

**IS'HOQXON IBRAT NOMIDAGI NAMANGAN DAVLAT CHET TILLARI
INSTITUTI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
PhD.03/05.05.2023.Fil.163.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

TERMIZ DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

MARDONOVA RA'NO OCHILDIYEVNA

**INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA EPITETNING LEKSIK-SEMANTIK
HAMDA LEKSIKOGRAFIK XUSUSIYATLARI**

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik

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

Namangan – 2025

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
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**Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD)
по филологическим наукам**

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon ilm-fanida matnning baho ifodalash, ekspressiv, estetik va hissiy vazifalarini kuchaytirib, uning obrazlilikini oshirishga xizmat qiluvchi figurativ birliklar ko'ha davrlardan buyon lingvofalsafiy hamda filologiyaning umumiy muammolari kesimida o'rganib kelingan. Ham adabiyot, ham tilshunoslikning umumiy o'rganish obyekti hisoblangan epitetlarga murojaatning bor murakkabligi ham uning bir vaqtning o'zida ritorik va stilistik unsur ekanida kuzatiladi. Biroq epitetlarni 19-asrdayoq leksikografik kesimda o'rganishning istiqbollari uning tobora "lisoniylashib" borayotgan tabiatiga aniq chizgilar qo'yish imkonini berdi. Shunga qaramay, bir necha sohaning tekshirish obyekti hisoblangan epitetlarning lingvostilistik, ma'noviy xususiyatiga bugunga qadar ham yakdil xulosa berilganicha yo'q.

Dunyo tilshunoslari tomonidan epitet: leksik-semantik, grammatik, stilistik yondashuvda tadqiq etilib kelmoqda. Figurativ leksikaning tarkibiy uzvi hisoblangan bu toifa ifodalarning yasaliq qoliplari, tasnifiga doir muayyan metodologik qarashlar o'z isbotini topib, ayrimlari davr sinovidan o'tmay, ilmiy iste'moldan chiqib bo'ldi. Negaki tillarni tipologik kesimda tadqiq etishning bu nuqtasida til universalialari o'zini oqlamasligi turli tizimli tillar misolida dalillanmoqda. Binobarin, turli til oilalariga mansub figurativ unsurlar tasnifidagi tafovut, ularni lingvistik talqin etishdagi farqlar har bir tilda epitetlarning voqelanish qonuniyatlarini jiddiy o'rganish hamda tillar integratsiyasi shiddat bilan kechayotgan bir davrda milliy tillarning bor jozibasini shu orqali namoyon etishga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlarga doimiy zarurat mavjud.

Mustaqillik davrida qator sohalar kabi lug'atshunoslikka ham jiddiy e'tibor berildi. "O'zbek tili izohli lug'ati"ning so'nggi yillar ichidagi bir necha yangi nashrlari, ikki tomlik "O'zbek tilining sinonimlar izohli lug'ati" ilmiy va kundalik iste'molga kiritildi. Zotan, "Har bir xalq, har qaysi mustaqil davlat o'z milliy manfaatlarini ta'minlash, bu borada avvalo o'z madaniyatini, azaliy qadriyatlarini, ona tilini asrab-avaylash va rivojlantirish masalasiga ustuvor ahamiyat qaratishi lozim"¹. Shunga qaramay, tilimizning ichki imkoniyati, jozibasini mujassam etuvchi o'zbek figurativ leksikografiyasini shakllantirishga ehtiyoj yuqoriligicha qolmoqda. Xususan, o'zbek tili epitetlar tizimini struktur, lug'aviy jihatdan tadqiq qilish, ularning semantik tabiatiga doir ma'lumotlarni aks ettiruvchi leksikografik asarlarni yaratish ana shunday dolzarb masalalar sirasiga kiradi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 13-maydagi PF-4997-son "Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini tashkil etish to'g'risida", 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida", 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi PF-5850-son "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqegini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi PF-6084-son "Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг "Ўзбек тилининг давлат тили сифатидаги нуфузи ва мавқеини тубдан ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида"ги Фармони //http://lex.uz/docs/4561730. (murojat qilingan sana va vaqti. 10.05.2023-yil, 15:10)

takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida’gi farmonlari, 2017-yil 17-fevraldagi PQ-2789-son “Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyati ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini tashkil etish boshqarish va moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2019-yil 4-oktyabrdagi PQ-4479-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Davlat tili haqida”gi Qonuni qabul qilinganligining o‘ttiz yilligini keng nishonlash to‘g‘risida” hamda Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2010-yil 7-oktyabrdagi VMQ-222-son “2010-2020-yillarda Nomoddiy madaniy meros obyektlarini muhofaza qilish, asrash, targ‘ib qilish va ulardan foydalanish davlat dasturini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari va mazkur soha faoliyatiga tegishli boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar ushbu dissertatsiya ishida belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

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

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Bugunga qadar epitetlarning figurativ, leksik-stilistik, leksikografik xususiyatlarini antik davr faylasuflari va o‘rta asr Yevropa olimlari Aristotel, Kvintilian, Demetriy, Georgiy, Trasimax, Isokrat, Joffrua de Vinsof, Kerve de Melklo, Jan de Garland hamda xorijlik qator tilshunos olimlar Sh.Balli, R.Yakobson, M.Baxtin, R.Vellek, O.Uorren, J.Lakoff, M.Jonson, B.M.Dupriez, G.Leech, C.Nesfield, G.Lakoff, R.A.Lanham, T.Wood, T.M.Bernstein, J.A.Cuddon, R.Jackendoff, MDH davlatlari tilshunos olimlari I.V.Arnold, I.R.Galperin, L.Tursunova, G.Pospelov, M.Kuznets, Yu.Skrebnev, L.Timofeyev, N.Vengrov, A.Shaligin, B.V.Tomashevskiy, V.M.Jirmunskiy, K.S.Gorbachevich, A.N.Veselovskiy, A.Gornfeld, I.Ye.Barancheeva, S.A.Gubanov tomonidan tadqiq etilgan².

2. Античные теории языка и стиля – Санкт–Петербург: Алетея, 1936. – С. 176; Лободанов А.П. К исторической теории эпитета (античность и средневековье). Известия Российской академии наук. Сер. лит. и яз. 1984. Т. 43. № 3; Ломоносов М. В. Полн. собр. соч., т. 7. – М. – Санкт–Петербург: 1952. – С. 130; Балли Ш. Общая лингвистика и вопросы французского языка. – Москва: Издательство иностранной литературы, 1955. – С. 184; Якобсон Р.О., О чешском стихе преимущественно в сопоставлении с русским. Сборник по теории поэтического языка. № 5. – Россия: Гос Изд, 1923 –122 с.; Бахтин М.М. Формальный метод в литературоведении. – Нью–Йорк: Серебрянный век, 1982. – 232 с.; Уэллек Р., Уоррен О. Теория литературы. – Москва: Прогресс, 1978; Lakoff G., Johnson M. *Metaphors We Live By*. – Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1980 (2008). – P 9; Lakoff G. *The contemporary theory of metaphor*. In A.Ortony (Ed.) *Metaphor and Thought*. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993. –128 p; Leech G. *Semantics*. – Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1981. – 386 p.; Lakoff G. *Cognitive Semantics // Meaning and Mental Representations*. Ed. V. Eco. – Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1998. – P. 119–154; Lanham R. A. *A Handlist of Rhetorical Terms*. – Berkeley: University of California Press, 1991. – 205 p.; Nesfield J. C., Wood F. T. *Manual of English Grammar and Composition*. – London and Basingstoke: Macmillan Publishers Ltd., 1964. – 356 p.; Bernstein T.M. *The Careful Writer: A Modern Guide to English Usage*. – The Free Press: New–York, 1998. – 512 p.; Cuddon J. A. *A Dictionary of Literary Terms*. – Great Britain: W and J Mackay Limited, 1979. – 1024 p.; Jackendoff R. *Semantics and Cognition*. – Mass: MIT Press, 1983. – 241 p.; Арнольд И.В. *Стилистика. Современный английский язык*. – М. Флинта, 2012. – С. 130; Арнольд И. В. *Стилистика современного английского языка (стилистика декодирования)*. – 3–е изд. – М.: Высшая школа, 1990. – 384 с.; Гальперин И.Р. *Текст как объект лингвистического исследования*. – М.: Едиториал, 2006. – 144 с.; Головенченко Ф.М. *Введение в литературоведение*. – М. Высшая школа, 1964. – С. 171; Рыбакова И.В. *К вопросу о лексико–стилистическом описании эпитета*. Уч.зап. Ярославского гос.пед.ин–та, вып. 52, 1964. – С. 3; Чижик–

O‘zbek tilshunosligida epitetlarga ilmiy obyekt sifatida stilistika, lingvopoetika kesimida murojaat qilingan (M.Mukarramov, A.Shomaqsudov, R.Qo‘ng‘urov, S.Karimov, B.Umurqulov, D.Xo‘jayeva, M.Mamadjanova, S.Umirova, M.Yo‘ldoshev, M.Abdupattoyev, I.Boltaeva, M.Yakubbekova³).

Mavjud o‘quv-metodik adabiyotlarda epitetlar o‘zining ilmiy asoslangan talqinini topgan. Bundan farqli, epitetlarning bevosita struktur, semantik tabiatiga bag‘ishlangan ayrim tadqiqotlarda qo‘yilgan muammolarning to‘laligicha yechilmay qolganligi, izohtalab talqin va tahlillar bajarilgan ishlar salmog‘idan qoniqmaslik qatorida, mazkur obyektga metodologik yondashuvlarni bir qadar mukammallashtirish talabini qo‘yadi.

Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta‘lim muassasasi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya Termiz davlat universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq “Tilning leksik-semantik tizimini chog‘ishtirma-tipologik o‘rganishning dolzarb muammolari: diaxroniya va sinxroniya; lingvomadaniyatshunoslik” mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan. (ITA-12-09-2012).

Tadqiqot maqsadi ikki tilda mavjud epitetlar leksik-semantik tasnifidagi tafovut va o‘xshashliklarni aniqlash, jahon va o‘zbek figurativ leksikografiyasining rivojlanish holatini o‘rganishdan iborat.

Tadqiqot vazifalari sifatida quyidagilar belgilandi:

Полейко А.И. Стилистика русского языка, ч. –Пермь: Воронеж, 1964. – С. 16; Астахов И. Эпитет. Литературная учеба, М: Изд. Наука, 1941. № 2. – С.101; Розенталь Д.Э. Практическая стилистика русского языка. – М. Высшая школа, 1987. – 401 С; Паутынская В.А. Эпитет в творчестве А.Додэ. –М: Уч.зап. МГПИИЯ, т.25, И. 1961. – С. 295; Тимофеев Л.К. Основы теории литературы. – М. Просвещение, 1966. – С. 214; Гурсунова Л.А. Структурные типы и стилистические функции эпитета в языке английской художественной литературы XX в.: Диссертация на соискание ученой степени кандидата филологических наук. – М., 1973. –201с; Кузнец М.Д., Скребнев Ю.М. Стилистика английского языка. – Санкт–Петербург: Учпедгиз, 1960. – С.15; Тимофеев Л.И., Венгров Н. Краткий словарь литературоведческих терминов. – М: Учпедгиз, 1963. – С.180; Шалыгин А. Теория словесности и хрестоматия. Изд. 5–е. – Пг: Учпедгиз, 1916. – С. 37; Томашевский Б.В. Стилистика и стихосложение. Санкт–Петербург: Учпедгиз, 1959. –С 201; Жирмунский В.М. Теория литературы. Поэтика. Стилистика. – Санкт–Петербург: Наука, 1977 –401с; Горбачевич К.С. Словарь эпитетов русского литературного языка. – Санкт–Петербург: Норит, 2002. –224 с; Веселовский А.Н. Историческая поэтика. – М: Высшая школа, 1989. –404 с; Веселовский А.Н. Из истории эпитета. <http://smalt.karelia.ru/filolog/lit/vesist.htm> –С 14; Горнфельд А. Эпитет. – В кн.: Вопросы теории и психологии творчества, т. 1. Изд. 2–е. – Харьков: Мирный труд, 1911. – С. 340; Губанов С.А. Эпитет в творчестве М.И. Цветаевой: семантический и структурный аспекты: Автореф. дис. канд. филол. наук. – Самара: САГМУ, 2009. – С. 24.

³Мукаррамов М. Ўзбек тилида ўхшатиш. – Тошкент: Фан, 1976. – 90 б; Шомаксудов А. ва б. Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1983; Қўнғуров Р. ва б. Нутқ маданияти ва услубият асослари. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1992.–161.; Каримов С.А. Ўзбек тили функционал стилистикаси. – Самарканд: СамДУ нашри, 2010. –192 б.; Umurqulov B. O‘zbek badiiy nasrining lingvo-uslubiy shakllanish asoslari: Filol. fan. d-i (DSts) diss. – Toshkent, 2022. – 117 b.; Хўжаева Д. Ўзбек тилида эпитет: Филол. фан. номз. дисс. – Тошкент, 1995. – 116б; Mamadjanova M.O‘. O‘zbek va Ingliz tillarida epitetning chog‘ishtirma tadqiqi. Филол. фан. д-ри дис.автореф. – Farg‘ona , 2025. –56 б.; Умирова С. Узбек шеърятда лингвистик воситалар ва поэтик индивидуаллик (Усмон Азим шеърят мисолида): Фил. фанл. б. фалс. д-ри. (PhD) дисс. автореф. – Самарканд, 2019; Йулдошев М. Бадий матнинг лингвопоэтик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. д-ри. дис. – Тошкент, 2009; Абдулаттоев М. Ўзбек тилининг поэтик синтаксиси: Филол. фан. д-ри. дис. Фарғона, 2021, Болтаева И. Ўзбек халқ достонларида эпитет табиати: Филол. фан. номз. дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000.,–21 б, Якуббекова М. Ўзбек халқ кўшиқларининг лингвопоэтик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз дисс. – Тошкент, 2005.–257 б.

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida epitetlar tadqiqining tadrijiy rivojini o'rganish, har ikki til epitetlarini tasniflash, mazkur birlikning lisoniy maqomini aniqlashtirishga doir nazariy asoslarni qiyoslab aniqlash;

ingliz va o'zbek tili epitetlarini til sathlararo kesimdagi leksik-semantik tabiatini o'rganish; epitetlarning: metafora, aniqlovchi, evfemizm, disfemizm, frazeologizm, perifraza singari yondosh hodislardan farqini yoritish orqali uning stilistik tabiatini ochiqlash;

figurativ leksikografiyaning obykti va predmetini aniqlash, o'zbek tili epitetlarini o'rganishda leksikografik yondashuvning zaruratini dalillash;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida epitetlar tipologiyasiga doir tahlillarni amalga oshirish hamda har ikki tilda epitetlar tasniflariga doir tafovut va o'xshash tomonlarini aniqlash;

epitetlar lug'atini tadrijiy kesimda ko'rib chiqish hamda bu turdagi lug'atlarni tuzishning eng maqbul tamoyillarini belgilashga oid tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

Tadqiqot ob'yekti sifatida ingliz va o'zbek tillariga mansub epitetlar, XIX, XX, XXI asrlarning turli davrlarida nashrdan chiqqan epitetlar lug'atlari tanlab olindi.

Tadqiqot predmetini ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi epitetlarning leksik-semantik, leksikografik xususiyatlari tashkil qiladi.

Tadqiqot metodlari. Ishda tavsifiy, qiyosiy, chog'ishtirma, leksikografik, komponent hamda statistik metodlardan foydalanildi.

Ishning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

epitetlarning metafora, aniqlovchi, evfemizm, disfemizm, frazeologizm, perifraza kabi yondosh hodisalardan farqi ularning morfostilistik, grammatik tabiati orqali oydinlashtirilgan;

epitetlar tipologiyasining qiyosiy tahlili asosida o'zbek tilidan farqli, ingliz tilida *ko'chirilgan epitetlar*, *ikki bosqichli epitetlar* grammatik tizim uchun me'yor ekanligi, mazkur tip epitetlari o'zbek tili uchun xos emasligi, *giperbolik epitetlar*, *antomaziyali epitetlarning* har ikki tilda ham uchrashi, shu kabi epitetik qurilmalarning hosil bo'lish imkoniyati ingliz tiliga nisbatan o'zbek tilida yuqori ekani dalillangan;

ingliz tiliga xos ikki bosqichli epitetlar tuzilmasida adverbial va atributiv komponentlarning mavjudligi bu turdagi epitetlarni semantik va stilistik jihatdan oddiy epitetlarga nisbatan murakkabroq deb baholashga asos bo'lishi, ularning bir yoki har ikki komponenti ham emotsional-baho va ifodaviy tuslarga ega bo'lib, aniqlanadigan so'zga badiiy-xususiy tavsif berishi aniqlangan;

tuzilajak o'zbek tili epitetlari lug'atining mikro va makrostrukturasini shakllantirish usullari ko'rsatib berilgan. Kompyuter hamda android qurilmalarda foydalanish imkonini beruvchi PHP v7.2 (Laravel Framework v6.2) dasturlash tili yordamida ishlab chiqilgan <https://epithets.netlify.app/> (o'zbekcha-inglizcha epitetlar elektron lug'ati) interaktiv ilovasidan foydalanishning afzalliklari ochiqlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi epitetlar ifoda shaklida semantik, morfologik, sintaktik xususiyatlar, stilistik omillarning yoritilganligi, tasniflanganligi,

lugʻatlarda izohlanishining aniqlanganligi turli tizim figurativ leksikasini chogʻishtirma kesimda oʻrganuvchilar uchun muhim manba boʻla olishi bilan belgilanadi;

ingliz va oʻzbek tillaridagi epitetlar misolida asoslangan tadqiqot natijalari sohaga doir muhim ilmiy-nazariy maʼlumot berishi bilan birga stilistika, figurativ leksikografiya masalalarini oʻrganuvchi stilistika, lingvopoetika, leksikografiya, tillar tipologiyasi kabi sohalar boʻyicha darslik va qoʻllanmalar yaratilishiga xizmat qilishi dalillangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchligi epitetlar tadqiqini aks ettiruvchi jahon lugʻatshunosligidan olingan materiallar, shuningdek, fanda epitetlar tasnifiga tegishli metodologik asoslarning ingliz va oʻzbek tillari figurativ leksikasi imkoniyatlaridan kelib chiqib izohlanganligi, nazariy maʼlumotlarni berishda aniq ilmiy manbalarga tayanilganligi, metodik jihatdan mukammalligi, oldiga qoʻyilgan muammoning aniq va yetarlicha asoslanganligi, tadqiqot natijalarining vakolatli tuzilmalar tomonidan tasdiqlangani, jahon tilshunosligining yangi yoʻnalishlari va tahliliy usullari asosida tadqiq qilingani bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Ushbu dissertatsiya epitetlarning struktur, leksik-semantik hamda lugʻat xususiyatlarini oʻrganishga bagʻishlangan barcha turdagi tadqiqotlar uchun nazariy manba boʻlib xizmat qiladi.

Ishda keltirilgan faktik materiallardan oʻzbek tili stilistikasini mukammallashtirishda, tilshunoslikka doir, figurativ terminologik lugʻatlar tuzishda, oliy oʻquv yurtlarida maxsus kurs oʻqitishda, stilistika, lingvopoetika, matn tilshunosligidan qoʻllanmalar, darsliklar yaratishda foydalanish mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.

