

MIRZO ULUG‘BEK NOMIDAGI O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.01.10 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETI

MIRXODJAYEVA FERUZAXON ULUG‘BEKOVNA

O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ LISONIY ONGIDA XUSHMUOMALALIKNING
ASSOTSIATIV MAYDONI

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va
tarjimashunoslik

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

Toshkent – 2025

**Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
avtoreferati mundarijasi**
**Contents of dissertation abstract of philosophy (PhD) on philological
sciences**
**Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD)
по филологическим наукам**

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Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2022.3.PhD/Fil2770 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy universitetida bajarilgan.
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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Bugungi kunda dunyo tilshunosligining rivojlanish bosqichida tilni tizim sifatida o'rganish, dunyodagi hodisa va narsalarni tur, sinf va jinslarga ajratish, guruhlariga bo'lib tahlil qilish, analiz va sintez jarayonini tadqiq etish tilni undan foydalanuvchi insonlarga xos individual xususiyatlar, nutqiy faoliyat, vaziyat, zamon, makon va boshqa omillar bilan birgalikda tadqiq etish, til tizimini antropotsentrik tadqiq tamoyillari asosida o'rganish asosiy masalalaridan biriga aylandi. XX asr oxirida shakllangan va tez sur'atlar bilan rivojlanayotgan psixolingvistika, kognitiv tilshunoslik, lingvopragmatika va korpus lingvistikasi kabi zamonaviy tilshunoslikning ilmiy yo'nalishlari mana shu masalalarni tadqiq etish bilan mashg'ul. Bu yo'nalishda olib borilayotgan tadqiqotlar an'anaviy lingvistik yondashuvda shakllangan ayrim xulosalarni tubdan o'zgartirdi.

Jahon tilshunoslikida insonning olamni idrok etishi va uni til orqali ifodalash muammosini tahlil qilishda til sohiblarining lisoniy ongi, undagi lug'aviy birliklar zaxirasi, tafakkur va xotira imkoniyatlari o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarni o'rganish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan psixolingvistika, kognitiv tilshunoslik, neyrolingvistika va tizimli struktur tilshunoslik kabi fanlar asosida til sohiblari lisoniy ongi asosida assotsiativ maydonlarni modellashtirish, respondentlarning reaksiyalari orqali til birliklarining kognitiv tizimlarga xos modellarini aniqlab olish, shuningdek, tillararo qiyosiy tahlil doirasida belgilangan vazifalarni o'rganish aktual masalalardan hisoblanadi.

Tilni inson omili bilan bog'liq holda o'rganishga jiddiy e'tibor qaratilayotgan bugungi kunda, ma'lum bir voqelikni inson psixologik tasavvuriga asoslangan holda tilda aks ettirish masalasining tahlili psixolingvistika fanining rivojlanishiga katta hissa qo'shmoqda. Bu jarayon, bir tomondan, tilning struktural xususiyatlarini va uning kognitiv asoslarini chuqurroq tushunishga imkon bersa, boshqa tomondan, til va tafakkur o'rtasida murakkab munosabatlarni ochib berishga xizmat qiladi. Natijada, tilshunoslik va psixologiya sohalarida olib borilayotgan tadqiqotlar, inson tafakkurining til orqali ifodalanishini yanada kengroq va chuqurroq o'rganishga zamin yaratadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida"¹, 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi PF-5850-son "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzli va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari tog'risida"gi farmonlari², 2017-yil 17-fevraldagi PQ-2789-son "Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyati, ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari tashkil etish, boshqarish va moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"³, Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019-yil 12 dekabrdagi 984-son "Davlat tilini rivojlantirish departamenti to'g'risidagi Nizomni

¹ PF-4947-coH 07.02.2017. O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida.

² PF-5850-coH 21.10.2019. O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida.

³ lex.uz/acts/-03207162.

tasdiqlash haqida”⁴gi qarorlari hamda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 29-oktyabrdagi PF–6097-son “Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”⁵gi hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Ushbu tadqiqot respublikamiz fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma‘naviy-ma‘rifiy jihatdan taraqqiy ettirish, innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” deb nomlangan ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarildi.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Assotsiativ birliklarni o‘rganishga bo‘lgan dastlabki qadamlar Aristotel davriga borib taqalsada, assotsiatsiyalarning o‘ziga xos tabiati tadqiqiga bag‘ishlangan ilk ilmiy ish muallifi Frensis Galton hisoblanadi⁶.

Assotsiatsiyalarni o‘rganish XX asrning ikkinchi yarmida rus olimlari tomonidan jadal o‘rganila boshlandi. Yu.N.Karaulov, G.S.Shur, A.R.Luriya va G.A.Martinovich kabi tilshunos olimlar tomonidam assotsiatsiyalar bilan bog‘liq masalalar atroflicha tadqiq etildi⁷. Nutqdagi assotsiatiativ aloqalar A.A.Adrievskaya, Ch.Osgud kabi olimlarning e‘tiborini tortdi⁸. Tilga assotsiativ yondashuv F.fon.Gumboldt, A.A.Potebnya, N.V.Krushevskiy, A.Leontev, A.Vejbitskaya, A.A.Ovchinnikova asarlarida o‘z ifodasini topgan. Assotsiativ tajribada ifoda etilgan verbal assotsiatsiyalar ko‘plab olimlar, xususan, F.Galton, A.Tumba, G.Kent, A.Rozanov, D.Palermo, J.Diz, J.Jenkins, A.R.Luriya, A.A.Leontev, L.V.Saxarniy, E.F.Tarasov, A.A.Zalevskaya, Yu.N.Karaulov, E.N.Guts, I.A.Sternin, A.V.Rudakova, N.I.Stepikinlar tadqiqotlarida atroflicha o‘rganilgan⁹.

⁴ 984-сон 12.12.2019. Davlat tilini rivojlantirish departamenti to‘g‘risidagi nizomni tasdiqlash haqida.

⁵ <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-5073447>

⁶ Galton F. Psychometric Experiments // Brain, 1879. – № 2. – P. 149-162 // <https://doi.org/10.1093/brain/2.2.149>.

⁷ Караулов Ю.Н. Общая и русская идеография. – М.: Наука, 1976-1976. – 354 с.; Щур Г.С. Теории поля в лингвистике. – М.: Наука, 1974. – 255 с.; Лурия А.А. Основы нейропсихологии. – М.: Издательство Академии наук СССР, 1970. – С. 374.; Мартинович Г.А. Опыт комплексного исследования данных ассоциативного эксперимента // Вопросы психологии. – М.: Школа-пресс, 1993. – № 2. – С. 93-99.

⁸ Андриевская В.В. Особенности словесных ассоциаций как фактор построения предложения // Исследования языка и речи. Ученые записки МГПИИЯ им. – М.: Тореза, 1971. – С. 111-116.; Osgood С.Е. Crucibles of Language: Explorations in the Semantics of Reading and Writing. – Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1975. – 310 p.

⁹ Galton F. Psychometric Experiments // Brain, 1880. – № 2.; Kent G.H., Rosanoff A.J. A Study of Association in Insanity // American Journal of Insanity, 1910. – P. 67.; Deese J. On the structure of associative meaning // Psychological review, 1962.; Jenkins J.J., Palermo D.S. Mediation processes and the acquisition of linguistic structure. Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development, 1964.; Лурия А.Р. Язык и сознание. – М.: МГУ, 1979. – 320 с.; Леонтьев А.А. Словарь ассоциативных норм русского языка. – М.: МГУ, 1977. – 192 с.; Сахарный А.А. Введение в психолингвистику. Курс лекций. – Л.: ЛГУ, 1989. – 92 с.; Тарасов Е.Ф. Актуальные проблемы анализа языкового сознания. – М., 2000. – С. 24-33.; Залевская А.А. Вопросы организации лексикона человека в лингвистических и психолингвистических исследованиях. – Калининград: КГУ, 1978. – 205 с.; Гуц Е.Н. Ассоциативный потенциал лексем – обозначений эмоций // Вестник Волгоградского государственного университета. Серия 2, Языкознание. – Волгоград, 2023. – Т. 22. – № 1. – С. 53-64.; Караулов Ю.Н. Общая и русская идеография. – М.: Наука, 1976; 1974.; Крушевский Н.В. Очерк науки о языке. – М.: Наследие, 1883. – С. 69-222.; Стернин И.А., Рудакова А.В. Психолингвистическое значение слова и его описание. – М.: Ламберт,

Xushmuomalalikning lingvistik kategoriya sifatida o'rganish yuzasidan rus tilshunosligida N.I.Formanovskaya, E.A.Zatsepina, T.V.Larina, ingliz tilshunosligida X.Grays, J.Xoffmann, J.Lich, G.Lakoff, P.Braun va S.Levinson, R.Kasper, R.Vats, S.Ide, J.House¹⁰, o'z navbatida, koreys, yapon va xitoy tilshunosligida I.D.Skorbatyuk, V.M.Alpatov va Y.Liang¹¹ kabi olimlar chuqur izlanishlar olib borganlar.

O'zbek tilshunosligida psixolingvistik tadqiqot metodi orqali til hodisalarini tahlil qilish nisbatan yangi uslub bo'lishiga qaramay, Sh.Iskandarova, A.Sobirov, B.Qurbonova, D.Xudoyberganova, D.Lutfullayeva, Sh.Usmonova ishlarida til hodisalari assotsiativ metod orqali tahliliy o'rganilganligiga guvoh bo'lishimiz mumkin¹². Biroq muayyan bir leksemaning assotsiativ maydonini yaratish yuzasidan olib borilgan yaxlit monografik tadqiqotlar mavjud emas.

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya O'zbekiston Milliy universiteti ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan muvofiq "Turli tizimli tillarning tipologik va chog'ishtirma xususiyatlari" mavzusidagi ilmiy-loyihasi doirasida bajarildi.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o'zbek va ingliz tillarida "xushmuomalalik" leksemasi assotsiativ maydonining tizim hosil qiluvchi xususiyatlari, tarkibi va tuzilishini leksik guruhlanishning alohida turi sifatida tavsiflashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

o'zbek va ingliz tilshunosligida lisoniy ong, assotsiativ jarayonlar va assotsiativ maydon tushunchasi, shuningdek, bu jarayonda amalga oshiriladigan tahlillarni nazariy jihatdan o'rganish;

2011. – 192 с.; Степыкин И.А. Ассоциативное поле вежливый: динамика психологически актуального содержания в лексиконе индивида // Science for Education Today, 2020. – Vol. 10. – № 2. – P. 151-166.

¹⁰ Формановская Н.И. Речевой этикет и культура общения. – М.: Высшая школа, 1989. – 159 с.; Зацепина Е.А. Концепты вежливости, грубость в русском коммуникативном сознании // Язык и национальное сознание. – Воронеж: Истоки, 2002. Вып. 3. – С. 49-55.; Ларина Т.В. Категория вежливости и стиль коммуникации: сопоставление английских и русских лингвокультурных традиций: Дисс. докт. фил. наук. – М., 2009.; Goffman E. Interaction Ritual. Essays on Face-to-Face Behavior. – Garden City, New York: Anchor Books, Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1967.; Grice H.P. Logic and Conversation. In: Cool P.; Morgan J. (eds.). Syntax and Semantics. Vol. 3. Speech Acts. – New York: Akademie Press, 1975. – P. 41-58.; Brown P., Levinson S.C. Politeness: Some universals in language usage. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987. – 345 p.

¹¹ Gabriele Kasper. House and Juliane. Politeness markers in English and German // Florian Coulmas (ed.), 1981. – P. 157-185.; Ide S. Formal forms and discernment: two neglected aspects of linguistic politeness. – Multilingua, 1989. – № 8. – P. 223-248.; Скорбатьюк И.Д. Некоторые аспекты выражения форм вежливости в корейском языке // Национально-культурная специфика речевого поведения. – М.: Наука, 1977. – С. 306-319.; Алпатов В.М. Категории вежливости в современном японском языке. – М.: Наука, 1973. – 108 с.; Liang Y. Höflichkeit als interkulturelles Verständigungsproblem. Eine kontrastive Analyse Deutsch // Chinesisch zum kommunikativen Verhalten in Alltag und Wissenschaftsbetrieb // Jahrbuch Deutsch als Fremdsprache, 1992. – № 18. – С. 65-86.

¹² Искандарова Ш. Лексикани мазмуний майдон асосида ўрганиш муаммолари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1998.; Искандарова Ш. Тил системасига майдон асосида ёндашув. – Тошкент: Фан, 2007.; Собиров А. Ўзбек тилининг лексик сатҳини системалар системаси тамойили асосида тадқиқ этиш. – Тошкент: Маънавият, 2004.; Курбонова Б.К. Локалик ва унинг ўзбек тилида ифодаланиши: Филол. фанл. номз...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2007.; Худойбергана Д. Ўзбек тилида бадиий матнларнинг антропоцентриқ талқини: Фил.фанл. докт. дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2015.; Лутфуллаева Д. Ассоциатив тилшунослик назарияси. Монография. – Тошкент: Meriyus, 2017.; Хошимова Н.А. Ўзбек тилида ассоциатив муносабатлар: Филол.фанл. номз...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2018.; Usmonova Sh. Psixolingvistika asoslari. O'quv qo'llanma. Ma'ruzalar kursi. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston Milliy universiteti nashriyoti, 2014. – 96 b.

o‘zbek va ingliz tillari sohiblari lisoniy ongida assotsiativ tajriba yordamida “xushmuomalalik” leksemasining assotsiativ maydonini yaratishga xizmat qiluvchi statistik hamda qiyosiy tahlilni amalga oshirish va assotsiativ maydon yaratish;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida “xushmuomalalik” va “qo‘pollik” leksemalarining sinonimik qatorini shakllantirish;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillari sohiblari lisoniy ongida “xushmuomalalik” va “qo‘pollik” leksemalarining psixolingvistik ma’nolarini aniqlash.

Tadqiqotning obyekti o‘zbek va ingliz tili sohiblari bilan o‘tkazilgan erkin assotsiativ tajriba asosida shakllangan “xushmuomalalik” leksemasining assotsiativ maydonidan iborat.

Tadqiqotning predmeti zamonaviy o‘zbek va ingliz tillarining leksik-semantik tizimida “xushmuomalalik” leksemasining assotsiativ maydonining tarkibi, tuzilishi va tizimli maqomini o‘z ichiga oladi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiyada psixolingvistik tahlil, assotsiativ tajriba usuli, chog‘ishtirma, komponent, leksikografik, statistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

o‘zbek va ingliz tillari sohiblari lisoniy ongidagi “xushmuomalalik” hamda “politeness” leksemalari yuzasidan olib borilgan assotsiativ tajribaning sintagmatik va paradigmatic munosabatli assotsiativ birliklari ko‘rsatkichlaridagi tafovut, til sohiblari olamining milliy lisoniy manzaralari orasidagi farq tufayli yuzaga kelganligi dalillangan;

erkin assotsiativ tajriba metodi orqali o‘zbek va ingliz tillari sohiblari lisoniy ongidagi “xushmuomalalik” leksemasining assotsiativ maydonini shakllantirish asnosida yadro, yaqin hamda uzoq preferik sathlari, ularning umumiy va farqli tomonlari asoslangan;

assotsiativ tajriba tahlili natijasida o‘zbek tilida “xushmuomalalik” leksemasining *hurmat, tarbiya, odob, shirinso‘zlik, chiroyli muomala, muloyimlik, odamiylik, tabassum, samimiylik, yaxshi fazilat* kabi, ingliz tilida “politeness” leksemasining *respectfulness, kindness, good manner, good behavior, softening the conversation, courtesy, niceness, civility, gracefulness, not being rude, rules, honesty, meekness, being considerate, sincerity* kabi assotsiativ sinonimik qatorlari hosil bo‘lishi isbotlangan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillari sohiblari orasida o‘tkazilgan erkin hamda yo‘naltirilgan assotsiativ tajriba natijasida “xushmuomalalik” leksemalarining *hurmat, tarbiya, shirinso‘zlik va muloyimlik* kabi o‘zbek tilida, *civility, good manner, respectfulness va softening the conversation* kabi ingliz tilida psixolingvistik ma’nolari aniqlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagi jihatlarni o‘z ichiga oladi:

o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida “xushmuomalalik” leksemasining leksikografik salohiyatini aniqlash jarayonida o‘zbek tilida assotsiativ izohli lug‘atlarni yaratish istiqbolli vazifa ekanligi dalillangan;

semantik-komponent tahlil doirasida “xushmuomalalik” leksemasi tarkibidagi “xush” komponenti nafaqat fors-tojik tilidan o‘zlashgan sifat va ot yasovchi prefiks (*xushzabon, xushxulq, xushnavoz*), balki alohida mustaqil so‘z (*xush kelibsiz, xush ko‘rmoq*) sifatida ham namoyon bo‘lishi izohlangan;

dissertatsiya psixolingvistika, neyrosemantika, neyrolingvistika, lingvokulturologiya, kognitiv tilshunoslik va pragmalingvistika kabi sohalarning rivojlanishida muhim nazariy asos bo'lib xizmat qilishi asoslangan;

tadqiqotda tadqiq etilgan ma'lumotlar assotsiativ lug'atlar yaratish, tarjimashunoslik va chet tillarini o'qitishda reprezentativ tizim modalliklari hamda assotsiativ birliklardan foydalanish masalalarida amaliy ahamiyat kasb etishi izohlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi. Muammoning aniq va ravshan qo'yilgani, xulosalarning leksikografik, statistik, psixolingvistik (assotsiativ tajriba metodi), qiyosiy, tasniflash, komponent tahlil metodlari orqali ishlab chiqilgani, shuningdek, nazariy g'oyalar rasmiy manbalardan olinib, o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ilmiy adabiyotlar hamda izohli lug'atlardan foydalanilgani, tadqiqotda keltirilgan ilmiy nazariy takliflar esa amalda vakolatli davlat organlari tomonidan tasdiqlangani bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati, lisoniy ong, assotsiativ maydon va assotsiativ tajriba yuzasidan taqdim etilgan nazariy fikrlar psixolingvistika fanining jadal rivojlanishiga zamin yaratishi hamda ilmiy izlanishlarga qiziqishni oshirishi bilan bog'liqdir. Shuningdek, tadqiqot jarayonida to'plangan materiallar psixolingvistika, tarjimashunoslik va lug'atshunoslik sohasidagi ilmiy tadqiqotlarda foydalanish imkoniyatini taqdim etadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati ishda "xushmuomalalik" leksemasining ning o'zbek va ingliz tillari sohiblari lisoniy ongida assotsiativ maydon haqidagi nazariy hamda amaliy tavsiyalari asosida "Psixolingvistika", "Assotsiativ tilshunoslik", "Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti", "Kognitiv tilshunoslik" fanlaridan maxsus kurs va seminarlar o'tish, shuningdek, mazkur fanlar doirasida darslik, o'quv-uslubiy qo'llanmalar yaratish, qolaversa, o'zbek va ingliz tillariga oid assotsiativ hamda sinonimik va antonimik lug'atlarini boyitishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. O'zbek va ingliz tillari sohiblari lisoniy ongida "xushmuomalalik" leksemasining assotsiativ maydoni qiyosiy tadqiqi yuzasidan erishilgan ilmiy natijalari asosida:

o'zbek va ingliz tillari sohiblari lisoniy ongidagi "xushmuomalalik" hamda "politeness" leksemalari yuzasidan olib borilgan assotsiativ tajriba natijalarini qiyoslash asnosida respondentlarning javoblarida sintagmatik va paradigmatic munosabatdagi assotsiativ birliklar ko'rsatkichlaridagi tafovut til sohiblari olamining milliy lisoniy manzaralari orasidagi farq tufayli yuzaga kelganligi borasidagi ilmiy natijalari hamda xulosalaridan Erasmus+ dasturining Project № 598340-EPP-1-2018-1-ES-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP University Cooperation Framework for Knowledge Transfer in Central Asia and China (UNICAC) nomli innovatsion tadqiqotlar loyihasida foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Milliy universitetining 2024-yil 15-noyabrdagi №321/24-sonli ma'lumotnomasi) foydalanilgan. Natijada zamonaviy tilshunoslikning istiqbolli yo'nalishlaridan biri bo'lgan psixolingvistika fani, uning asosiy tushuncha va tamoyillari haqidagi nazariy fikrlardan, shuningdek, o'zbek va ingliz tili sohiblari lisoniy ongida mavjud xushmuomalalikning assotsiativ maydoni

