po'ta), lavdon, kuloh, shoyi-sholdom, banot, davdon* singarilar);

8. O'lchov birliklari nomlari (*botmon, qadoq, chorak, pud, lak, lak-lak* kabilar);

9. Diniy tasavvur va aqidalar bilan bog'liq so'zlar (*a'lam, panog'dor, pir, dev, shayton, chilton, avliyo, azoyimxon, eshon, xo'ja* kabilar).

XULOSALAR

1.“Zevarxon” dostoni millatimiz tili, madaniyati va qadriyatlarini, xalqimizning turmush tarzi, ijtimoiy hayoti va urf-odatlarini bekam-u ko'st ifodalovchi mumtoz badiiy manba sanaladi. Mazkur doston bulung'urlik mashhur baxshi Fozil Yo'ldosh o'g'lining epik repertuaridan munosib o'rin olganligi aniqlangan.

2.“Zevarxon” dostonining lisoniy xususiyatlarini keng qamrovda tahlil qilish, xususan, leksikografik manbalarini yaratish va olingan natijalarni ilm ahli uchun e'lon qilish, dostonning grammatik, semantik-stilistik va genetik xususiyatlarini o'rganish masalalariga bag'ishlangan ilmiy tadqiqotlar bugungi kungacha amalga oshirilmagan. Ushbu dissertasiyadagi materiallar boshqa xalq dostonlari tilini o'rganishda muhim manba sifatida xizmat qila olishi ochib berilgan.

3.Dostonda qo'llangan so'zlarning miqdori: so'zshakllar 5053 tani, jami qo'llanish holati 15859 tani tashkil etdi. Doston tili bo'yicha tuzilgan leksikografik manbalar tahlilining ko'rsatishicha, dostonda nofaol va kam iste'moldagi so'zlar, adabiy orfoepik me'yordan farqlanuvchi va adabiy nutqda muqobili bor so'zlar, adabiy nutqda muqobili yo'q so'zlar, shuningdek, qipchoq shevasiga xos so'zlar qo'llanilganligi aniqlangan.

4.Yozuvchilik leksikografiyasi bugungi kunda o'zining yangi taraqqiyot bosqichiga kirdi. Buni ikki omil bilan izohlash mumkin: birinchisi, soha rivojiga zamonaviy kompyuter texnologiyalarining joriy qilinganligi, xilma-xil xarakterdagi lug'atlar tuzishga mo'ljallangan kompyuter dasturlarining yaratilganligi va mutaxassis olimlarning muayyan tajribalari to'plaganligi bilan belgilanadi. Ikkinchi omil, ayni dasturlar asosida har qanday badiiy matndagi harf chastotasi va so'z tarkibida joylashish o'rni, so'zning morfem tarkibidagi ma'noli qismlar, minimal fikrni ifoda etishga mo'ljallangan kichik sintaktik birliklarni ajratish, zarurat tug'ilganda, tahlilga olingan har qanday lingvistik birlikni matndagi mikroqurshovdan ajratib berish singari imkoniyatlar mavjudligi aniqlangan.

5.Yozuvchi yoki shoir ijodi, ularning muayyan asari, shuningdek, xalq og'zaki ijodi namunalari ham leksikografik kuzatishlar obyekti bo'lganligi bois ishda filologiya ilmidagi matnlar statistikasiga bag'ishlangan 20 dan ortiq ilmiy tadqiqotlar, monografiyalar va konkordans lug'atlar tahlil etildi. Lekin globallashuv jarayoni shiddat bilan borayotgan bugungi kunda adabiy-badiiy matnlarning lisoniy tahlilida leksikografik va statistik metodlarga tayanib ish ko'rish, ayniqsa, yozuvchilik leksikografiyasi bilan shug'ullanish, xususan, xalq dostonlarining statistik qurilishi tahlilini amalga oshirish, ularning o'ziga xos lisoniy xususiyatlari haqida ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borish kabi qator masalalar o'zining dolzarbligini saqlab turganligi ochib berilgan.

6.“Zevarxon” dostonidagi so'zlarning lisoniy tahlilini amalga oshirishda zamonaviy kompyuterning maxsus dasturlari asosida uning leksikografik manbalari (alfavitli, chastotali va ters lug'atlar) tuzildi. Ishda ayni lug'atlarning tuzilish tarkibi, bajargan vazifalari, bir-biridan farqli jihatlari tegishli lisoniy matn manbalari bilan asoslab berildi; doston tilidagi yuqori va kam chastotali so'zlarning nisbati, xalq baxshisining so'z qo'llash mahorati, boshqa professional xalq shoirlaridan farqli va mushtarak uslubi dalillangan.

7.“Zevarxon” dostonidagi so'zlar ma'noviy xususiyatlariga ko'ra mustaqil so'z turkumlari kesimida o'rganildi. Ularda moddiylik, semantik qurilish, tarixiylik, etimologik, maxsuslik, tarkibiylik, shuningdek, ma'no, shakl, qo'llanish, uslubiy bo'yoq, grammatik, semantik-stilistik va pragmatik boshqa qator xususiyatlar mavjudligi, ularning har biri serqirraligi bilan ajralib turishi lisoniy dalillar orqali asoslab berilgan.

8.Mustaqil so'z turkumlarining yasalish xususiyatlarini o'rganish davomida 20 ga yaqin yasovchi qo'shimchalar va 70 ga yaqin morfologik ko'rsatkichlarning matn tarkibida mavjudligi aniqlandi. Ularning doston matnidagi alohidalik va o'ziga xoslik masalasi, shuningdek, grammatik va semantik-stilistik xususiyatlari mavjud dalillar bilan asoslab berilgan.

9.Dostondagi leksik birliklar genetik jihatdan ikki xil: o'z qatlam va o'zlashgan qatlam birliklari. Dostondagi o'zlashgan so'zlarning qo'llanishi qamrovi keng, xususan, arabiy va forscha-tojikcha so'zlar juda faol ekanligi

aniqlandi. Doston kuylovchisining ijro davomida bu tipdagi soʻzlarni maqsadli qoʻllaganligini va xalqona ekspressivlikning lisoniy imkoniyatlardan samarali foydalanganligini kuzatdik. Dostonda qoʻllanilgan soʻzlarning koʻp maʼnolilik xususiyatlari uning semantik qurilishiga oid lisoniy omil sanaladi. Tadqiqotda turkiy tillarga, oʻzlashgan arabiy soʻzlarga va forscha-tojikcha oʻzlashmalarga xos koʻpmaʼnolilik masalasi alohida oʻrganildi. Matnda qoʻllanilgan birdan ortiq maʼnoga egalik (polisemiya) deyarli barcha soʻz turkumlariga xos ekanligi mavjud materiallar asosida dalillangan.

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JIZZAX STATE PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE

KADIROVA GULNOZA SOLIKHUDJAEVNA

LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF THE EPIC "ZEVARXON", OF FAZIL YULDASH OGLY

10.00.01 – Uzbek language

DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
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The theme of dissertation for the degree of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) was registered at the Higher Attestation Commission at the with the number B2024.3.PhD/Fil4944.

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The Dissertation can be reviewed at the Information Resource Centre of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University (Address: 130100, Jizzakh, str. Sh.Rashidov, 4. Tel: (872)226-13-57); Fax: (872) 226-46-56).

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INTRODUCTION (Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation annotation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic In the field of world linguistics, significant efforts are being made to develop methods for counting frequency, creating dictionaries based on the works of specific poets and writers, and analyzing the linguistic features of folk art examples. Special emphasis is placed on the creation of lexicographic resources and the interpretation of linguistic statistics. In this context, identifying the linguistic features and patterns within national epics stands out as one of the pressing challenges in modern linguistics.

