

FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03.30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

QO‘QON DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA INSTITUTI

GANIYEVA SHODIYA AZIZOVNA

FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING SINTAGMATIK TADQIQI

10.00.01 – O‘zbek tili

FILOLOGIYA fanlari doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI

Farg‘ona – 2023

Doktorlik (DSc) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati mundarijasi

Content of the abstract of doctoral (DSc) dissertation

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Fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi Olly attestatsiya komissiyasida B2023.2.DSc/Fil540 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Doktorlik dissertatsiyasi Muqimiy nomidagi Qo'qon davlat pedagogika institutida bajarilgan.
Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume)) Farg'ona davlat universiteti veb-sayti www.fdu.uz hamda «ZiyoNet» axborot-ta'lim portali www.ziynet.uz manziliga joylashtirilgan.

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Dissertatsiya himoyasi Farg'ona davlat universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 raqamli ilmiy kengashning 2023-yil «14» oktabr kuni soat 10⁰⁰'dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi (Manzil: 100151, Farg'ona shahri, B.Marg'iloniy ko'chasi, 105-uy. Tel: (99873) 244-57-82; e-mail: fardu_info@fdu.uz).

Dissertatsiya bilan Farg'ona davlat universitetining Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin 801 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan). Manzil: 100151, Farg'ona shahri, Murabbiylar ko'chasi, 19-uy. Tel: (99873) 244-71-28.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2023-yil «30» sentabr kuni tarqatildi.
(2023-yil «30» sentabr dagi 27 raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi).



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KIRISH (doktorlik dissertatsiyasi (DSc) annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Dunyo tilshunosligida tilga yaxlit butunlik sifatida qaralgani holda, uning barcha sath birliklari o'rtasidagi barqaror lisoniy munosabatlarni shakliy va mazmuniy jihatdan ochishga alohida diqqat qaratilmoqda. Ma'lum mazmuniy strukturaga ega bo'lgan lisoniy birliklarning shakliy, ma'noviy tuzilishi bilan birga, ularning ichki aloqalari hamda nutqiy qurshovda boshqa birliklar bilan sintagmatik munosabatlarini aniqlash muhim nazariy qimmatga ega bo'lib qolmoqda. Yaxlit, barqaror til birliklari, jumladan, frazemalarning o'z ichki sintagmatik munosabatlari bilan birga, boshqa lisoniy birliklarga bog'lanish imkoniyatlarini belgilash bu qurilmalarning nutq jarayonidagi transformatsiyalashish jarayoni, muayyan ikki mohiyat asosida shakllangan hosila qurilmalarni aniqlash imkonini beradi. Zero, hozirgi kunda jahon tilshunosligida olib borilayotgan frazeologik birliklarning obrazli tabiati hamda nutq jarayonidagi rang-barang qiyofasini ko'rsatishga qaratilgan izlanishlar ularning o'ziga xos semantik va sintaktik xususiyatini namoyon qilib, frazeologiya sohasining taraqqiyotida katta amaliy ahamiyatga ega bo'ladi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida frazeologik birliklarning mazmuniy-paradigmatik, funksional-stilistik va kognitiv-pragmatik xususiyatlarini chuqur tadqiq etish orqali bu birliklarning lisoniy imkoniyatlari hamda lingvomadaniy jihatlari to'la namoyon bo'lmoqda. Har qanday tilda semantik va struktur jihatdan murakkab bo'lgan frazeologik birliklarning nutqiy qurshovda transformatsiyaga uchrashi, ularning derivatsiya, kontaminatsiya hodisalari bilan munosabati bu birliklarning sintagmatikasi bilan uzviy bog'lanadi. Ta'kidlash zarurki, frazeologik birliklar turlicha tillarda o'zining ifoda imkoniyatlari, uslubiy xususiyatlari hamda qurilish modellari jihatidan keskin farq qiladi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, mazkur qurilmalarning semantik-struktur xususiyatlari bilan birga, frazeologik markazni shakllantirgan ichki bog'lanishlar hamda frazeologik qurshovni ta'minlovchi sintagmatik munosabatlarni to'laqonli ochib berish ham muhim nazariy qimmatga ega.

Mustaqillik yillarida xalq madaniyatining tarkibiy qismi sifatida milliy o'zligimizning betakror ifodasi bo'lgan turg'un birikmalar, frazeologik birliklarning ifoda imkoniyatlari, uslubiy-pragmatik jihatlari antropotsentrik paradigma doirasida tahlil qilish dolzarb masalalardan biriga aylandi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining «O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi Farmonida «...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 tabiiydir»¹, deb ta'kidlanadi. O'zbek tilidagi frazeologik birliklar ham til sistemasining bir uzvi sifatida zamonaviy fan yo'nalishlari doirasida atroflicha tadqiq etilmoqda. Bu lisoniy birliklarni semantik-struktur va shakliy-sintagmatik asosda tahlil etish bilan birga,

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг 2019 йил 21 октябрдаги 5850-сонли «Ўзбек тилининг давлат тили сифатидаги нufузи ва мавқеини tubдан oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi Farmoni.

ularning frazeologik markaz va qurshov doirasidagi sintagmatik xususiyatlarini ochib berish muhim ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 16-fevraldagi PF-4958-son «Oliy o'quv yurtidan keyingi ta'lim tizimini takomillashtirish to'g'risida»gi, 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son «O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi, 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son «Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi, 2020-yil 29-oktabrdagi PF-6097-son «Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida»gi, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son «2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi 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»gi, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son «Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi qarorlari va boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu tadqiqot muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi. Tadqiqot 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.

Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi². Frazeologik birliklar, ularning semantik-uslubiy, pragmatik xususiyatlari, shuningdek, sintagmatikasiga xos xususiyatlar tadqiqiga yo'naltirilgan ilmiy izlanishlar bo'yicha jahonning yetakchi ilmiy markazlari va oliy ta'lim muassasalari, jumladan, University of Augsburg (Germaniya), University of California (AQSh), University of St. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava (Slovakiya), Qozoq milliy universiteti (Qozog'iston), University of Limoges (Fransiya), University of Galati (Ruminiya), Одесский Национальный Университет (Ukraina), University of Zagreb (Xorvatiya), Uniwersytet w Białymstoku (Polsha), Sankt-Peterburg davlat universiteti (Rossiya), Kostroma davlat universiteti (Rossiya), Kiyev Milliy pedagogika universiteti (Ukraina), shuningdek, O'zbekiston Milliy universiteti hamda Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti (O'zbekiston)da tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda.

Frazeologik birliklar, ularning semantikasi, lingvomadaniy va kognitiv xususiyatlari hamda ularni modellashtirish masalalarini o'rganishga qaratilgan tadqiqotlar natijasida qator, jumladan, quyidagi ilmiy natijalar olingan: frazeologik birliklar va so'zning ko'chma ma'nosi o'rtasidagi munosabatlar belgilab berilgan hamda idiomalar, somatik frazemalar semantikasining kognitiv aspektlari

² Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi uchun ushbu manbalardagi ma'lumotlarga asoslanildi: www.academia.edu, www.researchgate.net, www.google.scholar.com, cheloveknauka.com, dslib.net, www.eupophpas.opg, uni-augsbupg.de, www.linguistics.ucsb.edu, www.unilim.fr, www.ucm.sk, www.kaznu.kz, www.ugal.ro, www.onu.edu.ua, www.unizg.hr, www.uwb.edu.pl, www.spbu.ru, www.ksu.edu.ru, www.npu.edu.ua, www.navoiy-uni.uz.

aniqlangan (University of Augsburg, Germany); frazeologik birliklar va barqaror birliklar, ularni talqin etishda turlicha lingvistik yondashuvlar ochib berilgan (University of California, USA); frazemalarda transformatsiya hodisasining namoyon bo'lishi o'rganilgan (University of Ss. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava, Slovakia, Qozoq milliy universiteti, Qozog'iston); frazeologik birliklar variantlarining vujudga kelish omillari tahlil qilingan (University of Limoges, France); frazeologik kontaminatsiya masalalari yoritilgan (University of Galati, Romania; Одесский Национальный Университет, Украина); frazeologik birliklarni assotsiativ, kognitiv aspektda tadqiq etish muammolari ilmiy asoslangan (University of Zagreb, Croatia); frazemalarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari ko'rsatib berilgan (Uniwersytet w Białymstoku, Poland); somatik frazeologik birliklarning struktur-semantik va kommunikativ-pragmatik aspektlari ochib berilgan (Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, Россия); frazemalarni okkazional aspektda modellashtirish muammolari bo'yicha tadqiqot ishlari olib borilgan (Костромский государственный университет, Россия); frazeologik birliklarning shakl va ma'no munosabatlari, ularning uslubiy xususiyatlari hamda shakllanish masalalari tadqiq etilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti).

Hozirgi kunda dunyo tilshunosligida frazeologik birliklarning semantikasi, ichki strukturasi, sintagmatikasi, shuningdek, muayyan xalqning milliy-mental, kognitiv-pragmatik qiyofasini o'rganish, frazemalarni modellashtirish yuzasidan bir qator, jumladan, quyidagi ustuvor yo'nalishlarda tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda: frazeologik birliklarning struktur-semantik va kommunikativ-pragmatik jihatlarini ko'rsatish, mazkur birliklarni assotsiativ, etnolingvistik aspektda tadqiq etish, shuningdek, frazeologik birliklarni okkazional asosda modellashtirish.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Tilshunoslikda frazeologik birliklarning tadqiqi masalasi ancha yillardan buyon mutaxassislar e'tiborini tortib kelmoqda. Mavjud ishlarda frazeologik birliklarning shakllanishi, bu birliklarning o'ziga xos belgilari, taraqqiyoti, uslubiy jihatlarini, etimologik xususiyatlari, birikish imkoniyatlari, ayrim tillar iboralari bilan qiyoslanishi singari masalalar atroflicha tadqiq etilgan³. Ayniqsa, Sh.Rahmatullayev, Y.Pinxasov, M.Husainov,

³Саямов Г.Т. Лексико-фразеологические вопросы художественного перевода (принципы перевода пословиц, поговорок и идиом с русского на узбекский язык): Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1964; Хусаинов М. Фразеология прозы писательницы Айдын: Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Самарканд, 1959; Рўзикулова М. Ўзбек тилида идиомалар: Филол. фанл. номз....дисс. автореф. Самарканд, 1966; Исаев А. Соматические фразеологизмы узбекского языка: Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1976; Рафиев А. Ўзбек тили фразеологик birliklarining структурал-функционал хусусиятлари: Филол. фанл. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1982; Умарходжаев М.И. Основы фразеологии / Анд.гос.пед.инс.языков. – Ташкент: Фан, 1983; Маматов А.Э. Хозирги ўзбек адабий тилида лексик ва фразеологик норма муаммолари. – Тошкент, 1991; Ёўлдошев Б. Хозирги ўзбек адабий тилида фразеологик birliklarining функционал-услубий хусусиятлари: Филол. фанл. д-ри....дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1993; Ҳакимов Қ.М. Ўзбек тилидаги содда гап қолиплари фразеологизмларнинг зарурий бирикувчанликлари: Филол. фанл. номз....дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1994; Маматов А.Э. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масалалари: Филол. фанл. д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000; Усмонова Ш.Р. Ўзбек ва турк тилларида соматик фразеологизмлар: Филол. фанл. номз. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1998.; Халикова М.К. Фразеология как форма отражения национального менталитета в языковой картине (на материале русского и узбекского языков): Автореф. дисс...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1999; Айназарова Г.Б. Симметричные двухкомпонентные фразеологизмы в каракалпакском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Нукус, 2000; Абдуллаев Ш.Д. Таржима асарларда фразеологизмлар семантикаси (Т.Қайипбергенов асарларининг ўзбекча таржимаси асосида): Филол. фанл. номз. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2006; Бозорбоев К.Т. Ўзбек сўзлашув нутқи фразеологизмлари: Филол. фанл. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Самарканд, 2001; Алмаматова Ш.Т. Ўзбек

B.Yoʻldoshev, M.Umarxoʻjayev, Abdimurod Mamatov, Abdugʻafur Mamatov, A.Isayev, A.Rafiyev, M.Sodiqova, Q.Hakimov, Sh.Usmonova, M.Holiqova, K.Bozorboyev, B.Joʻrayeva, Sh.Abdullayev, Sh.Almamatova, M.Vafoyeva, Sh.Sultonova va boshqa qator tilshunoslarning oʻzbek frazeologiyasining takomilida alohida xizmatlari bor. Sh.Rahmatullayev frazeologik birliklarning maʼno xususiyatlari borasida monografik tadqiqotlar olib borish bilan birga, oʻz navbatida, oʻzbek tilidagi frazeologik birliklarning izohli lugʻatlarini ham yaratishga erishdi. B.Yoʻldoshevning ishlarida bu birliklarning uslubiy jihatlari, A.Mamatovning izlanishlarida frazeologik birliklarning shakllanishi masalalarining yoritilishi bilan oʻzbek frazeologiyasining rivojiga munosib hissa qoʻshildi.

Bugungi kunda transformatsiya hodisasi sintaktik sath uchungina emas, balki boshqa sathlar uchun ham tegishli hodisa sifatida amal qilmoqda. Xususan, frazeologik birliklar transformatsiyasi boʻyicha ham ayrim monografik izlanishlar maydonga kelgan boʻlib, bu borada jahon tilshunosligida olib borilgan Y.A.Kolobova⁴, Y.M.Dubinskiy⁵, A.V.Kunin⁶, N.A.Kryukova⁷, K.Y.Sigal⁸ singari olimlarning tadqiqotlarini, oʻzbek tilshunosligida esa B.Yoʻldoshev⁹, G.Jumanazarova¹⁰, B.Boltayeva¹¹, Sh.Sultonova¹² kabi olimlarning tadqiqotlarini alohida koʻrsatib oʻtish zarur.

Keyingi yillarda tilshunoslikda sintaktik frazeologik birliklarni tadqiq etishga ham kirishildi va xilma-xil yondashuvlar maydonga keldi. Lim Su Yon rus tilidagi koʻrsatish olmoshi orqali shakllangan sintaktik frazeologik birliklarni¹³, A.V.Pavlova hamda M.L.Alekseyeva nemis va rus tilidagi sintaktik frazeologik

тили фраземаларининг компонент таҳлили: Филол.фанл.номз. ... дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2008; Вафоева М.Й. Ўзбек тилида фразеологик синонимлар ва уларнинг структурал-семантик таҳлили: Филол. фанл. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009; Шанский Н.М. Фразеология современного русского языка. Издан. 6-е. – М.: Книжный дом “Либро-ком”. – 2012; Йўлдошев Б. Ўзбек фразеологияси ва фразеографияси масалалари. – Тошкент: Муҳаррир, 2013; Алиева Н.Х. Фразеологик birliklarning turli tizimlari tillar kesimida lingvopragmatik tadqiqi (ingliz, rus va ўzbek tili kompyuter fразеологик birliklari materiallari asosida): Филол.фан.б.фалс.док. ... дисс.автореф. – Фарғона, 2022; Жабборов А.Ж. Антропоцентризм фразеологик birliklarning lingvopragmatik tadqiqi: Филол.фан.б.фалс.док. ...дисс.автореф. – Жиззах, 2022.

⁴Колобова Е.А. Фразеологическая контаминация: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Иваново, 2011.

⁵Дубинский Е. М. Лингвостилистические особенности двойной актуализации фразеологических единиц (на материале современного английского языка): Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1984.

⁶Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка: учеб. для ин-ов и фак. иностр. яз. – Дубна: Феникс, 2005.

⁷Крюкова Н.А. Распространение компонентного состава фразеологических единиц русского языка: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2007.

⁸Сигал К.Я. О двух аспектах в синтаксическом описании фразеологических единиц // Текст: структура, семантика, стилистика. Сборник статей по итогам Международной конференции памяти доктора филологических наук, профессора Е.И.Дибровой: в 2 частях. Часть 1. – М., 2015. – С.114-121.

⁹Йўлдошев Б. Фразеологизмларнинг матндаги прагматик имкониятларини ўрганиш хақида / Ўзбек тилшунослигининг долзарб муаммолари (республика илмий ва амалий анжумани материаллари). – Андижон, 2011.

¹⁰Жуманазарова Г., Болтаева Б., Кулбоева Д. Фраземаларнинг нутқда қўлланилиши. – Тошкент: Turon Zamin ziyo. – 2017.

¹¹Болтаева Б.И. Ўзбек тили фразеологик birliklarning трансформацияси (семантик-прагматик таҳлил): Филол.фан.б.фалс.док. ...дисс.автореф. – Самарқанд, 2019.

¹²Султонова Ш.М. Диний фразеологизмлар трансформацияси. – Тошкент: VNESHINVESTPROM. – 2022.

¹³Лим Су Ён. Принципы анализа синтаксических фразеологизмов (на материале синтаксического фразеологизма Вот мастер; Вот так мастер; Вот мастер так мастер; Вот тебе и мастер) // Язык, сознание, коммуникация. Сб. статей/ Отв. ред. В.В. Красных, А.И. Изотов. – М.: МАКС-Пресс, 2000. – Вып. 15. – С.93-106.

konstruksiyalarni leksikografik asosda tadqiq etdilar¹⁴, S.V.Nepomnyashaya esa murakkab tarzda soʻz birikmalari va frazeologik modellar oʻrtasidagi munosabatni ochib berdi¹⁵, A.P.Ushakova oʻz ishida kinoyaviy mazmun ifodalovchi sintaktik frazeologik birliklarni chuqur tadqiq etdi¹⁶. Bir qator ishlarda sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning amaliy jihatlari ham tilshunoslar eʼtiborini tortdi. Masalan, A.V.Velichkoning sintaktik frazeologik birliklar bilan bogʻliq oʻquv qoʻllanmasi¹⁷, V.Y.Melikyanning shunday birliklardan iborat bir necha lugʻatlarini¹⁸ koʻrsatib oʻtish mumkin.

Biroq hozirgi kunga qadar oʻzbek tilshunosligida frazeologik birliklarning sintagmatik xususiyatlari monografik asosda toʻla qamrab olinmagan, xususan, leksik va sintaktik frazeologik birliklar, ularning maqomi, shakllanish omillari, shuningdek, frazeologik kontaminatsiya masalalari monografik asosda alohida oʻrganilmagan.

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy taʼlim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalarini bilan bogʻliqligi. Tadqiqot Oʻzbekiston Milliy universiteti, Fargʻona davlat universiteti va Qoʻqon davlat pedagogika institutida olib borilayotgan «Zamonaviy tilshunoslikning dolzarb muammolari» yoʻnalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi oʻzbek tilidagi leksik va sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning struktur-semantik tuzilishi, ularning nutqiy qurshovdagi sintagmatik voqelanishini yoritish, frazeologik transformatsiya hamda frazeologik kontaminatsiya hodisasini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

tilning turli sath birliklari oʻrtasidagi izomorflik tamoyiliga asosan, frazeologik hamda leksik maʼno oʻrtasidagi oʻxshashlikni koʻrsatish orqali frazeologik maʼnoga xos tuzilishni aniqlash;

transformatsiya hodisasiga bogʻliq holda, oʻzbek tilidagi frazemalar mazmuniy mundarijasidagi shakl va maʼno munosabati masalalarini yoritish;

oʻzbek tilidagi leksik hamda sintaktik frazeologik birliklarga tegishli boʻlgan umumiy va farqli xususiyatlarni koʻrsatish vositasida sintaktik frazeologik birlikni ilmiy tavsiflashga erishish;

oʻzbek tilidagi sintaktik frazeologik birliklarni shakllantiruvchi lisoniy omillarni aniqlash;

ritorik soʻroq gap shaklidagi sintaktik frazeologik birliklar, ularning nutqiy voqelanishini ochish;

¹⁴ Павлова А.В., Алексеева М.Л. Синтаксические фразеологические конструкции: теоретическое осмысление в аспекте двуязычной лексикографии // А.В.Павлова, М.Л.Алексеева. – Текст : непосредственный // Филологический класс. – 2022. – Том 27, № 2. – С. 52–67.

¹⁵ Непомнящая С.В. Синтаксические модели фразеологизмов с этимологической структурой сложного словосочетания (на примере предметных фразеологических единиц с компонентом-вестонимом в русском языке). Уральский Федеральный университет / <http://elar.urfu.ru/bitsream>.

¹⁶ Ушакова А.П. Синтаксические фразеологизмы с семантикой иронического неодобрения в современном русском языке: Дисс. ... канд.филол.наук. – Ярославль, 2018.

¹⁷ Величко А. В. Синтаксическая фразеология для русских и иностранцев / А. В. Величко. – М. : МГУ, 1996.

¹⁸ Меликян В. Ю. Словарь фразеосинтаксических схем русского языка / В. Ю. Меликян. – Ростов н/Д. : Ростиздат, 2000; Меликян В. Ю. Синтаксический фразеологический словарь русского языка / В. Ю. Меликян. – М. : Флинта; Наука, 2013.

frazeologik qurshov va frazeologik markaz o'rtasidagi munosabatni ko'rsatish;

frazeologik birliklarning subyekt va obyekt, makon va zamon valentligi, ularda shartlanganlik munosabatini yoritish;

o'zbek tilidagi frazeologik transformatsiya jarayoni hamda transformantlarning hosil bo'lish yo'llarini aniqlash;

frazeologik kontaminatsiya va unga yondosh lisoniy hodisalarni o'zbek tili materiallari orqali ochib berish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti o'zbek adabiy tilidagi frazeologik birliklar.

