ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.32.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI

DJABBAROVA ZULFIYA RUSTAMOVNA

INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA “LITOTA” KONSEPTUAL SEMANTIKASINI IFODALOVCHI TIL BIRLIKLARINING LINGVOKOGNITIV XUSUSIYATLARI

10.00.13 – Qiyosiy va chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida litota badiiy tasvir vositasi turli til oilasiga mansub jihatlarini tadqiqi qilish, tarjimada ekvivalentlarini topish, hamda bu boradagi ilmiy-nazariy qarashlarni umumlashtirish tilshunoslarning e'tibor markazida bo'lib kelgan. O'rganilayotgan ushbu litota tasviriy vositasini ifodalovchi til birliklarini qiyosiy tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan tahlil qilish, ularning semantikasi, o'zaro tarjimasi, kognitiv xususiyatlarini aniqlash zaruratining o'sishi mazkur mavzuning dolzarbligini belgilaydi. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi litotani ifodalovchi til birliklarining lingvokognitiv xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Dunyo tilshunoslari tomonidan litota uslubiy vosita sifatida lingvokognitologiya, semasiologiya, lingvokulturologiya, pragmalingvistika, muloqot diskursi kabi yo'nalishlarning negizida keng o'rganilmoqda. Litota tilning mustaqil kategoriyasi sifatida til sohiblarining kognitiv tizimiga tayangan holda lisoniy kod orqali faollashadi. Shu tariqa litota obyektiv olamning bir parchasi bo'lib, til hodisasi sifatida alohida dunyoqarashni aks ettiradi. Litotaning nutqda qo'llanilishi har qaysi xalqda turlicha namoyon bo'ladi. Shuning uchun litotaa murakkab, serqirrali hodisa bo'lib, shaxsning kognitiv bazasiga tayangan holda, ma'lum bir madaniy va lisoniy olam manzarasini shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi. Litotaning nutqiy vaziyatlarda voqelanishi muloqot madaniyati tushunchasini vujudga keltirib, uning tadqiqida individual-psixologik yondashuvni ta'minlaydi. Har qaysi yondashuvni e'tiborga olgan holda litotani tadqiq qilish tilshunoslikda bu boradagi nazariy qarashlarni rivojlantirishga zamin yaratadi.

Mamlakatimizda chet tillarini o'rgatish tizimini takomillashtirish, oliy ta'lim muassasalarida raqobatbardosh, har jihatdan mukammal kadrlarni tayyorlash ustuvor vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi. Binobarin, bugungi kunda har bir sohada mavjud bo'lgan dolzarb masalalarni ilm-fan yutuqlari asosida hal etish katta ahamiyatga ega. Buning uchun "nufuzli xorijiy universitetlar, ilmiy va innovatsion markazlar bilan aloqalarni kuchaytirish, ular bilan kadrlar tayyorlash bo'yicha hamkorlikni yanada kengaytirish zarur"[1]. Shu jumladan, ilm-fan va innovatsiya rivojlangan bir pallada, nafaqat xorijiy tillarni, balki shu tilda so'zlashuvchilar madaniyatini bilish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu esa tillarni qiyosiy tahlil qilish hamda chuqurroq izlanish olib borish zaruriyatini tug'diradi. Shu boisdan hozirgi ingliz va o'zbek tilida litotani ifodalovchi til birliklarining umumiy hamda farqli jihatlarini tahlil qilish, o'zaro tarjimasidagi muammolar va pragmatik xususiyatlarini aniqlash hamda leksikografik talqini bo'yicha takliflar ishlab chiqish dolzarb sanaladi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 13-maydagi "Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini tashkil etish to'g'risida"gi PF-4997-son, 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi

[1] Mirziyoyev Sh.M. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi. https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/5774 – O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining rasmiy veb-sayti. (Murojaat sanasi: 19.06.2025).