In world linguistics, the frequency of words is analyzed through lexicographic and linguistic statistical dictionaries based on the works of renowned writers and poets. This analysis examines usage levels, the role of these words in the lexicon of their time, and the genetic composition of words found in major epic works. Furthermore, the study collects grammatical, semantic, stylistic, and thematic characteristics of significant scientific and theoretical experiments. In this context, it is important to explore how lexical units in the works of writers and poets, including folk poets, can be enriched. Factors such as semantic and structural features, internal linguistic influences, the impact of borrowed words on our national vocabulary, and the formation of specific syntagmatic-grammatical lexical units are all relevant topics in contemporary linguistics.

In our country, the study of classic literature and folklore, and their widespread popularization, are defined as tasks of state policy "...to preserve and develop our spiritual wealth, classical art, rare examples of national creativity and pass it on to future generations is the noble duty of far-sighted scientists and artists of the world, government and public figures, people in all areas of culture."[13] In order to ensure the fulfillment of these tasks, the preparation of 100 volumes of "Monuments of the Uzbek People's Creativity" for publication and increased attention to the problems of textological study, the publication of the five-volume edition of "Uzbek Language Commentary" is of great importance. In this sense, it creates the need to comprehensively analyze the linguistic features of the epic "Zevarkhan" that sung by Fazil Yuldash oglu and, in turn, inform the world science about it.

This dissertation research serves to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks defined in the decisions and other regulatory legal documents related to this activity and other regulatory legal documents related to this activity, including the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 No. PD-60 "On the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", No. PD-5850 of October 21, 2019 "On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as a state language", October 20, 2020 - Decrees No. PD-6084 dated October "On measures to further develop the Uzbek language

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[13] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг халқаро бахшичилик санъати фестивали очилишига бағишланган тантанали маросимдаги нутқи // Халқ сўзи, 2019, 7 апрель.

and improve language policy in our country", No. PQ-3990 dated November 1, 2018 "On holding the International Festival of the Arts of Bakhshi", 2019 Resolutions PR-4479 of October 4 "On the wide celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Language", the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers dated December 12, 2019 No. 984 "On Approval of the Regulation on the Department of State Language Development".

The accordance of research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the Republic. The dissertation was completed in accordance with the priority direction of the republican scientific, technical and innovative development I. "Socio-legal, economic, cultural, spiritual, and educational development of the information society and a democratic state, development of an innovative economy."

The extent of study of the problem Linguistic, typological, textual, and artistic-aesthetic features of Uzbek folk epics have been studied to a certain extent by foreign experts. These include the scientific researches like Russian L.M. Penkovskiy[14], French Remy Dor, German K. Reichl[15], Korean O. Ingyong[16] and others.

Fundamental research on the language of folk epics has been created in Uzbek linguistics. In this regard, the scientific researches of Sh. Shoabdurahmonov, S. Tursunov, Z. Kholmanova, J. Kholmurotova, A. Rahimov, H. Toshmatov, Sh. Mahmadiev, H. S. Rozimbaev, S. M. Sariev, A. A. Khalikov, G. Jumanazarova, D. Orinbaeva, Q. M. Olloyorov, I. Umarov, N. Khadzhimusaeva, A. Eshmuradov, D. Ashurov, Yu. Khodzhiev and others[17] are characteristic. Folklorist R. Rajabov

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[14] Қаранг: Мирзаев Т. Достонлар гултожи // Ўзбек халқ ёдгорликлари. 1-жилд, –Тошкент: Ғ.Ғулом номидаги нашриёт – матбаа ижодий уйи, 2015. – Б. 28.

[15] Karl Rechl. Rawsan. Ein uzbekishes mundliches Epes. Otto Harrassowitr.Wiesbade, 1985; Райхл Карл. Тюркский эпос. – М.Вост. литер., 2008. – С. 211.

[16] Ингёнг О. "Алпомиш" ва "Жумўнг" достонларининг қиёсий-типологик таҳлили. ДД. – Тошкент, 2014. – Б. 128.

[17] Шоабдурахманов Ш. О художественных средствах языка поэмы "Равшан": АКД.– Ташкент, 1949, – С. 28.; Турсунов С.Лексические особенности дастана "Алпамыш": АКД. – Ташкент, 1990, – 33 б.; Холманова З. "Шайбонийхон" достони лексикаси (Пўлкан шоир варианти асосида): Филол.фан.номз...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 1998, – 39 б.; Холмуротова Ж. Шимолий Хоразм достонлари лексикасининг функционал-услубий хусусиятлари: Филол.фан.номз...дисс. – Тошкент, 2000, – 28 б.; Рўзимбоев Х.С. Жанубий Хоразм достонлари тилининг луғавий-маъновий таҳлили ("Шаҳриёр" ва "Маликаи Завриё" достонлари мисолида) Филол.фан.номз...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2000, – 32 б.; Сариев С.М. Хоразм "Гўрўғли" достонларининг қўлёзма вариантлари. Филол.фан.номз...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2007, – 108 б.; Раҳимов А.С. Ўзбек халқ достонлари лексикасининг қиёсий-тарихий таҳлили (Эргаш Жуманбулбул ўғли ижоди мисолида): Филол.фан.номз...дисс.автореф. – Самарқанд, 2002, – 28 б.; Халиков А.А. "Гўрўғлининг туғилиши" достони тилининг лексик-семантик хусусиятлари: Филол.фан.номз...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2009, – 48 б.; Жуманазарова Г. "Ширин билан Шакар" достонининг луғавий ва лингвопоэтик хусусиятлари (Фозил Йўлдош ўғли варианти асосида): Филол.фан.номз...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2008, – 21 б.; Шу муаллиф. Фозил Йўлдош ўғли достонлари тилининг лингвопоэтикаси (лексик-семантик, лингвостилистик ва лингвостатистик таҳлил). Филол.фан.д-ри...дисс. – Тошкент, 2017, – 145 б.; Ўринбоева Д. Халқ оғзаки ижоди: жанрий-лисоний ва лингвостатистик тадқиқ муаммолари, Филол.фан.д-ри...дисс. – Самарқанд 2019, – 128 б.; Оллоёров Қ.М. Хоразм достонлари ономастикаси ("Гўрўғли" ва "Ошиқнома" туркум достонлари асосида). Филол. фан. фалс.док....дисс.автореф. – Самарқанд, 2018, – 46 б.; Умаров И. Фозил Йўлдош ўғлининг "Малика айёр" достони лексикаси (тарихий-этимологик, функционал-семантик ва стилистик таҳлил). – Филол. фан. фалс.док....дисс.автореф. – Фарғона, 2020. – 7 б.; Хаджимусаева Н. "Орзигул"

conducted a detailed study on the genesis and ideological and artistic features of the "Zevarkhan" epic.[18] The Zevarhan saga presents linguistic features that have not yet been fully explored in Uzbek linguistics. This includes the study of vocabulary sources, statistical analysis, grammar, semantics, and stylistic elements. In addition, the study of the genetic and structural content of the words used in the epic is also an area that requires attention.

The connection of the research with the research work of the research institution where the dissertation was completed. Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti Jizzax davlat pedagogika universiteti tadqiqot ishlari rejasining "O'zbek filologiyasining dolzarb muammolari" (2020-2025 yy.) mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

The purpose of the research is to conduct a statistical analysis of the lexicografkhical sources of the "Zevarkhan" epic, and to identify linguo-statistical analysis, grammatical, semantic-stylistic, genetic, and structural-content features.

