

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

FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

MAMADJANOVA MAFTUNAXON UKTAMOVNA

**O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA EPITETNING CHOG‘ISHTIRMA
TADQIQI**

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik

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

Farg‘ona – 2025

UO‘K: 811.512.133’255.2+811.111’255.2

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
avtoreferati mundarijasi**

**Contents of dissertatsion abstract of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on
Philological Sciences**

**Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по
филологическим наукам**

Mamadjanova Maftunaxon Uktamovna

U‘zbek va ingliz tillarida epitetning chog‘ishtirma tadqiqi.....3

Mamadjanova Maftunaxon Uktamovna

A contrastive study of epithets in Uzbek and English languages.....25

Мамаджанова Мафтунахон Уктамовна

Сопоставительное исследование эпитетов в узбекском и английском
языках.....47

E‘lon qilingan ishlar ro‘yxati

List of published works
Список опубликованных работ.....52

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Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2023.1.PhD/FilB167 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya Farg'ona davlat universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume)) Farg'ona davlat universiteti veb-sayti (www.fdu.uz) hamda «Ziyonet» axborot-ta'lim portali (www.ziyonet.uz) manziliga joylashtirilgan.

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Yetakchi tashkilot:

O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Farg'ona davlat universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 raqamli ilmiy kengashning 2025-yil «15» mart soat 8:00 dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi (Manzil: Farg'ona shahar, Burhoniddin Marg'ioniy ko'chasi, 105. Tel.: (99873) 244-57-82; e-mail: fardu_info@umail.uz.

Dissertatsiya bilan Farg'ona davlat universiteti Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (467 raqami bilan ro'yxatga olingan). Manzil: 100151, Farg'ona, Murabbiylar ko'chasi, 19. Tel.: +99873 244-44-94

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2025-yil «26» fevral kuni tarqatildi.

(2025-yil «26» fevral dagi 6 raqamli reestr bayonnomasi)



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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida til hodisalari dastlab sistem-struktur paradigma bo'yicha o'rganilgan bo'lsa, keyingi davrlarda esa ijtimoiy ong taraqqiyoti hamda insoniyatning hayotiy va ilmiy ehtiyoji bois uni qiyosiy yo'nalishda tadqiq etishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Tillararo aloqalarni fanning yangi metodologiyasi va zamonaviy fan yo'nalishlari – sotsiolingvistika, psixolingvistika, lingvokulturologiya kabilar bo'yicha tadqiq etish muhim masalalardan biriga aylandi. Ilmiy izlanishlarning natijalaridan turli tillarga doir lingvistik hodisalarni morfologik-struktur, semantik hamda xalq tafakkuri, dunyoqarashi, e'tiqodi va madaniyati bilan o'zaro bog'liqlikda tadqiq etishda bir qator o'rganilmagan muammolar borligi ma'lum bo'lib qoldi. Shunday masalalardan biri o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi epitetlarning morfologik, semantik va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini qiyosiy aspektda tadqiq etish bo'lib, bu masala xalqlarning hozirgi globalashuv davrida juda dolzarblik kasb etib turibdi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida epitetlarni o'zida ijtimoiy-tarixiy, ma'rifiy-ma'naviy, adabiy axborotni saqlovchi, semantik va lingvomadaniy jihatlarni o'zida to'liq namoyon etuvchi badiiy til vositasi sifatida e'tirof etiladi. Ular boshqa lingvomadaniy birliklar – metafora, o'xshatish, maqol, iboralar kabi tilning bebaho boyligi hisoblanadi, til egalarining xotirasida muntazam saqlanib turadi va madaniyatning ajralmas tarkibiy qismi sifatida abadiy mavjud bo'ladi. Shunga ko'ra o'zbek va ingliz tilshunosligida epitetlarni zamonaviy metodologiya va metodlar bo'yicha o'rganish, ularning lingvistik tabiati, badiiy matndagi o'rni yuzasidan ilmiy-nazariy xulosalar chiqarish, tegishli tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish, semantik, lingvomadaniy aspektlarda tahlil qilish, mantiqiy, lisoniy hamda morfologik-struktur xususiyatlarini yaxlit tadqiq etish kabilar yechimini kutayotgan muhim masalalardan sanaladi.

Mamlakatimizda bugungi kunda boshqa tillarning grammatik, leksik-semantik, lingvopoetik va lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarini diaxron va sinxron aspektda qiyosiy o'rganish bo'yicha ko'plab tadqiqotlar yaratildi, "ilmiy tadqiqot va innovatsion faoliyatni rivojlantirishga"¹ alohida e'tibor qaratildi. Biroq til va nutqda faol qo'llanishda bo'lgan, badiiy adabiyotning eng muhim tasviriy vositasi sifatida voqelanadigan, xalq madaniyatining ajralmas tarkibiy qismiga aylangan epitetlarning turli tillar doirasida leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini ochib berish, uning yuzaga kelishida ahamiyat kasb etgan til imkoniyatlarini tahlil etib chiqish, ularning morfologik jihatlarni tadqiq etish, shakllanish manbalari va qonuniyatlari hamda xalq madaniyati bilan bevosita bog'liqligi masalalarini aniqlash bo'yicha keng qamrovli va teran tadqiqotlar olib borilgan emas. Mazkur muammolar yechimini ijtimoiy davr talab etib turar ekan, bunday ishlar yaratilishi faqat tilshunoslik fani uchun emas, balki adabiyotshunoslik, madaniyatshunoslik, tarix, estetika, etnografiya kabi fanlar, umuman, jahon madaniyati va ijtimoiy tafakkuri uchun ham juda muhim sanaladi.

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi <https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/5774>

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 20-dekabrda Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi va O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Davlat tili haqida” gi Qonuni qabul qilinganligining 30 yilligini keng nishonlash to‘g‘risidagi 2019-yil 4- oktabrdagi Qarori, 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqei tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2017-yil 11-avgustdagi 610-son “Ta’lim muassasalarida chet tillarini o‘qitishning sifatini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi, 2019-yil 3-maydagi “Ma’naviy-ma’rifiy ishlar samaradorligini oshirish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-4307-son qarorlari, 2020-yil 29-oktabrdagi PF-6097-sonli “Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi va 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-sonli “2022-2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi farmonlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli qator me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu tadqiqot muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovasion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Tadqiqot mavzusiga doir ilmiy-nazariy fikrlar xorijiy lingvistlar A.A.Potebnya, V.M.Jirmunskiy, Y.M.Skrebnev, A.N.Veselovskiy, M.D.Kuznes, I.R.Galperin, M.Greviss, T.A.Burkova, N.M.Naer, V.I.Korolkov, S.Gubanov, T.Fadeyeva, T.M.Guseva va boshqalarning tadqiqotlarida uchraydi². Eпитetni ta’riflashda olimlar ikki guruhga bo‘linadilar. A.A.Potebnya va Y.M.Skrebnev kabi tilshunos olimlar epitetni trop emas, balki fikrga mazmundorlik beruvchi nutq figurasi, deb talqin etsalar, A.N.Veselovskiy, V.M.Jirmunskiy, I.R.Galperin, I.V.Arnold va boshqalar epitetni troplar kesimida tasvirleydilar. Ular epitetni ko‘chma ma’no hosil bo‘lish hodisalari qatoriga qo‘shib talqin etadilar hamda unda yangi sema yuzaga kelishini ta’kidleydilar. Ushbu olimlarning epitet haqidagi fikrlari bir-biridan keskin farq qiladi.

Ingliz va nemis tilshunosligida epitet masalasi, uning tabiati, izohi, shakllanish mexanizmi va manbalari B.G.Sovinskiy, D.Kristal, K.Ueyls, J.Mayers

² Grevisse M. *Le bon usage // Grammaire française*. – Ed. Duculat A Geuthner, 1951; Галперин И.Р. *Очерки по стилистике английского языка*. – М.: Издательство литературы на иностранных языках, 1958; Кузнец М.Д., Скребнев Ю.М. *Стилистика английского языка: пособие для студентов*. – Л.: Государственное учебно-педагогическое издательство министерства просвещения РСФСР, 1960; *Краткая литературная энциклопедия*. Т8. – М.: Советская энциклопедия, 1975; Веселовский А.Н. *Историческая поэтика*. – М.: Высшая школа, 1989; Гусева Т.М. *Сложный эпитет как стилиобразующая единица художественного пространства И.А.Бунина*. – М., 2001; Буркова Т.А. *Stilistik der deutschen Sprache*. *Стилистика немецкого языка: Учебно-методическое пособие*. – Уфа, 2002; Скребнев Ю.М. *Основы стилистики английского языка*. – М.: Астрель, 2003; Потебня А.А. *Теоритическая поэтика*. – М.: Академия, 2008; Жирмунский В.М. *Теория литературы. Поэтика. Стилистика*. – М.: Либроком, 2009; Губанов С.А. *Эпитет в творчестве М.И.Цветаевой: семантический и структурный аспекты*. – Самара, 2009; Наер Н.М. *Стилистика немецкого языка: учеб. пособие*. – М.: Высшая школа, 2011; Фадеева Татьяна Михайловна. *Сложный эпитет ядерная единица художественного пространства в русском языке*. – М., 2014.

va D.Vukay, A.R.Harris hamda Daniel Walden³ kabilarning tadqiqot va lug‘atlarida yoritilgan.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida epitetning leksik-semantik va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari, shuningdek, turli tizimli tillar bilan qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirma aspektida monografik tarzda o‘rganilmagan bo‘lsa-da, B.Umrqulov, M.Yo‘ldoshev, S.Karimov, M.Abdupattoyevlarning doktorlik⁴, S.A‘zamov, D.Zayniddinova, Sh.Abdurahmonov, E.Ibragimova, O.Mamaziyayev, D.Jamoliddinova, S.Umirova, O.Tursunova, G.Qobuljonova, N.Sadinovalarning nomzodlik dissertatsiya⁵larida, R.Qo‘ng‘urov, A.Shomaqsudov, O.Dadaboyev, N.Mahmudov, I.Mirtojiev, I.Shukurov, Z.Tohirov, D.Xudoyberganova va boshqalarning tadqiqotlarida o‘zbek tili lingvopoetik masalalarini yoritish bilan bir qatorda badiiy tasvir vositalari trop va sintaktik figuralarning o‘ziga xos belgilariga urg‘u berilgan, shuningdek, epitetning mohiyatiga qisqacha to‘xtalgan. Bundan tashqari, A.Nurmonov, N.Mahmudov, X.Abdurahmonov, A.Mamajonov, M.Qurbonova, G.Roziqova, H.Do‘smatov, U.Nosirova, N.Bazarboyevalarning ilmiy tadqiqotlarida ham bu hodisaga e‘tibor qaratiladi. D.Xo‘jayeva epitetni unga yondosh hodisalar bilan qiyoslaydi hamda ulardan farqli tomonlarini tadqiq etadi⁶. I.Boltayeva esa o‘zbek xalq dostonlarida epitetni qo‘llanish doirasini aniqlab, xalq dostonlarida epitet qo‘llashda shakllangan epik an‘ana va bu an‘analarning xalq baxshilari ijodida saqlanib qolish darajalarini yoritib beradi⁷. Shunga qaramay, epitetning lingvistik tabiati to‘liq tadqiq etilmagan, qiyosiy jihatdan monografik planda o‘rganilmagan.

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta‘lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Tadqiqot Farg‘ona davlat universitetining “Tilning leksik-semantik tizimi, qiyosiy-tipologik izlanishlar va tarjimashunoslik muammolari” yo‘nalishidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasi doirasida bajarilgan.

³ Sowinski B. Deutsche Stilistik. Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag. – Berlin, 1992; Crystal D. A Dictionary of Language. 2nd edition. University of Chicago Press, – Chicago, 2001; Wales K. A Dictionary of Stylistics. Pearson Education Limited. – London, 2001; Myers J., Wuckasch D. Dictionary of poetic terms. University of North Press Denton, – Texas, 2003; Harris A.R. A Handbook of Rhetorical Devices. BibTex. – London, 2010; Daniel O.Walden. To sing the deeds of Men. University of Michigan. – Michigan, 2021.

⁴ Умуркулов Б. Ўзбек бадий прозаси тилининг лугавий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 1994; Каримов С. Ўзбек тилининг бадий услуби: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дис. – Тошкент, 1994; Йулдошев М. Бадий матнинг лингвопоэтик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дис. – Тошкент, 2009; Абдулаттоев М. Ўзбек тилининг поэтик синтаксиси: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дис. – Фарғона, 2021.

⁵ Аъзамов С. Эпитет в узбекском языке. (Поэзия): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Самарканд, 1974; Зайниддинова Д. Рус ва ўзбек тилларида ғайриодатий бирикмалар: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1990; Абдурахмонов Ш. Ўзбек бадий нутқида кулги кўзгатувчи лисоний воситалар: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1997; Қобулжонова Г. Метафоранинг системавий лингвистик талқини: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000; Ибрагимова Э. Ўзбек тилида ирония ва ироник мазмун ифодалашнинг усул ҳамда воситалари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2001; Мамазияев О. Ўзбек поэтик нутқида хиазм ва градация: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2004; Жамолитдинова Д. Бадий нутқида парантез бирикларнинг семантик-грамматик ва лингвопоэтик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009; Умирова С. Узбек шеъриятида лингвистик воситалар ва поэтик индивидуаллик (Усмон Азим шеърияти мисолида): Фил. фанл. б. фалс. д-ри. ((PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Самарканд, 2019; Турсунова О. Ўзбек тили фонетик бирикларининг поэтик имкониятлари: Фил. фанл. б. фалс. д-ри. ((PhD) ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2019; Садинова Н. Бадий матнларда контрастнинг лингвопрагматик хусусиятлари (Анвар Обиджон, Усмон Азим, Аъзам Ўктам асарлари мисолида): Фил. фанл. б. фалс. д-ри. ((PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2021.

⁶ Хужаева Д.Ш. Ўзбек тилида эпитет: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1996.

⁷ Болтаева И. Ўзбек халқ дostonларида эпитет табиати: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2000.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi epitetlarning morfologik, semantik va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirma aspektida lingvistik tahlil qilishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

epitetlarning funksional va semantik mohiyatini baholash, ularni nutqda hosil bo‘lish sabablarini tadqiq etish;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi epitetlarning shakllanish manbai va mexanizmlarini aniqlash, tavsiflash hamda tarkibidagi birliklarni morfologik, semantik va lingvomadaniy jihatlariga ko‘ra tahlil qilish;

epitetlarning o‘xshatish va metaforaga munosabatini izohlash, ularning badiiy matndagi ahamiyatini ko‘rsatish hamda obrazlilik va ta’sirchanlikni voqelantiruvchi asos ekanini dalillash;

o‘zbek va ingliz she’riy hamda nasriy asarlaridagi epitetlarni aniqlash, ularning semantik tabiatini yoritish, epitetlarni semalar reallashuviga ko‘ra tasniflash;

epitetlar muayyan jamiyat kishilarining milliy-madaniy hayoti bilan bevosita bog‘liq ekanligini asoslash, ular o‘zbek va ingliz xalqlarining eng qadimiy va muhim lingvomadaniy birligi ekanini tegishli materiallar bilan dalillash.

Tadqiqotning obykti sifatida o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida yaratilgan she’riy, nasriy hamda publisistik asarlarda qo‘llanilgan epitetlar tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini esa chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillardagi epitetlarning morfologik, semantik va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiyada tavsiflash, tasviriy, tasniflash, diaxron va sinxron tahlil, qiyoslash, lingvomadaniy va komponent tahlil metodlaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi. Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

o‘zbek va ingliz tilidagi epitetlarning yuzaga kelish sabablari, lisoniy manbalari, shakllanish mexanizmi, lingvistik tabiati, badiiy matndagi o‘rni, funksiyasi hamda ahamiyati aniqlangan;

chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda epitetlar morfologik jihatdan tasnif etilib, o‘zbek tilida ot, sifat, fe‘l va ravish so‘z turkumlarida; ingliz tilida esa ot so‘z turkumi, tub sifatlar, yasama sifatlar, qo‘shma sifatlar va ularning bir nechta modellari, sifatning qiyosiy va orttirma darajalari, hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi, o‘tgan zamon sifatdoshi hamda hozirgi va o‘tgan zamon sifatdoshining predlog bilan qo‘llanilishi orqali yuzaga kelishi mumkinligi asoslangan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida epitetlarning semantik tabiati tadqiq etilib, hayvon, o‘simlik, kimyoviy element hamda ayollar bezakli taqinchoqlari, kichik asbob, mato, qimmatbaho tosh va osmon jismlari nomlari bilan yuzaga kelgan epitetlar guruhi aniqlanib, har ikki tilda ularning turli semalar orqali reallashishi isbotlangan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida yuzaga kelgan epitetlar mutlaqo milliy xarakterga ega ekanligini aniqlangan. Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda hayvon, o‘simlik, kimyoviy element hamda osmon jismlari nomlarini anglatuvchi leksemalar bilan

yuzaga kelgan epitetlarning o‘zbek va ingliz xalqlarida turli xil bo‘yoqlarga ega ekanligi, semantik mohiyat-mazmuni lingvomadaniyat bilan bevosita bog‘liqligi faktik materiallar asosida isbotlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

tadqiqotda o‘zbek va ingliz she‘riy hamda nasriy asarlaridagi epitetlar lingvistik tabiati va badiiy mohiyati, morfologik, semantik hamda lingvomadaniy xususiyatlariga ko‘ra tavsiflanib, turli semantik guruhlar bo‘yicha tasniflangan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillidagi epitetlar shu xalqlarning ijtimoiy hayoti, madaniyati, diniy e‘tiqodi, tarixi, mentaliteti bilan bevosita bog‘liqligi asoslangan;