Dissertatsiyaning figurativ leksikografiyaning obykti va predmetini chegaralash, oʻzbek tilida epitetlar lugʻatini tuzishga doir natijalaridan:

tuzilajak oʻzbek tili epitetlari lugʻatining mikro va makrostrukturasini shakllantirish usullari, kompyuter hamda android qurilmalarda foydalanish imkonini beruvchi PHP v7.2 (Laravel Framework v6.2) dasturlash tili yordamida ishlab chiqilgan <https://epithets.netlify.app/> (oʻzbekcha-inglizcha epitetlar elektron lugʻati) interaktiv ilovasidan foydalanishning afzalliklariga doir xulosa va ilmiy natijalaridan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining davlat ilmiy-texnik dasturi doirasida 2017-2020-yillarda amalga oshirilgan OT-F1-030 “Oʻzbek adabiyoti tarixi” koʻp jildlik monografiyani (7 jild) chop etish” mavzusidagi fundamental loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2023-yil 27-iyuldagi 01/10-1420-son maʼlumotnomasi). Natijada epitetlarning figurativ leksikografiyadagi oʻrnini aniqlash va shunga mos tarzda ularni lugʻatlarda berish tamoyillarini ishlab chiqishga oid maʼlumotlarning takomillashuviga erishilgan.

epitetlar tipologiyasining qiyosiy tahlili asosida oʻzbek tilidan farqli, ingliz tilida *koʻchirilgan epitetlar*, *ikki bosqichli epitetlar* grammatik tizim uchun meʼyor ekanligi, mazkur tip epitetlari oʻzbek tili uchun xos emasligi, *giperbolik epitetlar*, *antomaziyali epitetlarning* har ikki tilda ham uchrashi, shu kabi epitetik qurilmalarning hosil boʻlish imkoniyati ingliz tilidan farqli, oʻzbek tilida yuqori ekaniga doir xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va

adabiyoti universitetining davlat ilmiy-texnik dasturi doirasidagi 2021-2023-yillarga mo'ljallangan PF-201912258 raqamli "O'zbek adabiyotining ko'p tili (o'zbek, rus, ingliz tillarida) elektron platformasini yaratish" mavzusidagi amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2025-yil 18-martdagi 01/4-1017-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada figurativ leksikografiyaga doir nazariy ma'lumotlarning mukammallashuviga erishilgan;

epitetlarning metafora, aniqlovchi, evfemizm, disfemizm, frazeologizm, perifraza kabi yondosh hodisalardan farqi ularning morfostilistik, grammatik tabiati, ingliz tiliga xos ikki bosqichli epitetlar tuzilmasida adverbial va atributiv komponentlarning mavjudligi bu turdagi epitetlarni semantik va stilistik jihatdan oddiy epitelarga nisbatan murakkabroq deb baholashga asos bo'lishi, ularning bir yoki har ikki komponenti ham emotsional-baho va ifodaviy tuslarga ega bo'lib, aniqlanadigan so'zga badiiy-xususiy tavsif berishiga oid tahliliy fikrlar va nazariy xulosalaridan "Ta'lim va taraqqiyot", "Adabiy jarayon", "Jahon adabiyoti" nomli dasturlar senariysini tayyorlashda (2024-2025-yillar) foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2025-yil 20-martdagi 05-09-353-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida epitetlarning stilistika va lingvopoetikadagi o'rniga doir ma'lumotlarning mazmunan boyishiga erishilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarning aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 5 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarning e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiyaning asosiy mazmuni yuzasidan 13 ta ilmiy maqola va tezislar chop etilgan. Jumladan, O'zbekiston Oliy attestatsiyasi komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarida 2 ta, xorijiy jurnalda 3 ta ilmiy maqola nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati hamda ilova qismlardan iborat bo'lib, 125 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning kirish qismida tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi, muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, metodlari, tadqiqot ob'yekti, predmeti, ishning ilmiy yangiligi, olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi, ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyati asoslab berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, aprobatsiyasi, nashr etilgan ishlar, dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning "**Epitetlar tadrijiy talqini: Epitetlar semantikasini oydinlashtirish va tasnif muammosi**" deb nomlangan birinchi bobida epitetning fandagi talqini va uning tasnifi muammolari ko'rib chiqilgan.

Antik davrlardayoq epitetga notiq so'zamolligi, so'zga chechanligini oshiruvchi qurol sifatida qaralib kelingan. Epitet borasida antik ritorik Mark Fabiy Kvintilian atroflicha ma'lumot berib, epitetni troplarga yondosh hodisa deb

bilgan: “proprletate”, “attributa”ning “epitheta” (epitetlar-aniqlovchilar)” bo‘lib namoyon bo‘lishida mantiqdan og‘ishish yo‘q. Shu kabi, Aristotel, Mate de Vand, Joffrua de Vinsof, Kerve de Melklo, Jan de Garland kabi ritorlarning qarashlari ma’lum⁴.

Sh.Ballida sifatlovchi – gipostaz, shu orqali turli ko‘rinishlardagi gipostatik transpozitsiyalarga yoki sifat bilan ifodalangan to‘ldiruvchiga qarshi qo‘yiladi⁵.

1919-yilda R.Yakobson, urg‘u bilan tavsiflanadigan emfatik epitetni ajratib, poetiklik nutq tarkibiy komponentlarini qayta baholashdir, deya xulosa qildi⁶.

Mazkur bobda, shuningdek, M.Baxtin, R.Vellek, O.Uorren, M.Jonson, M.Terner, J.Fokone, F.R.Kubayeva, X.Vang, B.M.Dupriez, G.Leech, C.Nesfield, G.Lakoff, R.A.Lanham, T.Wood, T.M.Bernstein, J.A.Cuddon, R.Jackendoff, I.V.Arnold, V.V.Vinogradov, I.R.Galperinning epitet haqidagi qarashlari muhokama qilindi. I.R.Galperinda epitet jumladagi modallikni ifodalovchi stilistik vosita⁷. Bu modallik badiiy tasvirning yetakchi dominantasiga birlashtirilgan va matnning turli qismlariga “tarqatib yuborilgan” epitet, metafora, o‘xshatish, qiyos, tasviriy oborotlardan iborat tematik maydonga xos tarzda yuzaga chiqadi. G.Pospelov, M.Kuznets, Yu.Skrebnev, L.Timofeyev, N.Vengrov uchun epitet – jumladagi ikkinchi darajali so‘z va u jumladagi boshqa bir so‘zga ma’noni boyitish, tasviriylik va ifodaviylikni kuchaytirish maqsadida bog‘lanib keladi⁸.

A.Shaligin⁹ va B.V.Tomashevskiyda “epitet tekshirilayotgan so‘z anglatgan predmetga yangi belgini birlashtirmaydi – shu so‘z ifodalagan belgini takrorlaydi. Bu jihati bilan epitet mantiqiy sifatlashdan farqlanadi”. B.V.Tomashevskiy, A.N.Veselovskiyning ilmiy xatosi – epitetlarni metaforik epitet, metafora-epitetga ajratishdir. Zero, A.P.Kvyatkovskiy, S.Ye.Nikitina, N.V.Vasilyevalar: “Epitet shaxs, predmet, hodisaning metaforik sifat orqali ifodalangan obrazli tavsifi” deya to‘g‘ri izohlaydilar. V.M.Jirmunskiy epitet deya faqat sifatlashni tushunadi: *My voice cut into the silence. The words hung there, seating themselves on the little room long after the sound had died away* (J.Moyes, Me before you) gapida metafora fe’lli birikma tarkibida voqelangani sabab, u epitet emas.

O‘zbek tilida epitetni M.Mukarramov, S.Karimov, D.Xo‘jayeva, A. Shomaqsudov, R.Qo‘ng‘urov, B.Umurqulov, D.Xo‘jayeva, M.Mamadjanova, I.Boltaeva, M.Yakubbekovalar o‘rganishgan. O‘zbek va turk tillarida aniqlovchi turlarini tadqiq etgan Z.Xudoyberganova *qizil gul – kizil chiqek* birikmasini o‘zbek

⁴ Лободанов А.П. К исторической теории эпитета (античность и средневековье). Известия РАН. Сер. лит. и яз. 1984. Т. 43. № 3; Ломоносов М. В. Полн. собр. соч., т. 7. – М. – Л., 1952. – С. 130.

⁵ Балли Ш. Общая лингвистика и вопросы французского языка. – Москва: Издательство иностранной литературы, 1955. – С. 416.

⁶ Якобсон Р. Лингвистика и поэтика. Структурализм: “за” и “против”. – М., 1975; Якобсон Р. О., О чешском стихе преимущественно в сопоставлении с русским. Сборник по теории поэтического языка. № 5. – Россия: Гос Изд, 1923 –122 с.

⁷ Гальперин И. Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. Изд. 4–е, стереотипное. – М: КомКнига, 2006. – 144 с.

⁸ Туреунова Л.А. Структурные типы и стилистические функции эпитета в языке английской художественной литературы XX в.: Диссертация на соискание ученой степени кандидата филологических наук. – М: МГПИИЯ, 1973. Вунда: Пospelov Г.Н. Теория литературы. – М: Учпедгиз, 1940. – С. 64; Кузнец М.Д., Скрбнев Ю.М. Стилистика английского языка. – СПб: Учпедгиз, 1960. – С.15; Тимофеев Л.И., Венгров Н. Краткий словарь литературоведческих терминов. – М: Учпедгиз, 1963. – С. 180.

⁹ Шалыгин А. Теория словесности и хрестоматия. Изд. 5–е. – Пг., 1916. – С. 37.

tili jihatidan otli birikma, turk tilshunosligi me'yoriga ko'ra sifatli birikma ekanini qayd etadi¹⁰: *nafsi yomon, nafsi buzuq – buzuq nafs, ko'ngli buzuq – buzuq ko'ngil. Ko'ngli buzuq – sifatli qurilma, otli emas. M., Ko'ngli buzuq, himmatsiz kimsalarni majlisiga aslo yo'latmas, balki majlislarida keyinini o'ylab, olisni ko'rib ish yurituvchi, keksa va tajribali kishilar suhbatidan bahramand bo'lardi...* (M.Ali, Amir Temur chamani¹¹) jumlasida u *kimsalar* aniqlanmishiga tobelanib kelmoqda, *ko'ngli buzuq* birikmasi ham otli birikmaning tobe komponenti sifatida epitet bo'la olmaydi. Quyidagilar ham epitet emas: *Botir bo'ladi, og'alar, odamzotning chayiri* (“Alpomish”). Bunda *odamzotning chayiri* iborasini *chayir odamzot* deya o'zgartirib bo'lmaydi va uni epitet deya baholab bo'lmaydi.

Epitetni morfologik belgilariga ko'ra tadqiq etgan D.Xo'jayeva epitetni metaforadan keskin ajaratadi va uning “metafora emas”ligini ta'kidlab o'tadi. Holbuki, epitetni metaforaning ishtirokisiz tasavvur qilish uning obrazli tabiatini inkor etish bilan barobar. M., Men sizni sevaman va nafratlanaman, *Mayda tuyg'ularni ko'rmayman ravo* (U.Azim); “U sevgisin sotdi”, qichqirar Bir ayolning *qasoskor ko'zi* (U.Azim); Pulni ol! Or-nomus *eski aqida*. Ishvani yopishtir badanga, yuzga, *Ishva bozori* bu! Stollar — rasta! Bir dam sovumasin bir *nodon bazm.* (U.Azim); Sezdingmi, xonada bir *armon hidi*, Kingadir yoqmadi bu *ma'sum qo'shiq...* Marks Byornes? Ko'yलगin ezib, *Olifta, nahs bosgan davra* cho'ksin tiz. Boshimni tark etmas *o'jar bir xayol...* Ki, ular *pok hislar yurti* — vatani. Yoki *a sunny smile* – nurli tabassum, *wild wind* – jo'shqin shamol, *close friendship* – mustahkam do'stlik, *destructive charms* – halok etuvchi ishva-noz, *deep feeling* – chuqur tuyg'ular, *radiant maiden* – nurli qiz. Keltirilgan o'zbekcha hamda inglizcha epitetlar – metaforik asosli epitetlardir.

D.Xo'jayeva o'zbek tilida epitetlarni: 1.Epitet tarkibidagi semalar miqdoriga ko'ra; 2.Epitet sodir bo'lishida so'zning o'z turkumida qolish yoki qolmasligiga ko'ra (ot, sifat, fe'l, ravish); 3.So'zlarning epitet hosil qilish miqdoriga ko'ra farqlaydi¹². Bunda sodda epitetga: *kumush qish, zumrad bahor, o'tli nafas* kabilarni, murakkab epitetga: *simob to'lqinlari, kuzning oltini, yaproq oltinlandi* kabilarni keltirishi bahsli. Tasnifning ikkinchi talabi ham unchalik ishonchli emas: misollardagi chalkashlik, noaniqlik epitetlar mohiyatini ochishga xizmat qilmagan: uning *yasama epitetlar* va *o'zak epitetlar* atamalarini ilmiy iste'molga tatbiq etishga harakatida epitetning metaforik tabiatini payqamaslik holati mavjud.

B.V.Tomashevskiyning epitetlar tasnifiga doir yondashuvi ilmiy jihatdan o'zini oqlashini qayd etish lozim. Olim epitetlarni:epitetlarni: 1)tavsiflovchi – *kumush jilg'a*, 2)kuchaytiruvchi – *dahshatli bo'ron*, 3)ideallashtiruvchi – *hayotimning o'n sakkiz bahori*, 4)(matnni) bezovchi, 5)turg'un – *moviy osmon* kabi turlarga ajratadi¹³. A.N.Veselovskiyda esa epitet: 1)tavtologik (*красна девица, белый свет*) va 2)izohlovchi epitet¹⁴. So'ngilari ham 2 guruhga: *epitet-metafora*

¹⁰ Худойберганава З. Ўзбек ва турк тилларида аниқловчи турлари. Тил таълими ва адабиёт таълими. – Тошкент: Тил ва адабиёт таълими, 2002, – 63-66 б.

¹¹ Мухаммад Али. Амир Темур чамани. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2006. – Б. 192.

¹² Хўжаева Д. Ўзбек тилида эпитет: Филол. фан. номз. дисс. – Тошкент, 1995. – 116 б.

¹³ Томашевский Б.В. Теория литературы,- изд. третье, 1927; Томашевский, Б. В. Теория литературы. Поэтика: учебное пособие / Б. В. Томашевский. – М.: Аспект Пресс, 1996. – 334 с.

¹⁴ Веселовский А.Н. Историческая поэтика. — М.: Высшая школа, 1989. – 404 с.

(*otash qalb*) va *sinkretik epitetga* ajratiladi. V.M.Jirmunskiyga ko‘ra epitetni “tor ma’noda” va “keng ma’noda” tushunish XVIII va XIX asr poetik uslub evolyusiyasi natijasidir.

I.V.Volobuyev reklama diskursidagi epitetlarni: 1)tushuntiruvchi (*Lavander Girl*); 2)teri orqali his etilganni nomlovchi (*Apricot Silk*), 3)hid bilish orqali his etilganni atovchi (*Amber Queen*), 4)sifat darajasini ko‘rsatuvchi(*Royal Highness*)larga bo‘ladi¹⁵ va ergonimlar hosil bo‘lishidagi ishtirokini tushuntiradi.

V.P.Moskvinda epitetlar: 1)vazifasiga ko‘ra: a)tasviriy(*moviy osmon*) va b)lirik(*mushtipar ayol*) turga bo‘lingan. 2)Atash usuliga ko‘ra: a)to‘g‘ri ma’noli epitetlar (*tandir somsa*); b)ko‘chma ma’noli epitetlar: 1)metaforik epitetlar (*shirin tush*), 2)metonimik epitetlar (*uyg‘ongan shahar*). Bunday epitetlarga trop deya qaraladi¹⁶. 3)Semantik xususiyatiga ko‘ra: a)rang bildiruvchi (*feruza osmon*), b)baholovchi (*yil futbolchisi*), v) tavsiflovchi epitetlar¹⁷. 4)Tarkibiga ko‘ra: a)sodda epitetlar (*quvnoq ta’tillar*), b)murakkab epitetlar (*kishi vujudini yayratadigan may havosi; soyada o‘sgan rais* (A.Qahhor, Sinchalak)); 5)qo‘llanishiga ko‘ra: a)umumtil epitetlari, b)individual-muallif epitetlari; 6)turg‘unligiga ko‘ra: a) erkin epitetlar (*asovfe’l*), b)turg‘un epitetlar (*oltin qo‘llar*).

I.R.Galperinda epitetlar: 1.Turg‘unligiga ko‘ra – lisoniy epitetlar (language epithets: *sevgi iztirobi, baxtli onlar, baxt nashidasi* va b.) va nutqiy epitetlar (speech epithets: bunday epitetlar muallif talqinidagi original lisoniy topilmalardir)ga bo‘linadi; 2.Morfologik-sintaktik ifodasiga ko‘ra ingliz tilidagi epitetlar bir qator qoliplarga ega; 3.Semantik tabiatiga nisbatan epitetlar assotsiativ va noassotsiativ (bunday epitetlar predmetga favqulodda kuzatilmagan belgilarni biriktirishi bilan ajralib turadi) turlarga bo‘linadi.

L.A.Tursunova epitetlarni shunday tasniflaydi: 1) epitetlarda aniqlovchi va aniqlanmish o‘rnining turg‘unligiga ko‘ra, 2) epitetning struktur-sintaktik xususiyatiga ko‘ra, 3) epitetlarning semantik xususiyatiga ko‘ra¹⁸.

Epitetdagi aniqlovchi-aniqlanmishning turg‘unligiga ko‘ra epitetlar quyidagicha farqlanadi: 1. **Original epitetlar** (epitetning tegishli so‘z bilan kamdan-kam aloqasi kuzatilsa. Masalan, *Tomirlarida yurgan So‘zin topmoq istagan, O‘zin topmoq istagan Qur‘on tarafga yursin!; Men Turonning qadim qo‘ng‘irog‘imen, Jarang bersam qir-dalasi uyg‘onar... Kuz yanglig‘ so‘lib, ozib, Bozillagan cho‘g‘ bosib* (H.Xudoyberdieva)); *It’s in the fire of my eyes, And the flash of my teeth, The swing in my waist, And the joy in my feet. I’m a woman Phenomenally.*”...(M. Angelou)

2. **Odatiy epitetlar** (*And of his house-keeping and high renown* (baland mashhurlik), *Which made him resort to fair London town* («King John and the abbot» balladasidan); *His hound is to the hunting gane, His hawk to fetch the wild-*

¹⁵ Копоть Л.В. Атрактивная функция эпитета в названиях сортов роз / Вестник АГУ. Выпуск 1. (172). 2016. – С. 98-99.

¹⁶ Москвин В.П. Эпитет как предмет теоретического осмысления // Электронный научно-образовательный журнал ВГПУ «Грани познания». №4 (14). Декабрь 2011. –5 с.

¹⁷ Горбачевич К.С., Хабло Е.П. Словарь эпитетов русского литературного языка. – Санкт-Петербург: Норинт., 1979. –С 221.

¹⁸ Турсунова Л.А. Структурные типы и стилистические функции эпитета в языке английской художественной литературы хх века: Автореф. канд. филол. наук.– Москва: МГПИИЯ, 1973 – 198 с.

fowl hame (yovvoyi qushli makon) («The twa corbies» she'ridan)); (*O these are hard questions for my shallow wit* (zaif aql), *For I cannot answer your grace as yet; But if you will give me but days space* (bo'sh kun), *I'll do my endeavor to answer your grace* («King John and the abbot» balladasidan). *Ko'kka boqdim, o't tutashdi jonim aro Qat-qat bulut qatlarida ne sir-asror! U boqadi zangor osmonga, Bir zumgina qoladi qotib. Zangor osmon dehqon o'g'longa Nimanidir qiladi tortiq.* (U.Azim) va 3. **Turg'un epitelar** (*I will make a palace fit for you and me Of green days in forest and blue days at sea* (R.L. Stevenson). *O'g'limga eng shirin so'zlar aytaman, Mening yoqligimni hech kim bilmaydi.* (U.Azim). **Oltin baliqchaga aylandi tilim, Eshqobil emasman endi men** (E. Shukur).

Epitelarning boshqa tasnifiga ko'ra (V.A.Kucharenko¹⁹): 1)tavtologik epitet: *green grass*, 2)baholovchi epitet: *a pompously majestic female*, 3)ta'riflovchi epitet: *an unnaturally mild day*, 4)metaforik epitet: *the smiling sun*, 5)metonimik epitet: *the sleepless pillow* farqlanadi²⁰.

Fanda epitelar tasnifiga doir mavjud qarashlarni tahlil qilish negizida ularning asosiy ikki jihatiga ko'ra farqlanganligi aniqlandi: 1) mazmuniy xususiyatiga ko'ra, 2) shakliy xususiyatiga ko'ra.

Shakliy xususiyatiga ko'ra epitelarda: a) ot aniqlanmish+aniqlovchi sifat; b)ot aniqlanmish+ot aniqlovchi; d) ot aniqlanmish+aniqlovchi infinitiv; e)ot aniqlanmish+aniqlovchi ravish modellari farqlanadi. Bu modellar turli tizimli tillarda ahamiyatsiz: ushbu qoliplar o'zbek tilida faol, ingliz tilida esa epitelar yasalishining yana quyidagi modellari mavjud.