Tadqiqotning predmetini frazeologik birliklarning struktur-semantik va sintagmatik xususiyatlarini aniqlash tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda tavsiflash, qiyoslash, tasniflash, semantik va struktur tahlil, modellash, distributiv tahlil metodi hamda differensial-semantik metodlardan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

til sistemasida leksik, sintaktik birliklardan farqli holda frazeologik birliklar ajratilgan, frazemaning paradigmadagi semantik-struktur va nutqiy qurshovdagi uslubiy-funksional xususiyatlari, sintaktik funksiyalari aniqlanib, uning kategorial hamda grammatik ma'nolari ochib berilgan;

leksik va sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning xalq madaniyati, etnik qiyofasini namoyon qiluvchi butunlik, tilda tayyor holda mavjud bo'lgan yaxlit, murakkab tarkibiy qurilma sifatida barqarorlik va o'zgaruvchanlik, to'liq va noto'liq birikma ekanligi bilan farqlanishi asoslangan;

o'zbek tilidagi sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning lisoniy maqomi belgilanib, bunday qurilmalarni shakllantirishda ko'rsatish va so'roq olmoshlari, so'roq yuklamasining vazifasi ochib berilgan; ironik mazmun ifodalovchi darak gap hamda ritorik so'roq gap shaklidagi modellari aniqlangan;

frazeologik birliklar qurshovi doirasida o'zbek tilidagi leksik va frazeologik ma'no hamkorligi, leksik va sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning subyekt va obyekt, makon va zamon valentligi, ularda shart, sabab, natija, maqsad mazmunini ifodalovchi shartlanganlik munosabati ochib berilgan;

o'zbek tilidagi frazeologik birliklarning nutqiy qurshovda o'zgarishi natijasida shakllangan hosila birlik, xususan, transformantlarning kengayish, torayish, almashish va aralash tipdagi shakllanish usullari belgilab berilgan; frazeologik kontaminatsiya hodisasi iste'molga kiritilib, uning variantlilik, transformatsiya, sinkretizm, konvergensiya kabi boshqa yondosh hodisalardan farqlari ochib berilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

o'zbek tilidagi frazeologik birliklarni sintagmatik tadqiq etish orqali chiqarilgan xulosalar o'zbek tilshunosligi, xususan, frazeologiya, frazeografiya, sintaksis sohalari uchun muhim ilmiy-nazariy ma'lumotlar berishi, tilshunoslik nazariyasi, leksikologiya, sintaksis kabi sohalar bo'yicha yaratiladigan darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalarining mukammallashuviga xizmat qilishi asoslangan;

o'zbek tilidagi leksik frazeologik birliklar hamda sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlash, xususan, sintaktik frazeologik

birlikni aniq tavsiflash natijasida frazemaning boshqa barqaror birikmalardan, shuningdek, ayrim erkin birikmalardan farqlanishi yoritib berilgan;

frazeologik birliklarning nutqiy qurshovdagi valentlik xususiyatlari asosida nutq jarayonida boshqa lug'aviy birliklar bilan sintagmatik munosabatga kirishishi bilan birga, ularning ichki sintagmatik munosabatlari ko'rsatib berilgan;

mazkur ishda tadqiq etilgan materiallar o'zbek tilidagi leksik va sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning izohli, tarjima lug'atlarini yaratish uchun muhim manbalardan biri bo'lib xizmat qilishi asoslangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi tahlil uchun olingan materiallar o'zbek tilining tabiatidan kelib chiqib, aniq hamda o'rinli xulosalar qilish imkoniyatini berganligi, ularning ilmiy jihatdan asosli, metodologik jihatdan mukammal ekanligi hamda qo'yilgan masalalarning aniq ekanligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Dissertatsiya natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati shundaki, ishda o'zbek tilidagi frazeologik birliklarning ichki semantik-struktur hamda nutqiy jarayondagi sintagmatik xususiyatlari atroflicha o'rganilgan bo'lib, tadqiqot ishi tilshunoslik nazariyasi, frazeologiya, frazeografiya, sintaksis sohalari bilan bog'liq ilmiy-nazariy qarashlarni to'ldiradi va kengaytiradi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundan iboratki, undan oliy o'quv yurtlarining filologiya fakultetlarida tilshunoslik nazariyasi, hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili, lingvokulturologiya kabi fanlarni o'qitishda, frazeologiyaga doir qarashlarni boyitishda, bu borada maxsus kurs va seminarlar tashkil etishda, darslik va qo'llanmalar, frazeologik lug'atlar yaratishda, avtomatik tarjima bilan bog'liq muammolarni hal etishda foydalanish mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.

Frazeologik birliklarning semantik tabiati, ularning nutqiy qurshovdagi sintagmatik xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish bo'yicha olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

leksik va sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning xalq madaniyati, etnik qiyofasini namoyon qiluvchi butunlik sifatida tilda tayyor holda mavjud bo'lgan yaxlit, murakkab tarkibiy qurilma bo'lib, barqarorlik va o'zgaruvchanlik, to'liq va noto'liq birikma ekanligi bilan farqlanishi asoslanganligiga oid ilmiy-nazariy xulosalardan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi Qoraqalpog'iston bo'limi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot instituti tomonidan olib borilgan 2017-2020-yillarda bajarilgan FA-F1-OO5 raqamli «Qoraqalpoq folklorshunosligi va adabiyotshunosligi tarixini tadqiq etish» mavzusidagi fundamental amaliy loyihalarda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi Qoraqalpog'iston bo'limi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot institutining 2023-yil 16-iyundagi 258/1-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada qoraqalpoq folklor materiallari misolida barqaror birliklar sistemasini tashkil etgan lisoniy birliklarning differensial jihatlari, frazeologik birliklarning turg'un birikmalar sistemasidagi o'rni, boshqa qurilmalardan farqli xususiyatlari qoraqalpoq folklor manbalari orqali ko'rsatilgan, turkiy xalqlar madaniy hayotini namoyon etuvchi barqaror birliklar doirasida o'ziga xos jihatlari bilan frazeologik birliklar ajratilgan, folklor manbalari orqali frazeologik birliklarning nutqiy qurshovdagi boshqa birliklar bilan munosabati ochib berilgan;

til sistemasida leksik, sintaktik birliklardan farqli holda frazeologik birliklar ajratilgan, frazemaning paradigmadagi semantik-struktur va nutqiy qurshovdagi uslubiy-funksional xususiyatlari, sintaktik funksiyalari aniqlanib, uning kategorial hamda grammatik ma'nolari ochib berilganligiga oid nazariy xulosalardan O'zbekiston davlat xoreografiya akademiyasida bajarilgan FZ-2019081663 raqamli «O'zbek milliy raqs san'atini targ'ib etishga bag'ishlangan veb-sayt va multimedia mahsulotlari to'plamini yaratish» mavzusidagi ilmiy-amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston davlat xoreografiya akademiyasining 2023-yil 10-maydagi 1/04-48-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada tadqiqotda ilgari surilgan tavsiyalar xalq milliy-madaniy qiyofasini namoyon etuvchi frazeologik birliklar, nutq jarayonida ularning voqelanishi hamda uslubiy-semantik xususiyatlarini namoyon etishi bo'yicha dalillarni boyitishda, «Xorazm raqs harakatlari nomlarining izohli lug'ati»ni yaratishda muhim manba bo'lib xizmat qilgan;

frazeologik birliklar qurshovi doirasida o'zbek tilidagi leksik va frazeologik ma'no hamkorligi, leksik va sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning subyekt va obyekt, makon va zamon valentligi, ularda shart, sabab, natija, maqsad mazmunini ifodalovchi shartlanganlik munosabatining ochib berilganligiga doir ilmiy xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2020-2022-yillarda bajarilgan AM – FZ – 201908172-raqamli «O'zbek tilining ta'limiy korpusini yaratish» mavzusidagi amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2023-yil 19-iyundagi 04/1-1226-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada tadqiqotda ilgari surilgan tavsiyalar orqali nomlovchi birliklar, xususan, frazeologik birliklarning semantik-struktur va funksional-uslubiy xususiyatlarini ochishga erishilgan, ularning nutq jarayonidagi sintagmatik o'ziga xosliklariga doir dalillar boyitilgan;

o'zbek tilidagi frazeologik birliklarning nutqiy qurshovda o'zgarishi natijasida shakllangan hosila birlik, xususan, transformantlarning kengayish, torayish, almashish va aralash tipdagi shakllanish usullari belgilab berilganligiga oid xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2019-2022-yillarda bajarilgan A-OT-2019-10-raqamli «O'zbek tilida neyming: me'yoriy-huquqiy asoslarini yaratish» mavzusidagi amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2023-yil 19-iyundagi 04/1-1225-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada frazemalarning o'ziga xos belgilari, ularning nutqiy qurshovdagi namoyon bo'lishini yoritib berishga doir materiallarning mukammallashuviga erishilgan;

o'zbek tilidagi sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning lisoniy maqomi belgilanib, bunday qurilmalarni shakllantirishda ko'rsatish va so'roq olmoshlari, so'roq yuklamasining vazifasi ochib berilganligi ironik mazmun ifodalovchi darak gap hamda ritorik so'roq gap shaklidagi modellari aniqlanganligiga oid xulosalardan O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi «O'zbekiston» teleradiokanalining «Bedorlik», «Ijod zavqi», «Ta'lim va taraqqiyot», «Millat va ma'naviyat» eshittirishlarining ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi «O'zbekiston» teleradiokanalining 2023-yil 10-maydagi O'Z-R-1-72-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada radiodasturlarda berilgan mazkur

ilmiy natijalar tinglovchilarning frazeologik birliklarning uslubiy bo'yqadorligini namoyon qilishga, ularning o'rinli qo'llanilishini ta'minlashga xizmat qilgan;

frazeologik kontaminatsiya hodisasi iste'molga kiritilib, uning variantlilik, transformatsiya, sinkretizm, konvergensiya kabi boshqa yondosh hodisalardan farqlari ochib berilganligiga doir xulosalardan O'zbekiston Yozuvchilar uyushmasi Farg'ona viloyati bo'limi tomonidan o'tkazilgan seminarlar, yosh ijodkorlarning to'g'arak mashg'ulotlarida, shuningdek, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy tadbirlarning ssenariylarini tuzish hamda uyushma faoliyatida qo'llanilgan matnlarni tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Yozuvchilar uyushmasi Farg'ona viloyati bo'limining 2023-yil 5-iyuldagi IJRO.GOV.UZ tizimi orqali ERI bilan tasdiqlangan ma'lumotnomasi, hujjat kodi: CX72913223). Mazkur ish natijalari orqali bugungi yosh avlodning lisoniy savodxonligini yuksaltirish, nutqiy mahoratini oshirishga erishilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 8 ta xalqaro, 5 ta respublika anjumanida muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha 32 ta ilmiy ish nashr etilgan, jumladan, 2 ta monografiya, 1 ta lug'at, Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish uchun tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 16 ta ilmiy maqola, ulardan 5 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda chop qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, to'rt bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat bo'lib, 236 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga bog'liqligi ko'rsatilgan, maqsad va vazifalari berilgan, obykti va predmeti tavsiflangan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, joriylanishi, aprobatsiyasi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Ishning birinchi bobi «**Frazeologik birliklar va ularning tilshunoslikdagi tadqiqi**» deb nomlangan bo'lib, uning dastlabki fasli «*Jahon va o'zbek tilshunosligida frazeologik birliklarning o'rganilish masalalari*» deyiladi.

Jahon tilshunosligida frazeologiya sohasi o'tgan asrdan boshlab juda ko'p olimlarning e'tiborini tortgan. Sohaning shakllanishi uchun A.A.Potebnya, I.I.Sreznevskiy, A.A.Shaxmatov, F.F.Fortunatov, Sh.Balli, Y.D.Polivanov, L.A.Bulaxovskiy singari bir qator mashhur tilshunoslarning asarlari tayanch nuqta bo'lib xizmat qildi.

O'tgan asrning 60-yillarida tadqiqotchilarning asosiy e'tibori frazeologik birlikning so'z birikmasi va so'z bilan o'xshashligi hamda undan farqli tomonlarini belgilashga, frazeologik birliklar tasnifi, frazeologik birliklar kategorial belgisining aniqlashtirilishiga qaratildi. 70-yillar oxirlariga kelib, frazeologik birliklarni struktur-semantik nuqtayi nazardan o'rganish kuchaydi. Bu davrda frazeologik

birliklarning sistemaviylik tabiatini yoritib beruvchi ishlar bilan birga, mazkur sohaning o'ziga xos tadqiqot metodlari ham yaratildi.

Bunday ishlarda frazeologik birlik hamda so'z birikmasini ta'riflashda ularning moddiy tomondan o'xshashligi, har ikkisi ikki va undan ortiq so'zlarning bog'lanishidan tashkil topgani ta'kidlanib, ular o'rtasidagi muhim farqlovchi belgi sifatida komponentlar o'rtasidagi sintaktik aloqaning erkinligi yoki turg'unligi belgisi ko'rsatildi. Demak, frazeologik birlikni tashkil etgan komponentlar o'rtasidagi sintaktik aloqaning turg'unligi, bu birikmaning nutqqa qadar til sistemasida mavjud bo'lishi, nutqqa tayyor holda olib kirilishi ta'kidlandi.

Ayrim lug'atlarda frazeologik birliklarning turg'un birikmalar sistemasidagi o'rni, boshqa barqaror birliklardan farqi ham ajratila boshladi¹⁹. Masalan, B.Jo'rayeva xalq maqollari shakllanishining lingvistik asoslariga qaratilgan tadqiqotida maqol va ibora orasidagi munosabatga alohida to'xtalar ekan, ularning farqini to'rt yo'nalishda belgilaydi²⁰. Xususan, etimologik, ma'noviy, sintaktik jihatdan va idiomalashuvda maqol va ibora orasidagi farqni ko'rsatadi. Olima «barcha iboralarning asosini erkin bog'lanma yoki gap tashkil etadi»²¹, – degan fikrning shartli ekanini ta'kidlaydi, xususan, maqol va iboralarni ma'noviy jihatdan farqlaydi.

Frazeologik birliklar korpusini belgilashda ham, uning tasnifida ham ana shu turg'unlik, barqarorlik belgisi asos qilib olinadi. Natijada frazeologik birliklar doirasi ancha kengaytiriladi. Xususan, Sh.Rahmatullayev o'zining nomzodlik dissertatsiyasida dastlab frazeologik birliklarning grammatik xususiyatlari masalasiga e'tibor qaratgan bo'lsa²², keyinchalik frazemalarning tabiatidan kelib chiqib, ularning tilda tayyor holda mavjud bo'lgan leksemalar singari birlik ekanini asoslaydi²³.

Mustaqillik yillariga kelib, frazeologik birliklarning komponent tahlili, ulardagi birikuvchanlik omillari, ayni paytda, ularni qiyosiy aspektda o'rganishga e'tibor qaratildi²⁴. O'zbek frazeologiyasining yirik vakillaridan biri A.Mamatov o'zbek tilshunosligida frazeologiya sohasida e'tibordan chetda qolayotgan masalalar to'g'risida fikr yuritganda, frazeologik birliklarning «nutq jarayonidagi o'ziga xos qo'llanish xususiyatlari»²⁵ni ham ta'kidlab o'tadi.

¹⁹ Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь. – М., 1990. – С.559; Ҳожиёв А. Лингвистик терминларнинг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1985. – Б.104; Бердиёров Ҳ., Расулов Р. Ўзбек тилининг паремиологик луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1984. – Б.10.

²⁰ Жўраева Б.М. Ўзбек халқ мақоллари шаклланишининг лингвистик асослари ва прагматик хусусиятлари: Филол. фанл. д-ри.....дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2019. – Б.14.

²¹ Жўраева Б.М. Ўзбек халқ мақоллари шаклланишининг лингвистик асослари ва прагматик хусусиятлари: Филол. фанл. д-ри.....дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2019. – Б.15.

²² Рахматуллаев Ш.У. Основные грамматические особенности образных глагольных фразеологических единиц современного узбекского языка: Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1952.

²³ Рахматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек фразеологиясининг баъзи масалалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1966.

²⁴ Маматов А.Э. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масалалари: Филол. фанл. д-ри.....дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000; Бозорбоев К.Т. Ўзбек сўзлашув нутқи фразеологизмлари: Филол. фанл. номз.....дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2001.

²⁵ Маматов А.Э. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масалалари: Филол. фанл. д-ри.....дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000. – Б.15.

O'zbek tilshunosligida frazeologik norma masalalari, bu birliklarning uslubiy xususiyatlari ham ayrim ishlarda ko'zga tashlanadi²⁶. Professor S.Karimov til ta'limi va me'yor masalasiga bag'ishlangan asarida frazeologik birliklar, ularda me'yor haqida ham fikr yuritadi²⁷.

Keyinchalik tilshunoslikda leksik va sintaktik frazeologik birliklar ham farqlana boshlandi²⁸. Bunday qarashlar orqali frazeologik birlikning ilmiy jamoatchilikka tanish bo'lgan yaxlit, to'liq barqaror shakllaridan birmuncha farq qilgan qurilmalariga diqqat qaratildi. Bunday birliklarning nisbatan noto'liq shakllangan, murakkab qurilmalariga murojaat qilindi²⁹. O'tgan asrning oxirlaridan sintaktik frazeologiya muammosi yevropalik olimlarni jalb eta boshladi (S.Grammar, S.Fillmor, A.Goldberg).

K.Y.Sigal frazeologik birliklarning til strukturasi, tilning bir qator sathlarida mavjud ekanligini ko'rsatib, morfologik frazeologik birliklar, leksik frazeologik birliklar, sintaktik frazeologik birliklar turlarini keltiradi³⁰. A.V.Velichko sintaktik frazeologik birliklar tahliliga o'zigacha bo'lgan semantik munosabatlar doirasida yondashib, ularni ko'proq tartibga solish, tizimlashtirish masalasini ko'taradi³¹.

O'zbek tilshunoslaridan Sh.Sultonova frazeologik transformatsiya, xususan, diniy frazeologik birliklar transformatsiyasiga bag'ishlangan doktorlik dissertatsiyasida frazeologik etimologiya tushunchasiga ham e'tibor qaratadi³².

Shuningdek, jahon lingvistlari tomonidan frazeologik kontaminatsiya muammosi ko'tarildi. Ayrim tilshunoslar frazeologik kontaminatsiyaga okkazional frazeologik birliklar shakllanishining bir ko'rinishi sifatida (A.N.Molotkov, A.E.Mamatov), ayrimlari ikki yoki undan ortiq frazeologik birliklarning o'zaro qo'shilishi natijasida yangi frazeologik birlikning hosil bo'lishi tarzida (Y.A.Kolobova, Sh.M.Sultonova) qaraydilar.

Shuningdek, ayrim olimlar (V.M.Mokiyenko, A.M.Melerovich) kontaminatsiya jarayoni, ushbu jarayonga tegishli lisoniy frazeologik birliklar muammosini o'rta tashlaydilar. O'zbek tilshunosligida frazeologik birliklarning

²⁶ Маматов А.Э. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида лексик ва фразеологик норма муаммолари. – Тошкент, 1991; Маматов А.Э. Проблемы лексико-фразеологической нормы в современном узбекском литературном языке: Автореф. дисс...д-ра филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1991; Бушуй А.М., Журакулов Р.Д. Фразеология узбекских народных сказок // Сов. Тюркология. – Баку. – 1990. – №5. – С.40-48; Абдусайдов А. Газета тилида фразеологизмлар (газета тилини ўрганишга доир материаллар). – Самарканд: СамДУ, 1990; Ўринбоева Д. Достонлар тилида фразеологик бирликлар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – 2007. 6-сон. – Б.87-90.

²⁷ Каримов С. Ўзбек тилининг фонетик стилистикаси. – Самарканд: СамДУ, 2016. – Б.115.

²⁸ Торцова М.В. Свойства субстантивно-глагольных фразеологизмов в аспекте их валентности: дис. канд. филол.наук. Ленинград. 1984; Величко А. В. Синтаксическая фразеология для русских и иностранцев / А. В. Величко. – М.: МГУ, 1996; Ушакова А.П. Синтаксические фразеологизмы с семантикой иронического неодобрения в современном русском языке: Дисс. ... канд.филол.наук. – Ярославль, 2018.

²⁹ Величко А. В. Синтаксическая фразеология для русских и иностранцев / А. В. Величко. – М.: МГУ, 1996; Меликян В. Ю. Словарь фразеосинтаксических схем русского языка / В. Ю. Меликян. – Ростов н/Д.: Ростиздат, 2000.

³⁰ Сигал К.Я. О двух аспектах в синтаксическом описании фразеологических единиц // Текст: структура, семантика, стилистика. Сборник статей по итогам Международной конференции памяти доктора филологических наук, профессора Е.И.Дибровой: в 2 частях. Часть 1. – М., 2015. – С.115.

³¹ Величко А. В. Синтаксическая фразеология для русских и иностранцев / А. В. Величко. – М.: МГУ, 1996.

³² Султонова Ш.М. Диний фразеологизмлар трансформацияси. – Тошкент: VNESHINVESTPROM, 2022. Б.33

ifodaviy ko‘rinishlari, nutqda voqelanishi jarayonidagi o‘ziga xosligi masalasiga ham e‘tibor qaratilgan³³.

Hozirda frazeologik birliklarning morfologik strukturasi va paradigmaticasi, frazeologik birliklarning gap tarkibidagi vazifasi, frazemalarni qiyosiy, struktural-tipologik tahlil qilish, baynalmilal frazeologiya masalalari, badiiy va publitsistik uslub frazeologiyasi, frazeologik birliklarni kommunikativ-pragmatik aspektida o‘rganish, frazeologiya va frazeografiyaning shakllanish tarixini o‘rganish sohasida qator ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Birinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli «*Frazeologik birliklarda semantik va struktur munosabat tavsifi*» deyiladi. Frazeologik birlikning ma‘nosi va bu lisoniy birlik tuzilishini leksema ma‘nosi hamda uning tuzilishi bilan qiyoslagan holda o‘rganish frazeologik birliklarni semantik-struktur jihatdan tadqiq etishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Dissertatsiyada frazeologik sinonimiya, polisemiya va omonimiya masalalari transformatsiya hodisasiga bog‘liq holda yoritiladi. Masalan, grammatik ko‘rsatkichlar asosida o‘zgargan shakllar frazeologik variantlar uchun vosita bo‘lib, muayyan paradigma hosil qiladi, ular nutq jarayonida turlicha ko‘rinishlarda voqelanadi. Jumladan, *og‘iz ochmoq* frazemasida bosh shakl hisoblangan *og‘iz ochmoq* ifodasi «so‘z boshlamoq», «ovqat yemoq» ma‘nolarini anglatadi. Ikkinchi komponentga fe‘lning majhul nisbat shakli qo‘shilishi bilan (*og‘zi ochilmoq*) uning ma‘nolari tarkibidagi o‘zgarishlar yuzaga chiqadi: «hayron bo‘lmoq». Shuningdek, ushbu frazemaning birinchi komponentiga egalik va tushum kelishigi qo‘shilishi bilan (*og‘zini ochmoq*), «ovqat yemoq», «hayron qoldirmoq» ma‘nolari voqelanadi.

Ko‘rinadiki, egalik va tushum kelishigi shaklida turgan frazeologik birlik varianti bosh kelishik shaklida turgan frazeologik birlik variantiga zidlanib, grammatik ko‘rsatkichlar semalar differentsiatsiyasi uchun asos bo‘lmoqda.

Polisemantik frazeologik birliklarning semik paradigmasi uchun bosh shakl hisoblangan va model uchun asos bo‘lgan shakl bilan unga zidlanuvchi grammatik shakllar orqali o‘zgargan shakl sintaktik sathdagi transformatsion paradigma bilan analogik xarakterga ega.

Sintaktik transformantlar uchun transformatsiya asosi tayanch nuqta bo‘lgani kabi, frazeologik transformatsiya uchun polisemik frazeologik birliklar paradigmasidagi bosh shakl asos sifatida xizmat qiladi. Shuning uchun ham komponentlar tarkibida grammatik o‘zgarishlar ro‘y bergan frazeologik birlik shakllarini frazeologik transformantlar deb, hisoblash mumkin. Xuddi ana shu xususiyat uni frazeologik omonimiyadan farqlash uchun ham ma‘lum darajada xizmat qiladi.

Bobning uchinchi fasli «*Frazeologik birliklarda kategorial hamda grammatik ma‘noning namoyon bo‘lishi*» masalalariga bag‘ishlangan. Tilning har bir sath birliklari ma‘lum integral belgi asosida umumiylikni hosil qiladi. Shu bilan birga, turli sath birliklari o‘rtasida ham o‘xshash nuqtalar mavjud bo‘ladi. Mazkur

³³ Жуманазарова Г., Болтаева Б., Қулбоева Д. Фраземаларнинг нутқда қўлланилиши. – Тошкент: Турон замин зиро, 2017. – Б.8.

o'xshash jihatlar murakkabroq sath birliklarining noma'lum tomonlarini uncha murakkab bo'lmagan va tadqiqotchi uchun ma'lum bo'lgan sath birliklariga qiyoslab o'rganishga qulay imkoniyat yaratadi. Shuning uchun ham har qanday yangi o'rganilayotgan obyekt bilan ilgari o'rganilgan obyektning ichki tuzilishi o'rtasidagi izomorflikni aniqlash asosida noma'lum obyektning tabiatini yoritish katta ahamiyatga ega. Leksemalar va frazeologik birliklar o'rtasida ham shunday yaqin o'xshashliklar mavjud. Bu leksema va frazeologik birlikning nominativ funksiyasi hamda mazmuniy tuzilishida namoyon bo'ladi.