tadqiqotda o‘zbek va ingliz tilidagi epitetlarning qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirma aspekti bo‘yicha ishlab chiqilgan xulosalar nazarda tutilgan birlikni tarjima qilish tamoyillari uchun badiiy tarjima sifatini yanada yaxshilashda muhim manbalardan biri bo‘lishi mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi. Dissertatsiyada qo‘yilgan muammo tadqiqiga mustaqillik mafkurasi va g‘oyalari talablari asosida ilmiy jihatdan xolislik mezoni bilan yondashilganligi, muammo aniq belgilanganligi, talab darajasida ilmiy asoslanganligi, nazariy ma‘lumotlar va faktik materiallar ishonchli ilmiy, badiiy manbalardan olinganligi, OAK ro‘yxatidagi maxsus jurnallar hamda xorijiy ilmiy jurnallarda chop etilgan maqolalarning mavjudligi, xulosalarning amaliyotda joriy etilganligi, ular mazmun-mohiyatida keyingi davr tilshunosligida voqelanayotgan zamonaviy ilmiy tafakkurga asoslanganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalari o‘zbek va ingliz tillarining morfologik, semantik, lingvopoetik, leksikografik va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini, badiiy matnda epitetlarning o‘rni, shakllari, semantik va lingvomadaniy jihatlarini hamda badiiy-estetik vazifalariga daxldor masalalarni tadqiq etishda ilmiy-nazariy asos vazifasini o‘taydi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, uning ilmiy-faktik materiallaridan oliy o‘quv yurtlarining filologiya fakultetlarida o‘zbek va ingliz tilshunosligining uslubshunoslik, tilshunoslik nazariyasi, nutq madaniyati va badiiy matnning lingvistik, lug‘aviy-badiiy, lingvomadaniy tahlilini amalga oshirish, tillarning chog‘ishtirma grammatikasiga doir fanlarni o‘qitish, epitetlar bo‘yicha ikki tilli izohli lug‘atlar yaratish, ilmiy va badiiy tarjima bilan bog‘liq muammolarni hal etish, amaliy mashg‘ulotlar uchun o‘quv qo‘llanmalar va metodik tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish, tanlanma kurslar hamda seminarlar tashkil qilishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi epitetlarning morfologik, semantik hamda lingvomadaniy tahlili tadqiqi jarayonida olingan ilmiy natija va xulosalar asosida:

o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida epitetning semantik tabiati, xususan, qiyoslanayotgan tillarda hayvon, o‘simlik, kimyoviy element hamda ayollar bezakli taqinchoqlari, kichik asbob, mato, qimmatbaho tosh, osmon jismlari nomlari yordamida yuzaga kelgan epitetlarni semalar reallashuviga ko‘ra tahlili hamda ularni o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida turli mazmunlar orqali hosil bo‘lishini

she'riy va nasriy asarlardan keltirilgan misollar orqali asoslanishiga doir xulosa va ilmiy natijalaridan 2023-2024-yillarga mo'ljallangan №IL-662205561 raqamli "Alisher Navoiy mualliflik korpusini yaratish ("Xazoyin ul-maoniy" kulliyotidagi g'azallar asosida)" mavzusidagi amaliy loyihada "O'zbek milliy raqs terminlarining qisqacha o'zbekcha-ruscha-inglizcha-fransuzcha izohli lug'ati"ni yaratishda hamda Alisher Navoiyning g'azallari tarkibidagi epitetlar va ularning morfologik xususiyatlari, semantik tabiati izohlangan fikrlardan ikki tilli lug'at tuzishda samarali foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2024-yil 1-iyuldagi 04/1-1716-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada fundamental loyiha doirasida tayyorlangan lug'atlar, ilmiy maqolalar hamda monografiyalar ilmiy saviyasini oshirishga xizmat qilgan;

o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi epitetlarning yuzaga kelish sabablari, lisoniy manbalari, shakllanish mexanizmi, lingvistik tabiati, badiiy matndagi o'rni, funksiyasi hamda ahamiyati borasidagi tadqiqi, ularning o'zbek va ingliz tillarida morfologik jihatdan tasnifi, nutqda epitetlar yordamida obrazlilik va ta'sirchanlikni voqelantirish, ikki xalqning o'zaro bir-birlarining madaniyati, mentaliteti, e'tiqodi, an'analari, qadriyatlarini kengroq anglash haqidagi tahliliy fikrlar va nazariy xulosalaridan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Yoshlar ishlari agentligi faoliyatida o'zbek tilining mavqeyini ko'tarishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar rejasini ishlab chiqishda, targ'ibot-tashviqot ishlari uchun ma'ruzalar tayyorlash hamda ijodkor yoshlar uchun turli seminarlar va tadbirlar tashkil qilishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi yoshlar ishlari agentligining Farg'ona viloyati yoshlar ishlari boshqarmasining 2024-yil 26-iyundagi 02-22/476-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi epitetlarning lingvistik xususiyatlari, badiiy matndagi o'rnini o'rganish, uning qiyoslanayotgan tillarda so'z turkumlarida ifodalanish modellari hamda lingvomadaniy talqinlarining ilmiy ta'minotini yoritib borish kabi amaliyotlarda manba sifatida tadbiriq etildi. Tadqiqot natijalari barkamol shaxsni tarbiyalash va ular ongiga milliy mustaqillik g'oyasini singdirish, shuningdek, ularni milliy, umuminsoniy qadriyatlar bilan tanishtirish, madaniy hamda dunyoviy bilimlarni egallashga qiziqish uyg'otish masalalarida muhim asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi;

o'zbek va ingliz tilidagi yuzaga kelgan epitetlarning lingvistik tabiati, badiiy matndagi o'rni hamda muhim xususiyatlari haqidagi xulosalardan Farg'ona davlat universiteti "EMI (English as a Medium of Instruction)" xalqaro loyiha doirasida samarali va keng foydalanilgan (Farg'ona davlat universitetining 2024-yil 2-iyuldagi 04/3564-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada adabiy til, madaniyat va badiiy san'atlar taraqqiyotida epitetlarning tutgan o'rnini belgilash hamda xalqaro loyiha doirasida tashkillangan seminar va treninglarning bu xususdagi mazmunini boyitilishiga asos bo'ldi;

o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi epitetlar orqali nutqda obrazlilik va ta'sirchanlikni voqelantirish hamda millat madaniy hayotini chuqurroq tushunish, o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi epitetning morfologik, semantik va lingvomadaniy jihatdan tadqiqi, ikki xalqning o'zaro bir-birlarining madaniyati, mentaliteti, e'tiqodi, an'analari kengroq anglash haqidagi tahliliy fikrlar va nazariy xulosalaridan 2024-yilning

mart va may oylarida O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanali DM “Madaniy-ma’rifiy va badiiy eshittirishlar” muharririyati tomonidan tayyorlangan “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”, “O‘zbekiston Yoshlari” nomli eshittirishlar ssenariysini yozishda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2024-yil 24-iyundagi 04-36-778-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada ushbu teleko‘rsatuv va radioeshittirishlar uchun tayyorlangan materiallarning mazmuni mukammallashgan, ilmiy dalillar bilan boyitilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprotasiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 8 ta, jumladan, 5 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Tadqiqot mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 17 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining dissertatsiya asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 9 ta maqola, ulardan, 5 tasi respublika va 4 tasi xorijiy jurnalda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan tashkil topgan bo‘lib, umumiy hajmi 159 sahifadan iborat.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

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

Dissertatsiyaning “**Tilshunoslikda epitetli birikmalar talqini**” deb nomlangan birinchi bobi ikki faslni o‘z ichiga oladi. Bobning birinchi fasli “Epitet nazariyalarining tarixiy taraqqiyoti va uni o‘rganishning nazariy asoslari” deb nomlanadi.

Epitet nutq hodisasi bo‘lib, u haqida juda qadimdan beri ko‘plab olimlar o‘zlarining turli-tuman nuqtai nazarlarini bildirishgan. Epitet haqida aytilgan fikrlar qachondan boshlanganini aniq aytish qiyin, lekin bu so‘zni ilk bor Aristotel va Kvintilian o‘z asarlarida ishlatilganligi haqida ma’lumotlar bor. Aristotel va uning zamondoshlari davridagi antik ritorikaga bag‘ishlangan asarlarda epitet metafora atamasi bilan qorishtirib tahlil qilingan⁸. XV asrning ko‘zga ko‘ringan adabiyotshunosi Ataullo Husayniy epitetni mumtoz adabiyotda qo‘llaniladigan istiora atamasi bilan izohlaydi⁹. Ammo hozirgi davr adabiyotshunosligida istiora tushunchasi ayni metafora atamasiga teng qilib qo‘yilgan. Ataullo Husayniy esa metafora va metonimiya hodisalarini majoz atamasi ostida talqin qiladi. Ko‘rinib turibdiki, sharq adabiyotshunosligida ham epitetlar alohida o‘rganilgan. XIX asr g‘arb tilshunoslarining asarlarida “epitet” terminini ko‘chma ma’no hosil bo‘lish

⁸ Аристотель. Поэтика. – Тошкент: Гофур Фулом, 1980. – Б. 44.

⁹ Хусайний А. Бадойиъу-с-санойиъ. – Тошкент: Ф.Фулом, 1981. – Б. 219-220.

hodisalari qatoriga qo‘shib talqin etish bilan birga, ayrim ko‘chma ma‘no hosil bo‘lish hodisalariga qiyoslangan¹⁰. Ko‘chma ma‘no hosil bo‘lishi ko‘proq til hodisasi bo‘lgani holda, epitet nutq hodisasi. O‘zbek adabiyotshunosligiga bag‘ishlangan ishlarda ko‘proq sifat vazifasini bajaruvchi, sifatlovchi vazifasida kelgan barcha til faktlarini epitet deb tushunadilar. Epitet ko‘plab ingliz olimlarining tadqiqot obyekti bo‘lib, ular bu haqida o‘z qarashlarini bayon etganlar. Jumladan, D.Kristal, J.Mayers hamda D.Vukaylar epitetga quyidagicha ta‘rif beradilar: “Epitet – bu otni tavsiflovchi va u bilan muntazam bog‘langan so‘z yoki ibora¹¹”. Ushbu ta‘rifga asoslanib, ularni epitetni nutq figurasi deb talqin etganmi yoki uslubiy vosita, buni aniqlashning iloji yo‘q, chunki ular epitetni predmetni tavsiflovchi so‘z yoki ibora sifatida ta‘riflaydilar. Tilshunos olim Xinmei Wang esa epitetni har bir tilda o‘ziga xos xususiyat sifatida keng tarqalgan nutq figurasidir, deb ta‘riflaydi¹². Epitet badiiy asardagi voqea-hodisalarni o‘quvchi ko‘z o‘ngida yaqqol tasvirlab beruvchi vosita bo‘lib, asardagi obrazlilikni sezilarli darajada oshirib beradi. Epitetning uslubiy vosita ekanligi borasida ingliz tilshunoslari kabi rus olimlarining fikrlari ham ikkiga bo‘lingan bo‘lib, A.A.Potebnya va Y.M.Skrebnevlar epitetni uslubiy vosita emas, balki fikrga mazmundorlik beruvchi nutq figurasi, deb talqin etadilar¹³. Yuqorida keltirilgan nazariyalarni bir guruh tilshunos olimlar (A.N.Veselovskiy, V.M.Jirmunskiy, I.R.Galperin, I.V.Arnold va boshqalar) fikrlariga qarama-qarshi deb aytishimiz mumkin, ularning ta‘kidlashicha, epitet uslubiy vosita sanaladi. O‘zbek tilshunos olimlaridan A.Shomaqsudov, I.Rasulov, R.Qo‘ng‘urov hamda H.Rustamovlar epitetni sifatlashning bir turi deb ta‘riflaydilar. Tilshunoslarning fikriga ko‘ra, “epitetni oddiy aniqlovchidan farqi shundaki, u ayni paytda tasvirlanayotgan narsaning so‘zlovchi nuqtai nazarida muhim hisoblangan tomonini ta‘kidlab, bo‘rttirib ko‘rsatadi. Ayniqsa, she‘riy asarlarda bu ko‘proq talab qilinadi¹⁴”. Ko‘rinib turibdiki, epitetlar haqidagi tushunchalar ham turli tilshunoslar tomonidan turlicha ko‘rsatiladi. Shulardan kelib chiqib, epitet haqidagi tushunchaga aniqlik kiritish va uning nutqda hosil bo‘lish sabablarini tahlil etib chiqish monografik tadqiqotni talab etadi deyish mumkin. Shuningdek, shu vaqtgacha bu hodisaning ko‘rinishlari tasnif etilmaganini hisobga olib, unga ham alohida to‘xtalishga to‘g‘ri keladi. Bu borada, avvalo, epitet kabi ko‘p qirrali tushunchani tadqiq etish uchun ushbu nutq figurasiga qanday ta‘rif berish va hodisaning o‘zigagina xos bo‘lgan muhim xususiyatlarini o‘rganish juda muhimdir. Shubhasiz, epitet birinchi navbatda kontekstdagi obyekt yoki hodisaning eng muhim jihatlarini so‘z ma‘nosining belgi bildiruvchi semalaridan ma‘lumlarini reallashuviga asoslanib

¹⁰ Бен А. Стилистика и теория устной и письменной речи. – М., 1986. – С. 8-19.

¹¹ Crystal D. A Dictionary of Language. 2nd edition. University of Chicago Press, – Chicago, 2001. – P. 107; Myers J. D. Wuckasch. Dictionary of poetic terms. University of North Press Denton, – Texas, 2003. – P. 126.

¹² Wang Xinmei. Interpretation of Transferred Epithet by Means of Conceptual Integration Theory // Journal of Language Teaching and Research: Volume 4. 2013. – P. 1073.

¹³ Потебня А.А. Теоритическая поэтика. – М.: Академия, 2008. – С. 165; Скребнев Ю.М. Основы стилистики английского языка. – М.: Астрель, 2003. – С. 139.

¹⁴ Shomaqsudov A., Rasulov I., Qo‘ng‘urov R., Rustamov H. O‘zbek tili stilistikasi. – Toshkent: O‘qituvchi, 1983. – B. 239-248.

qo'llanilishidir. Ularda so'z ma'lum ma'nosining ayrim semasi bilan tanlanib olinar ekan, hech vaqt yangisi orttirilmaydi.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli "Epitetning lingvistik tabiati" deb nomlanadi.

Epitetning nutq figurasi sifatida qo'llanilishi hamda lingvistik jihatlarini o'rganish, uni boshqa uslubiy vositalardan ajratib, tilimizda mavjud ifoda vositalari tizimidagi o'rnini aniqlash birinchi navbatdagi vazifa sanaladi. Ushbu muammoni hal qilish uchun, avvalambor, epitetning muhim, o'zigagina xos bo'lgan xususiyatlarini aniqlash zarur. Har qanday ifoda vositalarini lingvistik nuqtai-nazardan ko'rib chiqish, ushbu vositalarning morfologik va semantik jihatlarini tadqiq etishni va o'rganishni talab etadi. Epitetni o'rganishning ko'p asrlik tarixiga qaramay, uning muhim xususiyatlariga bo'lgan qarashlarda tilshunos olimlar orasida hali ham bir to'xtamga kelinmagan. Aksariyat tadqiqotchilar epitetning asosiy xususiyati sifatida uning semantik xususiyatlarini e'tiborga oladilar va buni epitet ta'rifining markaziga qo'yadilar¹⁵. Epitetga obyektning har qanday atributini aniqlovchi ifoda vositasi sifatida qarab, bir so'zga qo'shib, uning majoziy va ekspressiv ma'nosini oshirish va boyitish uchun qo'llaniladigan birikma tarkibidagi so'z¹⁶ deya ta'riflaydilar. Boshqa tadqiqotchilar semantik xususiyat qatoriga epitetga xos bo'lgan yana bir muhim jihat morfologik tahlilini qo'shish zarur deb hisoblaydilar¹⁷. Shu bilan birga, boshqa tilshunoslar epitet va oddiy aniqlovchi orasiga chegara qo'ysalar, ayrim tilshunoslarning fikricha, har qanday epitet oddiy aniqlovchi bo'lib, predmetning belgisini ta'riflaydi, deb ko'rsatadilar¹⁸. Ularning fikricha, epitet o'zining morfologik va semantik xususiyatlarini birlashtirgan holda izohlayotgan tushuncha mazmuniga hech qanday qo'shimcha ma'no yuklamaydi, uning dastlabki nominativ mazmunini saqlab qoladi. Bizningcha, bu fikr haqiqatdan yiroq, chunki oddiy aniqlovchi narsaning bir belgisinagina aniqlashga xizmat qiladi. Epitet esa narsadagi turli xossalari, belgilar ichidagi alohida olingan bir belgini ham subyektiv, ham emotsional jihatdan aniqlashga xizmat qiladi. Zero, aniqlovchi belgini qayd etishdan iborat bo'lsa, epitet belgining subyektiv-emotsional bahosidan iborat. Epitetning muhim belgilarini aniqlashning yana bir yondashuvi bu uning morfologik va sintaktik jihatdan ifodalanishini o'z ichiga oladi. Bu masalani tor nuqtai nazardan izohlagan tishunoslarning fikricha, epitet faqatgina sifat so'z turkumi bilan ifodalanishi mumkin¹⁹, deb aytilgan bo'lsa, boshqa bir guruh tilshunoslar ushbu hodisani har qanday morfologik kategoriya bo'yicha ifodalanishi mumkinligini bayon etadilar²⁰. Bizningcha ham shu fikr haqiqatga yaqin bo'lib, epitetlar faqatgina sifat so'z turkumi orqali emas, balki fe'l, ot hamda

¹⁵ Зеленецкий А. Эпитеты литературной русской речи. – М., 1913. – С. 6; Малаховский В.А. Эпитет Тютчева. – Чита, 1922. – С. 20; Шалыгин А. Теория словесности. – Петроград, 1916. – С. 37.

¹⁶ Зеленецкий А. Эпитеты литературной русской речи. – М., 1913. – С. 6; Малаховский В.А. Эпитет Тютчева. – Чита, 1922. – С. 20; Шалыгин А. Теория словесности. – Петроград, 1916. – С. 37.

¹⁷ Кузнец М.Д., Скребнев Ю.М. Стилистика английского языка: пособие для студентов. – Л.: Государственное учебно-педагогическое издательство министерства просвещения РСФСР, 1960. – С. 13.