Farmoni, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 17-fevraldagi PF-2789-son “Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyati, ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini tashkil etish, boshqarish va moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qarori, 2019-yil 4-oktyabrdagi PQ-4479-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Davlat tili haqida”gi Qonuni qabul qilinganligining o‘ttiz yilligini keng nishonlash to‘g‘risida”gi qarori, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi PF-5850-son “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni, 2020-yil 24-yanvardagi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2017-yil 11-avgustdagi 610-son “Ta’lim muassasalarida chet tillarni o‘qitishning sifatini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori hamda 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. Dissertatsiya ishi respublika fan va texnologiyalar taraqqiyotining 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‘nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida litota hodisalarning o‘rganilishi ko‘p asrlik tarixga ega bo‘lib, jahon va o‘zbek tilshunosligida bu mavzuga doir bir qator ishlar amalga oshirilgan. Dunyo tadqiqotchilaridan D.J.Inrait, K.Allan, K.Buridje, T.Wouden, L.Nehaus, H.A.Rauson, Y.Yuan, A.Lida and K. Warchal, T.Szczygłowska[2]; rus olimlaridan I.V.Arnold, A.V.Rodchenko, E.P.Senichkina, M.A.Kirilenko, E.E.Razlogova, M.V.Evsina, T.N.Abakova, S.A.Minyaeva, E.V.Beletskaya, S.V.Skubina, O.N.Batyushina, I.V.Trubyanova, N.Yu.Stepanova, K.V.Yakushkina, O.V.Tsepordey, I.A.Kotyurova, O.N.Bolobuyev[3]; o‘zbek tilshunosligida

[2] Enright D.J. Fair of Speech, the Use of Euphemism. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1986; Allan K., Burridge K. Euphemism and Dysphemism. – USA: Oxford University Press, 1991; Wouden, T. van der (1995) Litotes and downward monotonicity. Available at http://odur.let.rug. nl/vdwouden/docs/leipzig.pdf.; Neuhaus, L. (2016) On the relation of irony, understatement, and litotes. Pragmatics and Cognition 23(1), 117–149.; Rawson H.A. Dictionary of Euphemisms and Other Doubletalk. – Edison N.J.: Castle Books, 2002.; Yuan, Y. (2017) The argumentative litotes in The Analects. Argument & Computation 8, 253–266.; Lyda A. and K. Warchał (2011) Ethnic and Disciplinary Cultures and Understatement: Litotic Constructions in Polish and English Linguistics and Biology Research Articles. In: Arabski, J. and A. Wojtaszek (eds) Aspects of Culture in Second Language Acquisition and Foreign Language Learning, 193–216. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer.; Szczygłowska T. Litotes in English research articles: disciplinary variation across life and social sciences. LINGUISTICA PRAGENSIA 1/2020. – Pp. 52-70. file:///C:/Users/tsnqb/Downloads/Litotes_in_English_research_articles_disciplinary.pdf.

[3] Арнольд И.В. Стилистика современного английского языка. – Ленинград: Просвещение, 1973. - 303 с.; Родченко А.В. Средства эвфемии в современном испанском языке: Автореф.дисс. ...канд.филол.наук. – Москва, 2000. – 24 с.; Сеничкина Е.П. Семантика умолчания и средства её выражения в русском языке: Автореф.дисс. ...д-ра филол.наук. – Москва, 2003. – 36 с.; Кириленко М.А. Жанрово-стилистические особенности рекламы мобильной связи: Автореф.дисс. ...канд.филол.наук. – Москва, 2004. – 20 с.; Разлогова Е.Э. Логико-когнитивные и стилистические аспекты семантики модальных слов: Автореф.дисс. ...д-ра филол.наук. – Москва, 2005. – 60 с.; Евсина М.В. Двойное отрицание в простом предложении: Автореф.дисс. ...д-ра филол.наук. – Москва, 2006. – 20 с.; Абакова Т.Н. Парадигматические отношения эвфемизмов и дисфемизмов современного английского языка: Автореф.дисс. ...канд.филол.наук. – Москва, 2007. – 22 с.; Миняева С.А. Соматическая лексика в поэзии М.И.Цветаевой: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол.наук. – Москва,

A.Shomaqsudov, I.Rasulov, R.Qo‘ng‘urov, H.Rustamov, E.Qilichev, T.Boboyev, V.A.Vositov, G‘.M.Xoshimov, F.B..Abduraximova, A.I.Ziyayev, Z.X.Raimjonov, Sh.B.Dushatova[4] kabilarni bunga misol qilib keltirishimiz mumkin. Ularda litotaning turli xususiyatlari, hosil bo‘lish usullari, vujudga kelish sabablari haqida qimmatli fikrlar o‘z ifodasini topgan.

Ko‘plab olimlar fikriga ko‘ra, adabiy asarlarda “litota konseptual semantikasini ifodalovchi bir qator til birliklari mavjudligi ta’kidlanadi, biroq ularning kognitiv yoki konseptual semantikasini ifodalovchi til birliklarining lisoniy jihatlari hanuzgacha tadqiq etilmagan.