1.Sifat (Adjective) + Ot (Noun): eng oddiy va keng tarqalgan model. Epitet sifatida foydalaniladigan sifat o'tni ta'riflaydi. M., *bright sun, brave soldier, dark night*; 2.Ot (Noun) + Sifat (Adjective): bu struktura adabiy matnlarda yoki maxsus uslubda ko'proq uchraydi. Sifat asosan otdan keyin keladi. M., *sea vast, eyes blue, voice soft*; 3.Ot (Noun) + Ot (Noun): bunda birinchi ot ikkinchisini epitet sifatida tavsiflaydi. M., *lion heart, rose garden, night sky*; 4.Sifatlanuvchi sifatidagi fe'l (Verbal Adjective) + Ot (Noun): bu modelda sifat holatidagi fe'l o'tni ta'riflaydi. M., *glowing light, whispering wind*; 5.Qo'shma otlar (Compound Nouns): qo'shma otlardan tashkil topgan epitelar. M., *heart-stopping beauty, bone-chilling cold, blood-red sky*; 6.Frazaviy (Phrase-based) epitet: bir necha so'zdan iborat bo'lgan frazalar epitet sifatida ishlatiladi. M., *as silent as the grave, as sharp as a knife*; 7.Tashbeh (Simile-based) epitelar: bunda epitet tashbeh orqali yaratiladi. M., *as brave as a lion, as cold as ice*. Biroq kuzatuvlarimiz ot aniqlanmish+ot aniqlovchi modelining *in predlogli konstruksiyasi* ham ingliz tilidagi epitelarni hosil qilishini ko'rsatdi. Xususan, *It's the fire in my eyes, And the flash of my teeth, The swing in my waist, And the joy in my feet* (Maya Angelou, Phenomenal Woman) – joy in my feet – oyoqlardagi quvonch, *the fire in my eyes* – ko'zlardagi olov kabi.

Umumiy holda fanda epitelarning an'anaviy tarzda quyidagi turlari ajratilgani aniqlandi: 1) oddiy epitet (simple epithets: *romantic buccaneer*); 2)

¹⁹ Кухаренко В. А.Практикум з стилістики англійської мови: Підручник. – Вінниця: Нова книга, 2000. – 160 с.

²⁰ Кухаренко В. А.Практикум з стилістики англійської мови: Підручник. – Вінниця: Нова книга, 2000.– 160 с.

murakkab epitet (compound epithets: *brilliant sun-flashing ripples*); 3) ikki pog'onali epitet (two-step epithets: *a tired old town*); 4) iboraviy epitet (phrase epithets: *despite the dress and crushed-strawberry mouth*); 5) inversiyali epitet (reversed epithets²¹: *your rotten sack-bag of a body*).

“**Epitet til sathlararo birliklari kesimida**” deb nomlagan ikkinchi bobda epitet va unga yondosh hodisalarda semantik ixtilof va uyg'unlik, epitetlarning morfo-sintaktik sathdagi semantik xususiyatari, ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi epitetlar shakliy-semantik tabiatidagi tafovut masalalari ko'rib chiqildi.

Metafora – epitetlar hosil bo'lishida yetakchi usul, bunda metafora va epitetning bitta nuqtada kesishuvi asosan badiiyatda kuzatiladi. Zotan, badiiy matnda so'z ma'nosi qayta idrok etiladi va talqin qilinadi²².

Bob doirasida 1)oddiy metafora (*Ko'zlari chaqmoq tulpor, Tuyog'i chaqmoq tulpor. Suvlik lablarin yirtgan, Yollari bayroq tulpor. O'jar tulpor, tong tulpor, Yo'llari osmon tulpor, Berayinmi jon, tulpor?! Sen mening mast ruhimsan Vujudi olov tulpor, Olovli yalov tulpor.* (U.Azim); *'That was a sin, and a very great sin, But pardoned it may be/ 'All that with amendment/ said Earl Marischal, But a quacking heart had he.* (Ballads)), 2)personifikatsiya (*Hurkak ko'zlarida iymnish, hadik* (H.Xudoyberdieva)) hamda 3)sinezteziya (*Mayin-mayin saharlar turib, O'tqazardim mayin-mayin gul.* H.Xudoyberdiyeva) asosli epitetlar ko'rib chiqildi.

Epitetni metaforadan farqlovchi tuslanishli shakli, fe'lning infinitiv shakli ham tahlilga tortildi: 1) *I had barely stepped on the sidewalk and looked meekly around before a squat, gray-haired man gumming a pipe approached.* (The Devil Wears Prada (novel)); 2) *It was here I flinched inwardly, realizing that both of our salaries together for an entire week's work was by far the most insignificant expense* (The Devil Wears Prada (novel)); 3) *She must have read my mind, because the phone rang immediately.* (The Devil Wears Prada (novel)); 4) *Saida telefonga javob beradimi, kelgan-ketgan odamlar bilan muomala qiladimi, qo'lida qog'oz kapalakday uchib, hali u eshikka, hali bu eshikka kirib chiqadimi – boshidan xayol arimay qoldi: gimnastyorka va etik kiyib dalalarni aylanadi, qaerga borsa, kolxozchilar o'rab olishadi, kolxoz klubida minglarcha odamni og'ziga qaratib katta-katta nutqlar so'zlaganida, orqa qatorda o'tirganlar beixtiyor oldinga siljib kela beradi, kolxozda partiya turmushi va kolxoz hayotining hamma sohasida ish qaynaydi.* (A.Qahhor, Sinchalak);

Epitet va aniqlovchi. Epitetning matnda voqelanishi aniqlovchi orqali sodir bo'ladi, biroq har qanday aniqlovchi-aniqlanmish qurilmasiga ega birikmalarning hammasi ham epitet hisoblanavermaydi. Ingliz tilida hamma aniqlovchi ham ot refentining alohida belgisini ifodalamaydi, o'z denotatiga mustaqil “birikadigan” ot yonidagi tiklovchi, tavsiflovchi vazifasini boshqa, ajratish funksiyasini bajarayotgan aniqlovchi bilan bir qatorda turadigan sintaktik birliklar ham bajarishi mumkin²³. Ingliz tilida aniqlovchi: 1)sifat yordamida yasaladi: *If a woman shows*

²¹ R.Galperin I. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. – М.: Едиториал, 2006. – С. 160.

²² Мурашкина О.В., Дедова О.М., Корнев В.А. Метафорические эпитеты и их стилистические функции [Электронный ресурс] Язык и текст. 2022. Том 9. № 2. – С. 22–35.

²³Кушшаева И. Инглиз тилида аниқловчининг функционал–семантик хусусиятлари. “Тил тизими ва нуткий фаолият” мавзусидаги Республика конференция материаллари. – Самарқанд: СамДУ нашриёти, 2001. –Б. 134.

character, they say about her: “A harmful woman”. If a man shows character, they say about him: “He is a good guy” (Margaret Tetcher) I.R.Galperin talqinidagi ushbu A+N qolipida sodda va murakkab (tarkibli) sifatlarning ishtiroki bor. Sodda sifatlar, asosan ortirma daraja ko‘rsatkichlari bilan qatnashsa, *-ed* suffiksli murakkab sifatlar (m., *flat-cheeked, mild-eyed*) ingliz tili frazeologik sathining birliklariga aylangan.

Ayrim murakkab sifatlar o‘zida o‘xshatishning vositasiz shaklini namoyon etadi (*a small, bird-like head* – qush boshiga o‘xshagan kichkina bosh²⁴). 1) Sifatdosh yordamida (I.R.Galperindagi Participle+N qolipi misolida): *A man who embodies all the best qualities is a real punishment* (Sofi Loren); 2)son yordamida: *I finally realized that life is only one*; 3)olmosh yordamida: *Not a single person is able to fill your life entirely, he simply will not be able to understand some thoughts and feelings. This is where friendship works wonders* (Sofi Loren); 4)ot bilan (N+N qolipli): *If you were lucky enough to keep the soul of a child in you, then the best thing in your life is yet to come* (Sofi Loren); 5)egalik qo‘shimchali ot yordamida: *Because of emancipation, women have lost their main feature – mystery.* (Greys Kelli, Monako qirolichasi); 6)predlogli ot bilan (ikki ot turkumidagi so‘zdan iborat bo‘lgan va of-phrase qolipida birlashgan bu epitetlarni I.R. Galperin “reversed epithet” - “teskari epitet” deb nomlaydi. Bunda *of* yoki o‘zga predlogli ot epitet vazifasini bajarishga xoslanadi): *Put on the cover of the book; Flowers from the garden are very cute*; 7)infinitiv bilan: *I want to defend my doctoral dissertation; I have to call my mom; No need to postpone the lessons for tomorrow*; 8)predlogli gerundiy bilan: *My husband doesn’t like to argue*; 9)ravish yordamida: *The room above is spacious.* Bu usullar orasida sifad, sifadosh, ot bilan ifodalangan aniqlovchilar matnda tasviriylik, predmet belgisini ajratib ko‘rsatish va obrazlilikni ta’minlashda samara beradi, biroq qolgan 7 usul haqida bunday deb bo‘lmaydi: mazkur usullarni kammahsul deb hisoblaymiz.

O‘zbek tili misolidagi aniqlovchining ifoda manzarasi esa quyidagicha. M.Asqarova va A.G‘ulomov o‘zbek tilida aniqlovchini uch xilga ajratadilar: sifatlovchi, qaratuvchi va izohlovchi (*O‘zbekiston qahramoni Erkin Vohidov*). Sifatlovchining ifodalanishi: 1.Sifat bilan: *mehribon ona, o‘zboshimcha ish*; 2.Sifadosh bilan: *kechikkan hayot*; 3.Ravish bilan: *ko‘p mashaqqat*; 4.Son bilan: *birinchi muhabbat*; 5.Adyektiv xarakterli olmosh bilan: *o‘sha damlar* (Adyektiv xarakterli olmoshlar — bu grammatik va semantik jihatdan sifad xususiyatlarini o‘zida aks ettiruvchi olmoshlar bo‘lib, ular gapda sifadosh vazifasida ishlaydi, ya’ni so‘zlashuvda sifadga xos ma’no yuklaydi); 6.Belgi anglatuvchi ot bilan: *oltin dalalar*; 7.Undov va mimema bilan: *g‘ir-g‘ir shabada*.

Qaratuvchining ifodalanishi: 1.Ot bilan yoki ot o‘rnida qo‘llanadigan olmosh bilan: *Dashnobod anorlari*. 2.Otlashgan so‘z bilan: *mening qarorim*; a)otlashgan sifad bilan: *yaxshilarning o‘giti*; b)otlashgan son bilan: *uchovlonning ahdi, yuzning hammasi*; v)otlashgan fe‘l bilan (bizningcha, M.Asqarova va A.G‘ulomovning bu tasnifida otlashgan fe‘l emas, sifadosh ko‘rsatilishi kerak, chunki harakatdan orttirilgan belgini o‘ziga qabul qiluvchi bo‘lak – sifadoshdir): *birlashgan o‘zar*,

²⁴Гальперин И.Р. English Stylistics: стилистика английского языка. – М.: Либроком, 2010. – 336 с.

birlashmagan to'zar; g) otlashgan olmosh bilan: *Qaysingizning onangiz doktor bo'lib ishlaydi?* Sanalgan usullar tasviriylikni hosil qiladi. Biroq qaratqich+qaralmishli birikmalardan faqat otlashgan komponentli qurilmalar hissiylik va ekspressiyani yuzaga keltirishda samarador. Ammo epitetlarning asosini tashkil etuvchi aniqlovchili konstruksiyalar tasnifiga olmosh orqali ifodalangan modellarni ham qo'shishni taklif qilamiz: bu kabi qurilmalar tasviriylik, ta'kid ma'nosini kuchaytiradi: *qanchalar bosiq odam* va b.

Epitet va o'xshatish. Epitet qiyos munosabatini aks ettiruvchi obraz hosil qilish vositasidir. Epitet va o'xshatish o'rtasiga chegara qo'yish o'zini oqlamaydi: predmet, shaxs, harakat, muayyan voqelikning belgisini ifodalovchi epitetning bir qator ifoda usullari mavjud bo'lib, o'xshatish ularning biridir.

M. Mukarramov fikricha, o'xshatish o'xshatish ifodalovchi elementlarni olmay o'xshatiluvchi obyekt bilan yonma-yon keladi va metaforik epitetga teng kelib qoladi (*ohu qiz – ohuday qiz, oy qiz – oyday qiz*). Biroq bu turdagi barcha metaforik epitetlarga ham o'xshatish elementini qo'shib bo'lmaydi (*ukki+day ko'z emas, ukki ko'z, echki+day soqol emas, echki soqol, bodom qovoq+day qiz emas, bodom qovoq qiz* singari). Ayrim paytda epitet tarkibida o'xshatish ifodalovchi – *day/-dek* affiksi ham keladi, bu qo'shimcha olib tashlansa, ma'noga putur yetadi (*qizday yigit, mayizday kampir*). Nutqda sifatlash va o'xshatish uzviy aloqada bo'lib, badiiy obrazlilikda bir-biriga ko'chadi va predmetlarni xarakterlashda yordam beradi. Epitetlarda o'xshatish, o'xshatishlarda esa sifatlashlar keladi²⁵.

Muallif nazdidagi belgini bo'rttirib ko'rsatishda o'xshatish eng omilkor tasviriy vositalardan hisoblanadi va epitetlar shakllanishida faol ishtirok etadi. Bunday epitetlar sirasida Adv.+A, ya'ni [sifat+sifatdosh] modeli epitetlar ham bor. M., *Sizdan ikkita iltimosim bor, — deb yo'l bo'yidagi uzum g'o'ralari marjonday tizilib yotgan ishkom tagida to'xtadi.* (H.G'ulom, Qoradaryo) Bu yerda o'xshatish epitetni voqelantirayotgani yo'q, aksincha, bunda badiiy sifatlash asosan hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi orqali qaror topmoqda.

Epitet va frazeologizm. L. Boboxonova atributiv birikmani epitetga zid qo'yish orqali epitetning aniqlovchi bilan birga kelib, turg'un birikma hosil qilishini, davr o'tib, bu birikma frazeologizmga aylanishini uqtiradi²⁶. Olimaning mazkur fikrlariga qisman qo'shilsa bo'ladi. Ya'ni epitetlar davr bilan turg'unlik kasb etadi hamda ularning ma'lum miqdori frazeologizmlarga aylanadi.

Bunday holatlar o'zbek tilidagi frazeologizmlarning shakllanish manzarasiga juda ham mos. Jumladan, *barmog'(i)ni bigiz qilmoq, bag'r(i)ni ezmoq, bahr(i)dan kechmoq, bag'ri xun bo'ldi, bag'r(i) qon bo'ldi, bir paqir bo'lmoq* («qadr-qiyamatsiz» ma'nosida) singari²⁷. Biroq keltirilgan misollarda predikativ ma'no ustun bo'lganligi sabab, ularni epitet deb atab bo'lmaydi, chunki epitet – birikmaga teng qurilmalardir, predikativ qurilmalar esa, ega – kesim munosabatidan iborat bo'ladi hamda so'z birikmasi sanalmaydi.

Epitet va oksyumoron. Oksyumoron komponentlari o'zaro zid ma'noda birikib, ta'riflash qiyin bo'lgan vaziyatlarga nisbatan qo'llaniladi. M., “*Tirilgan murda*” – G'afur G'ulom asari, “*O'lik jonlar*” (V. Gogol asari), “*Optimistik fojea*”

²⁵ Мукаррамов М. Ўзбек тилида ўхшатиш. – Тошкент: Фан, 1976. – Б.16.

²⁶ Бобохонова Л.Т. Инглиз тили стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1995. – Б. 58.

²⁷ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг фразеологик изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978. –Б 32-84.

– pyesa nomi, *Blind Guardian* – “ko‘r qorovul”, “Oddiy mo‘jiza” (Ye.Shvars), “Aybsiz aybdorlar” (A.Ostrovskiy), *Cold Heat* (Villi Lommel), “*Back to the Future*” (R.Zemekis), “*Little Giants*” (Dueyn Damen)²⁸ asarlari, shuningdek, *katta bolalar, quruq may* (suxoe vino), *bechora boy, tirik jasad, qonundagi o‘g‘ri, yangi an‘analar, yorug‘ zulmat, aqqli tentak* kabi aniqlovchili birikmalar aslida epitetdir. Ular ham predmetni tavsiflovchi, baholovchi A+N modeli qurilmalardir.

Epitet va evfemizm. Epitetlarning ayrimlari XVI-XVII asrlardagi evfemistik yozuvlardan kelib chiqqan (*a valiant youth, a trembling maiden*). Ingliz tilidagi evfemizmlarning 66,8 foizi ijtimoiy, 23,5 foizi gender, 5,8 foizi etnik turga mansub²⁹. “ABC of Dirty English” lug‘atida ingliz tilidagi 10000 ta tabulashgan va XX asrda faol ishlatilgan so‘zlar jamlangan. Evfemizmlar tuzilishga ko‘ra bir so‘zdan hamda komponentli birikmadan iborat bo‘ladi, demak, qayd etilganlarning barchasini epitet deb qabul qilish xato. Qolaversa, *boshini ikkita qilmoq, bir yostiqaqa bosh qo‘ymoq* kabi evfemik gaplar epitet hisoblanmaydi.

Epitet va disfemizm. Disfemizm ham evfemizmlarda bo‘lgani kabi, predikat ma‘noni ifodalashga xoslanib, matnda gap qolipida voqelanishi mumkin. Bu epitetlarning belgi anglatish vazifasiga zid holat. M., ingliz tilidagi *Black treacle oozing out of them, carry the adventure to its conclusion*³⁰ kabi disfemizmlarni epitet sifatida qarab bo‘lmaydi, negaki ularda hukm ifodalash jihati ayon.

Epitet va perifraza. Har ikki birlik matndagi vazifasiga ko‘ra farqlanadi, bunda perifraza – predmet, shaxs, joy kabilarni obrazli va oddiy tarzda qayta nomlashdir, shunisi bilan u predmet, shaxs, voqea, hodisa, joyni sifatlash, ulardagi belgini bo‘rttirib ko‘rsatuvchi epitetdan farq qiladi. Biroq bu farq epitetlar asosida perifrazalar vujudga kelishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Epitet narsa, buyum, shaxs va boshqalarning belgisini ajratib ko‘rsatadi, perifraza esa murakkab, ilmiy tushunchalarga nom berishda (*The Opilliones spider is commonly referred to as the daddy long legs due to the size of its large legs; I have a pet called Fido, he is man’s best friend*), san‘at asarlarini nomlashda (*The sleeping king was less known by his real name Constantine XI*), mashhur shaxslar ismini tarixga muhrlashda (*The character Paul Robinson, in the TV show Neighbours, is more commonly referred to as moneybags or bags*) epitetning ana shu xususiyatidan foydalanadi. Chunki perifraza ham predmetni undagi yorqin belgilarga tayanib qayta nomlaydi. O‘zbek tilidan farqli, ingliz tilida epitetlardan hosil bo‘lgan perifrazalar miqdoran ko‘p (geografik obyektlarni sifatlovchi: *Blue Mountains - Moviy tog‘lar*, taniqli shaxslarni ta‘riflovchi perifrastik birikmalar: *Nilgiri Hills, Hindiston* va b.).

Ko‘rib chiqilgan 166 ta geografik obyekt nomining 118 tasi sof perifrastik, qolgan 48 tasi epitet asosida shakllangani aniqlandi. Taniqli kishilarni ta‘riflovchi

²⁸ Okzyumoron haqida Wikipediya dan misollar https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/дан_олинди.

²⁹ Варфоломеев Ф.В., Зенкевич И.В. Дисфемизмы в английской литературе XX века. Модернистская направленность [Электронный ресурс] // Язык и текст. 2022. Том 9. № 2. С. 36–41. Bunda: Лазаревич Е.М. Употребление эвфемизмов с функцией политкорректности в публицистических текстах (на материале английского языка) [Электронный ресурс]. Вестн. Томск: Том. гос. ун-та, 2014. №378. – С. 25-29. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/upotreblenie-evfemizmov-s-funktsiey-politkorrektnosti-v-publitsisticheskikh-tekstah-na-materiale-angliyskogo-yazyka>

³⁰ Misollar quyidagi manbadan olingan bo‘lib, mualliflar mazkur jummalarni ingliz adabiyotiga mansub disfemizmlar sifatida talqin qiladilar. Qarang: Варфоломеев Ф.В., Зенкевич И.В. Дисфемизмы в английской литературе XX века. Модернистская направленность [Электронный ресурс] Язык и текст. 2022. Том 9. № 2. С. 36–41.

perifrazalar (*Christina of Sweden, the Snow Queen – Shvetsiya qirolchasi Kristina, Qor malikasi*)ning katta qismi epitetlarga to‘g‘ri keladi. Perifraza epitetdan grammatik ko‘rsatkichlari bilan farqlanadi. Epitetning perifrazani shakllantirishdagi sifatlovchi+sifatlanmish konstruksiyasining faolligi sof perifrazalarning ot+ot konstruksiyali modellarda voqelanishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Epitet perifrazalarning shakllanishida ishtirok etadi: perifraza uchun asos qurilma sanalgan ot+ot konstruksiyasida epitet birinchi ot o‘rnida keluvchi sifat+sifatlanmish, boshqacha aytganda, aniqlovchi+aniqlanmish vazifasida keladi hamda shu bilan ot+ot konstruksiyasidagi perifrazani kengaytirib keladi.