The tasks of the research:

the study involves scientific research on writing lexicography and the statistical analysis of folklore texts;

creation of lexicographic sources of the epic text, such as vocabulary, alphabet, frequency, reverse (left) and conducting their linguistic statistical scientific analysis;

elucidate the unique grammatical and semantic-stylistic features of the epic's lexicon in the section of independent word groups;

genetically analyzing the lexical units in the epic, including own and adopted words with their ambiguity, as well as the specific characteristics of old, obsolete, and historical words.

The object of the study is the 1986 edition of the epic "Zevarhan" performed by Fazil Yuldash oglu.

The subject of the research consists from revealing the linguistic features of the text of the "Zevarkhan" epic.

The methods of research the research topic was covered using methods of description, classification, comparison, and selection.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

In the epic language, lexemes include a variety of parts of speech. For nouns, we have examples like *"young woman," "young man," "bride,"* and *"mother," "granny."* The verbs include terms such as *qantarmoq, moytormoq, jilonmoq, chenkamoq.* Adjectives found in this language include *"beautiful," "defeated,"* and *"unconscious."* The numerical lexemes include *"double," "two," "one," "three," "forty," "thousand," and "this."* Additionally, pronouns such as "what,"

достонининг статистик, семантик-стилистик ва лингвопоэтик тадқиқи. Филол. фан. фалс.док....дисс. – Жиззах, 2020.; Эшмуратов А.М. "Холдорхон" достонининг лингвостилистик хусусиятлари (Эргаш Жуманбулбул ўғли варианти асосида). – Филол. фан. фалс.док....дисс. – Жиззах, 2021. – 180 б.; Ашуров Д.А. "Алпомиш" достонининг лингвокультурологик хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. фалс.док....дисс.автореф. – Наманган, 2021. – 7-8 б.; Ходжиев Ю.Н. "Алпомиш" достонидаги шахс маънавий сифатларини ифода этувчи атов бирликларнинг семантик-структур, концептуал ва лексикографик хусусиятлари. – Филол. фан. фалс.док....дисс. – Гулистон, 2020. –121 б.
[18] Ражабов Р. Генезис. Битование и идейно художественные особенности дастана «Зеврахан», АКД, Т. 1973.

"how," "tomorrow," and "a circle" are categorized based on their adverbial, grammatical, and semantic features.

It has been established that the epic "Zevarhan" contains 15,701 words, with a frequency of 5,053. Lexicographic resources for the text, including vocabulary, alphabetical lists, frequency counts, and reverse dictionaries, have been created.

The lexemes in the language of the "Zevarkhan" saga include words like *"give," "be," "pass," "put," and "pull,"* which are of Turkish origin. Additionally, words such as "official," *"original," "dearest one," and "respectful"* are derived from Arabic. Other terms like *"first," "talk," and "void"* have Persian-Tajik roots. This analysis reveals the origins of many words in the text and highlights their distinct meanings;

The structural and content features of epic vocabulary related to positions, careers, military, housing, food, household goods and equipment, clothing, units of measurement, and religious beliefs have been identified.

Practical results of the research:

The existing linguistic materials collected on the features of the epic language justify theoretical conclusions to enrich Uzbek linguistics departments with specific scientific information on lexicology and grammar;

Based on the results of the research, it has been revealed that lexicographic sources are important for improving the knowledge and skills of learners in native language classes and oral conversation.

Gathering lexical units from epics, categorizing them into genetic and structural-content groups, and compiling lexicographic dictionaries have demonstrated practical significance in research.

It was utilized for creating educational and methodological manuals for students in the philology department of higher educational institutions, as well as for preparing lecture texts.

The reliability of research results refers to the consistency of the conclusions drawn, as well as the accuracy and trustworthiness of the findings. It encompasses the research methods employed, the adequacy of the material analyzed, the theoretical insights gained from previous research in the field, and the new results obtained in relation to the theoretical framework of the dissertation. Additionally, the effectiveness of the proposed recommendations and their implementation is validated by the approval of the results from authorized organizations.

Scientific and practical significance of research results: the research has significant scientific importance as it involves statistically studying the lexical units used in the epic, analyzing the language of the epic from grammatical and semantic-stylistic perspectives, examining the genetic layers of both internal and external language laws, and contributing to the study of the language and style of folk epics. This serves as a theoretical foundation for the research work being conducted.

The research has practical significance as its results can be used to improve

textbooks and study guides for the following subjects: "Current Uzbek Literary Language", "Lexicology", "Uzbek Language Dialectology"; it can also contribute to the creation of elective subjects such as "Language of epics" and "Linguistics" in Uzbek linguistics master's education programs. Additionally, the findings can be utilized to develop educational literature in the current Uzbek language for academic lyceums and specialized schools.

Implementation of research results. Based on the scientific results of the linguistic features of the "Zevarkhan" epic:

lexemes in the epic language are nouns such as *"young woman," "young man," "bride,"* and *"mother," "granny."* The verbs include terms such as *qantarmoq, moytormoq, jilonmoq, chenkamoq.* Adjectives found in this language include *"beautiful," "defeated," and "unconscious."* The numerical lexemes include *"double," "two," "one," "three," "forty," "thousand," and "this."* Additionally, pronouns such as "what," *"how," "tomorrow," and "a circle,"* the conclusions made regarding grammatical and semantic signs were used in the scientific-practical project No. FA-A1-G007 on the topic "Karakalpok proverbs as a linguistic object" (Record 302 of August 8, 2024, Karakalpok Department of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan /Reference No. 1). The theoretical part of the scientific-practical project was enhanced with new scientific thoughts and ideas;

The epic "Zevarhan" contains a total of 15,701 words and features a frequency of 5,053. For its lexicographic analysis, various sources were utilized, including dictionaries, alphabetical lists, frequency dictionaries, and reverse dictionaries. Additionally, the project titled F1-FA-0-43429 "Study of Theoretical Issues of the Genres of Folklore and Literature of the Karakalpaks" served as a foundation for this research. (Reference No. 303/1 dated August 8, 2024 of the Karakalpak Humanities Research Institute of the Karakalpak Department of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan). Consequently, the scientific-theoretical component of the project was enhanced, and the recommendations provided contributed to the development of the works published within this project;

The lexemes in the language of the "Zevarkhan" saga, such as *give, be, pass, put, pull*, are Turkish, lexemes like *official, original*, *dearest one*, *respectful* are Arabic, words like *first, talk*, and *void* are Persian-Tajik, that is, the genesis of many words in the text has been determined from conclusions on the features of meaning F1-FA-0-43429 "Folklore of Karakalpak and was used to ensure the performance of tasks within the framework of the fundamental project called "Researching theoretical issues of literary genres" (Reference No. 303/1 dated August 8, 2024 of the Karakalpok Research Institute of Humanities, Karakalpok Department of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan). Consequently, the project was enhanced with scientific findings and evidence;

Conclusions on the structural and content features of the epic vocabulary related to positions, careers, military, housing, food and nutrition, household items

and equipment, clothing and costumes, units of measurement, religious ideas and beliefs were used in preparing the scripts for the programs "Saykal" and "Subhidam" broadcast by the Jizzakh regional television and radio company. (Jizzakh region reference number 13-10/367 dated August 2, 2024 of the television and radio company). Through the shows, we were able to enhance the residents' understanding of the meanings behind the language units in the epic. Additionally, these events aimed to inspire a sense of respect for our history, national values, and traditions among young people by encouraging the study of folk epics.