¹⁸ Краткая литературная энциклопедия. Т8. – М.: Советская энциклопедия, 1975. – С. 921-923.

¹⁹ Кузнец М.Д., Ю.М.Скребнев. Стилистика английского языка: пособие для студентов. – Л.: Государственное учебно-педагогическое издательство министерства просвещения РСФСР, 1960. – С. 13.

²⁰ Галперин И.Р. Очерки по стилистике английского языка. – М.: Издательство литературы на иностранных языках, 1958. – С. 139.

ravish kabi boshqa soʻz turkumlari bilan ham ifodalanishi mumkin. Aniqroq qilib aytadigan boʻlsak, feʼl soʻz turkumidagi soʻzlar ham epitetga uchraydi va ushbu hodisaga duch kelgan paytda oʻz turkumini oʻzgartirmaydi, yaʼni feʼl turkumida qoʻllanaveradi. Yuqorida keltirgan taʼrifimizga koʻra epitetlar soʻz sememasining ayrim semalariga asoslanib namoyon boʻladi. Masalan, “*Bilishmaydiki, pul ham bolalaydi*” (Oybek) Bu gapdagi *bolalamoq* feʼli oʻz maʼnosining *koʻpaymoq* semasi bilan qoʻllangan. Bu feʼl asli maʼnosi uch semaga ega boʻlib, ular *nasl bermoq*, *koʻpaymoq* hamda *shox chiqarmoq* semalaridan iborat edi²¹. Lekin bu semalarning birinchisi va uchinchi nutqda oʻz oʻrnini topmagan. Feʼl maʼnosining bir sema bilan qoʻllanishi esa epitetni yuzaga keltirgan. Biz bu haqda epitetning morfologik jihatdan tasniflaganimizda yana mufassal toʻxtalib oʻtamiz. S.Gasparyan va N.Minasyanlar epitetning lingvistik jihatlarini aniqlashda uning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini ham tadqiq etish muhimdir, deb taʼkidlaydilar²². Ularning fikricha, epitetlarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari ularning lingvistik xususiyatlarini aniqlashda hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Maʼlum muallifga xos epitetning yuzaga kelishi uning dunyoqarashi, obyektiv olamni bilishi va ruhiyati bilan bogʻliqdir. Ruhiyat esa xalqning tarixi hamda uning ruhiy olami bilan bevosita bogʻliq holatda shakllanadi. Shu jihatdan epitet xalqning tili, uning tarixi va ruhiy olamini oʻzida aks ettiradi. Agar, til xalq tarixi va psixologiyasining toʻla inikosi hisoblanadigan boʻlsa, uning faktlarini boshqacha talqin etish mumkin emas²³. Yaʼni badiiy adabiyotlardagi epitetlarni oʻrganish shu tilda soʻzlashuvchi xalqning tarixini va ruhiyat olamini oʻrganish demakdir. Bu uning tarixi uchun ham, psixologiyasi uchun ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Koʻrinib turibdiki, shaxs yoki narsaning muhim xususiyatlarini ifodalash uchun xizmat qiladigan epitetlar maʼlum bir til va madaniyatning oʻziga xos jihatlarini ifodalaydi. Epitetlar madaniy kontekstga qarab turli xil maʼnolarga ega boʻladi²⁴. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi *pig (choʻchqa)* leksemasi bilan yuzaga kelgan epitet bir madaniyatda ijobiy maʼnoga ega boʻlsa, boshqasida salbiy maʼnoga ega boʻlishi mumkin. Ushbu maʼnolarni tushunish epitetning toʻliq lingvistik tabiatini aniqlashda juda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ingliz adabiyotida mashhur Gomerning “Odessey” dostonida qoʻllanilgan *rosy-fingered dawn* epitetli birikmasi boshqa tillarga bevosita tarjima qilinmasligi mumkin boʻlgan oʻziga xos madaniy va lingvistik tasvirni oʻzida namoyon etadi. Epitetning oʻzigagina xos boʻlgan xususiyatlarini belgilashda aytib oʻtilgan yuqoridagi tamoyillarning tahlili shuni korsatadiki, ularning hech biri alohida olingan holda ushbu nutq figurasining har tomonlama va izchil tavsifini bera olmaydi. Demak, ana shu uch jihat: semantik xususiyatlar, lingvomadaniy xususiyatlar hamda morfologik ifodalanish usullari epitetning oʻzigagina xos muhim lingvistik belgilari boʻlib, faqat shu jihatlarning barchasini hisobga olgan holda unga toʻliq va izchil tavsif berish mumkin. Ayni shu xususiyatlar epitetni

²¹ Oʻzbek tilining izohli lugʻati. I jild. – Toshkent: Gʻafur Gʻulom, 2023. – B. 523.

²² Gasparyan S., Minasyan N. Translating epithets in fiction: A stylistic study of semantic and pragmatic equivalence // ESBB. Volume9. Issue1. 2023. – P. 143.

²³ Покровский М.М. О методах семасиологии // Избранные работы по языкознанию. – М.: ИАН СССР, 1959. – С.32.

²⁴ Guzova A.V., Savitskaya N.V., Ivolina T.V., Dedova O.V. Stylistic device of the epithet of literary text as a means of teaching students a second foreign language // Philology: scientific researches. Volume 12.2020. – С. 124.

tilimizdagi boshqa uslubiy vositalardan ajratish va tilning ifoda vositalarining umumiy tizimidagi o‘rnini aniqlash uchun zarur va yetarlidir.

Ishning ikkinchi bobi “**O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida epitetning morfologik jihatdan tasnifi**” deb nomlanib, uch fasldan tarkib topgan. Birinchi faslda qiyoslanayotgan tillardagi ot adyektivatsiyasidagi epitetlar haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Otlardagi epitetlar faqat belgi anglatishi bilan yuzaga chiqadi. Bunda ot turkumiga oid so‘z sifat turkumi vazifasiga ko‘chishi ham, ot turkumi vazifasida qolishi ham mumkin. Har qanday holda ham ot o‘z ma’nosining mantiqiy bo‘lagi, ya’ni belgi bildiruvchi semasi bilan reallashgan bo‘ladi. Chunki mantiqan o‘ylab qaralsa, belgisiz narsa, narsadan tashqarida belgi bo‘lishi mumkin emas. Shunga ko‘ra, otdan anglashilgan har qanday narsa o‘z belgilariga ega bo‘ladi. Nutqda otlar tanlanar ekan, uning belgisi orqali boshqa otdan anglashilgan narsa belgisini izohlashni maqsad qilib olinadi. U shu belgisi bilangina qo‘llanadi. Ot turkumidagi so‘z faqat belgi ifodasi bilan qo‘llanar ekan, ularda ikki xil holatni kuzatish mumkin: sifat so‘z turkumiga ko‘chib belgi bildirish, ot so‘z turkumida qolib belgi bildirish. Shunga ko‘ra o‘zbek tilida ham, ingliz tilida ham epitetlarning ot so‘z turkumida yuzaga kelishini ikki ko‘rinishga bo‘lish mumkin: 1) adyektivatsiyaga uchrash orqali epitetning yuzaga kelishi, 2) ot turkumida qolishi bilan epitetning yuzaga kelishi. Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda ot so‘z turkumida epitetning yuzaga kelishini quyidagi modellar orqali yuzaga keladi:

Ot (adyektivatsiyaga uchrashi bn)+ot: *kumush tomchi, oltin yaproq, charos ko‘zlar; dragon eyes, spider arms, apple cheeks.* Otlarda epitetlar yuzaga kelar ekan, ular shu ot ma’nosining belgi bildiruvchi semasi bilan qo‘llangan bo‘ladi, ot ma’nosining nutq uchun tanlangan belgisini bildirib keladi. Otlarda epitetlarning yuzaga kelishi otlarning sifatlashishi, ya’ni adyektivatsiyaga uchrashi bilan amalga oshadi. Epitet uchun tanlab olingan ot belgi ifodalaydi va u epitetli birikma tarkibida nutqiy sifatlashishga uchraydi. Buni misollarda ko‘rib chiqsak:

Nafisaning charos ko‘zlarida sho‘x kulgi jilo qilayotgan, hozir qahqaha urishga tayyor ekani bilinib turardi (O.Yoqubov)

Keltirilgan misolimizda *charos* so‘zi epitet bo‘lib, *charos ko‘zlar* epitetli birikmasini hosil qilyapti hamda *ko‘z* so‘zining belgisini bildirib kelyapti. O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atiga ko‘ra, *charos* so‘zining “meva (o‘rtapishar, yumaloq qora uzum)”, “go‘zal”, “qop-qora” kabi semalari mavjud.²⁵ Berilgan parchada esa *charos* epiteti ma’nosida “go‘zal”, “qop-qora” semalari reallashib, u shu semalar bilan sifatlashgan va ot so‘z turkumida epitetni yuzaga keltirgan.

Ingliz tilida ham epitetlar turdosh otlarda yuzaga kelishi mumkin, ya’ni o‘zbek tilida bo‘lgani kabi bu o‘rinda otlardagi epitetlar faqat belgi e’tibori bilan yuzaga chiqadi. Ushbu holatda ham ot o‘z ma’nosining belgi mantiqiy bo‘lagi, ya’ni belgi bildiruvchi semasi bilan reallashgan bo‘ladi. Otlarda adyektivatsiyaga uchrash bilan epitetlar yuzaga kelar ekan, shu ot ma’nosining belgi bildiruvchi semasi bilan qo‘llangan bo‘ladi. O‘zbek tilida ot ma’nosining nutq uchun tanlangan semasi asosan, rang, xususiyat, holat, shakl belgisini bildirib kelsa, ingliz

²⁵ O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. VI jild. – Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom, 2023. – B. 479.

tilida rang, shakl va holat belgilarini ko‘plab uchratish mumkin. Quyidagi misolga e‘tibor qarataylik:

Young people with shining apple cheeks and starched lively costumes guide them through the houses, which have dirt floors, straight chairs, rough planks or boxes for beds, pumps outside, hearths for heating and cooking, outhouses (R.Silman, “Her Father’s Voice”)

Apple (*olma*) leksemasi atirgullilar oilasiga mansub ko‘pyillik mevali daraxt nomi. Ammo biz keltirgan jumlada, u *apple cheeks* epitetli birikmasini hosil qilib, o‘zining “red skin (qizil, qirmizi)” semasi bilan²⁶ ot so‘z turkumida epitetni yuzaga keltiryapti. *Apple* meva nomi rang anglatuvchi belgisi bilan sifatlashgan va ot so‘z turkumida epitet hosil bo‘lgan.

Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarning har ikkisida keltirilgan misollarning barchasida nutqda o‘xshatish qurilmasining subyekt bo‘lagini etalonga qiyoslab ifodalash emas, balki etalondagi belgi bilan aniqlashtirib ifodalash zaruriyati bo‘lganligi uchun, o‘xshatish shakli qo‘llanmagan. Shunga ko‘ra, nutqda o‘xshatish qurilmasi emas, uning ellipsisga uchragan holati, ya‘ni epitetli birikma qo‘llangan. Yuqoridagi modellardan tashqari o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida ot turkumida qolish bn qaratqichli birikmaning qaralmishida va qaratqichida (*dilginamning to‘lqini, clown’s smile*), ingliz tilida ot turkumida qolish bn of-predlogi (of-phrase) orqali (*a sky of sapphire*), o‘zbek tilida ot turkumida qolish bn obyektli birikmaning tobe bo‘lagida ham (*uchqun sachratib*) epitetlar yuzaga kelishi mumkinligi aniqlangan.

Ikkinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli “O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida epitetlarning sifat so‘z turkumida ifodalanishi” deb nomlanadi.

Ko‘plab tilshunos olimlar tomonidan epitetlarni sifatlash deb qaralar ekan, bu ularni sifat turkumiga xos deb e‘tirof etilishidandir. Lekin biz yuqorida epitetlarni faqat sifat turkumidagina emas, balki ot, fe‘l turkumlarida ham yuzaga kelishini ta‘kidlab o‘tdik. Shunga qaramasdan, epitetlarni sifatlash deb, sifat turkumiga qo‘yilishida ham ma‘lum darajada asos bor. Chunki o‘zbek tilida epitetlar sifat turkumida ham uchraydi. Bunda otlarning sifatlashuvi va sifatlarning semantik o‘zgarishi bilan yuzaga keladigan epitetlar katta ahamiyatga ega. Nutq uchun tanlanishda e‘tibor deyarli ularga qaratilgan bo‘lib, ular badiiy tilni bezash xususiyatiga egaligi bilan ham alohida ahamiyatga molikdir. Ingliz tilida esa epitetning sifat so‘z turkumida yuzaga kelishi o‘zbek tiliga qaraganda anchagina sermahsul bo‘lib, so‘z epitetga uchraganda ularning semantik o‘zgarishi kuzatilmaydi. Aksincha, o‘zbek tilidan farqli ravishda epitetlar tub, yasama hamda qo‘shma sifatlarda ham yuzaga keladi.

S (yasama sifat) + O: *olovli davrim, tumanli o‘ylar, o‘tli yuragim*. O‘zbek tilida sifatlarda epitetlarning sodir bo‘lishi boshqa so‘zlarda epitetlarning sodir bo‘lishidan ba‘zi xususiyatlari bilan farq qiladi. Bu turkumdagi so‘zlarda epitet sodir bo‘lar ekan, shu so‘z ma‘nosida emas, balki u shu so‘z o‘zagingning ma‘nosida kechadi. Shunday o‘zgarishga uchragan ega ma‘noli o‘zakka sifat

²⁶ Collins Online Dictionary and Thesaurus. <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english> (murojaat sanasi: 15.02.2023); Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary and Thesaurus. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/thesaurus> (murojaat sanasi: 15.02.2023).

qo‘shimchasining ma‘nosi ilova qilinib, sifat epitet holda reallashadi. Sifat turkumidagi so‘zlarda epitet, asosan, ularning o‘zagida namoyon bo‘ladi, ya‘ni sifat qaysi turkumdan yasalgan bo‘lsa, shu turkumda uning o‘zagi ma‘nosining ma‘lum semasi bilan qo‘llangan holda sifatlik qo‘shimchasini olgan sifat turkumidagi so‘zni yasagan bo‘ladi: *She‘r bilan, soz bilan-tor bilan, Bugun-chi ne kezar o‘tli qoningda*. (A.Oripov) Bu she‘rdagi *o‘tli qoningda* epitetli birikma bo‘lib, epitet *o‘tli* sifatida sodir bo‘lgan. Bu sifatning *o‘t* o‘zagi aslida ot so‘z turkumiga mansub bo‘lib, uning “olov, otash”, “alanga, yolqin”, “cho‘g‘”, “energiya, quvvat” kabi sememalari mavjud, berilgan misolda ushbu leksema “energiya, quvvat” semasi bilan reallashib *-li* sifat yasovchi qo‘shimchasini olgan. Ya‘ni *o‘tli* sifati o‘tga ega ma‘nosi bilan emas, balki “energiyaga, quvvatga ega” ma‘nosi bilan reallashgan. Shunga ko‘ra u epitetdir. O‘zbek tilida epitet sodir bo‘lgan sifatlar, asosan, yasama sifatlardir. Tub sifatlarda epitetlar deyarli kuzatilmaydi. Bunda yasama sifatlar ham otdan sifat hosil qiluvchi *-li, -iy*; fe‘ldan sifat yasovchi *-q* vositasi yordamida yasalgan bo‘ladi. Ingliz tilida esa epitetlar tub sifatlarda ham yuzaga keladi.

A (tub sifatlar orqali)+N: *extravagant nightmare, clever look, brilliant friend; Mr.Cowdrey took note of this fact, and gifted us with a clever look at the event* (A.Cowdrey, Nature) Keltirilgan misoldagi *a clever look* epitetli birikma bo‘lib, epitet *clever* tub sifatida sodir bo‘lgan. Ushbu leksemaning “nimble (epchil)”, “resourceful (idrokli)”, “marked with ingenuity (oqillik bilan)” kabi semalari mavjud bo‘lib²⁷, keltirilgan atributiv birikmada u mavjud sememasining “marked with ingenuity (oqillik bilan)” semasi bilan reallashgan. Shunga ko‘ra epitet tub sifatda ushbu ma‘no bilan yuzaga kelgan. Bundan tashqari ingliz tilida epitetlar yasama sifatlar (*pearly beauty*), qo‘shma sifatlar (*bird-bright eyes*), qo‘shma sifatarning bir necha xil modellari (*coal-black eyes, angelic-faced man*), sifatning qiyosiy (*a fiercer sky*) hamda ortirma (*the happiest smell*) darajalarida ham yuzaga kelishi mumkinligi aniqlangan.

Ikkinchi bobning uchinchi fasli “O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida epitetlarning fe‘l va ravish so‘z turkumlarida ifodalanishi” deb nomlanadi.

Epitetlar belgi ifodalash ehtiyoji bilan yuzaga chiqadi. Epitetlarning shu xususiyatiga ko‘ra fe‘l turkumida yuzaga chiqmaydi, deb ko‘rsatish ham mumkin. Chunki fe‘llar ish-harakat va holat kabilarni bildiradi. Biroq chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda epitetlar fe‘llarda ham kuzatiladi. Bunda ham belgi e‘tiborda tutiladi. Tahlillarimiz davomida o‘zbek tilida epitetlarni tub va yasama fe‘llarda (*oy suzadi, oltinlandi terakning uchi*), ingliz tilida esa hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi (Participle I, *waltzing lamp-posts*) hamda o‘tgan zamon sifatdoshida (Participle II, *harassed eyes*) hosil bo‘lishi mumkinligini kuzatdik.

