

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

ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI

KURBONOVA MARGUBA SOTVOLDIYEVNA

**BIR NECHA SOMATIK KOMPONENTLI FRAZEOLOGIK
BIRLIKLARNING KOGNITIV-SEMANTIK
VA LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI
(ingliz va o‘zbek tillari misolida)**

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

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

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

**Content of dissertation abstract of doctor of philosophy (PhD) on
philological sciences**

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

Kurbonova Marguba Sotvoldiyevna

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AVTOREFERATI**

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Ilmiy rahbar:

Abduvaliyev Maxamatjon Arabovich
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Rasmiy opponentlar:

Xoshimova Dildora Madaminovna
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Tursunova Nodirabegim Fayzullo qizi
filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)

Yetakchi tashkilot:

Namangan davlat universiteti

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi PhD.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2025-yil “_____” _____ kuni soat _____ dagi majlisida bo‘lib o‘tadi. (Manzil: 170100, Andijon shahri, Bobur shohko‘chasi, 5-uy, Tel: (74) 223-42-76, faks: (74) 223-42-76, e-mail: asifl@edu.uz).

Dissertatsiya bilan Andijon davlat chet tillari institutining Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (____-raqami bilan ro‘yxatga olingan). (Manzil: 170100, Andijon shahri, Bobur shohko‘chasi, 5-uy. Tel.: (99874) 223-42-76).

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2025-yil “_____” _____ kuni tarqatildi.
(2025-yil “_____” _____ dagi № _____ raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi).

D.A.Rustamov

Ilmiy daraja beruvchi Ilmiy kengash
raisi, filologiya.fanlari doktori, professor

A.Dj.Atboyev

Ilmiy daraja beruvchi ilmiy kengash
ilmiy kotibi, filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha
falsafa doktori (PhD),dotsent

M.I.Umarxodjayev

Ilmiy daraja beruvchi ilmiy kengash
qoshidagi ilmiy seminar raisi, filologiya
fanlari doktori, professor

KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligi rivojining bugungi pallasida amalga oshirilayotgan lingvistik tadqiqotlarning aksariyatida ma’lum xalqning milliy o‘ziga xosligi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan til hodisalarini aniqlash, ularni chuqur va atroflicha tahlil etish tendensiyasi kuzatilmoqda. Bunday tadqiqotlarning diqqat markazida frazeologik birliklar, xususan, tarkibida milliy markerlangan komponent mavjud bo‘lgan turg‘un iboralar turadi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan somatik komponentli, asosan, bir necha somatik komponentli frazeologik birliklarni tadqiq etish va ularning milliy-madaniy jihatlarini aniqlash, tilshunoslikda munozaralarga sabab bo‘lib kelayotgan somatik komponentli FBlar tabiati, ularning frazeologik ma’no ifodasidagi vazifasi, somatizmlarning semantik maqomi, somatik komponentli frazeologizmlar korpusida milliy va internatsional kategoriyalar munosabati kabilar zamonaviy tilshunoslikda dolzarb hisoblanadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida bir necha somatik komponentli FBlar semantikasida milliy-madaniy semalarni ajratish, tarkibida milliy madaniyat haqidagi axborot mavjudligi nuqtayi nazaridan tahlil qilish, ulardagi farqli xususiyatlarni namoyon bo‘lishi, bunda xalq ruhiyati, til egalarida uning turmush tarzi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan ijtimoiy, tabiiy jarayonlar va uni o‘rab turgan narsa-hodisalar borasida paydo bo‘luvchi turli assotsiatsiyalarni tadqiq etish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu bilan birga, frazeologizmlarning milliy-madaniy, lingvo-struktur va funksional-pragmatik o‘ziga xosligining ikki xil interpretatsiyasi mavjud bo‘lib, ulardan biri til egalari milliy ruhi, tildagi lisoniy birliklarning milliy markerlanganligi bilan bog‘liq holda aniqlansa, ikkinchisi, frazeologizmlarning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari unga qarindosh, yoki ko‘pincha qarindosh bo‘lmagan tillar bilan qiyoslanganda namoyon bo‘ladi.

Mamlakatimizda bugunga kelib, frazeologizmlarning ikkinchi interpretatsiyasi yo‘nalishida bajarilayotgan ishlarning salmog‘i kengaymoqda. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi bir necha somatik komponentli FBlar monografik tarzda o‘rganilmaganligi hamda milliy va chet tillarda milliy-madaniy sema va pragmatik ma’no tashuvchi ikki va undan ortiq somatizimli FBlar, paremiyalar, aforizmlar haqidagi bilimlarni yanada kengaytirish zaruriyati paydo bo‘lganligi, shu bilan birga, pedagog kadrlarda chet tili tarixi, madaniyati, qadriyatlarini, xulq-atvori, mentaliteti borasidagi bilimlarni shakllantirish hamda og‘zaki va yozma tarjima turlariga bo‘lgan ehtiyojning keskin ortganligi bilan bog‘liq deyish mumkin. Aynan shu omillar tadqiqot ishi mavzusi va tahlilga tortilgan qator masalalarning dolzarbligidan dalolat beradi. Prezident Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning “...dunyoda ilm-fan sohasidagi yutuqlar aynan fundamental tadqiqotlar yo‘nalishida qo‘lga kiritilgani tasodifiy emas”¹ligi haqidagi fikrlari bu boradagi tadqiqot ko‘lami kengligini ko‘rsatadi. Bunday tadqiqotlar ko‘plab munozarali bo‘lgan masalalarni tadqiq etishni taqozo etadi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-sentabrdagi PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish

¹ Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Milliy taraqqiyot yo‘limizni qat’iyat bilan davom ettirib, yangi bosqichga ko‘taramiz. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 2017. – 171b.

konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi Farmoni, 2012-yil 10-dekabrda PQ-1875-son "Chet tillarni o'rganish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2017-yil 20-aprelda PQ-2909-son "Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2018-yil 5-iyunda PQ-3775-son "Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta'minlash bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarorlari hamda boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda mazkur dissertatsiya ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi².

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi. Mazkur tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. "Axborotlashtirilgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llari" ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Dunyo tilshunosligida umumiy frazeologiyaning nazariy va amaliy masalalari F.Vakk, Yu.R.Solodub, A.D.Rayxshteyn, A.A.Potebnya, V.V.Vinogradov, A.V.Kunin, N.N.Amasova, A.M.Babkin, V.L.Arhangelskiy, I.I.Chernyasheva, I.V.Arnold, N.M.Shanskiy, Sh.Rahmatullayev, M.I.Umarxo'jayev, A.E.Mamatov, A.Isayev, M.Xusainov kabilarning ilmiy tadqiqotlarida o'z aksini topgan. Aynan somatik komponentli FBlar tavsifi va tasnifiga aloqador masalalar F.Vakk, E.M.Mardokovich, A.V.Divo, R.M.Vayntraub, A.A.Sedova, S.G.Alekseyeva, N.N.Kirillova, G.A.Bagautdinova, A.V.Projilov, A.V.Kunitskaya, N.I.Yakimova, T.I.Yegorova bu toifa frazeologizmlarning chog'ishtirma tadqiqi Y.A.Dolgoplov, R.Y.Mugu, A.R.Sakayeva, T.A.Smironova, N.I.Yakimova, M.M.Xalimova, G.M.Umarjonova³

² O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-sonli "O'zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori.

³ Вакк Ф.А. О соматическое фразеологии в современном эстонском литературном языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Таллин, 1964. – 23с; Солодуб Ю.П., Альбрехт Ф.Б. Современный русский язык. Лексика и фразеология современного русского языка. – М.: Флинта-Наука, 2003. – 264с; Виноградов В. В. Современный русский язык: Грамматическое учение о слове. – М.: РСФСР, 1938. – 165 с.; Потебня А.А. Язык и речь. К современной фразеологии языка. – М., 1998. – С. 81-90; Виноградов В. В. Основные понятия русской фразеологии как лингвистической дисциплины // Лексикология и лексикография. Избранные труды. – М.: Наука, 1977. – С. 118-139; Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка: Учеб. для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз. – М.: Феникс, 1996. – 12с; Амосова Н.Н. Основы английской фразеологии. – Ленинград: ЛГУ, 1963. – 165с; Бабкин А.М. Русская фразеология, ее развитие и источники. – Ленинград: Наука, 1970. – 261с; Архангельский В.Л. Устойчивые фразы в современном русском языке. Основы теории устойчивых фраз и проблемы общей фразеологии. – Ростов н/Д.: Ростовского Унив., 1964. – 60с; Чернышева И. И. Фразеология современного немецкого языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1970. – 199с ; Арнольд И.В. Основы научных исследований в лингвистике: Учеб. пособие. – М.: Высш. шк., 1991. – 140с; Шанский Н.М. Фразеология современного русского языка. 4-е изд., испр. и доп. – СПб.: Специальная литература, 1996. – 192с; Rahmatullayev Sh. O'zbek tili frazeologiyasining ba'zi masalalari. – Toshkent: Fan, 1966. – 55b; Umarходжаев М. Очерки по современной фразеологии: Монография. – Тошкент: Фан, 1977. – 27с; Исаев А. Соматические фразеологизмы узбекского языка: Дисс...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1976. – 196с; Umarjonova G.M. Nemis va o'zbek tillaridagi "hand" – "qo'l" komponentli frazeologizmlarning chog'ishtirma tahlili: Filol. fan. fals. d-ri ...diss. avtoref. – Farg'ona, 2022. – 53b ; Azamov O.B. Nemis va o'zbek tillarida zoonimik komponentli frazeologik birliklarning struktural-semantik chog'ishtirma tahlili (o'quv lug'at tamoyillari): Filol. fan. fals. d-ri ... diss. avtoref. – Andijon, 2023. – 50b; Halimova M.M. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida olamning lisoniy manzarasi voqelashuvida "head/bosh" somatizmi: Filol. fan. fals. d-ri ...diss. avtoref. – Andijon, 2023. – 60 b;

kabilarning ishlarida amalga oshirilgan. Bunday tadqiqotlarning asosiy obyekti sifatida bosh, ko‘z, yurak, qo‘l somatizmlari tanlanib, ularning struktur, semantik jihatlari, tillararo tipologik o‘xshash va farqli xususiyatlari o‘rganilgan va bu borada ma’lum natijalarga erishilgan.

Tadqiqot ishi yuqoridagi ilmiy ishlanmalardan quyidagi jihatlari bilan farq qiladi: 1) ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi bir necha somatik komponentli FBlar birinchi marotaba monografik tarzda tadqiq etilayotganligida; 2) chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda bir necha somatik komponentli Fblarning strukturali, semantik va grammatik jihatlari ochib berilganligida; 3) ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida tadqiq etilayotgan FBlarning lingvokulturologik aspektiga xos o‘xshash va farqli xususiyatlari aniqlanganida; 4) bir necha somatik komponentli FBlarning kommunikativ-pragmatik (intensional) tiplari ko‘rsatib berilganida; 5) milliy-madaniy va pragmatik ma’no tashuvchi bir necha somatik komponentli Fblarning tarjima tilida muqobilligini ta’minlovchi tarjima usullari ko‘rsatib berilganligida va boshqalar.

Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan Oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya Andijon davlat chet tillar instituti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq “Kognitiv tilshunoslikda konsept muammolarini o‘rganish” mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida bir necha somatik komponentli FBlarning kognitiv-semantik va lingvokulturologik jihatlarni ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

tilshunoslikda bir va bir necha somatik komponentli frazeologik birliklarning o‘rganilish tarixi va u bilan bog‘liq nazariy qarashlarni qiyosan tahlillash, sharhlash va munosabat bildirish;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida bir necha somatik komponentli FBlarning tuzilish semantikasi, paradigmaticasi va sintagmatikasidagi umumiy va farqli jihatlar bilan bog‘liq qonuniyatlarni ochib berish;

chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda madaniy sema va pragmatik ma’no tashuvchi bir necha somatik komponentli FBlarni tillar umumiy frazeologik fondidan ajratish, tahlillash va tavsiflash;

bir necha somatik komponentli FBlar semantikasi, milliy-madaniy semalari va pragmatik ma’nolarini tarjima tilida qayta yaratishning maqbul usul va metodlarini aniqlash, ularning adekvatligini ta’minlashga qaratilgan tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida ingliz va o‘zbek yozuvchilari asarlari, inglizcha va o‘zbekcha izohli lug‘atlarda uchraydigan bir necha somatik komponentli frazeologizmlar tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini bir necha somatik komponentli frazeologik birliklar maydonining yadro va periferiya qismlaridan o‘rin olgan birliklarning kognitiv-semantik, struktur-semantik, funksional-stilistik, lingvomadaniy va lingvopragmatik jihatlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiyada qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirma, maydoniy yondashuv, kognitiv modellashtirish, transformatsiya, komponent tahlil, distributiv, statistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

bir necha somatik komponentli FBlarning simmetrik va assimetrik jihatlari va ular tarkibiga kiruvchi komponentlarning valentlik imkoniyatlari hamda tillararo izomorf va allomorf jihatlar aniqlangan;

o'zbek va ingliz tillarida somatik komponentli FBlarning olam lisoniy manzarasini tashkillashdagi o'rni, maqomi, morfologik va semantik jihatlari ochib berilgan;

bir necha somatik komponentli monosemant va polisemant FBlar semantikasi tarkibiga kiruvchi milliy-madaniy semalar va pragmatik ma'nolarni o'zbek va ingliz tillarda qayta yaratish usul va metodlari aniqlanib, ularning adekvatligini ta'minlash bo'yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan;

o'zbek va ingliz tillarida milliy-madaniy va pragmatik ma'no tashuvchi polikomponentli frazeologik birliklararo intralingvistik va ekstralingvistik omillar ochib berilgan;

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijasi quyidagilardan iborat:

chog'ishtirilayotgan tillarda bir necha somatik komponentli FBlarning kommunikativ jihatdan relevantligi, har bir tilda bu toifa FBlar milliy va umumiy, tayanch va variativ morfologik strukturaga egaligi, ma'no va polisemant xususiyatga egaligi va ularning ma'nodoshlik, zid ma'nolilik va omonimlik munosabatlariga kirishuvi, sintagmatik planda boshqa leksemalar bilan birikuv imkoniyatlari aniqlandi;

bir necha somatik komponentli FBlarning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari chog'ishtirma planda ochib berildi;

bir necha somatik komponentli FBlarning kommunikativ-pragmatik tiplari aniqlandi;

ikki yoki undan ortiq somatik komponentli FBlar va ular orqali ifodalangan semantik va pragmatik ma'nolarni tarjima tilida qayta yaratish bo'yicha uslubiy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi;

qiyosiy tilshunoslik va chet tillar o'qitish metodikasi, tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti uchun muhim bo'lgan tillararo o'xshash va farqli jihatlar aniqlandi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchligi Dissertatsiyada tilshunoslikda o'rganilishi kerak bo'lgan muammoning aniq qo'yilgani, foydalanilgan namunalardan va izohlar faktik hamda analitik lisoniy manbalarga asoslangani, ishonchli ilmiy-nazariy manbalardan foydalanilgani, ilmiy xulosalar dalillanganligi, nazariy ma'lumotlar va xulosalarning amaliyotga joriy qilinganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi, keltirilgan tahlillarning amaliyotga joriy etilgani bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Ingliz hamda o'zbek tillarida bir necha somatik komponentli frazeologik birliklarni chog'ishtirish asosida chiqarilgan ilmiy-nazariy xulosalar, chog'ishtirma lingvistik, lingvokulturologiya, lingvopragmatika va zamonaviy leksikologiya, frazeologiya, tarjimashunoslikning nazariy va metodologik asoslari yondashuvi nazariy va amaliy ahamiyatga ega ekanligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati tadqiqot natijalari olingan xulosalardan qiyosiy tipologiya, leksikologiya, lingvokulturologiya, stilistika,

tarjima nazariyasi kabi nazariy fanlar kursi uchun ma'ruza matnlari va seminar materiallari sifatida, leksikografiya amaliyotida inglizcha-o'zbekcha, o'zbekcha-inglizcha lug'atlar tuzishda, shuningdek, til amaliyoti darslarida qo'llanma sifatida foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. O'zbek va ingliz tillarida bir necha somatik komponentli frazeologizmlarning antroposentrik paradigma tadqiqi bo'yicha olingan natijalar asosida:

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida bir necha somatik komponentli frazeologik birliklar va ularning struktur-semantik xususiyatlariga doir, shuningdek, ingliz va o'zbek tillarida bir necha somatik komponentli frazeologik birliklarni tizimlashtirish yuzasidan ishlab chiqilgan ilmiy va amaliy xulosalaridan Samarqand davlat chet tillari instituti filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent F.Sh.Ro'ziqulov rahbarligida bajarilgan I-204-4-5 "Ingliz tili mutaxassislik predmetlaridan axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalari asosida virtual resurslar yaratish va o'quv jarayoniga joriy etish" nomli loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan. (Samarqand davlat chet tillari institutining 2023-yil 25-avgustdagi 205/02-son ma'lumotnomasi.) Natijada ingliz tili tili mutaxassislik predmetlaridan axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalari asosida virtual resurslar yaratish va o'quv jarayoniga joriy etishning nazariy asoslari, turg'un va erkin so'z birikmasi o'rtasidagi umumiy va xususiylik masalalariga to'xtalib o'tishni ta'minlagan;

oliy ta'lim tizimida o'qituvchi va talabalarning bir necha somatik komponentli frazeologik birliklarning ingliz va o'zbek tillarida metafora, metonimiya sifatida ishlatilishi, somatik frazeologik birliklar asosida shakllangan frazemalar hamda ularning tahlillar natijasida aniqlangan umumiy soni, leksik-grammatik va struktur-semantik kriteriyalar asosida tartib berilganligiga doir ma'lumotlar, shu bilan birga, ingliz va o'zbek tillarining bir necha komponentli somatik frazeologik birliklari asosida o'quv lug'atini tuzish tamoyillari, lug'atning maqsad vazifasi, struktur ko'rinishi, izoh hamda tarjima tamoyillariga doir ma'lumotlardan bahramand bo'lishi, bir necha komponentli frazeologik birliklarning chastotasi, ya'ni ularning muloqotda ishlatilish soni bo'yicha kerakli bilimlardan samarali foydalanishi, shu bilan birga, ularning statistik ma'lumotlar bilan bog'liq bilim va ko'nikmalarni shakllantirish hamda ta'lim tizimi jarayonini mustahkamlash va xalqarolashtirish maqsadida yaratilgan qo'llanmalar, maqolalar, tezislar yozishda yangi yondashuvlar kabi ilmiy xulosalaridan Yevropa Ittifoqi tomonidan Erasmus+dasturining 2016-2018-yillarga mo'ljallangan 561624-EPP-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS+SVNEIMEP: "O'zbekistonda oliy ta'lim tizimi jarayonlarini modernizatsiyalash va xalqarolashtirish" nomli loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan. (Samarqand davlat chet tillari institutining 2023-yil 25-avgustdagi 204/02-son ma'lumotnomasi.) Natijada loyiha ilmiy dalillar bilan boyitildi, xususan, axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalari asosida virtual resurslar yaratish va o'quv jarayoniga joriy etishda bir necha somatik komponentli frazeologik birliklar lingvistik tadqiqot obyekti sifatida olinishi muhim ahamiyat kasb etgan.

bir necha somatik komponentli frazeologik birliklarning kognitiv-semantik va lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlardan O'zbekiston Milliy

teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanali DM “Madaniy-ma’rifiy va badiiy eshittirishlar” muharririyati tomonidan tayyorlangan “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”, “O‘zbekiston yoshlari” radioeshittirishlar ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2023-yil 6-iyuldagi 04-36-108-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada radiotinglovchilar bir necha somatik komponentli frazeologik birliklarning ingliz va o‘zbek xalqlari milliy ongida mavjud arxetip tasavvurlar umumlisoniy va milliy, ijobiy, salbiy va betaraf ekanligi, ularda xalqning intellektual va hayotiy tajribasi, donishmandligi, ma’naviy dunyosi, axloq-odob stereotiplarida o‘z ifodasini topishi kabi xulosalari eshittirishlarning ilmiy asoslarga ega bo‘lishini ta’minlagan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinishi. Tadqiqot ishi mavzusiga oid jami 10 ta maqola nashr qilingan, shulardan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 4 ta ilmiy maqola, shulardan, 3 tasi respublika hamda 1 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat bo‘lib, dissertatsiyaning umumiy hajmi 157 sahifani tashkil qiladi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dis sertatsiyaning kirish qismida tadqiqotning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, maqsadi va vazifalari, obykti va predmeti tavsiflangan, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishiga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **“Olamning konseptual manzarasi tilning frazeologik manzarasida”** deb nomlanib, olamning lisoniy manzarasi va frazeologik tasviri maqolasi muallifi I.K.Turdiyevaning ta’kidlashicha: har qanday til alohida olam manzarasiga ega va lisoniy shaxs ana shu manzaraga mos ravishda ifodalarning mazmunini tuzishga majburdir. Bunda tilda o‘z aksini topgan insonning olamni o‘ziga xos idroki namoyon bo‘ladi. Til insonning olam haqidagi bilimlarining shakllanishi va mavjud bo‘lishidagi muhim omildir. Inson faoliyat jarayonida obyektiv dunyoni aks ettirar ekan dunyoni bilish natijalarini so‘zda qayd etadi. Olamning lisoniy manzarasi borliq haqidagi obyektiv bilimlarni to‘ldiradi⁴- deb fikrlar keltiradi muallif. Darhaqiqat olamning lisoniy manzarisini ifodalovchi lisoniy shaxs o‘ziga mos ravishda lisoniy ifodalarni mazmuni tuzishga muhtojdir va majburdir, shu sababli ham insonda o‘ziga xos idrok shakllanadi va namoyon bo‘ladi.

Lisoniy shakllarda muhrlangan mazkur bilimlar majmuasi olamning lisoniy manzarasi, deb nomlanadi. Olamning manzarasi (lisoniy ham) tushunchasi

⁴ Turdiyeva I. K. Olamning lisoniy manzarasi va frazeologik tasviri. Eurasian Journal of Academic research. Innovative Academy Research Support Center. Volume 2 Issue 13, December 2022. – 312p.

insonning olam haqidagi tasavvurlarini o'rganish asosida yaratiladi. Olam o'zaro munosabatda bo'lgan inson va muhit bo'lsa, olam manzarasi inson va muhit haqidagi ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash natijasidir. Agar olamning obrazi bo'linmaydigan yaxlit butunlikni namoyon qilsa, olamning manzarasi dunyo haqidagi turli darajadagi bilimlar majmu ini va uning obyektlariga bo'lgan munosabatni namoyon qiladi. Olamning obrazini to'g'ridan- to'g'ri reflekslar vositasida anglab bo'lmaydi, uni faqat o'ziga xos obrazlarni oz boshidan kechirish orqaligina tushunish mumkin.

M. Xaydegger⁵ning qayd qilishicha, manzara so'zi deganda biron narsaning tasviri haqida tassavur qilamiz, olam manzarasi dunyoning tasvirini emas, balki olamni manzaradek tushunishni ifodalaydi. Haqiqiy borliqni aks ettiruvchi olam manzarasi va olamning lisoniy manzarasi o'rtasida murakkab munosabatlar mavjud bo'ladi, deb fikrlar keltiradi tilshunos olim.

Olam manzarasi makon (yuqori-quyi, o'ng-chap, sharq-g'arb, uzoq-yaqin), zamon (kun-tun, qish-yoz), miqdor va h.k. o'lchovlar vositasida tasavvur etilishi mumkin. Uning shakllanishiga til, an'analar, tabiat va landshaft, ta'lim, tarbiya va boshqa ijtimoiy omillar ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Olamning lisoniy manzarasi olamning maxsus manzaralari (kimyo, fizika va h.k.) bilan bir qatorda bo'la olmaydi, u boshqa manzaralardan oldinda bo'lib, ularni shakllantiradi. Chunki inson dunyoni va o'zini umuminsoniy va milliy tajribaga asoslangan til vositasida angelaydi. Bu o'rinda milliy tajriba tilning barcha darajadagi o'ziga xos xususiyatlarni belgilaydi. Tilning o'ziga xosligi tufayli til egasining ongida muayyan olamning lisoniy manzarasi yuzaga keladi va inson u orqali dunyoni ko'radi⁶.

Mashhur lingvist, frazeologiya sohasining bilimdoni professor A. V. Kunin frazeologiya leksikologiyaning bir qismi emas, balki mustaqil lingvistik fan bo'lishi kerak deb hisoblaydi⁷. Mazkur taniqli rus olimining bu boradagi tasnifining nutqda bajaradigon vazifalariga asoslangan. Bular: nominativ, kommunikativ va undov funksiyalaridir.

A.V. Kuninning tasnificha frazeologiya, umumiy planda, uchta bo'limdan iborat bo'ladi: idiomalar (xususan frazeologizmlar yoki idiomalar), idiofrazematika (idiofrazematik birliklar yoki ideofrazematizmlar) hamda frazeomatikalar (frazeomatik birliklar yoki idiomatik xususiyatga ega bo'lmagan frazeologizmlar. Frazeologizmlar o'ziga xos tabiatga ega bo'lgan belgilar sifatida tan olinadi. Jumladan, til va nutqda ularning o'ziga xos bo'lgan xususiyatlarini aniqlash, hamda boshqa til birliklari va belgilaridan farqlanuvchi jihatlarini ko'rsatib berish talab etiladi. Mazkur jihatlarini farqlash badiiy tarjima jarayonida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

O'zbek tilshunosligida taniqli frazeolog olim M.Umarxodjaevning frazeologizmlar tasnifi borasida konsepsiyasi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Olimning 1977 yilda e'lon qilingan "Очерки по современной фразеологии" nomli monografiyasida frazeologik birliklarning so'z va so'z birikmalaridan o'ziga xos o'xshash va farq qiluvchi xususiyatlarini ko'rsatib berish barobarida frazeologik birliklarni ularni farqlovchi belgilariga ko'ra to'rt turga ajratadi:

⁵ Хайдеггер М. Бытие и время. – М.: Республика, 1993. – 447с.

⁶ Qarang. Turdiyeva I. K. Ko'rsatilgan manba.

⁷ Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка: Учеб. для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз.– М.: Высш. шк., Дубна: Изд. Центр "Феникс", 1996. – 12с.

“1. So‘z birikmasi va so‘zlar o‘rtasidagi struktur bog‘liqlikning shakllanishi; (FBlarning chegara belgilari);

2. Ularning qo‘llanishi, morfologik va sintaktik, semantik ma‘nolari va leksik tarkibi jihatdan barqarorligi;

3. Ularning komponentlarini to‘liq yoki qisman qayta ko‘rib chiqish (o‘zgaruvchan so‘z birikmalaridan frazeologik birliklarni chegaralash);

4. Semantik qayta ko‘rib chiqish”⁸

Tilshunoslikning bir bo‘limi bo‘lmish frazeologiya- frazeologik birliklarning kategorik belgilarini o‘rganish bo‘lib, ular asosida frazeologik birliklarning asosiy belgilari aniqlanadi va frazeologik birliklarning tilning maxsus birliklari sifatida mohiyati to‘g‘risidagi masala hal qilinadi. Shuningdek, frazeologik birliklarning nutqda ishlash qonuniyatlari va ularning shakllanish jarayonlarini aniqlashdan iborat bo‘ladi, biroq, bitta tadqiqot mavzusi mavjud bo‘lganda va frazeologiyaning ko‘plab savollari batafsil ishlab chiqilganiga qaramay, rus tilining frazeologiyasi hajmida bo‘lgani kabi frazeologik birlik nima ekanligi to‘g‘risida hali ham turli nuqtai nazarlar mavjud.

Somatik frazeologizmlar haqidagi nazariy qarashlarni esa birinchi bo‘lib, F.Vakk⁹ o‘zining nomzodlik dissertasiyasida tahlil qilib bergan. U eston tilida bajarilgan tadqiqot ishida somatik frazeologizmlarni tadqiqdan o‘tkazdi va “somatizm” atamasi mohiyatini keng ko‘lamda tushuntirib bera oldi. Yana bir tilshunos olim V.M.Mokienko¹⁰ o‘zining «Славянская фразеология» asarida slavyan tilidagi FBlni o‘rganib, ayrim somatik frazeologizmlar haqida ham to‘xtalib o‘tdi va aynan shu davrda R.M.Vayntraub rus tilidagi somatik frazeologizmlarni tadqiq etishga bag‘ishlangan ishida nazariy qarashlarini berib o‘tdi.

A.Isaevning “O‘zbek tilida somatik frazeologizmlar” nomli nomzodlik dissertatsiyasi kishining tana a‘zolari nomi (somatizm) bilan bog‘liq iboralarni diaxron va sinxron aspektlarda o‘rganishga bag‘ishlanganligi bilan diqqatga sazovordir. Ishda somatik frazeologizmlarning eng qadimiy, umumturkiy qatlamini aniqlashga harakat qilingan. Olimning ta‘kidlashicha, “Qadimiy turkiy lug‘at” va “Devonu lug‘atit turk” asarida 2330 dan ortiq umumturkiy iboralar mavjud, shundan 249 tasida leksik somatizmlar ishtirok etgan. Bu somatik iboralardan 54 tasi esa hozirgi turkiy tillarda, jumladan o‘zbek tili frazeologik sistemasida saqlanib qolgan. 132 qadimiy, umumturkiy somatik ibora hozirgi turkiy tillarda struktural va semantik jihatdan u yoki bu darajada o‘zgarishlarga uchragan, 63 somatik ibora hozirgi turkiy tillarda umuman qo‘llanilmaydi¹¹.

A. Isaevning hisob-kitoblariga qaraganda, hozirgi o‘zbek tilidagi 98 ta leksik somatizmdan faqat 87 tasi ibora hosil qilish imkoniyatiga ega. “Boldir”, “bo‘ksa”, “dumg‘aza”, “jun”, “oshiq”, “son”, “umurtqa”, “qizil o‘ngach”, “qo‘ymich”, “qanshar” singari somatik so‘zlar iboralar tarkibida uchramaydi¹².

⁸ Умарходжаев М. Очерки по современной фразеологии. Изд: Фан. Тошкент, 1977. – 27с.

⁹ Вакк Ф.О соматической фразеологии в современном эстонском литературном языке: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Таллин, 1964. – 23с.

¹⁰ Мокленко В.М. Славянская фразеология. – М.: Высшая школа, 1980. – 127с.

¹¹ Исаев А., Соматические фразеологизмы узбекского языка: Дисс...канд. фил. наук. - Ташкент, 1976. – 196с

¹² Qarang. Isaev A., Ko‘rsatilgan manba.

Yuqorida fikrlarni ko‘rib chiqqan B. Yo‘ldoshev ushbu nazariyaga o‘zining izlanishlari mahsulidan kelib chiqqan xulosasini kiritadi: “Bizningcha, ibora hosil qiluvchi leksik somatizmlar ro‘yxati uni yanada to‘ldirilishini talab qiladi. Masalan, A. Isaev tadqiqotida mavjud ro‘yxatdan “ilik” somatizmi tushib qolgan. Bu so‘z “suyak ichidagi yog‘simon modda” ma’nosini bildiradi, “iligi to‘q”, “iligi qurimoq”, “iligi puchaymoq”, “iligini o‘ynatmoq” kabi iboralar xuddi ana shu leksik somatizmlardan hosil bo‘lgan. Shuningdek, A. Isaevning ishida “qora ko‘zlar”, “jodu ko‘zlar” singari birikmalar ham iboralar tarkibiga kiritilganki, buni ma’qullash qiyin.” deya o‘zining tanqidiy fikrini bildiradi.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli “*Somatizm atamasi va somatik frazeologik birliklarning til sistemasidagi o‘rni*” deb atalgan. Bir qancha tilshunos olimlar somatik FBlarni uch til asosida qiyosiy aspektda o‘rgandilar. Masalan, 1973 yilda nomzodlik ishini himoya qilgan Yu.A.Dolgoplov¹³ rus, ingliz va nemis tillaridagi somatik FBlarni o‘zaro qiyoslab tahlil etdi. Yoki J.X.Gergokova¹⁴ 2004 yilda himoya qilgan nomzodlik dissertatsiyasida qorachoy-balqar, ingliz va rus tillaridagi “inson” tushunchasining frazeologik konseptuallashuvi jarayonini qiyosiy metod asosida bir-biridan farqlab berdi.