Barcha frazeologik birliklarda ularning grammatik ma'nosiga ishora qilib turuvchi tayanch komponentni aniqlash murakkab. Jumladan, o'zbek tilidagi gap qolipidagi frazeologik birliklarda ana shunday holat ko'zga tashlanib turadi: *ko'zidan o't chaqnamoq, ko'ylakni ko'p kiymoq* singari frazeologik birliklarda qaysi komponentning tayanch qism ekanligini belgilash juda qiyin, bu frazeologik birliklar gap tarkibida muayyan sintaktik pozitsiyada keladi.

Bu sintaktik pozitsiya ularning kategorial ma'nosiga tayangan holda yuzaga chiqadi. «Frazeologik birliklarni kategorial ma'noning xarakteriga ko'ra ikki guruhga bo'lish mumkin:

- 1) kategorial ma'nosi grammatik tayanch komponentdan sezilib turuvchi;
- 2) kategorial ma'nosi grammatik tayanch komponentdan sezilmaydigan»³⁴.

Frazeologik birliklarni tashkil etgan komponentlar biroz bo'lsa-da, qo'shma so'z komponentlariga nisbatan avtonomligini, ularning ichki komponentlari ham o'zgarish xususiyatini saqlab qoladi. Fe'l frazemalar shaxs-son shakliga ko'ra o'zgarish nuqtayi nazaridan ikki guruhga bo'linadi:

- 1) shaxs-son shakli bo'yicha o'zgaradigan frazeologik birliklar;
- 2) shaxs-son shakli bo'yicha o'zgarmaydigan frazeologik birliklar.

O'zbek tilida fe'l frazeologik birliklarning bo'lishli-bo'lishsizlik ko'rsatkichlari bilan o'zgarishi masalasida Sh.Rahmatullayevning qarashlari mavjud³⁵. Ayrim frazeologik birliklar bo'lishli-bo'lishsizlik shakliga ko'ra oppozitsiyaga kirishmaydi, faqat bo'lishli yoki bo'lishsiz shaklda qo'llaniladi. Masalan, *dunyoga kelmoq* frazeologik birligining bo'lishsiz shakli; *yer-u ko'kka ishonmaydi, alifni kaltak deymaydi* frazeologik birliklarining esa bo'lishli shakllari mavjud emas.

Bundan tashqari, o'zbek tilidagi ayrim frazeologik birliklar faqat o'tgan zamon shakli bilan kelganda, zidlanish xususiyatini yo'qotadi, o'tgan zamon shakllari ravishdosh va sifat-dosh shakllari bilan distributsiya qilinganda va *hali* leksemasi bilan transformatsiyaga uchraganda, bo'lishli va bo'lishsizlik belgisiga ko'ra oppozitsiya tiklanadi.

Dissertatsiyada frazeologik birliklarning leksemalar singari shakl va mazmun munosabatidan tashkil topib, har ikkisinin o'z ichki tuzilishiga ega bo'lishi, shu asosda ularning mazmuniy tuzilishi, frazeologik birliklarning denotativ, konnotativ, pragmatik semalar bilan birgalikda, turkumlik semasini ham o'z ichiga olishi haqidagi masalalar yoritiladi.

³⁴ Ганиева Ш. Ўзбек фразеологизмларининг структур тадқиқи. — Тошкент: Фан, 2013. — Б.45

³⁵ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Феъл фразеологик birlikларда мавжудлик категорияси // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. — 1963. — 4-сон. — Б.32-36.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi «**Frazeologik birliklarda predikativlik**» deb nomlanib, unda leksik va sintaktik frazeologik birliklar, sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning o'ziga xos jihatlari, ularni shakllantiruvchi lisoniy vositalar, ritorik so'roq gap shaklidagi sintaktik frazeologik birliklar tahlilga tortilgan.

Bobning birinchi fasli «*Sintaktik frazeologik birliklar tavsifi*» masalasiga bag'ishlangan. Yaqin yillarga kelib, tilshunoslikda leksik va sintaktik frazeologik birliklar ajratila boshladi³⁶. Frazeologik va leksik birliklarning semantik tuzilishi talqinida ichki shakl haqidagi ta'limotga ko'ra, lug'aviy birliklar nomlanishida motivatsiya uchun asos bo'lgan so'z ko'pincha leksemaning semik tuzilishida uning tarkibidan joy olib, mazkur strukturaga kirishi kuzatiladi.

Sintaktik frazeologik birlikning komponentlari tarkibida doimiy turuvchi a'zolar bo'lishi bilan birga, ularning erkin komponentlari ham mavjud bo'ladi. Sintaktik frazeologik birlik ma'lum jihatlari bilan leksik frazeologik birlikka yaqin tursa-da, har ikki birlikning o'zaro farq qiluvchi jihatlari ham mavjud. Bu birliklar o'rtasidagi o'ziga xoslik quyidagilarda ko'rinadi:

1. Leksik frazeologik birliklarning tarkibiy qismlari turg'un, barqaror bo'lsa, sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning ayrim tarkibiy qismlari o'zgarimas, ayrimlari o'zgaruvchan bo'ladi. Leksik frazeologik birliklarning komponentlarida ba'zan almashish jarayoni (transformatsiya) yuz bersa-da, bunday o'zgarish asosan grammatik ko'rsatkichlarda ro'y beradi. Lug'aviy komponentlarning almashishi faqat yaqin ma'noli, o'xshash so'zlarda kuzatiladi va bu orqali frazeologik variantlar hosil bo'ladi.

2. Garchi leksik frazeologik birlik hamda sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning komponentlari miqdori ikki va undan ortiq bo'lib, ularning bog'lanishida muayyan barqarorlik kuzatilsa-da, bu barqarorlik darajasi leksik frazeologik birliklarda doimiy, mustahkam ravishda, sintaktik frazeologik birliklarda komponentlarining barqarorligi muvaqqat holda bo'lib, ma'lum vaziyat talabi bilan o'zgarib turadi.

3. Leksik frazeologik birliklar barqaror birikma sifatida to'liq shakllangan bo'ladi, sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning ma'lum komponentlar bilan to'ldirilishiga doimiy ehtiyoj bo'ladi.

4. Leksik frazeologik birliklar bir qator sotsial omillar, nutqiy vaziyat ta'sirida ayrim hollarda sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning shakllanishi uchun zamin hozirlaydi.

O'zbek tilidagi *kuni shu ...ga qolmoq* sintaktik frazeologik birligining doimiy komponentlari *kuni*, *shu* va *qolmoq* leksemalarining bog'lanishi uchun -ga kelishik ko'rsatkichi bilan shakllangan komponentga ehtiyoj bo'lib, bu tarkibiy qism shaxs, narsa, predmet, jarayon ifodalovchi birliklar bilan to'ldiriladi. Masalan, sintaktik frazeologik birlik «shaxs» semali leksemalar bilan to'ldiriladi:

*kuni **shu** bolaga qolmoq*

*kuni **shu** cholga qolmoq*

*kuni **shu** xotinga qolmoq*

³⁶ Торцова М.В. Свойства субстантивно-глагольных фразеологизмов в аспекте их валентности: Дисс. ... канд. филол.наук. Ленинград. – 1984; Величко А. В. Синтаксическая фразеология для русских и иностранцев / А.В.Величко. – М.: МГУ, 1996; Ушакова А.П. Синтаксические фразеологизмы с семантикой иронического неодобрения в современном русском языке: Дисс. ... канд.филол.наук. – Ярославль, 2018.

kuni shu qizga qolmoq

Ko‘rinadiki, frazeologik qurilmaning bo‘sh o‘rnini to‘ldirishga xizmat qilayotgan birliklar lug‘aviy jihatdan «jins», «yosh», «kasb-kor» kabi semalari bilan farqlanadi. Biroq mazkur sintaktik frazeologik birlik ma‘nolari tarkibidagi yaxlit semalari ichida «nopisandlik», «zaiflik», «ojizlik» semalari ustunlik qiladi.

Ta‘kidlanganidek, ba‘zan leksik frazeologik birliklar ayrim sotsial omillar, nutqiy vaziyat ta‘sirida sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning shakllanishiga zamin yaratadi. Jumladan, *bir oyog‘i yerda (to‘rda)*, *bir oyog‘i go‘rda (bo‘lib qolgan)* shaklidagi leksik frazeologik birlik umumiste‘mol doirasida birmuncha kengaygan va sintaktik frazeologik birlikka aylangan. Leksik frazeologik birlikning yaxlit umumiy birlikka tegishli «tugash» markaziy semasi hamda komponentlaridan birining (*yerda* yoki *to‘rda*) «o‘rin» semasi saqlangan va shu sema orqali sintaktik frazeologik birlik hosil bo‘lgan: *bir oyog‘... ..da*, *bir oyog‘... ..da* (masalan: *bir oyog‘im ishda*, *bir oyog‘im bog‘chada*).

Bobning ikkinchi fasli «*Sintaktik frazeologik birliklarni shakllantiruvchi lisoniy omillar*» deyiladi. Bir qator ilmiy manbalarda sintaktik frazeologik birlikka model sifatida yondashib, uning tarkibida doimiy, turg‘un qismlar bilan birga, o‘zgaruvchan leksik birliklar ham mavjud bo‘lishi qayd etiladi. Xususan, S.V.Nepomnyashaya bunday qurilmalarni tahlil qilar ekan, shunday ta‘kidlaydi: «Frazeologik birliklarni shakliy tuzilish nuqtayi nazaridan o‘rganish keng qamrovli bo‘lib, bunda mazkur birliklar komponentlari tarkibining sifat va miqdoriga xos xususiyatlari, etimologik strukturasi, ularning sintaktik modellari hamda frazeologik birlik komponentlarining variantlanishi aspektida tahlil qilish ko‘zda tutiladi»³⁷.

A.V.Velichko bunday birliklarga model sifatida qaraydi: «Sintaktik frazeologik birlik sintaktik modeldir, shu sababli uning asosini tashkil etuvchi va umumlashgan ma‘noni belgilaydigan doimiy komponentlar mavjud. Ammo bu model turli xil leksik materiallar bilan to‘ldirilgan bo‘lib, bu uning o‘ziga xos ma‘nosini yaratadi, bu umumiy ma‘no ustiga qo‘yiladi»³⁸.

Nutqiy jarayonda sintaktik frazeologik birliklar muayyan lisoniy vositalar, leksemalar hamda ayrim grammatik ko‘rsatkichlar orqali to‘ldiriladi, mazkur vositalar sintaktik frazeologik birlikning voqelanishi uchun asos bo‘ladi.

Mazkur modellar turlicha lug‘aviy birliklar bilan to‘ldirilishi natijasida yaxlit sintaktik qurilma hosil bo‘ladi. Yuqorida ta‘kidlanganidek, bunday qurilmalar tarkibidagi erkin almashinuvchi birliklar o‘z ma‘nosida qo‘llanilsa ham, sintaktik frazeologik birlikning umumiy semasini oydinlashtirish, uslubiy baho semasini kuchaytirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘ladi.

Bir qator tillarda, xususan, o‘zbek tilida ham sintaktik frazeologik birliklar asosan olmoshlar yordamida shakllanadi. Olmoshlar nutq jarayonida subyektiv munosabatga xoslangan tarzda baholash funksiyasini ham bajarishi mumkin.

³⁷ Непомнящая С.В. Синтаксические модели фразеологизмов с этимологической структурой сложного словосочетания (на примере предметных фразеологических единиц с компонентом-вестонимом в русском языке). Уральский Федеральный университет / <http://elar.urfu.ru>>bitsream.

³⁸ Величко А. В. Синтаксическая фразеология для русских и иностранцев / А.В.Величко. – М.: МГУ. – 1996.

«Nutq jarayonida soʻzlarni olmoshlar bilan almashtirish vositasida fikrni sodda, ixcham, qaytariqlarsiz ifodalash masalaning bir tomoni boʻlsa, nutqiy akt ishtirokchilarining fikr-mulohazalarini etiket doirasida ifodalashga xizmat qiladigan stilistik vositaga aylanishi ikkinchi jihatidir. Matnda yuzaga keladigan ekspressiv-stilistik ottenkalar ularning til birligi sifatidagi mavqeyini yanada oshiradi. Bu esa olmoshlarning nutqda qoʻllanishiga tizim sifatida qarab, stilistik tahlilni ham leksik-semantik-grammatik kompleksda oʻrganish lozim, degan xulosaga olib keladi»³⁹.

Ilmiy tadqiqotlarda koʻrsatish olmoshlarining ishora maʼnosi bilan birga, turli semantik va uslubiy vazifalarni ham bajarishi qayd etiladi. Xususan, M.Hamroyevning fikricha: «Asosan *bu, shu, u* koʻrsatish olmoshlari va ulardan yasalgan formalar yakka hamda aralash holda frazemalashgan birikmalarni hosil qilishda qatnashadi. *Bunday qarasam; bunisi ketmaydi, shuni aytaman; u aytgan; uni qoʻying, buni qoʻying* v.b. Bu birikmalar shaxs, predmet, joy, xulosa, inkor, payt, ajablanish, norozilik, soʻroq, shart, befarqlik, daraja, tasdiqlash, oʻpkalash, ishonch, tortishish, ikkilanish, mish-mish, pauzani toʻldirish kabi maʼnolarni ifodalaydi»⁴⁰.

Oʻzbek tilidagi sintaktik frazeologik birliklar orasida ***topgan ...i(ng)ni qara!*** shaklli birliklar ham ironik mazmun ifodasi uchun xizmat qiladi, ularning boʻsh komponentlari koʻpincha ikkinchi shaxs birlik shaklida keladi. Bunday modellar «shaxs», «predmet», «oʻrin», «payt», «jarayon» singari semali bir qator birliklar vositasida toʻldiriladi.

Sintaktik frazeologik birlik	Toʻldiruvchi omil	Hosil boʻlgan qurilma
<i>Topgan ...ni qara!</i>	“shaxs” semali birlik	<i>Topgan odamingni qara!</i>
	“jarayon” semali birlik	<i>Topgan ishini qara!</i>
	“predmet” semali birlik	<i>Topgan gulingni qara!</i>
	“payt” semali birlik	<i>Topgan vaqtini qara!</i>
	“oʻrin” semali birlik	<i>Topgan uyingni qara!</i>

Ikkinchi bobning navbatdagi fasli «*Ritorik soʻroq gap shaklidagi sintaktik frazeologik birliklar*» masalasiga bagʻishlangan. Oʻzbek tilshunosligida gaplarning shakliy va mazmuniy nomuvofiqligiga qaratilgan bir qator tadqiqotlar mavjud⁴¹. Xususan, M.Xaynazarovanning oʻzbek tilidagi soʻroq gaplarda shakl va mazmun masalasiga, ulardagi nomuvofiqlikka doir ilmiy tadqiqot ishida bunday qurilmalar

³⁹Юсупова О.С. Ўзбек тилида олмошларнинг функционал-стилистик хусусиятлари: Филол.фанл.номз. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2011. – Б.8-9.

⁴⁰ Хамроев М.А. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилидаги кўрсатиш олмошларининг функционал-семантик хусусиятлари: Филол. фанл. номз....дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1996. – Б.20.

⁴¹ Нурмонов А.Н. Проблемы системного исследования синтаксиса узбекского языка. – Ташкент: Фан, 1982; Махмудов Н.М. Ўзбек тилидаги содда гапларда семантик-синтактик асимметрия. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1984; Лутфуллаева Д.Э. Гапни семантик-синтактик қолиплаштириш муаммолари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2005; Хайназарова М.М. Сўроқ гапларда шакл ва мазмун номувофиқлиги: Филол. фанл. номз....дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999.

turg'un birliklar asosida tuzilgan so'roq gaplar sifatida talqin qilingan⁴². Olima bunday so'roq gaplarni hosil qiluvchi vositalarni uch guruhga ajratadi: «So'roq gaplarni hosil etuvchi vositalar so'roq olmoshlari, so'roq yuklamalari va ohang ekanligini hisobga olib, *turg'un birliklar asosida shakllangan so'roq gaplarni ham uch guruhga ajratamiz*»⁴³.

Ritorik so'roq gap shaklidagi sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning shakllanishida so'roq olmoshlari hamda so'roq yuklamalari muhim o'rin tutadi. O'zbek tilida *shu* ko'rsatish olmoshi hamda *-mi* so'roq yuklamasi vositasida shakllangan *shu ham ... bo'ldimi?* sintaktik frazeologik birligining ko'p uchrab turishi kuzatildi.

Bu sintaktik qurilmaning yaxlit umumiy ma'nosi norozilik munosabati asosida «nomunosiblik» semasi atrofida birlashadi va frazeologik qurilmaning bo'sh o'rinlari shaxs, joy, predmet, jarayon anglatuvchi birliklar bilan to'ldiriladi. Bu sintaktik frazeologik birlik ko'pincha «shaxs» semali birliklar bilan to'ldirilganda, so'zlovchi tomonidan mazkur shaxsga nisbatan noliyqlik, norozilik bahosining kuchaytirilishi namoyon bo'ladi:

Shu ham odammi (bo'ldimi)?

O'zbek tilidagi sintaktik frazeologik birliklar orasida kishilik olmoshlari orqali namoyon bo'ladigan ... *nima qilib yurib...?* (masalan, *Biz nima qilib yuribmiz?*) shaklli model ham o'ziga xos uslubiy funksiyani bajarishga xizmat qiladi. Bunday sintaktik frazeologik birlik kishilik olmoshlari yordamida to'ldirilganda, tarkibidagi olmoshlar o'zi bog'lanayotgan harakat ifodalab kelayotgan so'z bilan shaxs-sonda moslashadi. Masalan:

Sen nima qilib yuribsani?

Enantiosemiya hodisasining tadqiqiga bag'ishlangan ishida Y.Odilov lisoniy birliklar o'rtasidagi zid ma'nolar to'g'risida fikr yuritish ekan, frazeologik birliklardagi enantiosemiyaning lisoniy va nutqiy turlarini ko'rsatadi. Olim, jumladan, *hunar ko'rsatmoq* frazeologik birligi orqali namoyon bo'ladigan ma'nolar dastlab «mahoratini namoyish qilib, hamma qoyil qoladigan ish qilmoq»⁴⁴ ma'nosini ifodalagani, so'ng zid ma'noni ifodalash uchun qo'llanila boshlaganini ta'kidlaydi.

O'zbek tilidagi sintaktik frazeologik birliklar tarkibida ham o'zaro zid ma'no ifodalovchi birliklarni uchratamiz. Xususan, yuqoridagi *shu ham ... bo'ldimi?* modeli frazeologik birlik umumiy yaxlit holda, yuqorida aytilganidek, «nomunosiblik» semasini ifodalab, so'zlovchining subyektiv bahosini namoyon etadi.

Shu ham ... bo'ldimi? sintaktik frazeologik birligi *mana, bu* kabi ko'rsatish olmoshlari bilan shakllangan yuqorida tahlil etilgan *mana buni ... desa bo'ladi (deyish mumkin)* frazeologik birligi bilan mazmunan zid baho munosabatini namoyon etadi:

⁴²Хайназарова М.М. Сўроқ гапларда шакл ва мазмун номувофиқлиги: Филол. фанл. номз....дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999. – Б.16.

⁴³Хайназарова М.М. Сўроқ гапларда шакл ва мазмун номувофиқлиги: Филол. фанл. номз....дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999. – Б.16.

⁴⁴ Одилов Ё. Ўзбек тилида лексик ва фразеологик энантиосемия. – Тошкент: Tafakkur, 2015. – Б.162.

<i>shu ham ...mi (bo'ldimi)?</i> («nopisandlik», «norozilik» semasi)	<i>mana buni ... desa bo'ladi</i> («mamnunlik», «maqtov» semasi)
<i>shu ham ishmi (bo'ldimi)?</i> <i>shu ham gapmi (bo'ldimi)?</i> <i>shu ham ovqatmi (bo'ldimi)?</i> <i>shu ham hayotmi (bo'ldimi)?</i> <i>shu ham bayrammi (bo'ldimi)?</i>	<i>mana buni ish desa bo'ladi</i> <i>mana buni gap desa bo'ladi</i> <i>mana buni ovqat desa bo'ladi</i> <i>mana buni hayot desa bo'ladi</i> <i>mana buni bayram desa bo'ladi</i>

Ikkinchi bobning to'rtinchi fasli «*Frazeologik birliklarda ichki sintagmatik munosabatlar*» deyiladi va unda o'zbek tilidagi frazeologik birliklarning semantik imkoniyatlarini aniqroq belgilash, ularning matn doirasida uslubiy voqelanishini ko'rsatish uchun somatik frazemalarning komponent tahliliga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Ma'lumki, frazeologik birliklarning umumiy ma'nolaridan tashqari, har qaysi frazeologik birlikka xos farqlovchi jihatlar ham mavjud. Masalan, o'zbek tilidagi bir qator frazeologik birliklar o'zaro ma'nodosh sanalishi mumkin:

og'ziga urmoq – og'iz ochirmaslik
og'zining tanobi qochmoq – og'zi qulog'ida
og'ziga talqon solmoq – og'ziga qatiq ivitmoq
og'iz ko'pirtirmoq – og'zini to'ldirmoq.

Inson tana a'zolari, ularning xatti-harakati, shuningdek, holatiga ishora qiluvchi frazeologik birliklar guruhlash uchun asos bo'ladi. Ishda *bosh*, *ko'z*, *og'iz*, *quloq*, *til* kabi leksemalar qatnashgan somatik frazeologik birliklar ayrim guruhlarga ajratib o'rganilgan.

M.Saidxonov ishora fe'llarining o'ziga xosligini ko'rsatar ekan, shunday qayd etadi: «*ko'zini qismoq, burnini jiyirmoq, boshini egmoq, labini tishlamoq* kabi so'z birikmalari ham hosila ma'no natijasida ishora fe'liga aylanadi»⁴⁵.

Somatik frazemalar orasida *til* leksemali frazeologik birliklar alohida o'rin tutadi: *tilga olmoq, tili bormaslik, tili gapga kelmaslik, tili kelishmaslik, tili qisiq, tili chiqmoq, tilini bog'lamoq* kabi. Masalan, *til* leksemasining tushum kelishigi (*tilini tishlamoq*), jo'nalish kelishigi (*tilga kirmoq*) shaklida kelib, fe'llarga bog'lanishi orqali frazeologik birliklar hosil bo'ladi.

Izohli lug'atda *tili bormaslik* frazemasi «Biror narsa deyishga botina olmaslik, ko'ngli bo'lmaslik»⁴⁶ tarzida, *til topishmoq* frazeologik birligi esa «o'zaro bir fikr-mulohazaga kelmoq, shunday holatda ish tutmoq»⁴⁷ tarzida izohlanadi:

Tilga kirdi shu bahor bu o'qariq,
Gulga kirdi, ana, g'o'za ko'karib (M.Yusuf, Seni yaxshi ko'raman).

⁴⁵ Саидхонов М. Ишораларнинг вербаллашуви ва матний хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Tamaddun, 2022. – Б.125.