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilayotgan Oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq “Zamonaviy lingvokulturologiya va pragmalingvistikaning dolzarb masalalari” mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida litota konseptual semantikasini ifodalovchi til birliklarining lingvokognitiv xususiyatlarini aniqlashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida litota stilistik vositasining genezisi, evolyusiyasi va til tizimida tutgan o‘rnini yoritish.

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida litota konseptual semantikasini ifodalovchil birliklarining leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini aniqlash.

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida litota stilistik vositasining lingvokulturologik jihatlarini ochib berish.

2007. – 20 с.; Белецкая Е.В. Моделирования особенностей конструирования метафоры: Автореф.дисс. ...д-ра филол.наук. – Тверь, 2007. – 20 с.; Скубина С.В. Образные художественные средства в романе Марка Твена «Приключение Тома Сойера» (а подлиннике и переводах): Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол.наук. – Краснодар, 2008. – 25 с.; Батюшкина О.Н. Социолингвистическое содержание французских справочных изданий (на материале выражений вежливости): Автореф.дисс. ...канд. филол.наук. – Москва, 2009. – 26 с.; Трубянова И.В. Синонимы как стилистическое средство выразительности в поэзии Г.Матюковского: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол.наук. – Йошкар-Ола, 2009. – 23 с.; Степанова Н.Ю. Контраст как средство создания комического эффекта (Лингвостилистический аспект): Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол.наук. – Москва, 2009. – 21 с.; Якушкина К.В. Лексико-грамматические средства эвфемии в языке газет Испании: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол.наук. – Санкт Петербург, 2009. – 25 с.; Цепордей О.В. Лексико-семантические средства выражения модальности в художественных произведениях прозы Э.М.Ремарка и их переводах на русский язык: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол.наук. – Краснодар 2009. – 22 с.; Котюрова И.А. Лингвокогнитивный аспект иронических высказиваний в современной немецкой публицистике: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол.наук. – Санкт Петербург, 2010. – 24 с.; Волобуева О.Н. Концептуальное поле «Человек и его интеллект» в русской и английской фразеологии: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол.наук. – Тюмень, 2011. – 23 с.; Гужова Т.А. Гиперболический способ выражения в современном немецком языке: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол.наук. – Москва, 2013. – 21 с.

[4] Шомақсудов А., Расулов И., Қўнғуров Р. ва бошқ. Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1983. - 247 б.; Қиличев Э. Ўзбек тилининг амалий стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1992. – 159 б.; Бобоев Т. Адабиётшунослик асослари. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2002. – 558 б.; Воситов В.А. Жаҳон тилларида полинегативлик ва мононегативлик муаммоси: Филол.фан.номз. ...дисс. – Тошкент, 2008. – 141 б.; Хошимов Ғ.М., Абдурахимова Ф.Б. Турли тизимли тилларда антигиперболанинг лингвостилистик мақоми // Когнитив тилшунослик ва филологиянинг долзарб масалалари. – Фарғона, 2017. – Б. 100.; Раимжонов З.Х. Француз ва ўзбек тилларида интенсивлик категориясининг чоғиштирма тадқиқи: Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа док. (PhD) дисс. ...автореф. – Тошкент, 2019. – 49 б.; Зияев А.И. Тилда интенсификация/деинтенсификация семантикасининг лисоний бирлик ва шакл парадигмаларини ҳосил қилиши: Филол.фан.д-ри...дисс.автореф. – Фарғона, 2020. – 74 б.; Dushatova Sh.B. Evfemizmlarning lisoniy va lingvomadaniy tadqiqi (ingliz, rus va o‘zbek tillari misolida): Filol.fan.b.fals.dokt. (PhD) ...diss. – Farg‘ona, 2025. – 180 б.