XXI asrning 90 yillarida kelib, lingvokognitologiya, lingvokognitiv yo‘nalish, konsept va u bilan bog‘li qator tushuncha va atamalar paydo bo‘ldi. Natijada somatik frazeologizmlarning kognitiv tahliliga bag‘ishlangan, konsept tushunchasini ifodalovchi inson tana a‘zolari nomlari yakka holda o‘rganila boshlandi, shunday masalalarga bag‘ishlangan dissertatsiyalar himoya qilindi. Kuzatishlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, bir qator olimlarning ishida aynan “qalb” konseptini ifodalovchi somatik FBlar turli xil usullar orqali o‘rganildi. Masalan, 1996 yilda nomzodlik ishini himoya qilgan S.G.Alekseeva¹⁵ zamonaviy rus tilidagi “yurak” va “qalb” komponentli somatik FBlarni o‘rgangan bo‘lsa, N.N.Kirillova¹⁶ turli tillar frazeologiyasidagi “qalb” leksemasi va konseptini; Yu.D.Tilman¹⁷ esa shoir F.I.Tyutchev¹⁸ she‘riyatida qo‘llangan “qalb” konseptini; Ye.F.Arsenteva¹⁹ va G.R.Safiullina²⁰ lar rus tilidagi «qalb» komponentli somatik FBlarni tadqiq etishga bag‘ishlangan tadqiqotlarni yuzaga keltirishdi. M.Yu.Mixeev²¹ esa o‘z maqolalaridan birida rus tili mifologiyasida “qalb” so‘zining namoyon bo‘lish usullarini ko‘rsatib berdi.

¹³ Долгополов Ю.А. Сопоставительный анализ соматической фразеологии (на материале русского, английского и немецкого языков): дисс. ... к. филол. н. Казан, 1973. – 160с.

¹⁴ Гергокова Ж.Х. Фразеологическая концептуализация понятия «человек» (на матеряле карачаево-балкарского, английского и русского языков): автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Нальчик, 2004. – 20с.

¹⁵ Алексеева С.Г. Фразеологизмы с компонентами «сердце» и «душа» в современном русском языке: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1996. – 16с.

¹⁶ Кириллова Н.Н. Компонент фразеологической единицы и слово (на матеряле соматических фразеологизмов современного французского языка) Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Д., 1975. – 163с.

¹⁷ Тильман Ю.Д. “Душа” как базовый культурный концепт в поэзии Ф.И. Тютчева // Фразеология в контексте культуры. – М.: Языки русской культуры, 1999. – 203с.

¹⁸ Тютчев. Ф.И. Полн. собр. Стих отворений. В ступительная статья Н.Я. Берковского; Сост., подгот. Текста и прим рimesh. А.А. Николаева. Л.: Советский писатель, 1962. – 448с.

¹⁹ Арсентьева Е.Ф. Сопоставительный анализ ФЕ, стилистических ориентированных на человека, в русском и английском языках и вопросы создания русско-английского фразеологического словаря : Дис... д-ра филол. наук. – Казан, 1993. – 329с .

²⁰ Сафиуллина Ф.С. Тематический русско – татарский словарь / Ф.С. Сафиуллина, К.Р. Галиуллин. — Казань : Татарское книжное издательство, 1989. — 287с .

²¹ Михеев М.Ю. Отражение слова «душа» в наивной мифологии русского языка (опит размытого описания образной коннотативной семантики). // Фразеология в контексте культуры . – М., 1999. – 230с.

Struktur – semantik model (SSM) asosida FBlar mahsuldor sxema bo'yicha yasaladi. Bunday sxemalardan foydalanib FBlar komponentlarining mazmun sxemasini, ularning sintaktik tuzilish sxemasini, invariant ma'nolarini aniqlash sxemalarini tuzish mumkin.

Frazeologizmlarni har tomonlama tahlil qilish, ularning tuzilishini o'rganish usullarini aniqlashga bo'lgan urinishlar XIX asrdayoq boshlangan edi (F.I.Buslaev²², I.M.Snegirov²³, V.I.Dal²⁴).

Tadqiqotning ikkinchi bobini "**Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida bir necha somatik komponentli frazeologik birliklar semantikasi va tarkibi**" deb nomlangan 3 bo'limlardan – Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida bir va undan ortiq somatik komponentli frazeologik birliklar va ularning semantikasini yuzaga keltiruvchi omillar; Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida bir va bir necha somatik komponentli FBlar, maqol va matallar strukturasi va semantikasi; Chog'ishtirilayotgan tillarda bir necha somatik komponentli FBlar va paremiyalarning uslubiy jihatlaridir.

Bir komponentli somatik frazeologik birliklar morfologik jihatdan asosan, **ot** qolipidagi frazemalar orqali ko'p qo'llanadi:

Onions, smoke and women bring tears to your eyes. Eyes ning denotativ ma'nosi *ko'z ko'rish a'zosi bo'lib*, otning ko'plik shaklida ishlatilgan;

Ko'z leksemasida konnotativ ma'noni ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklardan ingliz va o'zbek maqollarini keltirishimiz mumkin: *Away from the eye, away from the mind*; *Mehr ko'zda*; *O'zi yo'qning ko'zi yo'q*.

Ikki somatik komponentli frazeologik birliklar asosan morfologik jihatdan **ot+ot** qolipidagi frazemalar orqali ko'p qo'llanadi: Masalan, *qol –oyoq, ko'z-quloq; head-ear, eye-eye, head-foot*;

O'zbek tilida: *Ko'z-quloq*²⁵:- *ko'z-quloq bo'lib turmoq; poylab turmoq* O'rmonjon to'satdan kelib qoldi. Uning kelganini na Qurbon ota payqadi, na *ko'z-quloq bo'lib turgan Sidiqjon* (A.Qahhor, Qo'shchinor chiroqlari.) Akam Qobil "darvozaga ko'z-quloq bo'lib turing" deb eshikka chiqarib yubordi (H.G'ulom, Mash'al.) *Ko'z-quloqning poylamoq ma'nosi, ko'z ot+ quloq ot va ot kesim tarkibidagi bog'lama vazifasidagi bo'lmoq bilan birikuvini orqali yuzaga kelmoqda.*

Ingliz tilida: *I have the eyes of a hawk and the ears of a fox* gapida insonga xos ko'zi o'tkirlik lochinga, qulog'i dinglik tulkiga qiyoslash orqali ifodalanmoqda. Bu ma'nolar *have +N+prep+N+conj+N+prep+N* qolipidagi gap orqali yuzaga kelgan.

O'zbek va ingliz tillarida berilgan misollarning ikkisida ham *ko'z va quloq* leksemalarining birikuvini va denotativ ma'nosidan bir guruh frazemalar shakllangan.

O'zbek tilida berilgan *ko'z-quloq bo'lmoq* somatik frazeologik birligi o'ziga xos metaforadir, uni semantik tahlili esa quyidagicha: so'zma-so'z ma'nosiga kelsak, ushbu frazeologik birlik fiziologik jihatdan imkonsizdir, chunki insonning

²² Буслаев Ф.И. Русские пословицы поговорки, собранные и объяснение. – М.: Русский язык, 1954. — 176с.

²³ Снегирев И.М. Русские народные пословицы и притчи / РАН;Институт русской литературы . — М.: Индрик, 1999. — 624с.

²⁴ Даль В.И. Толковый словарь живого великорусского языка: в 4 т. М.: Русский язык, 1980. – 627с .

²⁵ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли / А. Мадвалиев таҳр ост. – Тошкент. “Ўзбекистон нашриёти” давлат унитар корхонаси, 2020, К харфи. – 446 б.

ko'zi va qulog'i boshqa kimningdir ko'zi va qulog'i bo'la olmaydi. Mataforik ma'nosiga kelsak, "*kimningdir ko'zi va qulog'i bo'lish*", ya'ni ularning xabarlarini yetkazish, ularning qilmishlarini kuzatib borish va ularga xabar berish degan ma'noni anglatadi.

Ushbu soamatik frazeologik birlikning tarkibiy qismlari haqida gapiradigan bo'lsak, *ko'z ko'rish a'zosi bo'lib*, mazkur frazeologik birlikning ma'nosi "ko'rish", "kuzatish" degan ma'noni bildiradi. *Quloq* leksemasi esa eshitish a'zosi bo'lib, somatik iborada "eshituvchi", "xabar olish" degan ma'noni bildiradi. *Bo'lmoq* leksemasi esa fe'l bo'lib, iborada "vaziyfatni o'z zimmasiga olish" degan ma'noni bildiradi.

Ushbu somatik frazeologik birlikning umumiy ma'nosi "*kimningdir xabarlarini yetkazish*", "ularning qilmishlarini kuzatib borish" va "ularga xabar berish" degan ma'noni anglatadi. Bu ibora odamning boshqasiga vafq qilishi, uning manfaatlari uchun harakat qilishi va uning hayoti to'g'risida xabarlar berishini bildiradi.

Ushbu somatik somatik frazemaning konteksti haqida gapiradigan bo'lsak, odatda kimdir boshqasining ishlariga nazorat qilishni yoki uning xabarlarini yetkazishni o'z zimmasiga olganda ishlatiladi. Shuningdek, bu ibora "*ishonchli odam*", "*yo'ldosh*", "*yordamchi*" degan ma'noda ham ishlatilishi mumkin. Masalan, "U do'stinning ko'z-qulog'i bo'lib yurdi" degan gapda do'stning ishonchli yordamchisi ekanligi ta'kidlanadi.

Umuman olganda, "*ko'z-quloq bo'lmoq*" iborasi "kimningdir xabarlarini yetkazish", "ularning qilmishlarini kuzatib borish" va "ularga xabar berish" degan ma'noni anglatadi. Bu ibora odatda kimdir boshqasining ishlariga nazorat qilishni yoki uning xabarlarini yetkazishni o'z zimmasiga olganda ishlatiladi.

Ingliz tilida ham "*ko'z-quloq bo'lmoq*" somatik frazeologik birligiga ma'nodosh ingliz tilida bir nechta iboralar bor, ular quyidagilar:

"*To be someone's eyes and ears*" - "ko'z-quloq bo'lmoq"ning eng to'g'ri ma'nosini aks ettiradi. Bu ibora biror kishining ko'z va qulog'i bo'lib, uning xabarlarini yetkazish va uning qilmishlarini kuzatib borishni anglatadi.

Yana bir ingliz tilida berilgan "*to keep an eye on someone/something*" - bu ibora "kimgadir yoki biror narsaga nazorat qilish", "kuzatish" degan ma'noni anglatadi. "*To be someone's lookout*" - bu somatik frazeologik birlik ham "kimningdir xabarini yetkazish", "uning xavfsizligiga g'amxo'rlik qilish" degan ma'noni anglatadi. "*To keep someone informed*" somatik frazemasiga kelsak, "kimgadir xabarlarini yetkazish" degan ma'noni anglatadi.

Masalan, "*U mening ko'z-qulog'im bo'lib yurdi*" degan gapni ingliz tiliga "He was my eyes and ears" deb tarjima qilish mumkin.

Yana bir ingliz maqoli: *What the eye does not admire the heart does not desire*²⁶ bo'lib, uning ma'nosi "Ko'z nimaniki ko'rib, huzur qilmas ekan, ko'ngil uyg'onmas" dir. Boshqa so'zlar bilan aytganda, "Biron narsani ko'rmay, bilmay turib aytganda, biron narsa qilishga istak, xohish uyg'onmaydi."- ushbu maqol to'ldiruvchi ergash gap shakliga ega : What+N_s+V_{neg}+N_s+V_{neg}.

²⁶ Source: <https://proverbicals.com/eyes-proverbs>

Ingliz tilidagi ko‘z va quloq somatizmli yana bir maqol e‘tiborimizni tortdi. *The eyes believe themselves; the ears believe other people* maqoli *eyes, ears* va *believe* ishtirokida “Ko‘zlar o‘ziga, quloqlar odamlarga ishonadi” ma‘nosini ifoda etmoqda.

Uch komponentli somatik frazeologizmlar. Manbalarda uch komponentli frazeologik birliklar nisbatan kam qo‘llangan bo‘lib, ularning aksariyati **ot+ot+ot** qolipida ekanligini kuzatdik. Asarlarda uch komponentli somatik frazeologizmlar ham nisbatan ko‘proq qo‘llangan.

Masalan, nemis xalqi maqolini misol qilib keltiradigan bo‘lsak: *If you don’t want to be deceived, you must have as many eyes as hairs on the head*²⁷. Keltirilgan maqolni strukturasi **eyes** (ot, ko‘plik) + **hairs** (ot, ko‘plik)+**head**(ot) . **Tarjimai:** Agar aldanib qolishni istamasang, boshingda qancha soch tolasi bo‘lsa, shuncha ko‘zing ham bo‘lishi kerak. Keltirilgan maqol bizning o‘zbek milliy matallarimizga o‘xshab ketishini kuzatdik. Matal quyidagicha ta‘riflanadi: Agar tinch yashashni hohlasang, **ko‘zingni ko‘r, qulog‘ingni kar** qilib olishing kerak. Nemis xalqi maqoli uch komponentli somatik frazeologik birlikda ifodalangan bo‘lsa, o‘zbek xalqi matali ikki komponentli somatik frazeologik birliklar orqali berilgan. Maqollarning struktural ko‘rinishi har hil bo‘lgani bilan semantik jihatdan ma‘nolari bir-biriga o‘xshash.

Kuninning Ingliz va rus tillarining frazeologik lug‘atida quyidagi misollardan foydalanamiz: “Just at look at that!” she said. “I knew it. I knew it was going to happen the minute my back was turned, and I didn’t have to **have eyes in the back of my head** to see it, neither.” (E. Caldwell, *Jenny by Nature*, ch. XV) Keltirilgan misolda biz birdaniga uch komponentli somatik frazeologik birlikni ishlatilganligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Struktural tuzilishi esa quyidagicha: **eyes** (ot ko‘plik shakli)+ **back**(ot)+ **head** (ot)²⁸;

Ingliz tilidagi Collin’s dictionary lug‘atida ikki komponentli somatik frazeologik birliklarini qo‘llanilishini ham kuzatdik. Konnotativ ko‘rinishda berilgan *someone would give their eye teeth for something*²⁹ somatik frazeologik birligiga ingliz tilida denotative izohini keltirib o‘tsak, **said to mean that someone wants something very much, and that they would do almost anything to get it**) o‘zbek tilida esa denotative ma‘no *biror narsani qilish uchun qattiq tirishmoq* ko‘rinishda tog‘ri kelarkan. **Ko‘z** leksemasi bilan **tish** leksemasining birikuvidan yasalgan bo‘lib, **Eye** (ot)+ **teeth**(ot, ko‘plik) struktural ko‘rinishiga egadir.

Belgiyalik olim Audrey Hepburnning ham naqlarida ham ikki somatik komponentlifrazeolgik birliklarni ham ko‘rishimiz mumkin. *Your heart just breaks, that's all. But you can't judge or point fingers. You just have to be lucky enough to find someone who appreciates you*³⁰. Seni yuraging ozorlanyapti, xolos. Lekin uni barmoqlaring bilan ko‘rsatib ayblama. Faqatgina siz o‘zingizni qadrlay oladigan insonni topishingiz kerak. Naql *yurak* leksemasi bilan *barmoq* leksemasidan iborat.

²⁷ <https://proverbicals.com/deception>

²⁸ Кунин Александр. Англо-русский фразеологический словарь. – М.: Просвещение/Дрофа, 2007. – 203с.

²⁹ <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary>

³⁰ <https://www.wisesayings.com/finger-quotes/>

Maqol, matal va idiomalarning bir-biridan farqlanishini quyidagi jadvaldan ham bilish mumkin.