⁴⁶ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. 6 jildli. 5-jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2022. – B.256.

⁴⁷ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. 6 jildli. 5-jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2022. – B.258.

Dissertatsiyada *bosh*, *ko'z*, *og'iz*, *quloq* singari leksemalar bilan shakllangan frazeologik birliklarning ichki sintagmatik munosabatlari, tarkibiy qismlari ham tahlil qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi «**Frazeologik birliklar valentligi**» deyiladi. Bobning dastlabki faslida «*Frazeologik qurshov, frazeologik markaz va frazeologik valentlik masalalari*» yoritiladi. Muayyan frazeologik qurshov doirasida frazeologik ma'no yorqin namoyon bo'ladi. Unda frazeologik birlik bilan munosabatda bo'lgan so'z frazeologik birlik ma'nosini ochish uchun xizmat qiladi.

Inson oq-qorani tanib, ongli hayot kechira boshlagach, o'zining «Umr kitobi»ni o'zi yozishga kirishadi (U.Hoshimov, Umr kitobi) gapi orqali yuzaga kelgan frazeologik qurshovda *inson* so'zi *oq-qorani tanimoq* frazeologik birligiga birikib, qurshov hosil qilish, ya'ni kontekst yaratish funksiyasini bajaryapti.

Frazeologik qurshov frazeologik birliklarning grammatik shakli va ular tarkibidagi komponentlarning joylashish o'rni bilan ham uzviy bog'liqdir. Masalan, *bosh qo'shmoq* frazemasi turlicha ko'rsatkichlarni talab qiladi: *bosh qo'shdim (men)*; *bosh qo'shding (sen)*; *bosh qo'shdi (u)*.

Ko'rinadiki, mazkur frazeologik birlikning subyekt valentligiga uning tarkibidagi shaxs-son ko'rsatkichlari ishora qilyapti. Qurshov hosil qiluvchi so'zning sintaktik pozitsiyalari ham frazeologik birlik talabi bilan belgilanadi.

Semantik valentlik leksema bilan frazemalar o'rtasidagi, ayni paytda, frazemalar o'rtasidagi sintagmatik munosabatlarni ifodalaydi. Har bir frazeologik birlikning boshqa lingvistik vositalar bilan bog'lanish imkoniyati va bu imkoniyatning voqelanishi sintagmatik munosabat natijasida namoyon bo'ladi. Frazeologik birlik valentligi bilan bu valentlikni to'ldiruvchi argumentlarning sintaktik pozitsiyasi o'rtasida asimmetrik munosabat ham kuzatiladi.

Sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning valentligi esa leksik frazeologik birliklarning valentligidan birmuncha farqlanadi. Sintaktik frazeologik birliklar nutqiy voqelanib, leksik birliklar bilan frazeologik qurshov hosil qilganda, ba'zan ularning tarkibidagi birliklar denotativ ma'nosini saqlaydi.

Ayrim hollarda xuddi leksik frazeologik birliklar singari yaxlit holda ma'no ifodalaydi. Masalan, *Qaysi qo'ling bilan chizding? Qaysi oyog'ing bilan tepding?* singari shakllar tanbeh, norozilik ma'nolarini ifodalaydi. Bu frazeologik qurilma birinchi shaxs birlik shaklida voqelanganda, uning mazmunidan ilojisizlik holati anglashiladi:

Qaysi tishim bilan chaynayman – «tishlarim to'kilib ketgan» mazmuni;

Qaysi oyog'im bilan yuraman – «oyoqlarim og'riydi» mazmuni.

Bunday vaziyatda yaxlit konstruktsiya yashirin mazmunga, presuppozitsiyaga ishora qiladi.

Holat valentligi to'ldirilganda, nutqiy qurshovda predikat va uning aktanti bo'lib kelayotgan «holat» semali birlik mutanosib ravishda predikatga bog'lanishi kuzatiladi. R.Rasulovning ko'rsatishicha, «fe'ning holat valentligi aktanti ifodasi agensning fe'lda qayd etilgan harakat yoki holat bilan bog'liq tarzda namoyon

bo'ladi. Bunda u agensning harakat yoki holatini turli tomondan aniqlashtirish vazifasini o'taydi»⁴⁸.

Xuddi fe'l leksemalar singari frazemalarning holat valentligini to'ldiruvchi argument ko'pincha ravish holi vazifasini bajaradi, bu bo'lak morfologik jihatdan bir qator so'z turkumlari vositasida to'ldirilishi kuzatiladi.

O'zbek tilida ayrim hollarda holat valentligini to'ldiruvchi bo'lak fe'l shaklli frazemalarning oldidan emas, balki ularning tarkibida ham qo'llaniladi. Masalan, *qo'l siltamoq*, *ko'z yummaslik*, *og'zini ochirmaslik* singari leksik frazeologik birliklar *qo'lini shartta siltamoq*, *ko'zini sira yummaslik*, *og'zini sira ochirmaslik* tarzida qo'llanilganda, ana shunday vaziyatni kuzatish mumkin. Bunda fe'lga bog'langan bo'laklar bilan ularning holat valentligini to'ldirayotgan argumentlar frazemaning komponentlari orasida kelganda, uning birinchi komponenti doimo ko'rsatkichli qo'llaniladi: *qo'l siltamoq* – *qo'lini shartta siltamoq*; *ko'z yummaslik* – *ko'zini sira yummaslik*.

Uchinchi bobning ikkinchi faslida «*Frazeologik birliklarning subyekt va obyekt valentligi*» masalalari yoritiladi. Subyekt umumiy tushuncha bo'lib, u juda ko'p va xilma-xil vaziyat elementlarini o'z ichiga birlashtiradi⁴⁹. Bir qator ilmiy manbalarda subyektlar anglatadigan ma'nosiga ko'ra bir qator turlari (agens, patsiyens, kontragens) ajratiladi.

Aql-hushim joyida, odobim ham chakki emas, oltinchi sinfning intizomli o'quvchilaridanman (X.To'xtaboyev, Sariq devni minib).

Keltirilgan parchada *aql-hushim joyida* frazeologik birligi qo'llanilgan bo'lib, uning subyekt valentligini to'ldirishi zarur bo'lgan bo'lak (*mening olmoshi*) gapda ishtirok etmagan bo'lsa-da, bu vosita yashirin mazmun orqali anglashilmoqda: *mening aql-hushim joyida*.

O'zbek tilidagi fe'llar gapda kesim bo'lib kelar ekan, uning agensi deyarli ega bilan mutanosib bo'ladi⁵⁰. Biroq frazeologik birliklar ishtirok etgan sintaktik qurilmalarda bu munosabat o'ziga xos tarzda namoyon bo'ladi. Leksik frazeologik birliklar mazmun jihatdan bir so'zga teng kelsa ham, shaklan ba'zan gapga, ba'zan so'z birikmasiga yaqin bo'ladi. Frazeologik birlik tarkibiy qismlarining grammatik belgilari ta'sirida frazemaning agens valentligini to'ldiruvchi aktant turli sintaktik pozitsiyalarda bo'ladi.

Q.Hakimov ta'kidlab o'tganidek, «Sodda gap qolipli frazeologik birliklarning agens birikuvchanligi frazeologik birliklar fe'l sifatida gap predikati vazifasida qo'llansa, ega emas, balki boshqa bo'lak vazifasida keladi»⁵¹.

Qurshov hosil qiluvchi so'zning qaysi grammatik shaklda kelishi frazeologik birlikning kategorial ma'nosi bilan bog'lanadi. Frazeologik birliklarning agens valentligini to'ldiruvchi birliklarning aniqlovchi pozitsiyasida kelishi ham ko'p

⁴⁸ Расулов Р. Глаголы состояния в узбекском языке: Автореф. дисс...д-ра филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1989. – С.43.

⁴⁹ Нурмонов А., Махмудов Н., Акбаров А., Солихўжаева С. Ўзбек тилининг мазмуний синтаксиси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1992. – Б.57.

⁵⁰ Мухамедова С.Х. Ўзбек тилида ҳаракат феълларининг семантик ва валентлик хусусиятлари: Филол. фанл. д-ри....дисс. автореф. – Тошкент: Фан, 2005.

⁵¹ Ҳакимов Қ.М. Ўзбек тилидаги содда гап қолипли фразеологизмларнинг зарурий бирикuvchanликлари: Филол. фанл. номз....дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1994. – Б.6.

uchraydigan holat. O'zbek tilidagi qaratqich kelishigi ko'rsatkichida kelayotgan lug'aviy birliklar bilan o'zaro sintagmatik munosabatda bo'layotgan frazemalar erkin birikmalardan farqli holda, fe'l uzvli qurilmalardan, ayrim hollarda fe'ldan boshqa uzvli qurilmalardan iborat bo'ladi.

O'zbek tilida frazemaning obyekt valentligi vazifasini vositasiz to'ldiruvchi ham, vositali to'ldiruvchi ham bajarishi mumkin. Frazeologik birliklarning obyekt valentligini to'ldirishga xizmat qilayotgan argumentlar turlicha grammatik ko'rsatkichlarda uchraydi. Masalan:

Lekin bu vaqtda uning ko'nglida qolgan ikki sevgilisi – qishlog'i-yu maktabi yana tomir otib ulgurgan edi (Sh.Xolmirzayev, Ot egasi).

Berilgan gapda ishtirok etgan *tomir otmoq* leksik frazeologik birligi *o'rnashmoq* fe'li bilan muqobil bo'ladi. Frazeologik birlikning obyekt valentligini to'ldirayotgan *sevgilisi* so'zi *qishlog'i-yu maktabi* so'zlari bilan ajratib ko'rsatilganligi sababli, har ikki ifoda frazemaning obyekt valentligini bir xil maqomda to'ldirgan.

Bobning uchinchi faslida «*Frazeologik birliklarning makon va zamon valentligi*» bilan bog'liq fikrlar yoritiladi. Harakatning bajarilish o'rniga bog'liq bo'lgan fe'llar bilan ma'no nuqtayi nazaridan teng keluvchi frazeologik birliklar ham «makon» semasiga ega bo'ladi. O'zbek tilidagi «o'rin» chegara semasiga ega bo'lgan frazeologik birliklarning komponentlariga e'tibor qaratilsa, ularning sintagmatik munosabatga kirishishi o'rin valentligini to'ldirishga xizmat qiluvchi bir qator lug'aviy birliklar, xususan, o'rin holi pozitsiyasida keladigan bo'laklar bilan reallashadi. Ularning grammatik ko'rsatkichlari ham turlicha bo'ladi.

Fe'l shaklli frazeologik birliklarning makon valentligi ot, olmosh, ravish, birikmali hol singari turli argumentlar vositasida to'ldiriladi. O'zbek tilidagi *yelkamning chuquri ko'rsin* frazeologik birligiga bog'lanuvchi vosita ko'pincha uning makon valentligini to'ldiradi: *uyini yelkamning chuquri ko'rsin* tarzida (*uyini* – to'ldiruvchi).

Chin Vatanning poylariga cho'kaylik tiz,

Sen yo'l boshla, yo'l och endi, O'zbekmomo (M.Yusuf, O'zbekmomo).

Keltirilgan parchadagi *tiz cho'kmoq* frazeologik birligining makon valentligi o'rin holi vazifasidagi *poylariga* so'zi orqali to'ldirilyapti.

O'zbek tilida sintaktik frazeologik birliklar tarkibidagi *kim qo'yibdi ...ga ...ni?* shaklli model to'ldirilayotgan komponentlari ma'nosidan kelib chiqib, ham grammatik jihatdan, ham mazmunan moslashadi. Ularning valentligi ham shunga muvofiq bo'ladi:

Kim qo'yibdi unga borishni? – qayerga? (makon valentligi).

O'zbek tilidagi fe'l shaklli frazeologik birliklar predikat sifatida gapning kesimi bo'lganda, tabiiy ravishda, doimo zamon kategoriyasiga ega bo'ladi. Bunday shaklli frazeologik birliklarning obligator valentligi temporal (payt) valentlik hisoblanadi. Fe'l frazemalarning zamon valentligi turli vositalar yordamida to'ldiriladi. Ko'p hollarda nutq jarayonida mazkur valentlik lug'aviy birliklar bilan to'ldirilmasligi ham mumkin.

Bir nafasda hammayoq, hali aytganidek, yog' tushsa yalagudek bo'ldi-qoldi (X.To'xtaboyev, Sariq devni minib).

Berilgan parchada *yog' tushsa yalagudek* leksik frazeologik birligi *bo'ldi-qoldi* bog'lamasi bilan birga (bu yerda *bo'lib qolmoq* shakli *bir nafasda* birikmasidan anglashilgan «tez», «darrov» semalarini kuchaytirish uslubiy maqsadiga yo'naltirilgan holda *bo'ldi-qoldi* tarzida berilgan), kesim pozitsiyasida kelyapti. Uning zamon (temporal) valentligi payt holi vazifasida kelgan *bir nafasda* birikmasi orqali, makon valentligi esa o'rin holi vazifasida kelgan *hammayoq* ifodasi vositasida to'ldirilgan.

Uchinchi bobning oxirgi faslida «*Frazeologik birliklarda shartlanganlik munosabati*» haqida fikr yuritiladi. Til birliklari o'rtasidagi sintaktik munosabatlarda shartlanganlik munosabati alohida o'rin tutadi. Frazeologik birliklarda shart, sabab va maqsad valentligi bilan bog'liq shartlanganlik munosabati sintagmatik munosabatga kirishayotgan a'zolarining semantik strukturasi bilan uzviy bog'liqdir.

Hozir ko'chaga chiqib, shularni o'ylab yuragim siqilib ketdi (X.To'xtaboyev, Sariq devni minib) gapida *yuragi siqilmoq* frazeologik birligi ishtirok etgan. Gapdagi frazeologik birlikning sabab holi bo'lib kelayotgan *shularni o'ylab* birikmasi frazeologik birlikning sabab valentligini to'ldirishga xizmat qilgan.

Ayrim hollarda frazeologik birliklar butun gapga teng bo'lib, obligator valentlik mazmunan anglashiladi, ularning valentliklari ba'zan matn orqali to'ldirilishi mumkin:

Umuman olganda, bu fanlarning hech kimga keragi yo'q. Boshni qotiradi (X.To'xtaboyev, Sariq devni minib).

Frazeologik birliklar shart munosabatiga kirishganda, ularning mazmunida shart-natija munosabati yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi:

Odamlar So'z uvolidan Non uvolidan qo'rqqanchalik qo'rqsalar, olam guliston bo'lur edi (U.Hoshimov, Non va so'z) gapida *odamlar So'z uvolidan Non uvolidan qo'rqqanchalik qo'rqsalar* ifodasi frazeologik birlikning shart valentligini to'ldirishga xizmat qilyapti.

Bunday munosabat sintaktik frazeologik birliklar qurshovi orqali ham namoyon bo'ladi. Jumladan, *...masa, ... qayoqda edi* frazeologik birligining bo'sh o'rinlari to'ldirilganda ham, shart-natija munosabatini kuzatish mumkin:

Tog'ga chiqmasang, do'lana qayda?

Jon chekmasang, janona qayda? (Xalq og'zaki ijodidan)

Berilgan qurilmada birinchi gap *tog'ga chiqmoq* (bo'lishsiz) fe'l shakli hamda *do'lana* predmet nomi orqali to'ldirilyapti, ikkinchi gap esa *jon chekmoq* (bo'lishsiz) fe'l shakli va *janona* shaxs nomi vositasida to'ldirilishi kuzatilyapti. Ikkinchi komponentning *qayda (qayoqda edi)* kesimiga *do'lana, janona* argumentlari bog'lanib, natija munosabati yuzaga kelyapti, birinchi *tog'ga chiqmoq* va *jon chekmoq* tarkibiy qismlari shart mazmunini ifodalash uchun xizmat qilgan.

Ishning to'rtinchi bobi «**Frazeologik birliklar transformatsiyasi va kontaminatsiyasi**» deyilgan. Bu bob frazeologik variantlilik, frazeologik transformatsiya va frazeologik kontaminatsiya hodisalariga bag'ishlangan.

Bobning birinchi fasli «*Frazeologik birliklarda invariant-variantlilik munosabati*» deb nomlangan. Invariant-variantlilik munosabati boshqa birliklar

singari frazeologik birliklar uchun ham xos. O'zbek tilshunosligi tarixida ilk bor Sh.Rahmatullayev frazeologiya sohasida variantlanish muammosini o'rtaga qo'yadi. Olim frazeologik variatsiyani frazeologik sinonimiyadan farqlashga alohida diqqat qiladi⁵².

V.A.Andreyeva vetnam tilidagi frazeologik birliklar variantliligi haqida fikr yuritib, variantlilikning ayrim turlarini ko'rsatadi: pozitsion (kombinator) variantlar; leksik variantlar; kvantitativ (miqdoriy) variantlar; fonetik variantlar; grammatik variantlar; etimologik variantlar; qorishiq (aralash) variantlar kabi⁵³.

Frazeologik birliklarning grammatik variantlanishida frazema tarkibidagi hech bir leksema o'zgarmaydi, faqat grammatik shakllargina o'zgarishi mumkin: *ko'ngli bo'shadi – ko'ngli bo'shashdi, ko'zi olaydi – ko'zini olaytirdi, yetti uxlab tushiga kirmaslik – yetti uxlab tushiga ham kirmaslik*.

Shuningdek, sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning variantlari ham o'zbek tilida turli xil shakllarda uchray turadi. Masalan:

shu ham ... mi? (shu ham hayotmi?) – shu ham ... bo'ldimi?(shu ham hayot bo'ldimi?).

Har ikki sintaktik frazeologik variantlar nutqda voqelanganda, bu sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning to'ldirilishi zarur bo'lgan bo'sh nuqtalari ayrim lug'aviy birliklar bilan voqelanadi. Biroq sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning variantlarini ularning nutqda mazmunan turli leksemalar bilan voqelanishi, to'ldirilish holatidan, shuningdek, shaxs-son, zamon va boshqa grammatik shakllar orqali o'zgarib kelish jarayonidan farqlash zarur.

To'rtinchi bobning «*Frazeologik birliklar transformatsiyasi*» deb nomlangan faslida dastlab bu borada tilshunosligimizda olib borilgan tadqiqotlar tahlil etilgan. Agar variantlilik til taraqqiyotining obyektiv natijasi va jonli adabiy tilning zaruriy atributi bo'lsa, transformatsiya – shakl o'zgarishi bilan bog'liq hodisa bo'lib, transformatsiya natijasida hosil bo'lgan birlik semantik jihatdan o'zgarishga uchramasdan, uslubiy va pragmatik vazifani bajarishi kuzatiladi.

Frazeologik transformatsiya birlik komponentlarida yuz beradigan miqdor va sifat o'zgarishlari bilan bog'liq. Shu bilan birga, frazeologik ma'no tarkibidagi uslubiy bo'yoqdorlik bu birlikning transformatsiyalanishi jarayonida yanada kuchayadi.

Nutq jarayonida frazeologik birliklar transformatsiyasining turlicha ko'rinishlari namoyon bo'ladi: *aravani quruq olib qochmoq – aravani olib qochmoq – olib qochmoq; bir-ikki og'iz – bir og'iz yoki ikki og'iz*.

Frazeologik birliklar transformatsiyasining quyidagi ko'rinishlarini ajratish mumkin:

1. Frazeologik birlik komponentlari torayishi (tushishi) orqali hosil bo'lgan frazeologik transformantlar.

2. Frazeologik birlik komponentlari kengayishi (qo'shilishi) orqali hosil bo'lgan frazeologik transformantlar.

⁵² Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек фразеологиясининг баъзи масалалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1966. – Б.145.

⁵³ Андреева В.А. Фразеологическая вариантность во вьетнамском языке // Вьетнамские исследования. Серия 2. 2019, №2. – С.76-85.

3. Frazeologik birlik komponentlari almashishi orqali hosil bo'lgan frazeologik transformantlar.

4. Frazeologik birlik komponentlari torayishi, kengayishi, almashishi orqali hosil bo'lgan frazeologik transformantlar.

Masalan:

Ko'chalarda toshli, shag'alli

Aravangni o'zing tort, bolam (B.Iso, Dadamning bir nasihati).

Berilgan she'riy parchada *o'z aravasini o'zi tortmoq* frazeologik birligining dastlabki komponenti (*o'z*) tushib qolishi bilan frazema ellipsisga uchragan va *aravangni o'zing tort* shaklidagi transformant hosil bo'lgan. Shu bilan birga, frazeologik birlik tarkibida ma'lum grammatik o'zgarishlar ham yuz bergan.

Bobning so'nggi faslida «*Frazeologik birliklar kontaminatsiyasi*» masalasi yoritilgan. Frazeologik kontaminatsiya ham bugunga qadar aksariyat tilshunoslarning e'tiborini tortdi. A.N.Molotkov, A.E.Mamatov kabi tilshunoslar frazeologik kontaminatsiyaga okkazonal birlik sifatida qaraydilar. Y.A.Kolobova, Sh.M.Sultonova singarilar ikki va undan ortiq lingvistik frazeologik birlikning birikuvi orqali hosila frazeologik birlikning paydo bo'lishi deb hisoblaydilar.

Dissertatsiyada frazeologik birliklarning ichki bog'lanishi uchun xizmat qiluvchi bo'laklar miqdoriga asoslangan holda frazeologik birliklar kontaminatsiyasining quyidagi ko'rinishlari keltiriladi:

1. Ikki tarkibli kontaminantlar. Ikki frazeologik birlikka xos ayrim komponentlar qo'shilishi orqali yangi frazeologik birlik hosil bo'ladi:

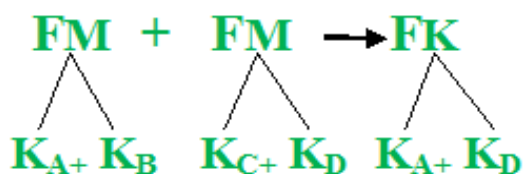
dimog'i shishmoq – burni ko'tarilmoq – dimog'i ko'tarilmoq;

yuragi yorilib ketmoq – joni chiqib ketmoq – yuragi chiqib ketmoq;

yo'ldan ozdirmoq – izdan chiqarmoq – yo'ldan chiqarmoq

ko'zi ilinmoq – pinakka ketmoq – ko'zi ketmoq.

Bu belgi ularning modellarida ham hisobga olinadi:



Bunda: **FM** – mohiyat, ya'ni frazeologik birlikning dastlabki shakli;

FK – kontaminant, ikki frazeologik birlikning kontaminatsiyasi natijasida hosil bo'lgan birikma

K – komponent, frazeologik birlikning tarkibiy qismi;

A, B, C, D – frazeologik birlik tarkibidagi komponentlar ketma-ketligini belgilash uchun qo'llanilgan lotin alifbosi harflari.

2. Uch tarkibli kontaminantlar. O'zbek tilidagi ikki tarkibiy qism asosida shakllangan ikki frazeologik birlikning uch leksik qismini birlashtirish natijasida hosil bo'lgan kontaminant tarkibida har ikki frazema komponentlari orasidan zarur tayanch birlik ajratilib, frazeologik kontaminant, ya'ni hosila tuzilma uchun omil vazifasini bajarishga xizmat qiladi.

Masalan:

dunyodan ketmoq – ko‘z yummoq – dunyodan ko‘z yummoq;

ko‘ziga issiq ko‘rinmoq – o‘tday tashlanmoq – ko‘ziga o‘tday tashlanmoq.