hamda tahlillaridan loyiha doirasida OTM magistratura talabalari uchun onlayn darslar tashkil etishda, milliy va mintaqalararo tavsiyalarni, shuningdek, xalqaro mobillik va hamkorlik uchun UNICAC loyihasining strategik rejalarini ishlab chiqishda foydalanildi;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillari sohiblari lisoniy ongidagi “xushmuomalalik” hamda unga zid bo‘lgan “qo‘pollik” leksemasining assotsiativ sinonimik qatorlari yaratilishidagi xulosalardan va materiallaridan O‘zbekiston Milliy universitetida bajarilgan Ya-1-06-sonli “Professional tarjimonlarni tayyorlashda sifat nazoratini tashkillashtirishga komponent yondashuv” mavzusidagi amaliy ilmiy tadqiqot loyihasi doirasida foydalanildi (O‘zbekiston Milliy universitetining 2024-yil 15-noyabrdagi №04/11-10765-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijalarning joriy qilinishi chet tilini o‘rganishda, ayniqsa, tarjima jarayonida “xushmuomalalik” va unga zid bo‘lgan “qo‘pollik” leksemalarining ikki tildagi assotsiativ sinonimik qatorlarini o‘rganish asnosida olingan lingvistik bilimlarni professional tarjimonlikda qo‘llashda amaliy yordam berishiga erishildi;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida “xushmuomalalik” leksemasining leksikografik salohiyatini aniqlash jarayonida o‘zbek tilida assotsiativ lug‘atlarni yaratish zarurligiga oid tavsiyalardan “Teleradiokompaniya ZO‘R” MCHJ orqali efirga uzatilgan “O‘zimda” tok shousining joriy yil oktyabr oyidagi “Kelajak ustozlari” dasturining ssenariy yozishda foydalanildi (№04/11-10767 16.11.2024). Natijada mazkur ko‘rsatuvda o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida “xushmuomalalik” leksemasining leksikografik salohiyatini aniqlash jarayonida o‘zbek tilida assotsiativ lug‘atlarni yaratish zarurligi asoslab berildi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 4ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida aprobatsiyadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e‘lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha 12 ta ilmiy ish, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiyasi komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosida ilmiy natijalarni chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda jami 6 ta ilmiy maqola, jumladan, 3 tasi xorijiy va 3 tasi respublika jurnallarida chop etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat. Tadqiqotning asosiy hajmi 139 sahifani tashkil qiladi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, obykti va predmeti tavsiflangan, respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, natijalarni amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi “**Lisoniy ongning psixolingvistik aspektida o‘rganilishi**” deb nomlanadi va unda psixolingvistika faniga nazariy yondashuvlar,

lisoniy ongning psixolingvistik aspektida o'rganilishi va assotsiativ maydon nazariyasi tahlil qilingan.

Inson ongi olimlar tomonidan o'rganiladigan ruhiy faoliyatning eng murakkab, qiziqarli va oliy shakli hisoblanadi. Hozirgi kunda tilshunoslarda klassik tilshunoslik chegarasidan tashqariga chiqadigan va bir necha fanlar kesishmasida vujudga kelgan yangi fan yo'nalishlari doirasida tadqiqot olib borish katta qiziqish uyg'otmoqda.

Tilshunoslik va psixologiya chorrahasida vujudga kelgan shunday fanlardan biri – psixolingvistikadir. Nemis tilshunos olimi Vilgelm fon Gumboldtning “Til – ongni shakllantiruvchi organ”, – deya tilga bergan ta'rif lisoniy ong rivojlanishidagi o'rni haqida munozalarning hozirga qadar davom etishiga sabab bo'ldi. Darhaqiqat, tilning ma'lum voqelikni idrok etish va tushunish jarayonlaridagi roli muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Psixolingvistikaning obykti lisoniy ong bo'lib, u ushbu fan bo'yicha asosiy tadqiqot sohasi hisoblanadi. Psixolingvistika til va kognitiv jarayonlar o'rtasidagi aloqadorlikni o'rganadi, shaxslarning nutqni qanday idrok etishi, tushunishi va hosil qilishini, shuningdek, tilning tuzilishi va ma'no jihatlarini qay tarzda anglashini tushunishga harakat qiladi.

S.E.Nikitina ham o'z navbatida mazkur atamaga lo'nda ta'rif beradi: “lisoniy ong – shunday bir hosilaki, unda til va tafakkur ayro holda mavjud bo'lmaydi, balki u yaxlit, bir butun hosila sifatida rivojlanadigan kognitiv hodisa”.

M.Mardiyev lisoniy ong kategoriyasida leksik-frazeologik birliklarni o'rganar ekan, lisoniy onga quyidagicha ta'rif beradi: “Ong – inson miyasining funksiyasi bo'lib, bu funktsiyaning mohiyati esa real dunyoni onikos ettirishdan iborat bo'lib, shaxsning lisoniy ongi uning nutqiy muomalasida amalga oshadi, uning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari strukturalaridagi sathlar mazmuning boyligiga bog'liq holda kechadi¹³.

Z.A.Akbarova “lisoniy ong-muayyan til vakilining leksik va grammatik sath birliklari orqali olamni idrok etish hamda anglash jarayonini ifodalovchi kognitiv tilshunoslik kategoriyasidir” ta'rifini keltiradi.

N.V.Ufimtsevaning ta'kidlashicha, “Tilni ijtimoiy belgilar tizimi sifatida qabul qilish ham lisoniy ongning bir qismidir”. Bunda lisoniy ongning chegaralari axborotni idrok etish va qayta ishlash aktlari natijalarini verbal, ya'ni so'z bilan ifodalash imkoniyati bilan belgilanadi¹⁴.

So'zning psixolingvistik ma'nosi til sohiblarining ongida muayyan tovush qobig'i bilan haqiqatdan bog'liq bo'lgan barcha semantik komponentlarini tartibga solingan yaxlitligi hisoblanadi¹⁵. Bu – til sohiblari ongida shakllangan alohida so'zni faollashtiruvchi va uni hosil qiluvchi barcha semantik komponentlar hajmi bo'lib, joylashgan makoniga ko'ra, yorqinroq yoki xiraroq bo'lgan markaziy va preferik unsurlar birligidan iborat. Psixolingvistik ma'no so'zning real ma'nosini ifodalaydi.

Psixolingvistik ma'no maydon tamoyili asosida tuzilganligi va uni tashkil etuvchi komponentlar yorqinlik bo'yicha iyerarxiyani hosil qilishi kuzatiladi.

¹³ Mardiyev M. Lisoniy ong kategoriyasida leksik-frazeologik vositalarning verballashuvi // Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 2022. – № 4 (4) // <https://natscience.jdpu.uz/index.php/fil/article/view/7065>.

¹⁴ Akbarova Z. Lisoniy ong psixolingvistik tadqiqot objekti sifatida // Namangan Davlat Universiteti. – Namangan, 2020. – № 6. – B. 134-136. Retrieved from Edition: 2020 6-son (slib.uz)

¹⁵ Стернин И.А., Рудакова А.В. Психолингвистическое значение слова и его описание. – М.: Ламберт, 2011. – 192 с.

I.A.Sternin psixolingvistik ma'noga ta'rif berar ekan, uni leksikografik ma'noga nisbatan son jihatdan ko'proq bo'lishini hamda asosiy va pereferik ma'nolar nisbati esa ko'pincha lug'atlardan butunlay farq qilishini ta'kidlaydi. Shu bilan birgalikda, "ko'p ma'noli so'z semantemasi doirasida alohida psixolingvistik ma'nolar ham yorqinlik darajasiga ko'ra tartiblashtiriladi, yadroviy va periferik ma'nolar ajratiladi"¹⁶.

Eksperimental jarayonlarning semantik tahlili natijalariga ko'ra, o'rganilayotgan so'zning umumlashtirilgan yaxlit modeli tuziladi, ya'ni ushbu so'zning psixolingvistik ma'nosi deb tavsiflanadi. "Leksikografik va psixolingvistik (psixologik real) ma'nolar til egasining lisoniy ongini aks ettiradi, ya'ni til belgilarining ma'nolarida aks etgan, qayd etilgan va faollashgan ongni ifodalaydi"¹⁷.

Ma'lumki, inson borliqni til orqali anglaydi, tushunadi va his etadi. So'zlar ongimizda muayyan guruhlarni tashkil qiladi. Ularning ma'nosini anglash uchun har bir guruh mohiyat, undagi so'zlar voqelik, ma'nolar orqali ifodalangan bilim ekanligini tushunish lozim. Tilshunoslikda bu kabi til birliklarning shakliy yoki mantiqiy-semantik belgisiga ko'ra o'zaro birlashuviga assotsiatsiya deb qaraladi. Predmet hamda so'z haqidagi tasavvurni bir-biridan ayro tushunish mumkin emas. Ularning o'zaro muvofiqligi assotsiatsiya qonuniyatlariga bo'ysunadi.

Tilshunoslikda til elementlari orasidagi tizimli munosabatlarni tushunish XX asr boshlarida shveysariyalik olim Ferdinand de Sossyur tomonidan til tavsifiga asos bo'ldi. F. de Sossyurning fikricha, til – belgilar tizimidir: "...til tizim bo'lib, uning barcha elementlari bir butunlikni tashkil etadi va bir elementning ahamiyati faqat bir vaqtning o'zida boshqalarning mavjudligidan kelib chiqadi..."¹⁸. Assotsiativ maydon atamasi esa ilmiy adabiyotlarda ilk marotaba Sh.Balli tomonidan qo'llanilib, assotsiativ guruh va qatorlar ma'nosini anglatgan¹⁹.

"Assotsiativ munosabat bir yoki bir necha sath birliklarining turli omillar bilan bog'liq holda inson tafakkurida assotsiativ bog'lanishni aks ettiradi. Bir til egasida biror til belgisiga nisbatan hosil bo'lgan assotsiatsiya boshqa til egasida yuzaga kelgan assotsiatsiyalardan farqlanadi".

D.Lutfullayeva assotsiativ maydondan o'rin egallagan assotsiativ birliklar turini ochiqlar ekan assotsiativ birliklar lingvistik va psixologik assotsiativ birliklarni quyidagicha farqlaydi: "Inson ongida hosil bo'lgan bir birini eslatuvchi psixik tasavvur, g'oyalar psixologik assotsiatsiya sanaladi. Lingvistik assotsiatsiyalar (verbal assotsiatsiyalar) ham til egasining voqelik haqidagi psixologik tasavvurida yuzaga keladi ammo, bu tasavvur tilda bir-biri bilan muayyan belgisiga ko'ra aloqada aniq lisoniy birliklar orqali reallashadi"²⁰.

Assotsiativ maydon "Lingvistik atamalar lug'ati"ga ko'ra, assotsiatsiyalar to'plami sifatida qaraladi. Assotsiativ maydon assotsiativ tajribalar natijalari asosida yuzaga keladi. Assotsiativ maydon umumiy xususiyatlarga ega elementlarni birlashtiradi. Assotsiativ maydon yaratish assotsiativ tajriba usuli orqali to'plangan

¹⁶ Стернин И.А. Психолингвистическое значение слово // Воронежский государственный университет Университетская пл., 1. – Воронеж, Россия, 394006 интернет ресурс.

¹⁷ Yuqorida keltirilgan manba.

¹⁸ Соссюр Ф. де. Труды по языкознанию. – Москва, 1977. – 696 с.

¹⁹ Балли Ш. Общая Лингвистика и вопросы французского языка. – М., 1955. – С. 412.

²⁰ Lutfullayeva D.E. Assotsiativ tilshunoslik nazariyasi. – Toshkent: Meriyus, 2017. – 140 b. – B. 23.

assotsiativ birliklar tahlili natijasida yaratiladi.

“Assotsiativ tajriba usulining psixolingvistikada uch turi mavjud bo‘lib, ular erkin, yo‘naltirilgan va zanjirli tajriba usullari hisoblanadi. Erkin assotsiativ tajriba metodida respondentlar berilgan stimuly so‘zga xotiralarida tiklangan birinchi reaksiya bilan javob bersalar, yo‘naltirilgan tajriba metodida keltirilgan javoblardan birini tanlashni yoki, stimuly so‘zni grammatik yoki semantik ifoda bo‘yicha til sohiblari xotirasida tiklangan so‘zni kiritish yoki tanlash so‘raladi. Zanjirli assotsiativ tajriba metodi esa, belgilangan vaqt ichida respondentlarning stimuly so‘zga berilgan davomiy (ketma-ket) reaksiyalarining ma‘lum darajada o‘zaro aloqasi kuzatiladi²¹”.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobida **“O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida “xushmuomalalik” leksemasining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari”** deb nomlanadi va unda o‘zbek hamda ingliz tillaridagi “xushmuomalalik” leksemasining leksikografik va semantik tahlili amalga oshirilgan.

Insonlar o‘rtasida olib boriladigan muloqotning muhim xususiyatlaridan biri xushmuomalalikdir. Shuni ta‘kidlash kerakki, kundalik muloqot jarayonida xushmuomalalik eng muhim va zaruriy elementlardan hisoblanadi. Inson shaxsiyati va nafsoniyati muqaddasdir.

O‘zbek tilida “xushmuomalalik” leksemasining leksikografik talqini O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atlarining barcha nashrlari yordamida tahlil qilindi.

Ingliz tilidagi “politeness” leksemasining lug‘aviy ma‘nolari “The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language”, “Chambers 21st Century Dictionary online”, “Collins COBUILD Dictionary (online)”, “Cambridge Dictionary, Consult Chambers 21st Century Dictionary”, “Merriam-Webster.com” va “Oxford English Dictionary Online” lug‘atlardagi manbalari asosida tahlil qilindi.

Ingliz tilidagi politeness leksemasining Merriam-Webster.com (MW). 2019. Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster manbasidagi talqini:

Polite n

a) of, relating to, or having the characteristics of advanced culture. Izoh: Ilg‘or madaniyatga oid, unga tegishli yoki uning xususiyatlariga ega bo‘lgan.

b) marked by refined cultural interests and pursuits especially in arts and belles lettres. Izoh: Ayniqsa, san‘at va nafis adabiyot sohalarida yuksak madaniy qiziqishlar va intilishlar bilan ajralib turadigan;

c) showing or characterized by correct social usage.

Izoh: To‘g‘ri ijtimoiy muomala qoidalarini ko‘rsatadigan yoki ularga xos bo‘lgan (madaniyat ya‘ni etiket normalarini yaxshi biladigan inson ma‘nosida).

d) marked by an appearance of consideration, tact, deference, or courtesy marked by a lack of roughness or crudities. Izoh: E‘tibor, mulohazakorlik, hurmat va xushmuomalalik ko‘rinishi bilan ajralib turadigan, qo‘pollik va dag‘allikdan xoli bo‘lgan.

Manbada keltirilgan “politeness” leksemasining sinonimik qatori quyidagilardan iborat: *civil, manners, courteousness, hospitality, thoughtfulness, attentiveness, elegance, courtesy, genteel, graciousness, mannerly, well-bred, gallantry, respectability.*

²¹ Yuqorida keltirilgan manba.

Manbada keltirilgan “politeness” leksemasining antonimik qatori: *impoliteness, rudeness, discourtesy, incivility, boldness, impudence, shamelessness, disrespect, insolence, impertinence, vulgarity, surliness, audacity, brashness, boorishness.*

Shuningdek manbada “politeness” leksemasining etimologiyasi ham keltirilgan: *Middle English (Scots) “polit”, Latin “politus”, from past participle of “polire”.*

“Xushmuomalalik” leksemasi “xush” prefiksi + “muomala” semasi + lik ot yasovchi qo‘shimchasidan tashkil topgan. “Xush” prefiksi o‘zbek tiliga fors-tojik tilidan kirib kelgan, otdan sifat turkumiga oid so‘zlar yasash uchun, ijobiy ma’no yuklash uchun qo‘llaniladi: xushzabon, xushomad, xushovoz, xushmuomala. Shu bilan birgalikda, o‘zbek tilida ham “xush” leksemasi mavjud. O‘zbek tili izohli lug‘atida keltirilgan “xush” leksemasi fors tilidan kirgan bo‘lib, yoqimli, yaxshi, ajoyib, shod, quvnoq ma’nolarini anglatadi.

“Muomala” so‘zi arab tilidan olingan bo‘lib, o‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atida u quyidagicha talqin qilinadi:

1. Kishilar bilan munosabat, so‘zlashuv, shunday munosabat yo‘sini. *Domla mashg‘ulot vaqtlarida birovlariga ko‘proq e‘tibor berib, birovlarining ko‘nglini uncha muncha o‘ksitsa ham, muomalada da‘g‘al emas edi* (P.Tursun. “O‘qituvchi”);

2. Ish, xizmat bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan aloqa;

3. iqt. Mehnat mahsulotlarini oldi-sotdi vositasida ayirboshlash (Tovar xo‘jaligi uchun mos). Muomaladagi pul ayni paytda yurib, ishlatilib, aylanib turgan pul. Muomalaga kelmoq yoki yurmoq. Biror taklifga rozi bo‘lib kelishmoq .

O‘zbek tilidagi *xushmuomalalik* leksemasining tarkibiga kiruvchi ot yasovchi “lik” qo‘shimchasi so‘z yasashida bir qancha grammatik funksiyalarni bajaradi.

Ot+lik =ot: *buxorolik, angliyalik, germaniyalik;*

Sifatga qo‘shilganda odatda belgi va xususiyat otlarini ham yasaydi va og‘zaki nutqda “li” hamda “liq” shakllarida ham qo‘llaniladi: Ot+lik =sifat: *kulguli, qayg‘uli, obro‘li, hayajonli.*

Tadqiqotning uchinchi bobi **“O‘zbek va ingliz lisoniy ongida xushmuomalalikning assotsiativ maydoni”** deb nomlanib, unda o‘zbek va ingliz tillari sohiblari bilan o‘tkazilgan assotsiativ tajriba, uning bosqichlari va tahlillari natijasida hosil bo‘lgan assotsiativ maydonlar sharhi hamda qiyosiga bag‘ishlangan.

O‘zbek tili sohiblari lisoniy ongida “xushmuomalalik” leksemasining assotsiativ maydonini yaratish maqsadida o‘tkazilgan tajriba uchun verbal assotsiatsiyalar asosiy material sifatida xizmat qildi. Chunki ularni o‘rganish asosida kundalik inson lisoniy ongida kechadigan qonuniyatlarni kuzatish mumkin bo‘lib, assotsiativ maydonlarni tahlil qilish orqali so‘zning keng ma’nodagi barcha semantik qirralari bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan assotsiativ ma’nosini aniqlash mumkin bo‘ladi.

Tadqiqotimizda belgilangan vazifalar ijrosini ta’minlash, lisoniy ong sohasiga oid tahlil natijalariga ega bo‘lish va o‘zbek tili sohiblari lisoniy ongida “xushmuomalalik” leksemasining assotsiativ maydonini yaratish maqsadida 2024-yilning yanvar oyida erkin assotsiativ tajriba o‘tkazildi. Tajribamiz respondentlarning verbal assotsiatsiyalariga asoslangan bo‘lib, ushbu lingvistik yondashuv respondentlarning o‘z ona tilida ifodalangan o‘rganilayotgan hodisalarga munosabatlari haqida ma’lumot to‘plash imkonini beradi. Erkin assotsiativ tajriba metodi muloqotning kommunikativ tabiati insonlar o‘rtasidagi suhbat asosini qanday

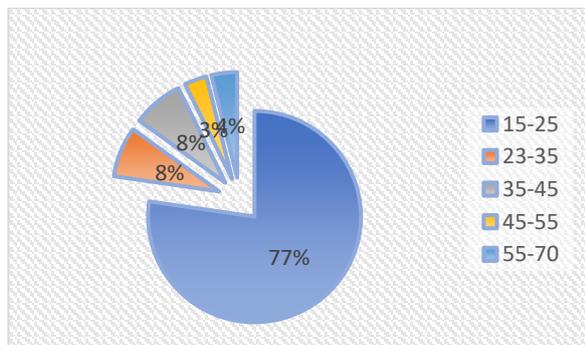
tashkil etishini, uning muloqot ishtirokchilari dunyoqarashiga ta'sirini va til sohiblari ongida o'rganilayotgan kognitiv jarayonni aniqlashga yordam berishini inobatga olgan holda tanlangan.