Maqol	Matal	Idioma
Brothers and sisters are as close as hands and feet Besh barmoqning birini tishlasang, bari og'rir	If we could but paint with the hand what we see with the eye . Ko'z ko'rganni qo'l qilar	To know something (somebody) like the palm of one's hand . Biror narsani (kishini) besh barmoqday bilmoq;
A gentle hand may lead even an elephant by a single hair Yaxshi gap bilan ilon inidan chiqar	Give me the ready hand rather than the ready tongue Ishni tilda emas amalda(qo'lda) ko'rsat	To tie smb. hand and foot-oyoq qo'li bilan bog'langan bo'lmoq
The eyes see better for being washed by them. Ko'zlar qancha namlansa, shuncha ularning nuri oydinlashadi.	One's eyes are what one is; one's mouth is what one becomes Ko'z ko'rganni, til aytar	To bind smb. hand and foot-oyoq qo'li bilan bog'langan bo'lmoq
Choose a friend with the eyes of an old man, and a horse with the eyes of a young one	The eye cannot rise above the eyebrow hammaning o'z o'zni bor	To turn a blind eye . Biror narsaga ko'zini yummoq

Frazeologizmlar (maqol, matal va idiomalar) ning ma'nosi kontekst ichida ochiladi. Lekin ayrim holatlarda ikki yoki undan ortiq tillarda shaklan, ham mazmunan mos ekvivalentlar kuzatiladi:

Can't see hand in front of face. – Burnini tagidagina ko'ra olmaslik

A fair face may hide a foul heart. – Chiroyli yuzni yuragi bevafo bo'ladi

The face is the index of the heart. – Yuz ruhning ko'zgidir.

Tadqiqotning **“Bir necha somatik komponentli frazeologik birliklarning lingvomadaniy va lingvopragmatik tahlili”** deb nomlangan uchunchi bobi 3 bo'limlardan iborat bo'lib, ular: *Bir necha somatik komponentli frazeologik birliklar va paremiyalarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari; Chog'ishtirilayotgan tillarda bir necha somatik komponentli frazeologizmlarning lingvopragmatik tahlili; Bir necha somatik komponentli FBlar lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini tarjima asarlarida qayta yaratish* kabi nomlanadi.

Frazeologizmlar biror narsa – hodisani atash, nomlash vazifasiningina bajarmaydi, balki shu predmet yoki hodisani aniqlashtirib, ularni emotsional va obrazli tarzda baholaydi. Ayni shu jihati bilan ham ular lingvokulturologiya fani uchun ahamiyatli hisoblanadi. Frazeologik iboralar zamirida ma'lum obraz, konkret hodisa, predmet tasavvuri yotadi. Bunday obrazlilik frazeologizmlarning uslubiy imkoniyatlarini oshiradi, ularni tilning kuchli ifoda vositalaridan biriga aylantiradi. Frazeologik birlik yoki frazema, ibora kelib chiqish jihatidan juda qadimiy bo'lsa-da, frazeologiya fani tarixi bir necha yuz yilni o'z ichiga oladi.

Frazeologizmlar xalq boyligi bo'lganligi sababli ham uning manbalari u yoki bu xalq yashayotgan joyining tabiati, iqtisodiy tuzumi, tarixi, madaniyati, hayot tarzi, og'zaki ijodiyoti, badiiy adabiyoti, san'ati, fani, urf-odati kabilar bilan chambarchas bog'lanadi. O'zbek tili leksikasida mavjud frazemalarning deyarli hammasi lingvokulturologik xususiyatga ega. Chunki, masalan, *“Qo'li ochiq”*

frazemasi saxiy ma'nosida qo'llanuvchi belgi bildiruvchi frazema bo'lib, aynan tanti va mehmondo'st xalqimizning vakillariga nisbatan ishlatiladi.

Ko'z-quloq³¹:- ko'z-quloq bo'lib turmoq; poylab turmoq ma'nosida qo'llaniladi. O'rmonjon to'satdan kelib qoldi. Uning kelganini na Qurbon ota payqadi, na ko'z- quloq bo'lib turgan Sidiqjon. (A.Qahhor, Qo'shchinor chiroqlari.)

Akam Qobil "darvozaga ko'z-quloq bo'lib turing" deb eshikka chiqarib yubordi. (H.G'ulom, Mash'al.)

S.Levinson ta'riflaganidek: "Pragmatika lisoniy strukturada ko'zga tashlanuvchi hamda til va kontekst orasidagi grammatikalashtirilgan (kodlashtirilgan) o'zaro aloqadorliklarni o'rganuvchi soha,...pragmatika semantika nazariyasi o'z qamroviga ola olmagan barcha yashirin ma'no aspektlarini o'rganuvchi yo'nalishdir, ...u tildan foydalanuvchilarning jumlar va gaplarni kontekst hosil qilish uchun mos kelgan holda tanlay bilish qobiliyatlarini tahlil qiladi"³². Mazkur ta'riflardan ko'rinib turibdiki, pragmatika keng qamrovga ega sohadir; ushbu soha deyksis, muloqot eksplikaturasi va implikaturasi, propozitsiya, intentsiya, presuppozitsiya, inferentsiya, nutqiy akt, diskurs kabi tushunchalar tahlilini o'z ichiga oladi. Zero "Lingvopragmatika (yoki pragmatika) – tilshunoslik va semiotikaning bir sohasi bo'lib, u kontekstning ma'noga ta'sir qilish holatlari va yo'llarini o'rganadi. Pragmatika o'z ichiga nutqiy akt nazariyasi, muloqotga kirishish jarayoni, suhbatdagi o'zaro munosabat va nutq holatidagi til bilan bog'liq boshqa xususiyatlarni qamrab oladi. Mazkur soha tilshunoslik va semiotikadan tashqari falsafa, sotsiologiya va antropologiya bilan ham bog'liqdir"³³.

Sh.Safarov³⁴ tilshunoslikda pragmatikaning vazifasini aniq va ravshan ko'rsatib berdi va pragmatika sohasini quyidagicha ta'rifladi: "pragmatika tilshunoslikning alohida sohasi bo'lib, uning tadqiqot doirasiga muloqot jarayonida lisoniy birliklarni tanlab olish, ularni qo'llash hamda ushbu qo'llanishdagi birliklarning muloqot ishtirokchilariga ta'siri masalalari o'rganiladi. ... Lingvistik tahlilning asosiy g'oyasi ham lisonning tabiatini uning amaliy faoliyatda qo'llanishiga nisbatan yoki boshqacha aytganda, bajarayotgan vazifasi doirasida aniqlashdir. Aynan vazifa (funktsiya) tushunchasi lison tahliliga pragmalingvistik yondashuvning poydevoridir..."³⁵. Demak muloqot jarayonidagi kontekst, lisonning aniq zamonda (vaqt oralig'ida) faollashuvi deb ta'riflanadigan diskurs, nutqiy akt nazariyasi, deyksis kabi tushunchalar aynan pragmalingvistika sohasida o'rganilishini asoslash mumkin.

Masalan, *bosh* leksemasiga doir misolni o'zbek tilida keltirib o'tsak: "*bosh* qashigani ham *qo'l* tegmaydi. Ta'riflardan ko'rinib turibdiki, *qo'l* leksemasi ham *ko'z* leksemasi ham o'zining denotativ va konnotativ ma'nolariga egadir. *Qo'l* odamning barmoq uchlaridan yelkasigacha bo'lgan qismi, a'zosi haqidagi izoh *qo'l* leksemasiga nisbatan denotatsiyani ifodalaydi. *Qo'l* leksemasining konnotativ

³¹ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли / А. Мадвалиев таҳр ост. – Тошкент. “ Ўзбекистон нашриёти “ давлат унитар корхонаси, 2020 К харфи. – 446б.

³² Levinson S.C. Pragmatics. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008. –P. 9-24.

³³ Mey J.L. Pragmatics: An Introduction. 2nd ed. – Oxford: Blackwell, 2001. – 148 p.

³⁴ Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. Монография. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2008. – 78 б.

³⁵ Qarang. Сафаров Ш. Ko'rsatilgan manba.

ma'nosi uning frazeologik birliklarda namoyon bo'ladi. Fikrimizning dalili sifatida quyidagi ikki somatik komponentli frazeologik birliklarni misol qilib ko'rsatishimiz mumkin. *Ikki qo'lning burniga suqib*³⁶ yoki (tiqib) –ikki somatik komponentli frazeologik birlik hisoblanib, qo'l leksemasi bilan *burun* leksemasini chatishishi bilan yasalgan. Bu ikki somatik komponentli frazeologik birlikni dennotativ ko'rinishi, ya'ni ma'nosi *hech narsa olmay, quruq* holda bir joyga tashrif buyurish ma'nosini bildiradi.

O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atida *qo'lini yuvib, qo'ltiqqa tiqmoq*³⁷ - ikki somatik komponentli frazeologik birlikka quyidagicha denotativ izoh berilgan: *biror narsadan xavsalasi pir bo'lib, xavsalasi pir bo'lib, ixlosi qaytib, uni tark etmoq, undan yuz o'girmoq, voz kechmoq*. Ba'zilar g'ayratlari bekorga ketayotganini ko'rib, *qo'llarini yuvib, qo'ltig'iga urdilar*. M.Osim, Ajdodlarimiz qissasi. *Qo'l va qo'lتيق* leksemali ikki somatik komponentli frazeologik birlikning struktural tuzilishi qo'l(ot)+qo'lتيق(ot) bo'lib, semantik jihatdan xavsalasi pir bo'lmoq denotativ ma'nosini anglatib kelyapti.

D.Kimga ko'ra "Aynan lingvopragmatika so'zlovchining o'z nutqida til birliklarini tanlashda ikkilanishi muammosini hal qiladi va kontekstdagi holat, joy, vaqt va boshqa omillarning ma'noga o'tkazadigan ta'sirini ko'rsatib beradi"³⁸.

Rus tilshunos olimi S.Florinning³⁹ fikricha: har bir millatda faqat shu elatning urf-odatlar bilan bog'liq milliy kaloritdagi kiyim-kechaklar, uy-ro'zg'or ashyolari, mavjudki, bu kabi predmat nomlari (realialarni) boshqa tilda analoglar bilan almashtirib bo'lmaydi,-den ta'rif keltiradi. Tarjima qilinishi mushkul bo'lgan til birliklari bu-frazeologizmlar hisoblanadi⁴⁰, tilshunos olimlar frazeologik birliklarni quyidagi uch guruhga ajratib o'ragnishni va o'g'rishni tavsiya etadilar:

1. Butunlay muvofiqlik.
2. Qisman muvofiqlik.
3. Muvofiqlikning yo'qligi (yoki nomuvofiqlik).

Tarjimada frazeologizmlarni hususan somatik frazeologik birliklarni berilishi, asosan, ekvivalentlikning birinchi tipiga xos hisoblanadi, ya'ni bu tarjimada asosiy maqsad kommunikasiya maqsadining tarjimada to'liq saqlab qolish hisoblanadi. Frazeologik birliklarning tarjimada berishda quyidagi usullardan foydalaniladi:

So'zma-so'z tarjima; Analogik tarjima; Izohli tarjima;

1. *Butunlay muvofiqlik*-bir tildagi frazeologik birikmalarni ikkinchi turdagi ekvivalentligi mavjudligi. Masalan, 1. To have eyes at (in) the back of one's head /frazema/- hamma narsani ko'rib turmoq, hamma narsani payqamoq;

2. To wait on smb. *hand and foot* /idioma/ kimgadir yahshi xizmat ko'rsatish

3. To lose one's head/idioma/ boshini yo'qotmoq

4. From head to foot/idioma/ boshida oyog'igacha

Muvofiqlikning bu turiga xos sususiyatlar:

1. Leksiko-semantik, morfologik va sintaktik sostavning muvofiqligi

³⁶ Ko'rsatilgan lug'at, Қ харфи. – 402 б.

³⁷ Ko'rsatilgan lug'at, Қ харфи. – 404 б.

³⁸ Kim D. et al. The Role of an Interactive Book Reading Program in the Development of Second Language Pragmatic Competence // The Modern Language Journal. Vol. 86, № 3, 2002. – P. 328-332.

³⁹ Флорин С. Непровидимое в переводе. – М.: Международные отношения, 1980. – 179с.

⁴⁰ Qarang. Флорин С. Ko'rsatilgan manba.

2. Kommunikatsiya maqsadining saqlab qolingani;
3. Axborotni tasvirlash usulining bir xilligi.

2. *Qisman muvofiqlik*- bir tildagi frazeologik birliklarning boshqa tilda to'la muqobil variantining yo'qligi yoki frazeologik birlikning tarjimada qisman muqobil variantining mavjudligi.

Masalan, *to keep one's head/idioma/-o'zini yo'qotmaslik*

Ba'zida A tildagi frazeologik birlik B tilda qisman muvofiq V tilda esa butunlay muvofiq kelishi mumkin. Masalan, *from head to foot* rus tiliga с ног до головы-deb tarjima qilinadi. Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, ingliz tilidan rus tiliga qisman muvofiq keluvchi frazeologik birlik ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga butunlay muvofiq tarjima qilinishi mumkin ekan.

O'zbek milliy va madaniy asarlarimizdan biri sanalmish shonli o'tmishimizning zarvaraqlaridan to hozirgi kunga qadar ham bebaho o'ringa ega bo'lgan Abdulla Qodiriyning "O'tkan kunlar" romani hozirgi kunlarda tadqiqqa tortilayotgan lingvokulturologik jihatdan muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan beqiyos asardir. Abdulla Qodiriy Kumush nutqining vositasida nafaqat etnografik xususiyatlar orqali, balki kulturologik jihatdan ham mukammal yondashgan. Shuning uchun bo'lsa kerak, Kumush obrazi orqali hozirgacha bizga o'rnak bo'lib kelayotgan ibo, hayo, axloq, tarbiya e'tiqod, imyon kabi bir qancha xususiyatlari avlodlarga poydevorning go'zal ko'rinishi bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda.

O'tkan kunlar asarida keltirilgan Zaynab bilan Kumushni Toshkentda ilk bor ko'rishib turgan paytidagi qaynotalari bo'lmish Yuzufbek hojining ularga qarab aytilgan gaplariga e'tiborni qaratsak: *Men sizlarni ko'rishib turg'anlaringizni ko'rib juda quvondim*, - dedi. - Mundan so'ng ham shu yo'sunda bir - birlaringizga egachi - singildek bo'lmoqlaringizni tilayman, - dedi va O'zbek oyim'ga: Qani mehmonlarni ichkariga olinglar, - deb o'zi tashqarig'a burildi⁴¹.

Asar tarjimasi esa Ingliz tarjimoni Mark Ris tomonidan o'girilgan bo'lib, yuqoridagi matnning tarjimasiga e'tiborni qaratsak: *"It gladdened my heart to see you both in greeting," he said. "I wish you two to be like sisters as well." And then to Uzbek Oyim: "Well, take the guests inside." And at that he turned to leave*⁴². Asl matndagi *Men sizlarni ko'rishib turg'anlaringizni ko'rib juda quvondim*, - dedi. Jumlasiga tarjimon *"It gladdened my heart to see you both in greeting," he said* gapini o'giran. E'tibor berib qarajak tarjimon *Men sizlarni ko'rishib turg'anlaringizni ko'rib juda quvondim*, jumlasiga *"It gladdened my heart to see you both in greeting* jumlasini bergan, tarjimon *transliterasiya* usulidan foydalangan ko'rinadi. Buning asosiy sababi-asliyatda qo'llanilgan milliy hususiyatli lisoniy vositalarning tarjima tilida mavjud bo'lmaganligi tufayli asliyatning milliy hususiyatini tarjima tili sohiblariga xos hususiyat bilan almashtirib qo'yish yoki tarjiamani umuman bunday hususiyatdan mahrum etish kabi holatlarga yo'l qo'ymaslikdan iborat⁴³ ekanligini hisobga olib o'zbek tilida somatik birlik berilmagan bo'lsada, tarjimaga o'girilgan matnda *It gladdened my heart to see you both in greeting*ni berib o'tgan. Ikkovingizni salomlashishingiz

⁴¹ Qodiriy A. O'tkan kunlar. - Toshkent : Adabiyot va san'at , 1994, - 302 b.

⁴² Abdullah Qodiriy. Bygone days. Library of Congress Control Number: Library of Congress Control Number:2019914747. - 375p.

⁴³ Musayev Q. Tarjima nazariyasi asoslari. - Toshkent .: Fan, 2005. - 98 b.

ko'rib yuragimni quvontirdi ma'nosida o'g'rgan. Tarjimada e'tibor berib qarasak *yurak* leksemasi ishlatilganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Tarjimon tarjimani kitobhonga o'qiyotganda yana ham obrazlilikni oshirish maqsadida qo'llagan bo'lishi mumkin. Bizningcha ham bu to'g'ri usul.