Tahlillar epitetlar hosil bo‘lish imkoniyati ingliz tiliga nisbatan o‘zbek tilida yuqori ekanini isbotladi. M., o‘zbek tilida: *bulut* (81 ta kombinatsiya), *havo* (111 ta), *shamol* (78 ta), *dard* (99 ta), *dunyo* (91 ta), *gap* (184 ta), *hayot* (235 ta), *ko‘zlar* (184 ta), *ko‘ngil* (106 ta), *kulgu* (95 ta), *lablar* (113 ta), *nur* (89 ta), *ovoz* (145 ta kombinatsiya) va hk. so‘zlar bilan hosil bo‘lgan epitetlar bunga isbot (1-jadval):

O‘zbek tilida			Ingliz tilida	
yetakchi so‘z (aniqlanmish)	Kombinatsiya miqdori		yetakchi so‘z (aniqlanmish)	Kombinatsiya miqdori
1.	Qalb	162	Soul	99
2.	Ovoz	145	Voice	53
3.	Quyosh	78	Sun	50
4.	Savol	72	Question	61
5.	Sevgi	63	Love	165
6.	Tabassum	68	Smile	61
7.	Taqdir	65	Destiny	53
8.	Yuz	171	Face	52
9.	Bulut	81	Cloud	64
10.	Havo	111	Air	117
11.	Shamol	78	Wind	55
12.	Hayot	235	Life	56
13.	Ko‘zlar	184	Eyes	63
14.	Dunyo	91	World	52
15.	Kulgu	95	Laughter	56
16.	Lablar	113	Lips	59
17.	Nur	89	Light	52
Sochlar		106	Ekvivalentsiz	
	Yo‘l	103	Beauty	79
	Chehra	65	Dawn	57
	Dard	99	Power	69
	Gap	184	Sorrow	56
	Ko‘ngil	106	Answer	89
	Ovoz	145	Talk	53
			Tears	50
			Way	55

1-jadval. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridan tayanch so‘z sifatida tanlangan birliklar, shuningdek, har bir tilda faol sanalgan ayrim leksemalar kombinatsiyalarining nisbati

I.R.Galperin ingliz tilida obraz hosil qilmaydigan epitetlarni quyidagicha bo‘ladi: 1)ko‘chirilgan epitetlar – *understanding smile* (anglayotgan tabassum), 2)oksyumoronli epitetlar, 3)giperbolik epitetlar, 4)antonomaziyali epitetlar³¹. Ko‘chirilgan epitetlarda his etilayotgan tuyg‘u jonsiz predmetga o‘tkazib beriladi. Oksyumoronli epitetlar esa A+N modeli atributiv birikmani³² tashkil qiladi: *tolerant superiority* – qoniqarli qoyilmaqomlik. Epitet va oksyumoron ham gapda atributiv qurilma bo‘lib keladi³³. Epitetlarning bu turi o‘zbek tilida kuzatilmaydi. Shu kabi, 1)giperbolik epitetlar (belgining bo‘rttirilib, ajratib ko‘rsatilishi: *indescribable beauty*), 2)antomaziyali epitetlar (N+N modeli predmetni qayta nomlash orqali sifatlash: *Gorgonglance, Jokondasmile*³⁴) o‘zbek tilida ham, ingliz tilida ham mavjud. M., *behad shukur, behad go‘zal qiyofa, dimog‘i chog‘ odam, behad suyguvchi qalb, o‘ta razil reja*. Biroq o‘zbek tilida bu tur ifodalardagi aniqlanmish ko‘p o‘rinlarda tuslanish shaklida kelib, aniqlovchi o‘rnida emas, ot-kesim vazifasiga xoslanadi (*behad minnatdor+man, behad mamnun+man*).

Ingliz tilida ko‘chirilgan epitetlar grammatik tizim uchun me‘yordir³⁵ va Ye.I.Barancheeva ko‘chirilgan epitetlar: *guilty cup of tea* – aybdor bir finjon choy, *lazy bath* – yalqov vanna, *diffident music* – ehtiyotkor musiqa, *protesting chair* – isyonkor stul kabilar misolida ko‘chirilgan epitet negizida harakatning nutq vaziyatining o‘zga ishtirokchisiga o‘tkazilishini qayd etadi³⁶.

Personifikatsion epitetlar ko‘chirilgan epitetlardan farqlanadi. M., *bezovta g‘ichirlyotgan daraxtlar* va *yig‘layotgan tun*. Birinchi misolda belgining ko‘chirilishi mavjud emas, zotan, harakat daraxtlar ustida bajarilmoqda. Ikkinchi misolda esa tuni bilan bedor bo‘lgan kimsaning kuchli emotsional holati tunga ko‘chirilmoqda. Bu esa ko‘chirilgan epitetga misol bo‘ladi.

Ingliz tiliga xos epitet turlaridan yana biri *ikki bosqichli epitetdir*. Bu epitet yadroviy so‘z birikmasi bo‘lib, u bog‘liq komponentlardan: harakat tarzini ko‘rsatuvchi ravish va sifat yoki sifatga xos darajaga ega sifatdosh bilan bog‘lanadi. Ikki bosqichli epitetlar to‘rt asosiy model bo‘yicha shakllanadi: a) adverb + adjective + noun/pronoun: a gloomy lonely tree; b) adverb + participle + noun/pronoun: stupidly frightened eyes; c) noun/pronoun + adverb + adjective: eyes inquisitively sharp;

d) noun/pronoun + adverb + participle: something savagely damaging. Ikki bosqichli epitetlarda adverbial va atributiv komponentlar mavjudligi bu tur epitetlarini semantik-stilistik jihatdan murakkab deb baholashga asos beradi³⁷. Uning bir yoki har

³¹ Кривцова В. Особенности перевода эпитетов на русский язык (на материале цикла произведений Джорджа Мартина «Песнь льда и пламени»). – Белгород, 2019. –78 с.

³² Гальперин И.Р. English Stylistics: стилистика английского языка. – М.: Либроком, 2010.–336 с.

³³ Гальперин И.Р. English Stylistics: стилистика английского языка. – М.: Либроком, 2010.–336 с.

³⁴ Гальперин И.Р. English Stylistics: стилистика английского языка. И.Р. Гальперин – М.: Либроком, 2010. – 336 с.

³⁵ Баранчеева Е. И. Семантические механизмы английского перенесенного эпитета. Вестник Новосибирского государственного педагогического университета. – Новосибирск: НГУ, 2(30)2016. –С.4

³⁶ Баранчеева Е. И. Семантические механизмы английского перенесенного эпитета // Вестник Новосибирского государственного педагогического университета. – Новосибирск: НГУ, 2(30)2016. –С.4

³⁷ Любковская О.А. Классификация семантических отношений компонентов двухступенчатого эпитета в парадигматическом и синтагматическом аспектах. Science Journal of VolSU. Linguistics. 2018. Vol. 17. No. 1.–С 115.

ikki komponenti ham emotsional-baho va ifodaviy bo‘yoqqa ega bo‘lib, aniqlanadigan so‘zga badiiy-xususiy tavsif beradi.

“**Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida epitetlarning leksikografik xususiyatlari**” nomli uchinchi bobda epitetlar leksikografik talqini hamda o‘zbek tili epitetlar izohli lug‘atini tuzish muammolari ko‘rib chiqilgan.

Epitetlar leksikografiyasida ikki asosiy jihat mavjud: 1)lug‘atning bir tilli yoki bir necha tilli ekaniga ko‘ra epitetlarni tarjima qilish muammolari va 2)lug‘atda epitetlarni tasniflash, tavsiflash muammolari.

Bugungacha o‘zbek tili epitetlar lug‘ati tuzilmagan, ingliz tilida esa epitetlar lug‘atchiligi bir necha asrlik tajribaga ega. C.D.Yongening “Latin gradus” Dictionary of epithets³⁸, “Classified according to their English meaning” (1856) asari shular jumlasidan. Lug‘atda so‘zliklar o‘zakdagi dastlabki uch fonemaning alifbo tartibidagi ketma-ketligida joylashtirilgan. Epithetlarni izohlashda so‘zning qo‘llanish miqdori, ma‘nosi, har bir sifatni yuzaga chiqarayotgan mavzu bilan aloqasi va boshqalar hisobga olingan. M., **acceptor**. A receiver.-EP. *Joyful, lætns, hīlāris, fēlix. accessus, ūs. Approach, or passage of approach.-EP. Easy, fācīlis, pāratūs.*

Difficult, dīffīcilis. Speedy, cītus, rāpīdus. Slow, tardus. Early, seasonable, mātūrus, terapestīvus. Late, sērus. Lug‘at birliklari lotin alifbosida berilgan. Bu ingliz tili epitetlarining katta qismi lotin tilidan o‘zlashganini tasdiqlaydi.

“A Dictionary and Thesaurus of Contemporary Figurative Language and Metaphor” – hozirgi zamon metaforalari tezaurusining maqsadi esa ingliz tilidagi metaforik ifodalarni “shakl va zamin”, “maqsad va manba”, “fizik asos va soha” kabi kategoriyalarga bo‘lib, ESL (ingliz tili ikkinchi til sifatida) va EFL (ingliz tili chet tili sifatida) o‘qituvchilari uchun manba yaratishdir³⁹. Bunda til o‘rganuvchiga metaforik kollokatsiyalar haqida keng ma‘lumot keltirilgan (m., “Pursue”: *pursue a dream* – orzuni kuzatmoq; *pursue it with (great) vigor* – uni (katta) qat‘iyat bilan amalga oshirmoq;

I intend to pursue (full investigation) – Men to‘liq tekshiruvni amalga oshirmoqni niyat qildim; *pursue their (own hidden) agendas* – o‘zlarning (yashirin) maqsadlarini amalga oshirmoq; *pursue (both old and new) approaches* – (eski va yangi) yondashuvlarni kuzatmoq; *NASA will pursue simultaneously* – NASA bir vaqtning o‘zida ish olib boradi; *pursue an (acting) career* – (aktyorlik) kasbini kuzatmoq; *he moved to Los Angeles to pursue* – u Los-Anjelesga ko‘chib o‘tib, maqsadini amalga oshirmoqchi kabi⁴⁰.

Tadqiqot doirasida epitetlar lug‘atining mobil ilovasini tuzish maqsadida xuddi shu ekvivalentlikning har ikki tilda kuzatilishi tekshirildi (2-jadval).

O‘zbekcha	Inglizcha		Mos keluvchilar (to‘g‘ridan -to‘g‘ri tarjima)	Ma‘nosi mos keladi	Asosi boshqa so‘z	Qo‘shimcha so‘zlar	
Mos so‘zlar							
Havo	49	Air	41	15	8	18	8
Bulut	65	Cloud	57	8	5	44	8

³⁸Yonge C.D. “Latin gradus” Dictionary of epithets , Classified according to their english meaning”London: Longman, Brown, Green, And Longmans. 1856. –108 p.

³⁹ Gagen Joseph Stockdale III. A Dictionary and Thesaurus of Contemporary Figurative Language and Metaphor (online) May 19, 2019. .– 982 p.

⁴⁰ Gagen Joseph Stockdale III. A Dictionary and Thesaurus of Contemporary Figurative Language and Metaphor (online) May 19, 2019. .– 982 p.

Sevgi	33	Love	74	5	6	22	41
Taqdir	29	Destiny	52	5	7	11	23
Ko'zlar	58	Eyes	57	16	9	32	1
Kulgi	48	Laughter	43	13	5	25	5
Hayot	63	Life	53	14	11	28	10
Tong	34	Dawn	52	9	1	24	18
Boshqa-boshqa so'zlar							
Dard		Answer					
Dunyo		Beauty					
Ko'ngil		Face					
Qalb		Light					
Savol		Lips					
Tabassum		Heart					
Yo'l		Hope					

2-jadval. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi epitetlarda ekvivalentlik darajasi (raqamlar misolida)

O'zbek tilidan farqli, ingliz tilida tuzilgan lug'atlarda epitetga berilgan izohlar turli darajadagi: quyi, ba'zida esa o'rta murakkabliklarni namoyon etadi va keng ommaga mo'ljallanadi; rus izohli lug'atlari tor ilmiy auditoriyaga mo'ljallangani sababli ular ilmiy tadqiqotchilik maqsadida tuziladi. M., M.Joshining "Dictionary of Literary Words (Vocabulary Building)" nomli lug'ati "English Word Power" (*Inglizcha so'zning qudrati*) turkumidagi 30 tomlik kitobning 7-to'plami hisoblanadi. Unda so'zlarning asosan obrazli ifodasi shunday talqin qilingan: Figurative Use of the Words - A

abyss [noun]

In a general sense – a very deep wide crack or opening in the ground

In a literary sense – extremely worrying situation | a profound difference between people, nations, etc.

Use in figurative language: We should never fall into an **abyss of despair**⁴¹.

Lug'at uch asosiy: 1) kitobiy so'zlar, 2) so'zlarning obrazli qo'llanilishi, 3) adabiyotshunoslik terminlari ruknlaridan tashkil qilingan, har bir rukn so'zliklari alifbo tartibida keltirilgan; lug'at maqolalari esa yagona tamoyil asosida tuzilmagan: ayrim so'zliklar tegishlicha misollar bilan dalillangan, biroq ular illyustrativ misol sifatida muayyan manbaga tegishlilikni ko'rsatadigan belgilarga ega emas. Ayrim so'zliklar biror misol bilan dalillanmagan shaklda izohlangan.

D.Leslie muallifligidagi "Dictionary of Epithets and Terms of Address"⁴² – "Epitetlar va murojaat shakllari lug'ati" – ingliz tilida murojaat shakllari, epitetlar va ularning ishlatilishi haqidagi maxsus lug'at. Mazkur lug'atda murojaat shakllari XVI va XVII asrlarda "thou/you" olmoshlari tizimi buzilgandan keyin, alohida ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan. Shundan beri ular ingliz tilida grammatik jihatdan ko'proq ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, ikki yoki undan ortiq "you" so'zlarini saqlab qolgan tillarga qaraganda ko'proq urg'u olgan⁴³.

⁴¹ Manik Joshi Dictionary of Literary Words (Vocabulary Building). Copyright Manik Joshi 2014. –126 p. <http://www.smashwords.com/profile/view/manikjoshi>.

⁴²Dunkling Leslie. Dictionary of Epithets and Terms of Address. –London: Routledge, 2007. –275 p.

⁴³Dunkling Leslie. Dictionary of Epithets and Terms of Address. –London: Routledge, 2007. –275 p.

O‘zbek tilida epitetlar izohli lug‘ati tuzilmagan. O‘TILning turli yillardagi nashrlarida epitetik birikmalarga katta o‘rin berilgan bo‘lsa-da, biroq ular epitetga ishora beruvchi biror pometa bilan belgilanmagan. Zotan, stilistik ahamiyatli unsurlarni ajratib, ularning lingvistik maqomini oydinlashtirish O‘TILning bosh maqsadi hisoblanmaydi. O‘z-o‘zidan, o‘zbek tili epitetlari izohli lug‘atini tuzish dolzarb va ahamiyatli masala ekani ayonlashadi.

Qozoq tilidan farqli, qirg‘iz, tojik, turkman tilining epitetlar izohli lug‘ati yaratilgani bizga ma‘lum emas; belorus, rus tillarida epitetlar lug‘atlari yaratilib, ularning har biri lug‘at tuzishning alohida tamoyilini namoyish etgani kuzatildi.

Yaratilajak epitetlar lug‘ati quyidagi tamoyillarda tuzilishi lozim: 1)lug‘at maqolasi bosh so‘z – obrazli leksik yoki frazeologik birlik; 2)struktur-semantik toifaga ishora beruvchi maxsus belgi (pometa); 3)obraz ifodalovchi ma‘noning izohi; 4)emotsional-baholovchi va uslubiy pometalar (ekspr., kinoya, haqorat, disfem. va b.); 5)birlikning diskursiv xoslanishini anglatuvchi pometalar (so‘z., bad., ilm., pub., ras., siyos. va h.); 6) birlikning sintaktik qurshovda kelish imkoniyati (valentligi); 7)birlikning diskurslararo (badiiy, publitsistik, so‘zlashuv, rasmiy, ilmiy, siyosiy va b.) qo‘llanilishiga oid illyustratsiyalarni jamlaydi. Bunda 6-banddagi birlikning sintaktik qurshovda kelish imkoniyati (valentligi) jihati asosan raqamli lug‘atlar uchun nazarda tutiladi⁴⁴.

Biz taklif qilayotgan <https://epithets.netlify.app/> ilova android qurilmalar va kompyuterda foydalanish uchun teng imkoniyatga ega bo‘lib, PHP v7.2 (Laravel Framework v6.2) dasturlash tili yordamida ishlab chiqilgan. Veb - ilovada epitetlarning o‘zbek va ingliz tilidagi variantlari keltirildi. Biz taklif etayotgan ilova yordamida til o‘rganuvchi uchun epitetlarni shu ko‘rinishda qidirish, tanlash va variantlari bilan ko‘rish, epitetlarning ingliz tili va o‘zbek tilidagi muqobillarini topish, misollarni cheklanmagan miqdorda kiritish, xorijlik qiziquvchilarga o‘zbek tilini o‘rgatish imkoniyati yuzaga keladi.

Shu nuqtada ta’kidlash joizki, hozirgi kunda O‘zbekistonda figurativ leksikografiya deyarli mavjud emas, ya’ni bu soha hali to‘liq shakllanmagan. Uni rivojlantirish va mukammallashtirish maqsadida biz quyidagi chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirishni maqsadga muvofiq deb hisoblaymiz:

1. Davlat miqyosida qo‘llab-quvvatlash.

Figurativ leksikografiyani yo‘lga qo‘yish va uni shakllantirish maqsadida davlat ahamiyatidagi grantlar e‘lon qilinishi lozim. Ushbu yo‘nalishda davlat mablag‘i hisobidan amaliy, fundamental va innovatsion loyihalarni amalga oshirish tavsiya etiladi. Bizga ma‘lumki, xorijiy mamlakatlarda bu jarayon allaqachon yo‘lga qo‘yilgan hamda aynan shu turdagi loyihalar doirasida ko‘plab shoir va yozuvchilarning asarlari asosida epitetlar lug‘atlari yaratilgan.

2. Lingvodidaktik ahamiyatli lug‘atlar yaratish.

⁴⁴Maxmaraimova Sh.T. O‘zbek tilida figurativ leksikografiyani rivojlantirishning lingvistik asoslari. – Filologik tadqiqotlar: Til, adabiyot, ta’lim. 2021. №3–4(5). –B. 16-19.

Epitetlar lugʻatlari lingvodidaktik jihatdan samarali boʻlishi uchun bitta lugʻatda turli mavzular boʻyicha birlashtirilgan, yaʼni ideografik tartibda tuzilgan epitetlar jamlanmasini yaratish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Bunday lugʻatlarni yaratish va chop etish tilni oʻrgatish va oʻrganish jarayonida nihoyatda foydalidir.

3. Epitetlar oʻquv lugʻatini ishlab chiqish.

Imkon qadar epitetlarning oʻquv lugʻatini ishlab chiqish tavsiya etiladi. Maktab oʻquvchilari uchun tavsiya etiladigan epitetlar lugʻati bolalar adabiyotidan tanlangan epitetlarni oʻz ichiga olishi zarur. Lugʻat tuzishda uning qaysi yosh guruh vakiliga moʻljallanganini inobatga olish muhim: bolalar va oʻsmirlar uchun asarlar bolalar va oʻsmirlar adabiyotidan, katta yoshdagilar uchun esa mavzu va janr boʻyicha tegishli adabiyotlardan tanlanishi lozim.

4. Oʻzbek tili milliy korpusida epitetlar bazasini yaratish.

Oʻzbek tilining milliy korpusida epitetlar bazasini yaratish zarur. Ushbu baza kelgusida oʻquv lugʻatlari hamda figurativ leksikografiya boʻyicha yaratiladigan ishlanmalar uchun asos boʻlib xizmat qiladi. Bundan tashqari, sunʼiy intellektga keng imkoniyatlar berilayotgan hozirgi davrda bunday baza juda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Sababi, sunʼiy intellekt tabiiy til imkoniyatlarini modellashtirish jarayonida mavjud epitetlarni oʻz tizimiga moslashtirish va modellashtirish imkonini beradi.

XULOSA

1. Oʻzbek tilida mavjud oʻquv-metodik adabiyotlarda epitetlar oʻzining ilmiy asoslangan talqinini topgan boʻlsa-da, bundan farqli, epitetlarning bevosita struktur, semantik tabiatiga bagʻishlangan ayrim tadqiqotlarda qoʻyilgan muammolarning toʻlaligicha yechilmay qolganligi, izohtalab talqin va tahlillar bajarilgan ishlar salmogʻidan qoniqmaslik qatorida, mazkur obyektga metodologik yondashuvlarni bir qadar mukammallashtirish talabini qoʻyadi.