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida litota hodisasining funksional-semantik va kommunikativ-semantik tomonlarini lingvomadaniy jihatdan tahlil qilish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida ingliz va o‘zbek tillari badiiy asarlar va so‘zlashuv uslublarida qo‘llanilgan litota hodisasini ifodalovchi birliklar tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida litota hodisasini ifodalovchi til birliklarining lingvokognitiv va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini o‘rganish tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda chogishtirma, qiyosiy, struktur, tavsiflash, statistik va statistik usullardan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida litota stilistik vositasining genezisi, evolyutsiyasi va til tizimidagi o‘rni kompleks lingvokognitiv paradigmada sistemali tahlil etilib, qiyosiy-tipologik jihatdan nazariy asoslanib, tilning ekspressiv imkoniyatlarini boyitadigan universal vosita sifatida dalillangan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida litotani ifodalovchi til birliklarning (inkor yuklamalari, antonimik juftliklar, evfemik so‘zlar) semantik tarkibi, valentligi, konnotativ ma’nolari (muloyimlik, kinoya, kamtarlik) va ularning nutqiy voqelanish chastotasi sistemali tahlil qilinib, leksik-semantik paradigmasi, uning markaziy va periferik zonalari, universal va etnospetsifik xususiyatlari ochib berilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi litota stilistik vositasining lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari qiyosiy-tipologik jihatdan tahlil qilinib, uning har ikki lingvomadaniyatga xos mentalitet va lingvokulturologik fenomen ekanligi nazariy jihatdan isbotlangan;

“Litota” konseptual semantikasi yaxlit lingvopragmatik va kognitiv-madaniy paradigma doirasida o‘rganilib, uning ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi funksional-semantik (ma’noni shakllantirish) va kommunikativ-sintaktik (nutqda voqelanish) jihatlari lingvomadaniy omillar bilan uzviy aloqadorlikda ochib berilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida litota stilistik vositasini ifodalovchi birliklarning qiyosiy tadqiqi natijalaridan umumiy tilshunoslik, stilistika, kognitiv lingvistika, lingvokulturologiya kabi sohalarga doir tadqiqotlar yaratishda foydalanish mumkinligi dalillangan.

Badiiy asarlar va so‘zlashuv uslublari materiallari asosida toplangan litotani ifodalovchi vositalar ingliz va o‘zbek qiyosiy tilshunosligini boyitishga xizmat qilishi amaliy isbotlangan.

Ingliz va ozbek tillaridagi badiiy asarlar jonli suhbatlardagi litotani ifodalovchi vositalar turli tizimli tillar uslubiyatini yoritish asosida uslubshunoslik sohalari uchun muhim nazariy qarashlarning shakllanishiga asos bolishi korsatib berilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi. Tahlilga tortilgan materiallar tilning immanent tabiatidan kelib chiqib xulosalar qilish imkonini berganligi, ularning asosliligi, metodologik mukammalligi, lug‘aviy manbalarda keltirilgan ma’lumotlarning ishonchliligi, shuningdek, qo‘yilgan masalalarning aniqligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda litota hodisasining konseptual semantikasini ifodalovchi til birliklarning leksik-semantik va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari yuzasidan chiqarilgan ilmiy nazariy xulosa va tavsiyalar umumiy tilshunoslik, stilistika, kognitiv lingvistika, lingvokulturologiya bilan bo‘gliq ilmiy-nazariy qarashlarni toldiradi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, dissertatsiya natijalari oliy o‘quv yurtlarida ma’ruzalar, maxsus kurslar, amaliy mashgulotlar olib borish hamda umumiy tilshunoslik, stilistika, kognitiv lingvistika, lingvokulturologiya boyicha yaratilgan o‘quv qollanmalarning mukammallashuvi uchun xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “Litota” konseptual semantikasini ifodalovchi til birliklarning lingvokognitiv xususiyatlari tadqiqi yuzasidan olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida litota stilistik vositasining genezisi, evolyutsiyasi va til tizimida tutgan o‘rni Qarshi davlat universitetida 2022-2024-yillarda amalga oshirilgan SUZ-800-21-GR-3181 “Reinforcing English Language competence at “Karshi State University” nomli xalqaro grant loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan (Qarshi davlat universitetining 2025-yil 26-fevraldagi 04/749-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, maqolada ilgari surilgan qator taklif va tavsiyalar, ilmiy yangiliklar asosida dastur va qo‘llanmalarni yaratishga, ta’lim hamda madaniyatni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan nazariy va amaliy ishlarni yanada samarali tashkil etishga xizmat qilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida litota konseptual semantikasini ifodalovchi til birliklarining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari borasidagi ilmiy yangiliklardan Toshkentdagi AQSH Elchixonasi tomonidan moliyalashtirilgan “The English Access Micro Scholarship Program” nomli xalqaro grant loyihasi doirasida, tadqiqot natijalaridan Samarqand davlat çet tillar institutida Yevropa ittifoqining Erasmus + dasturi 58545-EPP-1-2017-1-ES-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP CLASS: “Computational linguistics at Central Asian universities” grant loyihasi dissertatsiyasi ilmiy natijalaridan foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutining 2025-yil 17-fevraldagi 468/02 son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, loyihada ilgari surilgan qator taklif va tavsiyalar, ilmiy yangiliklar asosida dastur va qo‘llanmalarni yaratishga, ta’lim hamda madaniyatni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan nazariy va amaliy ishlarni yanada samarali tashkil etishga xizmat qilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi litota stilistik vositasining lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari qiyosiy-tipologik jihatdan tahlil qilinib, uning har ikki lingvomadaniyatga xos mentalitet va lingvokulturologik fenomen ekanligi 2023-2024-yillarda bajarilgan 1-203-4 raqamli O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Madaniyat vazirligi Madaniy-ma’rifiy muassasalar nomoddiy milliy merosni rivojlantirish sho‘basi tomonidan o‘zbek xalqining boy milliy til an’analari, nomoddiy madaniy merosi, ijtimoiy qadriyatlarimizning millatlararo munosabatlarni yo‘lga qo‘yish va aloqalarni mustahkamlash borasida tuzilgan ”Mamlakatimizda millatlararo munosabatlarni yanada rivojlantirish va uyg‘unlashtirish” nomli fundamental loyiha doirasida foydalanilgan (O‘zbekistan Respublikasi Madaniyat vazirligining 2025-yil 16-iyuldagi 02-14-06-908 son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, ingliz va