Approval of research results. Research results were presented and discussed in 11 scientific-practical conferences and seminars, including 6 international and 5 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. The main content of the dissertation is reflected in 20 published scientific articles. In particular, 1 dictionary (a collection of dictionaries, alphabetic, frequency, and reverse dictionaries), 8 articles, including 4 in the republic and 4 in foreign journals, were published in the scientific publications of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan recommended for publication of the main results of dissertations.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of used literature and consists of 122 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introduction, there have been discussed the relevance and importance of the research topic, especially in relation to the priority directions of the republic's science and technology development and presented the level of study of the problem, the research's purpose and tasks, as well as the object and subject of the research. Additionally, there have been outlined the research methods, scientific novelty, practical results, and their reliability. The scientific and practical significance of the research results have been explained and provided information about the introduction and approval of the research results, published works, and the structure and size of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is titled **"Analysis of Lexicographic and Linguostatistical Studies of the Language of Literary Texts"** and is structured into four parts. In the first part of the chapter entitled *Analysis of the researches of the lexicography of writing*" information is given about concordances[19] to ancient sacred books, their role, goals and tasks, structural composition of lexicographic and linguostatistical dictionaries based on the text of works of world-known writers and poets in world linguistics. Although it is observed that the tradition of giving a dictionary to a specific manuscript is a long-standing phenomenon in

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[19] Обшее языкознание. Методы лингвистичиских исследований. - М., Наука. 1973. –С.84; *Бу ҳақда яна қаранг:* Иброҳимов А. Бобур «Девон»и тилидаги ўзлашма лексика. – Тошкент: ТДШИ, 2006, 6-бет; Dr.Naraale Ratnaakar. Geetaa kaa shabdakosh. Prabhaat Prakaashan Dilli. 2003.; Yashpal Tandon. A.Corcordance of Purana-Contents.

Turkic, especially Uzbek linguistics, and this tradition has been going on[20] since the times when Alisher Navoi lived, creating a dictionary based on the text of poets and writers or their separate works It is characteristic of relatively later periods of the development of our linguistics (70s-80s of the 20th century). In particular, the creation and publication of "Dictionary of Navoi's Works", four-volume "Annotated Dictionary of the Language of Alisher Navoi's Works" [21] was a new step in this field. In this section of the chapter, more than 30 scientific studies related to the observations of the lexicography of writing, in particular, the linguistic analysis of the text, the study of language elements as a lexical-semantic unit and their registration in dictionaries of the appropriate order, and the issues of text processing, are analyzed, their achievements and shortcomings are analyzed attitude expressed.

In the next part of the chapter entitled "*Analysis of studies on linguo-statistics of folklore texts*", statistical, lexicographical observations and linguo-folkloristic studies that have occurred in recent years are proved based on the analysis of relevant sources. In particular, the work includes the explanatory dictionary of the epic "Alpomish" created by scientists (2007), "Frequency dictionary of the language of Uzbek folk epics" (2006), "Alphabet-frequency dictionary of the language of Uzbek folk epics" (2006), "Frequency-explanatory dictionary of the language of Uzbek folk epics" (2006), "Interpretation of phraseology of Alpomish epic"; lexicography of traditional epics such as "Shirin and Shakar", "Malikai Ayyor", "Rustamkhan", "Balogardon", "Bahrom and Gulandom", "Zevarkhan", "Layli and Majnun", "Farhod and Shirin", "Nurali" sources are subjected to scientific analysis. But today, working with lexicographic and stylistic methods in the linguistic analysis of folklore texts, especially writing lexicography, is one of the urgent issues of contemporary Uzbek linguistics

In the third part of the chapter, we explore the topic of *"Statistical Methods and Methodology in the Study of the Zevarkhan Language."* The recent development of linguistics necessitates the utilization of statistical research methods in analyzing texts, including artistic ones. "Using statistical methods in linguistics is not just a goal, but rather a tool, in conjunction with traditional methods, for understanding the highly complex structure of language and the mysteries of its functioning. Accuracy is one of the requirements of scientific work. But the biggest drawback of traditional linguistics is its lack of accuracy, most of the results are approximate. That is why linguists began to turn to the method based on statistics."[22] A. Ibrohimov emphasizes this opinion. These comments cover only one aspect of the matter. In our opinion, it has a second and important aspect. According to the results of our research, any text entered into the computer memory for the purpose of statistical analysis can be a material ready for

[20] Хамидов З. Луғатшунослик тарихи ва қўлёзма луғатлар, Т.: Адолат, 2004. 9-бет.

[21] Навоий асарлари луғати. Т.: "Фан", 1982 й. 1008-бет. Алишер Навоий асарларининг изоҳли луғати, тўрт жилдлик. I жилд. – Т., 1983, 656-бет; II жилд. – Т., 1983, 644-бет; III жилд. – Т., 1983, 624-бет; IV жилд. – Т., 1983, 636-бет.

[22] Иброҳимов А. Бобур "Девон"и тилидаги ўзлашма лексика. – Тошкент: ТДШИ, 2006, 4-бет.

processing based on the goal of the researcher. After determining the frequency of the desired lexical unit, it is possible to isolate it in the microtexts and collect it in one place, to analyze it in any direction, for example, phonetic, lexical-semantic, grammatical, stylistic, and comparative analysis, which is of no less scientific and practical importance than the first one. In this section of the chapter, statistical methods and methods in the study of the "Zevarkhan" language, as well as "Reliability estimation", "Confidence interval" in mathematical statistics and probability theory in order to determine the reliability of the frequency of use of speech and language units cases of using formulas are proved.

In the article titled "Statistical Construction of the Epic of Zevarhan," it is argued that "the larger the sample size ($\mathbf{N}$) in a linguistic study, the more reliable and effective the expected results."[23] The piece substantiates that the electronic copy of this Epic was created and analyzed using sampling methods derived from statistical verification techniques.

The initial stage of our research involved entering the electronic text of the epic into a modern computer's memory. We found that the text, which spanned 82 pages, used a total of 15859 vocabulary units. We believe that the extensive use of over 15,500 words can form the basis for drawing scientific and practical conclusions about the statistical construction and lexicographical sources of the epic text.

In the next stage of the research, *the second task* involved creating *alphabetic, frequency, and reverse dictionaries* from electronic copies of the text. The initial results from modern computer programs showed that there were 5053 word forms in the epic, with a total usage of 15701. Using the compiled dictionaries, we also determined the word forms used and their frequency of use. It was found that in the "Zevarkhan" epic, a total of 5053 word forms were used 15701 times. There were some differences in these numbers. While the initial reference mentioned 5053 lexical units in the text, the dictionaries noted the presence of 15701 word forms in the text.

The differences between word forms in the alphabetic dictionary compiled based on the epic text and their frequency of use were the following statistics based on the amount and percentages: total use: 15859 in the text, 15701 in the dictionary; their difference is as follows: in number 158, in percentage calculation: 0.009963%. It is clear from this statistic that the number displayed by the computer when the electronic text of the epic is opened is slightly more than the numbers after the dictionaries are created. But this difference does not exceed 0.009963. In other words, the difference between them can be 1 difference for every 100 words. So, here *the relative error* is equal to $\delta = 0.01\text{-}0.02$. There is a specific reason for these relative errors. A computer records numbers in electronic text as each lexical unit, and dictionaries do not count numbers not written with letters (words). Therefore, this inconsistency may not be considered a serious drawback.