3. To‘rt tarkibli kontaminantlar. Unda ikki frazeologik birlikning barcha komponentlari qo‘shiladi:

jon-jon demoq – o‘lib turmoq – jon-jon deb o‘lib turmoq.

Bu shakldagi kontaminantlar har ikki mohiyat tarkibidagi barcha qismlarning birikishi vositasida shakllanadi. O‘z navbatida, ular frazeologik birlik ifodalagan obrazli ifodani yanada kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Masalan:

Hamisha ikki-uch baquvvat yigitlar bilan birga yuruvchi Mirodil har qanday odamga tap tortmay tik borardi (T.Malik, Shaytanat).

Keltirilgan parchada *tap tortmaslik* va *tik bormoq* frazeologik birliklari mazmunan yaqin, o‘xshash holatda bo‘lganligi sababli, frazeologik kontaminatsiyaning yuzaga kelishiga omil bo‘lyapti. Bu o‘rinda har ikki frazeologik birlikning barcha komponentlari qo‘shilishi natijasida *tap tortmay tik borardi* shaklidagi kontaminant yuzaga kelyapti.

Ayrim hollarda mazkur jarayonda bir necha frazeologik birliklarning baravar qo‘llanilishi fikr ifodasini aniqlashtirish hamda emotsional holatni kuchaytirishga ham xizmat qilishi mumkin. Biroq bunday birikuvlarni kontaminantlardan farqlash zarur.

Ma‘lumki, o‘zbek tilidagi frazeologik birliklarning aksariyati gap qolipli birliklar bo‘lib, ularning ichki bog‘lanishida, odatda, hokim komponent (ko‘pincha kesim) tobe qismdan keyin turadi va hokim komponent deyarli fe‘l orqali shakllangan bo‘ladi. Tabiiyki, bu holat kontaminatsiya jarayoniga ham o‘z ta‘sirini o‘tkazadi.

Frazeologik kontaminatsiyada frazeologik birliklarning komponentlari, ularning semantik va grammatik xususiyatlari alohida hisobga olinishi zarur. Shu asosda frazeologik kontaminatsiyani guruhlashda quyidagi omillar ajratilishi mumkin:

1. Leksik-semantik omillar: frazeologik birlikni tashkil etgan komponentlarning lug‘aviy ma‘nosi asos bo‘ladi.

2. Grammatik omillar: frazeologik birlik tarkibidagi so‘z turkumlari va ularning ichki sintaktik pozitsiyasi hisobga olinadi.

Ta‘kidlash zarurki, kontaminatsiya jarayoni uchun asos vazifasini bajargan frazeologik birliklarning tarkibiy qismlari o‘rtasidagi o‘xshashlik ularning ma‘no strukturasida ham kuzatiladi. Bunday yaqinlik frazeologik birliklarning ichki semantik mutanosibligida ham ko‘rinadi va kontaminatsiya jarayonida ularning birikishini ta‘minlaydi.

Umuman olganda, frazeologik kontaminatsiya jarayoni uchun tegishli bo‘lgan quyidagi omillar alohida hisobga olinishi zarur:

1) mazkur jarayonda ikki yoki undan ortiq alohida frazeologik birlik (mohiyat) ishtirok etishi zarur;

2) bu frazeologik birliklar (mohiyat) vazifaviy o‘xshashlikka asoslangan bo‘lishi muhim;

3) ushbu frazeologik birliklar mohiyatan, semantik (predmet, harakat, holat, belgi singari) yaqinlikka ega bo'lishi kerak;

4) har qaysi frazeologik birlikka tegishli ayrim tarkibiy qismlar (yoki to'liq frazeologik birlik) kontaminatsiya jarayoni uchun xizmat qilishi zarur.

Frazeologik birliklarning kontaminatsiyasi uchun mavjud frazeologik birlik(mohiyat)ning yaxlit umumiy ma'nosi bilan birga, uni tashkil etgan komponentlarning xususiy ma'nolari ham muhim omil bo'ladi. Ayni vaqtda, kontaminatsiya jarayonining to'laqonli tarzda yuzaga chiqishi har bir frazeologik birlik tarkibiy qismlarining kontaminatsiyalanish jarayoniga kiruvchi leksik-semantik valentligi, bu birliklar o'rtasidagi sintaktik aloqalarga ham bog'liq.

XULOSA

1. Leksik hamda frazeologik ma'no orasida izomorflik xususiyati mavjud bo'lsa-da, bu birliklarning semantik tuzilishi o'ziga xosdir. Leksemaning ma'no tuzilishi denotativlik, konnotativlik belgilarini mujassamlashtirgan bo'lsa, frazeologik ma'no tuzilishi konnotativlik, obrazlilik belgilari bilan xoslanadi, chunki frazeologik birlikni tashkil etgan komponentlar leksik ma'nosidan uzoqlashib, yangi, mustaqil ma'no ifodalaydi.

2. Frazeologik birliklar sintagmatikasi transformatsiya va unga yondosh hodisalar bilan uzviy bog'liqdir. Sintaktik transformantlar uchun transformatsiya asosi tayanch nuqta bo'lgani kabi, frazeologik transformatsiya uchun polisemik frazemalar paradigmasidagi bosh shakl asos sifatida xizmat qiladi. Komponentlari tarkibida grammatik o'zgarishlar ro'y bergan frazeologik birlik shakllarini frazeologik transformantlar sifatida belgilash mumkin.

3. Frazeologik birliklarning mazmuniy shajaraviy tuzilishida eng yuqori bosqichni egallagan kategorial ma'no frazeologik birliklarning qaysi grammatik kategoriyaga mansublik belgisini o'z ichiga oladi, u yuqori darajadagi abstraksiyalanishga ega. Umumiy kategorial ma'noli frazeologik birliklar yaxlit bir paradigmaga birlashib, frazeologik birliklarning ma'lum so'z turkumlariga mansubligini ifodalaydi.

4. O'zbek tilidagi frazeologik birliklar komponentlaridagi barqarorlik darajasiga ko'ra leksik frazeologik birlik va sintaktik frazeologik birlik sifatida ajratiladi. Xususan, leksik frazeologik birliklarning tarkibiy qismlari turg'un, barqaror bo'lsa, sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning ayrim tarkibiy qismlari o'zgarimas, ayrimlari o'zgaruvchan bo'ladi.

5. Leksik frazeologik birlik hamda sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning komponentlari miqdori ikki va undan ortiq bo'lib, ularning bog'lanishida muayyan barqarorlik kuzatilsa-da, bu barqarorlik darajasi leksik frazeologik birliklarda doimiy, mustahkam ravishda, sintaktik frazeologik birliklarda komponentlarining barqarorligi muvaqqat holda bo'lib, ma'lum vaziyat talabi bilan o'zgarib turadi.

6. Leksik frazeologik birliklar barqaror birikma sifatida to'liq shakllangan bo'ladi, sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning ma'lum komponentlar bilan to'ldirilishiga doimiy ehtiyoj bo'ladi. Bu esa ularning boshqa birliklar bilan sintagmatik munosabatiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

7. Sintaktik frazeologik birliklar xuddi leksik frazeologik birlik singari xalq madaniyatini, uning tarixi va milliy qiyofasini namoyon etadigan birliklardan sanaladi. Bu birliklarda xuddi leksik frazeologik birliklar singari uslubiy bo'yoq, obrazlilik kuchli bo'lib, unda adresantning uzatilayotgan axborotga nisbatan subyektiv munosabati aniq ko'zga tashlanadi.

8. Sintaktik frazeologik birliklarning barqaror komponentlari ko'pincha ko'rsatish va so'roq olmoshlari orqali, ba'zan yuklamalar bilan shakllanishi kuzatiladi. To'ldirilishi zarur komponentlar erkin birikmalardan farqli holda, ma'lum lisoniy vositalar bilan cheklanadi.

9. Leksik-frazeologik kontekst leksema bilan frazeologik birliklar o'rtasidagi sintagmatik munosabat orqali shakllanadi. Frazeologik birliklar komponentlari mustaqil qo'llanish xususiyatini yo'qotishi natijasida mazmuniy jihatdan kontekst qismi sifatida baholanmaydi. Frazeologik birlik bilan grammatik va semantik jihatdan bog'liq bo'lgan leksema frazeologik qurshovni hosil qiladi.

10. Frazeologik birliklarning sintagmatik munosabatida frazeologik qurshov tushunchasi muhim o'rin egallaydi. Frazeologik qurshov hisobiga frazeologik ma'no bilan leksik ma'no hamkorligi maydonga keladi. Frazeologik birlik bilan lug'aviy birliklarning o'zaro sintagmatik munosabati geterogenlik xususiyatiga ega.

11. Valentlik ikki tomonlama mohiyatga ega bo'lgan lingvistik birliklar orasidagi sintagmatik munosabatni, til birliklarining o'zaro birikuvini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi. Frazeologik birliklar nutq jarayonida valentlik xususiyatlari asosida boshqa birliklar bilan sintagmatik munosabatga kirishadi. Frazeologik birliklarning obligator valentligi nutq jarayonida to'ldirilishi zarur bo'lgan, fakultativ valentlik esa nutq vaziyatiga ko'ra aniqlanadigan valentliklar sanaladi.

12. Til birliklari o'rtasidagi sintaktik munosabatlarda shartlanganlik munosabati alohida o'rin tutadi. Frazeologik birliklarda shart, sabab va maqsad valentligi bilan bog'liq shartlanganlik munosabati sintagmatik munosabatga kirishayotgan a'zolarining semantik strukturasi bilan uzviy bog'liqdir.

13. Leksik frazeologik birliklarning komponentlarida yuz beradigan almashish jarayoni yoki grammatik ko'rsatkichlarda kuzatiladi, yoki ularning ayrim yaqin ma'noli qismlari almashib, frazeologik variantlar hosil bo'ladi. Mazkur jarayonda leksik frazeologik birliklar tarkibidagi leksemalarning o'zaro almashinishi hamda frazema komponentlarining grammatik shakli muhim bo'ladi. Sintaktik frazeologik birlik variantlari esa leksik frazeologik birlik variantlaridan tubdan farqlanadi, bu jarayonda nutqiy birliklarning modellari variantlarga asos sifatida xizmat qiladi.

14. Frazeologik transformatsiya frazeologizatsiya, variantlilik, kontaminatsiya kabi hodisalar bilan bog'liqdir. Frazeologik transformatsiya mazkur birlik komponentlarida ro'y beruvchi miqdor va sifat o'zgarishlarining natijasi bo'lib, ko'p hollarda frazeologik ma'no tarkibidagi uslubiy bo'yoqdorlik yanada kuchayadi.

15. Kontaminatsiya transformatsiyadan farqli holda, ikki leksema yoki frazemani birlashtirish asosida yangi lisoniy birlikni hosil qiladi. Mazkur jarayonda frazeologik birliklarning ma'nosi va shaklida o'xshashlik saqlanib, asos

frazeologik birliklarning tarkibiy qismlari frazeologik birliklarning yaxlit ma'no tarkibini uyg'unlashtirgan holda ifodalaydi.

16. Frazeologik kontaminatsiya jarayonida bu birliklarning ichki tarkibiy qismlari bilan birga, ularga xos mazmuniy va grammatik belgilari muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Frazeologik kontaminantlar modellari frazema ichki qismlarining soni, semantikasi va strukturasi bilan bog'liq holda shakllantiriladi.

GANIEVA SHODIYA AZIZOVNA

SYNTAGMATIC STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

10.00.01 – Uzbek language

ABSTRACT
of the doctoral thesis (DSc) on philological sciences

Fergana – 2023

The theme of DSc dissertation is registered by the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan under № B2023.2.DSc/Fil540.

The dissertation was prepared at Kokand State Pedagogical Institute named after Mukimi.

The dissertation abstract in three languages (Uzbek, English and Russian (resume)) has been posted on the website (www.fdu.uz) of Scientific Council and on the website of «ZiyoNet» informational-educational portal (www.ziynet.uz).

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The abstract of the dissertation is distributed on «30» September 2023.
(Mailing report № 22 dated «30» September 2023).



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INTRODUCTION (abstract of DSc dissertation)

The relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In world linguistics, today it is considered that language is an integrated system and special attention is paid to reveal the fixed linguistic relationship among its units concerning their formal and semantic properties. Defining the formal and semantic structure of linguistic units with a certain content structure, as well as their internal connections and syntagmatic relations with other units in the speech environment is of significant theoretical value. Determining integrated, stable language units, including phrasemes, with their internal syntagmatic relations, as well as the possibilities of combination to other linguistic units, allows to clarify the process of transformation of these devices in the speech process, derivative devices formed on the basis of certain two essences. After all, research aimed at showing the figurative nature of phraseological units and their lustrous manifestation in the speech process, which is currently being carried out in world linguistics, presents their unique semantic and syntactic properties and is of great practical importance in the development of the field of phraseology.

As a result of a thorough study of the semantic, paradigmatic, functional, stylistic and cognitive-pragmatic features of phraseological units in world linguistics, linguistic possibilities and linguacultural properties are fully displayed. In any language, the transformation of semantically and structurally complex phraseological units in the speech environment, their relationship with the phenomena of convergence and contamination is inextricably linked with the syntagmatic relations of these fixed expressions. It is necessary to mention that phraseological units in different languages differ sharply in terms of their expressive possibilities, stylistic features and construction models. From this point of view, along with the semantic and structural features of these constructions, the internal connections that form the phraseological center and the syntagmatic relations that provide the phraseological environment are also of great theoretical value.

In the years of independence, the analysis of fixed expressions, expressive possibilities of phraseological units, stylistic-pragmatic aspects within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm, which are a unique expression of our national identity as a component of national culture have become urgent issues. In fact, in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language», «... every nation, every independent state must ensure its national interests, in this regard, first of all, it is natural that priority should be given to the preservation and development of the its culture, ancient values, native language»⁵⁴. Phraseological units, as a part of the language system, are being thoroughly researched within the framework of modern science directions. Along with the analysis of these linguistic units on a semantic-structural and formal-syntagmatic basis, revealing their syntagmatic features within the framework of the

⁵⁴ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг 2019 йил 21 октябрдаги 5850-сонли «Ўзбек тилининг давлат тили сифатидаги нуфузи ва мавқеини тубдан ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги Фармони.

phraseological center and the circle is of significant scientific and practical importance.

This research serves in the implementation of the tasks defined in the Decree of the President №PF-4958 of February 16, 2017 «On the improvement of the post-university education system», Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PF-5850 of October 21, 2019 «On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language», the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PF-6884 of October 20, 2020 «On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve the language policy in our country», the Decree №PF-6097 of October 29, 2020 «On approval of the Concept of development of science until 2030», the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PF-60 of January 28, 2022 «On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026», the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PQ-2789 of February 17, 2017 «On measures to further improvement of organising, managing and financing activities and scientific research work of the Academy of Sciences», the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №PQ-2909 of April 20, 2017 «On measures for further development of the higher education system», and other regulatory legal documents to a certain extent.

Correspondence of the dissertation with the priorities in the development of science and technology of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The research was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the republican science and technology development I. «Social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and democratic state, development of innovative economy».

Review of foreign scientific research on the dissertation topic⁵⁵. Scientific research aimed at studying phraseological units, their semantic, stylistic, pragmatic, as well as syntagmatic features in world linguistics is conducted in leading research centers and higher education institutions, including the University of Augsburg (Germany), University of California (USA), University of Ss. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava (Slovakia), Kazakh National University (Kazakhstan), University of Limoges (France), University of Galati (Romania), Odessa National University (Ukraine), University of Zagreb (Croatia), University of Bialystok (Poland), Saint-Petersburg State University (Russia), Kostroma State University (Russia), National Pedagogical Drahomanov University (Ukraine), as well as Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi (Uzbekistan).

As a result of research focused on studying phraseological units, their semantics, linguistic and cognitive properties, as well as the issues of modeling linguistic units, a number of scientific results were obtained, including the following: the relationship between phraseological units and the figurative

⁵⁵ The review of foreign scientific researches on the dissertation topic is based on the information from the following sources: www.academia.edu, www.researchgate.net, www.google.scholar.com, cheloveknauka.com, dslib.net, www.euphphas.opg, uni-augsburg.de, www.linguistics.ucsb.edu, www.unilim.fr, www.ucm.sk, www.kaznu.kz, www.ugal.ro, www.onu.edu.ua, www.unizg.hr, www.uwb.edu.pl, www.spbu.ru, www.ksu.edu.ru, www.npu.edu.ua, www.navoiy-uni.uz.

meaning of the word was determined, and the cognitive aspects of the semantics of idioms and somatic phraseology were determined (University of Augsburg, Germany); phraseologisms and stable units, different linguistic approaches to their interpretation are revealed (University of California, USA); the manifestation of the phenomenon of transformation in phrases was studied (University of Ss. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava, Slovakia, Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan); the factors of emergence of variants of phraseological units were analyzed (University of Limoges, France); issues of phraseological contamination are covered (University of Galati, Romania;), Odessa National University, Ukraine); research problems of phraseologisms in the associative, cognitive aspect are scientifically based (University of Zagreb, Croatia); linguistic and cultural features of phraseological units are shown (University of Bialystok, Poland); the structural-semantic and communicative-pragmatic aspects of somatic phraseologisms are revealed (Saint-Petersburg State University, Russia); conducted research on the problems of modeling phraseology in the occasional aspect (Kostroma State University, Russia); the necessity of modeling linguistic units, in particular, metaphorical units, is justified (Kiev National Pedagogical University, Ukraine), the form and meaning relations of phraseologisms, methodological features of phraseological units, problems of their formation are researched (Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi).

Currently, in world linguistics, a number of researches are being carried out on the study of semantic-structural and cognitive-pragmatic features of phraseologisms, their modeling, including in the following priority directions: showing the structural-semantic and communicative-pragmatic aspects of phraseologisms, researching phraseological units in the associative, ethnolinguistic aspect, as well as modeling phraseological units on an occasional basis, determining the relationship between phraseological units and the figurative meaning of a word.

The level of study of the problem. The issue of the study of phraseological units in our linguistics has attracted the attention of specialists for many years. Many monographic studies on this problem have appeared. Such issues as the formation of phraseological units, their characteristic features, development, stylistic aspects, etymological features, possibilities of combination, and comparison with phrasemes of several other languages are thoroughly studied within them⁵⁶. In this regard, especially Sh.Rakhmatullaev, Y.D.Pinkhasov,

⁵⁶Салямов Г.Т. Лексико-фразеологические вопросы художественного перевода (принципы перевода пословиц, поговорок и идиом с русского на узбекский язык): Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1964; Хусаинов М. Фразеология прозы писательницы Айдын: Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Самарканд, 1959; Рўзикулова М. Ўзбек тилида идиомалар: Филол. фанл. номз....дисс. автореф. Самарканд, 1966; Исаев А. Соматические фразеологизмы узбекского языка: Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1976; Рафиев А. Ўзбек тили фразеологик бирликларининг структурал-функционал хусусиятлари: Филол. фанл. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1982; Умарходжаев М.И. Основы фразеологии / Анд.гос.пед.инс.языков. – Ташкент: Фан, 1983; Маматов А.Э. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида лексик ва фразеологик норма муаммолари. – Тошкент, 1991; Йўлдошев Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида фразеологик бирликларининг функционал-услубий хусусиятлари: Филол. фанл. д-ри....дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1993; Ҳақимов Қ.М. Ўзбек тилидаги содда гап қилили фразеологизмларнинг зарурий бирикувчанликлари: Филол. фанл. номз....дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1994; Маматов А.Э. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масаллари: Филол. фанл. д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000; Усмонова Ш.Р. Ўзбек ва турк тилларида соматик фразеологизмлар: Филол. фанл. номз.

M.Husainov, B.Yuldoshev, Abdimurod Mamatov, Abdugafur Mamatov, A.Isaev, A.Rafiev, M.Sodikova, K.Hakimov, Sh.Usmonova, M.Holikova, K.Bozorboev, B.Juraeva, Sh.Abdullaev, Sh.Almamatova, M.Vafoeva, Sh.Sultonova and a number of other linguists have made great contributions. Sh.Rakhmatullaev conducted a monographic study on the semantic characteristics of phraseological units, in particular, the relationship between form and meaning, and in turn created explanatory dictionaries of phraseological units in the Uzbek language. The methodological aspects of phraseological units in the works of B.Yuldoshev, and the scientific works on the formation of phraseological units in the researches of A.Mamatov contributed substantially to the development of the Uzbek phraseology.

Today, the phenomenon of transformation is valid not only for the syntactic level, but also for other levels. In particular, some monographic studies on the transformation of phraseological units have been published. It is necessary to highlight the researches of scientists in this regard, the researches of scientists such as E.Kolobova⁵⁷, E.Dubinsky⁵⁸, A.Kunin⁵⁹, N.Kryukova⁶⁰, K.Y.Sigal⁶¹, conducted in world linguistics, and B.Yuldoshev⁶², G.Jumanazarova⁶³, B.Boltaeva⁶⁴, Sh.Sultonova⁶⁵ in Uzbek linguistics.

In recent years, the research of syntactic phraseological units was also begun in linguistics. In this regard, different approaches of linguists have come to the fore in the Russian linguistics as well. While Lim Soo Yon analyzed the syntactic

...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1998.; Халикова М.К. Фразеология как форма отражения национального менталитета в языковой картине (на материале русского и узбекского языков): Автореф. дисс...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1999; Айназарова Г.Б. Симметричные двухкомпонентные фразеологизмы в каракалпакском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Нукус, 2000; Абдуллаев Ш.Д. Таржима асарларда фразеологизмлар семантикаси (Т.Қайипбергенов асарларининг ўзбекча таржимаси асосида): Филол. фанл. номз. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2006; Бозорбоев К.Т. Ўзбек сўзлашув нутқи фразеологизмлари: Филол. фанл. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2001; Алмаматова Ш.Т. Ўзбек тили фраземаларининг компонент таҳлили: Филол.фанл.номз. ... дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2008; Вафоева М.Й. Ўзбек тилида фразеологик синонимлар ва уларнинг структурал-семантик таҳлили: Филол. фанл. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009; Шанский Н.М. Фразеология современного русского языка. Издан. 6-е. – М.: Книжный дом “Либро-ком”. – 2012; Йўлдошев Б. Ўзбек фразеологияси ва фразеографияси масалалари. – Тошкент: Муҳаррир, 2013; Алиева Н.Х. Фразеологик бирликларнинг турли тизимли тиллар кесимидаги лингвопрагматик тадқиқи (инглиз, рус ва ўзбек тили компьютер фразеологик бирликлари материаллари асосида): Филол.фан.б.фалс.док. ... дисс.автореф. – Фарғона, 2022; Жабборов А.Ж. Антропоцентрик фразеологик бирликларнинг лингвопрагматик тадқиқи: Филол.фан.б.фалс.док. ...дисс.автореф. – Жиззах, 2022.

⁵⁷Колобова Е.А. Фразеологическая контаминация: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Иваново, 2011.

⁵⁸Дубинский Е. М. Лингвостилистические особенности двойной актуализации фразеологических единиц (на материале современного английского языка): Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1984.

⁵⁹Дубинский Е. М. Лингвостилистические особенности двойной актуализации фразеологических единиц (на материале современного английского языка): Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1984.

⁶⁰Крюкова Н.А. Распространение компонентного состава фразеологических единиц русского языка: Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2007.