O‘zbek tilida epitet ravish turkumida ham yuzaga kelishi mumkin. Bizga ma‘lumki, epitetlarni sifatlashning bir ko‘rinishi deb qaralib, ularni asosan sifat turkumiga oid qilib qo‘yilgan. Bu qarash mutlaq to‘g‘ri emasligini epitetni sifatdan

²⁷ Collins Online Dictionary and Thesaurus. <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english> (murojaat sanasi: 7.03.2023); Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary and Thesaurus. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/thesaurus> (murojaat sanasi: 10.03.2023).

tashqari ot, fe'l so'z turkumlarida ham yuzaga kelishi mumkinligi misolida ko'rib chiqdik. Epitet ravish turkumida ham sodir bo'lishi mumkin. Epitetlarning ravish turkumida reallashishi bu hodisaning ko'proq nutqiy hodisa ekanligi bilan bog'liq holatda yuzaga chiqadi: *Yoshlik ham o'tadi benishon, besas* (A.Oripov)

Biz yiqqan misollar tahlili davomida ingliz tilida epitetlarni ravish so'z turkumida yuzaga kelishini kuzatmadik. Ammo sifat so'z turkumida yuzaga kelgan epitetlar ma'nosini ravish so'z turkumidagi leksemalar orqali kuchaytirilib qo'llanilishi mumkinligini aniqladik. Masalan, *atrociously unfunny jokes* (J.Wain, Hurry on Down); Keltirilgan misolda epitet *unfunny* sifat turkumidagi leksemada yuzaga kelgan bo'lib, ravish turkumidagi *atrociously* so'zi ma'no kuchaytirish vazifasini bajaryapti.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi "**O'zbek va ingliz tillarida epitetning semantik tabiati va lingvomadaniy jihatlari qiyosiy tahlili**" deb nomlanib, unda epitetlar chog'ishtirilayotgan tillarda semantik tabiatiga va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlariga ko'ra tahlilga tortiladi.

Uchinchi bobning birinchi fasli "Hayvon nomlari bilan yuzaga kelgan epitetlar" deb nomlanadi.

Epitetlarni semantik tabiatiga ko'ra o'rganish murakkab bo'lib, ushbu tamoyil tilshunos olimlar tomonidan juda ham kam tadqiq etilgan. Uni aniq va izchil ifodalash epitet va ta'riflanayotgan obyekt o'rtasidagi semantik munosabatlarni chuqur tahlil etishni taqozo etadi. Epitet va uning o'z subyekti bilan semantik aloqaga kirishishi muhim bo'lib, epitetning qanday mazmun bilan reallashishi uning semantik tabiatini aniqlashda alohida ahamiyatga ega. Semalar so'zda ifodalangan tushunchaning xususiyatlari bilan bog'lanishi mumkin bo'lgan so'z ma'nosining shunday tarkibiy qismlari sifatida tushuniladi. Ular so'zning semantik tarkibini tashkil qilib, so'zning kontekstual ma'nolarini tahlil qilish va taqqoslash asosida aniqlanadi. O'zbek va ingliz tillarida epitetlar turli mazmun asosida reallashadi va har qanday holatda ham epitet o'z subyekti bilan birga aloqaga kirishadi. U o'z subyekti bilan atributiv birikmada yoki predikativ qo'shilmada bo'lishi mumkin. Olib borgan izlanishlar davomida o'zbek va ingliz tillarida hayvon nomlari bilan yuzaga kelgan epitetlar mavjud ekanligi aniqlandi. Bunday otlar yordamida yuzaga kelgan epitetlar o'zbek tilida holat anglatuvchi semasi bilan reallashsa, ingliz tilida epitet aniq otlar bilan birikma hosil qilganda shakliy belgi, mavhum otlar bilan qo'llanilganda holat semasi bilan reallashishini kuzatdik. Hayvon nomlari bilan yuzaga kelgan epitetlar o'zbek tilida ot adyektivatsiyasi orqali yuzaga keladi. Bunda ot holat anglatuvchi semasi bilan okkazional adyektivatsiyaga uchraydi. Masalan: *Uning ohu ko'zlarida na mag'rurlik, na bir boshqa ma'no bor edi* (Sh.Xolmirayev, Saylanma)

Berilgan misolda *ohu* so'zi epitet, uning "yovvoyi echki", "mahbuba", "nozlik, sergak" hamda "ma'sum" kabi semalari mavjud²⁸. Yuqoridagi jumlada *ohu* so'zi mavjud sememasining "ma'sum" semasi bilan reallashgan. Bu so'z ot so'z turkumidan sifat so'z turkumiga ko'chib, adyektivatsiyaga uchraganda yuqoridagi holat anglatuvchi semasini saqlab qolgan. *Ohu* epiteti ko'z sifatlanmishi bilan

²⁸ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. III jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom, 2023. – B. 451.

birgalikda atributiv epitetli birikmani hosil qilgan hamda uning subyektini aniq narsani ifodalab kelgan. O‘zbek tilida hayvon nomlarini anglatuvchi otlar adyektivatsiyasidagi epitetlarning subyektini aniq ot ham, mavhum ot ham bo‘lishi mumkin. Har ikki holatda ham epitet holat anglatuvchi semasi bilan reallashadi.

Ingliz tilida ham epitetlar hayvon nomlari bilan reallashib, hayvonlarga tegishli bo‘lgan belgi va sifatlar insonlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi va voqea-hodisalarning obrazli tasviri uchun xizmat qiladi. Bunday epitetlar semantikasida, albatta, hayvon va unga tegishli otlar orqali reallashgan shakliy belgi yoki holat bildiruvchi semaga ega semema bo‘lishi shart. Muallifga kulgili yoki xunuk bo‘lib ko‘ringan inson tanasining biror bir a‘zosi hayvon nomlariga oid leksemalar orqali obrazli tarzda ifodalanadi. Masalan:

The eyelids come down over his tortoise eyes as though to shut us all out (A.Wilson, The Old Man at the Zoo)

Berilgan misolda *tortoise* (*toshbaqa*) so‘zi epitet bo‘lib, uning “land animal (hayvon)”, “someone regarded as slow (sekin harakatlanadigan)”, “small, round, wrinkled (kichkina, dumaloq, ajinli)” kabi semalari mavjud²⁹. Yuqoridagi jumlada *tortoise* (*toshbaqa*) so‘zi mavjud sememasining “small, round, wrinkled (kichkina, dumaloq, ajinli)” semasi bilan reallashgan. Bu so‘z ot so‘z turkumidan sifat so‘z turkumiga ko‘chib, adyektivatsiyaga uchraganda yuqoridagi shakliy belgi anglatuvchi semasini, ya’ni toshbaqa ko‘zlarining tashqi xarakterli xususiyatini saqlab qolgan. *Toshbaqa* so‘zining subyektini *ko‘z* so‘zi bo‘lib, u aniq narsani ifodalaydi. Demak, o‘zbek tilida ham, ingliz tilida ham hayvon nomlari bilan yuzaga kelgan epitetli birikmalar mavjud bo‘lib, qo‘llanish doirasiga ko‘ra ular ingliz tilida sermahsul. Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarning har ikkalasida ushbu turdagi epitetlar she’riy asarlardan ko‘ra nasriy asarlarda keng qo‘llaniladi va ular, asosan, atributiv epitetli birikmalar tarkibida yuzaga keladi.

Uchinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli “O‘simlik nomlari bilan yuzaga kelgan epitetlar” deb nomlanadi.

O‘simlik nomlari bilan yuzaga kelgan epitetlar o‘zbek tilida, asosan, otlar adyektivatsiyasi bilan yuzaga kelsa, ingliz tilida otlar adyektivatsiyasidan tashqari sifat so‘z turkumida ham hosil bo‘lishi kuzatiladi. O‘zbek tilida bunday epitetlar semantikasida rang hamda holat ifodali semaga ega sememalar yuzaga kelsa, ingliz tilida rang ifodali semadan tashqari shakliy belgi anglatuvchi sema ham reallashadi. O‘simlik nomlari bilan yuzaga kelgan epitetlarning ingliz tilida holat anglatuvchi sema bilan reallashishi juda kam uchraydi. O‘zbek tilida *gul*, *g‘uncha*, *sunbul*, *binafsha*, *chuchmoma*, *anor*, *olma* kabi ingliz tilida esa *lily-white* (*liliya*), *rose*, *rosy* (*atirgul*), *greengage* (*renklod*), *tulip* (*lola*), *apple* (*olma*), *cherry* (*olcha*), *orange* (*apelsin*), *poppy* (*lolaqizg‘aldoq*), *pumpkin* (*oshqovoq*) kabi leksemalar orqali o‘simlik nomlari bilan epitetlar yuzaga keladi. Masalan:

Sochilgan sochingday sochilsa siring,

Anor yuzlaringni kimga tutasan? (A.Cho‘lpon)

²⁹ Collins Online Dictionary and Thesaurus. <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english> (murojaat sanasi: 25.03.2023).

Ushbu misolda *anor*, ya'ni anordoshlarga mansub subtropik o'simlik nomini anglatuvchi so'z epitet bo'lib, uning "o'simlik", "qizil", "yumaloq" kabi semalari mavjud³⁰. Berilgan she'riy misrada esa *anor* so'zi *anor yuz* atributiv epitetli birikmasini hosil qilib, o'zining "qizil" rang ifoda etuvchi semasi bilan reallashgan. *Anor* epitetining sifatlanmishi *yuz* so'zi bo'lib, *anor yuz* atributiv epitetli birikmasi hosil bo'lgan.

Ingliz tilida *anor* leksemasi bilan yuzaga kelgan epitetli birikmalar o'rniga *orange* (apelsin) meva nomini anglatuvchi so'zlar bilan yuzaga kelgan atributiv epitetli birikmalarni ko'plab uchratish mumkin.

There was Trevor, Robin Hood, and a Big Moose in which Trevor and Robin rode the big moose together, bareback, and, Trevor Climbs a Tree, which depicted the boy standing on a high branch of an evergreen tree, snow-capped mountains in the background, broad, red smile, orange face, stocking cap, two strong legs spread wide (M.Snell, Prosthetic life)

Yuqorida keltirilgan misolda *orange* leksemasi epitet bo'lib, u o'z sememasining rang ifoda etuvchi semasi bilan reallashgan. Berilgan misolda epitet aniq ot turkumidagi *face* (*yuz*) so'zi bilan atributiv epitetli birikma hosil qilgan. Asar muallifi daraxt ustida o'tirgan, quyosh nurlaridan yuzlari qizarib, to'q sariq tusga kirgan bolakayning tasvirini *orange face* epitetli birikmasi orqali obrazli ifodalab bergan. O'simlik nomlari bilan yuzaga kelgan epitetlar o'zbek tilida ham, ingliz tilida ham sermahsul qo'llaniladi. Ingliz tilida o'simlik nomlari bilan yuzaga kelgan epitetlar, asosan, atributiv epitetli birikma tarkibida sifatlovchi vazifasida keladi. O'zbek tilida esa ushbu turdagi epitetlar atributiv epitetli birikma tarkibida sifatlovchi, predikativ qo'shilma tarkibida predikat vazifasida ham kelishi mumkin.

Uchinchi bobning uchinchi faslida chog'ishtirilayotgan tillarda "Kimyoviy element nomlari bilan yuzaga kelgan epitetlar" ning semantik tabiati tahlilga tortilgan.

O'zbek va ingliz tillarida kimyoviy element nomlari bilan yuzaga kelgan epitetlarda rang ifoda etuvchi semadan tashqari holat va xususiyat anglatuvchi semalar ham yuzaga kelishini mumkinligi aniqlangan. Kimyoviy element nomlari bilan yuzaga kelgan epitetlar o'zbek tilida, asosan, otlar adyektivatsiyasi bilan yuzaga kelsa, ingliz tilida otlar adyektivatsiyasidan tashqari sifat so'z turkumida ham sodir bo'lishi mumkin. Kimyoviy element nomlari bilan hosil bo'lgan epitetning yuzaga kelishi o'zbek tilida ham, ingliz tilida ham o'xshatish konstruksiyasining qisqarishi, ya'ni ayrim komponentlarining implisit ifodalanishi bilan bog'liq holda kuzatiladi. O'xshatish konstruksiyasining asos komponenti etalon komponentda implisit ifodalanib, o'xshatish formanti konstruksiyasidan tushib qolsa, konstruksiya epitetli atributiv birikma holida qayta shakllanadi. Uning, ya'ni o'xshatish konstruksiyasining etalon komponenti esa epitetli birikmadagi epitet bo'lib qoladi. Kimyoviy element nomlari bilan yuzaga kelgan epitetlar o'zbek tilida *temir*, *oltin*, *kumush*, *po'lat*, *simob* ingliz tilida esa *silver* (*kumush*), *gold* (*oltin*), *copper* (*mis*), *iron* (*temir*), *lead* (*qo'rg'oshin*), *platinum*

³⁰ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. I jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom, 2023. – B. 116.

(*platina*) kabi kimyoviy element nomlarini anglatuvchi leksemalar bo'lishi mumkin. Bularni misollar yordamida ko'rib, tahlil qilib chiqamiz:

Oltin yaproqlarga boqib o'yladim

Umrimning bir yilin o'tib ketganin... (Mirhojiddin Mirzo)

Keltirilgan she'riy parchada *oltin* kimyoviy element nomini anglatuvchi ot turkumidagi so'z epitet bo'lib, ushbu so'z mavjud sememasining "sarg'ish" hamda "jiloli" semalari bilan reallashgan. *Oltin* so'zi okkazional adyektivatsiyaga uchrab, rang ifoda etuvchi semasinigina saqlab qolgan hamda *oltin yaproq* atributiv epitetli birikmasini hosil qilgan. *Oltin* epitetining sifatlanmishi *yaproq* so'zi bo'lib, u aniq otni ifodalaydi hamda sifatlanmishning rang xususiyatini anglatib keladi.

Orange flowers foam from window boxes into the river. Scoops of red and gold sun dimple the blue water (M.James, My Dagger)

Ushbu misolda sifat so'z turkumiga oid *gold* leksemasi epitet bo'lib, u o'z sememasining "bright yellow (och sariq)" rang ifoda etuvchi semasi bilan reallashgan. *Gold* epiteti *sun* (*quyosh*) sifatlanmishi bilan atributiv birikma hosil qilib, quyoshning jonli oltin va qizil tUSDagi rangini anglatib kelgan. Asar muallifi daryo bo'yidagi go'zal va sokin tabiat manzarasini quyoshning oltin tUSDagi sariq nurlari bila hamohang tarzda *gold sun* atributiv epitetli birikmasi orqali obrazli tasvirlab bergan. Yuqorida keltirilgan epitet guruhlaridan tashqari biz yiqqan misollarda ayollar bezakli taqinchoqlari nomlari (*marjon ko'zlar, bead eyes*), kichik asbob nomlari bilan yuzaga kelgan epitelar (*qalam qosh, champagne-bottle shoulders*) o'zbek tilida ham, ingliz tilida ham shakliy belgi bildiruvchi sema bilan, osmon jismlari (*yulduz chehrali, moon face*) va mato nomlari (*atlas tabiat, silky hair*) bilan yuzaga kelgan epitetlar holat anglatuvchi sema bilan, qimmatbaho tosh nomlari (*ruby lips, zumrad dalalar*) bilan yuzaga kelgan epitetlar rang ifoda etuvchi semasi bilan reallashishi mumkinligini aniqlangan.

Uchinchi bobning to'rtinchi fasli "Chog'ishtirilayotgan tillarda epitetlarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari (hayvon, o'simlik, kimyoviy element va osmon jismlari nomlari bilan yuzaga kelgan epitetlar misolida)" deb nomlanadi.

Til turli xalqlarning dini, urf-odati, dunyoqarashidan qat'iy nazar, ularni birlashtiruvchi yagona vositadir. Shu bilan birga, til har bir millatning o'tmishi, buguni va hatto kelajagini ko'rsatib turuvchi oynadir. Demak, xalq tarixi ham til birliklari vositasida o'z aksini topadi. Har qanday lug'aviy birlik (so'z, iboraning)ning ma'no tomoni, avvalo, milliy xususiyat kasb etishi bilan xarakterlanadi. Epitetlar ham olamni bilishning eng qadimiy usullaridan biri bo'lib, ular ijtimoiy jamiyat tajribalari, milliy madaniyat, urf-odatlar, an'analar asosida vujudga keladi. Shuni aytish muhimki, epitet tom ma'noda ma'lum bir xalqning milliy tafakkur tarzi va tasavvurlarini namoyon etadi. Shuningdek, epitetlar borliqni idrok etish jarayonini kengaytirishga, voqea va hodisalarni ta'sirchan hamda obrazli qilib tasvirlashga, muloqotni muvaffaqiyatli bo'lishiga katta hissa qo'shadi. Epitetlarni o'rganish orqali muayyan xalqning madaniy ma'lumotlari va milliy-madaniy qarashlari haqidagi ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lish mumkin. Masalan, meva deganda o'zbeklar *olma, anor, uzumni*, inglizlar esa *apelsin, banan, olma, mandarinni* ko'z oldiga keltirishadi. Chunki ayni shu mevalar har ikki xalqning

dasturxonida to'kin-sochin bo'lib, ko'proq o'sha yerning o'zida yetishtiriladi. Buning ta'siri ijtimoiy hodisa bo'lgan tildagi lisoniy birliklarda ham o'z aksini topgan. Chog'ishtirilayotgan tillardagi hayvon, o'simlik, kimyoviy element va osmon jismlari nomlari bilan yuzaga kelgan epitetlar har ikki xalqda turli xil bo'yoqlarga ega bo'lib, bu mazkur xalqlar obrazli tafakkurining o'ziga xosligini ko'rsatadi. Turli tizimli tillar guruhiga kiruvchi o'zbek va ingliz tillarida yuzaga kelgan epitetlar so'z boyligida tarqalishi, ko'rinishi hamda semantik jihatdan tasniflanishi nuqtai-nazaridan mutlaqo milliy va o'ziga xosdir.

XULOSA

1. So'z ma'nosidagi har qanday ma'juziy ko'chish okkazional ma'no hosil bo'lishi epitet deb qaralmaydi. Epitetlar so'z ma'nosining belgi bildiruvchi semalaridan ma'lumlari reallashuviga asoslanib qo'llanishidir. Ularda so'z ayrim ma'nosining ayrim semasi bilan saylanib olinar ekan, hech vaqt yangisi orttirilmaydi.