2. Epitetning badiiylik xususiyatlarini unga yondosh til hodisalari bilan taqqoslab oʻrganish, bu vositaning boshqa turdagi badiiy ifodalar bilan qanday umumiylik va farqlarga ega ekanini aniqlash imkonini beradi. Shu boisdan, badiiy matnlarda uchraydigan har qanday obrazli ifodani epitet deb baholash toʻgʻri emas. Ularni lingvistik jihatdan tadqiq etishda, avvalo, ifodaning qaysi leksik-semantik guruhga mansubligi va matnda qanday pragmatik hamda stilistik funksiyani bajarayotganini aniqlash zarur boʻladi.

3. Epitetni: metafora, oʻxshatish, oksyumoron, evfemizm, disfemizm, perifraza, frazeologizmlar, aniqlovchili qurilmalar kabi oʻzga leksik, grammatik, stilistik hodisalardan farqlash zarur. Garchi epitetning yuzaga kelishida metafora asos vazifasini oʻtasa ham, epitetning dastlab sifatlash, metaforaning esa oʻxshatishni qayd etish vazifasiga xoslanishini unutmashlik, epitetning grammatik jihatdan sifatlovchi-sifatlanmish konstruksiyasi, metaforik ifodaning esa turli turkumlarda voqyelang qurilmalarda kuzatilishini yoddan chiqarmaslik lozim.

4. Epitetlarning leksik-semantik tabiatini ularni oʻzga tillarga oʻgirishda ochiqlash mumkin. Jumladan, ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida epitetlar tipologiyasiga doir

tahlillar o‘zbek tilidan farqli, ingliz tilida ko‘chirilgan epitetlar, ikki bosqichli epitetlar grammatik tizim uchun me‘yor ekanligi, mazkur tip epitetlarining o‘zbek tili qonuniyatlari uchun xos emasligini tasdiqlaydi. Aksincha, giperbolik va antomaziyali epitetlar har ikki tilda ham uchraydi.

5. Ingliz tilidagi epitetlar tadqiqida XIX asrga taalluqli lotin tilida tuzilgan lug‘atlarning ahamiyati ulkan bo‘lib, jumladan, tadqiqot yuzasidan amalga oshirilgan leksikografik tahlillar zamonaviy ingliz tilida figurativ lug‘atchilikning lingvodidaktik maqsadlarga xizmat qilayotgani hamda bu boradagi amaliyotlarda doimiy rivojlanish mavjudligini ko‘rsatdi.

6. Qadimgi va zamonaviy lug‘atlarda figurativ leksika keng qamrovli va kompleks yondashuv asosida tavsiflanadi. Bu holat, ayniqsa, epitetlar hamda boshqa obrazli til vositalarini qamrab olgan leksikografik manbalarda yaqqol namoyon bo‘ladi. Jumladan, jahon lug‘atshunosligi tajribasida, xususan ingliz tilshunosligida epitet sifatida keltirilgan ayrim birliklar tarkibida metafora, metonimiya singari boshqa badiiy semantik vositalarning ham izohlanganiga guvoh bo‘lish mumkin. Shu sababli, epitetlar lug‘atini tuzish jarayoni nafaqat murakkab tahliliy yondashuvni, balki badiiy leksik birliklarning nozik farqlanishini chuqur o‘rganishni ham talab etadi. Bu esa uni boshqa leksik birliklarni lug‘atlashtirishga nisbatan ancha murakkab va mehnat talab qiladigan jarayonga aylantiradi.

7. Epitetik qurilmalarning hosil bo‘lish imkoniyati ingliz tilidan farqli, o‘zbek tilida yuqoridir. Shunga qaramay, o‘zbek tilining boy ichki imkoniyatini namoyon qiluvchi hamda til o‘rganuvchilarga qo‘l keluvchi o‘zbek tili epitetlari lug‘atini tuzish masalasi ochiqligicha qolmoqda.

8. Bugunga qadar o‘zbek tili epitetlari va figurativ leksikografiyaning tadqiqida leksikografik yondashuvning mavjud emasligi o‘zbek tilida epitetlar lug‘atini tuzishga doir mavjud bo‘shliqlarning yuzaga kelishiga sabab ko‘rsatgan.

9. Epitetlar lug‘atini tuzishda tilning umumiy tizimini emas, balki muayyan adib idiolekti doirasida yondashuvni asosiy metod sifatida tanlash maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi. Bunday yondashuv figurativ leksikografiyani shakllantirishda asosiy kontseptual mezonlardan biri sifatida e’tirof etiladi. Zero, epitet tarkibidagi asosiy komponent — tayanch leksema — va uning mazkur ijodiy uslubda qanday kollokatsion aloqalarga kirishayotgani, ularning kontekstual funksiyalari va semantik xususiyatlarini aniqlab, yagona izohli tizimda jamlash zarur bo‘ladi. Bu kabi tizimli yondashuv, nafaqat epitetlar tabiatini chuqurroq ochib berishga xizmat qiladi, balki lingvistik korpusni boyitish nuqtayi nazaridan ham katta ahamiyat kasb etadi.

10. O‘zbek tilida yaratilajak epitetlar lug‘atini quyidagi tamoyillarda tuzish tavsiya etiladi: 1)lug‘at maqolasi bosh so‘z – obrazli leksik yoki frazeologik birlik; 2)struktur-semantik toifaga ishora beruvchi maxsus belgi (pometa); 3)obraz ifodalovchi ma’noning izohi; 4)emotsional-baholovchi va uslubiy pometalar (ekspr., kinoya, haqorat, disfem. va b.); 5)birlikning diskursiv xoslanishini anglatuvchi pometalar (so‘z., bad., ilm., pub., ras., siyos. va h.); 6) birlikning sintaktik qurshovda kelish imkoniyati (valentligi); 7)birlikning diskurslararo (badiiy, publitsistik, so‘zlashuv, rasmiy, ilmiy, siyosiy va b.) qo‘llanilishiga oid illyustratsiyalarni jamlaydi.

Bunda 6-banddagi birlikning sintaktik qurshovda kelish imkoniyati (valentligi) jihati asosan raqamli lugʻatlar uchun nazarda tutiladi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL ON AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
PhD.03/05.05.2023.Fil.163.01 AT NAMANGAN STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN
LANGUAGES NAMED AFTER ISHAKKHAN IBRAT**

TERMEZ STATE UNIVERSITY

MARDONOVA RANO OCHILDIEVNA

**LEXICO-SEMANTIC AND LEXICOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF THE
EPITHET IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

**10.00.06 – Comparative study of Literature, Contrastive Linguistics
and Translation studies**

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

Namangan – 2025

The theme of the dissertation of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) was registered at the Higher Attestation Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan under number № B2022.2.PhD/Fil2576.

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The abstract of dissertation is available in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (resume)) on the Scientific Council website (www.namsifl.uz) and on the website "ZiyoNet" information and educational portal (www.ziyo.net).

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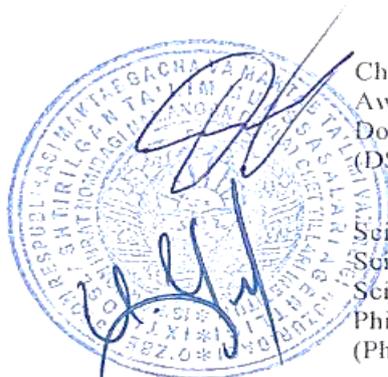
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The defense of the dissertation will take place on "18 November 2025, at 9:00 at the meeting of the Scientific Council for awarding of Scientific Degrees PhD.03/05.05.2023.Fil.163.01 at Namangan State Institute of Foreign Languages. (Address: 100a Yoshlik Street, Orzu MCA, Davlatobod District, Namangan City, Namangan Region. Phone: +998 (69) 442-11-67; e-mail: info@namsifl.uz / namchi-1@exat.uz)

The dissertation can be reviewed at the Information Resource Center of Namangan State Institute of Foreign Languages (registration № 116). (Address: 100a Yoshlik Street, Orzu MCA, Davlatobod District, Namangan City, Namangan Region. Phone: +998 (69) 442-11-67, e-mail: info@namsifl.uz / namchi-1@exat.uz)

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

Actuality and necessity of the dissertation topic. In world science, figurative units that enhance the evaluative expression, expressive, aesthetic and emotional functions of the text and increase its imagery have been studied in the context of philological and linguophilosophical since ancient times. The complexity of addressing epithets, which are the common object of study for both literature and linguistics, is observed in that it serves as both a rhetorical and stylistic element simultaneously. However, the prospects of studying epithets within a lexicographic framework since the 19th century have provided the opportunity to outline the increasingly "linguistic" nature of these units. Nevertheless, there has not yet been a unanimous conclusion regarding the linguo-stylistic and semantic properties of epithets, which are the object of study for several fields.

Epithets are being researched by linguists worldwide from a lexico-semantic, grammatical, and stylistic perspective. This category, considered an integral part of figurative vocabulary, has certain methodological views on the formation patterns and classification of these expressions, some of which have failed the test of time and have fallen out of scientific use. This is because, at this point in researching typological languages, the linguistic universal does not justify itself, as evidenced by various systematic languages. Therefore, the differences in the classification of figurative elements belonging to various language families and the distinctions in their linguistic interpretation necessitate a thorough study of the regularities of epithet realization in each language. Moreover, in an era of rapid language integration, there is a constant need for research dedicated to revealing the full charm of national languages through such studies.

In the period of independence, significant attention has also been given to lexicology, as in many other fields. Several new editions of the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" have been published in recent years, and the two-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of Synonyms of the Uzbek Language" has been introduced for scientific and everyday use. Indeed, "Every nation, every independent state must prioritize preserving and developing its culture, ancient values, and native language while ensuring its national interests"¹. Nevertheless, the need to construct Uzbek figurative lexicography, which embodies the internal potential and charm of our language, remains high. Specifically, researching the structure and lexical aspects of the system of epithets in the Uzbek language and creating lexicographic works that reflect their semantic nature are among such urgent issues.

The presidential decrees of the Republic of Uzbekistan, such as PD-4997 dated May 13, 2016, regarding the establishment of the "Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature", PD-4947 dated February 7, 2017, "On the Action Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", PD-5850 dated October 21, 2019, "On measures to fundamentally strengthen the status and position of the Uzbek language as the state language", PD-6084 dated October 20,

¹ Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Measures for the Fundamental Enhancement of the Status and Role of the Uzbek Language as the State Language" // <http://lex.uz/docs/4561730>. Accessed date and time: March 10.05.2023, 15:10.

2020, “ On measures for the further development of the Uzbek language and the improvement of language policy”, as well as PR-2789 dated February 17, 2017, “On measures to enhance the organization and financing of scientific research activities of the Academy of Sciences” and PR-4479 dated October 4, 2019, “ On the wide celebration of the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Language”, the resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers, including Resolution No. VMQ-222 dated October 7, 2010, “On the Approval of the State Program for the Protection, Preservation, Promotion, and Utilization of Intangible Cultural Heritage Objects for 2010-2020” along with other regulatory and legal documents related to this field, play a certain role in implementing the tasks set forth in this dissertation.

Relevance of the research with the priority direction of the Republic’s science and technology development. The dissertation is aligned with the priority direction of the Republican science and technology development: “Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and the democratic state”.

Level of study of the problem. To date, the figurative, lexical-stylistic, and lexicographic characteristics of epithets have been researched by the philosophers of antiquity, medieval European scholars including Aristotle, Quintilian, Demetrius, Georgius, Trasimachus, Isocrates, Mate de Vand, Joffroy de Vinsof, Kerve de Melklo, Jan de Garland and several foreign linguists S.Balli, R.Jakobson, M.Bakhtin, R.Vallek, O.Warren, J.Lakoff, M.Johnson, B.M. Dupriez, G.Leech, C.Nesfield, G.Lakoff, R.A.Lanham, T.Wood, T.M.Bernstein, J.A.Cuddon, R.Jackendoff, linguists from the CIS countries I.V.Arnold, I.R.Galperin, L.Tursunova, G.Pospelov, M.Kuznets, Yu.Skrebnev, L.Timofeyev, N.Vengrov, A.Shaligin, B.V.Tomashevsky, V.M.Jirmunskiy, K.S.Gorbachevich, A.N.Veselovskiy, A.Gornfeld, I.Ye.Barancheeva, S.A.Gubanov, and others².

² Античные теории языка и стиля — Санкт–Петербург: Алетейя, 1936.– С.176; Лободанов А.П. К исторической теории эпитета (античность и средневековье). Известия Российской академии наук. Сер. лит. и яз. 1984. Т. 43. № 3; Ломоносов М.В. Полн. собр. соч., т. 7. – М. – Санкт–Петербург: 1952. – С. 130; Балли Ш. Общая лингвистика и вопросы французского языка. – Москва: Издательство иностранной литературы, 1955. – С. 184; Якобсон Р.О., О чешском стихе преимущественно в сопоставлении с русским. Сборник по теории поэтического языка. № 5. –Россия: Гос Изд, 1923 –122 с.; Бахтин М.М. Формальный метод в литературоведении. – Нью–Йорк: Серебрянный век, 1982. – 232 с.; Уэллек Р., Уоррен О. Теория литературы. – Москва: Прогресс, 1978; Lakoff G., Johnson M. *Metaphors We Live By*. – Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1980 (2008). – P 9; Lakoff G. The contemporary theory of metaphor. In A.Ortony (Ed.) *Metaphor and Thought*. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993. –128 p; Leech G. *Semantics*. – Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1981. – 386 p.; Lakoff G. *Cognitive Semantics // Meaning and Mental Representations*. Ed. V. Eco. – Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1998. – P. 119–154; Lanham R.A. *A Handlist of Rhetorical Terms*. – Berkeley: University of California Press, 1991. – 205 p.; Nesfield J.C., Wood F. T. *Manual of English Grammar and Composition*. – London and Basingstoke: Macmillan Publishers Ltd., 1964. – 356 p.; Bernstein T. M. *The Careful Writer: A Modern Guide to English Usage*. – The Free Press: New–York, 1998. – 512 p.; Cuddon J. A. *A Dictionary of Literary Terms*. – Great Britain: W and J Mackay Limited, 1979. – 1024 p.; Jackendoff R. *Semantics and Cognition*. – Mass: MIT Press, 1983. – 241 p.; Арнольд И.В. *Стилистика. Современный английский язык*. – М. Флинта, 2012. – С. 130; Арнольд И.В. *Стилистика современного английского языка (стилистика декодирования)*. – 3–е изд. – М.: Высшая школа, 1990. – 384 с.; Гальперин И.П. *Текст как объект лингвистического исследования*. – М.: Едиториал, 2006. – 144 с.; Головенченко Ф.М. *Введение в литературоведение*. – М. Высшая школа, 1964. – С. 171; Рыбакова И.В. К вопросу о лексико–стилистическом описании эпитета. Уч.зап. Ярославского гос.пед.ин–та, вып. 52, 1964. – С. 3; Чижик–Полейко А.И. *Стилистика русского языка*, ч. –Пермь: Воронеж, 1964. – С. 16; Астахов И. *Эпитет. Литературная учеба*, М: Изд. Наука, 1941.

In Uzbek linguistics, epithets have been addressed as a scientific object in terms of stylistics and linguopoetics (by scholars such as M.Mukarramov, A.Shomaqsudov, R.Kungurov, S.Karimov, B.Umurqulov, D.Xudjaeva, M.Mamadjanova, S.Umirova, I.Boltaeva, M.Yakubbekova³).

In existing educational and methodological literature, epithets have found their scientifically grounded interpretations. In contrast, some studies focused directly on the structural and semantic nature of epithets have not completely resolved the issues raised; the unsatisfactory aspects of the interpretations and analyses performed require a somewhat more refined methodological approach to this object.

The connection of the research with the research plans of the Higher Education or Scientific-research Institution where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation has been conducted in accordance with the research work plan of Termez state university, under the theme “The current issues of comparative-typological study of the lexical-semantic system of language: diachrony and synchrony; linguoculturology” (ITA-12-09-2012).

The aim of the research is to identify the differences and similarities in the lexico-semantic classification of epithets in two languages, and to study the development of figurative lexicography in both world and Uzbek contexts.

The tasks of the research are as follows:

- to study the gradual development of research on epithets in Uzbek and English languages, classify epithets in both languages, and comparatively examine the theoretical foundations for clarifying the linguistic status of these units;

- to investigate the lexical-semantic nature of epithets across various linguistic levels in Uzbek and English; to clarify their stylistic nature by shedding light on the

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³ Мукаррамов М. Ўзбек тилида ўхшатиш. – Тошкент: Фан, 1976. – 90 б; Шомақсудов А. ва б. Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1983; Қўнгулов Р. Ва б. Нутқ маданияти ва услубият асослари. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1992.–161; Каримов С.А. Ўзбек тили функционал стилистикаси. – Самарканд: СамДУ нашри, 2010. – 192 б.; Umurqulov B. O‘zbek badiiy nasrining lingvo-uslubiy shakllanish asoslari: Filol. fan. d-i (DSts) ... diss. – Toshkent, 2022. – 117 b.; Хўжаева Д. Ўзбек тилида эпитет: Филол. фан. номз. дисс. – Тошкент, 1995. – 116 б; Mamadjanova M.O‘. O‘zbek va Ingliz tillarida epitetning chog‘ishtirma tadqiqi. Филол. фан. д-ри дис.автореф. – Farg‘ona , 2025. –56 б.; Умирова С. Узбек шеърятда лингвистик воситалар ва поэтик индивидуаллик (Усмон Азим шеърят мисолида): Фил. фанл. б. фалс. д-ри. (PhD) дисс. автореф. – Самарканд, 2019; Йулдошев М. Бадиий матнинг лингвопоэтик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дис. – Тошкент, 2009; Абдулаттоев М. Ўзбек тилининг поэтик синтаксиси: Филол. фан. д-ри. дис. Фарғона, 2021, Болтаева И. Ўзбек халқ достонларида эпитет табиати: Филол. фан. номз. дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2000.,–21 б, Якуббекова М. Ўзбек халқ кўшиқларининг лингвопоэтик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз дисс. – Тошкент, 2005. – 257 б.

distinctions between epithets and related phenomena such as metaphor, modifier, euphemism, dysphemism, phraseologism, and periphrasis;

- to clarify the object and subject of figurative lexicography, and to justify the necessity of a lexicographic approach in the study of Uzbek epithets;

- to carry out analyses related to the typology of epithets in both Uzbek and English languages, uncovering the differences and similarities in the classifications of epithets;

- to discuss the dictionary of epithets in a gradual context and to develop recommendations on the optimal principles for compiling such dictionaries.

The object of research is the epithets belonging to the Uzbek and English languages, particularly selected from dictionaries of English epithets published in different periods of the 19th, 20th, and 21st centuries.

The subject of the research comprises the lexico-semantic and lexicographic characteristics of epithets in Uzbek and English languages.

Research Methods: Descriptive, comparative, contrastive, lexicographic, component analysis and statistical methods were used to cover the dissertation.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

the distinction between epithets and related phenomena such as metaphor, descriptive modifiers, euphemism, dysphemism, phraseologism, and periphrasis has been clarified through their morpho-stylistic and grammatical characteristics.

based on a comparative analysis of the typology of epithets, it has been demonstrated that epithets borrowed from English, as well as two-stage epithets, are normative for the grammatical system of English, whereas this type of epithets is not characteristic of the rules of the Uzbek language. It has also been shown that hyperbolic epithets and antonymic epithets occur in both languages, and that the potential for forming such epithetic constructions is higher in Uzbek than in English.

in the structure of English-specific two-stage epithets, the presence of adverbial and attributive components provides a basis for evaluating such epithets as more semantically and stylistically complex compared to simple epithets. One or both components can carry evaluative and expressive nuances, providing a literary-personalized description of the modified word.

methods for forming the micro- and macrostructures of the upcoming Uzbek epithet dictionary have been presented. The advantages of using the interactive application developed with PHP v7.2 (Laravel Framework v6.2), which supports both computer and Android devices, are highlighted in <https://epithets.netlify.app/> (Uzbek-English electronic dictionary of epithets).

Practical results of the research. The semantic, morphological, syntactic characteristics, and stylistic factors of epithets in Uzbek and English languages have been highlighted, classified, and clarified in dictionaries. This serves as an important resource for researchers studying various systems of figurative vocabulary from a comparative perspective. The research results, based on examples of epithets in both Uzbek and English, provide significant scientific-theoretical information relevant to the field. Additionally, they contribute to the creation of textbooks and manuals in areas such as stylistics, figurative lexicography, linguopoetics, lexicography, and typology of languages.