During the research, three separate dictionaries were created for the text of

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[23] Ризаев С. Ўзбек тилшунослигида лингвостатистика муаммолари. – Тошкент: «ФАН», 2006, -Б.21.

this epic: an alphabetic dictionary, a frequency dictionary, and a reverse dictionary. A consolidated version of these dictionaries was published under the title "Dictionaries of the Language of the Epic of Zevarkhan". The work outlines the specific characteristics of each dictionary, which were compiled based on the text of the epic, and explains their respective roles in analyzing the text.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called **"Grammatic and semantic-stylistic features of the language of the Zevarkhan epic" (in the section of independent word groups).** Each word used in the epic was studied according to its semantic structure, nature, common and specific meanings in them in terms of independent word groups such as nouns, adjectives, numbers, pronouns, verbs, and adverbs.

The first part of the chapter is titled *"Words Denoting Names of Objects, Actions, and States."* It covers various aspects of these types of words, including their materiality, construction, historical and etymological backgrounds, special meanings, forms, applications, stylistic nuances, and other relevant features. Additionally, it discusses how these characteristics are expressed through two different means: lexical-semantic and morphological.

In the epic, lexical-semantic tools are made by nouns, the meanings of the words are as follows:

1. Personal nouns (such as *father, son, youth, wife, grandfather, mother-in-law, son-in-law*);

2. Person) – words expressing the names of epic heroes (such as Zevarkhan, Hasankhan, Hisrav, Iskandar, Farhad);

3. Words representing the names of animals, birds and other creatures (such as pendant, deer, nightingale).

In the epic, morphological means are expressed by means of special suffixes such as *-khan, -oy, -bonu, -boy, -poshsha, -jon, -bek, -bachcha,* which served for variety of style in the text.

The fact that the category of agreement is used in the work in the most active and lively state, their synonymy with other means, as a means of providing expressiveness and impressiveness in the text, serves as a standard for expressing stylistic subtleties is substantiated by linguistic evidence. It was observed that the indicators of the possessive category are the same as the forms in the Uzbek literary language in the epic, but differ in certain stylistic aspects in their use, in particular, in the ending of the word with a vowel and a consonant, and it does not require a separate referent before the possessive word. In the text of the epic, the plural category is expressed differently by a number of lexical-semantic tools (such as *-lar, -dosh, -zor, -miz, -siz, -dilar, -sh, -ish*), morphological tools were observed in the following places:

a) the meaning of the plural is expressed in the root of the word itself through the noun group (such as *avlod (*generation*), haq (*right*), haloyiq (people), fuqaro* (citizen)*, sel* (flood)*, juft* (pair)*, poda* (herd);

b) through words specific to the adjective group (*adoqsiz (never ending),*

serob (a lot), (abundant);

v) through pronouns (we, you, everyone, everybody, everyone);

g) through numbers (such as tuman, lak, oltov, ikkam to'qson);

d) through adverbs (such as countless, many, many, many);

e) through repeated and paired words (such as *bola-chaqa, katta-kichik, uzun-yaqin, dasta-dasta*).

In the analysis of "words expressing action and state," it has been demonstrated that categories such as declension, personal number, tense, transitivity, degree, and mood each possess distinct linguistic features. In the epic, words of this type are categorized into the following lexical-semantic groups:

1. Verbs of work (like *to decorate, to sink, to spin*);

2. Verbs of subjective judgment (such as to *shout, to join, to tie, to start, to command, to release*);

3. Verbs of speech (*to speak, to start, to order, to say, to moan, to talk, to speak*);

4. Silent verbs (to loosen, to hang, to agree, to sink, (like to die);

5. Pronunciation verbs (*to lie, to say, to cry, to weep, to talk, to dig, to say, to write down, to converse, to spoil*);

6. Verbs of persuasion: *qimtimoq* (to urge to do something faster), *avramaq* (to persuade with promises), to cheat (to lie).

7. Expressive verbs (*to bend, to guess, to divide, to leave, to ride, etc.);*

8. State verbs *(natural, mental, physiological, figurative, only human);*

9. Action verbs *(human and animal action).*

In the epic, some words used to describe actions and situations are not commonly used in modern literature. For example, verbs such as *chapg'irmoq, chiltanglamoq, shovshatmoq, satqang bo'lmoq,port bo'lib qolmoq, satqang bo'lmoq, savashmoq, seblamoq, jubanmoq, tayranglamoq, aqllashmoq* are not frequently utilized. These verbs are also found in the colloquial speech of the kipchak which used with (J) in dialect. For instance, *chiltanglamoq* means obscenity or contempt, and *shovshatmoq* is used to express the meaning of losing everything.

The second part of the chapter examines "Words denoting a feature, property, action, and state." Words of this type, used in the epic, were analyzed within the following semantic groups:

1. Adjectives denoting status;

2. Adjectives denoting appearance;

3. Adjectives denoting size and distance;

4. Adjectives expressing color;

5. Adjectives representing the colors of animals and birds.

The fact that each of the characteristic words used in the epic serve to make the speech of the epic hero clear and figurative is impressive to the listener and provides melodiousness in the text.

In the analysis of words that denote action and status, it was discovered that

these words serve to convey meanings related to degree and quantity.

The next section of the chapter is titled "Words that Express and Indicate the Concepts of Quantity and Count." In linguistics, the collection of words belonging to this category is referred to as a group of words. It was observed that the numbers used in the epic are different from the words belonging to the noun group by a number of their features: a) number has an abstract concept and represents the number and amount of a specific object; b) numerals do not take the plural, if they do, they are singular; c) numbers do not take a determiner before them. As a result of studying the linguistic nature of the words expressing the concepts of number and quantity used in the epic, we came to the following general conclusion: among them, the elements *bir* (one), *uch* (three), *qirq* (forty), *ming* (thousand) are very actively used. Among them, it confirmed that one word in the epic language is much wider than others according to its semantic-stylistic possibilities; it was pointed out that there is conditionality and traditionality in the use of units such as *qirq* (forty) and *ming* (thousand) in the epic in relation to epic heroes and their specific actions; besides these, it was found that numbers *uch (*three*)*, *to'rt (*four*)*, *besh (*five*)*, *yetti (*seven*)* are rarely used, and numbers *olti (*six*)*, *sakkiz* (eight), *to'qqiz* (nine) are not used at all in the epic.

In analyzing indicative words, it has been demonstrated that these words, based on their usage in various texts, have distinct linguistic features that serve to express different methodological goals in both singular and plural forms. In the context of the epic, such words are used effectively and appropriately in the dialogue of the characters. The stylistic role of these words in the performance of the Bakhshi epic is unparalleled. Furthermore, it was noted that entire syllables of word forms, as well as specific vowels and consonant phonemes, are pronounced clearly within the text. This linguistic phenomenon is crucial for ensuring that the pronunciation of the folk song is conveyed smoothly, without compromising its meaning.

The last part of the chapter is devoted to the analysis of *"Features of adverbs in independent word groups"*. It has been determined that there are differences in the use of a number of suffixes related to different word groups in the epic, as well as dissimilar and different linguistic features. The most important of them are:

The form [-ala / -ov]: *Ikk*<u>*ov*</u> *birga kelib daryoga tushdik (We went down to the river together) (193).*

The form [-ar > -gich / -kich]: *Bir necha vahshiyga duch bo'p qolmasin (Don't run into multiple barbarians), // Bir joling*<u>*'ich*</u> *ro'dapolar ko'rmasin (May, poor people do not see you) (177).*

The form [-ga > -a]: *Qilich olaman qo'lim*<u>*a*</u>*,(I will take a sword in my hand) // Chiqibdi dushman yo'lim*<u>*a*</u> *(The enemy came out on my way)(162), or: Tirik bo'lsa bir kun kelar qoshim*<u>*a*</u>*,if he is alive, he will come to me // Istambulda sir aytmayman hech kim*<u>*a*</u> *(I don't tell anyone a secret in Istanbul) (175).*

The form [-gacha > o'lma] shakli: *Ko'p yashagin, ko'p yilgacha* <u>*o'lmagin.*</u> *(Live long, don't die for many years) // Yonashib qoshima yaqin kelmagin (Don't*

come close to me) (133).