2. Epitet ma'nolarida doimo subyektiv munosabat o'z ifodasini topadi. Epitetlar sintagma tarkibida kelib, o'z subyekt bilan atributiv birikmada bo'lishi ham, predikativ qo'shilmada kelishi ham mumkin. Ular atributiv birikma tarkibida sifatlovchi, predikativ qo'shilma tarkibida esa predikat vazifasida keladi. Badiiy aniqlovchi atamasi epitet bilan ayni bir hodisani anglatmaydi. Chunki aniqlovchi sintaktik turkumlanish bo'lib, u gap bo'lagi jihatidan chegaralangan. Epitetlar esa badiiy til vositasi bo'lib, gap bo'lagi jihatidan chegaralanmagandir.

3. Epitetlar so'zdagi ma'no o'zgarishi undagi semalarning ayrimi boshqa semalar bilan almashmasligi, balki miqdor jihatidan kamayishi bilan metaforalardan, sifat turkumidan tashqari ot, fe'l, ravish turkumlarida tarqalganligi va ma'no tuzilishida o'zgarishga uchraganligi bilan sifatlashlardan ham farqlanadi.

4. Chog'ishtirilayotgan tillarda epitetlarning turlicha ko'rinishlari mavjud. O'zbek tilida so'z epitetga uchragandan so'ng o'z ma'nosining faqatgina birgina yoki birdan ortiq semasi bilan reallashishiga ko'ra sodda va murakkab turlarga, o'z turkumida qolishi, yoki boshqa turkumga ko'chishiga ko'ra turkumi ko'chgan va o'z turkumida qolgan epitetlarga ajraladi. Ingliz tilida esa epitet va ta'riflanayotgan ot o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikning barqarorlik darajasiga ko'ra yakka tartibdagi mualliflik (original) va odatiy turlarga hamda epitet va ta'riflanayotgan ot o'rtasidagi mantiqiy bog'lanishga ko'ra mantiqiy bog'langan va mantiqiy bog'lanmagan epitetlarga bo'linadi.

5. O'zbek tilida epitetlar ot so'z turkumida, sifat so'z turkumida, fe'llarda va juda kam hollarda ravishlarda ham yuzaga kelsa, ingliz tilida ot so'z turkumi, sifat so'z turkumi, hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi, o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi, o'tgan zamon sifatdoshining predlog bilan qo'llanishi va ayrim hollarda hozirgi zamon sifatdoshining predlog bilan qo'llanishi orqali hosil bo'ladi.

6. Chog'ishtirilayotgan tillarda epitetning ot so'z turkumida yuzaga kelishi: otning adyektivatsiyaga uchrashi va o'z turkumida qolishi orqali hosil bo'ladi. O'zbek tilida epitet sodir bo'lgan sifatlar, asosan, yasama sifatlardir. Tub sifatlarda epitetlar deyarli kuzatilmaydi. O'zbek tilida epitetlar sifat turkumidagi so'zlarda

o‘z aksini topar ekan, epitet asli shu so‘zning o‘zagi bo‘lgan otda kechgan bo‘ladi. Bunda u ot ma‘nosining ma‘lum semasiga asoslanib, *-li*, *-iy*, *-q* qo‘shimchalari vositasida yasaladi. Ingliz tilida esa epitetning sifatlarda yuzaga kelishi o‘zbek tiliga qaraganda anchagina sermahsul bo‘lib, ular tub sifatlardan, yasama sifatlardan, qo‘shma sifatlardan va ularning bir necha modellari hamda sifatning qiyosiy va orttirma darajalarida hosil bo‘ladi.

7. O‘zbek tilida fe‘llarda epitet yuzaga kelar ekan, ko‘pincha fe‘l o‘zagi ma‘nosining ma‘lum semasi bilan fe‘l yasovchi qo‘shimcha ma‘nosi qo‘shilishidan fe‘l semantikasi kelib chiqqan bo‘ladi. Fe‘l epitetlar o‘zak so‘zdan iborat bo‘lsa, shu so‘zning ma‘lum semasi reallashishi natijasi hisoblanadi. Ingliz tilida esa epitetlar o‘zak fe‘lga *-ing* hamda *-ed* suffikslarini qo‘shilishidan yuzaga kelgan hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi (Participle I) va o‘tgan zamon sifatdoshida (Participle II), ularning predlogli shakllarida hosil bo‘ladi. Bunda epitet o‘zak fe‘l sememasining ma‘lum sema va semalari orqali reallashadi. O‘zbek tilida epitetlar ravish so‘z turkumida yuzaga keladi va bu ko‘proq nutqiy hodisa ekanligi bilan bog‘liq holatda namoyon bo‘ladi. Ingliz tilida ravish so‘z turkumidagi leksemalar sifat turkumida yuzaga kelgan epitetlarning ma‘nosini kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi.

8. Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda hayvon, o‘simlik, kimyoviy element, ayollar bezakli taqinchoqlari, kichik asbob, mato, qimmatbaho tosh hamda osmon jismlari nomlari bilan yuzaga kelgan epitetlar guruhi mavjud bo‘lib, ular turli semantik tabiat bilan reallashadi. Har ikki tilda ushbu guruhdagi epitetlarning yuzaga kelishi o‘xshatish konstruksiyasining qisqarishi, ya‘ni ayrim komponentlarning implisit ifodalanishi bilan bog‘liq holda kuzatiladi.

9. O‘zbek tilida hayvon nomlari bilan yuzaga kelgan epitetlar aniq va mavhum otlar bilan qo‘llanilsa holat anglatuvchi semasi bilan, ingliz tilida esa bunday turdagi epitetlar aniq ot turkumidagi leksemalar bilan birikma hosil qilganda shakliy belgi anglatuvchi, mavhum ot turkumidagi so‘zlar bilan birikma hosil qilganda esa holat anglatuvchi semasi bilan yuzaga keladi. O‘zbek tilida o‘simlik nomlari bilan yuzaga kelgan epitetlar rang ifoda etuvchi hamda holat anglatuvchi semalari bilan reallashsa, ingliz tilida ular shakliy belgi anglatuvchi, rang ifoda etuvchi va ba‘zan holat anglatuvchi semalari bilan hosil bo‘ladi. Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillardagi kimyoviy element, ayollar bezakli taqinchoqlari, kichik asbob, osmon jismlari, mato hamda qimmatbaho tosh nomlari bilan ham yuzaga kelgan epitetlar ham turli mazmunlar, ya‘ni shakliy belgi bildiruvchi, holat anglatuvchi, xususiyat anglatuvchi hamda rang ifoda etuvchi semalar bilan reallashadi.

10. O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida yuzaga kelgan epitetlar tarqalishi va ko‘rinishlari nuqtai nazaridan mutlaqo milliydir. Epitetlar xalqning madaniyati, milliy tafakkur tarzi, dunyoqarashi hamda tasavvurlarini o‘zida namoyon etib, har ikki tilda turli xil ma‘no bo‘yoqlariga ega. Shunga ko‘ra, o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida yaratilgan she‘riy va nasriy asarlardagi epitetlarning struktur-semantik tabiati va lingvistik-badiiy mohiyatini ochib berish, lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini izohlash hamda qiyosiy aspektda tadqiq etish jahon tilshunosligi uchun hamisha dolzarb masalalardan biri bo‘lib qoladi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL FOR AWARDING
SCIENTIFIC DEGREES DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02
AT FERGHANA STATE UNIVERSITY**

FERGHANA STATE UNIVERSITY

MAMADJANOVA MAFTUNAKHON UKTAMOVNA

**A CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF EPITHETS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH
LANGUAGES**

**10.00. 06 – Comparative Study of Literature, Contrastive Linguistics and Translation
studies (philological sciences)**

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

Fergana – 2025

The theme of PhD dissertation is registered by Supreme Attestation Commission under the number B2023.1.PhD/Fil3167

The Dissertation has been prepared in Fergana State University.

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

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The defense of the dissertation will be held at the meeting of Scientific Council DSc.03 / 30.12.2019. Fil.05.02 on awarding scientific degrees at Ferghana State University on "6" 03 2025, at 8:00. (Address: Ferghana city, Burhoniddin Marghinoniy street, 105. Tel.: (99873) 244-57-82; e-mail: fardu_info@mail.uz)

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The abstract of the dissertation was distributed on "26" 02 2025
(Registry record No. 6 dated "26" 02 2025)



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INTRODUCTION

(Abstract of the dissertation of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD))

The actuality and significance of the dissertation work. While language phenomena were initially studied within the system-structure paradigm in global linguistics, in recent times, due to the development of social consciousness and the growing life and scientific needs of humanity, there has been a particular focus on studying language through a comparative approach. The study of interlingual relations using new scientific methodologies and modern fields such as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and linguoculturology has become a crucial issue. The results of scientific research have revealed that there are a number of unexplored problems in studying linguistic phenomena of different languages in connection with their morphological-structural and semantic aspects, as well as their interconnections with folk thinking, worldview, beliefs, and culture. One such issue is a comparative study of the semantic, morphological, and linguocultural features of epithets in Uzbek and English languages. This issue has become particularly relevant in the current era of globalization.

In world linguistics, epithets are recognized as a literary device that fully embodies social-historical, educational-moral, and literary information, as well as semantic and linguocultural aspects. They, along with other linguocultural units such as metaphors, similes, proverbs, and idioms, are considered invaluable treasures of the language. They are consistently preserved in the memory of language speakers and exist eternally as an integral part of culture. Therefore, the study of epithets in Uzbek and English linguistics using modern methodologies and methods, drawing scientific and theoretical conclusions about their linguistic nature and role in literary texts, developing relevant recommendations, analyzing them from semantic and linguocultural perspectives, and conducting a comprehensive study of their logical, linguistic, and morphological-structural features are considered important issues awaiting resolution.

In our country today, numerous studies have been conducted on the comparative diachronic and synchronic analysis of the grammatical, lexical-semantic, linguopoetic, and linguocultural features of other languages. Particular attention has been paid to "developing scientific research and innovation³¹". However, comprehensive and in-depth studies have not been conducted to reveal the lexical-semantic features of epithets within different languages, which are actively used in language and speech, serve as the most important expressive means in fiction, and have become an integral part of folk culture. Analyzing the linguistic possibilities that contributed to their emergence, investigating their morphological aspects, and determining the sources, patterns of formation, and direct connection with folk culture remain areas that require further research. Given that the current social era demands solutions to these problems, the creation of such works is not only important for the field of linguistics but also for literary

³¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi <https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/5774>

studies, cultural studies, history, aesthetics, ethnography, and indeed, for world culture and social thought as a whole. This research contributes to the fulfillment of the tasks outlined in a series of normative legal documents, including the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan's Address to the Oliy Majlis on December 20, 2022, the Resolution of October 4, 2019, on the wide celebration of the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Language," the Decree of October 21, 2019, "On measures to fundamentally enhance the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language," the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 610 of August 11, 2017, "On measures to further improve the quality of foreign language teaching in educational institutions," the Resolution No. PQ-4307 of May 3, 2019, "On additional measures to improve the effectiveness of spiritual and educational activities," the Decree No. PF-6097 of October 29, 2020, "On approval of the Concept for the development of science until 2030," and the Decree No. PF-60 of January 28, 2022, "On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026," as well as other normative legal documents related to this activity.

Compliance of the research with the priorities of the republic's science and technology development. The research was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the development of science and technology of the republic "Formation of the system of innovative ideas in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and the democratic state and ways of their implementation".

The level of study of the problem.

Scientific and theoretical ideas related to the research topic can be found in the works of foreign linguists such as A.A. Potebnya, V.M.Zhirmunsky, Y.M. Skrebnev, A.N.Veselovsky, M.D.Kuznes, I.R.Galperin, M.Greviss, T.A.Burkova, N.M.Naer, V.I.Korolkov, S.Gubanov, T.Fadeyeva, T.M.Guseva³² and others. Scholars are divided into two groups when defining an epithet. While linguists such as A.A. Potebnya and Y.M. Skrebnev interpret an epithet not as a trope but as a figure of speech that gives meaning to thought, A.N.Veselovsky, V.M.Zhirmunsky, I.R.Galperin, I.V.Arnold, and others describe an epithet within the framework of tropes. They interpret the epithet as a phenomenon of the formation of a transferred meaning and emphasize the emergence of a new

³² Grevisse M. *Le bon usage // Grammaire française*. – Ed. Duculat A Geuthner, 1951; Галперин И.Р. *Очерки по стилистике английского языка*. – М.: Издательство литературы на иностранных языках, 1958; Кузнец М.Д., Скребнев Ю.М. *Стилистика английского языка: пособие для студентов*. – Л.: Государственное учебно-педагогическое издательство министерства просвещения РСФСР, 1960; *Краткая литературная энциклопедия*. Т8. – М.: Советская энциклопедия, 1975; Веселовский А.Н. *Историческая поэтика*. – М.: Высшая школа, 1989; Гусева Т.М. *Сложный эпитет как стилеобразующая единица художественного пространства И.А.Бунина*. – М., 2001; Буркова Т.А. *Stilistik der deutschen Sprache*. *Стилистика немецкого языка: Учебно-методическое пособие*. – Уфа, 2002; Скребнев Ю.М. *Основы стилистики английского языка*. – М.: Астрель, 2003; Потеня А.А. *Теоритическая поэтика*. – М.: Академия, 2008; Жирмунский В.М. *Теория литературы. Поэтика. Стилистика*. – М.: Либроком, 2009; Губанов С.А. *Эпитет в творчестве М.И.Цветаевой: семантический и структурный аспекты*. Самара, 2009; Наер Н.М. *Стилистика немецкого языка: учеб. пособие*. – М.: Высшая школа, 2011; Фадеева Татьяна Михайловна. *Сложный эпитет ядерная единица художественного пространства в русском языке*. – М., 2014.

semantic component. The views of these scholars on the epithet differ sharply from each other.

The issue of the epithet, its nature, explanation, formation mechanism, and sources has been addressed in research and dictionaries by scholars such as B.G.Sowinski, D.Crystal, K.Wales, J.Mayers va D.Vukay, A.R.Harris, Daniel Walden³³. Although the topic of the epithet has not been studied in a separate monograph in Uzbek linguistics, B.Umrkulov, M.Yoldoshev, S.Karimov, and M. Abdupattoev's doctoral³⁴, S.Azamov, D.Zayniddinova, Sh.Abdurahmonov, E.Ibragimova, O.Mamaziyaev, D.Jamoliddinova, S.Umirova, O.Tursunova, G.Kabuljanova and N.Sadinova's doctoral dissertation's³⁵, R.Kungurov, A.Shomaksudov, O.Dadaboev, N.Makhmudov, I.Mirtojiev, I.Shukurov, Z.Tohirov, D.Xudoyberganova and others has highlighted the unique features of tropes and syntactic figures while discussing the linguistic and poetic aspects of the Uzbek language, and has also briefly touched upon the nature of epithets. Furthermore, the research of A.Nurmonov, N.Mahmudov, X.Abdurahmonov, A.Mamajonov, M.Qurbonova, G.Roziqova, H.Dusmatov, U.Nosirova, and N.Bazarboyeva also focuses on this phenomenon. D.Xujayeva compares the epithet to related phenomena and explores their differences³⁶. I.Boltaeva, on the other hand, defines the scope of the use of epithets in Uzbek folk epics, sheds light on the epic traditions formed in the use of epithets in folk epics, and describes the extent to which these traditions have been preserved in the works of folk bards³⁷. However, the linguistic nature of the epithet remains understudied, lacking a dedicated monograph.

The connection of the study with the research plans of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed. The research was conducted within the framework of the scientific research plan of Ferghana State

³³ Sowinski B. *Deutsche Stilistik*. Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag. – Berlin, 1992; Crystal D. *A Dictionary of Language*. 2nd edition. University of Chicago Press, – Chicago, 2001; Wales K. *A Dictionary of Stylistics*. Pearson Education Limited. – London, 2001; Myers J., Wuckasch D. *Dictionary of poetic terms*. University of North Press Denton, – Texas, 2003; Harris A.R. *A Handbook of Rhetorical Devices*. BibTex. – London, 2010; Daniel O.Walden. *To sing the deeds of Men*. University of Michigan. – Michigan, 2021.

³⁴ Умурқулов Б. Ўзбек бадий прозаси тилининг лугавий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 1994; Каримов С. Ўзбек тилининг бадий услуби: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дис. – Тошкент, 1994; Йулдошев М. Баий матнинг лингвопоэтик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дис. – Тошкент, 2009; Абдупаттoев М. Ўзбек тилининг поэтик синтаксиси: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дис. – Фарғона, 2021.

³⁵ Аъзамов С. Эпитет в узбекском языке. (Поэзия): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Самарканд, 1974; Зайниддинова Д. Рус ва ўзбек тилларида ғайриодатий бирикмалар: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1990; Абдурахмонов Ш. Ўзбек бадий нутқида кулги кўзгатувчи лисоний воситалар: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1997; Қобулжонова Г. Метафоранинг системавий лингвистик талқини: Филол. фан. номз ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000; Ибрагимова Э. Ўзбек тилида ирония ва ироник мазмун ифодалашнинг усул ҳамда воситалари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2001; Мамазияев О. Ўзбек поэтик нутқида хиазм ва градация: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2004; Жамолитдинова Д. Баий нутқида парантез бирикларнинг семантик-грамматик ва лингвопоэтик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009; Умирова С. Узбек шеъриятида лингвистик воситалар ва поэтик индивидуаллик (Усмон Азим шеърияти мисолида): Фил. фанл. б. фалс. д-ри. ((PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Самарканд, 2019; Турсунова О. Ўзбек тили фонетик бирикларининг поэтик имкониятлари: Фил. фанл. б. фалс. д-ри. ((PhD) ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2019; Садинова Н. Баий матнларда контрастнинг лингвопрагматик хусусиятлари (Анвар Обиджон, Усмон Азим, Аъзам Ўктам асарлари мисолида): Фил. фанл. б. фалс. д-ри. ((PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2021.

³⁶ Хужаева Д.Ш. Ўзбек тилида эпитет: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1996.

³⁷ Болтаева И. Ўзбек халқ дostonларида эпитет табиати: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2000.

University, directed towards the “Lexical-semantic system of language, comparative-typological research, and problems of translation studies”.