O'zbek va ingliz tili sohiblari lisoniy ongida "xushmuomalalik" leksemasining assotsiativ maydonini yaratish maqsadida erkin assotsiativ tajriba tanlab olindi. O'tkazilgan tajribada respondentlardan berilgan stimuly so'zlarga iloji boricha tezroq va xayoliga ilk kelgan so'z bilan javob berishlari talab etildi.

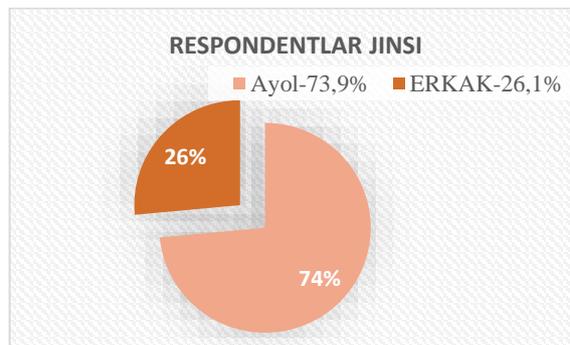
Ishtirokchilar Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti talabalari, professor o'qituvchilari, maktab o'qituvchilari va rahbar xodimlar, Alfraganus universiteti professor o'qituvchilari va talabalari, shuningdek, boshqa soha vakillari, jumladan, shifokor, tadbirkor, iqtisodchi, tarbiyachi, haydovchi, fermer, geodez, bosh menejer, muhandis, enaga kabi kasb sohiblari ishtirok etdilar. Tajriba savollarga javob berish jarayoni respondentlar uchun tez va qulay, ayni paytda, tajriba o'tkazuvchilar uchun esa oson va ishonchli muhitni yaratishga o'z hissasini qo'shgan google.doc platformasi yordamida Toshkent shahrida o'tkazildi. Tajriba oldidan respondentlarga quyidagi mazmundagi ko'rsatma, shuningdek, tajribaning maqsadi, mohiyati va ko'zda tutilgan natijalar haqida to'liq ma'lumot berildi. Bu so'rovnomada o'zbek tili ona tili hisoblangan respondentlar orasida eksperimental maqsadda olinayotgan so'rovnomaga bo'lib, sizdan berilgan so'zga xayolingizga kelgan ilk so'z bilan javob berishingiz so'raladi. Tajriba uchun tanlab olingan platformada ro'yhatdan o'tish va boshlab olish uchun qo'shimcha ko'rsatmalar berildi hamda amaliy yordam ko'rsatildi. Har bir savolga javob berish uchun 1 daqiqa va barcha javoblarni onlayn platformada qayd etish uchun umumiy 5 daqiqa vaqt ajratildi. Respondentlarga so'ralgan stimuly so'z uchun xotiralarida reaksiya tiklanmagan holda mana shu bandni ochiq qoldirish mumkin ekanligi haqida ogohlantirish berildi. So'rovnomada <https://docs.google.com/forms> platformasida yaratildi va olib borildi.

Shaxsiy ma'lumotlardan: F.I.SH., yosh, jins, tug'ilgan yili va kasbi so'raldi. O'zbek tili ona tili bo'lgan respondentlarning lisoniy ongida xushmuomalalik talqinini o'rganish maqsadida quyidagi savollar berildi:

1. Xushmuomalalik –
2. Xushmuomala –
3. Qo'pollik –
4. Qo'pol –



1-diagramma. Respondentlarning yosh jihatidan foiz ko'rsatkichlari



2-diagramma. Respondentlarning jins bo'yicha ko'rsatkichlari

Tajribada 15-70 yosh oralig'idagi 207 nafar respondentlar ishtirok etdilar va so'rovnomadan jami stimullar so'zlariga til sohiblari xotirasida tiklangan assotsiatsiyaga doir 1600 ga yaqin javob reaksiyalari o'rin oldi.

1.1.2-diagrammada keltirilgan statistik ma'lumotga ko'ra, respondentlarning 73.9 %, ya'ni 153 nafar ayol va 26.1 %ini 54 nafar erkak tashkil etdi. Tajribaning keyingi bosqichida har bir stimullar so'z uchun berilgan javob reaksiyalari umumlashtirildi. Umumlashtirish jarayonida stimullar so'zga umuman to'g'ri kelmaydigan reaksiyalar va to'ldirilmagan bo'shliqlar topilmadi, imloviy xatolar to'g'rilanib va shevalarga oid so'zlar saqlab qolindi. Lingvistik tahlildan so'ng statistik tahlil amalga oshirildi.

O'zbek tili ona tili bo'lgan respondentlar orasida "xushmuomalalik" leksemasining assotsiativ maydonini yaratish maqsadida 4 ta stimullar yaratildi.

Assotsiativ tajribaning ilk bosqichida shaxsiy ma'lumotlardan so'ng "xushmuomalalik bu –" ko'rinishida stimullar so'z berildi. Respondentlardan olingan reaksiya so'z va so'z birlikmalari chastotasi kamayib borish ketma-ketligida birlashtirildi.

"Xushmuomalalik" leksemasining assotsiativ maydoni quyidagi birliklardan tashkil topdi: *Tarbiya, xushmuomalalik bu-tarbiya demakdir, chiroyli tarbiya, tarbiyaning birinchi talabi, tarbiyalilik, tarbiyaviylik, tarbiyaning aksi, tarbiyalik – 34, hurmat, insonlarga hurmat, kattalarga hurmat kichiklarga izzat, o'zaro hurmat asosida barcha birdek muomalada bo'lish, andishali hurmat, hurmat bilan gapirish, hammaga doimo hurmatda bo'lish, boshqa odamlarni hurmat qilish, hurmat va yaxshi muomala, insonlarni bir-biriga bo'lgan hurmati, insonlarga hurmat bilan gapirish, hurmat qilish, bir biriga bo'lgan hurmat, odamlar bilan hurmat ila so'zlashish, insonlarga bo'lgan hurmat, o'ziga bo'lgan hurmat, hurmat bilan muomala qilish, hurmat bilan muloqot qilish – 34, odob, odob belgisi, odobiylik, odobiylik belgisi, odob-axloq, insonni odobi, odobdir – ota-ona tarbiyasini ko'rsatuvchi, chiroyli odob – 29, shirinso'zlik, shirinso'zlilik, shirinso'z bo'lish, insonlar qalbiga ozor yetmaydigan darajada shirinso'z bo'lish, shirinso'zlik, chiroyli gapirish, so'z go'zalligi, shirinso'z inson, shirinso'z bo'lish, shirin suhbatdosh, boshqa insonga nisbatan shirinso'z bo'lish – 28, hammaga birdek muomala qilish, katta va kichikka birdek munosabatda bo'lish, boshqa insonga nisbatan yaxshi muomala, yumshoq muomala, doim insonlarga yaxshi muomalada bo'lish, yaxshi muomalalik, chiroyli muomala, yaxshi muomalada bo'lish, o'zgalarga bo'lgan chiroyli muomala, odamlar bilan yaxshi muloqotda bo'lish, barchaga birdek yaxshi muomalada bo'lish – 22, muloyimlik, insonlarga muloyim bo'lish, muloyim va tushunarli ovozda gapirish – 13, odamiylik belgisi, odamiylik, odamgarchilik, odamgarchilikning bir turi, insoniylik, inson ziynati, xushmuomalalik bu – insonning ko'rki, odamning ko'rki – 10, tabassum, samimiy tabassum, hammaga tabassum, tabassum qilmoq, istaralik tabassum, kulib tabassum bilan gaplashish – 6, samimiyluk – 6, insonni taftini oladigan va qo'llab-quvvatlash xususiyatiga ega fazilat, fazilat, tarbiyalik fazilat, yaxshi fazilat, muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan muloqot shakli bo'lib, u yuksak insoniy fazilatlardan biri hisoblanadi-6, ochiq ko'ngil, ko'ngli pok, oq ko'ngillik – 4, madaniyat – 4, eng yaxshi xislatlardan biri, yaxshi xislat, chiroyli*

xislat, go'zal xislat – 4, xulq-atvor, eng yaxshi xulq-atvor – 3, muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan muloqot shakli bo'lib, u yuksak insoniy fazilatlardan biri hisoblanadi, yaxshi xarakter, xarakter – 2, e'tibor – 2, mehribonlik – 2, xushro'ylik – 2, xalimli bo'lish – 1, go'zallik – 2, ko'ngilchanlik – 1, etikani bilish – 1, o'zini qadrlash – 1, mehr ko'rsatishni bir bo'lagi – 1, bosiqlik – 1, sabrli – 1, har qanday vaziyatda o'zini boshqara olish – 1, sukut saqlash – 1, ezgulik – 1, yaxshilik – 1, tinchlik – 1, til ziynati – 1, to'g'ri so'zlashuv – 1, inson sifati – 1, kesatqsiz gapirish – 1, baxt – 1, inson ko'ngliga yo'l topish kaliti – 1.

To'plangan barcha assotsiativ birliklar avvalambor statistik tahlilga keyin esa berilgan reaksiyalarni tartiblash maqsadida mavzuviy guruhlariga ajratildi. Misol uchun:

tarbiya: *xushmuomalalik bu – tarbiya demakdir, chiroyli tarbiya, tarbiyaning birinchi talabi, tarbiyalilik, tarbiyaviylik, tarbiyaning aksi – 34;*

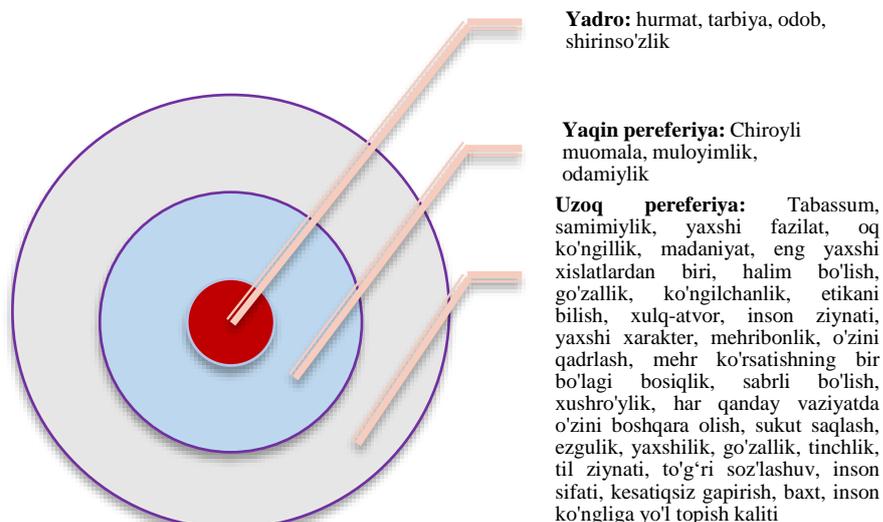
hurmat: *insonlarga hurmat, kattalarga hurmat, kichiklarga izzat, o'zaro hurmat asosida barcha birdek muomalada bo'lish, andishali hurmat, hurmat bilan gapirish, hammaga doimo hurmatda bo'lish, boshqa odamlarni hurmat qilish, hurmat va yaxshi muomala, insonlarning bir-biriga bo'lgan hurmati, insonlarga hurmat bilan gapirish, hurmat qilish, bir-biriga bo'lgan hurmat, odamlar bilan hurmat ila so'zlashish, insonlarga bo'lgan hurmat, o'ziga bo'lgan hurmat, hurmat bilan muomala qilish, hurmat bilan muloqot qilish – 34;*

odob: *odob belgisi, odob belgisi, odob-axloq, insonning odobi, ota-onaning tarbiyasini ko'rsatuvchi odob, chiroyli odob – 29;*

shirinso'zlik: *shirinso'zlik, shirinso'z bo'lish, insonlar qalbiga ozor yetmaydigan darajada shirinso'z bo'lish, chiroyli gapirish, so'z go'zalligi, shirinso'z inson, shirin suhbatdosh, boshqa insonga nisbatan shirinso'z bo'lish – 28 va h.k.*

Xushmuomalalik assotsiativ maydonini yaratish maqsadida o'tkazilgan assotsiativ tajriba natijasi tahlil qilindi va olingan natijalar asosida assotsiativ maydon yaratildi.

Quyida o'zbek tili sohiblari lisoniy ongidagi “xushmuomalalik” leksemasining assotsiativ maydoni keltirilgan (3-rasm).



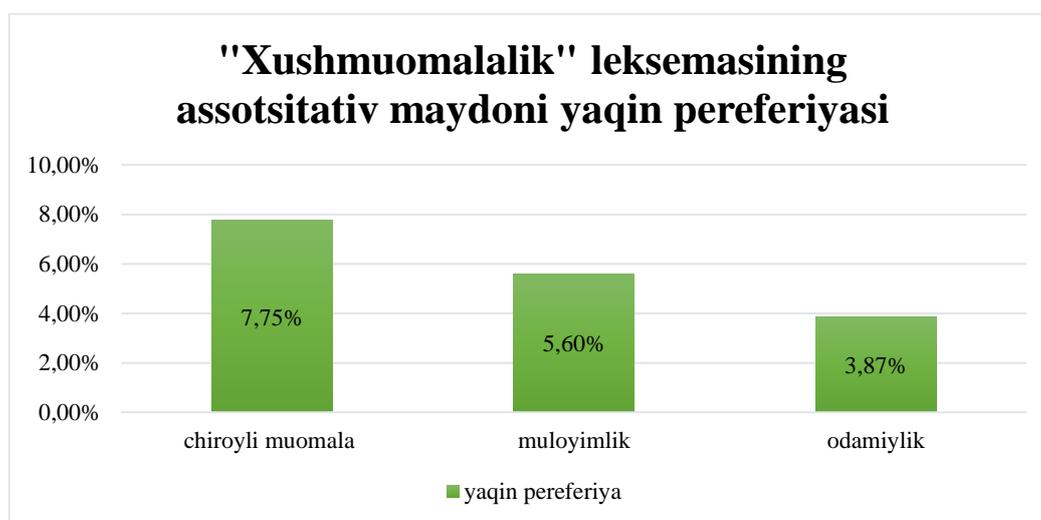
3- diagramma. O'zbek tili sohiblari lisoniy ongidagi “xushmuomalalik”

leksemasining assotsiativ maydoni.

“Xushmuomalalik” leksemasining assotsiativ maydoni yadrosi (ba’zi manbalarda markaz deb ham yuritiladi) tarkibidan quyidagi reaksiyalar o‘rin egallaganligi aniqlandi (Ilova 1):

- 34 reaksiya bilan “hurmat” – 14.65 %
- 34 reaksiya bilan “tarbiya” – 14.65 %
- 29 reaksiya bilan “odob” – 12.15 %
- 28 reaksiya bilan “shirinso‘zlik” – 12 % assotsiatsiyalari aniqlandi.

“Xushmuomalalik” leksemasining assotsiativ maydoni yaqin pereferiyasidan joy olgan reaksiyalarni, ya’ni 18R “chiroyli muomala” – 7.75 %, 13R “muloyimlik” – 5.60 % va 9R odamiylik – 3.87 % foizlarda aks ettiradi.



4-diagramma. O‘zbek tili sohiblari lisoniy ongidagi “Xushmuomalalik” leksemasining assotsiativ maydonining yaqin pereferiyasidan joy olgan reaksiyalarning foiz ko‘rsatkichlari.

Assotsiativ maydonning uzoq pereferiyasidan quyidagi reaksiyalar o‘rin egallagan bo‘lib, ular 0.43 % dan – 2.58 % ga qadar 30R ni o‘z ichiga oldi (Ilova 2).

Assotsiativ tajriba natijasida olingan reaksiyalar “xushmuomalalik” leksemasining ma’nosini shakllantiruvchi semantik komponentlarning lisoniy ifodalanishi hisoblanadi.

Keying o‘rinlarda “xushmuomala” leksemasi – 230 ta reaksiyalar, “qo‘pollik” leksemasiga – 280 ta reaksiya, “qo‘pol” leksemasiga – 220 reaksiyalari o‘zbek tilida va “polite” leksemasi – 115 ta, “impoliteness” leksemasi – 131 ta, “impolite” leksemasi – 131 ta tahlilga tortildi va assotsiativ maydonlari yaratildi.

Ingliz lisoniy ongida “politeness” leksemasining assotsiativ maydonini yaratish maqsadida AQShda Survey Monkey platformasi orqali assotsiativ tajriba o‘tkazish uchun maxsus kibermakon tashkil etildi. Tajriba onlayn tarzda 05.09.2024 sanasida yakunlandi. Tajribada ishtirok etgan respondentlar soni 110 ta, ularning barchasi faol tarzda jarayonga jalb qilindi. Buzilgan hamda hisoblanmagan, tajribadan chetlatilgan anketalar yo‘q.

Tajribada ishtirok etgan 110 nafar respondentlarning 51 nafari ayol va 59

nafari erkak. Ingliz tili sohiblari lisoniy ongidagi “politeness” leksemasining assotsiativ maydoni yaratilishi uchun erkin tajribada ishtirok etgan respondentlarning jins va yoshi bo‘yicha foiz ko‘rsatkichi 3-Ilovada keltirilgan bo‘lib unga muvofiq:

- 18-29 yosh sohiblari – 13.63 %;
- 30-44 yosh – 36.36 %;
- 45-60 yosh – 33.63 %;
- 60-80 yosh respondentlar esa – 16.36 %ni tashkil etdi.

Respondentlarning reaksiyalari tahlilga tortildi, orfografik xatolar to‘g‘rilandi va ma‘nodoshlar birlashtirildi. Javoblar soni 110 ta, reaksiyalar soni 113 tani tashkil etdi. Shu bilan birgalikda, ikki va undan ortiq berilgan reaksiya so‘zlari alohida olinib, kerakli o‘rinlarda hisoblandi. Misol uchun “talking or responding in a friendly manner or not being rude” reaksiyasi ikkiga “talking or responding in a friendly manner” va “not being rude” komponentlariga ajratildi va kerakli o‘rinlarda qo‘shib hisoblandi.

Reaksiyalarni tahlil qilishning asosiy tamoyili – assotsiatsiyalarni ularning umumiy asosiga ko‘ra guruhlash va ularni stimuly so‘z bilan bog‘lashdir. Buning natijasida assotsiativ maydonning tuzilishi aniqlanadi va stimuly so‘zning assotsiativ qatlamlari ochib beriladi.

Ingliz tili sohiblari ongidagi “politeness” leksemasining assotsiativ maydoni 4-ilogvada keltirilgan bo‘lib, unga oid yadroni (ba‘zi manbalarda markaz deb yuritiladi) quyidagi reaksiyalar tashkil etishi aniqlandi:

- 18R “respectfulness” – 15.92 %;
- 16R “kindness” – 14.15 %;
- 12R “good manner” – 10.61 %.



5-rasm. Ingliz tili sohiblari lisoniy ongidagi “politeness”leksemasining assotsiativ maydonining yadrosi tarkibi.

Yadro tarkibiga kiruvchi “respectfulness” mavzuviy guruhini reallashtiruvchi assotsiativ birliklar quyidagilardan iborat:

Respectfulness:

- *it is act of showing respect*
- *behavior that is showing respect for someone else*

- *respect*
- *respectability*
- *respectful*
- *respect others and behave respectfully*
- *being respectful*

“Kindness” reaksiyasini reallashtiruvchi assotsiativ birliklarga “kind” va “being kind” kiritildi.