The form [-da > dagi]: *Zevar oʻzini Hasan vazirga tanitdi. Koʻnglidagi sirini amaldoriga aytdi (Zevar introduced himself to Hasan minister. He told the secret of his heart to his official) (196).*

The form [-da > cha]: *Daryoning xatarli joyin bilasan* (*You know the dangerous place of the river*), *// Oyogʻing yetganicha izlab koʻrasan* (You will search as far as your feet can reach) *(175); Umrimni boricha yursam soʻroqlab. // Gʻarib boʻlib qoldim, ishqingda yigʻlab (122) (Asking if I can walk as long as I can. // I became a stranger, like crying in your love kabi).*

The form [-kar > -kaz]: *Qancha ishni yosh ham boʻlsam oʻtkazib (Even though I am still young), // Boshimga koʻp ogʻir xizmat yetkazib (I have done a lot of hard work) (139).*

The form [-lik > -(y)ik]: *Biz koʻrayik yer yuzini qidirib (Let us search the face of the earth), // Tark aylaylik bu mosivo hunarni. (Let's get rid of our bad habits), // Kezayik ushbu dunyoni (Look around this world), // Bir koʻringan jonon qani? (Where is the beauty that appeared?) (166).).*

The form [-ni > -in / -n]: *Soʻzimga quloq sol, turgan dilovar (Listen to my words, standing beauty), // Jamolin oldida oro kun bekor! (The day is nothing in front of beauty!) (124); Oʻzini oʻldirib molin olibsan, (You killed him and took his money) // Bechora boʻp bu zindonda qolibsan? (Poor boy, are you stuck in this prison?) (190); Boshin kesib, iling tabibni dorga, (Cut off the head and hang the* doctor), *// Elda bunday yolgʻonchilar boʻlmasin (147) (Don't let there be such liars).*

The form [-ni > -di]: *Dushmanga selmar qilichdi, (// Chaparasta kesib boshdi (He began to cut his head) (162); Bildirib turibmiz Sizga xabardi (We* inform you about all) *(189).*

The form [-ga > -ma]: *Yonashib qoshima yaqin kelmagin (Don't come close to), // Semurgʻga hadik berib yurmagin (Shoud not be afraid of Semurg) (133); Qoʻlima shu zamon sozimni olib (My hand took my musical instrument), // Necha soʻzlar soʻzladim bunda toʻlgʻonib (How many words did I say, filled with joy) (154).*

In this section, the formative suffixes such as -dor, -don, -li, as well as -moq/-mak, -gan/-gʻon, -gil/-gʻil/-gin, -gach/-kach/-gʻach/-kach are discussed in this section. Linguistic features of the use of morphological indicators such as, -gay/-gʻay in the text are also analyzed.

The third chapter of the dissertation is titled "**Genetic, Structural, and Substantive Characteristics of Lexical Units Used in the Epic Zevarhan**" and consists of two sections. In the first part, the study focuses on "*proper, assigned words in the epic and their multiple meanings.*" Although such words are few in the epic, they demonstrate the folk singer's ability to perform the epic, their deep knowledge of the folk language, and their skillful use of it in the performance. Specific words that is belonged to kipchak dialect and used with *abgor-abgashta, abgoru aftoda, arqiragan // arqirgan, dunyodor, davkar, diyda, jolingʻich,*

zahar-zaqqum, jing'il, bog'anigi, as well as, lexical units *ro'dapo, oblo* are actively utilized to express specific actions of epic characters related to the plot flow and others. It was also determined that words such as *sipohgarchilik, nishod, murod-maqsad, o'lik-tirik* and analysed to the literary style.

The work focused on analyzing borrowed words specific to Turkish, Arabic, and Persian-Tajik languages, as well as their multiple meanings to see if they influenced the epic culture. The study involved examining the polysemous features of Turkish words such as xos *bermoq, bo'lmoq, o'tmoq* of Arabic words like *amaldor, asl/asli, ulug', aziz* and Persian-Tajik adaptations like null, gap, before, and comparing their meanings in the text with those in authoritative dictionaries such as "Devoni Lugatit Turk," "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language," and "Annotated Dictionary of Alisher Navoi's Works." The analysis revealed a significant use of Turkic words and Persian-Tajik lexical units in the epic.

The second part of the third chapter is titled *"Obsolete and Historical Words Used in the Epic Zevarhan."* Although the number of words of this type used in the epic is a minority, they share some aspects with the current Uzbek literary language and dialects, while at the same time they are slightly different from each other. Another important linguistic point is that among the old and obsolete words shared with the ancient Turkic language, the existence of a number of lexical units borrowed from Persian-Tajik languages was found. In the dissertation, words such as burun – before, m a ǰ d a n – field, to'n - coat, *y u z u k – yuzuk – uzuk* which have the same form and meaning in the epic and in the modern Uzbek literary language. It was proved that it is an old Turkish word, and according to its usage, it has acquired commonality with Uzbek-Kipchak dialects. The work contains certain observations about the historical development of such words and their fate in the next stages.

We analyzed the historical words used in the epic into the following subject groups:

1. Words related to position, career system. Taking into account the fact that lexical units in this group have certain historical stages and functional-semantic characteristics, they were divided into the following internal groups:

a) Lexemes denoting the name of a senior position, a high position (*such as king (poshsha in dialect), sultan, khan, minister*);

b) lexemes related to the concept of a person responsible for a certain task (such as *vallomat* (benefactor), *amir, qozi* (judge), *mirshab* (cop), bek (official), *qo'rboshi* (a cop who guarded a city in night time), *sufi* (pious), *sardor* (captain), *elchi* (ambassador);

v) lexemes expressing the name of culture, people of art and music (such as *sozanda, hafiz* (singer);

g) lexemes denoting the name of a person performing a certain service (epic hero) (*soqi (bartender), meshkop (meshkob), farrosh* (janitor).

2. Lexemes related to the military system. Words of this type were divided into the following groups according to their functional-semantic characteristics:

a) lexemes related to the concept of an epic hero participating in military operations (*navkar* (fighter), *shafomon (mergan)* (sniper), *sipoh* (*warrior),* *dushman (enemy), otliq (otmich)* (horseman*), askar* (soldier), *asir* (prisioner);

b) lexemes related to the concept of military weapons (*aslaha, sovut, sipar, nayza, qilich, sadoq, parli yoy (kamon), gurzi-garov, shamshir, harba (harf), hanjar, sadoq, shamshir* etc.);

v) lexemes related to the concept of military actions *(hamla* (attack), *zarb (zarba) (*strike*), bosmoq (bosib olmoq) (occupy), urush* (war), *lashkar* (army);

g) lexemes related to the concept of military construction and epic space (*zindo (prison), choh (hole), darband* (lock).