The purpose of the research is to conduct a comparative-contrastive linguistic analysis of the morphological, semantic, and linguocultural features of epithets in the English and Uzbek languages.

Tasks of the research:

to assess the functional and semantic significance of epithets and to investigate the factors contributing to their formation in speech;

to determine, describe, and analyze the source and mechanisms of formation of epithets in Uzbek and English languages, as well as to analyze the components of their composition according to morphological, semantic, and linguocultural aspects;

to explain the relationship of epithets to comparison and metaphor, to show their significance in literary text and to prove that they are the basis for creating imagery and expressiveness;

to identify epithets in Uzbek and English poetry and prose, to illuminate their semantic nature, and to classify epithets according to the realization of semes;

modeling the content of the proverb in a communicative situation, determining the manifestation of national identity in the perception of reality.

to substantiate that epithets are directly linked to the national and cultural identity of a society, providing evidence to support the claim that they represent the oldest and most significant linguistic and cultural unit for both Uzbek and English people.

As an object of research, epithets used in poetic, prose, and journalistic works created in Uzbek and English languages.

The subject of the research is the morphological, semantic, and linguocultural characteristics of epithets in the compared languages.

Research Methods. The dissertation employs methods such as description, classification, diachronic and synchronic analysis, comparison, linguocultural analysis, and componential analysis.

The scientific novelty of the Research. The scientific novelty of the research are as follows:

the reasons for the emergence of epithets in Uzbek and English languages, their linguistic sources, formation mechanisms, linguistic nature, role, function, and significance in literary texts have been determined;

a morphological classification of epithets in the target languages has been conducted. It has been substantiated that in the Uzbek language, epithets can be formed from nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs; while in English, they can be derived from nouns, root adjectives, derived adjectives, compound adjectives, and their various models, as well as through the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives, present participles, past participles, and the use of present and past participles with prepositions;

a comparative study of the semantic nature of epithets in Uzbek and English has been conducted. As a result, groups of epithets formed from the names of

animals, plants, chemical elements, women's jewelry, small tools, fabrics, precious stones have been identified. It has been proven that in both languages, these epithets are realized through various semes;

it has been determined that the epithets formed in Uzbek and English have a distinctly national character. A comparative analysis of epithets derived from animal, plant, chemical element and celestial body names in the two languages has revealed that these epithets carry different connotations and semantic nuances, directly reflecting the unique cultural characteristics of the Uzbek and English peoples. Factual evidence supports the claim that epithets are the most significant linguistic phenomenon that fully embodies a nation's culture, reflecting the social, political, historical, lifestyle, cultural, customary, aesthetic, and psychological aspects of a people. Epithets are thus considered a linguistic and cultural unit that mirrors the soul of a nation.

The practical results of the research are as follows

in this research, epithets found in Uzbek and English poetry and prose have been described based on their linguistic nature, artistic essence, morphological, semantic, and linguocultural characteristics. They have also been classified into various semantic groups;

it has been substantiated that epithets in Uzbek and English are directly linked to the social life, culture, religious beliefs, history, and mentality of these peoples;

the conclusions drawn from the comparative analysis of epithets in Uzbek and English in this research can serve as a valuable resource for improving the quality of literary translation, particularly in terms of translating units of equivalence.

The reliability of the research results the relevance of the research problem addressed in the dissertation is justified by the following: an unbiased scientific approach based on the principles of independence and ideology, a clear definition of the problem, a solid theoretical foundation, the use of reliable scientific and literary sources, the presence of publications in specialized journals listed in the Higher Attestation Commission (HAC) and foreign scientific journals, the practical application of the conclusions, and the fact that the content of these conclusions is grounded in contemporary scientific thought in the field of linguistics. The validity of the obtained results has been confirmed by authorized organizations.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results. The research findings serve as a theoretical foundation for studying the morphological, semantic, linguopoetic, lexicographic, and linguocultural features of the Uzbek and English languages, as well as for investigating the role, forms, morphological, semantic, and linguocultural aspects, and the aesthetic function of epithets in literary texts.

The practical significance of the research lies in the fact that its scientific and factual materials can be used in the following ways: in the philology departments of higher educational institutions to teach stylistics, theoretical linguistics, culture of speech, and linguistic, lexicographic, and linguocultural analysis of literary texts; to teach comparative grammar; to create bilingual explanatory dictionaries of epithets; to solve problems related to scientific and

literary translation; to develop training manuals and methodological recommendations for practical exercises; and to organize elective courses and seminars

Implementation of research results. Based on the scientific results and conclusions obtained during the research on the morphological, semantic, and linguocultural analysis of epithets in Uzbek and English languages:

Based on the scientific results and conclusions obtained from the study of the semantic nature of epithets in Uzbek and English, particularly those formed using names related to animals, plants, chemical elements, women's jewelry, small tools, fabrics, precious stones and celestial bodies as well as an analysis of the realization of sememes in these epithets, and their formation through various meanings in Uzbek and English, as illustrated by examples from poetry and prose, conclusions and scientific results were obtained. These findings have been effectively utilized in the practical project "Creation of the Alisher Navoiy Author Corpus (Based on the ghazals from the "Khazain ul-maoniy" collection)" (No. IL-662205561, 2023-2024), specifically in the creation of the "Brief Uzbek-Russian-English-French Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek National Dance Terms" and in the compilation of a bilingual dictionary explaining the epithets and their morphological features in Alisher Navoiy's ghazals and their semantic nature (Reference No. 04/1-1716 dated July 1, 2024, from the Alisher Navoiy Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature). As a result, the research helped improve the overall quality of academic publications, including dictionaries, scientific articles, and monographs prepared within the framework of the fundamental project;

The research on the origins, linguistic sources, formation mechanisms, linguistic nature, role, function, and significance of epithets in Uzbek and English, their morphological classification in both languages, the creation of imagery and expressiveness through epithets, and the broader understanding of the cultures, mentalities, beliefs, traditions, and values of the two peoples through analysis and theoretical conclusions, has been used to develop a plan of measures aimed at enhancing the status of the Uzbek language in the activities of the Youth Affairs Agency of Uzbekistan, prepare lectures for propaganda and agitation work, and organize various seminars and events for creative youth (according to the information note No. 02-22/476 dated June 26, 2024, of the Youth Affairs Department of Fergana region of the Republic of Uzbekistan). As a result, the research has been used as a source for practical applications such as studying the linguistic features of epithets in Uzbek and English, their role in literary texts, models of their expression in different parts of speech in the compared languages, and providing scientific support for linguocultural interpretations. The research results serve as an important basis for educating a harmonious individual, instilling the idea of national independence, familiarizing them with national and universal values, and fostering interest in acquiring cultural and worldly knowledge;

Conclusions regarding the linguistic nature, role, and important features of epithets in Uzbek and English have been effectively and widely used within the

framework of the international project "EMI (English as a Medium of Instruction)" at Fergana State University (according to the information note No. 04/3564 dated July 2, 2024, of Fergana State University). As a result, this has helped determine the role of epithets in the development of literary language, culture, and fine arts, and enriched the content of seminars and trainings organized within the framework of the international project;

The analysis of the creation of imagery and expressiveness in speech through epithets in Uzbek and English, as well as a deeper understanding of the cultural life of nations, and the morphological, semantic, and linguocultural study of epithets in Uzbek and English, along with analytical thoughts and theoretical conclusions about the broader understanding of the cultures, mentalities, beliefs, and traditions of the two peoples, were used in writing the scripts for the TV programs "Ta'lim va taraqqiyot" (Education and Development) and "O'zbekiston Yoshlari" (Uzbek Youth) prepared by the editorial office of "Cultural and Educational and Artistic Broadcasts" of the DM "Uzbekistan" TV channel of the Uzbekistan National Television and Radio Company in March and May 2024 (Information note No. 04-36-778 dated June 24, 2024, of the Uzbekistan National Television and Radio Company). As a result, the content of the materials prepared for these TV and radio programs was improved and enriched with scientific evidence.

Approval of research results. The research results were presented and discussed at 8 scientific-practical conferences, including 5 international and 3 republican ones.

Publication of research results. A total of 17 research papers were written on the topic of the study, including 9 articles published in scientific journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for publishing the main scientific results of dissertations, of which 5 were published in domestic and 4 in foreign journals.

The structure and size of the dissertation. Dissertation consists of introduction, three chapters, conclusion, list of used literature. The total volume of the work is 159 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introduction of the dissertation the relevance and necessity of the topic is based on the part, the purpose and tasks, object and subject of the dissertation are described, its compatibility with the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic is shown, the scientific novelty and practical importance of the research are revealed, the implementation of the research results into practice, published works and information on the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled **“Interpretation of Epithet Compounds in Linguistics”**, consists of two sections. The first section is titled “The historical development of the epithet and the theoretical foundations of its study”.

The epithet is a linguistic phenomenon that has been the subject of numerous scholarly discussions since ancient times. It is difficult to pinpoint the exact origins of scholarly discourse on epithets, but there is evidence that the term was first used by Aristotle and Quintilian in their works. In works dedicated to ancient rhetoric of Aristotle and his contemporaries, the epithet was analyzed in conjunction with the term metaphor³⁸. Ataulloh Husayniy, a prominent literary critic of the 15th century, interprets the epithet as a term synonymous with metaphor in classical literature³⁹. However, in modern literary criticism, the concept of “*istiora*” is equated with the term “*metaphor*”. Ataulloh Husayniy, on the other hand, interprets both metaphor and metonymy under the term “*majoz*”. It is evident that epithets have also been studied separately in Eastern literary criticism. In the works of 19th-century Western linguists, the term “*epithet*” was interpreted not only as a phenomenon related to the creation of figurative meanings but was also compared to other instances of figurative language⁴⁰. While the creation of figurative meaning is primarily a linguistic phenomenon, an epithet is a speech phenomenon. In works dedicated to Uzbek literary criticism, all linguistic facts that function as adjectives and have a descriptive function are often understood as epithets. The epithet has been a subject of research for many English scholars, who have expressed their views on this stylistic device. For example, D. Crystal, J. Myers, and D. Wuckasch define an epithet as follows: “An epithet is a word or phrase that describes a noun and is regularly associated with it⁴¹”. Based on this definition, it is impossible to determine whether they interpreted the epithet as a figure of speech or a stylistic device, because they define the epithet simply as a word or phrase that describes a noun. Scholar Xinmei Wang on rhetoric defined the epithet as a widely used rhetorical figure that has unique characteristics in every language⁴². An epithet is a literary device that vividly portrays events and occurrences in literary work, placing them clearly before the reader's eyes. It significantly enhances the imagery within the work. Just as English linguists have, Russian scholars have also been divided on the question of whether the epithet is a stylistic device. Scholars such as A.A. Potebnya and Y.M. Skrebnev argue that the epithet is not a stylistic device but rather a figure of speech that gives substance to thought⁴³. We can say that the theories mentioned above contradict the views of a group of linguists (A.N. Veselovskiy, V.M. Zhirmunsky, I.R. Galperin, I.V. Arnold, and others), who argue that the epithet is considered a stylistic device. Uzbek linguists such as A. Shomaqsudov, I. Rasulov, R. Qo‘ng‘urov, and H. Rustamov define an epithet as a type of attribute. According to linguists, “the difference between an epithet and a simple attribute is that an epithet emphasizes and exaggerates a particular aspect of

³⁸ Аристотель. Поэтика. – Тошкент: Ғофур Ғулом, 1980. – Б. 44.

³⁹ Хусайний А. Бадойиъу-с-санойиъ. – Тошкент: Ғ.Ғулом, 1981. – Б. 219-220.

⁴⁰ Бен А. Стилистика и теория устной и письменной речи. – М., 1986. – С. 8-19.

⁴¹ Crystal D. A Dictionary of Language. 2nd edition. University of Chicago Press, – Chicago, 2001. – P. 107; Myers J. D. Wuckasch. Dictionary of poetic terms. University of North Press Denton, – Texas, 2003. – P. 126.

⁴² Wang Xinmei. Interpretation of Transferred Epithet by Means of Conceptual Integration Theory // Journal of Language Teaching and Research: Volume 4. 2013. – P. 1073.

⁴³ Потебня А.А. Теоритическая поэтика. – М.: Академия, 2008. – С. 165; Скребнев Ю.М. Основы стилистики английского языка. – М.: Астрель, 2003. – С. 139.

the described object that is considered important from the speaker's point of view. Especially in poetic works, this is more demanded⁴⁴". As it is evident, the concepts of epithets are interpreted differently by various linguists. Given the above, it can be concluded that a monographic study is required to clarify the concept of the epithet and analyze the reasons for its formation in speech. Moreover, considering that the manifestations of this phenomenon have not been classified up to this point, it is necessary to dwell on them separately. Firstly, in order to research such a multifaceted concept as an epithet, it is crucial to define this methodological tool and to study the essential characteristics unique to this phenomenon. Undoubtedly, an epithet is primarily used based on the realization of the information from the semantic features indicating the sign of the meaning of the word, which are the most important aspects of the object or phenomenon in the context. While they are selected based on a specific semantic feature of a word's meaning, new ones are never acquired.

The second section is titled "The Linguistic Nature of the Epithet".

The study of the epithet as a figure of speech, its usage at the level of language structure, and its linguistic aspects is considered a primary task. This study will allow us to distinguish it from other stylistic devices and determine its place within the system of expressive means in our language. To solve this problem, it is first necessary to identify the key, unique features of the epithet. A linguistic analysis of any expressive means requires the study and investigation of the morphological and semantic aspects of these means. Despite the centuries-long history of studying epithets, linguists still haven't reached a consensus on their key characteristics. Most researchers consider the semantic features of an epithet to be its primary characteristic and place this at the center of their definition of an epithet⁴⁵. They define an epithet as a word within a phrase that is used to describe any attribute of an object, and which, when added to a single word, enhances and enriches its figurative and expressive meaning⁴⁶. Other researchers believe that it is necessary to include the morphological analysis, another important aspect characteristic of epithets, along with the semantic features⁴⁷. While some linguists draw a distinction between epithets and simple attributes, others argue that every epithet is, in fact, a simple attribute that describes a characteristic of an object⁴⁸. According to their viewpoint, an epithet, while combining its morphological and semantic features to explain a concept, does not impose any additional meaning on the concept's initial nominal meaning but preserves it. In our opinion, this idea is far from the truth, because a simple attribute serves only to specify one characteristic of a thing. An epithet serves to define a particular quality or

⁴⁴ Shomaqsudov A., Rasulov I., Qo'ng'urov R., Rustamov H. O'zbek tili stilistikasi. – Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 1983. – B. 239-248.

⁴⁵ Зеленецкий А. Эпитеты литературной русской речи. – М., 1913. – С. 6; Малаховский В.А. Эпитет Тютчева. – Чита, 1922. – С. 20; Шалыгин А. Теория словесности. – Петроград, 1916. – С. 37.

⁴⁶ Зеленецкий А. Эпитеты литературной русской речи. – М., 1913. – С. 6; Малаховский В.А. Эпитет Тютчева. – Чита, 1922. – С. 20; Шалыгин А. Теория словесности. – Петроград, 1916. – С. 37.

⁴⁷ Кузнец М.Д., Скребнев Ю.М. Стилистика английского языка: пособие для студентов. – Л.: Государственное учебно-педагогическое издательство министерства просвещения РСФСР, 1960. – С. 13.

⁴⁸ Краткая литературная энциклопедия. Т8. – М.: Советская энциклопедия, 1975. – С. 921-923.

characteristic among various properties of a thing, both subjectively and emotionally. While a simple attribute merely states the characteristic, an epithet provides a subjective and emotional evaluation of that characteristic. Another approach to identifying the key features of an epithet involves examining its morphological and syntactic expression. If linguists who approach this issue from a narrow perspective argue that an epithet can only be expressed through the adjective part of speech⁴⁹, another group of linguists argue that this phenomenon can be expressed through any morphological category⁵⁰. We agree that this idea is closer to the truth, as epithets can be expressed not only through adjectives but also through verbs, nouns, and adverbs. To be more precise, words belonging to the verb part of speech can also be used as epithets. When this happens, the word does not change its part of speech; it remains a verb. To be more precise, words belonging to the verb part of speech can also be used as epithets. When this happens, the word does not change its part of speech; it remains a verb. For example, “*Bilishmaydiki, pul ham bolalaydi*” (Oybek) In this sentence, the verb “bolalamoq” is used with the connotation of its meaning being intensified or expanded. This verb originally has three meanings: to produce offspring, to increase in number, and to branch out⁵¹. But the first and third of these semes have not found their own place in speech. The use of one seme of the verb's meaning has resulted in the creation of an epithet. We will discuss this in more detail when we classify epithets morphologically. S. Gasparyan and N. Minasyan argue that when determining the linguistic aspects of an epithet, it is also important to investigate its linguocultural characteristics⁵². According to them, the linguocultural characteristics of epithets are crucial in determining their linguistic features. The emergence of an epithet specific to a particular author is connected to their worldview, their understanding of the objective world, and their psyche. Psyche, in turn, is formed in a state directly connected with the history of the people and its spiritual world. In this regard, an epithet reflects the language of the people, its history, and its spiritual world. If language is considered a complete reflection of the history and psychology of a people, then its facts cannot be interpreted differently⁵³. In other words, studying epithets in works of fiction is tantamount to studying the history and the spiritual world of a people who speak that language. This is of great significance both for its history and its psychology. As it is evident, epithets, which serve to express the significant characteristics of a person or thing, reflect the unique features of a particular language and culture. Epithets can have different meanings depending on the cultural context⁵⁴. For example, the epithet

⁴⁹ Кузнец М.Д., Ю.М.Скребнев. *Стилистика английского языка: пособие для студентов.* – Л.: Государственное учебно-педагогическое издательство министерства просвещения РСФСР, 1960. – С. 13.

⁵⁰ Галперин И.Р. *Очерки по стилистике английского языка.* – М.: Издательство литературы на иностранных языках, 1958. – С. 139.

⁵¹ *O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati.* I jild. – Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom, 2023. – B. 523.

⁵² Gasparyan S., Minasyan N. *Translating epithets in fiction: A stylistic study of semantic and pragmatic equivalence* // *ESBB. Volume9. Issue1.* 2023. – P. 143.