Reliability of the research results: The reliability of the research results is established by drawing on materials from world lexicology that reflect the study of epithets, as well as methodological foundations related to the classification of epithets derived from the figurative lexicons of both Uzbek and English languages. The theoretical information is based on concrete scientific sources, ensuring methodological completeness. The problems addressed in the research are clearly defined and sufficiently substantiated, and the research results have been validated by authoritative structures. The study is based on new directions in world linguistics and analytical methods.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results: This dissertation serves as a theoretical resource for all types of research dedicated to the study of the structural, lexical-semantic, and lexicographic properties of epithets. The factual materials presented in the work can be used to improve Uzbek language stylistics, create figurative terminological dictionaries, teach special courses in higher education institutions, and develop manuals and textbooks in stylistics, linguopoetics, and text linguistics.

Implementation of research results: On the object and subject of figurative lexicography in the dissertation and the results related to compiling an Uzbek epithet dictionary:

methods for forming the micro- and macrostructures of the forthcoming Uzbek epithet dictionary have been presented. The advantages of using the interactive application developed with PHP v7.2 (Laravel Framework v6.2), which supports both computer and Android devices, are highlighted in <https://epithets.netlify.app/> (Uzbek-English electronic dictionary of epithets). These results were utilized within the framework of the state scientific-technical program of Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature during 2017–2020 in the fundamental project “Publication of a multi-volume monograph (7 volumes) on the history of Uzbek literature” (Reference No. 01/10-1420 dated 27 July 2023). As a result, the role of epithets in figurative lexicography was determined, and principles for their representation in dictionaries were developed.

based on a comparative analysis of the typology of epithets, it has been concluded that epithets borrowed from English and two-stage epithets are normative for the grammatical system of English, while this type of epithets is not characteristic of Uzbek language rules. Hyperbolic epithets and antonymic epithets occur in both languages, and the potential for forming such epithetic constructions is higher in Uzbek than in English. These conclusions were applied in the framework of the practical grant project PF-201912258 “Creation of a multilingual (Uzbek, Russian, English) electronic platform for Uzbek literature” for 2021–2023 (Reference No. 01/4-1017 dated 18 March 2025). Consequently, theoretical knowledge related to figurative lexicography has been enhanced.

the distinction of epithets from related phenomena such as metaphor, descriptive modifiers, euphemism, dysphemism, phraseologism, and periphrasis has been clarified through their morpho-stylistic and grammatical characteristics. In the structure of English-specific two-stage epithets, the presence of adverbial and attributive components provides a basis for evaluating such epithets as more semantically and

stylistically complex compared to simple epithets. One or both components can carry evaluative and expressive nuances, providing a literary-personalized description of the modified word. These findings were applied in the preparation of the program scenarios “Education and Development,” “Literary Process,” and “World Literature” (2024–2025) (Reference No. 05-09-353 dated 20 March 2025, National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan). As a result, the understanding of the stylistic and linguistic-poetic role of epithets in both English and Uzbek has been substantively enriched.

1. Approbation of research results: The research results have been discussed in both international and national scientific-practical conferences.

2. Publication of research results: A total of 13 scientific works were published on the topic of the dissertation, of which 4 articles were published in scientific publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan to publish the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations, including 2 republican and 3 foreign journals.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The content of the dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, and a list of used literature, and the total volume is 125 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The Introduction section of the dissertation substantiates the relevance and necessity of the topic, describes the purpose and objectives, as well as the object and subject of the research; it demonstrates the alignment of the study with the priority directions of the development of science and technology in the republic. The scientific novelty and practical significance of the research are revealed. Information is provided on the practical implementation of the research results, published works, and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation, titled “**Evolutionary Interpretation of Epithets: Clarifying Epithets’ Semantics and the Problem of Classification**” discusses the interpretation of epithets in the field and the issues related to their classification.

Mark Fabius Quintilian regarded the epithet as a phenomenon related to tropes: he noted that “epitheta” (epithets-clarifiers) manifest in the form of “*proprletate*” and “*attributa*,” indicating no deviation from logic. Similarly, the views of rhetoricians such as Aristotle, Mate de Vand, Joffroy de Vinsof, Kerve de Melklo, and Jan de Garland are noted⁴.

In the work of Sh. Balli, epithets are distinguished as descriptive – hypostasis, which stands in contrast to various manifestations of hypostatic transpositions (e.g., *spoke impressively*-predicate expressed by an adjective) or an object expressed through adjective⁵.

⁴ Лободанов А.П. К исторической теории эпитета (античность и средневековье). Изв. АН России. Сер. лит. и яз. 1984. Т. 43. № 3. – С. 215-226; Ломоносов М.В. Полн. собр. соч., т. 7. – М. – Л., 1952. – С. 130.

⁵ Балли Ш. Общая лингвистика и вопросы французского языка. – Москва: Издательство иностранной литературы, 1955. – С. 416.

In 1919, R.Jakobson identified the emphatic epithet described by stress, concluding that it involves a re-evaluation of the components of poetic speech⁶.

This chapter also discusses the perspectives of M.Bakhtin, R.Vallek, O.Warren, M.Johnson, M.Turner, J.Fokone, F.R.Kubayeva, X.Wang, B.M.Dupriez, G.Leech, C.Nesfield, G.Lakoff, R.A.Lanham, T.Wood, T.M.Bernstein, J.A.Cuddon, R.Jackendoff, I.V.Arnold, V.V.Vinogradov, and I.R.Galperin regarding epithets. According to I. R. Galperin, an epithet is a stylistic device that expresses modality in the sentence⁷. This modality manifests in a thematic field characterized by epithets, metaphors, comparisons, and descriptive figures, which are attached to the leading dominant of artistic depiction and disseminated across various parts of the text. For G.Pospelov, M.Kuznets, Yu.Skrebnev, and L.Timofeyev, an epithet is regarded as a second-level word in a sentence that is connected to another word with the purpose of enhancing meaning, vividness, and expressiveness⁸⁴⁵

A. Shaligin⁹⁴⁶ and B.V.Tomashevsky state that "the epithet does not attach a new characteristic to the object that the word signifies — it merely repeats the quality expressed by that word. In this regard, the epithet differs from logical attribute." B.V.Tomashevsky points out the scientific error of A.N.Veselovskiy in separating epithets into metaphorical epithets and metaphor-epithets. However, A.P.Kvyatkovskiy, S.Ye.Nikitina, and N.V.Vasilyeva accurately explain that "an epithet is an imaginative description of a person, object, or phenomenon expressed through metaphorical qualities." V.M.Jirmunskiy understands the epithet solely as qualification: in the sentence "My voice cut into the silence. The words hung there, seating themselves in the little room long after the sound had died away" (J. Moyes, *Me Before You*), he believes it is a metaphorical verb combination, hence not an epithet.

In Uzbek, the study of epithets has been undertaken by M.Mukarramov, A.Shomaqsudov, R.Kungurov, S.Karimov, B.Umurqulov, D.Xudjaeva, M.Mamadjanova, S.Umirova, I.Boltaeva, M.Yakubbekova, who researched the modifying types in Uzbek and Turkish, notes the phrase "qizil gul" (red flower) – "kızıl çiçek" is a noun phrase in Uzbek, while it is considered an adjective phrase in Turkish linguistics¹⁰⁴⁷. For example, "nafsi yomon," "nafsi buzuq" translates to "buzuq nafs" (corrupt desire), and "ko'ngli buzuq" translates to "buzuq ko'ngil" (corrupt heart). The phrase "ko'ngli buzuq" is a qualitative construct and is not a noun phrase. In the sentence, "Ko'ngli buzuq, himmatsiz kimsalarni majlisiga aslo yo'latmas..." (M. Ali, *Amir Temur chamani*¹¹⁴⁸), it is noted that the person identified is

⁶ Якобсон Р. Лингвистика и поэтика / Структурализм: "за" и "против". - М., 1975; Якобсон Р.О., О чешском стихе преимущественно в сопоставлении с русским / Сборник по теории поэтического языка. № 5. -Россия: Гос Изд, 1923 -122 с.

⁷ Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. Изд. 4-е, стереотипное. – М: КомКнига, 2006. – 144 с. (Лингвистическое наследие XX века.) – С. 116.

⁸ Турсунова Л.А. Структурные типы и стилистические функции эпитета в языке английской художественной литературы XX в.: Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – М., 1973; Пospelов Г.Н. Теория литературы. – М.: Учпедгиз, 1940., стр. 64.; М.Д.Кузнец, Ю.М.Скребнев. Стилистика английского языка. – СПб. Учпедгиз, 1960. – С.15; Л.И.Тимофеев, Н.Венгров. Краткий словарь литературоведческих терминов. – М: Учпедгиз, 1963. - С. 125.

⁹ Шалыгин А. Теория словесности и хрестоматия. Изд. 5-е. – Пг., 1916. – С. 37.

¹⁰ Худойберганава З. Ўзбек ва турк тилларида аниқловчи турлари / Тил таълими ва адабиёт таълими. –Тошкент, Тил ва адабиёт таълими, 2002, – 63-66 б.

¹¹ Муҳаммад Али. *Амир Темур чамани*. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2006. – Б. 192

denoted, and the phrase "ko'ngli buzuq" cannot serve as an epithet because it is a subordinate component of a noun phrase. The same applies to phrases like "Botir bo'ladi, og'alar, odamzotning chayiri" ("Alpomish"), where "odamzotning chayiri" (mankind's nature) cannot be altered to "chayir odamzot" and cannot be evaluated as an epithet.

D.Khujaeva, who researched the morphological characteristics of epithets, sharply differentiates epithets from metaphors, asserting that it is "not a metaphor." However, conceptualizing an epithet without the involvement of metaphor is tantamount to denying its figurative nature. For instance, "Men sizni sevaman va nafratlanaman" (U. Azim); "'U sevgisin soti', qichqirar Bir ayolning qasoskor ko'zi" (U.Azim); "Pulni ol! Or-nomus eski aqida. Ishvani yopishtir badanga" (U.Azim); "Sezdingmi, xonada bir armon hidi..." (U.Azim); and "A sunny smile – nurli tabassum, wild wind – jo'shqin shamol, close friendship – mustahkam do'stlik" are examples of metaphorically based epithets.

D.Khujaeva classifies epithets in Uzbek based on three criteria:

1. According to the number of semes within the epithet;
2. Based on whether the word retains its original part of speech (noun, adjective, verb, adverb) when forming the epithet;
3. Based on the number of words used to create the epithet.¹²

In this classification, she gives examples such as *kumush qish* ("silver winter"), *zumrad bahor* ("emerald spring"), *o'tli nafas* ("fiery breath") as simple epithets, and *simob to'lqinlari* ("mercury waves"), *kuzning oltini* ("the gold of autumn"), *yaproq oltinlandi* ("the leaf turned golden") as complex epithets. However, this categorization is debatable. The second criterion of her classification is also not entirely reliable: the inconsistencies and ambiguities in the examples fail to clarify the essence of epithets. Moreover, in her attempt to introduce the terms *derived epithets* and *root epithets* into scientific usage, she overlooks the metaphorical nature of epithets.

B.V.Tomashevsky categorizes epithets into: 1) descriptive – *a silver stream*; 2) intensifying – *a terrible storm*; 3) idealizing – *eighteen springs of my life*; 4) decorative (the text); and 5) fixed – *blue sky*.¹³

In A.N.Veselovskiy's classification there are 1) tautological (*красна девица, белый свет*) and 2) explanatory epithets¹⁴. The latter is further divided into two groups: metaphor-epithet (*fiery heart*) and syncretic epithet. According to V.M.Jirmunskiy, understanding the epithet in "narrow" and "broad" terms is a result of the poetic style evolution of the 18th and 19th centuries.

I.V.Volobuev classifies epithets in advertising discourse into four types: (1) explanatory (e.g., *Lavender Girl*), (2) those referring to tactile perception (e.g., *Apricot Silk*), (3) those denoting olfactory perception (e.g., *Amber Queen*), and (4) those indicating a degree of quality (e.g., *Royal Highness*). He also explains their role in the formation of ergonyms¹⁵.

¹² Хўжаева Д. Ўзбек тилида эпитет: Филол. фан. номз. дисс. – Тошкент, 1995. – 116 б.

¹³ Томашевский Б.В. Теория литературы, - изд. третье, 1927; Томашевский, Б. В. Теория литературы. Поэтика: учебное пособие. – М.: Аспект Пресс, 1996. – 334 с.

¹⁴ Веселовский А.Н. Историческая поэтика. — М.: Высшая школа, 1989. – 404 с.

¹⁵ Копоть Л.В. Атрактивная функция эпитета в названиях сортов роз / Вестник АГУ. Выпуск 1. (172). 2016. – С. 98-99.

According to V.P.Moskvin, epithets are classified as follows: (1) by function: descriptive (blue sky), lyrical (grieving woman); (2) by method of nomination: direct meaning (tandir somsa), figurative meaning – metaphorical (sweet dream), metonymic (awakened city); such epithets are considered tropes¹⁶ (3) by semantic features: color-descriptive (turquoise sky), evaluative (footballer of the year), descriptive epithets¹⁷. (4) by structure: simple (joyful holidays), complex (air that rejuvenates the human body; a chairman raised in the shade (A. Qahhor, Sinchalak)); (5) by usage: common-language, individual-authorial; (6) by stability: free (wild-tempered), fixed (golden hands).

I.R.Galperin categorizes epithets according to their permanence: 1) linguistic epithets (e.g., sevgi iztirobi - the agony of love; baxtli onlar - happy moments) and speech epithets (original linguistic findings in the author's interpretation); 2) morphological-syntactic expression of epithets in English, which possess various forms; 3) regarding their semantic nature, epithets are divided into associative and non-associative types (the latter being distinct because they attach unprecedented characteristics to the object).

L.A.Tursunova classifies epithets as follows: 1) according to the stability of the position of the determiner and the determined word in epithets, 2) according to the structural-syntactic characteristics of the epithet, and 3) according to the semantic characteristics of epithets.¹⁸

Epithets are also distinguished based on the stability of the modifier-head word terms: 1) Original epithets (e.g., "Tomirlarida yurgan So'zin topmoq istagan, O'zin topmoq istagan Qur'on tarafga yursin!" and "Men Turonning qadim qo'ng'irog'imen, Jarang bersam qir-dalasi uyg'onar..." from H.Xudoyberdiyeva); 2) Conventional epithets (e.g., "And of his house-keeping and high renown," which means "baland mashhurlik – высокая известность"; "O these are hard questions for my shallow wit," which means "zaif aql" and "But if you will give me but days space," which means "bo'sh kun" from "King John and the Abbot") *Ko'kka boqdim, o't tutashdi jonim aro Qat-qat bulut qatlarida ne sir-asror! U boqadi zangor osmonga, Bir zumgina qoladi qotib. Zangor osmon dehqon o'g'longa Nimanidir qiladi tortiq.* (U.Azim); and 3) Fixed epithets. *(I will make a palace fit for you and me Of green days in forest and blue days at sea. (R.L. Stevenson). O'g'limga eng shirin so'zlar aytaman, Mening yoqligimni hech kim bilmaydi. (U.Azim). Oltin baliqchaga aylandi tilim, Eshqobil emasman endi men (E. Shukur).*

According to another classification (V.A.Kucharenko¹⁹): 1) Tautological epithets: "green grass"; 2) Evaluative epithets: "a pompously majestic female";

¹⁶ Москвин В.П. Эпитет как предмет теоретического осмысления // Электронный научно-образовательный журнал ВГПУ «Грани познания». №4 (14). Декабрь 2011. – 5 с

¹⁷ Горбачевич К.С., Хабло Е.П. Словарь эпитетов русского литературного языка. – Санкт-Петербург: Норинт, 1979. – С 221.

¹⁸ Турсунова Л.А. Структурные типы и стилистические функции эпитета в языке английской художественной литературы XX века: Автореф. канд. филол. наук. 1973; Турсунова Л.А. К проблеме классификации эпитетов. Сборник научных трудов Московского государственного педагогического института иностранных языков имени Мориса Тореза. – Москва, 1974. Вып. 75. – С. 67–86.

¹⁹ Кухаренко В.А. Практикум з стилістики англійської мови: Підручник. - Вінниця: Нова книга, 2000. – 160 с.

3) Descriptive epithets: "an unnaturally mild day"; 4) Metaphorical epithets: "the smiling sun"; 5) Metonymic epithets:²⁰ "the sleepless pillow. "

In scholarly discourse, epithets are differentiated based on: 1) their content properties, and 2) their formal characteristics. By formal characteristics, epithets can be categorized as follows: a) noun (identified) + adjective (identifier); b) noun (identified) + noun (identifier); c) noun (identified) + infinitive (identifier); d) noun (identified) + adverb (identifier). These models are of varying significance in different systemic languages: these formulas are active in Uzbek, while in English there are additional models for forming epithets.

1. Adjective (Adjective) + Noun (Noun): This is the simplest and most common model where the adjective describes the noun. For example, "bright sun," "brave soldier," "dark night."

2. Noun (Noun) + Adjective (Adjective): This structure is more often found in literary texts or specialized styles, where the adjective usually follows the noun. For example, "sea vast," "eyes blue," "voice soft."

3. Noun (Noun) + Noun (Noun): Here, the first noun describes the second one as an epithet. For example, "lion heart," "rose garden," "night sky."

4. Verbal Adjective (Verb) + Noun (Noun): In this model, the verbal adjective describes the noun. For example, "glowing light," "whispering wind."

5. Compound Nouns (Compound Nouns): Epithets formed from compound nouns. For example, "heart-stopping beauty," "bone-chilling cold," "blood-red sky."

6. Phrase-based Epithets: Phrases consisting of several words used as epithets. For example, "as silent as the grave," "as sharp as a knife."

7. Simile-based Epithets: Here, the epithet is created through a simile. For example, "as brave as a lion," "as cold as ice." However, our observations indicate that the model of noun (determined) + noun (determiner) can also form epithets in English within prepositional constructions. Specifically, in "It's the fire in my eyes, And the flash of my teeth, The swing in my waist, And the joy in my feet" (Maya Angelou, Phenomenal Woman), "joy in my feet" translates to "oyoqlardagi quvonch," and "fire in my eyes" translates to "ko'zlardagi olov."

In general, it has been established in the field of science that the following traditional types of epithets were distinguished: 1) simple epithets (e.g., "romantic buccaneer"); 2) compound epithets (e.g., "brilliant sun-flashing ripples"); 3) two-step epithets (e.g., "a tired old town"); 4) phrase epithets (e.g., "despite the dress and crushed-strawberry mouth"); 5) reversed epithets²¹ (e.g., "your rotten sack-bag of a body").

In the second chapter titled **"Epithets in the context of language levels"** semantic discrepancies and harmonies in epithets and related phenomena, the semantic characteristics of epithets at the morpho-syntactic level, and the issues regarding the formal-semantic nature of epithets in English and Uzbek languages are discussed.

²⁰ Кухаренко В.А. Практикум з стилістики англійської мови: Підручник. - Вінниця: Нова книга, 2000. -160 с.

²¹ R.Galperin. Цит.соч., -С. 160.

Metaphor is the leading method in the formation of epithets, where the intersection of metaphor and epithet is primarily observed in artistic contexts. Indeed, in artistic texts, the meaning of words is re-conceived and interpreted.²²

Within the scope of this chapter, three types of foundational epithets are examined: 1) simple metaphor (for example, "Ko'zlari chaqmoq tulpor" - "Eyes like a lightning stallion," "Tuyog'i chaqmoq tulpor" - "A lightning stallion's hoof." "Suvlik lablarin yirtgan, Yollari bayroq tulpor" - "Torn water-like lips, their paths a flag stallion." "O'jar tulpor, tong tulpor, Yo'llari osmon tulpor" - "Stubborn stallion, morning stallion, their paths a sky stallion." "Berayinmi jon, tulpor?! Sen mening mast ruhimsan Vujudi olov tulpor..." - "Shall I give my life, stallion?! You are my intoxicated spirit, the body of the fire stallion, the fiery stallion." (U.Azim); 2) personification (for example, "Hurkak ko'zlarida iymanish, hadik" - "In the fearful eyes, hesitation, anxiety" (H.Xudoyberdieva)); and 3) synesthesia (for example, "Mayin-mayin saharlar turib, O'tqazardim mayin-mayin gul." - "Gently standing meadows, I would gently graze flowers." (H.Xudoyberdiyeva)).