3. Lexemes representing socio-political relations and administrative-territorial division (*hukm (j*udgment)*, farmon* (decree)*, yurt, mamlakat* (country)*, o'lka (*land);

4. Lexemes related to the names of housing, its parts and equipment (*qo'rg'on (qal'a)* (castle)*, uy (house), saroy (castle), hujra (closet), ayvon (gallery), ustun (column), obxona* (bathroom)*, sardoba (cistern), jevaxona, bo'sag'a* (threshold)*, zina (stair), darvoza (gate), eshik (door), tom (roof), to'r (net)* kabilar);

5. Lexical units related to food and food (*chulon, ta'til (holiday), non (bread), sharbat (juice), sho'rva (soup)*);

6. Household lexical units related to household items and equipment (*taboq (tavoq) (*plate*), qozon (pot), pichoq (knife), g'alvir* (sieve)*, objuvoz, yorg'uchoq, chiroq (chirog') (lamp), to'rva (bag) and others*);

7. Household lexemes related to clothes, dresses and fabrics (*xisvat, to'n, salla, qalpoq, kovush (kafsh), kimxob, fo'ta (po'ta), lavdon, kuloh, shoyi-sholdom, banot, davdon* and others);

8. Names of units of measurement (*botmon, qadoq, chorak, pud, lak, lak-lak* and etc.);

9. Words related to religious ideas and beliefs (*a'lam, panog'dor, pir, dev, shayton, chilton, avliyo, azoyimxon, eshon, xo'ja* and etc).

CONCLUSIONS

1. The epic "Zevarhan" is regarded as a classic artistic work that effectively expresses our people's language, culture, values, way of life, social customs, and traditions. This epic has earned a distinguished place in the repertoire of the renowned storyteller, Bakhshi Fazil Yuldosh Ugly, from Bulungur.

2. Scientific research on the complex linguistic features of the epic "Zevarhan" has not yet been conducted, particularly regarding the creation of lexicographic sources and the publication of the findings for academic use. This study aims to examine the grammatical, semantic, stylistic, and genetic aspects of the epic. Furthermore, it has been noted that the materials from this dissertation could serve as a significant resource for analyzing the language of other folk epics.

3. The epic contains 5053-word forms and 15859 cases in total. An analysis of lexicographic resources compiled on the epic language revealed that it includes

inactive and rarely used words, words that differ from the literary orthoepic norm and have alternatives in literary speech, words that have no other options in literary speech, as well as words specific to the Kipchak dialect.

4. Literary lexicography has entered a new stage of development today, driven by two key factors. First, the integration of modern computer technologies has transformed the industry. This includes the creation of computer programs designed to compile various types of dictionaries and the accumulation of experience among specialists in the field. Second, these programs allow for an analysis of the frequency of letters in artistic texts, their positions within words, the semantic parts of morphemes, and the identification of small syntactic units that convey minimal ideas. Additionally, they facilitate the separation of specific linguistic units from their surrounding context when analyzing texts.

5. The work of an author or poet, along with their specific works and examples of folklore, serves as the focus of lexicographic observations. This analysis reviews over 20 scientific studies, monographs, and concordance dictionaries that discuss the statistics of texts in the field of philology. In light of the rapid advancement of globalization, it is essential to utilize lexicographic and statistical methods for the linguistic analysis of literary and artistic texts. This is particularly important for engaging in the lexicography of written language and analyzing the statistical structure of folk epics. Furthermore, ongoing scientific research into their linguistic features has revealed that several issues remain relevant today.

6. In the analysis of the language used in the "Zevarkhan" epic, we compiled lexicographic resources such as alphabetic, frequency, and reverse dictionaries using special computer programs. We substantiated the structure and functions of these dictionaries, as well as their different aspects, with relevant linguistic text sources. Additionally, we proved the ratio of high and low frequency words in the language of the epic, the skillful use of words in folk poetry, and the unique style compared to other professional folk poets.

7. The words in the epic "Zevarhan" were analyzed in relation to independent word combinations based on their spiritual characteristics. These words possess materiality, semantic construction, historic significance, etymology, specificity, and structure. Additionally, they carry meaning, form, application, stylistic nuances, and various grammatical, semantic-stylistic, and pragmatic features.

8. When examining the characteristics of independent word combinations, it was found that the text includes approximately 20 form-building suffixes and around 70 morphological indicators. Based on the available materials, the analysis substantiates the individuality and uniqueness of these elements in the epic text, as well as their grammatical and semantic-stylistic features.

9. Lexical units in the epic are genetically divided into two types: units of their layer and units of the acquired layer. The use of borrowed words in Dostan is widespread, in particular, Arabic and Persian-Tajik words are very active. We noticed that the epic singer purposefully used these types of words during the

performance and effectively used the linguistic possibilities of folk expressiveness. The polysemy of words used in the epic is considered a linguistic factor associated with its semantic construction. The study separately examined the ambiguity characteristic of Turkic languages, Arabic borrowings, and Persian-Tajik borrowings. Based on the available materials, it was proven that the presence of more than one meaning (polysemy) used in the text is characteristic of almost all groups of words.

КАДИРОВА ГУЛНОЗА СОЛИХУДЖАЕВНА

ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЭПОСА "ЗЕВАРХАН, ФАЗИЛЯ ЮЛДАШ ОГЛЫ

10.00.01 – Узбекский язык

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ (PhD) ПО ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ

Джизак – 2024

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD)

Целью исследования является проведение статистического анализа создания лексикографических источников эпоса «Зевархан», выявление грамматических, семантико-стилистических, генетических, структурно-содержательных особенностей.

Объектами исследования стал вышедший в 1986 году эпос «Зевархан» в исполнении Фазиля Юлдош оглы.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

некоторые лексемы в эпическом языке были отнесены к разным частям речи, а грамматико-семантические особенности были выявлены в таких примерах, как существительные, такие как «молодая женщина», «молодой человек», «невеста» и «мать», «бабушка». Глаголы включают такие термины, как qantarmoq, moytormoq, jilonmoq, chenkamoq. Прилагательные, встречающиеся в этом языке, включают «красивый», «побежденный» и «бессознательный». Числовые лексемы включают «двойной», «два», «один», «три», «сорок», «тысяча» и «этот». Кроме того, такие местоимения, как «что», «как», «завтра» и так далее.

установлено, что количество слов, использованных в эпосе «Зевархан», составляет 15701, а частотность — 5053 словоформы, созданы лексикографические источники текста: словарный, алфавитный, частотный и обратный словари;

анализ раскрывает происхождение многих слов в тексте и подчеркивает их различные лексические значения. Текст Зевархана включает такие слова, как «давать», «быть», «передавать», «класть» и «тянуть», которые имеют турецкое происхождение. Кроме того, такие слова, как «официальный», «оригинальный», «дорогой» и «уважаемый» происходят из арабского языка. Другие термины, такие как «первый», «говорить» и «пустота», имеют персидско-таджикские корни;

выявлены структурные и содержательные особенности эпической лексики, связанной с должностями, карьерой, военным делом, жильем, пищей и питанием, предметами и инвентарем быта, одеждой и костюмами, единицами измерения, религиозными представлениями и верованиями.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных результатов лингвистических особенностей эпоса «Зевархан»:

По результатам грамматических и семантических признаков некоторые лексемы в языке эпоса были классифицированы по разным частям речи, и грамматические и семантические признаки были выявлены в примерах, существительные, такие как «молодая женщина», «молодой человек», «невеста» и «мать», «бабушка» и глоголы qantarmoq, moytormoq, jilonmoq, chenkamoq, прилагательные в тексте этого эпоса, «красивый», «побежденный» и «бессознательный» и числовые лексемы, такие как «двойной», «два», «один», «три», «сорок», «тысяча» и «этот». Кроме того, в научно-практическом проекте № FA-A1-G007 по теме «Коракалпакские пословицы как языковой объект» использовались такие местоимения, как