“Good manner” mavzuviy guruhini tashkil etuvchi reaksiya:

- *manners*
- *good manners*
- *practical application of good manners*
- *well manner*
- *great manner*

Ingliz tilidagi “politeness” leksemasining assotsiativ maydoni yaqin pereferiyasini quyidagi ikkita reaksiya tashkil etdi:

- 8R “good behavior” – 6.1 %;
- 7R “softening the conversation” – 5.34 %.

“Politeness” leksemasi assotsiativ maydoni uzoq pereferiyasidan 32 ta reaksiya o‘rin egallagan bo‘lib, ular 0.50 % dan – 4 % ga qadar foiz ko‘rsatkichlarida namoyon bo‘ldi (5-ilova).

Yadroni tashkil etgan uch stereotip reaksiyalar – “respectfulness”, “kindness” va “good manners” o‘rganilayotgan guruh uchun eng barqaror juftliklar ekanligi aniqlandi. Yakka reaksiyalar soni 17.69 foizni tashkil etdi, bu esa ushbu stimulga nisbatan reaksiyalarning stereotiplik darajasi pastligidan dalolat beradi.

Shu yo‘sinda *xushmuomala*, *qo‘pol*, *qo‘pollik* o‘zbek tilida *polite*, *impoliteness*, *impolite* ingliz tilida assotsiativ maydonlari yaratildi va chogishtirma tahlili amalga oshirildi.

O‘zbek va ingliz tili sohiblari lisoniy ongidagi “xushmuomalalik” leksemasining assotsiativ maydonini yaratish maqsadida o‘tkazilgan assotsiativ tajriba davomida ushbu maydon tuzilishidagi o‘xshashlik hamda farqlar aniqlandi (6-ilova). Tahlil natijasi shuni ko‘rsatdiki, har ikki tilning assotsiativ maydoni yadrosida “hurmat” tushunchasining mavjudligi va yuqori foizda aks etganining o‘zi ikki til sohiblari ongida xushmuomalalik suhbatdoshga nisbatan hurmat ufurib turgan munosabatning ifodasi sifatida qabul qilinishidan dalolat beradi. Har ikkala tilning assotsiativ maydoni yadrosida “odob”ning mavjudligi, xushmuomala xulq-atvorning umume’tirof etilgan madaniy me’yorlarga rioya qilish zaruratini ko‘rsatadi.

O‘zbek va ingliz tillari sohiblari lisoniy ongidagi “xushmuomalalik” leksemasi assotsiativ maydoni yaqin pereferiyasi chog‘ishtirma tahlili 7-ilovada keltirilgan. Tahlilida keltirilganidek, o‘zbek tilida “xushmuomalalik” leksemasi assotsiativ maydonining yaqin pereferiyasi “chiroyli muomala”, “muloyimlik” va “odamiylik” assotsiativ birliklari tashkil etishi aniqlandi. Ingliz tilida esa “politeness” leksemasi assotsiativ maydonining yaqin pereferiyasi “good behaviour”, “softening the conversation” kabi assotsiativ birliklaridan tashkil topganligi o‘z tasdig‘ini topdi. Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillardagi assotsiativ maydonning yaqin pereferiyasi

tarkibidagi o‘xshashlik “muloyimlik” reaksiyasining har ikki tilda uchrashi bo‘lsa, farqli tomoni esa “odamiylik” va “chiroyli muomala” reaksiyalarining faqatgina o‘zbek tili sohiblariga xos xususiyat ekanligi bilan belgilandi. “Good behaviour” reaksiyasi faqatgina ingliz tili sohiblari ongidagi assotsiativ maydonning yaqin pereferiyasida namoyon bo‘lganligi aniqlandi.

O‘zbek tili sohiblari lisoniy ongidagi “xushmuomalalik” leksemasining assotsiativ maydoni tahlili natijasida mazkur leksemasining *assotsiativ sinonimik* qatori yaratildi. Bu qatordan quyidagi assotsiativ birliklar o‘rin egalladi:

Xushmuomalalik – hurmat, tarbiya, odob, shirinso‘zlik, chiroyli muomala, muloyimlik, odamiylik, tabassum, samimiyylik, yuksak fazilat, ko‘ngil pokligi, madaniyat, go‘zal xislat, halim bo‘lish, go‘zallik (nutq go‘zalligi), etikani bilish, yaxshi xarakter, mehribonlik, ko‘ngilchanlik, xulq-atvor, baxt, e‘tibor, yaxshi xarakter, o‘zini qadrlash, bosiqlik, sabrli bo‘lish, xushro‘ylik, har qanday vaziyatda ham o‘zini boshqara olish, sukut saqlash, ezgulik, yaxshilik, inson ko‘ngliga yo‘l topa olish kaliti, tinchlik.

Shu o‘rinda ingliz tili sohiblari ongidagi “politeness” leksemasining assotsiativ maydoni tahlili natijasida mazkur leksemaning assotsiativ sinonimik qatori hosil qilindi:

Politeness – respectfulness, kindness, good behaviour, softening the conversation, courtesy, niceness, gracefulness, not being rude, rules, honesty, meekness, being considerate, sincerity, social etiquette that shows gratitude, thoughtfulness, giving benefit of doubt to others opinion, well behalf, an act of showing regards for others feelings, needs and boundaries, being straightforward, it is a great habit, happy, being educated, good, neat, calm way of expression, being polite, a great approach, gentlemanliness, hospitality, elegance, address people properties, talking or responding in a friendly manner.

Shu yosinda o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida qolgan stimullarning, ya’ni “xushmuomala” – “polite”, “qo‘pollik” – “impoliteness”, “qo‘pol” – “impolite” stimullarga berilgan reaksiyalari natijasida assotsiativ maydon yaratilib, psixolingvistik ma’nosi izohlandi, sinonimik qatori shakllantirildi va chog‘ishtirma tahlili amalga oshirildi.

Ma’lum tushuncha ustida assotsiativ tajriba o‘tkazish psixolingvistika doirasida leksemaning psixolingvistik ma’nolarini aniqlashga yo‘naltirilganligi bilan xarakterlanadi. Shunga ko‘ra, biz ham tadqiqotimizda I.A.Sternin, I.A.Sherbakova, N.V.Akovansevalarning nazariya va tajribalariga tayangan holda erkin hamda yo‘naltirilgan assotsiativ tajriba metodi orqali o‘zbek va ingliz tili sohiblari lisoniy ongidagi “xushmuomalalik” hamda “politeness” leksemalarining psixolingvistik ma’nolarini aniqladik. Unga ko‘ra, “hurmat”, “tarbiya”, “shirinso‘zlik” va “muloyimlik” xushmuomalalik leksemasining, ingliz tilidagi “good manner”, “civility”, “respectfulness” va “softening the conversation” esa politeness leksemasining psixolingvistik ma’nolari sifatida namoyon bo‘ldi.

XULOSA

1. Hozirgi kunga qadar o‘zbek tilshunosligi miqiyosida milliy psixolingvistika maktabi endigina ravnaq topayotgan soha bo‘lganligi boisidan mazkur soha doirasida olib borilajak ilmiy izlanishlar uchun keng imkoniyatlar ochishi barobarida soha rivoji uchun fundamental tadqiqotlarni jahon andozalari darajasiga yuksaltirishdek ustuvor vazifani qo‘ydi. Ta’kidlab o‘tish joiz, psixolingvistika sohasida ilmiy tadqiqot olib borayotgan o‘zbek olimlari asosan rus psixolingvistik maktabining nazariy qarashlariga tayanadilar, bu esa begona madaniyat va unga xos til xususiyatlari negizida rivojlangan psixolingvistik nazariyalarni moslashtirish hamda takomillashtirish, xususan, o‘zbek tilida so‘zning psixolingvistik ma’nolarini aniqlashning psixolingvistik qoliplarini yaratish, til jarayonlari hamda ularning tafakkur mexanizmlariga ta’sirini chuqurroq tushunishga yordam berishi mumkin bo‘lgan tadqiqotlar uchun istiqbolli soha ekanligidan dalolat beradi.

2. Psixolingvistikada faol qo‘llanuvchi erkin assotsiativ tajriba usuli til sohiblarining lisoniy ongini o‘rganishga qaratilgan eng samarali usullardan biri hisoblanib, u tadqiqotchilarga taqdim etilgan stimul so‘z respondentlar ongida qanday so‘z va tasavvurlar bilan bog‘liqligi, til sohiblarining til birliklarini qanday idrok etishi haqida atroflicha ma’lumot olish imkonini beradi. Qolaversa, erkin assotsiativ tajriba usuli natijasida o‘rganilgan assotsiativ aloqalar so‘zlovchilar foydalanadigan aqliy modellar va sxemalar to‘grisida qimmatli ma’lumotlarni to‘playdi. Natijada, respondentlarning berilgan stimul so‘zga yo‘naltirilmagan, balki erkin javoblari esa, ularning individual-lisoniy, madaniy, kognitiv tajribalarini aks ettiradi.

3. Psixolingvistikada assotsiativ maydonni o‘rganish va shakllantirish til jarayonlari hamda kognitiv mexanizmlarni tushunishda ko‘plab afzalliklar va imkoniyatlar taqdim etibgina qolmay, balki so‘zlar o‘rtasidagi semantik bog‘liqliklarni aniqlashga yordam beradi. Bu esa, o‘z navbatida, ma’no va mazmunni chuqurroq tushunishda, sinonimik va antonimik munosabatlarni tahlil qilishda, shuningdek, ko‘p ma’nolilik va shakldosh so‘zlarni o‘rganishda muhim manba bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

4. O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi izohli lug‘atlarda “xushmuomalalik” leksemasining semantik tahlilini amalga oshirish jarayonida nafaqat leksik-semantik sathda, balki lug‘atlarning tuzilishida ham sezilarli farqlar borligi namoyon bo‘ldi. O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atlarida muayyan bir leksemaning sinonimik va antonimik qatorlarini ifodalashda bir qator kamchiliklar mavjud bo‘lib, bu esa ma’lum bir leksemaga xos konnotativ ma’no, polisemantik xususiyatlarni o‘rganish va qo‘llash bilan bog‘liq cheklovlarni vujudga keltiradi. Bu esa, o‘z navbatida, o‘zbek leksikografiyasi sohasida yangi lug‘atlarni yaratish masalasi istiqbolli va dolzarb ekanligidan dalolat beradi.

5. Ingliz tili izohli lug‘atlarining yangilangan zamonaviy nashrlari so‘zlarning, jumladan, “xushmuomalalik” leksemasining o‘zbek tilidagiga qaraganda ancha to‘liqroq va keng qamrovli tabiatini namoyon etadi. Ular o‘zida “xushmuomalalik” leksemasining sinonimik hamda antonimik qatorlari, so‘zning lug‘aviy va konnotativ ma’nosi bilan birga leksemani turli diskurslarda qo‘llash orqali uning polisemantik xususiyatlari haqida qo‘shimcha ma’lumotni ham taqdim etadi. Bu

foydalanuvchilarga soʻzning maʼnosini va uning turli nutqiy vaziyatlarda qoʻllanilishini aniqroq tushunish imkonini beradi.

6. “Xushmuomalalik” leksemasining komponent tahlili xush nafaqat fors-tojik tilidan oʻzlashgan sifat va ot yasovchi prefiks (xushzabon, xushxulq, xushnavoz), balki alohida mustaqil soʻz (xush kelibsiz, xush koʻrmoq) sifatida ham namoyon boʻlishi dalillandi. Shunday qilib, oʻtkazilgan tahlil natijalari oʻzbek tilining leksikografik bazasini kengaytirish boʻyicha ishlarning dolzarbligini va xushmuomalalikning ijtimoiy-lingvistik jihatlarini toʻlaqonli aks ettirish maqsadida oʻzbek tilining izohli lugʻati tarkibini keng koʻlamli leksik birliklar bilan boyitish zaruratini keltirib chiqaradi.

7. Tadqiqotning asosiy vazifalaridan etib belgilangan oʻzbek tili sohiblari lisoniy ongida “xushmuomalalik”ning assotsiativ maydonini yaratish 15-70 yosh oraligʻidagi 207 nafar respondentlar orasida erkin assotsiativ tajriba oʻtkazish orqali amalga oshirildi. Stimul soʻzga javoban soʻrovnoma respondentlari ongida mavjud assostiatsiyaga doir 1600 ga yaqin javob reaksiyalari toʻplandi va saralandi. Tajriba davomida 4 ta stimul soʻz – xushmuomalalik, xushmuomala, qoʻpollik va qoʻpol leksemalariga berilgan reaksiyalar tahlili natijasida 4 ta assotsiativ maydon yaratildi.

8. Oʻzbek va ingliz tili sohiblari lisoniy ongida “xushmuomalalik” leksemasi assotsiativ maydonini yaratish maqsadida erkin assotsiativ tajriba usuli oʻtkazildi, keyinchalik olingan natijalar va foiz koʻrsatkichlariga asosan mazkur leksemaning yadrosi (hurmat – 14.65 %, tarbiya – 14.65 %, odob – 12.15 % va shirinsoʻzlik – 12 %), yaqin pereferiya (chiroyli muomala – 7.75 %, muloyimlik – 5,60 %, odamiylik – 3,87 %) hamda uzoq pereferiyasiga kiruvchi soʻzlar (tabassum, samimiylilik, yuksak fazilat, madaniyatli, goʻzal xislat va boshqalar) belgilab olingan boʻlsa, ingliz tili sohiblari lisoniy ongida “politeness” leksemasi assotsiativ maydoni yadrosi (“respectfulness”, “kindness”, “good manner”) yaqin pereferiyasi (“good behavior”, “softening the conversation”) uzoq pereferiya sathlari (“courtesy”, “niceness”, “civility”, “gracefulness” va boshqalar) aniqlandi.

9. Assotsiativ tajriba natijasida olingan reaksiyalar chogʻishtirilayotgan tillarda “xushmuomalalik” leksemasining maʼnosini shakllantiruvchi semantik komponentlarning lisoniy ifodasi ekanligini hisobga olgan holda respondentlar tomonidan berilgan javoblar ichida takrorlanish chastotasi yuqori boʻlgan assostiatsiyalar (bular leksemaning yadrosini tashkil qiladi) komponent tahlil usuli orqali oʻzbek tilida “tarbiya”, “odob”, “hurmat” ingliz tilida esa “respectfulness”, “good manner”, “kindness” tematik guruhlariga ajratildi.

10. Oʻzbek va ingliz tili sohiblari lisoniy ongidagi “xushmuomalalik” hamda unga zid boʻlgan “qoʻpollik” leksemalarining assotsiativ sinonimik qatorlari hosil qilindi. “Qoʻpollik” leksemasining assotsiativ maydonini yaratishda 280 ta oʻzbek tilida va 131 ta ingliz tilida javob reaksiyalari hamda foiz koʻrsatkichlariga tayangan holda, mazkur leksemalarning har ikkala tilda yadro, yaqin va uzoq pereferiyalari aniqlandi. Unga koʻra, oʻzbek tilida “tarbiyasizlik” – 17.14 %, “hur matsizlik” – 14.28 % yadroni tashkil qilsa, “dilozorlik” – 8.57 %, “madaniyatsizlik” – 7.14 %, “beodoblik” – 6.78 % va “xunuk muomala” – 5.35 % yaqin pereferiya hamda “kibr” – 3.57 %, “bezlik” – 2.85 %, “mensimaslik” – 2.5 %, “baland ovozdagi gapirish” – 2.14 %, “kibr lanish” – 1.78 %, “eʼtiborsizlik” – 1.78 %, “dixiralik” – 1.42 %

reaksiyalari uning uzoq pereferiyasini hosil qiladi. Ingliz tilida esa “impoliteness” leksemasining “incivility” – 13.63 %, “rudeness” – 12.72 %, “disrespect” – 10 % yadroni tashkil qilsa, “boorish” – 6.36 %, “boldness” – 6.36 %, “discourtesy” – 5.45 % yaqin pereferiya hamda “bad manner” – 4.54 %, “egoism” – 4.54 %, “unkindness” – 4.54 %, “insolence” – 4.54 %, “disgraceful” – 3.63 %, “unmannerliness” – 2.72 % reaksiyalari uning uzoq pereferiyasini hosil qiladi. Yuqoridagi foiz ko‘rsatkichlari har ikki tildagi yadro, yaqin va uzoq pereferiyalarni hosil qilgan assotsiativ birliklar chog‘ishtirilayotgan ikki til sohiblari ongida mushtarak ekanligi o‘z tasdig‘ini topdi.

11. O‘zbek va ingliz tillari sohiblari lisoniy ongidagi “xushmuomalalik” hamda “politeness” yuzasidan olib borilgan assotsiativ tajriba natijalarini solishtirar ekanmiz, respondentlarning javoblari nafaqat so‘z, so‘z birikmasi, oddiy va murakkab gap ko‘rinishidagi sintagmatik, balki gipero-giponimik munosabatdagi paradigmatic assosiativ birliklar orqali taqdim etilganligi o‘z tasdig‘ini topdi. Ikki tilda o‘tkazilgan assotsiativ tajriba natijalarini chog‘ishtirish asnosida respondentlarning javoblarida sintagmatik va paradigmatic munosabatdagi assosiativ birliklar ko‘rsatkichlaridagi tafovut til sohiblari olamining milliy lisoniy manzaralari orasidagi farq tufayli yuzaga kelganligi dalillandi.

12. O‘zbek va ingliz tillari sohiblari orasida o‘tkazilgan erkin hamda yo‘naltirilgan assotsiativ tajriba natijasida “xushmuomalalik” va “politeness” leksemalarining *hurmat, tarbiya, shirinso‘zlik hamda muloyimlik* kabi o‘zbek tilida, *civility, good manner, respectfulness va softening the conversation* kabi ingliz tilida psixolingvistik ma‘nolari aniqlandi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL ON AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.01.10 AT NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
OF UZBEKISTAN NAMED AFTER MIRZO ULUGBEK**

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN

MIRKHODJAEVA FERUZAKHON ULUGBEKOVNA

**ASSOCIATIVE FIELD OF POLITENESS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH
LINGUISTIC CONSCIOUSNESS**

**10.00.06 – Comparative Study of Literature, Comparative Linguistics and Translation
Studies**

**ABSTRACT OF DISSERTATION
OF THE DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PhD) IN PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

Tashkent – 2025

The theme of the dissertation for Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) was registered at the Supreme Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan under number B2022.3.PhD/Fil2770.

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of PhD dissertation)

The topicality and relevance of the research. Today, at the current stage of world linguistics development, studying language as a system has become one of the main issues. This includes categorizing worldly phenomena and objects into types, classes, and genders; analyzing them in groups; investigating the processes of analysis and synthesis; examining language in conjunction with individual characteristics of its users, speech activity, situation, time, space, and other factors; and studying the language system based on anthropocentric research principles. Scientific fields of our time, such as psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, linguopragmatics, and corpus linguistics, emerged at the end of the 20th century and are rapidly developing in researching these issues. The studies conducted in this direction have fundamentally changed some of the conclusions formed in the traditional linguistic approach.

In World linguistics, when analyzing the problem of human perception of the world and its expression through language, it is crucial to study the interrelationships between the linguistic consciousness of language speakers, their lexical repertoire, and their cognitive and memory capabilities. From this perspective, modeling associative fields based on the linguistic consciousness of native speakers through disciplines such as psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, neurolinguistics, and systemic structural linguistics; identifying models of language units characteristic of cognitive systems through respondents' reactions; and studying tasks set within the framework of interlingual comparative analysis are considered relevant issues.

As the study of language with the human factor gains serious attention today, the analysis of how language represents certain realities based on human psychological perception significantly contributes to the development of psycholinguistics. This process, on one hand, allows for a deeper understanding of the structural features of language and its cognitive foundations, while on the other hand, it serves to reveal the complex relationship between language and thought. As a result, research conducted in the fields of linguistics and psychology lays the groundwork for a broader and deeper study of the expression of human thought through language.