o‘zbek tillaridagi badiiy asarlar jonli suhbatlardagi litotani ifodalovchi vositalar turli tizimli tillar uslubiyatini yoritish asosida uslubshunoslik sohalari uchun muhim nazariy qarashlaming shakllanishiga asos bo‘lishi ko‘rsatib berilgan. Bu jihatlar ushbu ishning ilmiy yangiligini belgilaydi va foydalanilgan ilmiy-metodik tavsiyalar loyiha ishlanmalarining takomillashishiga xizmat qildi;

“Litota” konseptual semantikasi yaxlit lingvopragmatik va kognitiv-madaniy paradigma doirasida o‘rganilib, uning ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi funksional-semantik (ma’noni shakllantirish) va kommunikativ-sintaktik (nutqda voqelanish) jihatlari lingvomadaniy omillar bilan uzviy aloqadorligi to‘g‘risidagi ma’lumotlardan O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston 24” ijodiy birlashmasi” davlat muassasasi tomonidan 2023-2024-yillarda tayyorlangan “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”, “Adabiy jarayon”, “Jahon adabiyoti” nomli dasturlar ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2025-yil 21-fevraldagi 05-09-214-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, tadqiqot usullari va ilmiy-nazariy ma’lumotlarning rasmiy manbalarga bog‘liqligi, tahlil va tajriba-sinov ishlari samaradorligi matematik statistika metodlari orqali asoslanganligi, shuningdek, xulosa, taklif va tavsiyalarning amaliyotga muvaffaqiyatli joriy etilishi nutqning yaxshiroq ifodalanishi va ravon bo‘lishiga yordam berdi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 2 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Tadqiqot mavzusi bo‘yicha 9 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan. Shulardan Oliy attestasiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 3 ta maqola, jumladan, 2 tasi respublika hamda 4 tasi xorijdagi ilmiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat bo‘lib, umumiy hajmi 146 betni tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning **“Kirish”** qismida tanlangan mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan; muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti tavsiflangan; respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan; ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan; tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy etilishi, nashr qilingan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning “**Tilshunoslikda “Litota” stilistik vositasining nazariy asoslari**” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, ushbu bob 2 fasldan iborat.