Somatik frazeologik birliklarni qiyosiy aspektda o'rganish asosida xalqlar, mentalitetlar o'rtasidagi o'ziga xosliklar yoki aksincha, mushtarakliklarni aniqlash oson kechadi. Bugungi kun lingvokulturologiyasida ayni shu aspektdagi ishlar katta miqdorni tashkil etadi. Umuman, bir necha somatik komponentli frazeologik birliklarni o'rganish o'zbek tilshunosligi va boshqa xalqlar tilshunosligida ham lingvokulturologiya fani oldida yangi imkoniyatlarni ochadi, til lug'at tarkibining kengayishiga sabab bo'ladi.

XULOSA

1. Bugungi kun tilshunosligi doirasida amalga oshirilayotgan tadqiqotlar borliq – inson – tafakkur – til munosabatlari rakursida amalga oshirilayotgani tabiiy xol va zaruratdir. Til va til hodisalarni tashqi va ichki omillar hamkorligi nuqtai nazaridan tadqiq etish olam manzarasi, uning lisoniy tasviri, insonning olamni bilish, idrok etish, interpretatsiyalash va u haqidagi bilim, ma'lumotlarni yetkazish borasidagi qator masalalarni to'g'ri va samarali nazariy xulosalar bilan boyitishga xizmat qiladi.

2. Inson ongida in'ikos etilgan borliq va u haqidagi tasavvur va obrazlar til vositasida, xususan tilning turg'un va turg'un bo'lmagan, sodda va murakkab tarkibli til va nutq birliklari yordamida kodlashtiriladi. Til va til birliklari vositasida olamning turfa bo'laklari haqidagi konseptual bilimlar kodlashtirilishi barobarida, bunday bilimlar (lingvistik bilimlar ham) qayta ishlanadi, tartiblashtiriladi va tizimlashtiriladi, lisoniy jamoa hotirasida olam lisoniy hotirasida olam lisoniy manzarasi shakllantirilib, kommunikativ tizimlar ichida o'ziga xos semiologik mavqega ega bo'ladi. Til olamning konseptual manzarasi bilan muntazam aloqada bo'lganligi uchun ham uning muloqot vositasi sifatida maqomi o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotmaydi.

3. Olamning lisoniy manzarasi ifodasida somatizm va somatik komponentli FBlar va paremiyalar tizimi alohida o'rin tutadi. Bunday FB va paremiologik birliklar ikkilamchi nominatsiya mahsuli sifatida xalq, millat lisoniy tafakkuriga muhrlangan, uning kognitiv faoliyati natijasida olam manzarasini obrazli tasvirlash (metaforik aks ettirish) ning ixcham, lekin aniq shakli hisoblanadi. Frazeologizmlarni antroposentrik paradigm nazaridan o'rganish ularning til sistemasida konnotativ ma'no tashuvchi nominativ birlik sifatidagi mavqei qatorida ma'lum tilda muloqot qiluvchi xalq millatning kognitiv faoliyati, lisoniy kompetensiyasi hamda o'ziga xos idrok tarzi hamda ma'lumot beruvchi semiologik birlik sifatida baholashga yordam beradi.

4. Bir yoki bir necha komponentli FBlar lingvistik belgi sistemasida barqaror, turg'unlashgan "libos" olganligi bilan alohida o'rin tutadi. Bu toifa FBlar lingvistika va madaniyatshunoslik fanlari integratsiyasi asosida yuzaga kelib, ifoda va mazmun ko'lami shartlanganlik asosida yuzaga keluvchi, undan millat tarixi, orzu umidlari, turmush tarzi, xulq – atvori, qadriyatlarini bevosita va bilvosita aks etish bilan boshqa semantik tizim birliklaridan ajralib turadilar.

5. Bir necha somatik FBlar milliy – madaniyat yoki milliy nigoh nuqtai nazaridan xalq (millat) stereotipi til egalarining olam, uning ma'lum bo'laklariga obrazli va qadriyatli munosabatlari, baholarini o'zida mujassam etadilar. Ma'lum madaniy semalar ifodasida turli somatizmlarni qo'llanilishi ingliz, o'zbek va boshqa madaniyatlarda ma'lum narsa, hodisaga muloqot uchun ahamiyatlilik darajasi, kundalik hayotiy vaziyatlarda qo'llanish ko'lami, xalqning unga bo'lgan bahosi ijobiy, salbiy yoki neytral ekanligi kabilarga bog'liq.

6. Tahlil qilingan bir necha komponentli somatik frazeologik birliklarning isomorf va allomorf jihatlari har bir xalq tilining kelib chiqish tarixi va ularning etimologiyasidan va albatta yashash hududiga bog'liqliqligidan farqlanadi va aynan bir xil struktural ko'rinishga ega va semantik jihatdan ham o'xshash bo'lgan somatik frazeologik birliklar ham borligi qiyoslanayotgan tillarning o'xshashligidan dalolat bera oladi.

7. Olingan tahlillar shuni ko'rsatdiki, ingliz va o'zbek tillarida uch komponentli somatik frazeologik birliklari ko'pincha xalq maqollari va naqlari tarkibida kuzatiladi.

8. Presuppozitsiyaga asosan til hodisasi sifatida qaralib unga quyidagi belgilarni asos sifatida qaraladi: bevosita ifodalanmaslk, gap qurilishidan anglashilish. Bundan chiqadiki, leksik sathdagi so'z va boshqa birliklardan ifodalanmoqchi bo'lgan ma'nolar ham yaqqol ko'rinmaydi, balki bu ma'no so'zni sinchikovlik bilan qaralgandagina yuzaga chiqadi. Pragmatik ma'no so'zlovchining ijtimoiy va psixologik holatidan kelib chiqqan holda, tinglovchiga nisbatan hissiy va intellektual imkoniyatlarini yetkazib beruvchi nutq va til birliklari yig'indisidir

9. Til ijtimoiy hodisa bo'lishi bilan birgalikda madaniyat bilan ham chambarchas bog'liqdir. Bugungi kunda insonlar, xalqlar, mamlakatlar o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy, siyosiy, madaniy, hamda ilmiy aloqalar xalqaro madaniy kommunikativ jarayonlar tilshunoslik sohasida tillarning o'zaro munosabati va til madaniyati hamda tilning milliy o'ziga xos ko'rinishi kabi qator masalalar til va madaniyatshunoslik o'rtasida yuzaga kelgan lingvokognitologiyaning maxsus yo'nalishi va predmetiga ega bo'lgan yangi soha – lingvokulturologiyadir.

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

ANDIJAN STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

KURBONOVA MARGUBA SOTVOLDIEVNA

**COGNITIVE – SEMANTIC AND LINGUOCULTURAL
CHARACTERISTICS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH
SEVERAL SOMATIC COMPONENTS
(on the example of english and uzbek languages)**

**10.00.06 – Comparative Literary Criticism, Contrastive Linguistics
and Translation studies**

**ABSTRACT
of dissertation of doctor of philosophy (PhD) on PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

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Scientific supervisor:

Abduvaliev Makhmatjon Arabovich
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Official opponents:

Khoshimova Dildora Madaminovna
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Tursunova Nodirabegim Fayzullo qizi
Doctor of Philosophy on Philological Sciences
(PhD)

Leading organization:

Namangan State University

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

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D.A.Rustamov

Chairperson of the Scientific Council on
awarding Scientific degree, Doctor of
Philological Sciences, Professor

A.Dj.Atboev

Scientific secretary of the Scientific
Council on awarding scientific degrees,
Doctor of Philosophy on Philological
Sciences (PhD), Associate Professor

M.I.Umarkhodjaev

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

INTRODUCTION (Dissertation abstract of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD))

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In most of the linguistic studies carried out at the current stage of the development of world linguistics, there is a tendency to identify linguistic phenomena related to the national identity of a certain people, and to analyze them in depth and comprehensively. The focus of such research is on phraseological units, in particular, stable expressions with a nationally marked component. From this point of view, by researching phraseological units with a somatic component, in particular with several somatic components, in order to determine their characteristic national-cultural aspects, it serves for a deeper understanding of the nature of PUs with a somatic component, which are causing discussions in linguistics, their function in the expression of phraseological meaning, the semantic status of somatisms, the relationship of national and international categories in the corpus of phraseology with a somatic component.

It is important to study separation of national-cultural themes in the semantics of PUs with several somatic components in world linguistics, study from the point of view of the presence of information about national culture in them, manifestation of national-cultural differences, in this, the mentality of the people, the way of perceiving the world, various associations that appear among the speakers of social and natural events related to their lifestyle and the things and events that surround them. At the same time, there are two different interpretations of the national-cultural, linguo-structural and functional-pragmatic specificity of phraseology, one of which is understood in connection with the national spirit of the language owners, the national marking of linguistic units in the national language, and the other national-cultural characteristics of phraseology imply comparison with related or often unrelated language(s).

The reason for the sudden increase in the number of works carried out in the direction of the second interpretation of phraseology in our country is that FBs with several somatic components in English and Uzbek languages have not been monographically studied and that there is a need to further expand the knowledge about PUs, paremies, aphorisms with two or more somatisms that carry national-cultural and pragmatic meaning in national and foreign languages, at the same time, there is a sharp increase in the need for oral and written translations and the formation of knowledge about the history, culture, values, behavior, and mentality of foreign language speakers among pedagogues. It is these factors that indicate the relevance of the subject of this research and a number of issues to be studied related to it. The opinion of our President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev that "... it is no coincidence that achievements in the field of science in the world were achieved in the direction of fundamental research"¹ indicate the breadth of the scope of research in this regard. Such studies require the investigation of many controversial issues.

This dissertation serves to a certain extent in implementation of tasks defined in Decree No. PF-5847 dated September 8, 2019 "On approval of the concept of

¹ Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Milliy taraqqiyot yo'limizni qat'iyat bilan davom ettirib, yangi bosqichga ko'taramiz. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 2017. – 171 b.

development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030", Decisions PQ-1875 dated December 10, 2012 "On measures to further improve the system of learning foreign languages", PQ-2909 dated April 20, 2017 "On measures for further development of the higher education system", PQ-3775 dated June 5, 2018 "On additional measures - measures to improve the quality of education in higher education institutions and ensure their active participation in comprehensive reforms implemented in the country" ²of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other regulatory and legal documents.

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

Level of study of the problem. General - theoretical and practical issues of phraseology in world linguistics are reflected in the scientific researches of F.Vakk, Yu.R.Solodub, A.D.Rayhstein, A.A.Potebniya, V.V.Vinogradov, A.V.Kunin, N.N.Amasova, A.M.Babkin, V.L.Arhangelskiy, I.I.Chernyasheva, I.V.Arnold, N.M.Shanskiy, M.I.Umarhojaev, A.E.Mamatov, Sh.Rahmatullayev, A.Isayev, M.Khusainov. The issues related to the description and classification of PUs with a somatic component are carried out in the works of F.Vakk, E.M.Mardokovich, A.V.Divo, R.M.Weintraub, T.I.Yegorova, A.A.Sedova, S.G.Alekseyeva, N.N.Kirillova, G.A.Bagautdinova, A.V.Prozhirov, A.V.Kunisskaya, N.I.Yakimova, T.I.Yegorova; this category of a contrastive study of phraseologisms is carried out in the work of Yu.A.Dolgoplov, R.Yu.Mugu, A.R.Sakaeva, T.A.Smirnova, N.I.Yakimova, Sh.I.Shokirov, M.M.Khalimova, G.M.Umarjonova³ Head, eye, heart, and hand somatisms were selected as the main

² O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021 yil 19 maydagi PQ-5117-sonli "O'zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori.

³ Вакк Ф.О. соматические фразеологии в современном эстонском литературном языке // Автореф. дисс...канд.филол.наук.// Таллин, 1964. – 23 с; Солодуб Ю.П., Альбрехт Ф.Б. Современный русский язык. Лексика и фразеология современного русского языка. – М.: Флинта-Наука, 2003. – 264 с; Виноградов В.В. Современный русский язык: Грамматическое учение о слове. – М.: РСФСР, 1938. – 165 с.; Потебня А.А. Язык и речь. К современной фразеологии языка. – М., 1998. – С. 81-90; Виноградов В. В. Основные понятия русской фразеологии как лингвистической дисциплины // Лексикология и лексикография. Избранные труды. – М.: Наука, 1977. – С. 118-139; Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка: Учеб. для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз. – М.: Феникс, 1996. – 12 с; Амосова Н.Н. Основы английской фразеологии. – Ленинград: ЛГУ, 1963. – 165 с; Бабкин А.М. Русская фразеология, ее развитие и источники. – Ленинград: Наука, 1970. – 261 с; Архангельский В.Л. Устойчивые фразы в современном русском языке. Основы теории устойчивых фраз и проблемы общей фразеологии. – Ростов н/Д.: Ростовского Унив., 1964. – 60 с; Чернышева И. И. Фразеология современного немецкого языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1970. – 199 с; Арнольд И.В. Основы научных исследований в лингвистике: Учеб. пособие. – М.: Высш. шк., 1991. – 140 с; Шанский Н.М. Фразеология современного русского языка. 4-е изд., испр. и доп. – СПб.: Специальная литература, 1996. – 192 с; Rahmatullayev Sh. O'zbek tili frazeologiyasining ba'zi masalalari. – Toshkent: Fan, 1966. – 55 b; Umarходжаев М. Очерки по современной фразеологии: Монография. – Тошкент: Фан, 1977. – 27 с; Исаев А. Соматические фразеологизмы узбекского языка: Дисс...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1976. – 196 с; Umarjonova G.M. Nemis va o'zbek tillaridagi "hand" – "qo'l" komponentli frazeologizmlarning chog'ishtirma tahlili: Filol. fan. fals. d-ri ...diss. avtoref. – Farg'ona, 2022. – 53 b; Azamov O.B. Nemis va o'zbek tillarida zoonimik komponentli frazeologik birliklarning struktural-semantik chog'ishtirma tahlili (o'quv lug'at tamoyillari): Filol. fan. fals. d-ri ... diss. avtoref. – Andijon, 2023. – 50 b; Halimova M.M. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida olamning lisoniy manzarasi voqelashuvida "head/bosh" somatizmi: Filol.fan.fals.d-ri... diss.avtoref. – Andijon, 2023. – 60 b;

research object of such studies and their structural, semantic aspects, cross-linguistic typological similar and different features were studied and certain results were achieved in this regard.

The research work differs from the above scientific developments in the following aspects: 1) that PUs with several somatic components in the English and Uzbek languages are being studied monographically for the first time; 2) that the structural, semantic and grammatical aspects of PUs with several somatic components are revealed in the mixed languages; 3) similar and different features specific to the linguistic and cultural aspects of PUs being studied in English and Uzbek languages are identified; 4) communicative-pragmatic (intentional) types of PUs with several somatic components are indicated; 5) translation methods that provide the alternative of PUs with several somatic components carrying national-cultural and pragmatic meaning in the translation language are shown, etc.

The connection of the research topic with the research work of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation was completed in accordance with the scientific research plan of the Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages within the framework of the topic "Study of Conceptual Problems in Cognitive Linguistics".

The aim of the research is to reveal the cognitive-semantic and linguo-cultural aspects of PUs with several somatic components in English and Uzbek languages.

The tasks of the research:

to make a comparative analysis, interpretation and reaction of theoretical views related to the study history and study of phraseological units with one and several somatic components in linguistics;

to reveal the laws related to common and different aspects in the structure, semantics, paradigmatics and syntagmatics of PUs with several somatic components in English and Uzbek languages;

to make separation, analysis and description of PUs with several somatic components that carry cultural meaning and pragmatic meaning from the general phraseological fund of languages;

to determine the optimal methods and methods of re-creating the semantics, national-cultural symbols and pragmatic meanings of PUs with several somatic components in the translated language, to develop recommendations aimed at ensuring their adequacy.

The object of the research. The works of English and Uzbek writers, phraseologisms with several somatic components found in English and Uzbek explanatory dictionaries were selected as the object of the research.

The subject of the research is the cognitive-semantic, structural-semantic, functional – stylistic, linguo – cultural and linguo – pragmatic aspects of the units that are located in the core and peripheral parts of the field of phraseological units with several somatic components.