This dissertation research, to a certain extent, serves to fulfill the tasks outlined in the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-4947 of February 7, 2017, “On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan”¹, No. UP-5850 of October 21, 2019, “On Measures to Fundamentally Enhance the Role and Status of the Uzbek Language as the State Language”², in the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-2789 of February 17, 2017, “On Measures to Further Improve the Activities of

¹ PF-4947-coH 07.02.2017. O‘zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to‘g‘risida.

² PF-5850-coH 21.10.2019. O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida

the Academy of Sciences, Organization, Management and Financing of Scientific Research”³ and in the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 984 of December 12, 2019, “On Approval of the Regulation on the Department for Development of the State Language”⁴, as well as other relevant regulatory and legal documents related to this field of activity.

Relevance of the topic to the priority areas of scientific research in the Republic. This research was conducted in accordance with the priority direction of science and technology development in the Republic of Uzbekistan titled “Social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual, and educational advancement of the information society and democratic state, formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation”.

Problem development status. Although the first steps in the study of associative units date back to the Aristotelian period, the first scientific work specifically devoted to the nature of associations was conducted by Francis Galton.⁵

The study of associations began to be intensively researched by Russian scientists in the second half of the 20th century. Linguists such as Yu.N. Karaulov, G.S. Shur, A.R. Luria, and G.A. Martinovich thoroughly investigated issues related to associations⁶. Associative connections in speech attracted the attention of scholars like A.A. Adrievskaya and C. Osgood⁷. The associative approach to language was reflected in the works of W. von Humboldt, A.A. Potebnya, N.V. Krushevsky, A. Leontiev, A. Wierzbicka, and A.A. Ovchinnikova. Verbal associations expressed through associative experiences have been studied in detail by many scientists, particularly F. Galton, A. Thumb, G. Kent, A. Rosanoff, D. Palermo, J. Deese, J. Jenkins, A.R. Luria, A.A. Leontiev, L.V. Sakharny, E.F. Tarasov, and A.A. Zalevskaya⁸.

³ lex.uz/acts/-03207162.

⁴ 984-сон 12.12.2019. Davlat tilini rivojlantirish departamenti to‘g‘risidagi nizomni tasdiqlash haqida.

⁵ Galton F. Psychometric Experiments // Brain, -N2-P. 1879. 149-162 <https://doi.org/10.1093/brain/2.2.149>

⁶ Караулов Ю.Н. Общая и русская идеография. – М.: Наука, 1976; 1974.; Щур Г.С. Теории поля в лингвистике. – М.: Наука, 1974. – 255 с.; Лурия А.А. Основы нейропсихологии. – М.: Издательство Академии наук СССР., 1970.; Мартинович Г.А. Опыт комплексного исследования данных ассоциативного эксперимента // Вопросы психологии. – М.: Школа-пресс, 1993. – №2. – С. 93–99.

⁷ Андриевская В.В. Особенности словесных ассоциаций как фактор построения предложения // Исследования языка и речи. Ученые записки МГПИИЯ им. М Топеза, т.60. – М, 1971.; Osgood С.Е. Crucibles of Language: Explorations in the Semantics of Reading and Writing. – Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1975. –310 p.

⁸ Galton F., Psychometric Experiments // Brain, 1880. – № 2.; Kent G.H, Rosanoff A.J. A Study of Association in Insanity // American Journal of Insanity, 1910. – № 67.; Deese J. On the structure of associative meaning. // Psychological review, 1962.; Jenkins JJ, Palermo D_S. Mediation processes and the acquisition of linguistic structure. Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development, 1964.; Лурия А Р. Язык и сознание. – М.: МГУ, 1979.; Леонтьев А.А. Словарь ассоциативных норм русского языка. – М.: МГУ, 1977.; Сахарный А.А. Введение в психолингвистику: Курс лекций. – Л.: ЛГУ, 1989.; Е.Ф. Тарасов Актуальные проблемы анализа языкового сознания. Aktualnyie problem analiza yazykovogo soznania. [The topical problems of the linguistic consciousness analysis] // The Bulletin “Yazykovoe soznanie y obraz mira”. The Chief Editor Ufimtseva N.V. – М., 2000 – P. 24-33.; Залевская А.А. Вопросы организации лексикона человека в лингвистических и психолингвистических исследованиях. – Калининград: КГУ, 1978.; Гуц Е.Н. Ассоциативный потенциал лексем – обозначений эмоций // Вестник Волгоградского государственного университета. Серия 2, Языкознание. – 2023. – Т. 22. – № 1. – С. 53–64. – DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15688/jvolsu2.2023.1.5>; Караулов Ю.Н. Общая и русская идеография – М.: Наука, 1976.; 1974.; Крушевский Н.В. Очерк науки о языке. – Казань, 1883.; Стернин И.А., Рудакова А.В. Психолингвистическое значение слова и его описание. – М.: Ламберт, 2011. – 192 с.; Степыкин И.А.

In Russian linguistics, N.I. Formanovskaya, E.A. Zatsepina, and T.V. Larina conducted in-depth research on the study of politeness as a linguistic category⁹. In English linguistics, H. Grice, J. Hoffmann, J. Leech, G. Lakoff, P. Brown and S. Levinson, R. Kasper, R. Watts, S. Ide, and J. House carried out similar studies¹⁰. In turn, I.D. Skorbatyuk, V.M. Alpatov and Y. Liang conducted research in Korean, Japanese, and Chinese linguistics.

Although the analysis of language phenomena through the psycholinguistic research method is a relatively new approach in Uzbek linguistics, we can observe the analytical study of language phenomena using the associative method in the works of Sh.Iskandarova, A.Sobirov, B.Qurbonova, D.Khudoyberganova, D.Lutfullaeva and Sh.Usmonova¹¹. However, there are no comprehensive monographic studies conducted on creating an associative field for a specific lexeme.

Relevance of work with government plans and scientific research.

The dissertation was completed in accordance with the research plan of the National University of Uzbekistan within the framework of the scientific project “Typological and Comparative Features of Different System Languages”.

The aim of the research work is to describe the system-forming features, composition, and structure of the associative field of the lexeme of “politeness” as a distinct type of lexical grouping.

The tasks of the research work:

theoretical study of linguistic consciousness, associative processes, and the concept of associative field in Uzbek and English linguistics, as well as the analyses carried out in this process;

Ассоциативное поле вежливый: динамика психологически актуального содержания в лексиконе индивида. <http://dx.doi.org/10.15293/2658-6762.2002.10, 2020>.

⁹ Формановская Н.И. Речевой этикет и культура общения. – Москва: Высшая школа, 1989.; Зацепина Е.А. Концепты вежливость, грубость в русском коммуникативном сознании // Язык и национальное сознание. – Воронеж: Истоки, 2002. – Вып. 3. – С.49 – 55.; Ларина Т.В. Категория вежливости и стиль коммуникации: Сопоставление английских и русских лингвокультурных традиций: Дисс. докт. фил. наук. – М., 2009.; Goffman, E. Interaction Ritual. Essays on Face-to-Face Behavior. – Garden City, New York: Anchor Books, Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1967.; Grice, H.P. Logic and Conversation // In: Cool, P.; Morgan, J. (eds.), Syntax and Semantics, Vol. 3. Speech Acts. – New York: Akademie Press, 1975. – P. 41-58.; Brown, P., Levinson, S.C. Politeness: Some universals in language usage. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987. – 345 p.

¹⁰ Gabriele Kasper. House and Juliane. Politeness markers in English and German // Florian Coulmas (ed.) 1981. – P. 157 – 185.; Ide S. Formal forms and discernment: two neglected aspects of linguistic politeness. Multilingua, 8. – 1989. – P. 223-48.; Skorbatyuk И.Д. Некоторые аспекты выражения форм вежливости в корейском языке // Национально-культурная специфика речевого поведения. – М.: Наука, 1977. – С. 306-319.; Алпатов В.М. Категории вежливости в современном японском языке. – М.: Наука, 1973. – 108 с.; Liang Y. Höflichkeit als interkulturelles Verständigungsproblem. Eine kontrastive Analyse Deutsch/ Chinesisch zum kommunikativen Verhalten in Alltag und Wissenschaftsbetrieb // Jahrbuch Deutsch als Fremdsprache 18, 1992. – С. 65-86.

¹¹ Искандарова Ш. Лексикани мазмуний майдон асосида ўрганиш муаммолари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1998.; Искандарова Ш. Тил системасига майдон асосида ёндашув. – Тошкент: Фан, 2007. – 51 б.; Собиров А. Ўзбек тилининг лексик сатҳини системалар системаси тамойили асосида тадқиқ этиш. – Тошкент: Маънавият, 2004.; Курбонова Б.К. Локаллик ва унинг ўзбек тилида ифодаланиши: Филол. фанл. номз...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2007.; Худойберганова Д. Ўзбек тилида бадий матнларнинг антропоцентрик талқини: Фил.фанл. докт.дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2015.; Лутфуллаева Д. Ассоциатив тилшунослик назарияси. Монография. – Тошкент: Meriyus, 2017.; Хошимова Н.А. Ўзбек тилида ассоциатив муносабатлар: Филол.фанл. номз...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2018.; Usmonova Sh. Psixolingvistika asoslari. O ‘quv qo‘llanma. Ma‘ruzalar kursi. – Тошкент: O‘zbekiston Milliy universiteti nashriyoti, 2014.

conducting statistical and comparative analyses to create an associative field of “politeness” in the linguistic consciousness of Uzbek and English speakers using associative experience, and establishing the associative field;

forming a synonymous series of lexemes “politeness” and “impoliteness” in Uzbek and English languages;

determining the psycholinguistic meanings of the lexeme’s “politeness” and “impoliteness” in the linguistic consciousness of Uzbek and English native speakers.

The object of the research work is the associative field of lexeme “politeness” formed on the basis of a free associative experiment conducted with native speakers of Uzbek and English.

The subject of the research work is represented by the composition, structure, and systemic status of the associative field of lexeme “politeness” in the lexical-semantic system of modern Uzbek and English languages.

The methods of research: The dissertation utilizes methods of psycholinguistic analysis, associative experiment method, comparative analysis, componential analysis, lexicographic analysis, and statistical analysis.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

by comparing the results of the associative experiment on the lexemes “xushmuomalalik” and “politeness” in the linguistic consciousness of Uzbek and English speakers, it was proved that the difference in the indicators of associative units in syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations in the respondents' answers was caused by the difference between the national linguistic pictures of the world of native speakers;

through the associative experiment method, which is considered a reliable and effective analytical tool in psycholinguistics, aimed at determining the real meanings of a specific lexeme in the linguistic consciousness of native speakers of Uzbek and English languages, the associative field of the lexeme “politeness” was created, and its core and peripheral levels were identified;

synonymous series of the lexemes “politeness” and “impoliteness” have been formed in the Uzbek and English languages;

the psycholinguistic meanings of the lexemes “politeness” and “impoliteness” in the linguistic consciousness of native speakers of Uzbek and English languages have been determined.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

it has been demonstrated that creating associative explanatory dictionaries in the Uzbek language is a promising task in the process of determining the lexicographic potential of the lexeme “politeness” in Uzbek and English languages;

within the framework of semantic-component analysis, it was determined that the component “xush” in the lexeme “xushmuomalalik” (politeness) is not only an adjective and a noun-forming prefix (xushlabon, xushkulq, xushnavoz), borrowed from the Persian-Tajik language, but also appears as a separate independent word (xush kelibsiz, xush kurmoq);

It has proven that the dissertation serves as an important theoretical basis for the development of such fields as psycholinguistics, neurosemantics, neurolinguistics, linguoculturology, cognitive linguistics, and pragmalinguistics;

It is explained that the data examined in the study has practical significance in the creation of associative dictionaries, translation studies, and the use of representative system modalities and associative units in foreign language teaching.

The reliability of the research results determined by the clear and precise formulation of the problem, the development of conclusions using lexicographic, statistical, psycholinguistic (associative experiment method), comparative, classification, and component analysis methods, as well as the use of theoretical ideas from official sources, scientific literature, and explanatory dictionaries in Uzbek and English languages. Additionally, the scientific and theoretical proposals presented in the research have been validated in practice by competent state authorities.

The scientific and practical significance of the research results. The scientific significance of the research results lies in the fact that the theoretical ideas presented on linguistic consciousness, associative field, and associative experience lay the foundation for the rapid development of psycholinguistics and increase interest in scientific research. Furthermore, the materials collected during the research provide opportunities for use in scientific studies in the fields of psycholinguistics, translation studies, and lexicography.

The practical significance of the research results is explained by the possibility of conducting special courses and seminars in the disciplines of “Psycholinguistics”, “Associative Linguistics”, “Theory and Practice of Translation”, and “Cognitive Linguistics” based on the theoretical and practical recommendations about the associative field of “politeness” in the linguistic consciousness of Uzbek and English speakers. It also allows for the creation of textbooks and teaching aids within these disciplines, as well as the enrichment of associative, synonymic, and antonymic dictionaries related to the Uzbek and English languages.

Implementation of the research results. Based on the scientific results of a comparative study of the associative field of politeness in the linguistic consciousness of Uzbek and English speakers:

The scientific results and conclusions regarding the difference in indicators of associative units in syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations in respondents' responses due to the difference between the national linguistic landscapes of the world of native speakers were used in the innovative research project Project No. 598340-EPP-1-2018-1-ES-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP University Cooperation Framework for Knowledge Transfer in Central Asia and China (UNICAC) of the Erasmus+ program (reference No. 321/24 of the National University of Uzbekistan dated November 15, 2024). As a result, theoretical ideas about the science of psycholinguistics, one of the promising areas of modern linguistics, its basic concepts and principles, as well

as the associative field and analysis of politeness existing in the linguistic consciousness of Uzbek and English speakers were used in the organization of online classes for master's students of higher educational institutions within the framework of the project, in the development of national and interregional recommendations, as well as in the development of strategic plans of the UNICAC project for international mobility and cooperation;

the conclusions and materials regarding the creation of associative synonymous series for the lexemes “politeness” and its opposite “impoliteness” in the linguistic consciousness of Uzbek and English speakers were utilized within the framework of the applied research project No. Ya-1-06 titled “Component approach to organizing quality control in the training of professional translators” conducted at the National University of Uzbekistan (reference No. 04/11-10765 of the National University of Uzbekistan dated November 15, 2024). The implementation of the results in the study of a foreign language, especially in the translation process, the associative synonymous series of the lexemes “politeness” and “impoliteness” in two languages also provided practical assistance in the application of linguistic knowledge in professional translation;

recommendations on the necessity of creating associative dictionaries in the Uzbek language, as part of the process of determining the lexicographic potential of the lexeme “politeness” in Uzbek and English languages, were utilized in writing the script for the “Future Teachers” episode of the talk show “O‘zimda” (In Myself), broadcast by “Teleradiokompaniya ZO‘R” LLC in October of this year (No. 04/11-10767 16.11.2024). As a result, in the process of determining the lexicographic potential of the lexeme “politeness” in Uzbek and English languages, the necessity of creating associative dictionaries in the Uzbek language was justified.

Approval of the research results. The results of this research were approbated at 4 international and 3 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of the research results. 12 scientific works have been published on the dissertation topic, including 6 scientific articles, of which 3 were published in foreign journals and 3 in republican journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and appendices. The volume of the dissertation is 139 pages of printed text.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction substantiates the relevance of the topic, describes the goals and objectives, object and subject of the research, demonstrates its alignment with the priority directions of science and technology development in the republic, presents the scientific novelty and practical results, reveals the scientific and

practical significance of the obtained results, and provides information on the implementation of the results in practice, published works, and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is titled “**The Study of Linguistic Consciousness in the Psycholinguistic Aspect**” and it analyzes theoretical approaches to psycholinguistics, examines linguistic consciousness from a psycholinguistic perspective, and explores the theory of associative fields.

Human consciousness is considered the most complex, intriguing, and highest form of mental activity studied by scientists. Currently, linguists are showing great interest in conducting research within the framework of new scientific directions that extend beyond the boundaries of classical linguistics and emerge at the intersection of several disciplines.

Psycholinguistics is one of the sciences that emerged at the intersection of linguistics and psychology. German linguist Wilhelm von Humboldt’s definition of “language as the organ that shapes consciousness” has led to ongoing debates about the role of language in the development of consciousness. Indeed, the role of language in the processes of perceiving and understanding a particular reality is of great importance.

One of the objects of psycholinguistics is linguistic consciousness, which represents a key area of research in this discipline. Psycholinguistics focuses on the relationship between language and cognitive processes, aiming to understand how individuals perceive, interpret, and produce speech, as well as how they comprehend the structural and semantic aspects of language.

S.E.Nikitina, in turn, provides a concise definition of this term: “Linguistic consciousness is a phenomenon in which language and thought do not exist separately, but rather it is a cognitive phenomenon that develops as a whole, unified entity”¹². As we examine the definitions and conclusions presented above, we seem to realize that we are facing a kind of paradox. Indeed, it is evident to everyone that linguistic consciousness exists as a cognitive phenomenon, that is, as a kind of “product” but it is difficult to precisely define what it is or to determine what lies behind this famous term. Today, the problem of linguistic consciousness is being intensively studied by many linguists and representatives of the world's psycholinguistic schools.

M.Mardiyev, studying lexical-phraseological units in the category of linguistic consciousness, offers the following definition of linguistic consciousness: “Consciousness is a function of the human brain, and the essence of this function is to reflect the real world. The linguistic consciousness of an individual is realized in

¹² Никитина С.Е. Генетический метод анализ сознания в психолингвистике // Речевая деятельность. Языковое сознание. Общающиеся личности: матер. XV Междунар. симп. по психолингвистике и теории коммуникации. – М.: Калуга, 2006. – С. 199–201.

their speech communication, and its specific features in the structures are related to the richness of content at various levels”¹³.

Z.A.Akbarova provides the definition that "linguistic consciousness is a category of cognitive linguistics expressing the process of perceiving and understanding the world through lexical and grammatical level units of a particular language representative”¹⁴.

According to N.V.Ufimtseva, “The perception of language as a system of social signs is also part of linguistic consciousness”. In this case, the boundaries of linguistic consciousness are determined by the ability to verbally express the results of information perception and processing acts.

The psycholinguistic meaning of a word is the ordered integrity of all semantic components that are actually related to a specific sound shell in the minds of language speakers¹⁵. This is the volume of all semantic components that activate and form a separate word formed in the minds of native speakers, consisting of a unit of central and peripheral elements, which are brighter or dimmer depending on their location.

The psycholinguistic meaning expresses the real meaning of the word. It is observed that the psycholinguistic meaning is structured based on the field principle, and the components that make it up form a hierarchy of brightness.

I.A.Sternin, describing psycholinguistic meaning, emphasizes that it is numerically greater than lexicographic meaning, and the ratio of primary and peripheral meanings is often completely different from dictionaries. At the same time, “in the framework of the semantics of a polysemous word, individual psycholinguistic meanings are also ordered according to the degree of brightness, and nuclear and peripheral meanings are distinguished”¹⁶.

Based on the results of the semantic analysis of experimental processes, a generalized holistic model of the studied word is created, that is, it is characterized as the psycholinguistic meaning of this word. “Lexicographic and psycholinguistic (psychologically real) meanings reflect the linguistic consciousness of the language speaker, that is, the consciousness reflected, recorded, and activated in the meanings of language signs”¹⁷.

It is known that a person perceives, understands, and experiences reality through language. Words form specific groups in our minds. To comprehend their meaning, it is necessary to understand that each group represents knowledge expressed through essence, words, reality, and meanings. In linguistics, such a

¹³ Mardiyev M. Lisoniy ong kategoriyasida leksik-frazeologik vositalarning verballashuvi // Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики. – 2022. – 4(4). извлечено от <https://natscience.jdpu.uz/index.php/fl/article/view/7065>

¹⁴ Акбарова З. (2020). Лисоний онг психолингвистик тадқиқот объекти сифатида // Namangan Davlat Universiteti. – Наманган, 2020. – № 6. – 134-136. Retrieved from Edition: 2020 6-сон (slib.uz)

¹⁵ Стернин И.А., Рудакова А.В. Психолингвистическое значение слова и его описание. – М.: Ламберт, 2011. – 192 с.