The distinctive form of the epithet that separates it from metaphor, particularly the infinitive form of the verb, was also analyzed: 1) "I had barely stepped on the sidewalk and looked meekly around before a squat, gray-haired man gumming a pipe approached" (from *The Devil Wears Prada*); 2) "It was here I flinched inwardly, realizing that both of our salaries together for an entire week's work was by far the most insignificant expense" (from *The Devil Wears Prada*); 3) "She must have read my mind, because the phone rang immediately." (from *The Devil Wears Prada*); 4) "Will Saida answer the phone, interact with the people coming and going, fluttering around with paper like a butterfly, going in and out of this door and that – thoughts never leaving her mind: wearing a gymnastics outfit and boots, she strolls through the fields, wherever she goes, collective farmers surround her; when she gives grand speeches attended by thousands in the collective farm club, those sitting in the back inevitably inch forward, work is buzzing in all aspects of party life and collective farm life." (A.Kahhor, Sinchalak).

In English, any determiner does not necessarily express a distinct quality of the noun referent; syntactic units functioning as modifiers, which occur alongside other determiners performing differentiating functions, can also fulfill the role of description²³. In English, the determiner is formed in the following ways: 1) using an adjective: "If a woman shows character, they say about her: 'A harmful woman.' If a man shows character, they say about him: 'He is a good guy'" (Margaret Thatcher). In this A + N structure, as interpreted by I. R. Galperin, both simple and complex (compound) adjectives are involved. Simple adjectives generally participate with derivative degree indicators, while complex adjectives with the -ed suffix (e.g., flat-cheeked, mild-eyed) have become units of the English phraseological level. Some

²² Мурашкина О.В., Дедова О.М., Корнев В.А. Метафорические эпитеты и их стилистические функции [Электронный ресурс] Язык и текст. 2022. Том 9. № 2. С. 22–35.

²³ Кушшаева И. Инглиз тилида аниқловчининг функционал–семантик хусусиятлари. “Тил тизими ва нутқий фаолият” мавзусидаги Республика конференция материаллари. – Самарқанд: СамДУ нашриёти, 2001. –Б. 134. Мукаррамов М. Ўзбек тилида ўхшатиш. – Тошкент: Фан, 1976.– Б. 19.

complex adjectives manifest their forms without the means of comparison (e.g., "a small, bird-like head" – a small head resembling a bird²⁴).

1) Using a participle (in I.R.Galperin's example of the Participle + N structure): "A man who embodies all the best qualities is a real punishment" (Sophia Loren); 3) using a numeral: "I finally realized that life is only one"; 4) using a pronoun: "Not a single person is able to fill your life entirely; he simply will not be able to understand some thoughts and feelings. This is where friendship works wonders" (Sophia Loren); 5) using a noun (N + N structure): "If you were lucky enough to keep the soul of a child in you, then the best thing in your life is yet to come" (Sophia Loren); 6) using a noun with a possessive suffix: "Because of emancipation, women have lost their main feature – mystery" (Grace Kelly, Princess of Monaco); 7) using a prepositional noun (these epithets formed from two noun classes in an of-phrase structure are referred to by

I.R.Galperin as "reversed epithets"): "Put on the cover of the book"; "Flowers from the garden are very cute"; 8) using an infinitive: "I want to defend my doctoral dissertation"; "I have to call my mom"; "No need to postpone the lessons for tomorrow"; 9) using a gerund: "My husband doesn't like to argue"; and 10) using an adverb: "The room above is spacious." Among these methods, those expressed with adjectives, participles, and nouns effectively contribute to the descriptiveness, differentiation of object attributes, and vividness of the text. However, the other seven methods may be regarded as less productive.

M.Askarova and A.Gulomov classify attribute in the Uzbek language into three types: qualifying, modifying, and explanatory (e.g., "O'zbekiston qahramoni Erkin Vohidov"). The expression of the qualifying determiner includes: 1) with an adjective: "mehribon ona" (kind mother), "o'zboshimcha ish" (arbitrary action); 2) with a participle: "kechikkan hayot" (late life); 3) with an adverb: "ko'p mashaqqat" (many hardships); 4) with a numeral: "birinchi muhabbat" (first love); 5) with an adjective-like pronoun: "o'sha damlar" (those moments); 6) with a signifying noun: "oltin dalalar" (golden fields); 7) with interjections and mimetics: "g'ir-g'ir shabada" (the rustling breeze).

The expression of the directing determiner can include: 1) with a noun or a pronoun used instead of a noun: "Dashnobod anorlari" (the pomegranates of Dashnobod); 2) with a nominalized word: "mening qarorim" (my decision); a) with a nominalized adjective: "yaxshilarning o'giti" (the proverb of the good); b) with a nominalized numeral: "uchovloning ahdi" (the promise of three); c) with a nominalized verb (in the view of M.Askarova and A. Gulomov, this classification should indicate a participle since the component receiving the property derived from action is the participle itself): "birlashgan o'zar" (joined functions), "birlashmagan to'zar" (unjoined functions); d) with a nominalized pronoun: "Qaysingizning onangiz doktor bo'lib ishlaydi?" (Which of your mothers is a doctor?). These methods produce descriptiveness; however, only the combinations of directing + directed formations with nominalized components are effective in eliciting emotionality and expressiveness. Nonetheless, we propose to also include models expressed through

²⁴ Гальперин И.П. English Stylistics: стилистика английского языка – М.: Либроком, 2010. – 336 с.

pronouns in the classification of determiner constructions constituting the foundation of epithets: such constructions enhance vividness and the emphasis of meaning, such as "how quiet a person" and so on.

Epithet and Simile. An epithet is a means of creating images that reflect comparative relationships. It is not reasonable to draw a strict boundary between epithets and similes: there are various expressive methods for indicating the sign of an object, person, action, or specific reality, and simile is one of them.

According to M.Mukarramov, similes appear alongside the object being compared without expressing the elements signifying similarity, thus becoming equivalent to metaphorical epithets (e.g., "ohu qiz" – "girl like an apple"; "oy qiz" – "girl like the moon"). However, not all metaphorical epithets can incorporate the element of simile (e.g., "ukki+day" does not mean "ukki ko'z" (two-like eyes), "echki+day" does not mean "echki soqol" (goat-like beard), "bodom qovoq+day" does not mean "bodom qovoq qiz" (girl like almond squash)). Sometimes, the -day/-dek suffix signifying comparison also appears in the epithet, and removing this suffix can alter the meaning (e.g., "qizday yigit" (boy like a girl), "mayizday kampir" (old woman like a raisin)). In discourse, adjectives and similes are interrelated, merging in artistic imagery and helping to characterize objects. Epithet incorporates simile, while simile contains adjectives²⁵.

According to the author, exaggerating a sign through simile is considered one of the most potent descriptive tools, actively participating in the formation of epithets. Such epithets include Adv.+A, i.e., [adjective + participle] model epithets. For example, "I have two requests from you," he said, as the grapevines were lining up like marjoram, resting under the table. (H.Gulom, Qoradaryo). Here, simile is not making the epithet more vivid; rather, the artistic qualification is primarily achieved through the contemporary participle.

Epithet and phraseology. L.Bobokhonova explains that by contrasting an attributive phrase with an epithet, the epithet—along with its modifier—can form a stable expression, which over time may evolve into a phraseological unit²⁶. This view can be partially agreed with. That is, epithets tend to become fixed over time, and a certain number of them eventually turn into phraseologisms. Such phenomena align quite well with the process of phraseologism formation in the Uzbek language. For instance, expressions like *barmog'(i)ni bigiz qilmoq* ("to ignore"), *bag'r(i)ni ezmoq* ("to feel deep sorrow"), *bahr(i)dan kechmoq* ("to give up on something"), *bag'ri xun bo'ldi*, *bag'r(i) qon bo'ldi* ("to be heartbroken"), and *bir paqir bo'lmoq* (meaning "to become worthless" or "to lose value") illustrate this well²⁷.

However, since the given examples are predominantly predicative in meaning, they cannot be classified as epithets. This is because an epithet functions as a parallel structure within a phrase, while predicative constructions consist of subject–predicate relations and are not considered word combinations in the grammatical sense.

Epithet and oxymoron. The components of an oxymoron combine oppositional meanings, often applied to situations that are difficult to describe. Examples include

²⁵ Мукаррамов М. Ўзбек тилида ўхшатиш. – Тошкент: Фан, 1976. – Б.16.

²⁶ Бобохонова Л.Т. Инглиз тили стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1995. – Б. 58.

²⁷ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг фразеологик изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978. – Б 32-84.

"Tirilgan murda" (a work by Gafur Gulom), "O'lik jonlar" (Dead Souls by V.Gogol), "Optimistik fojea" (an expression referring to an optimistic tragedy), "Blind Guardian" (blind guard), "Oddiy mo'jiza" (simple miracle) (Ye.Shvars), "Aybsiz aybdorlar" (innocent culprits) (A.Ostrovskiy), "Cold Heat" (Villi Lommel), "Back to the Future" (R.Zemeckis), "Little Giants" (Dueyn Damen)²⁸, as well as phrases like "katta bolalar" (big children), "quruq may" (dry wine), "bechora boy" (poor rich), "tirik jasad" (living corpse), "qonundagi o'g'ri" (thief in the law), "yangi an'analar" (new traditions), "yorug' zulmat" (bright darkness), "aqlli tentak" (wise fool), these determinative expressions are, in fact, epithets. They are also constructs that describe and evaluate objects in the A + N model.

Epithet and Euphemism. Some of the epithets have originated from euphemistic writings of the 16th-17th centuries (e.g., "a valiant youth," "a trembling maiden"). In English, 66.8% of euphemisms are social, 23.5% are gender-related, and 5.8% pertain to ethnic categories²⁹. The dictionary "ABC of Dirty English" compiles 10,000 taboo words that were actively used in the 20th century. Euphemisms can consist of a single word or a compound phrase, meaning it would be incorrect to accept all of them as epithets. Moreover, phrases such as "to create a second head" or "to rest one's head on a single pillow" are not considered epithets.

Epithet and Dysfemism. Dysfemism, like euphemism, expresses predicative meaning and can occur in sentence form within a text. This stands in contrast to the signifying function of epithets. For example, phrases in English such as³⁰ *Black treacle oozing out of them, carry the adventure to its conclusion* cannot be viewed as epithets, as they clearly express a judgment.

Epithet and periphrase. Both units differ based on their functions in the text; a periphrase re-names objects, persons, places, etc., in a figurative and straightforward manner. This distinguishes it from an epithet, which describes and emphasizes the traits of an object, person, event, phenomenon, or place. Nevertheless, this difference leads to the emergence of periphrases based on epithets. The epithet highlights the attributes of things, individuals, and others, while the periphrase is used to name complex, scientific concepts (e.g., "The Opilliones spider is commonly referred to as the daddy long legs due to the size of its large legs"; "I have a pet called Fido, he is man's best friend"), artworks (e.g., "The sleeping king was less known by his real name Constantine XI"), or to immortalize the names of famous individuals in history (e.g., "The character Paul Robinson, in the TV show Neighbours, is more commonly referred to as moneybags or bags). This is because the periphrase also re-names an object based on its vivid attributes. Unlike in the Uzbek language, in English, there are many periphrases formed from epithets (for example, geographical objects: "Blue Mountains" - "Moviy tog'lar," and periphrastic phrases describing notable individuals, such as "Nilgiri Hills," India, etc.).

²⁸ Okzyumoron haqida Wikipediya dan misollar https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/дан_олинди.

²⁹ Варфоломеев Ф.В., Зенкевич И.В. Дисфемизмы в английской литературе XX века. Модернистская направленность [Электронный ресурс] // Язык и текст. 2022. Том 9. № 2. С. 36–41. Вунда: Лазаревич Е.М. Употребление эвфемизмов с функцией политкорректности в публицистических текстах (на материале английского языка) [Электронный ресурс] // Вестн. Том. гос. ун-та. 2014. №378. С. 25-

²⁹ URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/upotreblenie-evfemizmov-s-funksiey-politkorrektnosti-v-publitsisticheskikh-tekstah-na-materiale-angliyskogo-yazyka>.

³⁰ Misollar quyidagi manbadan olingan bo'lib, mualliflar mazkur jummalarni ingliz adabiyotiga mansub disfemizmlar sifatida talqin qiladilar. Qarang: Варфоломеев Ф.В., Зенкевич И.В. Дисфемизмы в английской литературе XX века. Модернистская направленность [Электронный ресурс] // Язык и текст. 2022. Том 9. № 2. С. 36–41.

Among the 166 geographic object names examined, it was determined that 118 are purely periphrastic, while the remaining 48 are formed based on epithets. A significant portion of periphrastic expressions describing famous individuals (e.g., "Christina of Sweden," "the Snow Queen" – "Shvetsiya qirolichasi Kristina," "Qor malikasi") corresponds to epithets. Periphrase is distinguished from an epithet by its grammatical indicators. The activity of the adjective + participle construction in forming the periphrase causes the occurrence of purely periphrastic noun + noun constructions. The epithet participates in the formation of periphrases: in the noun + noun structure, which is considered the foundational construction for periphrases, the epithet comes in the role of an adjective + participle, in other words, as a determiner + determinate, thus expanding the periphrase in the noun + noun construction.

Analyses demonstrate that the potential for forming epithets is higher in Uzbek compared to English. For instance, in the Uzbek language, epithets can be formed with words like "bulut" (cloud) with 81 combinations, "havo" (air) with 111 combinations, "shamol" (wind) with 78 combinations, "dard" (pain) with 99 combinations, "dunyo" (world) with 91 combinations, "gap" (word) with 184 combinations, "hayot" (life) with 235 combinations, "ko'zlar" (eyes) with 184 combinations, "ko'ngil" (soul) with 106 combinations, "kulgu" (laughter) with 95 combinations, "lablar" (lips) with 113 combinations, "nur" (light) with 89 combinations, and "ovoz" (voice) with 145 combinations, and so forth.

1-table

In uzbek language		In English language	
Head word (modified word)	Combination quantity	Head word (modified word)	Combination quantity
1.	Qalb	Soul	99
2.	Ovoz	Voice	53
3.	Quyosh	Sun	50
4.	Savol	Question	61
5.	Sevgi	Love	165
6.	Tabassum	Smile	61
7.	Taqdir	Destiny	53
8.	Yuz	Face	52
9.	Bulut	Cloud	64
10.	Havo	Air	117
11.	Shamol	Wind	55
12.	Hayot	Life	56
13.	Ko'zlar	Eyes	63
14.	Dunyo	World	52
15.	Kulgu	Laughter	56
16.	Lablar	Lips	59
17.	Nur	Light	52
Sochlar		Without equivalents	
	106		
	Yo'l	Beauty	79
	Chehra	Dawn	57
	Dard	Power	69
	Gap	Sorrow	56
	Ko'ngil	Answer	89
	Ovoz	Talk	53
		Tears	50
		Way	55

Table 1. The ratio of selected units as base words from Uzbek and English, as well as the combinations of some active lexemes in each language.

I.R. Galperin characterizes epithets in English that do not create imagery as follows: 1) transferred epithets (e.g., "understanding smile" – "anglayotgan tabassum"), 2) oxymoronic epithets, 3) hyperbolic epithets, and 4) antonomastic epithets. In transferred epithets, the emotion experienced is conveyed to an inanimate object³¹. Oxymoronic epithets form attributive constructions in the A+N model³², such as "tolerant superiority" – "qoniqarli qoyilmaqomlik." Both epithets and oxymorons serve as attributive constructions in sentences³³. This particular type of epithet is not observed in Uzbek. Similarly, 1) hyperbolic epithets (where the feature is exaggerated and highlighted, e.g., "indescribable beauty"), and 2) antonomastic epithets (which qualify objects by renaming them through the N+N model, e.g., *Gorgonglance*, *Jokondasmaile*³⁴) exist in both Uzbek and English. For example, "behad shukur" (immense gratitude), "behad go‘zal qiyofa" (immensely beautiful appearance), "dimog‘i chog‘ odam" (a highly intelligent person), "behad suyguvchi qalb" (a heart that loves immensely), "o‘ta razil reja" (extremely vile plan). However, in Uzbek, this type of expression often appears in a nominative form rather than as a determiner (e.g., "behad minnatdor+man" – I am immensely grateful).

In English, transferred epithets are the norm for the grammatical system³⁵, and Ye.I. Barancheeva provides examples such as "guilty cup of tea" – "aybdor bir finjon choy," "lazy bath" – "yalqov vanna," "diffident music" – "ehtiyotkor musiqa," "protesting chair" – "isyonkor stul," which highlight the transfer of action to another participant in the speech situation³⁶.

Personifying epithets differ from transferred epithets. For example, "bezovta g‘ichirlyotgan daraxtlar" (disturbed rustling trees) and "yig‘layotgan tun" (crying night). In the first example, there is no transfer of the feature, as the action is performed on the trees. In the second example, the strong emotional state of a person awakened at night is transferred to the night itself, serving as an example of a transferred epithet.

Another type of epithet characteristic of the English language is the two-step epithet. This epithet consists of a core verbal construction that links the main components: an adverb indicating the manner of action and an adjective or an adjectival participle. Two-stage epithets are formed based on four main models: a) adverb + adjective + noun/pronoun: "a gloomy lonely tree"; b) adverb + participle + noun/pronoun: "stupidly frightened eyes"; c) noun/pronoun + adverb + adjective: "eyes inquisitively sharp"; d) noun/pronoun + adverb + participle: "something savagely damaging." The presence of adverbial and attributive components in two-stage epithets justifies their semantic-stylistic complexity³⁷. Each component may convey emotional-evaluative and expressive nuances, providing an artistic and specific description of the

³¹ Кривцова В. Особенности перевода эпитетов на русский язык (на материале цикла произведений Джорджа Мартина «Песнь льда и пламени»). – Белгород, 2019. – 78 с.

³² Гальперин И.Р. English Stylistics: стилистика английского языка. – М.: Либроком, 2010. – 336 с.

³³ Гальперин И.Р. English Stylistics: стилистика английского языка. – М.: Либроком, 2010. – 336 с.

³⁴ Гальперин И.Р. English Stylistics: стилистика английского языка. И.Р. Гальперин – М.: Либроком, 2010. – 336 с.

³⁵ Баранчеева Е.И. Семантические механизмы английского перенесенного эпитета // Вестник Новосибирского государственного педагогического университета. 2(30)2016. – С.4

³⁶ Баранчеева Е.И. Семантические механизмы английского перенесенного эпитета // Вестник Новосибирского государственного педагогического университета. 2(30)2016. – С.4

³⁷ Любовская О.А. Классификация семантических отношений компонентов двухступенчатого эпитета в парадигматическом и синтагматическом аспектах. Science Journal of VolSU. Linguistics. 2018. Vol. 17. No. 1. – С. 115.

defined word.

In the third chapter titled "**Lexicographic Features of Epithets in Uzbek and English**" issues regarding the lexicographic interpretation of epithets, their presentation in dictionaries, and the challenges of compiling an explanatory dictionary of Uzbek epithets are discussed.

There are two main aspects in the lexicography of epithets: 1) Problems of translating epithets according to whether the dictionary is monolingual or multilingual, and 2) Problems of classifying and describing epithets in dictionaries.

To date, no dictionary of epithets has been compiled in the Uzbek language, whereas in English, the lexicographical tradition of epithets spans several centuries. One of the notable examples is C.D. Yonge's "*Latin Gradus: Dictionary of Epithets*³⁸, *Classified According to Their English Meaning*" (1856). In this dictionary, entries are arranged in alphabetical order based on the first three phonemes of the root word.

In defining epithets, factors such as frequency of usage, semantic meaning, thematic relevance of each adjective, and other criteria are taken into account. For example:

M., acceptor. A receiver. – **EP. Joyful:** *laetns, hilaris, felix.*
accessus, us. **Approach or passage of approach.** – EP. **Easy:** *facilis, paratus.*

Difficult: *difficilis.* **Speedy:** *citus, rapidus.* **Slow:** *tardus.* **Early, seasonable:** *maturus, tempestivus.* **Late:** *serus.*

The dictionary entries are provided in Latin script, which confirms that a significant portion of English epithets are derived from Latin.

³⁸ Yonge C.D. "Latin gradus" Dictionary of epithets , Classified according to their english meaning" London: Longman, Brown, Green, And Longmans. 1856. –108 p.

The aim of "A Dictionary and Thesaurus of Contemporary Figurative Language and Metaphor" is to categorize metaphorical expressions in English into groups such as "form and ground," "purpose and source," and "physical basis and domain," creating a resource for ESL (English as a Second Language) and EFL (English as a Foreign Language) teachers³⁹. This includes extensive information about metaphorical collocations for learners of the language (e.g., "Pursue": pursue a dream – "orzuni kuzatmoq"; pursue it with (great) vigor – "uni (katta) qat'iyat bilan amalga oshirmoq"; I intend to pursue (full investigation) – "Men to'liq tekshiruvni amalga oshirmoqni niyat qildim"; pursue their (own hidden) agendas – "o'zlarining (yashirin) maqsadlarini amalga oshirmoq"; pursue (both old and new) approaches – "(eski va yangi) yondashuvlarni kuzatmoq"; NASA will pursue simultaneously – "NASA bir vaqtning o'zida ish olib boradi"; pursue an (acting) career – "(aktyorlik) kasbini kuzatmoq"; he moved to Los Angeles to pursue – *u Los-Anjelesga ko'chib o'tib, maqsadini amalga oshirmoqchi*⁴⁰.