⁶¹Сигал К.Я. О двух аспектах в синтаксическом описании фразеологических единиц // Текст: структура, семантика, стилистика. Сборник статей по итогам Международной конференции памяти доктора филологических наук, профессора Е.И.Дибровой: в 2 частях. Часть 1. – М., 2015. – С.114-121.

⁶²Йўлдошев Б. Фразеологизмларнинг матндаги прагматик имкониятларини ўрганиш ҳақида / Ўзбек тилшунослигининг долзарб муаммолари (республика илмий ва амалий анжумани материаллари). – Андижон, 2011.

⁶³Жуманазарова Г., Болтаева Б., Кулбоева Д. Фраземаларнинг нутқда қўлланилиши. – Тошкент: Turon Zamin ziyo. – 2017.

⁶⁴Болтаева Б.И. Ўзбек тили фразеологик бирликларнинг трансформацияси (семантик-прагматик таҳлил): Филол.фан.б.фалс.док. ...дисс.автореф. – Самарқанд, 2019.

⁶⁵Султонова Ш.М. Диний фразеологизмлар трансформацияси. – Тошкент: VNESHINVESTPROM. – 2022.

phraseological units formed by the demonstrative pronoun in Russian⁶⁶, A.Pavlova and M.Alekseeva studied the syntactic phraseological constructions in German and Russian on a lexicographic basis⁶⁷, and S.Nepomnyashaya studied complex word combinations and revealed the relationship between phraseological models⁶⁸, A.Ushakova in her work deeply studied syntactic phraseological units expressing irony⁶⁹. In this regard, in some works, the practical aspects of syntactic phraseological units have also attracted attention. For example, A.Velichko's educational manual on syntactic phraseological units⁷⁰, V.Melikyan's several dictionaries of such units⁷¹ can be mentioned.

However, until now, in Uzbek linguistics, syntagmatic aspects of phraseological units have not been fully covered on a monographic basis, in particular, issues of syntactic phraseological units, phraseological contamination have not been specially researched as a monographic study.

The connection of the dissertation topic with the research work of the higher education institution where the dissertation was completed. The research was carried out within the framework of of «Topical Problems of Modern Linguistics» conducted at the National University of Uzbekistan, Fergana State University and Kokand State Pedagogical Institute.

The aim of the dissertation is to reveal the structural and semantic structure and syntagmatic occurrence in the speech environment of lexical and syntactic phraseological units, phraseological transformation and the phenomenon of phraseological contamination.

Tasks of the research consist of the following:

to define the structure of a phraseological meaning based on showing the isomorphism between phraseological and lexical meanings, revealing the relationship of form and meaning in them related to the transformation;

to clarify the issues of the relationship of form and meaning in the content of idioms in the Uzbek language depending on the phenomenon of transformation;

to present a scientific description of the syntactic phraseological unit by showing the common and different features of the lexical and syntactic phraseological units in the Uzbek language;

to identify linguistic factors that form syntactic phraseological units in the Uzbek language;

⁶⁶ Лим Су Ён. Принципы анализа синтаксических фразеологизмов (на материале синтаксического фразеологизма Вот мастер; Вот так мастер; Вот мастер так мастер; Вот тебе и мастер) // Язык, сознание, коммуникация. Сб. статей/ Отв. ред. В.В. Красных, А.И. Изотов. – М.: МАКС-Пресс, 2000. – Вып. 15. – С.93-106.

⁶⁷ Павлова А.В., Алексеева М.Л. Синтаксические фразеологические конструкции: теоретическое осмысление в аспекте двуязычной лексикографии // А.В.Павлова, М.Л.Алексеева. – Текст : непосредственный // Филологический класс. – 2022. – Том 27, № 2. – С. 52–67.

⁶⁸ Непомнящая С.В. Синтаксические модели фразеологизмов с этимологической структурой сложного словосочетания (на примере предметных фразеологических единиц с компонентом-вестонимом в русском языке). Уральский Федеральный университет / <http://elar.urfu.ru>bitsream>.

⁶⁹ Ушакова А.П. Синтаксические фразеологизмы с семантикой иронического неодобрения в современном русском языке: Дисс. ... канд.филол.наук. – Ярославль, 2018.

⁷⁰ Величко А. В. Синтаксическая фразеология для русских и иностранцев / А. В. Величко. – М. : МГУ, 1996.

⁷¹ Меликян В. Ю. Словарь фразеосинтаксических схем русского языка / В. Ю. Меликян. – Ростов н/Д. : Ростиздат, 2000; Меликян В. Ю. Синтаксический фразеологический словарь русского языка / В. Ю. Меликян. – М. : Флинта; Наука, 2013.

to expose syntactic phraseological units in the form of rhetorical interrogative sentence, and their realization in the speech;

to demonstrate the relationship between the phraseological environment and the phraseological center;

to present subject and object, space and time valencies of phraseological units, the relation of conditionality in them;

to determine the process of phraseological transformation and ways of the formation of transformants;

to reveal phraseological contamination and related linguistic phenomena through the Uzbek language materials.

The object of the research is phraseological units in the Uzbek language.

The subject of research is defining the structural, semantic and syntagmatic features of phraseological units.

Research methods. Description, comparison, classification, semantic and structural analysis, modeling, distributive analysis method, and differential-semantic methods were used to clarify the research topic.

The scientific novelty of the study:

in the language system, phraseological units are distinguished which are unlike lexical and syntactic units, isomorphism is determined based on the semantic integrity of lexemes and phrasemes, their syntactic functions in the speech environment, and the categorical meanings of phraseological units are clarified;

lexical and syntactic phraseological units in the Uzbek language are a complete, complex structural device that exists in the language and is distinguished by its stability and changeability, complete and incomplete combination as a whole that expresses the national culture and ethnic image;

the linguistic status of syntactic phraseological units in the Uzbek language is determined, the function of demonstrative and interrogative pronouns, interrogative particles in their formation is revealed, the models as a declarative sentence expressing ironic content and a rhetorical interrogative sentence have been defined;

the cooperation of lexical and phraseological meanings in the Uzbek language within the circle of phraseological units, the subject and object, space and time valencies of phraseological units, the relation of conditioning in them is determined;

derivative units formed as a result of the change of phraseological units in the Uzbek language in the speech environment, in particular, the methods of expansion, contraction, exchange and mixed types of formation of transformants are specified; the phenomenon of phraseological contamination was introduced, and its differences from other related phenomena such as transformation, convergence, and syncretism were revealed in the Uzbek linguistics.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

the conclusions drawn through the syntagmatic research of phraseological units in the Uzbek language on providing important scientific and theoretical information for the field of the Uzbek linguistics, especially phraseology, syntax,

and serving to improve the textbooks and training manuals designed in such fields as linguistic theory, lexicology, and syntax have been justified;

the specific features of lexical phraseological units and syntactic phraseological units in the Uzbek language have been defined, in particular, by describing the syntactic phraseological unit, the distinction of phrase from other fixed expressions and free compounds has been explained;

based on the valence characteristics of the phraseological units in the speech environment, their internal syntagmatic relations have been shown along with the syntagmatic relationship with other units during the speech process;

the fact that the materials studied in this work serve as one of the main sources for creating explanatory and translation dictionaries of lexical and syntactic phraseological units have been grounded.

The reliability of the research results is explained by the fact that the materials obtained for the analysis made it possible to make clear and reasonable conclusions based on the nature of each language, that they are scientifically sound, methodologically perfect, and that the issues raised are clear.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the results of the dissertation is that phraseological units in the Uzbek language are thoroughly researched on semantic, structural and syntagmatic bases, and the research complements and expands the scientific-theoretical views related to the theory of linguistics, phraseology, and syntax.

The practical significance of the results of the research is that they can be used in the teaching of linguistics theory, modern Uzbek literary language, computer linguistics in the philology faculties of higher educational institutions, in enriching views on approaching the language as a system, in organizing special courses and seminars in this regard, textbooks and manuals, phraseological dictionaries, in solving automatic translation problems.

Implementation of research results.

Based on the scientific results of researching the complex semantic nature of phraseological units, their syntagmatic features in the speech environment:

the scientific conclusions that the lexical and syntactic phraseological units in the Uzbek language are a complex structural device that exists in the language as a whole and is distinguished by its stability and changeability as a whole that expresses the national culture and ethnic image, and is a complete and incomplete combination for the first time was used in fundamental practical project FA-F1-005 on the topic «Researching the history of Karakalpak folklore and literary studies» carried out in 2017-2020 (Reference No. 258/1 of the Karakalpak Humanitarian Sciences Research Institute of the Karakalpak Department of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, June 16, 2023). As a result, on the example of Karakalpak folklore materials, the differential aspects of the linguistic units that make up the system of stable units, the place of phraseological units in the system of stable combinations, the characteristics different from other devices were shown through Karakalpak folklore sources, phraseological units with their own characteristics were separated within the framework of fixed units representing the cultural life of Turkic peoples, folklore through its sources, the

relationship of phraseological units with other units in the speech environment was revealed;

the theoretical conclusions about the semantic integrity of lexemes and phrasemes, their syntactic functions in the speech environment, determining isomorphism, and clarifying the categorical meanings of phraseological units were used in the scientific-practical project carried out at the State Academy of Choreography of Uzbekistan under the number FZ-2019081663 on the topic «Creation of a website and a collection of multimedia products dedicated to the promotion of Uzbek national dance art» (Reference of the State Academy of Choreography of Uzbekistan No. 1/04-48 of May 10, 2023). As a result, it was possible to develop recommendations for phraseological units that express the national-cultural image of the people, their manifestation in the speech process, as well as for the manifestation of stylistic-semantic features, to reveal the semantic signs of naming units that have a stylistic feature in the creation of the «Explanatory Dictionary of the Names of Khorezm Dance Movements»;

the scientific conclusions on the identification of the cooperation of phraseological and lexical meanings within the framework of the phraseological circle, the subject and object, space and time valencies of phraseological units, and revealing of the relation of conditionality in them were used in the practical project AM - FZ - 201908172 on the topic «Creating an educational corpus of the Uzbek language» of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi fulfilled in 2020-2022 (reference No. 04/1-1226 of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi, June 19, 2023). As a result, the functional and methodological features of phraseological units, their syntagmatic peculiarities in the speech process were revealed;

the conclusions regarding the derivational unit formed as a result of the change of phraseological units in the Uzbek language in the speech environment, in particular, the methods of expansion, contraction, exchange and mixed type formation of transformants; the introduction of the phenomenon of phraseological contamination into the Uzbek linguistics and its differentiation from other related phenomena such as variation, transformation, syncretism, convergence, etc. were used in the practical project A-OT-2019-10 on the topic of «Naming in the Uzbek language: Creating legal foundations» fulfilled in 2019-2022 at Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature (reference No. 04/1-1225 of the Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature, June 19, 2023). As a result, the characteristic features of idioms, their manifestation in the speech environment were explained in detail;

the conclusions about the linguistic status of syntactic phraseological units in the Uzbek language, the function of demonstrative and interrogative pronouns, interrogative particles in their formation, the models as a declarative sentence expressing ironic content and a rhetorical interrogative sentence were used in the preparation of the scenario of the broadcasts of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan «Bedorlik», «Ijod Zavki», «Ta'lim va tarakkiyot», «Millat va ma'naviyat» of the «Uzbekistan» (Reference of the national broadcaster of

Uzbekistan «Uzbekistan» № O'R-1-72 of May 10, 2023). As a result, these scientific results presented in radio programs served to show listeners the stylistic richness of phraseological units, to ensure their appropriate use;

the conclusions on the introduction of phenomenon of phraseological contamination, and presentation of its differences from other related phenomena such as transformation, convergence, and syncretism were used in the preparation of texts of the seminars held by the Fergana region branch of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan in the workshops of young artists, as well as in the creation of scripts for spiritual and educational events and in the activities of the association (2023-certificate of July 5, 2015, approved by ERI through the IJRO.GOV.UZ system, document code: CX72913223). The results of this work served the purposes of improving the linguistic literacy of today's young generation and improving their speaking skills.

Approbation of the results of the study. The results of this research were discussed at 8 international and 5 national conferences.

Publication of the research results. 32 scientific works were published on the subject of the dissertation, including 2 monographs, 1 dictionary, 16 scientific articles in scientific publications recommended for publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations by the Higher Attestation Commission, 5 of them were published in foreign journals.

The volume and structure of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, the list of used literature and is 236 pages long.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction is based on the relevance and necessity of the topic, the correspondence of the research on the priorities of the development of Republican Science and technology is defined, goals and objectives are given, the object and subject are described, the scientific novelty and practical results are stated, the scientific and practical significance of the results are revealed, information on the structure of the dissertation is presented.

The first chapter of the work is entitled «**Phraseological units and their research in linguistics**», and its first section is «The issues of studying phraseological units in world and Uzbek linguistics».

The field of phraseology has attracted the attention of many linguists since the last century. In the formation of the branch of phraseology the ideas about the combination of words in the works of linguists such as A.A.Potebnya, I.I.Sreznevsky, A.A.Shakhmatov, F.F.Fortunatov, Sh.Bally, E.D.Polivanov, and L.A.Bulakhovsky served as a reference point.

In the 60s of the last century, the main attention of researchers was focused on defining the similarities and differences of phraseological units from word combination and the classification of phraseological units, the clarification of the categorical sign of phraseological units. By the end of the 70s, the study of phraseological units from the structural-semantic point of view increased. During

this period, unique research methods of the phraseological field were created, which shed light on the systematic nature of phraseological units.

In these works, when describing a phraseological unit and a word combination, it is emphasized that they are similar in material terms, that both of them consist of a combination of two or more words, the most important distinctive feature between them is a syntactic relationship among their components being whether fixed or free. So, it is emphasized a fixed syntactic relationship between the components that make up a phraseological unit, the presence of this combination in the language system before the speech process, and its ready introduction to the speech.

In some dictionaries, the status of phraseological units in the system of fixed expressions, and their difference from other stable units, began to be distinguished⁷². For example, B.Juraeva, in her research focusing on the linguistic foundations of the formation of folk proverbs, focuses on a relationship between a proverb and a phraseme, and defines their differences in four directions⁷³. In particular, she shows the difference between a proverb and a phraseological unit in etymological, semantic, syntactic and idiomatic aspects. The scientist emphasizes that the opinion that «the basis of all expressions is a free combination or a sentence»⁷⁴ is conditional, in particular, she distinguishes between proverbs and fixed expressions in terms of meaning.

This sign of fixedness and stability is used as a basis for determining the corpus of phraseological units and for its classification. As a result, the range of phraseological units is greatly expanded. In particular, Sh.Rakhmatullaev in his candidate's thesis first focused on the issue of grammatical features of phraseological units⁷⁵, then based on the nature of phrasemes, he justified that they are a unit like lexemes that exist readymade in the language⁷⁶.

By the years of independence, the attention was paid to the component analysis of phraseological units, their cohesion factors, at the same time, to their comparative study⁷⁷. One of the great representatives of Uzbek phraseology, A.Mamatov, when he thought about the neglected issues in the field of phraseology in Uzbek linguistics, he also emphasized the «specific features of use of phraseological units in the speech process»⁷⁸.

⁷² Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь. – М., 1990. – С.559; Ҳожиёв А. Лингвистик терминларнинг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1985. – Б.104; Бердиёров Ҳ., Расулов Р. Ўзбек тилининг паремик луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1984. – Б.10.

⁷³ Жўраева Б.М. Ўзбек халқ мақоллари шаклланишининг лингвистик асослари ва прагматик хусусиятлари: Филол. фанл. д-ри....дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2019. – Б.14.

⁷⁴ Жўраева Б.М. Ўзбек халқ мақоллари шаклланишининг лингвистик асослари ва прагматик хусусиятлари: Филол. фанл. д-ри....дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2019. – Б.15.

⁷⁵ Рахматуллаев Ш.У. Основные грамматические особенности образных глагольных фразеологических единиц современного узбекского языка: Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1952.

⁷⁶ Рахматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек фразеологиясининг баъзи масалалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1966.

⁷⁷ Маматов А.Э. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масалалари: Филол. фанл. д-ри....дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000; Бозорбоев К.Т. Ўзбек сўзлашув нутқи фразеологизмлари: Филол. фанл. номз....дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2001.

⁷⁸ Маматов А.Э. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масалалари: Филол. фанл. д-ри....дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000. – Б.15.

In the Uzbek linguistics, phraseological norms, the methodological features of these units are also presented in some works⁷⁹. Analyzing the issue of language education and norms in detail, professor S.Karimov thinks about phraseological units, and norms within them⁸⁰.

Later, lexical and syntactic phraseological units began to be distinguished in linguistics⁸¹. Through such views, the attention is paid to constructions of phraseological units, which are somewhat different from unified, fully fixed forms familiar to the scientific community. Researchers refer to relatively ill-formed, complex constructions of such units⁸². From the end of the last century, the problem of syntactic phraseology begins to attract European scientists (S.Grammar, S.Fillmore, A.Goldberg).

K.Y.Sigal shows that phraseological units exist in the language structure, at a number of levels of the language, and gives the types of morphological phraseological units, lexical phraseological units, syntactic phraseological units⁸³. A.Velichko approaches the analysis of syntactic phraseological units within the framework of their semantic relations and raised the issue of their regulation and systematization⁸⁴.

In the Uzbek linguistics, Sh.Sultonova pays attention to the concept of phraseological etymology in her doctoral dissertation devoted to phraseological transformation, particularly the transformation of religious phraseological units⁸⁵.

Besides, the problem of phraseological contamination is raised by world linguists. Some researchers refer to phraseological contamination as one form of occasional phraseological unit (A.N.Molotkov, A.E.Mamatov), several others consider as the formation of a new phraseological unit as a result of the mutual combination of two or more linguistic phraseological units (E.A.Kolobova, Sh.M.Sultonova).

Moreover, a number of scientists (V.M.Mokienko, A.M.Melerovich) raise the problem of contamination process and linguistic phraseological units related to this process. In Uzbek linguistics, attention is also paid to the issue of expressive forms

⁷⁹ Маматов А.Э. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида лексик ва фразеологик норма муаммолари. – Тошкент, 1991; Маматов А.Э. Проблемы лексико-фразеологической нормы в современном узбекском литературном языке: Автореф. дисс...д-ра филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1991; Бушуй А.М., Журакулов Р.Д. Фразеология узбекских народных сказок // Сов. Тюркология. – Баку. – 1990. – №5. – С.40-48; Абдусайдов А. Газета тилида фразеологизмлар (газета тилини ўрганишга доир материаллар). – Самарканд: СамДУ, 1990; Ўринбоева Д. Достонлар тилида фразеологик бирликлар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – 2007. 6-сон. – Б.87-90.

⁸⁰ Каримов С. Ўзбек тилининг фонетик стилистикаси. – Самарканд: СамДУ, 2016. – Б.115.

⁸¹ Торцова М.В. Свойства субстантивно-глагольных фразеологизмов в аспекте их валентности: дис. канд. филол.наук. Ленинград. 1984; Величко А. В. Синтаксическая фразеология для русских и иностранцев / А. В. Величко. – М.: МГУ, 1996; Ушакова А.П. Синтаксические фразеологизмы с семантикой иронического неодобрения в современном русском языке: Дисс. ... канд.филол.наук. – Ярославль, 2018.

⁸² Величко А. В. Синтаксическая фразеология для русских и иностранцев / А. В. Величко. – М.: МГУ, 1996; Меликян В. Ю. Словарь фразеосинтаксических схем русского языка / В. Ю. Меликян. – Ростов н/Д.: Ростиздат, 2000.

⁸³ Сигал К.Я. О двух аспектах в синтаксическом описании фразеологических единиц // Текст: структура, семантика, стилистика. Сборник статей по итогам Международной конференции памяти доктора филологических наук, профессора Е.И.Дибровой: в 2 частях. Часть 1. – М., 2015. – С.115.

⁸⁴ Величко А. В. Синтаксическая фразеология для русских и иностранцев / А. В. Величко. – М.: МГУ, 1996.

⁸⁵ Султонова Ш.М. Диний фразеологизмлар трансформацияси. – Тошкент: VNESHINVESTPROM, 2022. Б.33

of phraseological units, their uniqueness in the process of their occurrence in speech⁸⁶.

Currently, there are many works in the field of the morphological structure and paradigmatics of phraseological units, the function of phraseological units in the sentence, comparative, structural-typological analysis of phrasemes, issues of international phraseology, phraseology of artistic and journalistic style, studying phraseological units in the communicative-pragmatic aspect, studying the history of the formation of phraseology and phraseography. is being implemented.

The second section of the first chapter is entitled *Description of semantic and structural relations in phraseological units*. Studying the meaning of a phraseological unit and the structure of this linguistic unit in comparison with the meaning of a lexeme and its structure is of great importance in the semantic-structural study of phraseological units.

In the dissertation, the issues of phraseological synonymy, polysemy, and homonymy are discussed in connection with the phenomenon of transformation. For example, forms that changed on the basis of grammatical indicators are means for phraseological variants and derive a certain paradigm, which are manifested in different forms in the course of speech. For example, the phrase «og‘iz ochmoq», which is the main form of the phraseme «og‘iz ochmoq», expresses the meanings «to start talking» and «to eat». With the addition of the passive form of the verb to the second component (*og‘zi ochilmoq*), changes in its meaning are revealed: «to be surprised». Also, the possessive and accusative cases are added to the first component of this phraseme, meaning «to eat», «to surprise».

One can notice that the variants of the phraseological unit in possessive or accusative cases is opposed to the variant of the phraseologism in the nominative case, thus, grammatical indicators are serving as a base for differentiation of the semes.

It seems that the basic form for a meaning paradigm of polysemantic phraseological units and the form that is the basis for the model and changed through grammatical forms that contradict it has an analogical character with a transformational paradigm at the syntactic level.

The main form in the paradigm of polysemantic phraseologisms serves as the basis for a phraseological transformation, just as the base of a transformation is a reference point for syntactic transformants. That is why forms of phraseological units with grammatical changes in the structure of components can be considered as phraseological transformants. The same characteristics serves to distinguish it from phraseological homonymy to some extent.

The last third section of the chapter is dedicated to «*The issues of a phraseological meaning and manifestation of categorical and grammatical meanings in it*». Each level units of the language form a commonality based on a certain integral sign. At the same time, there may be similar points between different level units. These similarities provide a convenient opportunity to study

⁸⁶ Жуманазарова Г., Болтаева Б., Қулбоева Д. Фраземаларнинг нутқда қўлланилиши. – Тошкент: Турон zamin ziyo, 2017. – Б.8.

unknown aspects of more complex level units by comparing them with less complex level units known to the researcher. Therefore, it is of great importance to clarify the nature of an unknown object based on the determination of isomorphism between the internal structure of any newly studied object and the previously studied object. There are also such close similarities between lexemes and phraseological units. This is evident in the nominative function and content structure of a lexeme and a phraseological unit.

In all phraseological units, it is difficult to determine the basic component that refers to their grammatical meaning. In particular, such a case is noticeable in phraseological units in the form of a sentence: although it is very difficult to determine which component is the main part in phraseological units such as *ko 'zidan o't chaqnamoq*, *ko 'ylakni ko 'p kiymoq*, these phraseological units can be used in a certain syntactic position in the sentence.

This syntactic position is manifested referring their categorical meaning. «Phraseological units can be divided into two groups according to the character of the categorical meaning:

- 1) the categorical meaning is perceived from the grammatical base component;
- 2) the categorical meaning is not perceived from the grammatical base component»⁸⁷.