¹⁶ Стернин И.А. Психолингвистическое значение слово // Воронежский государственный университет Университетская пл., 1, Воронеж, Россия, 394006 интернет ресурс.

¹⁷ Yuqorida keltirilgan manba

combination of language units based on their formal or logical-semantic features is considered an association.

The concepts of an object and a word cannot be understood separately from each other. Their mutual correspondence is subject to the laws of association. Understanding the systemic relationships between language elements in linguistics became the foundation for the description of language by the Swiss scholar Ferdinand de Saussure at the beginning of the 20th century. According to F. de Saussure, language is a system of signs: ... “language is a system where all its elements form a whole, and the significance of one element only arises from the simultaneous existence of others”. The term “associative field” was first used in scholarly literature by Ch.Bally, denoting associative groups and series.

The associative relationship reflects the connection of one or more linguistic units in human thinking in relation to various factors. Associations formed in one language speaker's mind regarding a linguistic sign differ from those formed in speakers of other languages.

D.Lutfullaeva, in revealing the types of associative units that occupy a place in the associative field, distinguishes between linguistic and psychological associative units as follows: “Mental representations and ideas that evoke one another in the human mind are considered psychological associations. Linguistic associations (verbal associations) also arise in the language user’s psychological perception of reality; however, this perception is realized in language through specific linguistic units that are connected to each other according to certain features”¹⁸.

According to the “Dictionary of Linguistic Terms”, the associative field is considered a collection of associations. The associative field is formed based on the results of associative experiments. It unites elements with common characteristics. The creation of an associative field results from analyzing associative units collected through the method of associative experience.

“There are three types of associative experimental methods in psycholinguistics: free, directed, and chain. In the free associative experiment method, respondents respond to a given stimulus word with the first reaction that comes to their memory. In the directed experiment method, respondents are asked to either choose one of the given answers or to enter or select a word that comes to mind in response to the stimulus word based on grammatical or semantic expression. The chain associative experiment method, on the other hand, observes a certain degree of interconnection between the respondents’ continuous (sequential) reactions to the stimulus word within a specified time frame”¹⁹.

The second chapter of the dissertation is titled “Lexical-Semantic Features of the Lexeme “Politeness” in Uzbek and English Languages” and it provides a

¹⁸ Lutfullaeva D.E. Assotsiativ tilshunoslik nazariyasi. – Toshkent: Meriyus, 2017. – 140/23 b.

¹⁹Yuqorida keltirilgan manba

lexicographic and semantic analysis of the lexeme “politeness” in Uzbek and English languages.

The lexicographic interpretation of the lexeme “politeness” in the Uzbek language was analyzed using the explanatory dictionary of the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language.

The lexical meanings of the English lexeme “politeness” were analyzed based on the following dictionary sources: “The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language”, “Chambers 21st Century Dictionary Online”, “Collins COBUILD Dictionary (Online)”, “Cambridge Dictionary”, “Chambers 21st Century Dictionary”, “Merriam-Webster.com” and “Oxford English Dictionary Online”:

The interpretation of the English lexeme “politeness” from the Merriam-Webster.com dictionary:

Polite n

- a) of, relating to, or having the characteristics of advanced culture;
- b) marked by refined cultural interests and pursuits especially in arts and belles letters;
- c) showing or characterized by correct social usage;
- d) marked by an appearance of consideration, tact, deference, or courtesy marked by a lack of roughness or crudities.

The synonymous series of the lexeme “politeness” presented in the source consists of the following: civil, manners, courteousness, hospitality, thoughtfulness, attentiveness, elegance, courtesy, genteel, graciousness, mannerly, well-bred, gallantry, respectability.

The antonymic series of the lexeme “politeness” presented in the source includes: impoliteness, rudeness, discourtesy, incivility, boldness, impudence, shamelessness, disrespect, insolence, impertinence, vulgarity, surliness, audacity, brashness, boorishness.

Additionally, the source provides the etymology of the lexeme “politeness”: Middle English (Scots) “polit”, Latin “politus”, derived from the past participle of “polire”.

The lexeme “xushmuomalalik” consists of the prefix “xush” + the root “muomala” + the noun-forming suffix “lik”. The prefix “xush” entered the Uzbek language from Persian-Tajik and is used to form adjectives from nouns, imparting a positive meaning: xushzabon, xushomad, xushovoz, xushmuomala. Simultaneously, the Uzbek language also has the lexeme “xush”. The lexeme “xush”, as presented in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, comes from Persian and means pleasant, good, wonderful, joyful, or cheerful.

The noun-forming suffix “lik”, which is part of the lexeme for politeness in the Uzbek language, performs several grammatical functions in word formation.

Noun+lik =Noun: buxorolik, angliyalik, germaniyalik;

When added to adjectives, it usually forms nouns denoting characteristics and attributes, and is also used in spoken language in the forms “li” and “liq”:

Noun+lik =Adj: kulguli, qayg‘uli, obro‘li, hayajonli.

The third chapter of the study is titled “The Associative Field of Politeness in Uzbek and English Linguistic Consciousness” and it is dedicated to a review and comparison of the associative fields formed as a result of the associative experiment conducted with Uzbek and English speakers, its stages and analysis.

Verbal associations served as the main material for the experiment conducted to create an associative field of politeness in the linguistic consciousness of Uzbek speakers. By investigating them, it is possible to determine the patterns inherent in the everyday human linguistic consciousness, and by analyzing the associative fields, it will be possible to determine the associative meaning of the word, which is related to all the semantic aspects of the word in the broad sense.

To ensure the fulfillment of the tasks outlined in our research, obtain the results of analysis in the field of linguistic consciousness, and create an associative field of “politeness” in the linguistic consciousness of Uzbek language speakers, a free associative experiment was conducted in January 2024. Our experiment is based on the verbal associations of respondents, and this linguistic approach allows for the collection of information about respondents’ attitudes towards the phenomena being studied, as expressed in their native language. The method of free associative experiment was chosen considering how the communicative nature of interaction forms the basis of conversation between people, its impact on the worldview of communication participants, and its ability to help determine the cognitive process being studied in the minds of language speakers.

To create an associative field of “politeness” in the linguistic consciousness of Uzbek language speakers, a free associative experiment was selected. In the conducted experiment, respondents were required to respond to the given stimulus words as quickly as possible with the first word that came to their mind.

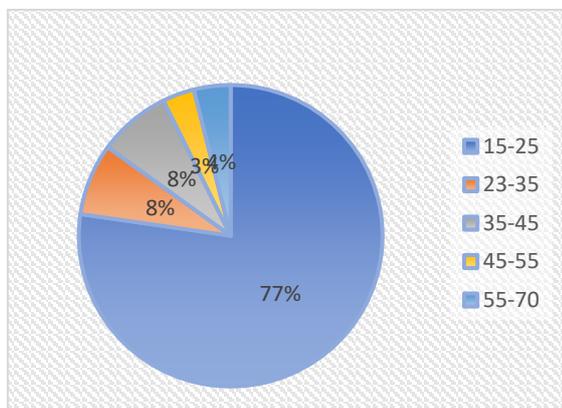
Participants included students and faculty members from the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek, school teachers and administrators, professors and students from Alfraganus University, as well as representatives from other fields, including doctors, entrepreneurs, economists, educators, drivers, farmers, surveyors, general managers, engineers, and nannies. The experiment was conducted in Tashkent using the Google Docs platform, which contributed to creating a fast and convenient process for respondents to answer questions, while also providing an easy and reliable environment for the researchers. Before the experiment, respondents were given full information about the purpose, essence, and expected results of the study, along with the following instructions: This survey is being conducted for experimental purposes among respondents whose native language is Uzbek, and you are asked to respond to each given word with the first word that comes to your mind. Additional instructions and practical assistance were provided for registration and getting started on the selected platform for the experiment. One minute was allocated for answering each question, and a total of 5 minutes was given for recording all responses on the online platform. Respondents

were warned that they could leave a field blank if they couldn't recall a reaction to the stimulus word. The survey was created and conducted on the <https://docs.google.com/forms> platform.

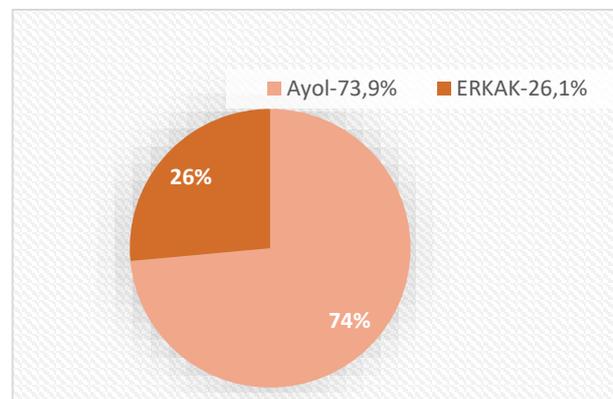
Personal information was asked: full name, age, gender, year of birth, and occupation. To study the interpretation of "politeness" in the linguistic consciousness of respondents whose native language is Uzbek, the following questions were asked:

1. Politeness is -
2. Polite is-
3. Impoliteness is-
4. Impolite is-

The experiment involved 207 respondents aged 15-70 years, and the survey included about 1600 responses to stimulus words related to associations restored in the memory of native speakers.



1. diagram. Age distribution of respondents (in percentages)



2. diagram. Gender distribution of respondents

According to statistical data presented in 2, 153 respondents were women it is 73.9%, and 54 were men 26.1%.

In the next stage of the experiment, the responses to each stimulus word were summarized. In the process of generalization, no reactions or unfilled gaps were found that did not correspond to the stimulus word, spelling errors were corrected, and dialect words were preserved. A statistical analysis was conducted after the linguistic analysis.

Four associative stimuli were created to create an associative field of "politeness" among respondents whose native language is Uzbek. Four stimuli were selected as a result of our free associative experiment.

At the initial stage of our associative experiment, after personal information, a stimulus word was given in the form of "Politeness is –" The responses received from the respondents were combined in a sequence of decreasing words and phrases.

The associative field of the lexeme “politeness” in Uzbek consists of the following reactions: *Tarbiya, xushmuomalalik bu- tarbiya demakdir, chiroyli tarbiya, tarbiyaning birinchi talabi, tarbiyalilik, tarbiyaviylik, tarbiyaning aksi, tarbiyalik -34, hurmat, insonlarga hurmat, kattalarga hurmat kichiklarga izzat, o‘zaro hurmat asosida barcha birdek muomalada bo‘lish, andishali hurmat, hurmat bilan gapirish, hammaga doimo hurmatda bo‘lish, boshqa odamlarni hurmat qilish, hurmat va yaxshi muomala, insonlarni bir-biriga bo‘lgan hurmati, insonlarga hurmat bilan gapirish, hurmat qilish, bir biriga bo‘lgan hurmat, odamlar bilan hurmat ila so‘zlashish, insonlarga bo‘lgan hurmat, o‘ziga bo‘lgan hurmat, hurmat bilan muomala qilish, hurmat bilan muloqot qilish-34, odob, odob belgisi, odobiylik, odobiylik belgisi, odob-ahloq, insonni odobi, odobdir-ota ona tarbiyasini ko‘rsatuvchi, chiroyli odob-29, shirinso‘zlik, shirinso‘zlilik, shirinso‘z bo‘lish, insonlar qalbiga ozor yetmaydigan darajada shirinso‘z bo‘lish, shirinso‘zlik, chiroyli gapirish, so‘z go‘zalligi, shirinso‘z inson, shirinso‘z bo‘lish, shirin suhbatdosh, boshqa insonga nisbatan shirinso‘z bo‘lish- 28, hammaga birdek muomala qilish, katta va kichikka birdek munosabatda bo‘lish, boshqa insonga nisbatan yaxshi muomala, yumshoq muomala, doim insonlarga yaxshi muomalada bo‘lish, yaxshi muomalalik, chiroyli muomala, yaxshi muomala, yaxshi muomalada bo‘lish, o‘zgalarga bo‘lgan chiroyli muomala, odamlar bn yaxshi muloqotda bo‘lish, barchaga birdek yaxshi muomalada bo‘lish-22, muloyimlik, insonlarga muloyim bo‘lish, muloyim va tushunarli ovozda gapirish-13, odamiylik belgisi, odamiylik, odamgarchilik, odamgarchilikning bir turi, insoniylik, inson ziynati, xushmuomalalik bu- insonning ko‘rki, odamning ko‘rki-10, tabassum, samimiy tabassum, hammaga tabassum, tabassum qilmoq, istaralik tabassum, kulib tabassum bilan gaplashish- 6, samimiylik-6, insonni taftini oladigan va qo‘llab-quvvatlash xususiyatiga ega fazilat, fazilat, tarbiyalik fazilat, yaxshi fazilat, muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan muloqot shakli bo‘lib, u yuksak insoniy fazilatlardan biri hisoblanadi-6, ochiq ko‘ngil, ko‘ngli pok, oq ko‘ngillik-4, madaniyat-4, eng yaxshi xislatlardan biri, yaxshi xislat, chiroyli xislat, go‘zal xislat-4, xulq-atvor, eng yaxshi xulq-atvor-3, muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan muloqot shakli bo‘lib, u yuksak insoniy fazilatlardan biri hisoblanadi, yaxshi xarakter, xarakter-2, e‘tibor-2, mehribonlik-2, xushro‘ylik-2, halimli bo‘lish-1, go‘zallik-2, ko‘ngilchanlik-1, etikani bilish-1, o‘zini qadrlash-1, mehr ko‘rsatishning bir bo‘lagi-1, bosiqlik-1, sabrli-1, har qanday vaziyatda o‘zini boshqara olish-1, sukut saqlash-1, ezgulik-1, yaxshilik-1, tinchlik-1, til ziynati-1, to‘g‘ri so‘zlashuv-1, inson sifati-1, kesatiqsiz gapirish-1, baxt-1, inson ko‘ngliga yo‘l topish kaliti-1.*

All collected associative units were first divided into thematic groups for statistical analysis and then for the purpose of organizing the given reactions. For example:

Upbringing: *Politeness is a reflection of upbringing, proper upbringing, the foremost requirement of upbringing, being well-bred, educational nature, and the antithesis of upbringing – 34;*

Respect: *respect for people, respect for elders, deference to younger ones, treating everyone equally based on mutual respect, showing considerate respect, speaking respectfully, always being respectful to everyone, respecting other people,*

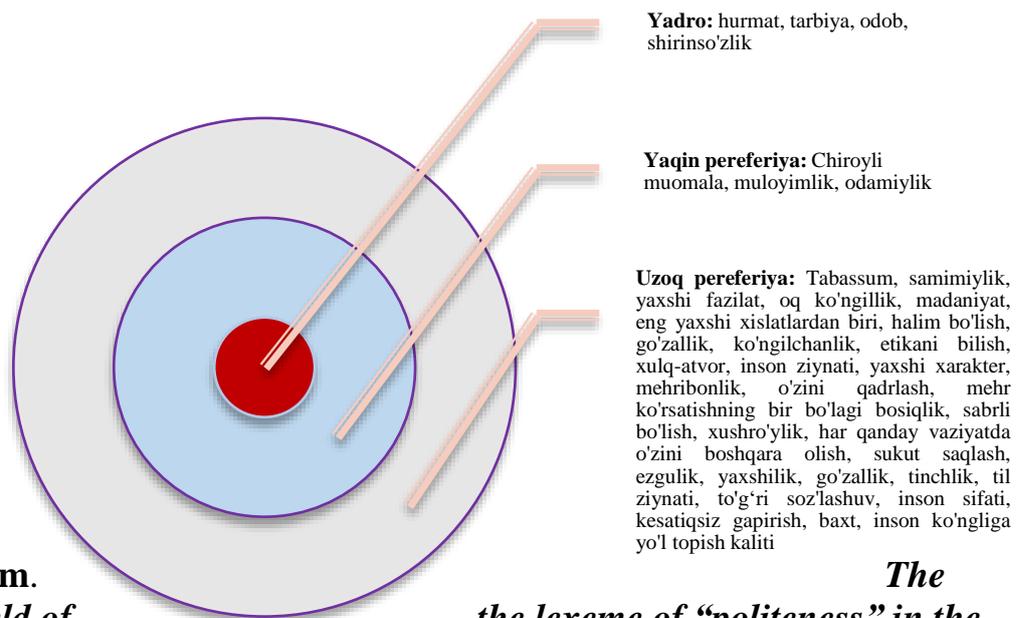
respect and good manners, mutual respect among people, speaking to people with respect, showing respect, respect for one another, conversing respectfully with people, respect towards people, self-respect, treating others with respect, communicating respectfully – 34;

Etiquette: *a sign of good manners, an indication of politeness, morals and manners, a person's etiquette, etiquette reflecting parental upbringing, graceful conduct – 29;*

Sweet speech: *the quality of being sweet-spoken, speaking kindly, using words that do not hurt people's feelings, speaking eloquently, the beauty of language, a person with a pleasant way of speaking, an engaging conversationalist, being gentle in speech towards others – 28;*

The results of the associative experiment conducted to create an associative field of politeness were analyzed, and based on the obtained results, an associative field was created.

Below is the associative field of the lexeme of “politeness” in the linguistic consciousness of Uzbek native speakers (3-diagram)



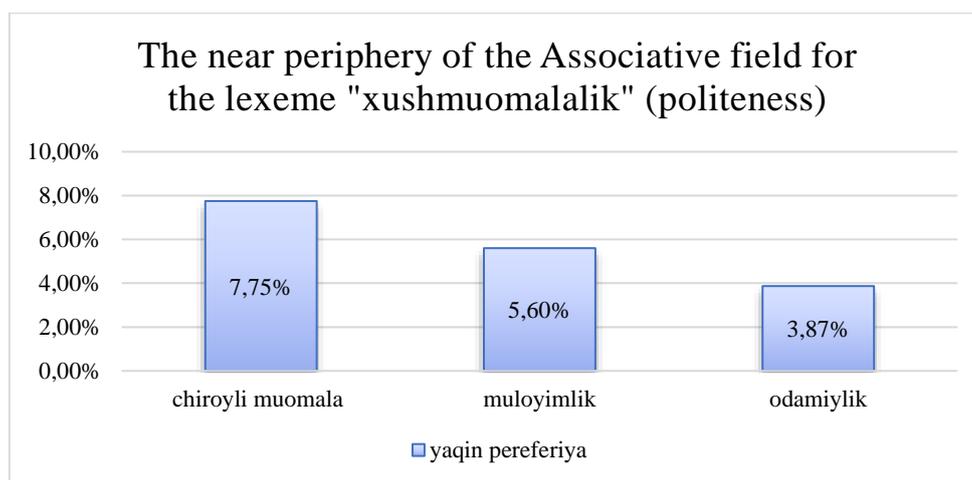
3- diagram.
associative field of
the lexeme of “politeness” in the
linguistic consciousness of Uzbek native speakers

The
the lexeme of “politeness” in the
linguistic consciousness of Uzbek native speakers

It has been determined that the following reactions are found within the core of the associative field of the lexeme “politeness” (also referred to as the center in some sources) (Appendix-1):

- “Respect” with 34 reactions - 14.65%
- “Upbringing” with 34 reactions - 14.65%
- “Manners” with 29 reactions - 12.15%
- “Sweet-speech” with 28 reactions - 12%

The diagram below shows the reactions from the near periphery, namely 18R “beautiful behavior” - 7.75%, 13R “gentleness” - 5.60% and 9R “humanity” - 3.87%.



4-diagram. Percentage indicators of reactions located in the near periphery of the associative field for the lexeme “xushmuomalalik” (politeness) in the linguistic consciousness of Uzbek native speakers

The following reactions occupied the distant periphery of the associative field, encompassing 30 responses ranging from 0.43% to 2.58% (Appendix 2).