⁵³ Покровский М.М. *О методах семасиологии* // *Избранные работы по языкознанию.* – М.: ИАН СССР, 1959. – С.32.

⁵⁴ Guzova A.V., Savitskaya N.V., Ivolina T.V., Dedova O.V. *Stylistic device of the epithet of literary text as a means of teaching students a second foreign language* // *Philology: scientific researches.* Volume 12.2020. – С. 124.

“pig” in English can have a positive connotation in one culture but a negative one in another. Understanding these meanings is crucial for determining the full linguistic nature of an epithet. The epithet “rosy-fingered dawn” from Homer's *Odyssey*, a famous work of English literature, represents a unique cultural and linguistic image that cannot be directly translated into other languages. An analysis of the above-mentioned principles in defining the unique characteristics of an epithet shows that none of them, taken individually, can provide a comprehensive and consistent description of this figure of speech. Thus, these three aspects: semantic features, linguocultural characteristics, and morphological expression methods, are the essential linguistic markers of an epithet. Only by considering all of these aspects can a complete and consistent description of it be given. Precisely these characteristics are necessary and sufficient to distinguish the epithet from other stylistic devices in our language and to determine its place in the overall system of linguistic expression.

The second chapter of the work is titled “**Morphological Classification of Epithets in Uzbek and English Languages**” and consists of three sections. The first section discusses epithets formed through nominal adjectivation in the languages under comparison.

Epithets in nouns are manifested solely by denoting a characteristic. In this case, the noun can either shift to the function of an adjective or remain as a noun. In any case, a noun is realized through the semantic component of its meaning, namely, the denotation of a characteristic. Logically speaking, it is impossible for something to exist without a characteristic or for a characteristic to exist independently of something. Consequently, any concept derived from a noun possesses its own characteristics. When selecting nouns in speech, the aim is to characterize a concept understood from another noun through its attribute. It is used exclusively with this attribute. When a noun is used exclusively to express a characteristic, two scenarios can be observed: it can shift to the category of adjectives to convey a characteristic, or it can remain a noun while still expressing a characteristic. Therefore, both in Uzbek and English languages, the formation of epithets within the noun category can occur in two ways: 1) through adjectivation, resulting in the creation of an epithet, and 2) through the noun remaining in its original category, still functioning as an epithet. In the languages being compared, the formation of epithets within the noun category occurs through the following models:

Noun (undergoing adjectivation) + noun: *kumush tomchi, oltin yaproq, charos ko‘zlar; dragon eyes, spider arms, apple cheeks*. When epithets are formed from nouns, they are used with the semantic component of that noun's meaning, representing a selected characteristic of the noun's meaning for the utterance. The formation of epithets in nouns occurs through the adjectivation of nouns. The noun selected for the epithet expresses a characteristic and undergoes grammatical adjectivation within the epithet phrase.

Let's consider this with examples:

Nafisaning charos ko'zlarida sho'x kulgi jilo qilayotgan, hozir qahqaha urishga tayyor ekani bilinib turardi (O.Yoqubov)

In our given example, the word “charos” serves as an epithet, forming the epithet phrase “charos ko'zlar.” It conveys a characteristic of the word “ko'z” (eye). According to the Uzbek explanatory dictionary, the word “charos” carries the semantic meanings of “fruit (a type of grape that is medium-ripe and round and black)”, “beautiful”, and “jet-black⁵⁵”. In the given passage, the semantic meanings of “beautiful” and “jet-black” are realized in the epithet “charos”, and it is through these meanings that the epithet, while remaining a noun, modifies another noun.

In English, epithets can also be formed from synonymous nouns, meaning that, just like in Uzbek, epithets in this case arise solely from the perspective of a characteristic. In this situation as well, the noun is realized through the semantic component of its meaning that is responsible for conveying a characteristic. As epithets arise from the adjectivation of nouns, they are used with the semantic component of that noun's meaning that denotes a characteristic. While in Uzbek, the selected semantic component of a noun's meaning for an utterance primarily denotes color, property, state, or shape, in English, color, shape, and state characteristics are more commonly encountered. Let's consider the following example:

Young people with shining apple cheeks and starched lively costumes guide them through the houses, which have dirt floors, straight chairs, rough planks or boxes for beds, pumps outside, hearths for heating and cooking, outhouses (R.Silman, Her Father's Voice)

The lexeme “apple” is the name of a perennial fruit tree belonging to the Rosaceae family. However, in the sentence we have provided, it forms the epithet phrase “apple cheeks”, and through its semantic component of “red skin”, it creates an epithet while remaining a noun⁵⁶. The noun “apple” has been used adjectivally to denote color, resulting in an epithet while remaining a noun.

In all the examples provided for both languages being compared, the figurative construction does not involve comparing the subject to a standard, but rather identifying it by a characteristic of the standard. Therefore, a simile has not been used. Therefore, instead of a figurative construction, an elliptical form of it, namely an epithet, has been used. In addition to the above models, it has been determined that epithets can also occur in both Uzbek and English when a noun remains in the nominative case within an attributive construction. Specifically, in English, this occurs through an “of-phrase” where the noun remains in the nominative case, while in Uzbek, it can occur within the object of a prepositional phrase, again with the noun remaining in the nominative case.

The second chapter's second section is titled “Expression of Epithets in the Adjective Word Class in Uzbek and English”.

⁵⁵ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. VI jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom, 2023. – B. 479.

⁵⁶ Collins Online Dictionary and Thesaurus. <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english> (murojaat sanasi: 15.02.2023); Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary and Thesaurus. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/thesaurus> (murojaat sanasi: 15.02.2023).

Given that many linguists consider epithets to be a form of adjectivization, it follows that they are recognized as belonging to the part of speech of adjectives. However, we have previously noted that epithets can occur not only in the adjective part of speech but also in nouns and verbs. Nevertheless, there is a certain degree of justification for considering epithets as a form of adjectivization and classifying them under the part of speech of adjectives. This is because epithets in the Uzbek language are most frequently found in the adjective form. In this context, epithets that arise from the adjectivization of nouns and the semantic shift of adjectives hold significant importance. When selecting speech, attention is almost always drawn to them, and they are also worthy of special attention due to their ability to adorn literary language. In English, however, the occurrence of epithets in the adjective part of speech is much more productive compared to Uzbek. When a word becomes an epithet, its semantic change is not observed. On the contrary, unlike Uzbek, epithets can occur in root, derived, and compound adjectives.

A (through derived adjective) +N: *olovli davrim, tumanli o‘ylar, o‘tli yuragim*. The occurrence of epithets in adjectives in the Uzbek language differs in certain characteristics from the occurrence of epithets in other words. When an epithet occurs in a word of this part of speech, it is not associated with the meaning of the entire word, but rather with the meaning of the root of that word. The meaning of the adjective suffix is added to the root with a changed subject meaning, and thus the adjective is realized as an epithet. In words belonging to the adjective part of speech, epithets are primarily manifested in their root. That is, when an adjective is formed from a certain part of speech, it acquires an adjectival suffix while using a specific seme of the meaning of its root in that part of speech: *She’r bilan, soz bilan-tor bilan, Bugun-chi ne kezar o‘tli qoningda* (A.Oripov) The phrase “o‘tli qoningda” in this poem is a compound with an epithet, where the epithet is “o‘tli.” The root “o‘t” of this adjective originally belongs to the noun part of speech and has semes such as “fire, flame”, “blaze, passion”, “ember”, “energy, power”. It has realized the seme “energy, power” and acquired the adjectival suffix “-li.” That is, the adjective “o‘tli” is realized not with the meaning “having fire”, but with the meaning “having energy, having power.” Therefore, it is an epithet. In the Uzbek language, adjectives that have undergone epithetization are primarily derived adjectives. Epithets are rarely observed in root adjectives. In this case, derived adjectives are formed using suffixes such as -li, -be, and -iy, which derive adjectives from nouns, and the suffix -q, which derives adjectives from verbs. In English, however, epithets also occur in root adjectives.

A (through root adjectives)+N: *extravagant nightmare, clever look, brilliant friend; Mr.Cowdrey took note of this fact, and gifted us with a clever look at the event* (A.Cowdrey, Nature) In the given example, the phrase “a clever look” is a compound with the epithet “clever.” The epithet “clever” occurs as a root adjective. This lexeme has semantic features such as “nimble”, “resourceful”, and “marked with ingenuity.” In the given attributive compound, it is realized with the

semantic feature “marked with ingenuity⁵⁷”. Therefore, the epithet has appeared with this meaning in the root adjective. Furthermore, it has been determined that in English, epithets can occur in derived adjectives (pearly beauty), compound adjectives (bird-bright eyes), various models of compound adjectives (coal-black eyes, angelic-faced man), and also in the comparative (a fiercer sky) and superlative (the happiest smell) degrees of adjectives.

Chapter two, section three is titled “Expression of Epithets in Verbs and Adverbs in Uzbek and English”.

Epithets arise from the need to express a characteristic or quality. Based on this characteristic of epithets, it could be argued that they do not occur in verbs. This is because verbs express actions, processes, and states. However, in the languages being compared, epithets can also be observed in verbs. Here too, the characteristic is taken into account. During our analysis, we observed that in the Uzbek language, epithets can be formed with both root and derived verbs (*yillar uchib ketdilar, oltinlandi terakning uchi*), while in English, they can be formed with present participles (Participle I, waltzing lamp-posts) and past participles (Participle II, harassed eyes).

In the Uzbek language, epithets can also occur in the adverbial category. While it is generally accepted that epithets are a form of adjectivization and are primarily associated with the adjective category, this view is not entirely accurate. We have already seen examples of epithets occurring in nouns and verbs, beyond adjectives. Epithets can also appear in adverbs. The realization of epithets in the adverbial category is often connected to the fact that this phenomenon is more of a speech-based occurrence: *Yoshlik ham o'tadi benishon, besas* (A.Oripov)

During our analysis of the collected examples, we did not observe instances of epithets appearing in the adverb category in English. However, we did find that the meanings of epithets occurring in the adjective category can be intensified and expressed through adverbs. For example, *atrociously unfunny jokes* (J.Wain, Hurry on Down); In the given example, the epithet “unfunny” occurs in the adjective category, while the adverb “atrociously” serves to intensify its meaning.

The third chapter of the dissertation is titled “**A Comparative Analysis of the Semantic Nature and Linguocultural Aspects of Epithets in Uzbek and English Languages**”. In this chapter, epithets in the compared languages are analyzed according to their semantic nature and linguocultural features.

The first section of the third chapter is titled “Epithets Formed with Animal Names”.

The study of the semantic nature of epithets is a complex undertaking, and this principle has been very little researched by linguists. Expressing it accurately and consistently requires a deep analysis of the semantic relationships between the epithet and the object being described. The semantic connection between an epithet and its subject is crucial, and the way an epithet is realized in terms of meaning is

⁵⁷ Collins Online Dictionary and Thesaurus. <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english> (murojaat sanasi: 7.03.2023); Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary and Thesaurus. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/thesaurus> (murojaat sanasi: 10.03.2023).

of particular importance in determining its semantic nature. Semes are understood as the constituent parts of a word's meaning, which can be linked to the features of the concept expressed in the word. They form the semantic structure of a word and are identified through the analysis and comparison of the word's contextual meanings. In Uzbek and English languages, epithets are realized on the basis of different meanings, and in any case, the epithet enters into a relationship with its subject. It can be in an attributive or predicative connection with its subject. During the research, it was determined that epithets formed with animal names exist in both Uzbek and English languages. We observed that while epithets formed with such nouns are realized with a circumstantial seme in Uzbek, in English, when the epithet combines with concrete nouns, it expresses a formal characteristic, and when used with abstract nouns, it is realized with a circumstantial seme. Epithets formed with animal names in Uzbek are created through noun adjectivation. In this case, the noun undergoes occasional adjectivation with a circumstantial seme. For example: *Uning ohu ko'zlarida na mag'rurlik, na bir boshqa ma'no bor edi* (Sh.Xolmirayev, Saylanma)

In the given example, the word "ohu" is an epithet, and it possesses semes such as "wild goat", "beloved", "delicate, alert", and "innocent⁵⁸". In the aforementioned sentence, the word "ohu" has realized its seme of "innocence". When this noun transformed into an adjective, undergoing adjectivation, it retained its aforementioned circumstantial seme. The epithet "ohu" has formed an attributive epithet construction together with a description of the eyes, and its subject denotes a concrete object. In the Uzbek language, the subject of epithets formed through the adjectivation of animal names can be both concrete and abstract nouns. In both cases, the epithet realizes a circumstantial seme.

In English, epithets are also realized through animal names and their associated nouns, where characteristics and qualities attributed to animals are applied to humans, serving to create vivid imagery. The semantics of such epithets necessarily includes a semema expressing a formal characteristic or state realized through animal names and their associated nouns. Body parts of a person that the author finds comical or ugly are expressed through lexemes related to animal names. For example:

The eyelids come down over his tortoise eyes as though to shut us all out (A.Wilson, The Old Man at the Zoo)

In the given example, the word "tortoise" functions as an epithet, possessing semes such as "land animal", "someone regarded as slow", and "small, round, and wrinkled⁵⁹". In the aforementioned sentence, the seme of "small, round, and wrinkled" is realized in the word "tortoise". In the process of becoming an adjective, this noun maintained its original meaning of conveying the specific physical characteristics of a tortoise's eyes. The subject of the word "tortoise" is the word "eye", and it denotes a concrete noun. Thus, both Uzbek and English

⁵⁸ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. III jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom, 2023. – B. 451.

⁵⁹ Collins Online Dictionary and Thesaurus. <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english> (murojaat sanasi: 25.03.2023).

languages have epithet constructions based on animal names and their associated terms, although the English language is more prolific in their usage. In both of these compared languages, such epithets are more commonly found in prose than in poetry, and they primarily occur within attributive epithet constructions.

The second section of the third chapter is titled “Epithets Formed with Plant Names”.

While epithets formed from plant names primarily occur through the adjectivation of nouns in Uzbek, in English, they are also observed to occur through the adjectivation of nouns as well as through the use of adjectives. While Uzbek epithets formed from plant names and their related terms often convey meanings related to color and circumstantial, English epithets, in addition to color, also frequently convey formal characteristics. The realization of circumstantial semes in English epithets based on plants and their related terms is quite rare. In Uzbek, epithets based on plants and their related terms are formed using lexemes such as “gul (flower)”, “g‘uncha (bud)”, “sunbul (hyacinth)”, “binafsha (violet)”, “chuchmoma (daisy)”, “charos (cherry)”, “anor (pomegranate)”, “olma (apple)”, while in English, lexemes like “lily”, “rose”, “rosy”, “greengage”, “tulip”, “apple”, “cherry”, “orange”, “poppy”, “pumpkin” are used to create epithets based on plants and their related terms. For example:

Sochilgan sochingday sochilsa siring,

Anor yuzlaringni kimga tutasan? (A.Cho‘lpon)

In this example, “anor (pomegranate)”, a word denoting a subtropical plant belonging to the pomegranate family, functions as an epithet. It carries semes such as “plant”, “red”, and “round⁶⁰.” In the given poetic line, the word “anor (pomegranate)” forms an attributive epithet with “yuz (face)”, realizing its “red” semantic component. The word “yuz (face)” is the noun being modified by the epithet “anor (pomegranate)”, forming the attributive epithet phrase “anor yuz”.

Instead of epithet combinations formed with the lexeme “anor (pomegranate)” in English, one can more frequently encounter attributive epithet combinations formed with the word “orange”, denoting the fruit orange.

There was Trevor, Robin Hood, and a Big Moose in which Trevor and Robin rode the big moose together, bareback, and, Trevor Climbs a Tree, which depicted the boy standing on a high branch of an evergreen tree, snow-capped mountains in the background, broad, red smile, orange face, stocking cap, two strong legs spread wide (M.Snell, Prosthetic life)

In the example provided above, the lexeme “orange” functions as an epithet, realizing the color characteristic seme of its semema. The epithet has formed an attributive epithet phrase with the noun “face”. Epithets formed with plant names are used prolifically in both Uzbek and English. In English, epithets formed with plant names primarily function as attributive epithets within attributive epithet phrases. In Uzbek, however, these types of epithets can function both as attributives within attributive epithet phrases and as predicates within predicate complements.

⁶⁰ O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. I jild. – Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom, 2023. – B. 116.

In the third section of the third chapter, the semantic nature of “Epithets formed with names of chemical elements” in the compared languages is analyzed.

It was determined that in both Uzbek and English languages, epithets formed with the names of chemical elements, in addition to the semantic meaning of color, can also convey meanings related to circumstantial and characteristic senses. It has been observed that while epithets formed with the names of chemical elements in Uzbek mainly occur as adjectival attributes of nouns, in English, in addition to adjectival attributes of nouns, they can also occur as adjectives. The formation of epithets from the names of chemical elements in both Uzbek and English is observed in connection with the reduction of the comparative construction, that is, the implicit expression of some of its components. When the base component of a comparative construction is implicitly expressed in the standard component and the comparative formant is dropped from the construction, the construction is restructured into an attributive epithet phrase. Its standard component, that is, the standard component of the comparative construction, remains the epithet in the epithet phrase. Epithets formed with the names of chemical elements in Uzbek can be such words as “zar (gold)”, “oltin (gold)”, “kumush (silver)”, “nuqra (silver)”, “simob (mercury)”, while in English they can be lexemes denoting chemical elements like “silver”, “gold”, “copper”, “iron”, “lead”, and “platinum.” Let us consider and analyze these with examples:

*Fusunkor oy kiyib zar libos,
Shu 'la to 'kar kashtanlar uzra:
Qo 'yib La 'lim siynasiga bosh,
Pardasini tortaman yuzga (E.Vohidov)*

In the given poetic passage, the word “zar” functions as an epithet, and this word has such semantic meanings as “gold”, “wealth”, “gilded paper”, “golden robe”, “yellow”, and “shiny⁶¹.” In our example, the word “zar” forms an attributive epithet phrase “zar libos (golden garment)”, realizing its semantic meanings of “shiny” and “yellow.” The word “libos (garment)” is the noun being described by the epithet “zar (golden)”, and it denotes a specific noun, while the epithet “zar” expresses the color characteristic of the noun being described.