As part of the research, the equivalence of epithets in both languages was examined in order to develop a mobile application of the epithet dictionary (Table 2).

Unlike Uzbek, dictionaries created in English present definitions of epithets at various levels: they may show lower levels and, at times, moderate complexities, and are aimed at a broader audience. In contrast, Russian explanatory dictionaries are tailored for a narrower scientific audience, hence they are designed for scientific research purposes. For example, M. Joshi's "Dictionary of Literary Words (Vocabulary Building)" is the seventh volume in the 30-volume series "English Word Power." In this dictionary, words are mainly interpreted through figurative expressions as follows:

Figurative Use of the Words - A

abyss [noun]

In a general sense – a very deep wide crack or opening in the ground

In a literary sense – an extremely worrying situation | a profound difference between people, nations, etc.

Use in figurative language: We should never fall into an abyss of despair⁴¹

The dictionary consists of three main sections: 1) literary words, 2) figurative use of words, 3) terminology of literary studies; each section's entries are listed in alphabetical order. However, the dictionary entries are not constructed based on a single principle: some words are supported by relevant examples, but they do not have indicators showing their affiliation to specific sources as illustrative examples. Additionally, some words are defined without any supporting examples.

2-table

Uzbek	English	Correspondents (literal)	Meaning corresponds	Different head	Additional words
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³⁹ Gagen Joseph Stockdale III. A Dictionary and Thesaurus of Contemporary Figurative Language and Metaphor (online) May 19, 2019. – 982 p.

⁴⁰ Gagen Joseph Stockdale III. A Dictionary and Thesaurus of Contemporary Figurative Language and Metaphor (online) May 19, 2019. –982 p.

⁴¹ Manik Joshi Dictionary of Literary Words (Vocabulary Building). Copyright Manik Joshi 2014. – 126 p. <http://www.smashwords.com/profile/view/manikjoshi>.

				word			
Correspondent words							
Havo	49	Air	41	15	8	18	8
Bulut	65	Cloud	57	8	5	44	8
Sevgi	33	Love	74	5	6	22	41
Taqdir	29	Destiny	52	5	7	11	23
Ko'zlar	58	Eyes	57	16	9	32	1
Kulgi	48	Laughter	43	13	5	25	5
Hayot	63	Life	53	14	11	28	10
Tong	34	Dawn	52	9	1	24	18
Different words							
dard		Answer					
dunyo		Beauty					
Ko'ngil		Face					
qalb		Light					
savol		Lips					
tabassum		Heart					
Yo'l		hope					

Table 2. The Degree of Equivalence of Epithets in English and Uzbek Languages (in terms of examples)

D.Leslie's "Dictionary of Epithets and Terms of Address"⁴² is a specialized dictionary in English that concerns modes of address, epithets, and their usage. In this dictionary, modes of address have gained particular significance since the system of pronouns "thou/you" was disrupted in the 16th and 17th centuries. Since then, they have received more grammatical importance in English, especially compared to languages that preserve two or more forms of "you"⁴³

No explanatory dictionary of epithets has been created in the Uzbek language. Although various editions of the Uzbek Literary Institute have placed significant emphasis on epithetic combinations, they have not been marked with any pointers indicating the epithets. In fact, distinguishing stylistically significant elements and clarifying their linguistic status is not the main objective of the Uzbek Literary Institute. It is evident that the creation of an explanatory dictionary of Uzbek epithets is a pressing and significant issue.

Unlike Kazakh, we are not aware of any explanatory dictionaries of epithets being created in Kyrgyz, Tajik, or Turkmen languages; however, dictionaries of epithets have been established in Belarusian and Russian, each demonstrating a distinct principle of dictionary compilation.

The forthcoming dictionary of epithets should be established based on the following principles: 1) the main word of the dictionary entry – a figurative lexical or phraseological unit; 2) a special indicator (pointer) that signifies the structural-semantic category; 3) an explanation of the meaning that expresses the image; 4) emotional-evaluative and stylistic pointers (e.g., euphemism, irony, insult, dysphemism, etc.); 5) pointers indicating the discursive properties of the unit (e.g., colloquial, literary, scientific, publicistic, journalistic, political, etc.); 6) possibilities of the unit's syntactic environment (valency); 7) illustrations pertaining to the interdiscursive use of the unit (artistic, publicistic, conversational, formal, scientific, political, etc.). In this context, point 6, regarding the possibilities

⁴² Dunkling Leslie. Dictionary of Epithets and Terms of Address. – London: Routledge, 2007. –275 p.

⁴³ Dunkling Leslie. Dictionary of Epithets and Terms of Address. – London: Routledge, 2007. –275 p.

of the unit's syntactic environment (valency), is primarily relevant for numerical dictionaries. By adding a point on the relevant semantic environment, we suggest that the microstructure of the forthcoming dictionary of epithets should follow this model:

NUR epit. I Analogous Semantic Environment: alvon-alvon (expr.), a'lo (expr.), bir tutam (expr.), dog'siz (expr.), elektr (scientific term), gumbazdagi, haroratli (expr.), havoyi (expr.), hayoliy, hayotbaxsh (expr.), horg'in (expr.), iliq (expr.), ilk, infraqizil (scientific term), ionlovchi (scientific term), ipdek, ipdek ingichka, issiq-issiq (expr.), jimir-jimir (expr.), juda yorug', kosmik, kuchli, kuchsiz, kumush, kumush tangalardek (expr.), ko'kish (scientific term), ko'rinmas, milt etgan, nafarmon (expr.), nishtar (expr.), nozik (expr.), oltinsimon, oppoq, parcha (expr.), pokiza (expr.), qip-qizil (scientific term), qisqa (scientific term), qisqa to'lqinli (scientific term), qiyalama (scientific term), qizil (scientific term), qizg'imgir (scientific term), qizg'ish (scientific term), radial (scientific term), rentgen (scientific term), sarg'imgir (scientific term), saxiy (expr.), sehrli (expr.), sirg'anuvchi, sovuq (expr.), so'niq (expr.), so'nggi, taftli (expr.), taramli (expr.), tik tushgan (scientific term), tutash, ultrabinafsha (scientific term), xira, xiragina, yadroviy, yaltiroq, yarq etgan, yiltiroq, yilt-yilt, yoqimli (expr.), yorqin, yorug', yugurik (expr.), yuvosh (expr.), zaif (expr.), zarhal, zarrin, zulmat ichra, o'limtik (expr.), o'tkir, chaqnoq (expr.), changsimon (scientific term).]⁴⁴

The proposed application (<https://ingliz-uzbek.netlify.app>) has equal capabilities for use on Android devices and computers, developed using the PHP v7.2 programming language (Laravel Framework v6.2). The web application presents the variants of epithets in both Uzbek and English. By using the proposed application, language learners can search, select, and view options for epithets in this format, find the English and Uzbek equivalents of epithets, enter an unlimited number of examples, and create opportunities to teach the Uzbek language to foreign learners.

At this point, it is important to emphasize that figurative lexicography is almost nonexistent in Uzbekistan today, meaning that this field has not yet been fully established. To develop and improve it, we consider it appropriate to implement the following measures:

1. State-level support.

To establish and develop figurative lexicography, grants of national importance should be announced. It is recommended to implement practical, fundamental, and innovative projects funded by the state in this direction. As we know, this process has already been launched in foreign countries, where dictionaries of epithets have been created based on the works of many poets and writers within the framework of such projects.

2. Creation of linguodidactic dictionaries.

For dictionaries of epithets to be linguodidactically effective, it is appropriate to create collections of epithets compiled according to various topics, i.e., arranged ideographically in a single dictionary. Creating and publishing such dictionaries is extremely useful in the process of teaching and learning the language.

3. Development of educational dictionaries of epithets.

⁴⁴ Maxmaraimova Sh.T. O'zbek tilida figurativ leksikografiyani rivojlantirishning lingvistik asoslari. Filologik tadqiqotlar: Til, adabiyot, ra'lim. 2021/ №3-4(5). –Б. 16-19.

It is recommended, whenever possible, to develop educational dictionaries of epithets. The dictionary of epithets recommended for school students should include epithets selected from children's literature. It is important to consider the target age group when compiling the dictionary: works for children and adolescents should be selected from children's and adolescent literature, while for adults, selections should be made according to relevant topics and genres.

1. Creation of an epithet database in the Uzbek National Corpus.

It is necessary to create a database of epithets within the Uzbek language national corpus. This database will serve as a foundation for future educational dictionaries and developments in figurative lexicography. Moreover, in the current era where artificial intelligence is given extensive capabilities, such a database is of great importance. This is because artificial intelligence, in the process of modeling natural language capabilities, can adapt and model existing epithets within its system.

CONCLUSION

1. Although epithets have been interpreted in a scientifically grounded manner in existing educational-methodological literature in Uzbek, some studies that directly address the structural and semantic nature of epithets still fail to resolve all related issues. The presence of insufficiently clarified interpretations and unsatisfactory analytical depth in previous research underscores the need to further develop methodological approaches to this linguistic object.

2. Comparing the artistic features of epithets with adjacent linguistic phenomena makes it possible to identify their similarities and differences with other types of figurative expressions. Therefore, it is incorrect to categorize every figurative expression found in literary texts as an epithet. In linguistic research, it is first necessary to determine the lexical-semantic group to which the expression belongs and to clarify its pragmatic and stylistic function within the text.

3. It is essential to distinguish epithets from other lexical, grammatical, and stylistic phenomena such as metaphor, simile, oxymoron, euphemism, dysphemism, periphrasis, phraseological units, and attributive constructions. Although metaphor may serve as a foundation for the formation of epithets, it should not be overlooked that while epithets primarily serve a qualifying function, metaphors typically function as comparisons. Moreover, an epithet is usually realized within an attributive construction, whereas metaphoric expressions can occur across various grammatical categories.

4. The lexical-semantic nature of epithets can be revealed through translation into other languages. Comparative analyses of epithet typologies in Uzbek and English show that unlike Uzbek, transferred epithets and compound epithets are normalized within the grammatical system of English, while such types are generally uncharacteristic of Uzbek. On the other hand, hyperbolic and antonomastic epithets are found in both languages.

5. In the study of English epithets, Latin-based dictionaries from the 19th century are of great significance. Lexicographic analyses carried out as part of the research demonstrate that modern figurative lexicography in English serves linguodidactic purposes and continues to evolve in practice.

6. Figurative lexis in both historical and modern dictionaries is described using a broad and complex approach. This is particularly evident in lexicographic sources that encompass epithets and other figurative language devices. For example, in international lexicographical practice—particularly in English linguistics—many units labeled as epithets are also explained in terms of their relation to metaphor, metonymy, and other stylistic-semantic tools. Therefore, compiling a dictionary of epithets requires not only detailed analytical methods but also a deep understanding of the subtle differences among various figurative lexical units. This makes it a much more demanding and labor-intensive process than the compilation of other types of dictionaries.

7. The potential for generating epithetic constructions is higher in Uzbek than in English. Nevertheless, the issue of developing a dictionary of Uzbek epithets—reflecting the language’s rich internal capacity and serving the needs of language learners—remains unresolved.

8. The absence of a lexicographic approach in previous research on Uzbek epithets and figurative lexicon has led to noticeable gaps in efforts to compile an epithet dictionary for the Uzbek language.

9. In compiling a dictionary of epithets, it is more effective to adopt an approach focused not on the general system of the language, but rather within the framework of a specific author's idiolect. Such a methodology is recognized as one of the key conceptual principles in figurative lexicography. It is essential to identify the core lexical component of each epithet and to analyze how it forms collocational relationships within a given creative style, as well as to describe its contextual functions and semantic features within a unified explanatory system. This type of systematic approach not only facilitates a deeper understanding of the nature of epithets but also significantly contributes to the enrichment of the linguistic corpus.

10. The following principles are recommended for compiling a dictionary of Uzbek epithets: 1)each dictionary entry should begin with the base word—an expressive lexical or phraseological unit; 2)a special marker indicating the structural-semantic category; 3)an explanation of the figurative meaning; 4)emotional-evaluative and stylistic markers (e.g., expressive, ironic, offensive, dysphemistic, etc.); 5)markers indicating the unit’s discursive origin (e.g., colloquial, literary, scientific, journalistic, formal, political, etc.);6)information on the unit’s syntactic valency (its ability to occur in specific syntactic environments); 7)examples illustrating the unit's usage across different discourses (literary, journalistic, conversational, formal, scientific, political, etc.). The sixth component—syntactic valency—is primarily intended for digital dictionary formats.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ
PhD.03/05.05.2023.Fil.163.01 ПРИ НАМАНАГАНСКОМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ИНСТИТУТЕ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ
ИМЕНИ ИСХАКХАНА ИБРАТА**

ТЕРМЕЗСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

МАРДОНОВА РАНО АЧИЛДИЕВНА

**ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ И ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ
ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЭПИТЕТА В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ
ЯЗЫКАХ**

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

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
на соискание ученой степени доктора философии (PhD) ПО ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ
НАУКАМ**

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан под номером № В2022.2.PhD/Fil12576

Докторская диссертация выполнена в Термезском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Научного совета (www.namsifil.uz) и Информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» (www.ziynet.uz).

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Ведущая организация Каршинский государственный университет

Защита диссертации состоится « 18 » ноября 2025 года в 9:00 часов на заседании Научного совета PhD.03/05.05.2023 Fil.163.01. при Наманганском государственном институте иностранных языков (Адрес: Наманганская область, город Наманган, Давлятабадский район, Орзу МСГ, улица Ешлик, дом 100а. Тел.: +998 (69) 442-11-67, e-mail: info@namsifil.uz / namchi-1@exat.uz)

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Наманганского государственного института иностранных языков (регистрационный номер 116). (Адрес: Наманганская область, город Наманган, Давлятабадский район, Орзу МСГ, улица Ешлик, дом 100а). Тел.: +998 (69) 442-11-67, e-mail: info@namsifil.uz / namchi-1@exat.uz)

Автореферат диссертации разослан « 6 » ноября 2025 года
(Протокол реестра № 2 от « 6 » ноября 2025 года).



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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (Аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам)

Цель исследования состоит в выявлении различий и сходств в лексико-семантической классификации эпитетов, существующих в двух языках, а также в изучении состояния развития мировой и узбекской фигуративной лексикографии.

Задачи исследования

изучить поэтапное развитие исследования эпитетов на узбекском и английском языках, классифицировать эпитеты в каждом из этих языков, сопоставлять теоретические основы для уточнения языкового статуса данной единицы;

исследовать лексико-семантическую природу эпитетов на различных уровнях языковой структуры; освещать стилистическую природу эпитетов путем различия их от таких соседних явлений, как метафора, определение, эвфемизм, дифемизм, фразеологизм, перифраза;

уточнить объект и предмет фигуративной лексикографии, обосновать необходимость лексикографического подхода при изучении эпитетов узбекского языка;

проводить анализ типологии эпитетов на узбекском и английском языках, а также выявлять различия и сходства в их классификации;

рассмотреть словари эпитетов в поэтапном порядке и разработать рекомендации по установлению оптимальных принципов создания таких словарей.

В качестве **объекта исследования** выбраны эпитеты, принадлежащие узбекскому и английскому языкам, а также словари английских эпитетов, изданные в разные периоды XIX, XX и XXI веков.

Предметом исследования являются лексико-семантические и лексикографические характеристики эпитетов на узбекском и английском языках.

Методы исследования. В работе использовались описательный, сравнительный, сопоставительный, лексикографический, компонентный анализ и статистические методы.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

разграничение эпитетов и родственных языковых явлений, таких как метафора, определительные модификаторы, эвфемизм, дисфемизм, фразеологизм и перифраза, было проведено на основе их морфостилистических и грамматических характеристик;

сравнительный анализ типологии эпитетов показал, что эпитеты, заимствованные из английского языка, а также двухступенчатые эпитеты являются нормативными для грамматической системы английского языка, тогда как данный тип эпитетов не характерен для правил узбекского языка. Установлено также, что гиперболические и антонимические эпитеты встречаются в обоих языках, при этом потенциал формирования подобных эпитетических конструкций в узбекском языке выше, чем в английском;

в структуре специфических для английского языка двухступенчатых эпитетов наличие адвербиальных и атрибутивных компонентов служит основанием для того, чтобы рассматривать такие эпитеты как более семантически и стилистически сложные по сравнению с простыми эпитетами. Один или оба компонента могут нести оценочные и выразительные оттенки, обеспечивая литературно-индивидуализированное описание определяемого слова;

представлены методы формирования микро- и макроструктур разрабатываемого словаря узбекских эпитетов. Особое внимание уделено преимуществам использования интерактивного приложения, разработанного на PHP v7.2 (Laravel Framework v6.2), которое обеспечивает работу как на персональных компьютерах, так и на устройствах на платформе Android (<https://epithets.netlify.app/>) — узбекско-английский электронный словарь эпитетов.

Внедрение результатов исследования. Об объекте и предмете фигуративной лексикографии в диссертации и результатах, связанных с составлением узбекского словаря эпитетов:

представлены методы формирования микро- и макроструктур разрабатываемого узбекского словаря эпитетов. Особое внимание уделено преимуществам использования интерактивного приложения, разработанного на PHP v7.2 (Laravel Framework v6.2), которое поддерживает работу как на компьютерах, так и на устройствах Android (<https://epithets.netlify.app/>) — узбекско-английский электронный словарь эпитетов. Эти результаты были использованы в рамках государственного научно-технического проекта Алешера Навои Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы в 2017–2020 гг. в фундаментальном проекте «Публикация многотомной монографии (7 томов) по истории узбекской литературы» (Справка № 01/10-1420 от 27 июля 2023 г.). В результате была определена роль эпитетов в фигуративной лексикографии и разработаны принципы их представления в словарях;

на основе сравнительного анализа типологии эпитетов было сделано заключение, что эпитеты, заимствованные из английского языка, а также двухступенчатые эпитеты являются нормативными для грамматической системы английского языка, в то время как этот тип эпитетов не характерен для правил узбекского языка. Гиперболические и антонимические эпитеты встречаются в обоих языках, при этом потенциал формирования подобных эпитетических конструкций в узбекском языке выше, чем в английском. Эти выводы были применены в рамках практического грантового проекта RF-201912258 «Создание многоязычной (узбекский, русский, английский) электронной платформы по узбекской литературе» на 2021–2023 гг. (Справка № 01/4-1017 от 18 марта 2025 г.). В результате были углублены теоретические знания, касающиеся фигуративной лексикографии;

разграничение эпитетов и родственных языковых явлений, таких как метафора, определительные модификаторы, эвфемизм, дисфемизм, фразеологизм и перифраза, было уточнено через их морфостилистические и

грамматические характеристики. В структуре специфических для английского языка двухступенчатых эпитетов наличие адвербиальных и атрибутивных компонентов служит основанием для оценки таких эпитетов как более семантически и стилистически сложных по сравнению с простыми эпитетами. Один или оба компонента могут нести оценочные и выразительные оттенки, обеспечивая литературно-индивидуализированное описание определяемого слова. Эти выводы были использованы при подготовке сценариев программ «Образование и развитие», «Литературный процесс» и «Мировая литература» (2024–2025 гг.) (Справка № 05-09-353 от 20 марта 2025 г., Национальная телерадиокомпания Узбекистана). В результате существенно углубилось понимание стилистической и лингвопоэтической роли эпитетов как в английском, так и в узбекском языках.

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

Опубликованность результатов исследования. По теме диссертации опубликовано 13 научных работ, из них 10 научных статей, в журналах, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан для публикации основных научных результатов докторских диссертаций, в том числе 2 в республиканских и 3 в зарубежных журналах.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложения, основной текст состоит из 125 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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I bo'lim (I часть, part I)

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2. Mardonova R.O. Sifatlash va epitetning qiyosiga doir // So'z san'ati xalqaro jurnali. ISSN 2181-9297. 2023-yil 4-son. – Toshkent, 2023. – B.106-109 (10.00.00. № 31).

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“Zamonaviy filologiya muammolari” ilmiy jurnalida
2025-yil 4-noyabrda tahrirdan o‘tkazilgan

Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 05.11.2025-yil.
Bichimi 60x84 1/16 Hajmi 3,5 bosma taboq.
Times New Roman garniturasida. Ofset usulida bosildi.
Buyurtma raqami –227, Adadi 60 nusxa.

“Vodiy Poligraf” MCHJ bosmaxonasida chop etildi.
Namangan sh., 5-kichik tuman, G‘alaba ko‘chasi, 19-u