Research methods. Comparative-comparison, field approach, cognitive modeling, transformation, component analysis, distributive, statistical analysis methods were used in the dissertation.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

the symmetrical and asymmetrical aspects of PUs with several somatic components, the valence potential of their components, as well as interlingual isomorphic and allomorphic features have been identified;

the role, status, morphological, and semantic aspects of somatic component PUs in shaping the linguistic worldview in Uzbek and English have been revealed;

the methods and approaches for reproducing the national-cultural senses and pragmatic meanings within the semantics of monosemantic and polysemantic PUs with several somatic components in Uzbek and English have been identified, and recommendations have been developed to ensure their adequacy.

the intralinguistic and extralinguistic factors influencing polycomponent phraseological units carrying national-cultural and pragmatic meanings in Uzbek and English have been revealed;

The practical result of the research is as follows:

communicative relevance of PUs with several somatic components in mixed languages, the fact that PUs of this category in each language have a national and general, base and variant morphological structure, meaning and polysemantic characteristics, they are related to the relations of co-semanticity, anti-semanticity and homonymy in the introduction, the possibilities of combining with other lexemes in the syntagmatic plan were determined;

the national-cultural characteristics of PUs with several somatic components were revealed in contrastive plan;

communicative-pragmatic types of PUs with several somatic components were determined;

methodical recommendations for re-creating PUs with two or more somatic components and the semantics and pragmatic meanings expressed through them in the translated language;

similarities and differences between languages that are important for comparative linguistics and foreign language teaching methodology, translation theory and practice were identified.

Reliability of research results is explained with the fact that scientific conclusions are proved, all materials are taken from specific literature, used examples and comments are based on factual and analytical linguistic sources, modern research methods were used in the work, scientific materials were discussed at scientific and practical conferences held in the republic and internationally, articles, proposals and recommendations, conclusions published in national and foreign journals belonging to the list of the High Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been put into practice, approved by authorized organizations of the achieved results.

Scientific and practical significance of research results is defined with that scientific-theoretical conclusions based on the combination of phraseological units with several somatic components in the English and Uzbek languages, the approach of hybrid linguistics, linguo-cultural studies, linguo-pragmatics and the theoretical and methodological foundations of modern lexicology, phraseology, and translation studies are of theoretical and practical importance.

Practical significance of research results is explained by that conclusions drawn from research results can be used as a guide in compilation of lecture texts and seminar materials for the course of theoretical subjects such as comparative typology, lexicology, linguistics, stylistics, translation theory, in the practice of lexicography, in compilation of English-Uzbek, Uzbek-English dictionaries, as well as in language practice classes.

Implementation of research results. Based on the results of the anthropocentric paradigm study of PUs with somatic components in Uzbek and English:

Within the framework of the project No. I-204-4-5 "Creation of virtual resources from English language specialty subjects on the basis of information and communication technologies and introduction into the educational process" carried out under the leadership of F. Sh. Ruzikulov, candidate of philological sciences, associate professor, Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, in the research, phraseological units with several somatic components in English and Uzbek languages were cross-examined and served to illuminate the explanations of information about their structural-semantic features, also, scientific and practical recommendations developed on the systematization of phraseological units with several somatic components in English and Uzbek languages were used. As a result, the theoretical foundations of the creation of virtual resources based on information and communication technologies from English language specialty subjects and their introduction into the educational process allow to dwell on the general and specific issues between fixed and free vocabulary. (Reference No. 205/02 of the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages dated August 25, 2023.)

Within the framework of the Erasmus+ program 561624-EPP-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS+SVNEIMEP: "Modernization and internationalization of higher education system processes in Uzbekistan" project by the European Union for 2016-2018, in the higher education system, teachers and students' enjoying the use of phraseological units with several somatic components as metaphors and metonymies in English and Uzbek, phrasemes formed on the basis of somatic phraseological units, as well as their total number determined as a result of analysis, information on ordering based on lexical-grammatical and structural-semantic criteria, at the same time, information about the principles of creating a vocabulary based on several component somatic phraseological units of the English and Uzbek languages, the purpose of the dictionary, the structure of the dictionary, the principles of interpretation and translation, the frequency of phraseological units with several components, that is, the effective use of the necessary knowledge about the number of times they are used in communication, the scientific conclusions of this research were used as new approaches at the same time, in writing manuals, articles, theses created for the purpose of forming their knowledge and skills related to statistical data and strengthening and internationalizing the process of the educational system. As a result, the project was enriched with scientific evidence, in particular, it was important to take phraseological units with several somatic components as an object of linguistic research when creating virtual resources based on information and communication

technologies and introducing them into the educational process. (Reference No. 204/02 of the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages dated August 25, 2023.)

Information on the cognitive-semantic and linguocultural characteristics of phraseological units with several somatic components was used in preparing "Education and Development", "Youth of Uzbekistan" radio broadcast script prepared by Editorial office of "Cultural-educational and artistic broadcasts" of "Uzbekistan" television and radio channel of the National Broadcasting Company of Uzbekistan. (Reference No. 04-36-108 of the National Broadcasting Company of Uzbekistan dated July 6, 2023). As a result, radio listeners understand that the archetypal images of phraseological units with several somatic components in the national consciousness of the English and Uzbek peoples are universal and national, positive, negative and neutral, their intellectual and life experience, wisdom, spiritual world of the people, stereotypes of ethics and other topics are revealed through phraseological and pareomological units describing groups.

Publication of research results. A total of 10 articles on the topic of the research work were published, 4 scientific articles were published in the scientific publications recommended to publish the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 3 of them were published in national and 1 foreign journals.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of used literature, and the total volume of the dissertation is 157 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction of the dissertation is based on the relevance and necessity of the research, its purpose and tasks, object and subject are described, its compatibility with the priority direction of the republic's science and technology development is shown, its scientific novelty and practical results are described, the scientific and practical significance of the obtained results is revealed, the implementation of research results into practice, published works and information on the structure of the dissertation is presented.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled *The conceptual picture of the world is in the phraseological picture of language*, and I.K.Turdiyeva, the author of the article Linguistic Landscape and Phraseological Image of the World, says that any language has a separate picture of the world, and the linguistic person is obliged to compose the content of expressions in accordance with this landscape. In this, a person's unique perception of the world, which is reflected in the language, is manifested. Language is an important factor in the formation and existence of human knowledge about the world. As a person reflects the objective world in the process of activity, he records the results of knowing the world in words. The author thinks that the linguistic landscape of the world complements the objective knowledge of existence.⁴ In fact, a linguistic person who expresses

⁴ Turdiyeva I. K. Olamning lisoniy manzarasi va fraseologik tasviri. Eurasian Jurnal of Academic research. Innovative Academy Research Support Center. Volume 2 Issue 13, December 2022. – 312 p.

the linguistic landscape of the world needs and is obliged to compose the content of linguistic expressions according to him, and because of this, a unique perception is formed and manifested in a person.

This complex of knowledge sealed in linguistic forms is called the linguistic picture of the world. The concept of the picture of the world (also linguistic) is created based on the study of human perceptions of the world. If the universe is a person and the environment in mutual relationship, the picture of the universe is the result of processing information about the person and the environment. If the image of the world shows an indivisible whole, the picture of the world shows a set of different levels of knowledge about the world and the relationship to its objects. The image of the universe cannot be understood directly by means of reflexes, it can be understood only by experiencing specific images.

According to M. Heidegger⁵ when we say the word picture, we imagine the image of something; the world picture does not represent the image of the world, but the understanding of the world as a landscape. The linguist suggests that there is a complex relationship between the picture of the world that reflects real existence and the linguistic picture of the world.

The picture of the universe is space (up-down, right-left, east-west, far-near), time (day-night, winter-summer), amount, etc. can be imagined by means of measurements. Its formation is influenced by language, traditions, nature and landscape, education, upbringing and other social factors. Linguistic view of the world cannot coexist with special views of the world (chemistry, physics, etc.), it precedes other pictures and forms them. Because a person understands the world and himself through a language based on universal and national experience. Here, the national experience determines the specific characteristics of the language at all levels. Due to the uniqueness of the language, a linguistic picture of a certain world is created in the mind of the language owner, and a person sees the world through it⁶.

The famous linguist, expert in the field of phraseology, professor A.V.Kunin believes that phraseology should be an independent linguistic science, not a part of lexicology. This classification of the famous Russian scientist is based on the functions performed in speech. These are: nominative, communicative and exclamatory functions⁷.

A.V. According to Kunin's classification, phraseology, in general, consists of three sections: idioms (in particular phraseologisms or idioms), idiophrasematics (idiophrasematic units or ideoprasematism) and phraseomatics (phraseomatic units or phraseologisms that do not have an idiomatic character. Phraseologisms are recognized as signs of a specific nature. In particular, it is necessary to identify their unique features in language and speech, and to show their differences from other language units and symbols. Distinguishing these aspects is important in the process of literary translation.

⁵ Хайдеггер М. Битие и время. – М.: Республика, 1993. – 44 с.

⁶ Qarang. Turdiyeva I. K. Ko'rsatilgan manba.

⁷ Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка: Учеб. для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз.– М.: Высш. шк., Дубна: Изд. Центр "Феникс", 1996. – 12 с.

In Uzbek linguistics, the concept of phraseologism classification of the well-known phraseologist scientist M. Umarhodjaev is of great importance. In the scientist's monograph "Очерки по современной фразеологии" published in 1977, while showing the similar and different characteristics of phraseological units from words and word combinations, he divides phraseological units into four types according to their distinguishing features:

"1. The formation of structural connections between word combinations and words; (border marks of PUs);

2. Stability of their use, morphological and syntactic, semantic meanings and lexical composition;

3. Complete or partial revision of their components (delimitation of phraseological units from variable word combinations);

4. Semantic Revision"⁸

Phraseology, a branch of linguistics, is the study of categorical signs of phraseological units, on the basis of which the main signs of phraseological units are determined and the issue of the essence of phraseological units as special units of the language is resolved. Also, it consists in determining the laws of the operation of phraseological units in speech and the processes of their formation, however, when there is one research topic and despite the fact that many questions of phraseology have been developed in detail, what is a phraseological unit, as in the volume of phraseology of the Russian language, There are still different points of view.

F.Vack⁹ was the first to analyze the theoretical views on somatic phraseology in his candidate's thesis. He studied somatic phraseology in his research work in Estonian and was able to explain the meaning of the term "somatism" to a large extent. Another linguist V. M. Mokienko¹⁰ in his work "Славянская фразеология" studied PUs in the Slavic language and also touched on some somatic phraseologisms, and it was during this period that R. M. Weintraub studied somatic phraseologisms in the Russian language in his work gave his theoretical views.

A. Isaev's candidate's thesis entitled "Somatic Phraseologisms in Uzbek" is noteworthy for its study of phrases related to the names of human body parts (somatism) in diachronic and synchronic aspects. In the work, an attempt was made to identify the most ancient, all-Turkic layer of somatic phraseologisms. According to the scientist, "Old Turkic Dictionary" and "Devonu Lugatit Turk" contain more than 2,330 all-Turkic expressions, 249 of which contain lexical somatisms. 54 of these somatic expressions have been preserved in modern Turkic languages, including the phraseological system of the Uzbek language. 132 ancient, all-Turkic somatic expressions have undergone structural and semantic changes in modern Turkic languages to one degree or another, 63 somatic expressions are not used at all in modern Turkic languages¹¹.

⁸ Умарходжаев М. Очерки по современной фразеологии. Изд: Фан. Тошкент, 1977. – 27 с.

⁹ Вакк Ф.О. Соматической фразеологии в современном эстонском литературном языке: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Таллин, 1964. – 23 с.

¹⁰ Мокленко В.М. Славянская фразеология. – М.: Высшая школа, 1980. – 127 с.

¹¹ Исаев А., Соматические фразеологизмы узбекского языка: Дисс...канд. фил. наук. - Ташкент, 1976. – 196 с.

According to A. Isaev's calculations, out of 98 lexical somatisms in the current Uzbek language, only 87 are able to form phrases. Somatic words, such as "Boldir", "bo'ksa", "dumg'aza", "jun", "oshiq", "son", "umurtqa", "qizil o'ngach", "qo'yimich", "qanshar" do not occur in phrases¹².

B. Yoldoshev, who has considered the above points, adds to this theory the conclusion based on the product of his research: "We think that the list of lexical somatisms forming a phrase requires its further filling. For example, in the study of A. Isaev, "marrow" somatism was dropped from the existing list. This word means "fatty substance inside the bone", expressions such as "iligi to'q", "iligi qurimoq", "iligi puchaymoq", "iligini o'ynatmoq" are derived from the same lexical somatisms. Also, in the work of A. Isaev expresses his critical opinion that such compounds as "qora ko'zlar" and "jodu ko'zlar" are included in the composition of phrases, which is difficult to approve.

The second part of the dissertation is called "*The term somatism and the role of somatic phraseological units in the language system*". Several linguists studied somatic PUs in a comparative aspect based on three languages. For example, in 1973, Yu.A. Dolgoplov¹³, who defended his thesis, compared and analyzed somatic PUs in Russian, English, and German languages. Or, J.Kh.Gergokova¹⁴, in her candidate's thesis defended in 2004, distinguished the process of phraseological conceptualization of the concept of "human" in the Karachay-Balkar, English and Russian languages based on the comparative method.

In the 90s of the 21st century, linguocognitology, linguocognitive direction, concept and a number of concepts and terms related to it appeared. As a result, the names of the parts of the human body, which represent the concept concept, dedicated to the cognitive analysis of somatic phraseologisms, began to be studied separately, dissertations devoted to such issues were defended. Observations show that in the work of a number of scientists, somatic PUs representing the concept of "soul" were studied by various methods. For example, in 1996, S.G. Alekseeva¹⁵, who defended her thesis, studied somatic PUs with the components "heart" and "soul" in the modern Russian language, while N.N. Kirillova¹⁶ studied the lexeme and concept of "soul" in the phraseology of different languages; Yu.D. Tilman¹⁷ used the concept of "soul" in the poetry of poet F.I. Tyutchev¹⁸; Ye.F.Arsenteva¹⁹

¹² Qarang. Isaev A., Ko'rsatilgan manba.

¹³ Долгополов Ю.А. Сопоставительный анализ соматической фразеологии (на материале русского, английского и немецкого языков): дисс. ... к. филол. н. Казан, 1973. – 160 с.

¹⁴ Гергокова Ж.Х. Фразеологическая концептуализация понятия «человек» (на матеряле карачаево-балкарского, английского и русского языков): автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Нальчик, 2004. – 20 с.

¹⁵ Алексеева С.Г. Фразеологизмы с компонентами «сердце» и «душа» в современном русском языке: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1996. – 16 с.

¹⁶ Кириллова Н.Н. Компонент фразеологической единицы и слово (на матеряле соматических фразеологизмов современного франсузкого языка) Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Д., 1975. – 163 с.

¹⁷ Тильман Ю.Д. "Душа" как базовый культурный концепт в поэзии Ф.И. Тютчева // Фразеология в контексте культуры. – М.: Языки русской культуры, 1999. – 203 с.

¹⁸ Тютчев. Ф.И. Полн. собр. Стих отворений. В ступительная статья Н.Я. Берковского; Сост., подгот. Текста и прим ргimesh. А.А. Николаева. Л.: Советский писатель, 1962. – 448 с.

¹⁹ Арсентьева Е.Ф. Сопоставительный анализ ФЕ, стилистических ориентированных на человека, в русском и английском языках и вопросы создания русско-английского фразеологического словаря : Дис... д-ра филол. наук . – Казан, 1993. – 329 с.

and G.R.Safiullina²⁰ created research devoted to the research of somatic PUs with the "soul" component in the Russian language. In one of his articles, M. Yu. Mikheev²¹ showed the ways of manifestation of the word "soul" in Russian mythology.

Based on the structural-semantic model (SSM), PUs are created according to a productive scheme. Using such schemes, it is possible to create a content scheme of PU components, a scheme of their syntactic structure, schemes for determining invariant meanings.

Attempts to comprehensively analyze phraseologisms and to determine methods of studying their structure began in the 19th century (F.I.Buslaev²², I.M.Snegirov²³, V.I.Dal²⁴).