Orange flowers foam from window boxes into the river. Scoops of red and gold sun dimple the blue water (M.James, My Dagger)

In this example, the word “gold” belongs to the part of speech of an adjective and serves as an epithet. It realizes the semantic meaning of “bright yellow” from its semantic field. The epithet “gold” forms an attributive compound with the noun “sun”, denoting the sun's vivid golden and red colour. The author of the work has depicted a beautiful and peaceful riverbank landscape in harmony with the golden yellow rays of the sun using the attributive epithet “gold sun.” In addition to the above-mentioned groups of epithets, in the examples we have collected, although not as frequently, we have identified epithets formed with the names of women's jewelry (*marjon ko'zlar, bead eyes*), small tools (*qalam qosh, champagne-bottle shoulders*), which in both Uzbek and English languages realize a semantic feature

⁶¹ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. VI jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom, 2023. – B. 342.

of a formal characteristic. Epithets formed with celestial bodies (*yulduz chehra*, *moon face*) and fabric names (*atlas tabiat*, *silky hair*) realize a semantic feature of a circumstance, while epithets formed with the names of precious stones (*zumrad dalalar*, *ruby lips*) realize a semantic feature of color.

The fourth section of the third chapter is titled “Linguocultural characteristics of epithets in the compared languages (with examples of epithets formed from the names of animals, plants, chemical elements, and celestial bodies)”

Language is a unifying means for all peoples, regardless of their religion, customs, or worldview. At the same time, language is a mirror reflecting the past, present, and even the future of each nation. Thus, the history of a people is also reflected through linguistic units. The semantic aspect of any lexical unit (word, phrase) is primarily characterized by acquiring national characteristics. Epithets, being one of the oldest ways of knowing the world, arise on the basis of the experience of society, national culture, customs, and traditions. It is important to note that the epithet directly reflects the national way of thinking and the ideas of a particular people. Epithets also contribute significantly to expanding the process of perceiving reality, describing events and phenomena in a vivid and expressive manner, and making communication more effective. By studying epithets, one can gain insights into the cultural knowledge and national-cultural perspectives of a particular people. For example, when Uzbeks think of fruit, they picture apples, pomegranates and grapes, while the English think of oranges, bananas, apples and tangerines. This is because these fruits are abundant on the table of both peoples and are mostly grown in their respective regions. This influence has also been reflected in the linguistic units of language, which is a social phenomenon. Epithets formed using the names of animals, plants, chemical elements and celestial bodies in the compared languages have different connotations in both cultures, indicating the uniqueness of the figurative thinking of these peoples. The epithets formed in Uzbek and English languages, which belong to different language groups, are completely national and unique in terms of their distribution in the vocabulary, appearance, and semantic classification.

CONCLUSION

1. Any metaphorical shift in the meaning of a word cannot be considered the formation of an occasional meaning. Epithets are based on the realization of certain semantic features that denote a characteristic of a word's meaning. When a word is selected based on one of its particular semantic features, no new meaning is ever acquired.

2. Subjective attitudes are always expressed in the meanings of epithets. Epithets can appear within a phrase and be in an attributive or predicative connection with their subject. In an attributive construction, they function as adjectives, while in a predicative construction, they serve as predicates. The term attribute does not convey the same meaning as epithet. An attribute is a syntactic category and is limited to the part of speech, while epithets are literary devices and are not limited to a particular part of speech.

3. Epithets differ from metaphors and adjectives, as well as from participles, in that the semantic change in a word occurs not through the replacement of some of its semantic features with others, but rather through their quantitative reduction. Additionally, epithets are more widely distributed in noun, verb, and adverb categories, and they undergo changes in their semantic structure.

4. The compared languages have different types of epithets. In the Uzbek language, epithets are classified into simple and complex types based on whether only one or several semantic features of the word are realized when it becomes an epithet. They are also divided into epithets that remain in their original part of speech and those that shift to another part of speech. In English, epithets are divided into original and common types based on the degree of stability of the connection between the epithet and the noun being described. They are also divided into logically connected and logically unconnected epithets based on the logical connection between the epithet and the noun being described.

5. While epithets in the Uzbek language are formed primarily within the noun and adjective word classes, and occasionally in verbs and, very rarely, adverbs, in English they are formed through nouns, adjectives, present participles, past participles, past participles used with prepositions, and in some cases, present participles used with prepositions.

6. The formation of epithets in the noun category in the compared languages: it occurs through the adjectivization of nouns and their retention within their own category. In Uzbek, epithets that have occurred are primarily derived adjectives. Root adjectives rarely exhibit epithets. While epithets in Uzbek find their expression in adjectives, the epithet is originally found in the noun that serves as the root of this word. Here, based on a certain semantic component of the noun's meaning, it is formed using the suffixes -li, -iy, -q. In English, on the other hand, the occurrence of epithets in adjectives is much more productive compared to Uzbek, and they are formed through root adjectives, derived adjectives, compound adjectives, and several models of these, as well as in the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives.

7. When epithets occur in verbs in the Uzbek language, they often arise from the combination of a specific semantic component of the verb root with the meaning of the verb-forming suffix, resulting in the semantics of the verb. If the verb epithet consists of a root word, it is considered the result of the realization of a specific semantic component of that word. In English, on the other hand, epithets are formed in present participles (-ing) and past participles (-ed) derived from the root verb, as well as in their prepositional forms. In this case, the epithet is realized through specific semantic components or semes of the root verb's semema. In the Uzbek language, epithets occur in adverbs, and this is more characteristic of colloquial speech. In English, adverbs serve to intensify the meaning of epithets that have originated from adjectives.

8. In the languages being compared, there is a group of epithets formed from the names of animals, plants, chemical elements, women's jewelry, small tools, fabrics, precious stones, and celestial bodies. These epithets are realized with

various semantic natures. The appearance of epithets from this group in both languages is associated with the reduction of a simile construction, that is, with the implicit expression of certain components.

9. In Uzbek, epithets formed from animal names, when used with concrete nouns, express a state, while in English, such epithets, when combined with concrete nouns, express a formal characteristic, and when combined with abstract nouns, express a state. In Uzbek, epithets formed from plant names realize both color and state semes, while in English they realize formal, color, and sometimes state semes. Epithets formed from the names of chemical elements, women's jewelry, small tools, celestial bodies, fabrics, and precious stones in the compared languages also realize various meanings, namely formal, state, characteristic, and color semes.

10. Epithets that have emerged in Uzbek and English languages are entirely national in terms of their distribution and manifestations. Epithets reflect the culture, national way of thinking, worldview, and perceptions of a people, and they possess different semantic nuances in both languages. Therefore, revealing the structural-semantic nature and linguistic-artistic essence of epithets in poetic and prose works created in Uzbek and English, explaining their linguocultural characteristics, and conducting a comparative study remains one of the most relevant issues in world linguistics.

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

ФЕРГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

МАМАДЖАНОВА МАФТУНА УКТАМОВНА

**СОПОСТАВИТЕЛЬНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ЭПИТЕТОВ В
УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ**

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

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

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) филологических наук зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан за № В2023.1.PhD/Fi3167

Диссертация выполнена в Ферганском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Научного совета (www.fdu.uz) и Информационно-образовательном портале «Ziynet» (www.ziynet.uz)

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мировых языков

Защита диссертации состоится на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 по присуждению ученых степеней при Ферганском государственном университете «15» 03 2025 года в 8:00 (Адрес: г. Фергана, ул. Бурхониддина Маргиноний, 105. Тел. (99873) 244-57-82; e-mail: fardu_info@umail.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-Ресурсном центре Ферганского государственного университета (зарегистрирована за номером 167). Адрес: 100151, г. Фергана, ул. Мураббийлар, 19. Тел. Тел.: (99873) 244-46-02

Автореферат диссертации разослан «26» 02 2025 года.

(Протокол рассылки № 6 от «26» 02 2025 года)



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Введение (Аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования состоит в лингвистическом анализе морфологических, семантических и лингвокультурных характеристик эпитетов узбекского и английского языков в сравнительно-сопоставительном аспекте.

Объектом исследования являются эпитеты, использованные в поэтических, прозаических и публицистических произведениях, созданных на узбекском и английском языках.

Предметом исследования являются морфологические, семантические и лингвокультурные характеристики эпитетов в сравниваемых языках.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

определены причины возникновения эпитетов в узбекском и английском языках, языковые источники, механизм их формирования, лингвистическая природа, место в художественном тексте, функции и их важное значение;

обосновано, посредством морфологической классификации эпитетов в рассматриваемых языках, что в узбекском языке они встречаются в формах имен существительных, прилагательных, глаголов и наречий; в английском же языке эпитеты могут быть выражены именами существительными, первичными прилагательными, производными прилагательными, составными прилагательными и их различными моделями, сравнительной и превосходной степенями прилагательных, причастиями настоящего и прошедшего времени, а также причастными оборотами с предлогами;

доказана реализация эпитетов через различные семы в обоих языках на основе исследования семантической природы эпитетов в узбекском и английском языках, выявления группы эпитетов, образованных от названий животных, растений, химических элементов, женских украшений, мелких инструментов, тканей, драгоценных камней и небесных тел;

определен ярко выраженный национальный характер эпитетов, возникших в узбекском и английском языках; доказана на основе фактического материала различная окраска у узбекского и английского народов эпитетов, образованных лексемами, означающими названия животных, растений, химических элементов и небесных тел в сравниваемых языках, непосредственная связь семантического содержания этих эпитетов с лингвокультурой; обоснована ключевая роль эпитетов как языкового явления, полно отражающего культурные особенности нации, лингвокультурной единицы, ярко отражающей общественно-политическую жизнь, историю, образ жизни, культуру, традиции, эстетические взгляды и менталитет народов.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных результатов по исследованию морфологического, семантического и лингвокультурного анализа эпитетов в узбекском и английском языках:

научные результаты и выводы по анализу реализации эпитетов через различные семы в обоих языках на основе исследования семантической природы эпитетов в узбекском и английском языках, выявления группы

эпитетов, образованных от названий животных, растений, химических элементов, женских украшений, мелких инструментов, тканей, драгоценных камней и небесных тел и их формированию на узбекском и английском языках через различное содержание на основе примеров из поэтических и прозаических произведений были использованы при создании «краткого русско-узбекско-английско-французского словаря терминов узбекского национального танца» в рамках практического проекта «Создание корпуса текстов Алишера Навои (на основе газелей из собрания сочинений «Хазайин ул-маони») за № ПЛ-662205561 реализованного в 2023-2024 годах, а также для создания двуязычного словаря анализа эпитетов и их морфологических особенностей в газелях Алишера Навои (справка Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои за № 04/1-1716 от 1 июля 2024 года). В результате послужило созданию словарей в рамках фундаментального проекта, научных статей и монографии, способствовавших повышению уровня научных исследований;

научные выводы по определению причин возникновения эпитетов в узбекском и английском языках, языковых источников, механизма их формирования, лингвистической природы, места в художественном тексте, функции и их важного значения, морфологической классификации эпитетов в узбекском и английском языках, использовании эпитетов для создания образности и выразительности в речи, о более широком понимании культуры, менталитета, веры, традиций и ценностей двух народов были использованы при разработке плана мероприятий Агентства по делам молодежи Республики Узбекистан, направленного на повышение статуса узбекского языка, подготовку лекций для пропаганды и организации семинаров и мероприятий для творческой молодежи (справка Управления по делам молодежи Ферганской области Агентства по делам молодежи Республики Узбекистан за № 02-22/476 от 26 июня 2024 года). В результате послужило использованию научных выводов по исследованию лингвистических характеристик эпитетов в узбекском и английском языках, их роли в художественных текстах, моделей их выражения в различных частях речи в сравниваемых языках, а также лингвокультурной интерпретации в качестве источника для научного обоснования практических аспектов, таких как обучение, повышения квалификации и популяризации. Результаты исследования способствуют формированию гармонично развитой личности, воспитанию чувства национальной гордости, знакомству с национальными и общечеловеческими ценностями, а также стимулируют интерес к культурному и общему образованию;

выводы по лингвистической природе эпитетов в узбекском и английском языках, их роли в художественных текстах и значимых характеристик, были эффективно и широко использованы в рамках международного проекта “EMİ (English as a Medium of Instruction)” Ферганского государственного университета (справка Ферганского государственного университета за

04/3564 от 2 июля 2024 года). В результате послужило определению роли эпитетов в развитии литературного языка, культуры и искусства, а также обогащению содержание семинаров и тренингов, организованных в рамках международного проекта;

научные выводы по реализации образности и выразительности в речи через эпитеты на узбекском и английском языках и более глубокому пониманию культурной жизни нации, морфологического, семантического и лингвистического изучения эпитетов на узбекском и английском языках, взаимной культуры, менталитета веры, традиций двух были использованы при написании сценариев для телепрограмм «Ta'lim va taraqqiyot» и «O'zbekiston Yoshlari», подготовленных редакцией культурно-просветительских и художественных программ телеканала «O'zbekiston» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана в марте и мае 2024 года (справка Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана за № 04-36-778 от 24 июня 2024 года). В результате послужило обогащению содержание теле- и радиопрограмм научными данными.

Апробация результатов исследования. Результаты данного исследования прошли обсуждение в 5 международных и 3 республиканских научно-практических конференциях.

Опубликованность результатов исследования. По теме диссертации опубликовано 17 научных работ, 9 статей в научных изданиях, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан для публикации основных результатов докторских диссертаций, в том числе 5 в республиканских и 4 в зарубежных журналах.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы. Общий объем диссертации составляет 159 страниц.

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

I bo'lim (I часть; I part)

1. Mamadjanova M.U. Epitetning lingvistik tabiati // Ta'lim va innovatsion tadqiqotlar xalqaro-ilmiy metodik jurnal. Buxoro davlat universiteti Fan va ta'lim MChJ. 2023. – №4. – B. 69-72. (10.00.00. № 1)
2. Mamadjanova M.U. Epitet haqida turli qarashlar // Xorazm Ma'mun Akademiyasi Axborotnomasi. 2023. – №5/4. – B. 95-97. (10.00.00. № 21)
3. Mamadjanova M.U. Interpretation of epithetic compounds in linguistics // FarDU ilmiy xabarlar. 2024. – №3. – B. 488-491. (10.00.00. № 20)
4. Mamadjanova M.U. Linguocultural features of the Epithets // FarDU ilmiy xabarlar 3-maxsus son. 2024. – B. 67-69. (10.00.00. № 20)
5. Mamadjanova M.U. Tishunoslikda epitetning lingvistik tabiati haqidagi turli qarashlar // FarDU ilmiy xabarlar 3-maxsus son. 2024. – B. 70-72. (10.00.00. № 20)
6. Mamadjanova M.U. Essential characteristics of epithet // International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology. 2023. Volume3. Issue 10. – P. 89-91. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8424119>. ResearchBib (2023) – 9.2 (№14)
7. Mamadjanova M.U. Syntactic-structural classification of epithet in the English language // American Journal of Science on Integration and Human Development. 2023. Volume 01. Issue 10. – P. 60-62. ResearchBib (2024) – 11.03 (№14)
8. Mamadjanova M.U. O'zbek va ingliz tillarida epitetning chog'ishtirma tadqiqi. Obrazli epitetlar // Models and methods for increasing the efficiency of innovative research, International scientific-online conference. – Germany, 2023. – P. 448-453.
9. Mamadjanova M.U. Epitet tarixi va nazariyasiga bir nazar // “Barqaror rivojlanish kontekstida xorijiy tillarni o'qitish: ilg'or tajribalar, muammolar va imkoniyatlar” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari. – Toshkent, 2023. –B.127-132.
10. Mamadjanova M.U. O'zbek va ingliz tillarida epitetning chog'ishtirma tadqiqi. Antonamaziya epitetlar // “Globallashuv sharoitida chet tillarni o'qitishning turli xil yondashuvlari va masalalari” mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari. – Jizzax, 2023. – B. 458-464.
11. Mamadjanova M.U. Sinesteziyaga asoslangan epitetlar // O'zbekiston xalq shoiri Enaxon Siddiqova tavalludining 70 yilligiga bag'ishlangan “Vatanga baxshida umr” mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari. – Farg'ona, 2024. – B. 342-346.

II bo‘lim (II часть; II part)

12. Mamadjanova M.U. Exploring the semantic shifts in Transposed Epithets: A study of English textual devices // Neo Scientific peer reviewed journal. 2024. Volume 18. – P. 1-6. www.neojournals.com

13. Mamadjanova M.U. Semantic classification of epithets in the English language // Current problems of modern linguistics and an innovative approach in teaching foreign languages, IV International scientific and practical conference. – Fergana, 2023. – P. 504-507.

14. Mamadjanova M.U. Unraveling the intricacies of transferred epithets in the English language // “Madaniyatlararo muloqotni o‘qitishda lingvodidaktikaning zamonaviy yondashuvlari” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari. – Farg‘ona, 2024. – B. 964-968.

15. Mamadjanova M.U. A comparative analysis of epithets and metaphors: a study of 20th century English novels // “Filologiya va fanlarni o‘qitishning dolzarb masalalari” mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari. – Farg‘ona, 2023. – B. 134-137.

16. Mamadjanova M.U. Unraveling the linguistic features of epithets // Language and identity in the digital age: social media, online communication and language use, International scientific-practical conference. – Fergana, 2024. – P. 440-442.

17. Mamadjanova M.U. Transferred Epithet in English language // Научный фокус, международный современный научно-практический журнал. 2023. – №2. – С. 249-253.

Avtoreferat Farg‘ona davlat universiteti
“Lingvistik tahrir va tarjimashunoslik”
Markazida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi

Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 2025 y. Nashriyot bosma tabog‘i – 3.
Shartli bosma tabog‘i – 1,5. Bichimi 84x108 1/16. Adadi 100.
«Poligraf Super Servis» MCHJ
150114, Farg‘ona viloyati, Farg‘ona shahar, Aviasozlar ko‘chasi 2-uv.