«что», «как», «завтра» и т. д. (Справка Каракалпакского гуманитарного научно-исследовательского института Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан № 302/1 от 8 августа 2024 года). В результате теоретическая часть научно-практического проекта обогатилась новыми научными мыслями и идеями;

Определено, что количество используемых слов в эпосе «Зевархан» составляет 15701, а частотность — 5053 словоформ. Из рекомендаций и научных новостей по лексикографическим источникам текста: словарным, алфавитным, частотным и обратным словарям, Ф1-ФА-0-43429 был использован при выполнении фундаментального проекта «Изучение теоретических вопросов жанров фольклора и литературы Каракалпакстана». (Справка №303/1 Каракалпакского научно-исследовательского института гуманитарных наук Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан от 8 августа 2024 г.). В результате научно-теоретическая часть проекта обогатилась, а представленные рекомендации послужили дополнением к содержанию работ, опубликованных в рамках данного проекта;

Из научных результатов по особенностям многозначности слов в тексте были использованы для обеспечения выполнения заданий в рамках фундаментального проекта Ф1-ФА-0-43429 «Исследование теоретических вопросов жанров фольклора и литературы Каракалпакстана» из лексем в языке «Зевархан», таких как давать, быть, передавать, класть, тянуть, являются турецкими, лексемы официальный, изначальный, самый дорогой, почтительный - арабскими, слова первый, говорить, пустота - персидско-таджикскими, то есть генезис многих слов. (Справка Каракалпакского гуманитарного научно-исследовательского института Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан № 303/1 от 8 августа 2024 года). В результате проект был обогащен научными выводами и доказательствами;

Выводы о структурных и содержательных особенностях эпической лексики, связанной с должностями, карьерой, военным делом, жильем, пищей и питанием, предметами и инвентарем быта, одеждой и костюмами, единицами измерения, религиозными представлениями и верованиями, были использованы при подготовке сценариев передач «Сайкал» и «Субхидам», транслируемых Джизакской областной телерадиокомпанией. (Справка Джизакской областной телерадиокомпании № 13-10/367 от 2 августа 2024 года). В результате посредством представлений это послужило расширению знаний жителей региона о значениях языковых единиц в эпосе, а также пробудило дух уважения к нашей истории, национальным ценностям и традициям у молодежи через изучение народного эпоса.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех основных глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложений. Общий объём диссертации 122 страниц.

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

I bo'lim (I part, I часть)

1. Qodirova G. Category of personal pronouns in the epic "Zevarkhon", // Current research journal of philological sciences. Impact Factor: SJIF 2023=7.491. 2023. – P. 63-66.

2. Qodirova G. Possessive and plural categories in the epic language "Zevarkhon", // American Journal Of Philological Sciences. Impact Factor: SJIF 2023=6.555. 2023. – P. 131-134.

3. Qodirova G. Folklor matnlarining lingvostatistikasi tadqiqotlari tahlili. // Ta'lim va innovatsion tadqiqotlar. 2024, – №3. – Б.77-80. (10.00.00 №3)

4. Qodirova G. "Zevarxon" dostonining lingvostatistik qurilishi. // Xorazm Ma'mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi. –Xiva, 2024. – №4/4. –Б.457-459. (10.00.00 №4/4)

5. Qodirova G. "Zevarxon" dostonida narsa-predmetning nomlarini ifodalovchi birliklar. // O'zbekiston milliy uneversiteti xabarlari. Seriya: Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar. Filologiya. – Toshkent, 2024, – №1/5. – Б.279-282. (10.00.00 №1/5)

6. Qodirova G. Xalq dostonlari tilini o'rganishdagi lingvostatistik metod va usullar. // Buxoro davlat universiteti ilmiy axboroti. Seriya: Tilshunoslik. – Buxoro, 2024, – №5. – Б.47-50. (10.00.00 №5)

7. Qodirova G. Allusive words in the "Zevarkhan" saga. // Sciences, innovation, education vital issues of the XXI century. Next scientists conferences, – Florida, USA, 2023. – P. 121-124.

8. Qodirova G. Peculiarities in the use of suffixes of independent word groups in the epic "Zevarkhan". // "Innovation junction: collaborative solutions at the intersect" international scientific and current research conferences, – Chicago, USA, Januari, 2024. – P. 75-77.

9. Qodirova G. "Zevarxon" dostonida ishora bildiruvchi so'zlar. // "Yangi O'zbekistonda o'rta-maxsus ta'limini rivojlantirish: muammo va yechimlar" Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani, – Jizzax, 2024, – Б.220-225.

10. Qodirova G. "Зевархон" достонидаги ўз сўзларнинг қўлланиши. // "Yosh olimlar" Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya, Том 2, – №21, – Toshkent, 2024. – Б. 95-98.

II bo'lim (II part, II часть)

11. Qodirova (Pochoyeva) G.S. "Зевархон" достони тилида эгалик ва кўплик категориялари. // "Хотин-қизларнинг фан, таълим, маданият ва бизнес соҳасидаги ютуқлари" мавзусидаги халқаро илмий-амалий конференция материаллари, – Жиззах, 2019. – Б. 497-499.

12. Qodirova (Pochoyeva) G.S. "Зевархон" достони тилида келишик категорияси. // "Filologiyaning dolzarb masalalari" mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-

uslubiy anjumani materiallari, – Qoʻqon, 2020. – Б. 317-319.

13. Qodirova (Pochoyeva) G.S. "Зевархон" достонидаги форс-тожик ўзлашмаларда кўп маънолилик. // "Til ta'limining uzviyligini ta'minlashda innovatsion texnologiyalar: muammo va yechimlar" мавзусидаги mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari, – Chirchiq, 2021. – Б. 337-340.

14. Qodirova (Pochoyeva) G.S. "Зевархон" достонидаги ўзлашган сўзларда кўпмаънолилик. // "Filologiyaning dolzarb muammolari va uning innovatsion yechimlari" mavzusidagi xalqaro anjuman materiallari, – Fargʻona, 2022. – Б. 131-133.

15. Jumanazarova G.U. Qodirova G.S. Zevarxon dostoni tilining lugʻatlari. – Jizzax: JizPI tipografiyasi, 2023. – 300 b.

16. Qodirova G. Lingvistic methods and methods of studying the language of folk epics, // American Journal Of Philological Sciences. 04, Issue 05, Impact Factor: SJIF 2024=7.907. 2024. – P. 74-80.

17. Qodirova G. Analysis of linguistic statistics of folklore texts, // American Journal Of Social Sciences And Humanity Research. 04, Issue 05, Impact Factor: SJIF 2024=8.166. 2024. – P. 131-135.

18. Qodirova G. "Zevarxon" dostonida fe'l soʻz turkumining qoʻllanilishi. // "Globallashuv davrida fan, ta'lim va ishlab chiqarishning oʻzaro hamkorligi masalalari" xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya, – Jizzax, 2024. – Б. 1567-1571.

19. Qodirova G. "Zevarxon" dostonida olmosh soʻz turkumining qoʻllanilishi. // "Boshlangʻich ta'limning zamonaviy tendensiyalari: ta'lim va tarbiya jarayonida yangi avlod darsliklari "4k"(kritik fikrlash, kreativlik, kollaboratsiya, kommunikatsiya) modeli, muammo va yechimlar" IV Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi – Jizzax, 2024. – Б.232-236.

20. Qodirova G. "Зевархон" достонида арабча сўзлар. // "Ilm-fan va innovatsiya" ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya, Том 2, – №21, – Toshkent, 2024. – Б. 158-160.

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