The second chapter of the research, headed "**Semantics and composition of phraseological units with several somatic components in English and Uzbek**" has 3 parts - *Phraseological units with one or more somatic components in English and Uzbek languages and the factors that create their semantics; Structure and semantics of PUs with one and several somatic components, proverbs and sayings in English and Uzbek languages; Methodological aspects of PUs and paremias with several somatic components in mixed languages.*

One-component somatic phraseological units are often used morphologically mainly through noun phrases:

Onions, smoke and women bring tears to your eyes. The denotative meaning of *eyes* is the organ of sight and is used in the plural form of the noun;

Among the phraseological units expressing the connotative meaning of the lexeme of the *ko'z\eye*, we can cite English and Uzbek proverbs: *Away from the eye, away from the mind; Mehr ko'zda ; O'zi yo'qning ko'zi yo'q.*

Phraseological units with two somatic components are mostly used morphologically through phrases in the noun+noun form: For example, *qol –oyoq, ko'z-quloq; head-ear, eye-eye, head-foot;*

In Uzbek: *Ko'z-quloq*²⁵:- *ko'z-quloq bo'lib turmoq*(look after someone); *poylab turmoq*(look after someone) *O'rmonjon to'satdan kelib qoldi. Uning kelganini na Qurbon ota payqadi, na ko'z- quloq bo'lib turgan Sidiqjon* (A.Qahhor, *Qo'shchinor chiroqlari.*) *Akam Qobil "darvozaga ko'z-quloq bo'lib turing"* deb *eshikka chiqarib yubordi* (H.G'ulom, *Mash'al.*) The meaning of looking after of the phrase *Ko'z-quloq* appears with *ko'z ot+ quloq* npoun and noun with *bo'lmoq*.

In English: in the sentence *I have the eyes of a hawk and the ears of a fox* the sharpness of a human eye is compared to a falcon, and the ear is a fox. These

²⁰ Сафиуллина Ф.С. Тематический русско – татарский словарь / Ф.С. Сафиуллина, К.Р. Галиуллин. – Казань : Татарское книжное издательство, 1989. – 287 с.

²¹ Михеев М.Ю. Отражение слова «душа» в наивной мифологии русского языка (опит размытого описания образной коннотативной семантики). // Фразеология в контексте культуры . – М., 1999. – 230 с.

²² Буслаев Ф.И. Русские пословицы поговорки, собранные и объясненные. – М.: Русский язык , 1954. – 176 с.

²³ Снегив И.М. Русские народные пословицы и притчи / РАН;Институт русской литературы . – М.: Индрик, 1999. – 624 с.

²⁴ Даль В.И. Толковый словарь живого великорусского языка: в 4 т. М.: Русский язык, 1980. – 627 с.

²⁵ Ўзбек тилининг изохли лугати. 5 жилдли / А. Мадвалиев тахр ост. – Тошкент. "Ўзбекистон нашриёти" давлат унитар корхонаси, 2020, К харфи. – 446 б.

meanings are formed by the sentence in the form have +N+prep+N+conj+N+prep+N.

In both of the examples given in the Uzbek and English languages, a group of phrasemes was formed from the denotative meaning of the combination of lexemes *ko'z* and *quloq*.

In both of the examples given in the Uzbek and English languages, a group of phrasemes was formed from the denotative meaning of the combination of lexemes *ko'z* and *quloq*.

The somatic phraseological unit of the Uzbek language "*ko'z-quloq bo'lmoq*" is a unique metaphor, and its semantic analysis is as follows: as for the literal meaning, this phraseological unit is physiologically impossible, because a person's eyes and ears cannot be someone else's eyes and ears. As for the metaphorical meaning, it means "*kimningdir ko'zi va qulog'i bo'lish*", i.e. to convey their messages, to monitor their actions and to inform them.

If we talk about the components of this somatic phraseological unit, eye is a member of sight, and the meaning of this phraseological unit is "to watch", "to observe". The ear lexeme is the organ of hearing, and in the somatic phrase it means "listener", "receive a message". And the lexeme "*bo'lmoq*" is a verb, and in the phrase it means "to take on the task".

The general meaning of this somatic phraseological unit is "*to convey someone's messages*", "*to follow their actions*" and "*to inform them*". This phrase means that a person is loyal to another, works for his interests and gives messages about his life.

Speaking of the context of this somatic phrase, it is usually used when someone undertakes to control the affairs of another or convey his messages. Also, this phrase can be used in the sense of "authorized person", "companion", "assistant". For example, in the sentence "*U do'stimning ko'z-qulog'i bo'lib yurdi*" it is emphasized that the friend is a reliable assistant.

In general, the expression "*ko'z-quloq bo'lmoq*" means "to convey someone's messages", "to follow their actions" and "to report to them". This expression is usually used when someone undertakes to oversee the affairs of another or convey their messages.

Also in English, there are several expressions in English that have the meaning of the somatic phraseological unit "*ko'z-quloq bo'lmoq*", they are as follows:

"To be someone's eyes and ears" reflects the truest meaning of "*ko'z-quloq bo'lmoq*". This expression means to be a person's eyes and ears, to convey his messages and to monitor his actions.

Another English translation "to keep an eye on someone/something" means "*kingadir yoki biror narsaga nazorat qilish*". "To be someone's lookout" is a somatic phraseological unit that means "to deliver someone's message", "to take care of his safety". As for the somatic phrase "To keep someone informed", it means "to deliver messages to someone".

For example, the sentence "*U mening ko'z-qulog'im bo'lib yurdi*" can be translated into English as "He was my eyes and ears".

Another English proverb: What the eye does not admire the heart does not desire²⁶, and its meaning is "Ko'z nimaniki ko'rib, huzur qilmas ekan, ko'ngil uyg'onmas" In other words, "If you say something without seeing or knowing it, you will not have the desire to do something." - this proverb has the form of a complementary clause: What+N_s+V_{neg}+N_s+V_{neg}.

Another proverb **in English** with somatic eye and ear caught our attention. The eyes believe themselves; The proverb "the ears believe other people" expresses the meaning of "Eyes believe in themselves, ears believe in people" with the participation of eyes, ears and believe.

Three-component somatic phraseologic units. In the sources, three-component phraseological units are relatively rarely used, and we observed that most of them are in the form noun+noun+noun. Three-component somatic phraseologisms are used relatively more in the works.

For example, let's take as an example the proverb of the German people: *If you don't want to be deceived, you must have as many eyes as hairs on the head*²⁷. The structure of the given proverb **eyes** (noun, plural) + **hairs** (noun, plural)+**head(noun)**. **Translation:** *Agar aldanib qolishni istamasang, boshingda qancha soch tolasi bo'lsa, shuncha ko'zing ham bo'lishi kerak.* We noticed that the quoted proverb is similar to our Uzbek national saying. The saying is defined as: *Agar tinch yashashni hohlasang, ko'zingni ko'r, qulog'ingni kar qilib olishing kerak.* The proverb of the German people is expressed in a three-component somatic phraseological unit, while the Uzbek people's proverb is given in the form of two-component somatic phraseological units. Although the structural appearance of proverbs is different, their semantic meanings are similar.

In Kunin's phraseological dictionary of English and Russian languages, we use the following examples: *"Just at look at that!" she said. "I knew it. I knew it was going to happen the minute my back was turned, and I didn't have to have eyes in the back of my head to see it, neither."* (E. Caldwell, *Jenny by Nature*, ch. XV) In the given example, we can see that a three-component somatic phraseological unit is used at once. The structural model is as follows: **eyes** (noun in plural form)+ **back(noun)**+ **head (noun)**²⁸;

We also observed the use of two-component somatic phraseological units in Collin's dictionary of the English language. Let's give a denotative explanation in English for the somatic phraseological unit given in a connotative form *someone would give their eye teeth for something*²⁹: *said to mean that someone wants something very much, and that they would do almost anything to get it*) and denotative meaning in Uzbek corresponds to *biror narsani qilish uchun qattiq tirishmoq*. It is made from combination of the lexeme **ko'z** and **tish**, it has the structure **Eye** (noun)+ **teeth**(noun, plural).

We can also see phraseological units with two somatic components in the quotes of the Belgian scientist Audrey Hepburn. *Your heart just breaks, that's all. But you can't judge or point fingers. You just have to be lucky enough to find*

²⁶ Source: <https://proverbicals.com/eyes-proverbs>

²⁷ <https://proverbicals.com/deception>

²⁸ Кунин Александр. Англо-русский фразеологический словарь. – М.: Просвещение/Дрофа, 2007. – 203 с.

²⁹ <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary>

someone who appreciates you³⁰. Seni yuraging ozorlanyapti, xolos. Lekin uni barmoqlaring bilan ko‘rsatib ayblama. Faqatgina siz o‘zingizni qadrlay oladigan insonni topishingiz kerak. The saying contains the lexemes *yurak* \heart and *barmo* \finger.

The difference between proverbs, sayings and idioms can be seen from the table below.

Proverb	Saying	Idiom
Brothers and sisters are as close as hands and feet Besh barmoqning birini tishlasang, bari og‘rir	If we could but paint with the hand what we see with the eye . Ko‘z ko‘rganni qo‘l qilar	To know something (somebody) like the palm of one’s hand . Biror narsani (kishini) besh barmoqday bilmoq;
A gentle hand may lead even an elephant by a single hair Yaxshi gap bilan ilon inidan chiqar	Give me the ready hand rather than the ready tongue Ishni tilda emas amalda(qo‘lda) ko‘rsat	To tie smb. hand and foot-oyoq qo‘li bilan bog‘langan bo‘lmoq
The eyes see better for being washed by them. Ko‘zlar qancha namlansa, shuncha ularning nuri oydinlashadi.	One’s eyes are what one is; one’s mouth is what one becomes Ko‘z ko‘rganni, til aytar	To bind smb. hand and foot-oyoq qo‘li bilan bog‘langan bo‘lmoq
Choose a friend with the eyes of an old man, and a horse with the eyes of a young one	The eye cannot rise above the eyebrow hammaning o‘z o‘rni bor	To turn a blind eye . Biror narsaga ko‘zini yummoq

The meaning of phraseologisms (proverbs, sayings and idioms) is revealed in the context. But in some cases, two or more languages have similar equivalents in form and content:

Can't see hand in front of face. – Burnini tagidagina ko‘ra olmaslik

A fair face may hide a foul heart. – Chiroyli yuzni yuragi bevafo bo‘ladi

The face is the index of the heart. – Yuz ruhning ko‘zgidir.

The third chapter of the dissertation, called “**Linguistic and linguopragmatic analysis of phraseological units with several somatic components**”, has 3 parts titled: *Linguistic features of phraseological units and paremies with several somatic components*; *Linguopragmatic analysis of phraseology with several somatic components in mixed languages*; *Re-creation of linguistic and cultural features of PUs with several somatic components in translated works*.

Phraseologisms do not only perform the task of naming something - an event, but clarifying this object or event, evaluating them in an emotional and figurative way. In this respect, they are important for the science of linguistics and culture. Phraseological expressions are based on the idea of a certain image, concrete event, and object. Such imagery increases the stylistic possibilities of phraseologisms, making them one of the powerful expressive means of the language. Phraseological unit or phrase, although the phrase is very ancient in origin, the history of the science of phraseology includes several hundred years.

³⁰ <https://www.wisesayings.com/finger-quotes/>

Phraseologisms are the wealth of the nation, and its sources are closely related to the nature, economic structure, history, culture, lifestyle, oral creativity, fiction, art, science, and customs of the place where this or that nation lives. Almost all phrases in the lexicon of the Uzbek language have a linguistic and cultural character. Because, for example, the phrase "Qo‘li ochiq\openhanded" is a phrase used in a generous sense, and it is used in relation to the representatives of our friendly and hospitable people.

Ko‘z-quloq³¹:- used in the meaning of ko‘z-quloq bo‘lib turmoq\look after; poylab turmoq\keep an eye on. *O‘rmonjon to‘satdan kelib qoldi. Uning kelganini na Qurbon ota payqadi, na ko‘z- quloq bo‘lib turgan Sidiqjon.* (A.Qahhor, Qo‘shchinor chiroqlari.)

Akam Qobil “darvozaga ko‘z-quloq bo‘lib turing” deb eshikka chiqarib yubordi. (H.Gulom, Mashal.)

As S.Levinson emphasized: «Pragmatics is a field that studies grammaticalized (codified) interactions between language and context, which are visible in the linguistic structure,...pragmatics is a direction that studies all aspects of hidden meaning that the theory of semantics cannot cover, .. it analyzes the ability of language users to select sentences and phrases appropriately to create context»³². As these definitions show, pragmatics is a broad field; this field includes the analysis of concepts such as deixis, communication explicature and implicature, proposition, intention, presupposition, inference, speech act, discourse. After all, "Linguopragmatics (or pragmatics) is a branch of linguistics and semiotics, which studies the circumstances and ways of influencing the meaning of the context. Pragmatics includes the theory of the speech act, the process of engaging in communication, interaction in conversation, and other features related to language in a speech situation. In addition to linguistics and semiotics, this field is also related to philosophy, sociology and anthropology³³.

Sh.Safarov³⁴ clearly and vividly showed the task of pragmatics in linguistics and defined the field of pragmatics as follows: "pragmatics is a separate field of linguistics, the scope of its research includes the selection of linguistic units in the process of communication, their use, and the use of these units to the participants of the communication impact issues are studied. ... The main idea of linguistic analysis is to determine the nature of the language in relation to its use in practical activities, or in other words, within the framework of the task it is performing. It is the concept of task (function) that is the foundation of the pragmalinguistic approach to language analysis...»³⁵. Therefore, it is possible to justify the study of such concepts as context in the process of communication, discourse, which is defined as the activation of language in a specific time (period of time), speech act theory, deixis, in the field of pragmalinguistics.

³¹ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли / А. Мадвалиев таҳр ост. – Тошкент. “ Ўзбекистон нашриёти “ давлат унитар корхонаси, 2020 К харфи. – 446 б.

³² Levinson S.C. Pragmatics. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008. – P. 9-24.

³³ Mey J.L. Pragmatics: An Introduction. 2nd ed. – Oxford: Blackwell, 2001. – 148 p.

³⁴ Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. Монография. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2008. – 78 б.

³⁵ Qarang. Сафаров Ш. Ko‘rsatilgan manba.

For example, let's provide an example of the lexeme *bosh* in Uzbek: "*bosh* qashigani ham *qo'l* tegmaydi. As can be seen from the definitions, both the lexeme *qo'l\hand* and the *ko'z\eye* lexeme have their denotative and connotative meanings. *Qo'l\Hand* - the part of a person from the fingertips to the shoulder, the description of the limb represents the denotation of the lexeme *qo'l\hand*. The connotative meaning of the lexeme *qo'l\hand* is reflected in its phraseological units. As proof of our opinion, we can show the following phraseological units with two somatic components as an example. *Ikki qo'lning burniga suqib*³⁶ or (*tiqib*) – a two somatic component phraseologic unit made by combining the lexeme *qo'l* with the lexeme *burun*. The denotative form of this phraseological unit with two somatic components, that is, the meaning is visiting a place *empty-handed, without taking anything*.

In the explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language the following denotative explanation is given for the two somatic component phraseologic unit *qo'lini yuvib, qo'litiqqa tiqmoq*³⁷: *biror narsadan xavsalasi pir bo'lib, xavsalasi pir bo'lib, ixlosi qaytib, uni tark etmoq, undan yuz o'girmoq, voz kechmoq. Ba'zilar g'ayratlari bekorga ketayotganini ko'rib, qo'llarini yuvib, qo'ltig'iga urdilar. M.Osim, Ajdodlarimiz qissasi*. The structural model of two somatic component phraseologic unit with the lexemes *Qo'l va qo'litiq\hand and armpit- hand* (noun)+*armpit* (noun), semantically it has the denotative meaning of being disappointed.

According to D.Kim, "Linguo-pragmatics solves the problem of the speaker's hesitancy in choosing language units in his speech and shows the influence of context, place, time and other factors on the meaning"³⁸.

According to the Russian linguist S. Florin³⁹: in each nation, there are national-style clothes and household items related to the traditions of this nation, and such subject names (realities) cannot be replaced by analogues in another language. Language units that are difficult to translate are phraseological units⁴⁰, linguists recommend to study and divide phraseological units into the following three groups:

1. Full compatibility.
2. Partial compatibility.
3. Lack of compatibility (or inconsistency).

The transfer of phraseologisms, especially somatic phraseological units, in the translation is mainly characteristic of the first type of equivalence, that is, the main goal in this translation is to fully preserve the communication goal in the translation. The following methods are used when translating phraseological units:

Word for word translation; Anologic translation; Explanatory translation;

1. *Full compatibility* - the existence of the second type of equivalence of phraseological combinations in one language. For example, 1. To have *eyes at (in)*

³⁶ Ko'rsatilgan lug'at, Q harphi. – 402 b.