The reactions obtained as a result of the associative experiment are the linguistic expressions of the semantic components that form the meaning of the lexeme “xushmuomalalik” (politeness).

In the experiment conducted on the second stimulus word, namely the lexeme “xushmuomala” (polite), respondents provided 230 reactions.

To create an associative field of politeness in English linguistic consciousness, a special cyberspace was established in the United States for conducting an associative experiment through the Survey Monkey platform. The experiment was completed online on September 5, 2024. The number of respondents who participated in the experiment was 110, all of whom were actively involved in the process. There are no invalidated or uncounted questionnaires excluded from the experiment.

Of the 110 respondents who participated in the experiment, 51 were women and 59 were men.

The percentage of respondents who participated in the free association experiment to create an associative field for the lexeme "politeness" in the linguistic consciousness of English speakers, categorized by gender and age, is presented in Appendix 3. According to this data:

- 18-29 years old - 13.63%
- 30-44 years old - 36.36%
- 45-60 years old - 33.63%
- Respondents aged 60-80 years made up 16.36%.

The respondents’ reactions were analyzed, spelling mistakes were corrected, and synonyms were consolidated. The number of responses was 110, while the number of reactions totaled 113. Additionally, reaction words given two or more times were considered separately and calculated where necessary. For example, the

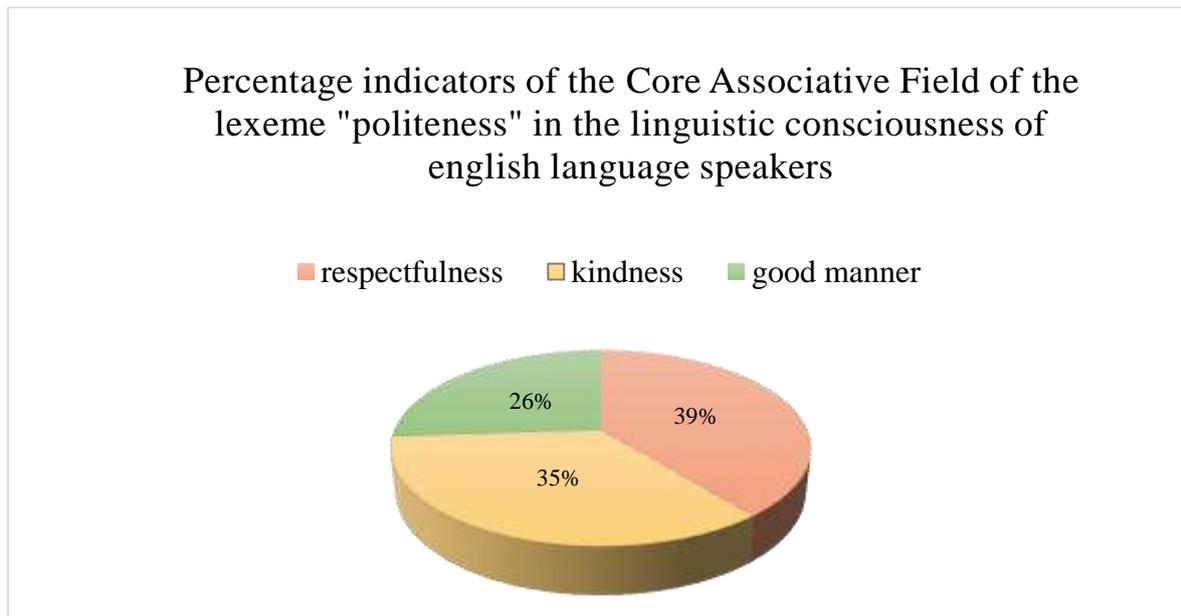
reaction “talking or responding in a friendly manner or not being rude” was divided into two components: “talking or responding in a friendly manner” and “not being rude” which were then counted separately where appropriate.

The main principle of analyzing reactions is to group associations according to their common basis and link them to the stimulus word. As a result, the structure of the associative field is determined, and the associative layers of the stimulus word are revealed.

The associative field of the lexeme “politeness” in the minds of English native speakers is presented in Appendix 4.

It has been determined that the core of this lexeme (referred to as the center in some sources) is comprised of the following reactions:

- 18R “respectfulness” - 15.92%
- 16R “kindness” - 14.15%
- 12R “good manner” - 10.61%.



5-diagram. Percentage indicators of the core associative field of the lexeme "politeness" in the linguistic consciousness of native speakers of english language

The associative units that implement the “respectfulness” reaction, which is part of the core, are as follows:

Respectfulness:

- *it is act of showing respect*
- *behavior that is showing respect for someone else*
- *respect*
- *respectability*
- *respectful*
- *respect others and behave respectfully*
- *being respectful*

Reactions which are forming the thematic group of “kindness” include "kind" and “being king”.

Reactions which are forming the thematic group of “good manner”:

- *manners*
- *good manners*
- *practical application of good manners*
- *well manner*
- *great manner*

The immediate periphery of the associative field consists of the following two reactions:

- 8R “good behavior” - 6.1%
- 7R “softening the conversation” - 5.34% .

The distant periphery of the associative field of the lexeme “politeness” encompasses 32 reactions, which are represented in percentages ranging from 0.50% to 4% (Appendix 5).

It was found that the three stereotypical reactions that make up the core – “respectfulness”, “kindness”, and “good manners” - are the most stable pairs for the studied group. The number of individual reactions was 17.69%, indicating a low level of reaction stereotypicity compared to this stimulus.

In this manner, associative fields for polite, impoliteness, and impolite were created in Uzbek and English languages, and a comparative analysis was carried out.

During the associative experiment conducted to create an associative field of the lexeme “politeness” in the linguistic consciousness of Uzbek and English language native speakers, similarities and differences in the structure of this field were identified (Appendix 6). The results of the analysis showed that the presence and high percentage of the concept of “respect” in the core of the associative field of both languages indicates that politeness is perceived in the minds of speakers of both languages as an expression of respectful attitude towards the interlocutor. The presence of “etiquette” in the core of the associative field of both languages indicates the need to adhere to generally recognized cultural norms of polite behavior.

As a result of analyzing the associative field of the lexeme “politeness” in the linguistic consciousness of Uzbek language speakers, an associative synonymic series of this lexeme was created. The following associative units were included in this series:

Hurmat, tarbiya, odob, shirinsoʻzlik, chiroyli muomala, muloyimlik, odamiylik, tabassum, samimiylik, yuksak fazilat, koʻngil pokligi, madaniyat, goʻzal xislat, halim boʻlish, goʻzallik (nutq goʻzalligi), etikani bilish, yaxshi harakter, mehribonlik, koʻngilchanlik, xulq-atvor, baxt, eʼtibor, yaxshi xarakter, oʻzini qadrlash, bosiqlik, sabrli boʻlish, xushroʻylik, har qanday vaziyatda ham oʻzini boshqara olish, sukut saqlash, ezgulik, yaxshilik, inson koʻnliga yoʻl topa olish kaliti, tinchlik.

At this point, as a result of analyzing the associative field of the lexeme "politeness" in the minds of English speakers, an associative synonymous series of this lexeme was formed:

Respectfulness, kindness, good behaviour, softening the conversation, courtesy, niceness, gracefulness, not being rude, rules, honesty, meekness, being considerate, sincerity, social etiquette that shows gratitude, thoughtfulness, giving benefit of doubt to others opinion, well behalf, an act of showing regards for others

feelings, needs and boundaries, being straightforward, it is a great habit, happy, being educated, good, neat, calm way of expression, being polite, a great approach, gentlemanliness, hospitality, elegance, address people properties, talking or responding in a friendly manner.

In this manner, an associative field was created based on the reactions to the remaining stimuli in Uzbek and English, specifically “xushmuomala”-“polite”, “qo‘pollik”-“impoliteness” and “qo‘pol”-“impolite”. The psycholinguistic meaning was then explained, a synonymous series was formed, and a comparative analysis was conducted.

Conducting an associative experiment on a specific lexeme is characterized by its focus on defining the psycholinguistic meanings of the lexeme within the framework of psycholinguistics. Accordingly, in our research, relying on the theories and experiments of I.A. Sternin, I.A. Sherbakova, and N.V. Akovanseva, we determined the psycholinguistic meanings of the lexemes “xushmuomalalik” and “politeness” in the linguistic consciousness of Uzbek and English speakers through the method of free and directed associative experimentation. As a result, “respect”, “upbringing”, “sweetness of speech”, and “gentleness” emerged as the psycholinguistic meanings of the “xushmuomalalik” lexeme, while “good manner”, “civility”, “respectfulness” and “softening the conversation” in English were revealed as the psycholinguistic meanings of the “politeness” lexeme.

CONCLUSION

1. As the national school of psycholinguistics is only now emerging as a developing field within Uzbek linguistics, it has not only opened up broad opportunities for scientific research in this area but also set a priority task of elevating fundamental research to the level of world standards for the field's development. It is worth noting that Uzbek scientists conducting research in psycholinguistics primarily rely on the theoretical perspectives of the Russian psycholinguistic school. This indicates that adapting and refining psycholinguistic theories developed on the basis of a foreign culture and its linguistic features is a promising area for research. Specifically, creating psycholinguistic models for determining the psycholinguistic meanings of words in the Uzbek language can contribute to a deeper understanding of language processes and their impact on cognitive mechanisms.

2. The free associative experiment method, widely used in psycholinguistics, is considered one of the most effective approaches for studying the linguistic consciousness of language speakers. It allows researchers to obtain comprehensive information about how the stimulus word is associated with other words and ideas in respondents' minds, and it also allows for the formation of associative relationships. Furthermore, the associative connections studied through the free associative experiment method accumulate valuable information about the mental models and schemas used by speakers. Consequently, the respondents' unrestricted responses to the given stimulus word reflect their individual linguistic, cultural, and cognitive experiences, rather than being directed towards a specific

word.

3. The study and formation of associative fields in psycholinguistics not only offers numerous advantages and opportunities for understanding language processes and cognitive mechanisms but also aids in identifying semantic connections between words. This, in turn, serves as a crucial resource for gaining a deeper understanding of meaning and content, analyzing synonymous and antonymous relationships, as well as exploring polysemy and homonyms.

4. In the process of semantic analysis of the lexeme “politeness” in explanatory dictionaries of Uzbek and English languages, it was revealed that there are significant differences not only at the lexical-semantic level, but also in the structure of the dictionaries. In explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, there are certain shortcomings in the expression of synonymous and antonymic rows of a certain lexeme, which creates limitations related to the study and application of the connotative meaning, polysemantic features of a particular lexeme. This, in turn, indicates that the issue of creating new dictionaries in the field of Uzbek lexicography is promising and relevant.

5. During the semantic analysis of the lexeme “xushmuomalalik” (politeness) in Uzbek and English explanatory dictionaries, significant differences were revealed not only at the lexical-semantic level but also in the structure of the dictionaries. The explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language have several shortcomings in expressing the synonymous and antonymic series of a particular lexeme, which creates limitations related to the study and application of connotative meanings and polysemantic features specific to a given lexeme. This, in turn, indicates that the issue of creating new dictionaries in the field of Uzbek lexicography is both promising and relevant.

6. The component analysis of the lexeme “xushmuomalalik” (politeness) has demonstrated that “xush” not only functions as an adjective and a noun-forming prefix (as in xushzabon, xushxulq, xushnavoz) borrowed from the Persian-Tajik language, but also appears as a separate independent word (as in xush kelibsiz, xush ko‘rmoq). Consequently, the results of this analysis highlight the necessity of enriching the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language with a wide range of lexical units. This enrichment aims to fully reflect the relevance of expanding the lexicographic base of the Uzbek language and to capture the socio-linguistic aspects of politeness comprehensively.

7. The creation of an associative field of “politeness” in the linguistic consciousness of native speakers of the Uzbek language, identified as one of the main tasks of the study, was carried out through a free associative experiment among 207 respondents aged 15-70 years. In response to the stimulus word, nearly 1600 reaction responses related to existing associations in the minds of the survey respondents were collected and sorted. During the experiment, 4 associative fields were created as a result of analyzing the reactions to 4 stimulus words - politeness, polite, rudeness, and rude.

8. A free associative experiment was conducted to create an associative field for the lexeme “xushmuomalalik” (politeness) in the linguistic consciousness of Uzbek language speakers. Based on the obtained results and their percentage indicators, the

core of this lexeme was identified as (respect - 14.65%, upbringing - 14.65%, manners - 12.15% and politeness - 12%), close periphery (polite behavior - 7.75%, gentleness - 5.60%, humaneness - 3.87%), as well as words belong.

9. The creation of an associative field of “politeness” in the linguistic consciousness of native speakers of the Uzbek language, identified as one of the main tasks of the study, was carried out through a free associative experiment among 207 respondents aged 15-70 years. In response to the stimulus word, about 1600 responses to the existing associations in the minds of the survey respondents were collected and sorted. During the experiment, 4 associative fields were created as a result of the analysis of reactions to 4 stimulus words - politeness, politeness, coarseness, and coarseness.

10. In the linguistic consciousness of Uzbek and English speakers, associative synonymous and associative antonymic sequences of the lexeme “politeness” and its opposite “impoliteness” were formed. When creating the associative field of the lexeme “impoliteness” based on 280 different response reactions and percentage indicators, the core, near and far peripheries of this lexeme were determined in both languages. According to this, in the Uzbek language, associative field of the lexeme “impoliteness” consists of heartlessness - 8.57%, lack of culture - 7.14%, rudeness - 6.78%, and unpleasant behavior - 5.35%. The near periphery consists of arrogance - 3.57%, irritability - 2.85%, contempt - 2.5%, shouting/speaking loudly - 2.14%, pride/arrogance - 1.78%, inattentiveness/carelessness - 1.78%, distress/heartache - 1.42%. The above-mentioned percentage figures have confirmed that the associative units forming the core, near, and distant peripheries in both languages are indeed shared in the consciousness of the speakers of the two languages being compared.

11. When comparing the results of the associative experiment conducted on the lexemes “xushmuomalalik” and “politeness” in the linguistic consciousness of Uzbek and English speakers, it was confirmed that the respondents’ answers were presented not only through syntagmatic associations in the form of words, phrases, simple and complex sentences, but also through paradigmatic associative units in hyper-hyponymic relationships. The comparison of results from the associative experiment conducted in two languages revealed that differences in the indicators of associative units with syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations in respondents’ answers were caused by the disparity between the national linguistic worldviews of the language speakers.

12. As a result of a free and directed associative experiment conducted among Uzbek and English language speakers, the psycholinguistic meanings of the lexemes “xushmuomalalik” and “politeness” were identified. In Uzbek, these include *respect, upbringing, sweetness of speech, and gentleness* while in English, they encompass *civility, good manners, respectfulness, and softening of conversation*.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.01.10 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ
УЗБЕКИСТАНА ИМЕНИ МИРЗО УЛУГБЕКА**

НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

МИРХОДЖАЕВА ФЕРУЗАХОН УЛУГБЕКОВНА

**АССОЦИАТИВНОЕ ПОЛЕ ВЕЖЛИВОСТИ В УЗБЕКСКОМ И
АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКОВОМ СОЗНАНИИ**

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

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ (PhD) ПО
ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Ташкент – 2025

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан за B2022.3.PhD/Fil2770.

Диссертация выполнена в Национальном университете Узбекистана имени Мирзо Улугбека. Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (узбекском, русском, английском (резюме)) размещён на веб-странице Научного совета (www.nuu.uz) и Информационно-образовательном портале «Ziynet» (www.ziynet.uz).

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Защита диссертации состоится «16» мая 2025 года в 10:00 часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.01.10 по присуждению ученых степеней при Национальном университете Узбекистана. Адрес: 100174, г. Ташкент, ул. Фараби, 400. Тел: (+99871) 246-08-62; факс: (+99871) 246-65-24; e-mail: nauka@nuu.uz. Национальный университет Узбекистана, Факультет зарубежной филологии (3-этаж, 3-11 аудитория).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Национального университета Узбекистана (зарегистрирована за № ____). Адрес: 100174, г. Ташкент, ул. Университетская, д. 4. Тел. (+99871) 246-02-24.

Автореферат диссертации разослан « ____ » _____ 2025 года.
(протокол реестра рассылки за № ____ от « ____ » ____ 2025 года).

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Целью исследования является выявление и описание системообразующих особенностей, состава и структуры ассоциативного поля лексемы “вежливость” как отдельного вида лексической группы.

Объектом исследования является ассоциативное поле “вежливость”, сформированное на основе свободного ассоциативного эксперимента, проведенного с носителями узбекского и английского языков.

Предметом исследования является состав, структура и системный статус ассоциативного поля “вежливость” в лексико-семантической системе современного узбекского и английского языков.

В диссертации использован ряд методов, таких как психолингвистический метод, метод ассоциативного анализа, сопоставительный метод, метод компонентного анализа, лексикографический и статистический метод анализа.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

обоснованы различия в показателях синтагматических и парадигматических ассоциативных единиц, полученных в ходе ассоциативного эксперимента по лексемам “вежливость” и “politeness” в языковом сознании носителей узбекского и английского языков, обусловлены различиями в национальных языковых картинах мира носителей этих языков;

методом свободного ассоциативного эксперимента обоснованы ядро, ближняя и дальняя периферийные зоны, их общие и отличительные стороны при формировании ассоциативного поля лексемы “вежливость” в языковом сознании носителей узбекского и английского языков;

в результате анализа ассоциативного эксперимента доказано, что в узбекском языке лексема “вежливость” образует такие ассоциативные синонимические ряды, как *уважение, воспитание, такт, ласковость, красивое обращение, мягкость, человечность, улыбка, искренность, хорошее качество* в английском языке лексема “politeness” образует такие ассоциативные синонимические ряды, как *respectfulness, kindness, good manner, good behavior, softening the conversation, courtesy, niceness, civility, gracefulness, not being rude, rules, honesty, meekness, being considerate, sincerity*;

в результате свободного и направленного ассоциативного эксперимента, проведенного среди носителей узбекского и английского языков, были выявлены психолингвистические значения лексемы “вежливость” в узбекском языке, такие как *уважение, воспитание, любезность и мягкость* а в английском языке для лексемы “politeness” - такие как *civility, good manner, respectfulness и softening the conversation*.

Внедрение результатов исследования.

На основе научных результатов сравнительного исследования ассоциативного поля вежливости в языковом сознании носителей узбекского и английского языков:

Научные результаты и выводы о том, что разница в показателях ассоциативных единиц в синтагматическом и парадигматическом отношениях

в ответах респондентов обусловлена различием между национальными языковыми картинками мира носителей языка при сравнении результатов ассоциативного эксперимента, проведенного по лексемам “вежливость” и “politeness” в языковом сознании носителей узбекского и английского языков, были использованы в инновационном исследовательском проекте программы Erasmus+ “University Cooperation Framework for Knowledge Transfer in Central Asia and China (UNICAC)” (Project No 598340-EPP-1-2018-1-ES-EPPKA2-SBHE-JP) (справка Национального университета Узбекистана No321/24 от 15 ноября 2024 года). В результате теоретические положения психолингвистики, являющейся одним из перспективных направлений современного языкознания, ее основных понятия и принципов, а также об ассоциативном поле и анализе вежливости, существующем в языковом сознании носителей узбекского и английского языков, были применены при организации онлайн-занятий для магистрантов вузов в рамках проекта, в разработке национальных и межрегиональных рекомендаций, а также при составлении стратегических планов проекта UNICAC для международной мобильности и сотрудничества;

выводы и материалы по созданию ассоциативных синонимических рядов лексемы “вежливость” и противоположной ей лексемы “грубость” в языковом сознании носителей узбекского и английского языков были использованы в рамках практического научно-исследовательского проекта No Я-1-06 “Компонентный подход к организации контроля качества при подготовке профессиональных переводчиков”, выполненного в Национальном университете Узбекистана. Внедрение результатов оказало практическую помощь в изучении иностранного языка, особенно в процессе перевода, а также в применении лингвистических знаний в профессиональном переводе ассоциативных синонимических рядов лексем “вежливость” и “грубость” в обоих языках;

научные выводы о том, что в лексикографической интерпретации лексемы “вежливость” толковые словари английского языка отличаются простотой изложения и ситуативными комментариями, а также в том, что основная лексема освещается в различных формах и посредством синонимов как в толковом словаре узбекского языка, так и в двуязычном словаре, были использованы при написании сценариев передач “Адабий жараён”, “Таълим ва тарраккиёт”, “Миллат ва манавият” телерадиоканала “Узбекистан 11”, а также были организованы серии бесед с диссертантом. В результате были сделаны научные выводы, использованные при подготовке радиопрограмм, которые приобрели особое значение в формировании знаний слушателей по повышению уровня использования словаря.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложений. Объем диссертации составляет 139 страниц печатного текста.