Although the components that make up a phraseological units have some autonomy compared to the components of a compound word, their internal components also retain the characteristic of change. Verb phrasemes are divided into two groups in terms of change according to their person-number form:

- 1) phraseological units that change according to the person-number form;
- 2) phraseological units that do not change in person-number form.

In the Uzbek language, Sh.Rakhmatullaev has the views on the change of verb phraseological units whether it is in a positive or a negative form⁸⁸. Some phraseological units do not build the opposition according to their positive-negative forms, but are used only in the positive or negative form. For example, there is no negative form of the phraseological unit *dunyoga kelmoq* and there are no positive forms of the phraseological units *yeru-ko 'kka ishonmaydi*, *alifni kaltak deyolmaydi*.

Besides, some phraseological units lose their opposition only when they are used in the past tense form, when the past tense forms are distributed with adverbial and adjective forms and undergo additive transformation with the lexeme *hali*, the opposition is restored according to the sign of participle and indivisibility.

In the dissertation, the issues like phraseological units, like lexemes, are formed by the relationship of form and content, and both sides have their own internal structure, its content structure includes denotative, connotative, and pragmatic semes, as well as a part of speech seme, are covered.

⁸⁷ Ганиева Ш. Ўзбек фразеологизмларининг структур тадқиқи. — Тошкент: Фан, 2013. — Б.45

⁸⁸ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Феъл фразеологик бирликларда мавжудлик категорияси // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. — 1963. — 4-сон. — Б.32-36.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled «**Predicativity in phraseological units**», in which lexical and syntactic phraseological units, specific aspects of syntactic phraseological units, linguistic means forming them, syntactic phraseological units in the form of rhetorical interrogative sentences are analyzed.

The first section of the chapter is devoted to the issue of «*Description of syntactic phraseological units*». In the following years, lexical and syntactic phraseological units began to be distinguished in linguistics⁸⁹. According to the doctrine of internal form in the interpretation of the semantic structure of phraseological and lexical units, a word that is the basis for motivation in the naming of lexical units often takes a place in the semic structure of the lexeme and is observed to be in its structure.

While the components of a syntactic phraseological unit contain permanent, fixed members, there are also their free components. Although a syntactic phraseological unit is close to a lexical phraseological unit in certain respects, both units have mutually different aspects. Let's look at common and unique features between these units.

1. If components of lexical phraseological units are fixed and stable, some components of syntactic phraseological units are fixed and others are changeable. Even if sometimes a process of change (transformation) occurs in the components of lexical phraseological units, such change mainly occurs in grammatical indicators only. The exchange of lexical components is observed only in closely related, similar words, and phraseological variants are formed.

2. Although the number of components of a lexical phraseological unit and a syntactic phraseological unit is two or more, and a certain stability is observed in their combination, this level of stability is permanent in lexical phraseological units, and the stability of components in syntactic phraseological units is temporary, and changes depending on the requirements of a certain situation.

3. Lexical phraseological units are fully formed as a fixed expression, there is a constant need for syntactic phraseological units to be supplemented with certain components.

4. In some cases lexical phraseological units prepare the ground for the formation of syntactic phraseological units under the influence of a number of social factors, speech situation.

There is a need for a component formed with *-ga* case indicator in the syntactic phraseological unit in the Uzbek language *kuni shunga qolmoq* for the combination of lexemes *kuni*, *shu* and *qolmoq* which are the permanent components of this syntactic phraseological unit, and this component is filled with units representing a person, a thing, an object, a process. For example, a syntactic phraseological unit is filled with lexemes with the seme «person»:

Kuni shu bolaga qolmoq

Kuni shu cholga qolmoq

⁸⁹ Торцова М.В. Свойства субстантивно-глагольных фразеологизмов в аспекте их валентности: Дисс. ... канд. филол.наук. Ленинград. – 1984; Величко А. В. Синтаксическая фразеология для русских и иностранцев / А.В.Величко. – М. : МГУ, 1996; Ушакова А.П. Синтаксические фразеологизмы с семантикой иронического неодобрения в современном русском языке: Дисс. ... канд.филол.наук. – Ярославль, 2018.

kuni shu xotinga qolmoq
kuni shu qizga qolmoq.

It is obvious that the units that function to fill the valency of the phraseological expression are lexically distinguished by such semes as «gender», «age», «profession». However, among the integrated semes of the meanings of this syntactic phraseological unit, the semes of «deficiency», «weakness» prevail.

As it is emphasized, sometimes lexical phraseological units create the basis for the formation of syntactic phraseological units under the influence of certain social factors, as well as sometimes under the influence of the speech situation. In particular, the lexical phraseological unit in the form of *bir oyog'i yerda (to'rda)*, *bir oyog'i go'rda (bo'lib qolgan)* has expanded somewhat in general use and has become a syntactic phraseological unit. A syntactic phraseological unit is formed by preserving the second seme between the «finish» central seme of the lexical phraseological unit and the seme «place» of one of its components: *bir oyog'... ..da*, *bir oyog'... ..da* (for example: *bir oyog'im ishda*, *bir oyog'im bog'chada*).

The second section of the chapter is entitled «*Linguistic factors forming syntactic phraseological units*». In a number of scientific sources, approaching the syntactic phraseological unit as a model, it is noted that its composition includes constant, fixed parts, as well as variable lexical units. In particular, while analyzing such constructions, S.V.Nepomnyashaya states: «The study of phraseological units from the point of view of formal structure is comprehensive, in which it is envisaged to analyze in terms of the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the composition of the components of these units, their etymological structure, their syntactic models, and the variation of the components of the phraseological unit»⁹⁰.

A.V.Velichko considers such units as a model: «A syntactic phraseological unit is a syntactic model, therefore, there are constant components that form its basis and determine a generalized meaning. But this model is filled with various lexical materials, and creates its own meaning, which is superimposed on the general meaning»⁹¹.

In the speech process, syntactic phraseological units are filled by certain linguistic means, lexemes and some grammatical indicators, these means are the basis for the realization of the syntactic phraseological unit.

As a result of filling these models with different lexical units, a whole syntactic construction is formed. As mentioned above, even if freely interchangeable units in such a construction are used in their own sense, they are of great importance in clarifying the general seme and strengthening a stylistic evaluative seme of the syntactic phraseological unit.

In a number of languages, particularly, in Uzbek, syntactic phraseological units are mainly formed using pronouns. It is known that pronouns can also

⁹⁰ Непомнящая С.В. Синтаксические модели фразеологизмов с этимологической структурой сложного словосочетания (на примере предметных фразеологических единиц с компонентом-вестонимом в русском языке). Уральский Федеральный университет / <http://elar.urfu.ru>bitsream>.

⁹¹ Величко А. В. Синтаксическая фразеология для русских и иностранцев / А.В.Величко. – М.: МГУ. – 1996.

perform functions characteristic of evaluation and subjective attitude in the speech process.

«In the process of speaking, simple, concise, and non-repetitive expression of thoughts by means of replacing words with pronouns is one aspect of the issue, and its transformation into a stylistic device that serves to express the opinions of the speech act participants within the framework of etiquette is the second aspect. Expressive and stylistic shades manifesting in the text further increase their status as a linguistic unit. This leads to the conclusion that stylistic analysis should be studied in the lexical-semantic-grammatical complex, regarding the use of pronouns in speech as a system»⁹².

Several researches show that demonstrative pronouns perform different semantic and stylistic tasks along with the meaning of reference. In particular, according to M. Hamroev: «Basically, demonstrative pronouns *bu, shu, u* and forms derived from them take part in the formation of phrasal compounds, both individually and in combination. *bundayqarasam; bunisiketmaydi, shuniaytaman; u aytgan; uniqo 'ying, buniqo 'ying*, etc. These compounds express such meanings as person, object, place, conclusion, negation, time, surprise, protest, question, condition, indifference, level, confirmation, objurgation, confidence, quarreling, doubt, rumor, filling a pause»⁹³.

Among the Uzbek syntactic phraseological units, compounds in the form *topgan ...i(ng)ni qara!* also serve to express the ironic content, their empty components often come in the second person singular form. Such models are filled by means of a number of semes, such as «person», «subject», «place», «time», «process».

Syntactic phraseological unit	Complement factor	The derived construction
<i>Topgan ...ni qara!</i>	the unit with the seme «person»	<i>Topgan chevaringni qara!</i>
	the unit with the seme «process»	<i>Topgan ishini qara!</i>
	the unit with the seme «subject»	<i>Topgan gulingni qara!</i>
	the unit with the seme «time»	<i>Topgan vaqtini qara!</i>
	the unit with the seme «place»	<i>Topgan uyingni qara!</i>

⁹²Юсупова О.С. Ўзбек тилида олмошларнинг функционал-стилистик хусусиятлари: Филол.фанл.номз. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2011. – Б.8-9.

⁹³Хамроев М.А. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилидаги кўрсатиш олмошларининг функционал-семантик хусусиятлари: Филол. фанл. номз....дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1996. – Б.20.

The following section of the second chapter is devoted to «*The issue of syntactic phraseological units in the form of a rhetorical interrogative sentence*». In the Uzbek linguistics, there are a number of studies focused on the inconsistency of the form and content of sentences⁹⁴. In particular, M.Khainazarova's scientific research on the issue of form and content in Uzbek interrogative sentences, and their asymmetry, interpretes such constructions as *interrogative sentences based on fixed units*⁹⁵. The scientist divides the means of forming such interrogative sentences into three groups: «Considering that the means of forming interrogative sentences are interrogative pronouns, interrogative particles and tone, we divide interrogative sentences formed on the basis of fixed units into three groups too»⁹⁶.

Interrogative pronouns and interrogative particles play an important role in the formation of syntactic phraseological units in the form of rhetorical interrogative sentences. In the Uzbek language, the syntactic phraseological unit *shu ham...bo'ldimi?* which is formed by the demonstrative pronoun *shu* and the interrogative particle *-mi* is common.

The overall meaning of this syntactic construction is united around the seme of «inappropriateness» based on the attitude of protest, and the empty spaces of the phraseological construction are filled with units meaning a person, a place, an object, or a process. When this syntactic phraseological unit is often filled with units with the seme «person», the speaker's opinion is expressed by intensifying the assessment of unworthiness and displeasure towards the subject:

Shu ham odammi (bo'ldimi)?

Y.Odilov, the author of the research on the phenomenon of enantiosemy in the Uzbek language, while thinking about the opposite meanings between linguistic units, states the language and speech types of enantiosemy in phraseological units. The scientist notes, among other things, that the meanings expressed through the phraseological unit of *hunar ko'tsatmoq* first expressed the meaning of «showing one's skills and doing something that everyone admires», and then began to be used to express the opposite meaning⁹⁷.

In the row of syntactic phraseological units in the Uzbek language, we can also find units expressing contradictory meanings. In particular, the above *shu ham...bo'ldimi?* phraseological unit as a whole, as mentioned above, expresses the seme of «inappropriateness» and shows the speaker's subjective assessment.

The syntactic phraseological unit *shu ham...bo'ldimi?* shows opposite evaluation relationship with the phraseological unit analyzed above *mana buni...desa bo'ladi (deyish mumkin)* that is formed with demonstrative pronouns like *mana*, *bu* according to their meaning:

⁹⁴ Нурмонов А.Н. Проблемы системного исследования синтаксиса узбекского языка. – Ташкент: Фан, 1982; Махмудов Н.М. Ўзбек тилидаги содда гапларда семантик-синтактик асимметрия. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1984; Лутфуллаева Д.Э. Гапни семантик-синтактик қилиплаштириш муаммолари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2005; Хайназарова М.М. Сўроқ гапларда шакл ва мазмун номувофиқлиги: Филол. фанл. номз....дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999.

⁹⁵ Хайназарова М.М. Сўроқ гапларда шакл ва мазмун номувофиқлиги: Филол. фанл. номз....дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999. – Б.16.

⁹⁶ Хайназарова М.М. Сўроқ гапларда шакл ва мазмун номувофиқлиги: Филол. фанл. номз....дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999. – Б.16.

⁹⁷ Одилов Ё. Ўзбек тилида лексик ва фразеологик энантиосемия. – Тошкент: Tafakkur, 2015. – Б.162.

<i>shu ham ...mi (bo 'ldimi)?</i> <i>(the</i> <i>semes “unworthiness”, “displeasure”)</i>	<i>mana buni... desa bo 'ladi</i> <i>(the semes “satisfaction”, “praise”)</i>
<i>shu ham ishmi (bo 'ldimi)?</i> <i>shu ham gapmi (bo 'ldimi)?</i> <i>shu ham ovqatmi (bo 'ldimi)?</i> <i>shu ham hayotmi (bo 'ldimi)?</i> <i>shu ham bayrammi (bo 'ldimi)?</i>	<i>mana buni ish desa bo 'ladi</i> <i>mana buni gap desa bo 'ladi</i> <i>mana buni ovqat desa bo 'ladi</i> <i>mana buni hayot desa bo 'ladi</i> <i>mana buni bayram desa bo 'ladi</i>

The fourth section of the second chapter is called «*The issue of internal syntagmatic relations in phraseological units*» and the special attention is paid to the component analysis of somatic phrasemes in order to more clearly define the semantic possibilities of phraseological units in the Uzbek language, to show their syntactical realization within a text. It is known that in addition to the common meanings of phraseological units, there are distinctive aspects specific to each phraseological unit. For example, phraseological units like the following can be considered synonyms:

og 'ziga urmoq – og 'iz ochirmaslik,
og 'zining tanobi qochmoq –og 'zi qulog 'ida;
og 'ziga talqon solmoq –og 'ziga qatiq ivitmoq;
og 'iz ko 'pirtirmoq –og 'zini to 'ldirmoq.

Phraseological units referring to human body parts, their behavior, as well as their condition are the basis for grouping. Somatic phraseological units, including lexemes such as *bosh*, *ko 'z*, *og 'iz*, *quloq* and *til* were studied by separating them into certain groups.

M.Saidkhanov, while showing the uniqueness of gesture verbs, notes: «*ko 'zini qismoq, burnini jiyirmoq, boshini egmoq, labini tishlamoq* and turn into gesture verbs as a result of derivative meaning»⁹⁸.

Among somatic phrasemes, phraseological units with «*til*» (language) lexemes also have a special place: *tilga olmoq, tili bormaslik, tili gapga kelmaslik, tili kelishmaslik, tili qisiq, tili chiqmoq, tilini bog 'lamoq*. In this case, phraseological units are formed by linking «*til*» (language) lexemes to verbs in the form of the accusative case (*tilini tishlamoq*), and the dative case (*tilga kirmoq*).

In the explanatory dictionary, the phraseme «*tili bormaslik*» is interpreted as «not being able to say something, not being happy»⁹⁹, and the phraseological unit «*til topishmoq*» is explained as «to come to a mutual opinion, to act in such a situation»¹⁰⁰.

Tilga kirdi shu bahor bu o 'qariq,

⁹⁸ Саидхонов М. Ишораларнинг вербаллашуви ва матний хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Tamaddun, 2022. – Б.125.

⁹⁹ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. 6 jildli. 5-jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2022. – B.256.

¹⁰⁰ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. 6 jildli. 5-jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2022. – B.258.

Gulga kirdi, ana, g'o 'za ko 'karib (M.Yusuf, Seni yaxshi ko'raman).

Internal syntagmatic relations and components of phraseological units formed by lexemes such as *bosh* (head), *ko 'z* (eye), *og 'iz* (mouth), *quloq* (ear) were also analyzed in the dissertation.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called «**Valency of phraseological units**». In the first section of the chapter «*Description of a phraseological environment and a phraseological center*» is covered. The phraseological meaning becomes impressive in a certain phraseological environment. In it, the word in relationship with the phraseological unit serves to reveal the meaning of this phraseological unit.

In the phraseological environment realized by the sentence *Inson oq-qorani tanib, ongli hayot kechira boshlagach, o'zining «Umr kitobi» ni o'zi yozishga kirishadi* (U.Hoshimov, Umr kitobi) the word *inson* is combined with the phraseological unit *oq-qorani tanimoq* and functioning to build a phraseological environment, i.e. a context.

A phraseological environment is inextricably linked with also the grammatical form of a phraseological unit and the location of its components. For example, the phraseme *bosh qo 'shmoq* requires different indicators: *bosh qo 'shdim* (men); *bosh qo 'shding* (sen); *bosh qo 'shdi* (u).

It seems that the subject valency of this phraseological unit is indicated by the person and number inflections in its composition. The syntactic position of a word that forms an environment is also determined by the requirement of a phraseological unit:

Semantic valency represents syntagmatic relations between lexemes and phrasemes, and also between phrasemes. The ability of each phraseological unit to combine with other linguistic means and the realization of this opportunity is shown as a result of syntagmatic relationship. An asymmetric relationship is also observed between the valency of a phraseological unit and the syntactic position of arguments that complement this valency.

The valency of syntactic phraseological units is slightly different from the valency of lexical phraseological units. When syntactic phraseological units are realized in speech and form a phraseological environment with lexical units, sometimes the units in their structure retain their denotative meaning.

In some cases, it expresses the meaning as a whole, just like lexical phraseological units. For example, forms such as *qaysi qo 'ling bilan chizding?* *Qaysi oyogi 'ing bilan tepding?* express semes of «reprimand» and «protest». When this phraseological construction occurs in the form of the first person singular, the meaning of «impossibility» is understood in its content:

Qaysi tishim bilan chaynayman? denotes «all my teeth fell out».

Qaysi oyog 'im bilan yuraman? expresses «my feet ache».

The hidden content understood through such constructions affects the phraseological environment.

When the state valency is filled, it is observed that in the speech environment, the predicate and the unit with the «state» seme, which is its actant, are usually proportionally connected to the predicate. According to R.Rasulov, «the expression

of the state valency actant of the verb is manifested in a way related to the action or state of the agent denoted in the verb. In this case, it performs the task of clarifying the action or state of the agent from different angles»¹⁰¹.

Like verb lexemes, a clause that completes the state valency of phrasemes often functions as an adverbial modifier, and this clause is observed to be completed by means of a number of word groups morphologically.

In the Uzbek language, in some cases, the state valency is used not only before verb-form phrasemes, but also in their structure. For example, such a situation can be observed when lexical phraseological units such as *qo'l siltamoq*, *ko'z yummaslik*, *og'zini ochirmaslik* are used in the form of *qo'lini shartta siltamoq*, *ko'zini sira yummaslik*, *og'zini sira ochirmaslik*. In this case, when the clauses attached to the verb and the arguments filling their state valency come between the components of the phraseme, its first component is always used indicatively: *qo'l siltamoq* - *qo'lini shartta siltamoq*; *ko'z yummaslik* - *ko'zini sira yummaslik*.

In the second section of the third chapter issues of «Subject and object valencies of phraseological units» are covered. The subject is a very general concept that combines many and diverse elements of the situation¹⁰². In a number of scientific sources, a number of types (agence, patience, contragence) are distinguished according to the meaning of subjects.

Aql-hushim joyida, odobim ham chakki emas, oltinchi sinfning intizomli o'quvchilaridanman (H.Tukhtaboyev, Sariq devni minib).

In the quoted passage, the phraseological unit «*aql-hushim joyida*» is used, and although the part (*mening* (my) pronoun) that needs to fill the subject valency is not present in the sentence, this device is understood through the hidden content: *mening aql-hushim joyida*.

As Uzbek verbs function as a predicate in a sentence, their agence is almost proportional to the subject¹⁰³. However, this relationship is manifested in a particular way in syntactic constructions involving phraseological units. Phraseological units are equivalent to one word in terms of content, but in form they are sometimes equivalent to a sentence, sometimes to a phrase. Based on the grammatical features of the components of the phraseological unit, the actant filling the agence valency of the phraseme can be in different syntactic positions.

As noted by K.Hakimov, «When phraseological units as a verb are used as the predicate of a sentence, the agence binding of phraseological units in the form of a simple sentence does not come as a subject, but as another part of a sentence»¹⁰⁴.

The grammatical form of the word forming the context is connected with a categorical meaning of a phraseological unit. It is also common for phraseological

¹⁰¹ Расулов Р. Глаголы состояния в узбекском языке: Автореф. дисс...д-ра филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1989. – С.43.

¹⁰² Нурмонов А., Махмудов Н., Акбаров А., Солихўжаева С. Ўзбек тилининг мазмуний синтаксиси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1992. – Б.57.

¹⁰³ Мухамедова С.Х. Ўзбек тилида ҳаракат феълларининг семантик ва валентлик хусусиятлари: Филол. фанл. д-ри.....дисс. автореф. – Тошкент: Фан, 2005.

¹⁰⁴ Ҳакимов Қ.М. Ўзбек тилидаги содда гап қолипли фразеологизмларнинг зарурий бирикувчанликлари: Филол. фанл. номз....дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1994. – Б.6.

units to appear in the attribute part of a sentence that complement the agency valency. Phrasemes in the Uzbek language that have a syntagmatic relationship with lexical units with the indicator of the possessive case, unlike free compounds, consist of verb-member constructions, and in some cases, constructions with members other than verbs.

In the Uzbek language, the function of the object valency of a phraseme can be performed by both a direct object and an indirect object. Arguments that serve to complete the object valency of phraseological units are found in various grammatical indicators. For example:

Lekin bu vaqtda uning ko'nglida qolgan ikki sevgilisi – qishlog'i-yu maktabi yana tomir otib ulgurgan edi (Sh.Kholmirzaev, Ot egasi).

In the above sentence the lexical phraseological unit «*tomir otmoq*» is equivalent to the verb *o'rnashmoq* (to settle). Since the word *sevgilisi*, which completes the object valency of the phraseological unit, is distinguished by the words *qishlog'i-yu maktabi*, both expressions fill the object valency of the phraseme in the same status.

In the third section of the chapter considerations related to «*Space and time valencies of phraseological units*» are covered. Phraseological units that are equivalent in terms of meaning to these verbs related to the place of performance of the action also have the meaning of «space». If the attention is paid to the components of phraseological units with the boundary seme «place» in the Uzbek language, their building syntagmatic relationship is realized with a number of lexical units that serve to fill the valencies of the place, in particular, parts that function the position of an adverbial modifier of place. Their grammatical features are also different.

The space valency of verb-form phraseological units is filled by means of various arguments, such as nouns, pronouns, adverbs, and compound adverbial modifiers. The device binded to the phraseological unit *yelkamning chuquri ko'rsin* in the Uzbek language often fills its «local» valency: in the form *uyini yelkamning chuquri ko'rsin* (uyini (his house) is the object).

Chin Vatanning poylariga cho'kaylik tiz,

Sen yo'l boshla, yo'l och endi, O'zbekmomo (M.Yusuf, O'zbekmomo).

The space valency of the phraseological unit *tiz cho'kmoq* in the quoted passage is filled by the word *poylariga* functioning as the adverbial modifier of place.

The model in the form *kim qo'yibdi ...ga ...ni?* within the system of syntactic phraseological units adapts in terms of grammar and content depending on the meaning of the components being filled. Their valency will also be in accordance with this:

Kim qo'yibdi unga borishni? – qaerga? (Who let go to him?) - where? (space valency).

Verbal phraseological units in the Uzbek language always have a tense category when they are part of a sentence as a predicate. An obligatory valency of phraseological units of this form is temporal valency. In many cases, this valency

in Uzbek language may not be filled with lexical units. The time valency of verb phrases is filled using various means.