³⁷ Ko'rsatilgan lug'at, Q harphi. – 404 b.

³⁸ Kim D. et al. The Role of an Interactive Book Reading Program in the Development of Second Language Pragmatic Competence // The Modern Language Journal. Vol. 86, № 3, 2002. – P. 328-332.

³⁹ Флорин С. Непровидимое в переводе. – М.: Международные отношения, 1980. – 179 с.

⁴⁰ Qarang. Флорин С. Ko'rsatilgan manba

the back of one's head /phraseme/- hamma narsani ko'rib turmoq, hamma narsani payqamoq;

2. To wait on smb. *hand and foot* /idiom/ kimgadir yahshi xizmat ko'rsatish

3. To lose one's head/idiom/ boshini yo'qotmoq

4. From head to foot/idiom/ boshida oyog'igacha

Consequences of this type of compatibility:

1. Compatibility of lexico-semantic, morphological and syntactic structure

2. Maintaining the purpose of communication;

3. Uniformity of information description method.

2. *Partial compatibility* - the absence of a full alternative version of phraseological units in one language in another language or the presence of a partial alternative version of a phraseological unit in translation.

For example, *to keep one's head*/idiom/-o'zini yo'qotmaslik

Sometimes a phraseological combination in language A can be partially compatible in language B and fully compatible in language C. For example, *from head to foot* is translated into Russian as *с ног до головы*. It is clear from this that a phraseological combination that is partially compatible from English to Russian can be completely compatible from English to Uzbek.

The novel "Bygone Days" by Abdulla Qadiri, which is considered one of our Uzbek national and cultural works, has an invaluable place from the beginnings of our glorious past to the present day is an incomparable work of linguistic and cultural importance that is being studied nowadays. Abdulla Qadiri has a perfect approach not only through ethnographic features, but also culturally. That is probably why, through the image of Kumush, a number of features such as prayer, modesty, morals, education, faith, and so on serve as a beautiful image of the foundation for generations.

Let's pay attention to the words of Haji Yuzufbek, their father-in-law, when they saw Zainab and Kumush meeting for the first time in Tashkent. *Men sizlarni ko'rishib turg'anlaringizni ko'rib juda quvondim*, - dedi. – Mundan so'ng ham shu yo'sunda bir – birlaringizga egachi – singildek bo'lmoqlaringizni tilayman, - dedi va O'zbek oyimg'a: Qani mehmonlarni ichkariga olinglar, - deb o'zi tashqarig'a burildi⁴¹.

The translation of the work was made by the English translator Mark Reese, and let's pay attention to the translation of the above text: "*It gladdened my heart to see you both in greeting*," he said. "I wish you two to be like sisters as well." And then to Uzbek Oyim: "Well, take the guests inside." And at that he turned to leave⁴². The sentence in the original text *Men sizlarni ko'rishib turg'anlaringizni ko'rib juda quvondim*, - dedi was translated by the translator as "*It gladdened my heart to see you both in greeting*," he said. If we pay attention to the sentence *Men sizlarni ko'rishib turg'anlaringizni ko'rib juda quvondim*, to provide the translation he gave the sentence "*It gladdened my heart to see you both in greeting*," and it seems that the translator used *transliteration* method. Taking into account

⁴¹ Qodiriy A. O'tkan kunlar. – Toshkent : Adabiyot va san'at , 1994, – 302 b.

⁴² Abdullah Qodiriy. Bygone days. Library of Congress Control Number: Library of Congress Control Number:2019914747. – 375 p.

that the main reason for this is to prevent situations such as replacing the national characteristics of the original with characteristics specific to the owners of the target language or depriving the translation of such characteristics due to the non-existence of the national characteristic language means used in the original language in the translated language, Although the somatic unit is not given in Uzbek, it is given as *It gladdened my heart to see you both in greeting* in the translated text. It is translated in the meaning like *It made my heart happy to see you two greeting each other*. If we pay attention in the translation, we can see that the lexeme *heart* is used. The translator may have used the translation in order to increase the imagery even more when reading it to the reader. In our opinion, this is the right way⁴³.

Based on the study of somatic phraseological units in a comparative aspect, it is easy to determine the peculiarities or, on the contrary, commonalities between peoples and mentalities. Today, there is a large amount of work on this aspect in linguoculturalogy. In general, the study of phraseological units with several somatic components opens up new opportunities in Uzbek linguistics and the linguistics of other nations in front of the subject of linguoculturalogy, and causes the expansion of the language vocabulary.

CONCLUSION

1. It is natural and necessary that researches carried out within the framework of today's linguistics are carried out from the point of view of existence - human - thought - language relations. Research of language and language phenomena from the point of view of cooperation of external and internal factors serves to enrich a number of issues related to the picture of the world, its linguistic representation, human knowledge, perception, interpretation of the world, and the delivery of knowledge and information about it with correct and effective theoretical conclusions.

2. The existence perceived in the human mind and the images and images about it are coded by means of language, in particular, with the help of language and speech units with stable and non-stable, simple and complex content. As the conceptual knowledge about the various parts of the world is codified by language means and language units, such knowledge (linguistic knowledge as well) is processed, arranged and systematized, the linguistic picture of the world is formed in the memory of the linguistic community, and it has a unique semiological position in the communicative systems. Even because language is in regular contact with the conceptual landscape of the world, its status as a means of communication does not lose its importance.

3. Somatism and the system of PUs and paremias with a somatic component occupy a special place in the expression of the linguistic picture of the world. Such PU and paremiological units are imprinted in the linguistic thinking of the people, the nation as a product of secondary nomination, as a result of its cognitive activity; it is a compact but clear form of figurative representation (metaphorical

⁴³ Musayev Q. Tarjima nazariyasi asoslari. – Toshkent .: Fan, 2005. – 98 b.

reflection) of the world scene. Studying phraseologisms from the perspective of an anthropocentric paradigm helps to evaluate their position as a nominative unit carrying a connotative meaning in the language system, as well as the cognitive activity, linguistic competence and unique perception style of a nation that communicates in a certain language, as well as an informative semiological unit.

4. PUs with one or more components have a special place in the system of linguistic signs, as they have a set, stable "clothing". This category of PUs is created on the basis of the integration of linguistics and cultural sciences, and is distinguished from other semantic system units by the direct and indirect reflection of the nation's history, dreams and hopes, lifestyle, behavior and values.

5. Some somatic PUs embody the stereotype of the people (nation) from the point of view of the national-cultural or national perspective, figurative and valuable attitudes and values of the language owners to the world and its specific parts. The use of various somatisms in the expression of certain cultural themes is known in English, Uzbek and other cultures, the level of significance of the event for communication, the scope of its use in everyday life situations, the people's assessment of it is positive, negative or depends on whether it is neutral.

6. Isomorphic and allomorphic aspects of the analyzed several-component somatic phraseological units differ from the history of the origin of each national language and their etymology and, of course, depending on the region of residence and the presence of somatic phraseological units that have exactly the same structural appearance and are also semantically similar can testify to the similarity of the languages being compared.

7. The obtained analyzes showed that three-component somatic phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages are often observed in folk proverbs and sayings.

8. Presupposition is regarded mainly as a linguistic phenomenon, and the following signs are considered as its basis: not expressed directly, understood from the construction of the sentence. It turns out that the meanings that are meant to be expressed by words and other units at the lexical level are not obvious, but this meaning emerges only when the word is carefully looked at. Pragmatic meaning is a set of speech and language units that deliver the emotional and intellectual capabilities of the speaker to the listener based on the social and psychological situation of the speaker.

9. Language, being a social phenomenon, is also closely related to culture. Today, a number of issues such as economic, political, cultural and scientific relations between people, peoples, countries, international cultural communicative processes, the interaction of languages in the field of linguistics and language culture and the national identity of the language, language and cultural studies, a new field with a special direction and subject of linguocognitology is linguoculturology.

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

**АНДИЖАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ
ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

КУРБОНОВА МАРГУБА СОТВОЛДИЕВНА

**КОГНИТИВНО – СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ И
ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ
ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМОВ С
НЕСКОЛЬКИМИ СОМАТИЧЕСКИМИ КОМПОНЕНТАМИ
(на примере английского, узбекского языков)**

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

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

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан за B2023.4.PhD/Fil3512.

Диссертация выполнена в Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков.

Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (узбекском, русском, английском (резюме)) размещён на веб-сайте Научного совета (www.adchti.uz) и в Информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyonet» (www.ziyonet.uz).

Научный руководитель:

Абдувалиев Махаматжон Арабович
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Официальные оппоненты:

Хошимова Дилдора Мадаминовна
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Турсунова Нодирабегим Файзулло кизи
доктора философии по филологическим наукам (PhD)

Ведущая организация:

Наманганский государственный университет

Защита диссертации состоится «_____» _____ 2025 года в _____ часов на заседании Научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней PhD.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 при Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков. (Адрес: 170100, город Андижан, проспект Бабура, дом 5. Тел.: (74) 223-42-76, Факс: (74) 223-42-76, e-mail: asifl@edu.uz).

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

Автореферат диссертации разослан «_____» _____ 2025 года.

(Протокол реестра рассылки за № _____ от «_____» _____ 2025 года).

Д.А.Рустамов

Председатель Научного совета по
присуждению ученых степеней,
доктор филологических наук,
профессор

А.Дж.Атабоев

Ученый секретарь Научного совета по
присуждению учёной степени, доктор
философии по филологическим
наукам (PhD), доцент

М.И.Умарходжаев

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

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования – заключается в раскрытии когнитивно-семантического и лингвокультурного аспектов ПЯ с несколькими соматическими компонентами в английском и узбекском языках.

Объект исследования. В качестве объекта исследования выбраны произведения английских и узбекских писателей, фразеологизмы с несколькими соматическими компонентами, встречающиеся в английских и узбекских толковых словарях.

Предметом исследования являются когнитивно – семантические, структурно – семантические, функционально – стилистические, лингвокультурологические и лингвопрагматические аспекты единиц, находящихся в ядре и на периферии поля фразеологических единиц с несколькими соматическими компонентами.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем: Определены симметричные и асимметричные аспекты ФЕ с несколькими соматическими компонентами показаны и валентные возможности компонентов входящих в их состав а также межъязыковые изоморфные и алломорфные аспекты;

раскрыты роль, статус, морфологические и семантические аспекты ФЕ с соматическим компонентом в узбекском и английском языках в формировании языковой картины мира;

определены способы и методы воссоздания национально-культурных сем и прагматических значений, входящих в состав семантики моносемантических и полисемантических ФЕ с несколькими соматическими компонентами в английском и узбекском языках, разработаны рекомендации по обеспечению их адекватности;

выявлены интралингвистические и экстралингвистические факторы поликомпонентных фразеологических единиц , с соматическим компонентом несущих национально-культурное и прагматическое значение в узбекском и английском языках;

Внедрение результатов исследования. По результатам антропоцентрической парадигмы исследования фразеологизмов с несколькими соматическими компонентами в узбекском и английском языках:

В рамках проекта № И-204-4-5 «Создание виртуальных ресурсов по предметам специальности „Английский язык“ на основе информационно-коммуникационных технологий и внедрение в учебный процесс», выполняемого под руководством Ф. Ш. Рузикулова, кандидата филологических наук, доцента кафедры английского языка и литературы, в рамках проекта «Создание виртуальных ресурсов по предметам специальности „Английский язык“ на основе информационно-коммуникационных технологий и внедрение в учебный процесс». Рузикулова, кандидата филологических наук, доцента Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков, в исследовании

фразеологические единицы с несколькими соматическими компонентами в английском и узбекском языках подверглись перекрестному анализу и послужили для освещения объяснения информации об их структурно-семантических особенностях, также были использованы научно-практические рекомендации, разработанные по систематизации фразеологических единиц с несколькими соматическими компонентами в английском и узбекском языках. В результате теоретические основы создания виртуальных ресурсов на базе информационно-коммуникационных технологий из предметов англоязычной специальности и их внедрение в учебный процесс позволяют остановиться на общих и специфических вопросах между фиксированной и свободной лексикой. (Справка Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков № 205/02 от 25 августа 2023 г.).

В рамках программы Erasmus+ 561624-EPP-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-SVNE-SP-ERASMUS+SVNEIMER: «Модернизация и интернационализация процессов системы высшего образования в Узбекистане» проекта Европейского Союза на 2016-2018 годы, в системе высшего образования преподаватели и студенты пользуются фразеологическими единицами с несколькими соматическими компонентами в качестве метафор и метонимий в английском и узбекском языках, фразеологизмов, образованных на основе соматических фразеологических единиц, а также их общее количество, определенное в результате анализа, сведения об упорядочении по лексико-грамматическим и структурно-семантическим критериям, одновременно сведения о принципах создания словаря на основе нескольких компонентных соматических фразеологических единиц английского и узбекского языков, назначение словаря, структура словаря, принципы толкования и перевода, частотность фразеологических единиц с несколькими компонентами, то есть эффективное использование необходимых знаний о количестве раз их употребления в коммуникации, научные выводы данного исследования были использованы в качестве новых подходов при написании пособий, статей, тезисов, созданных с целью формирования у студентов знаний и умений, связанных со статистическими данными, укрепления и интернационализации процесса системы образования. В результате проект был обогащен научными данными, в частности, о том, что при создании виртуальных ресурсов на основе информационно-коммуникационных технологий и внедрении их в образовательный процесс важно брать в качестве объекта лингвистического исследования фразеологические единицы с несколькими соматическими компонентами. (Справка Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков № 204/02 от 25 августа 2023 г.).

Информация о когнитивно-семантических и лингвокультурных характеристиках фразеологических единиц с несколькими соматическими компонентами была использована при подготовке сценария радиопередачи «Образование и развитие», «Молодежь Узбекистана», подготовленного редакцией «Культурно-просветительских и художественных передач» телерадиоканала «Узбекистан» Национальной вещательной компании

Узбекистана. (Справка Национальной вещательной компании Узбекистана № 04-36-108 от 6 июля 2023 года). В результате радиослушатели понимают, что архетипические образы фразеологических единиц с несколькими соматическими компонентами в национальном сознании английского и узбекского народов - универсальные и национальные, положительные, отрицательные и нейтральные, их интеллектуальный и жизненный опыт, мудрость, духовный мир народа, стереотипы этики и другие темы раскрываются через фразеологические и паремиологические единицы, описывающие группы.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы, общий объем диссертации составляет 157 страниц.

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

I bo'lim (часть I; part I)

1. Kurbonova M.S. Linguocultural research of phraseological units with several somatic components in English and Uzbek languages //Western European journal of linguistics and education. ResearchBib (Vol 2, Issue 6). – Berlin, Germany, 2024. –P.146-156. ISSN (E): 2942 – 190X.

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3. Kurbonova M.S. Ingliz tilida somatik frazeologik birliklarning qo'llanilishi // O'zMU xabarleri (1/8/1-son). – Toshkent, 2023. – B.356-359. (10.00.00; №15).

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5. Kurbonova M.S. Bir necha somatik komponentli frazeologik birliklarning kognitiv – semantik va lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari // “O'zbekistonda zamonaviy lug'atshunoslik va tarjimashunoslikning dolzarb masalalari (bir tilli, ko'p tilli, terminologik, frazeologik hamda electron lug'atlar tuzish masalalari)” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy – amaliy anjumani konferensiyasi. –Andijon, 2023. –B.396-400.

6. Kurbonova M.S. Ingliz va O'zbek tillarida “til” leksemasining konseptual tahlili // “Yosh olimlar” mavzusidagi 11-sonli respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi. –Andijon, 2023. –B.93-95.

7. Kurbonova M.S. Expression of the lexeme “hand” in phraseological units with several somatic components // “Zamonaviy dunyoda Innovatsion tadqiqotlar: Nazariya va amaliyot” nomli ilmiy, masofaviy, online konferensiyasi. – Toshkent, 2024. –B.42-46.

II bo'lim (часть II; part II)

8. Kurbonova M.S. Ko'z leksemasining bir necha somatik komponentli frazeologik birliklarda ifodalanishi // Til, ta'lim, tarjima Xalqaro jurnali (3-son, 6-jild). –Toshkent, 2022. –B.71-86. SSN:2181 – 0796 DOI:10.26739/2181-0796.

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