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

I bo'lim (I часть; Part I)

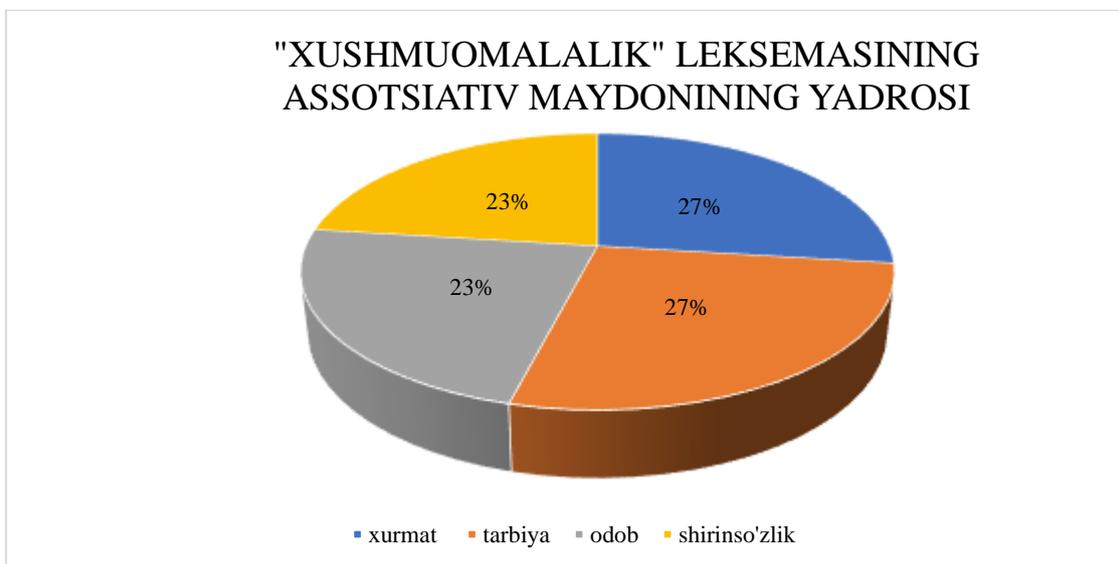
- 1.** Mirkhodjaeva F.U. The maxim of politeness in Uzbek and English languages // So'z San'ati Xalqaro jurnali. O'zbekiston. – Toshkent, 2022. ISSN 2181-9297. Doi Journal 10.26739/2181-9297. 4-jild. 4-son. – B. 265-270 (10.00.00. № 15).
- 2.** Mirhodjayeva F.U. Xushmuomalalikni o'rganishdagi asosiy yondashuvlar // O'zMU xabarlari. – Toshkent, 2022. – № 1/9. – B. 285-288 (10.00.00. № 15).
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II bo'lim (II часть; Part II)

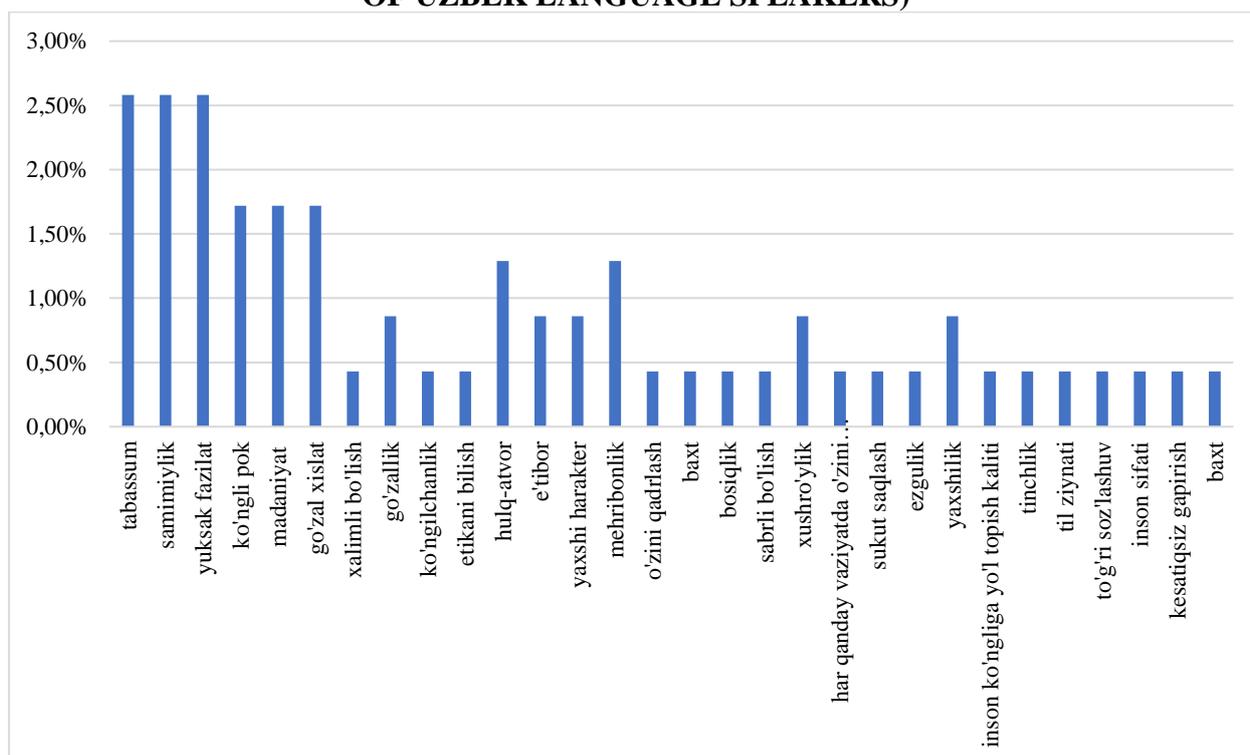
- 7.** Mirkhodjaeva F.U. Understanding the Mind and Language: Methods of Psycholinguistic research // Best journal of innovation in science, research and development. – New York, 2023. 10009. United States. 16.12. – P. 220-230 ISSN:2835-3579 <https://www.bjisrd.com/index.php/bjisrd/article/view/1300>
- 8.** Mirkhodjaeva F.U. Comparative Analysis of Associative Fields in Uzbek and English Cultures // Central Asian Journal of Literature, Philosophy and Culture, 2024. July. <https://cajlp.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJLPC>. Volume 05. Issue 04. ISSN: 2660-6828. – P. 69-71.
- 9.** Mirkhodjaeva F.U. Associations in Language and Thought Journal of Advanced Linguistic Studies // Journal of Advanced Linguistic Studies, 2024. Jul-Dec. Vol. 11. NO. 2 (ISSN 2231-4075). – P. 101-106.
- 10.** Mirkhodjaeva F.U. The theory of Politeness in Modern Linguistics // Current research journal of Philological Sciences, 2021. – P. 15-20. ISSN-2767-3758 SJIF 2021:5.823 <https://doi.org/10.37547/philological-crjps-02-09-04>.
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- 12.** Mirkhodjaeva F.U. Psycholinguistic approach to text analyses Modern Philological paradigms // Interaction of Traditions and innovations. IV. O'zbekiston. – Toshkent, 2024. ISSUE 04. – P.762-765 // <https://doi.org/10.47100/nuu.v2i18.03.84>.

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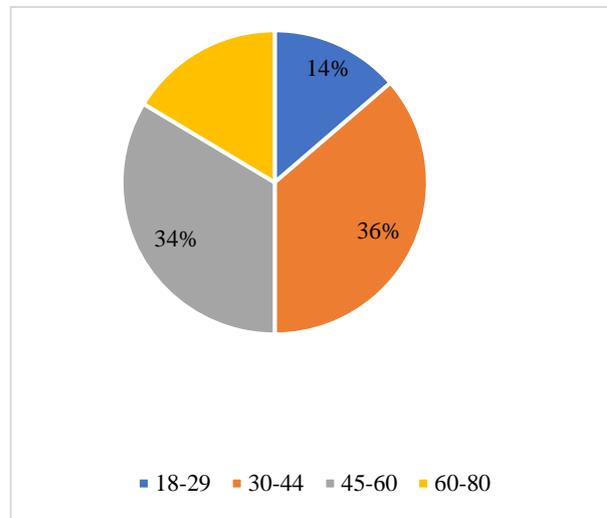
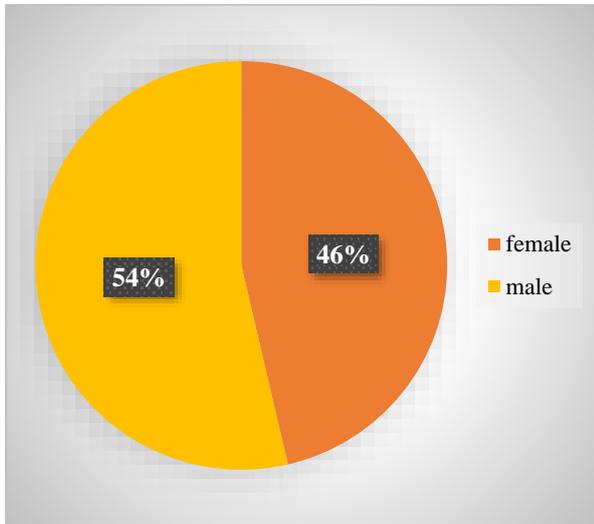
№1. O‘ZBEK TILI SOHIBLARI LISONIY ONGIDAGI “XUSHMUOMALALIK” LEKSEMASINING ASSOTSIATIV MAYDONINING YADROSIDAN JOY OLGAN REAKSIYALAR NISBATI (THE PROPORTION OF RESPONSES SITUATED IN THE CORE OF THE ASSOCIATIVE FIELD OF THE LEXEME “POLITENESS” IN THE LINGUISTIC CONSCIOUSNESS OF UZBEK LANGUAGE SPEAKERS)



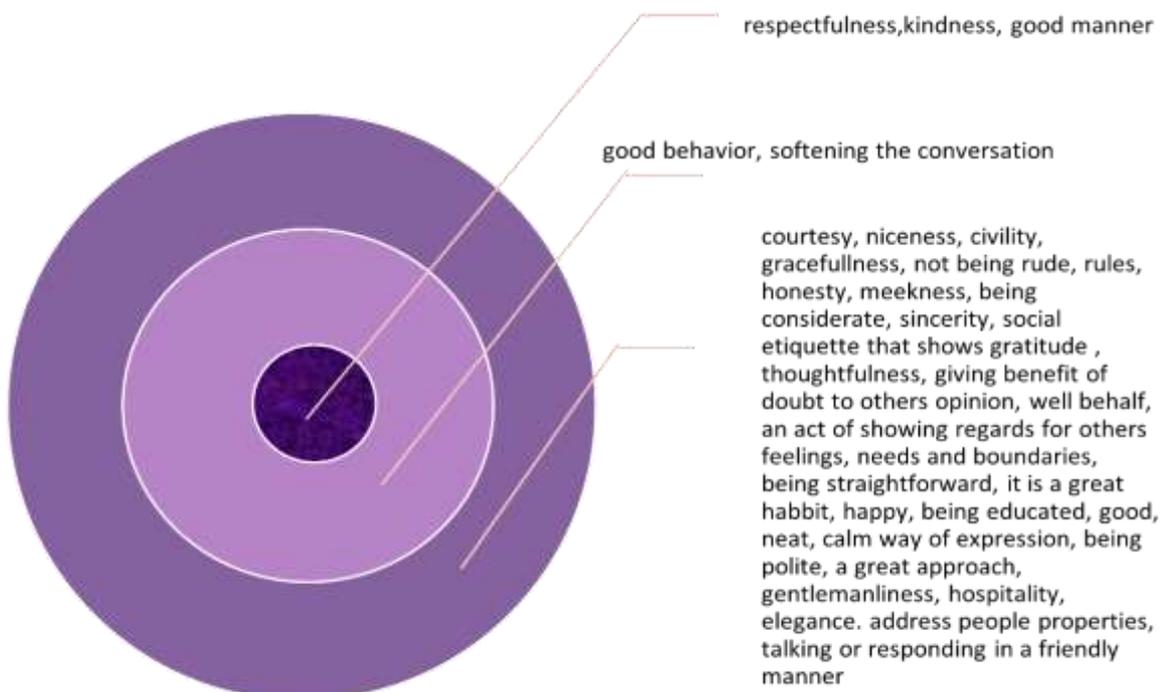
№2 O‘ZBEK TILI SOHIBLARI LISONIY ONGIDAGI “XUSHMUOMALALIK” LEKSEMASINING ASSOTSIATIV MAYDONINING UZOQ PEREFERIYASIDAN JOY OLGAN REAKSIYALARI FOIZ KO‘RSATKICHLARI (PERCENTAGE INDICATORS OF REACTIONS LOCATED IN THE DISTANT PERIPHERY OF THE ASSOCIATIVE FIELD OF THE LEXEME “POLITENESS” IN THE LINGUISTIC CONSCIOUSNESS OF UZBEK LANGUAGE SPEAKERS)



**№ 3 INGLIZ TILI SOHIBLARI ORASIDA O‘TKAZILGAN TAJRIBA
RESPONDETLARINING JINSI VA YOSH KATEGORIYALARI (GENDER AND AGE
CATEGORIES OF RESPONDENTS IN THE EXPERIMENT CONDUCTED AMONG
ENGLISH NATIVE SPEAKERS)**



**№4 INGLIZ TILI SOHIBLARI LISONIY ONGIDA “POLITENESS” LEKSEMASINING
ASSOTSIATIV MAYDONI (THE ASSOCIATIVE FIELD OF THE LEXEME
“POLITENESS” IN THE LINGUISTIC CONSCIOUSNESS OF ENGLISH SPEAKERS)**



**№5 INGLIZ TILI SOHIBLARI LISONIY ONGIDAGI “POLITENESS”
LEKSEMASI ASSOTSIATIV MAYDONINING UZOQ PEREFERIYASI FOIZ
KO‘RSATKICHLARI TAHLILI (ANALYSIS OF PERCENTAGE INDICATORS FOR
THE DISTANT PERIPHERY OF THE ASSOCIATIVE FIELD OF THE LEXEME
“POLITENESS” IN THE LINGUISTIC CONSCIOUSNESS OF ENGLISH SPEAKERS)**



**№ 6 O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ LISONIY ONGIDAGI “XUSHMUOMALALIK” VA
“POLITENESS” LEKSEMALARI ASSOTSIATIV MAYDONLARI YADROSINI QIYOSIY
TAHLILI (COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE ASSOCIATIVE FIELDS OF THE
LEXEMES “POLITENESS” IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LINGUISTIC
CONSCIOUSNESS)**

<i>Xushmuomalalik</i>	232		<i>Politeness</i>		113
Hurmat	34	14.65 %	Respectfulness (Hurmat)	18	15.92 %
Tarbiya	34	14.65 %	Kindness (odob)	16	14.15 %
Odob	29	12.15 %	Good manner (xushxulqlik)	12	12.15 %
Shirinso‘zlik	28	12 %			
Umumiy reaksiyalar soni	125	53.45 %		46	42.22 %

**№7 O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ LISONIY ONGIDAGI “XUSHMUOMALALIK” VA
“POLITENESS” LEKSEMALARI ASSOTSIATIV MAYDONLARI YAQIN
PEREFERIYASI QIYOSIY TAHLILI (COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE NEAR
PERIPHERY OF ASSOCIATIVE FIELDS FOR THE LEXEMES
“XUSHMUOMALALIK” AND “POLITENESS” IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH
LINGUISTIC CONSCIOUSNESS)**

“Xushmuomalalik” assotsiativ maydoni yaqin pereferyasi				“Politeness” assotsiativ maydoni yaqin pereferyasi		
1.	Chiroyli muomala	18	7.75 %	Good behaviour (yaxshi xulq-atvor)	8	6.1 %
2.	Muloyimlik	13	5.60 %	Softening the conversation (muloyim suhbat)	7	5.34 %
3.	Odamiylik	9	3.87 %			
		40	17.22 %		15	11.44 %

**№ 8 O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ LISONIY ONGIDAGI “XUSHMUOMALALIK” VA
“POLITENESS” LEKSEMALARI ASSOTSIATIV MAYDONLARI UZOQ
PEREFERIYASI QIYOSIY TAHLILI (COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE DISTANT
PERIPHERAL ASSOCIATIVE FIELDS OF THE LEXEMES “XUSHMUOMALALIK”
AND “POLITENESS” IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LINGUISTIC CONSCIOUSNESS)**

	“Xushmuomalalik” assotsiativ maydoning uzoq pereferyasini reallashtiruvchi assotsiativ birliklar		Ikki tilda mavjud assotsiativ birliklar (+) Farqli birliklar(-)	“Politeness” assotsiativ maydonining uzoq pereferyasini reallashtiruvchi assotsiativ birliklar		Ikki tilda mavjud assotsiativ birliklar (+) Farqli birliklar(-)
1.	Tabassum	2,58 %	-	courtesy	3,81 %	+
2.	Samimiylik	2,58 %	+	niceness	3,81 %	+
3.	yuksak fazilat	2,58 %	+	vivility	3 %	+
4.	ko‘ngli pok	1,72 %	-	gracefulness	2,29 %	-
5.	madaniyat	1,72 %	+	not being rude	2,29 %	+
6.	go‘zal xislat	1,72 %	+	rules	2,29 %	-
7.	halim bo‘lish	0,43%	-	honesty	2,29 %	-
8.	go‘zallik	0,86 %	-	meeekness	1,52 %	-
9.	ko‘ngilchanlik	0,43 %	-	being considerate	1,52 %	+
10.	etikani bilish	0,43 %	+	sincerity	1,52 %	+
11.	xulq-atvor	1,29 %	+	etiquette	1,52 %	+

12	e'tibor	0,86 %	-	kindness	1,52 %	+
13	yaxshi xarakter	0,86 %	-	thoughtfulness	0,76 %	-
14	Mehribonlik	1,29 %	+	giving benefit of doubt to others opinion	0,76 %	-
15	o'zini qadrlash	0,43 %	+	well behalf	0,76 %	-
16	Baxt	0,43 %	+	an act of showing regards for others feelings	0,76 %	+
17	Bosqlik	0,43 %	+	needs and boundaries	0,76 %	-
18	sabrli bo'lish	0,43 %	-	being straightforward	0,76 %	-
19	xushro'ylik	0,86 %	+	it is a great habit	0,76 %	+
20	har qanday vaziyatda o'zini boshqara olish	0,43 %	+	happy	0,76 %	+
21	sukut saqlash	0,43 %	-	being educated	0,76 %	+
22	Ezgulik	0,43 %	-	good	0,76 %	+
23	Yaxshilik	0,86 %	+	neat	0,76 %	-
24	inson ko'ngliga yo'l topish kaliti	0,43 %	-	calm way of expression	0,76 %	+
25	Tinchlik	0,43 %	-	being polite	0,76 %	+
26	til ziynati	0,43 %	-	a great approach	0,76 %	+
27	to'g'ri so'zlashuv	0,43 %	+	gentlemanliness	0,76 %	-
28	inson sifati	0,43 %	+	hospitality	0,76 %	-
29	kesatqisiz gapirish	0,43 %	-	relegance	0,76 %	+
30				address people properties	0,76 %	-
31				talking or responding in a firendly manner	0,76 %	-
32				not being rude	0,76 %	-

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