Bir nafasda hammayoq, hali aytganimdek, yog' tushsa yalagudek bo'ldi-qoldi (H.Tukhtaboev, Sariq devni minib).

In the given passage, the lexical phraseological unit, *yog' tushsa yalagudek*, comes together with the linking verb *bo'ldi-qoldi* (here the form of *bo'lib qoldi* is given in the form of *bo'ldi-qoldi*, aimed at the stylistic goal of strengthening the meaning of «fast», «immediately» understood from the combination *bir nafasda*) and functions as the predicate. Its time (temporal) valency is filled by means of the combination *bir nafasda*, which acts as the adverbial modifier of time, and its space valency is filled by means of the expression *hammayoq*, which acts as the adverbial modifier of place.

In the last section of the third chapter the researcher dwells on «*The relationship of conditionality in phraseological units*». In the syntactic relations between language units, the conditionality relation has a special place. In phraseological units, the relation of conditionality related to the valencies of condition, cause and purpose is inextricably linked with the semantic structure of members entering into a syntagmatic relation.

In the sentence *Hozir ko'chaga chiqib, shularni o'ylab yuragim siqilib ketdi* (H.Tukhtaboev, Sariq devni minib), the phraseological unit *yuragi siqilmoq* takes part. The compound *shularni o'ylab* which is the cause adverbial modifier of the phraseological unit in the sentence serves to fill the causative valency of the phraseological unit.

In some cases, phraseological units are equal to a whole sentence, and the obligatory valency is understood by the content, their valences can sometimes be supplemented by the text:

Umuman olganda, bu fanlarning hech kimga keragi yo'q. Boshni qotiradi (H.Tukhtaboev, Sariq devni minib).

When phraseological units establish a conditional relationship, the condition-result relationship is clearly manifested in their content:

In *Odamlar So'z uvolidan Non uvolidan qo'rqqanchalik qo'rqsalar, olam guliston bo'lur edi* (U.Hoshimov, Non va so'z), the expression *odamlar So'z uvolidan Non uvolidan qo'rqqanchalik qo'rqsalar* serves to fill the conditional valency of the phraseological unit.

Moreover, such conditionality relationship is manifested through an environment of syntactic phraseological units. In particular, the condition-result relationship can be observed when filling spaces of the phraseological unit *...masa, ...qayoqda edi*:

Tog'ga chiqmasang, do'lana qayda?

Jon chekmasang, janona qayda? (From folklore)

In the given construction, the first sentence is completed using the verb form *toqqa chiqmoq* (negative) and the subject noun *do'lana*, and the second sentence is completed using the verb form *jon chekmoq* (negative) and the personal noun *jonona*. *Do'lona, janona* arguments are attached to the part of *qayda* (*qayoqda edi*) of the second component, and the result relationship is realising, the first

components *toqqa chiqmoq* and *jon chekmoq* are serving to express the content of the condition.

The fourth chapter of the work is entitled «**Transformation and contamination of phraseological units**», this chapter is devoted to the phenomena of phraseological variation, phraseological transformation and phraseological contamination.

The first section of the chapter is devoted to the problem of «Invariant-variant relationship in phraseological units». The invariance-variance relation is typical for phraseological units as well as for other units. For the first time Sh.Rakhmatullaev addresses the issue of *phraseological variation*. The scientist pays special attention to distinguish phraseological variation from phraseological synonymy¹⁰⁵.

V.A.Andreeva talks about the variation of phraseological units in the Vietnamese language and shows some types of variation: such as positional (combinator) variants; lexical variants; quantitative variants; phonetic variants; grammatical variants; etymological variants; mixed variants¹⁰⁶.

In the grammatical variation of phraseological units, no lexeme in the phraseme changes, only grammatical forms can change: *ko 'ngli bo 'shadi* – *ko 'ngli bo 'shashdi*, *ko 'zi olaydi* – *ko 'zini olaytirdi*, *yetti uxlab tushiga kirmaslik* – *yetti uxlab tushiga ham kirmaslik*.

Moreover, in Uzbek the language variants of syntactic phraseological units are found in different forms. For example:

shu ham ... mi? (shu ham hayotmi?)

shu ham ... bo 'ldimi? (shu ham hayot bo 'ldimi?).

When both syntactic phraseological options occur in the speech, the empty points of these syntactic phraseological units that need to be filled are completed with some lexical units. However, it is necessary to distinguish the variants of syntactic phraseological units, their occurrence in speech with different lexemes, the state of filling, as well as the process of change through person-number, tense and other grammatical forms.

In the section «*The transformation of phraseological units*», the research conducted in our linguistics in this field are analyzed. If variation is an objective result of the language development and a necessary attribute of the living literary language, transformation is a phenomenon associated with a change of form, and the unit formed as the result of transformation performs a stylistic and pragmatic task without semantical changes.

Phraseological transformation is associated with quantitative and qualitative changes occurring in components of a unit. At the same time, the stylistic coloring of the phraseological meaning increases in the process of transformation of this unit.

In the speech process, different forms of transformation of phraseological units can be observed: *aravani quruq olib qochmoq* – *aravani olib qochmoq* – *olib qochmoq*; *bir-ikki og 'iz* – *bir og 'iz yoki ikki og 'iz*.

¹⁰⁵ Рахматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек фразеологиясининг баъзи масалалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1966. – Б.145.

¹⁰⁶ Андреева В.А. Фразеологическая вариантность во вьетнамском языке // Вьетнамские исследования. Серия 2. 2019, №2. – С.76-85.

In general, we can distinguish the following manifestations of the phenomenon of transformation:

1. PhT (phraseological transformants) formed by narrowing (removing) components of a phraseological unit.
2. PhT formed by expansion (addition) of components of a phraseological unit.
3. PhT formed by the exchange of components of a phraseological unit.
4. PhT formed by narrowing, expanding, exchanging components of a phraseological unit.

For example:

Ko 'chalarda toshli, shag 'alli

Aravangni o 'zing tort, bolam (B.Iso, Dadamning bir nasihati).

In the given poetic passage, the first component (*o 'z*) of the phraseological unit of *o 'z aravasini o 'zi tortmoq* is dropped, and the phraseme is ellipsized, and a transformant in the form of *aravangni o 'zing tort* is formed. At the same time, certain grammatical changes have occurred in the structure of the phraseological unit as well.

In the last section of the chapter the issue of «Contamination of phraseological units» is covered. The issue of phraseological contamination has attracted the attention of numerous linguists. Linguists such as A.N.Molotkov, A.E.Mamatov refer to phraseological contamination as formation of a type of an occasional phraseological unit. Y.A.Kolobova, Sh.M.Sultonova and others regard as the formation of a derivative phraseological unit as the result of the mutual addition of two or more linguistic phraseological units.

In the dissertation, based on the number of parts that serve for the internal combination of phraseological units, the following forms of contamination of phraseological units are presented:

1. Two-component contaminants. A new phraseological unit can be formed by adding some components characteristic of two phraseological units:

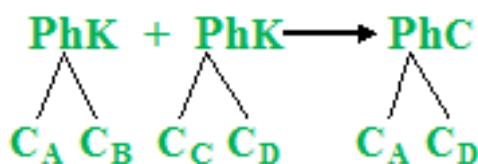
dimog 'i shishmoq – burni ko 'tarilmoq – dimog 'i ko 'tarilmoq;

yuragi yorilib ketmoq – joni chiqib ketmoq – yuragi chiqib ketmoq;

yo 'ldan ozdirmoq – izdan chiqarmoq – yo 'ldan chiqarmoq;

ko 'zi ilinmoq – pinakka ketmoq – ko 'zi ketmoq;

This feature is also taken into account in their models:



Here: **PhK** is the kernel, that is, the initial form of a phraseological unit;

PhC is a contaminant, a compound formed as a result of contamination of two phraseological units.

C is a component, a component of a phraseological unit;

A, B, C, D are letters of the Latin alphabet used to designate the sequence of components in a phraseological unit.

2. Three-component contaminants. In the contaminant formed as a result of combining three lexical parts of two phraseological units formed on the basis of two components of the Uzbek language, the necessary base unit is separated from the two phraseological components and serves as a factor for the phraseological contaminant, i.e., the derived structure. For example:

dunyodan ketmoq – ko‘z yummoq – dunyodan ko‘z yummoq;

ko‘ziga issiq ko‘rinmoq – o‘tday tashlanmoq – ko‘ziga o‘tday tashlanmoq.

3. Four-component contaminants. In them all components of two phraseological units are combined:

jon-jon demoq – o‘lib turmoq – jon-jon deb o‘lib turmoq.

Contaminants of this form are formed by the combination of all parts of both kernels. In turn, they serve to further strengthen the figurative expression represented by the phraseological unit. For example:

Hamisha ikki-uch baquvvat yigitlar bilan birga yuruvchi Mirodil har qanday odamga tap tortmay tik borardi (T.Malik, Shaytanat).

As mentioned above, the phraseological units *tap tortmaslik (tortmoq)* and *tik bormoq* in the quoted passage are close in meaning and in a similar position, which is a factor in the occurrence of phraseological contamination. In this case, as a result of adding all the components of both phraseological units, a contaminant in the form of ***tap tortmay tik borardi*** is formed.

In some cases, the simultaneous use of several phraseological units in this process can serve to clarify the expression of thought and strengthen the emotional state. However, it is necessary to distinguish such compounds from contaminants.

It is known that most of the phraseological units in the Uzbek language are sentence-form units, and in their internal combination, usually the dominant component (often a predicate) follows a subordinate part, and the dominant component is almost always formed by a verb. Naturally, this case also affects the contamination process.

In the phraseological contamination, components of phraseological units, and their semantic and grammatical features should be taken into consideration particularly. On this basis, the following factors can be distinguished when grouping phraseological contamination:

1. Lexical-semantic factors: the basis is the lexical meaning of components that make up a phraseological unit.

2. Grammatical factors: word groups within a phraseological unit and their internal syntactic position are taken into account.

It should be noted that the similarity between structural parts of phraseological units, which serve as the basis for the contamination process, is also observed in their meaning structure. Such commonness is also visible in the internal semantic correlation of phraseological units and ensure their combination in the process of contamination.

In general, the following factors relevant to the process of phraseological contamination should be taken into account:

1) two or more separate phraseological units (kernels) must be involved in this process;

2) it is important that these phraseological units (kernels) are based on functional similarity;

3) these phraseological units should essentially have a semantic commonness (such as subject, action, state, feature);

4) certain components belonging to each phraseological unit (or the phraseological unit itself) must serve for the process of contamination.

An important factor for the contamination of phraseological units is the overall meaning of the existing phraseological unit (kernel), as well as the specific meanings of the components that make it up. At the same time, the complete manifestation of the contamination process depends on the lexical-semantic valency of the components of each phraseological unit involved in the contamination process, as well as on the syntactic relations between these units.

CONCLUSION

1. Although there is a characteristic of isomorphism between lexical and phraseological meanings, semantic structures of these units are unique. If the meaning structure of a lexeme embodies features of denotation and connotation, the meaning structure of a phraseme is characterized by features of connotation and imagery, because components forming a phraseological unit may depart from their lexical meaning and can express a new, independent meaning.

2. Syntagmatic relationship of phraseological units is inextricably linked with transformation and collateral phenomena. The main form in the paradigm of polysemantic phraseologisms serves as the basis for a phraseological transformation, just as the base of a transformation is a reference point for syntactic transformants. Forms of phraseological units whose components have undergone grammatical changes can be defined as phraseological transformants.

3. The categorical meaning, which occupies the highest level in the meaningful hierarchic structure of phraseological units, contains the feature of the grammatical category of phraseological units, and it has a high level of abstraction. Phraseological units with a common categorical meaning are combined into a single paradigm and represent the belonging of phraseological units to certain word groups.

4. Phraseological units in the Uzbek language are divided into lexical phraseological units and syntactic phraseological units according to the degree of fixedness of their components. In particular, the constituent parts of lexical phraseological units are fixed and stable, while some components of syntactic phraseological units are constant and some are variable.

5. The number of components of a lexical phraseological unit and a syntactic phraseological unit is two or more, and although a certain stability is observed in their combination, this level of stability is permanent and fixed in lexical phraseological units, and the stability of components in syntactic phraseological units is temporary and changes according to the requirements of a certain situation.

6. Lexical phraseological units are fully formed as a fixed expression, while there is a constant need for syntactic phraseological units to be supplemented with certain components. It affects their syntagmatic relationship with other units.

7. Syntactic phraseological units, like lexical phraseological units, are considered units that expose the national culture, its history and national image. These units, like lexical phraseological units, have strong stylistic coloration and imagery, and the addressee's subjective attitude towards the transmitted information is clearly visible.

8. Fixed components of syntactic phraseological units are often formed by demonstrative and interrogative pronouns, sometimes with particles. Components that need to be completed, unlike free compounds, are limited by certain linguistic means.

9. A lexical-phraseological context is formed by a syntagmatic relationship between lexemes and phraseological units. Components of phraseological units are not appreciated as a part of the context due to the fact that they lose the feature of independent use according to the semantics. A lexeme grammatically and semantically related to a phraseological unit forms a phraseological environment.

10. In the syntagmatic relationship of phraseologisms, the notion of phraseological environment occupies an important place. At the expense of the phraseological environment, the cooperation of a phraseological meaning with a lexical meaning emerges. It has the characteristic of heterogeneity within the syntagmatic relation of phraseological units and lexical units.

11. Valency serves to ensure the syntagmatic relationship between linguistic units that have a dual nature, and the mutual integration of language units. During the speech process, phraseological units establish a syntagmatic relationship with other units on the basis of valency properties. Obligatory valencies of phraseological units are valencies that need to be completed in the speech process, and optional valencies are valencies that are determined according to the speech situation.

12. In the syntactic relations between language units, the relation of conditionality occupies a special place. In phraseological units, the relation of conditionality belonging to the valencies of condition, cause and purpose is inextricably linked with the semantic structure of members building a syntagmatic relation.

13. Unlike lexical phraseological units, some components of syntactic phraseological units are fixed, and some are variable. The exchange process that occurs in the components of lexical phraseological units is observed either in grammatical indicators, or some of their parts with a similar meaning are exchanged and phraseological variants are formed. In this process, the exchange of lexemes within lexical phraseological units and the grammatical form of phraseological components are important. Syntactic phraseological unit variants are fundamentally different from lexical phraseological unit variants, in this process models of speech units serve as a basis for variants.

14. Phraseological transformation is related to phenomena such as phraseologisation, variation, contamination. Phraseological transformation is the

result of quantitative and qualitative changes occurring in the components of this unit, and in many cases the stylistic coloring of the phraseological meaning becomes stronger.

15. Contamination, unlike transformation, creates a new linguistic unit based on combining two words or phrasemes. In this process, the similarity in the meaning and form of phraseological units is kept, and the components of the basic phraseological units express the overall meaning structure of the phraseological units in a harmonized way.

16. In the process of phraseological contamination, along with the internal components of these units, their characteristic semantic and grammatical features become important. Models for phraseological contaminants are formed in relation to the number, semantics and structure of the internal parts of phrasemes.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03.30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ФЕРГАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

**КОКАНДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ
ИНСТИТУТ**

ГАНИЕВА ШОДИЯ АЗИЗОВНА

**СИНТАГМАТИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ
ЕДИНИЦ**

10.00.01 – Узбекский язык

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ

докторской диссертации (DSc) по филологическим наукам

Фергана – 2023

Тема диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора наук (DSc) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии за номером B2023.2.DSc/Fil540.

Докторская диссертация выполнена в Кокандском государственном институте имени Мухоми.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекском, английском и русском (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Ферганского государственного университета (www.fdu.uz) и в информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» (www.ziyo.net.uz).

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Ведущая организация:

Андижанский государственный университет

Защита диссертации состоится «14» сентября 2023 года в «10⁰⁰» часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 при Ферганском государственном университете (Адрес: 100151, г.Фергана, улица Б.Маргилая, дом 105. Тел: (99873) 244-57-82; e-mail: fardu_info@fdu.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Ферганского государственного университета (зарегистрирована под номером 301). Адрес: 100151, г. Фергана, улица Мураббийлар, дом 19. Тел: (99873) 244-71-28.

Автореферат диссертации разослан «30» сентября 2023 года.
(Реестр протокола рассылки № 22 от «30» сентября 2023 года).



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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация докторской диссертации(DSc))

Цель исследования заключается в выявлении структурно-семантического строения лексических и синтаксических фразеологических единиц, их синтагматической реализации в речевой среде, раскрытии явлений фразеологической трансформации и фразеологической контаминации.

Объектом исследования являются фразеологизмы в узбекском литературном языке.

Предметом исследования являются структурно-семантические и синтагматические особенности фразеологических единиц.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

в языковой системе выделены лексические и синтаксические фразеологические единицы, выявлены семантико-структурные и стилистико-функциональные особенности фразем в парадигме, определяются синтаксические функции, раскрывающие их категориальные и грамматические значения;

отличие лексических и синтаксических фразеологизмов основано на том, что они представляют собой устойчивость и изменчивость, полное и неполное сочетание, как законченная и сложная структурная конструкция, готовый в языке, целое, выражающее национальную культуру, этнический облик;

определен лингвистический статус синтаксических фразеологизмов в узбекском языке, выявлена функция указательных и вопросительных местоимений, вопросительных частиц в образовании таких конструкций; выявлены модели повествовательного предложения и риторического вопросительного предложения, выражающего ироническое содержание;

в пределах фразеологизмов раскрыто взаимодействия лексических и фразеологических значений в узбекском языке в пределах окружения фразеологизмов, субъектной и объектной, локальной и темпоральной валентности лексических и синтаксических фразеологизмов, а также отношений обусловленности, выражающих содержание состояния, причины, результата, цели в них;

указаны способы расширения, сокращения, обмена и смешения образования производных единиц, в частности, трансформантов, образовавшихся в результате изменения фразеологизмов узбекского языка в речевой среде; введено в употребление явление фразеологической контаминации и выявлены ее отличия от других родственных явлений, таких как вариантность, трансформация, синкретизм, конвергенция.

Внедрение результатов исследования.

На основе научных результатов исследования семантической природы фразеологизмов, их синтагматических особенностей в речевой среде представлены:

научно-теоретические выводы о том, что лексические и синтаксические фразеологизмы представляют собой полное и неполное сочетание,

устойчивую и изменчивую, целостную, законченную и сложную структурную конструкцию, выражающую национальную культуру, этнический образ, использованы в фундаментальном практическом проекте на тему: «Исследование истории фольклористики и литературоведения Каракалпакии» под № ФА-Ф1-ОО5, выполненном в Каракалпакском научно-исследовательском гуманитарном институте Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан в 2017-2020 годах (Справка Каракалпакского НИИ Гуманитарных наук Каракалпакского отделения АН РУз за № 258/1 от 16 июня 2023 года). В результате на примере каракалпакского фольклорного материала показаны дифференциальные аспекты языковых единиц, составляющих систему устойчивых единиц, место фразеологизмов в системе устойчивых сочетаний, особенности, отличающиеся от других конструкции через фольклорные источники каракалпакского языка, фразеологизмы, имеющие свои особенности, выделяющихся в рамках устойчивых единиц, репрезентирующих культурную жизнь тюркских народов, через их источники раскрывается фольклорная связь фразеологизмов с другими единицами речевого окружения;

теоретические выводы и рекомендации о том, что в языковой системе выделяются лексические и синтаксические фразеологические единицы, выявляются семантико-структурные и стилистико-функциональные особенности фразем в парадигме, определяются синтаксические функции, раскрывающие их категориальные и грамматические значения, были использованы в научно-практической работе проекта Государственной академии хореографии Узбекистана за № ФЗ-2019081663 на тему: «Создание сайта и коллекции мультимедийных продуктов, посвященных популяризации узбекского национального танцевального искусства» (Справка Государственной академии хореографии Узбекистана за № 1/04-48 от 10 мая 2023 года). В результате выдвинутые в исследовании рекомендации послужили важным источником в обогащении фактов о фразеологических единицах, отражающих национально-культурный образ народа, стилистически-семантические особенности их реализации в речевом процессе, а также в создание «Аннотированного словаря названий хорезмийских танцевальных движений»;

научные выводы о раскрытии взаимодействия лексических и фразеологических значений в узбекском языке в пределах окружения фразеологизмов, субъектной и объектной, локальной и темпоральной валентности лексических и синтаксических фразеологизмов, а также отношений обусловленности, выражающих содержание состояния, причины, результата, цели в них использованы в практическом проекте за № АМ–ФЗ–201908172, выполненном в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои в 2020-2022 годах. (Справка Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои за № 04/1-1226 от 19 июня 2023 года). В результате, благодаря выдвинутым в исследовании рекомендациям удалось

выявить семантико-структурные и функционально-стилистические особенности номинативных единиц, в частности фразеологизмов, а также обогатились доказательства их синтагматических особенностей в речевом процессе;

выводы по определению способов расширения, сокращения, обмена и смешения образования производных единиц, в частности, трансформантов, образовавшихся в результате изменения фразеологизмов узбекского языка в речевой среде, введению в употребление явлений фразеологической контаминации и ее отличия от других родственных явлений, таких как вариантность, трансформация, синкретизм, конвергенция, использованы в практическом проекте под № А-ОТ-2019-10 на тему: «Нейминг на узбекском языке: создание нормативно-правовой базы», выполненном в 2019-2022 годах в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои. (Справка Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои за № 04/1-1225 от 19 июня 2023 года). В результате было достигнуто совершенствование материалов для выяснения характерных особенностей фразем и их проявления в речевой среде;

выводы по определению лингвистического статуса синтаксических фразеологизмов в узбекском языке, о функции указательных и вопросительных местоимений, вопросительных частиц в образовании таких конструкций; выявлению моделей повествовательного предложения и риторического вопросительного предложения, выражающего ироническое содержание, использовались при подготовке сценарий передач «Bedorlik», «Ijod zavqi», «Ta'lim va taraqqiyot», «Millat va ma'naviyat» телерадиоканала «Узбекистан» Национальной телерадиокомпании (Справка телерадиоканала «Узбекистан» за № ОЗ-Р-1-72 от 10 мая). В результате научные результаты, представленные в радиопрограммах, послужили для того, чтобы показать слушателям стилистическое богатство фразеологизмов и обеспечить их правильное использование;

выводы о внедрении явлений фразеологической контаминации и выявлении ее отличия от других родственных явлений, таких как вариативность, трансформация, синкретизм, конвергенция, использовались на семинарах, кружках творческой молодежи, а также при составлении сценариев духовно-просветительских мероприятий, проводимых Ферганским областным отделением Союза писателей Узбекистана, а также подготовке текстов, используемых в деятельности отделения. (Справка Ферганского областного отделения Союза писателей Узбекистана от 5 июля 2023 года, утвержденное ЭРИ через систему IJRO.GOV.UZ, код документа: CX72913223). Результаты данной работы послужили для повышения языковой грамотности современного молодого поколения и улучшения их разговорных навыков.

Апробация результатов исследований.

Результаты исследования обсуждались на 8 международных и 5 республиканских конференциях.

Публикация результатов исследования.

По теме диссертации опубликованы 32 научные работы, в том числе 2 монографии, 1 словарь, 16 научных статей в научных изданиях, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан для публикации основных научных результатов докторских диссертаций, 5 из которых в зарубежных журналах.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, четырех глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы. Объём – 236 страниц.

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

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