Bobning “*Litota stilistik vositasining o‘rganilish tarixi*” nomli birinchi faslida “Litota” stilistik vositasining genezisi, tadqiqotchilar tomonidan o‘rganilishi masalalari yoritilgan. Litota stilistik vositalarning ichida eng kam tarqalgan vositalardan biri hisoblanadi. So‘zlovchi muloqot jarayonida suhbatdoshiga kuchli ta’sir o‘tkazish maqsadida, o‘zining kommunikativ-pragmatik muddaosi-maqsadi, ya’ni biron bir predmet yoki hodisaning u yoki bu tavsifni ham ijobiy ham negativ

fikr bildirish asnosida “litota kognitiv/konseptual semantikasi”ni to‘laqonli voqelantirish niyatida litota stilistik vositasi yordamida muloqotdagi nutqning vaziatga monand ravishda, ta’sirchan va ifodali chiqishiga harakat qiladi. Litotaning o‘ziga xos tabiati shunday bir muhim omil bilan bog‘liqki, uning lingvokognitiv asosi bo‘lgan “Litota” konseptual semantikasi tilda so‘zlovchi va yozuvchi, sog‘lom fikrlovchi har bir insonning tafakkurida mavjud bo‘lgan, aynan olingan sotsium tomonidan me’yorlashtirilgan, shu bois sotsium konseptosferasida o‘z ifodasini topgan idrokiy hodisa bo‘lib, bunday semantika qonuniy ravishda har qanday jonli tilda o‘ziga xos, verbal va noverbal vositalarning maxsus tizimi orqali voqelantirilmay iloji yo‘q.

Litota - biror narsaning teskarisini inkor etish yoki kamaytirish orqali vaziyat yoki fikrni ta’kidlash uchun ishlatiladigan lingvistik vosita. Bir qarashda buning aksini bildiruvchi ibora yordamida tuziladi. Masalan, “*yomon emas*” o‘rniga “*yaxshi*”, “*arzimas*” o‘rniga “*muhim*” qo‘llaniladi. Litotalar intensivlik toifasiga kiradi, chunki ular vaziyat yoki sifatning intensivligi yoki ahamiyatini tasvirlash uchun ishlatiladi. Ifodani qisqartirish yoki inkor etish orqali u fikr yoki vaziyatni mustahkamlaydi va diqqatni tortadi. Litota urg‘u yaratish yoki muayyan effektni etkazish uchun ishlatiladigan lingvistik vositadir. Litota bu turkumda kuchaytiruvchi qo‘shimchalar yoki prefikslar, kuchaytiruvchi qo‘shimchalar yoki kuchaytiruvchi iboralar kabi lingvistik birliklar yordamida zichlikni oshirish uchun ishlatiladi [5].

Kognitiv tilshunoslikning asosiy vazifasini «lisoniy jarayonlar, lisoniy birlik va kategoriya kabilarni ularning xotira, tasavvur, idrok, ong bilan munosabatida o‘rganish» deb bilgan E.S.Kubryakova[6] keyinchalik ushbu vazifani «lisoniy strukturalar va bilim strukturasi o‘rtasida mavjud bo‘lgan doimiy muqobillikni yoritish» darajasigacha kengaytirdi[7].

Til birliklarining konseptual imkoniyati – ularning o‘z semantik ko‘lami bilan qanday konseptlarning mohiyatini namoyon qila olishidir. Lisoniy yoki nutqiy ifoda serqirra va polifunksional tabiatga ega, o‘z semantik ko‘lamining kenglik darajasiga bog‘liq ravishda turli konseptual mohiyatlarning reprezentatori maqomida bo‘lishi mumkin[8].

Troplar so‘zlovchi tomonidan tinglovchiga muayyan bir axborotni yoki fikrni yanada ta’sirli yetkazib berish uchun xizmat qiladi. Biror bir narsaning nomini, belgisini boshqasiga ko‘chirish yoki nutqda so‘z va iboralarning ko‘chma ma’noda ishlatilishi tropning[9] asosiy xususiyatlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Tinglovchining tasavvur olamini kengaytirishga, fikrlashga hamda mushohada qilishga undovchi tasvirning badiiy vositalarini bir nom ostida birlashtirib ko‘chim, deb ayta olish mumkin, lekin ko‘chimlarni adabiyotlarda

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[5] Безрукова В. В. Интенсификация и интенсификаторы в языке и речи: На материале английского языка 2004. – С. 180.

[6] Кубрякова Е.С. Язык и знание: На пути получения знаний о языке: Части речи с когнитивной точки зрения. Роль языка в познании мира. – Москва, 2004. – С. 120.

[7] Алиференко Н.Ф. Этноэйдемический концепт и внутренняя форма языкового знака // Вопросы когнитивной лингвистики. – Тамбов, 2004. – С. 70.

[8] Рустамова Д. Метафорик эвфемизациянинг лингвокультурологик ва социопрагматик аспектлари: Филол.фан.б.фалс.докт. ...дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2018. – Б. 50.

[9] Sultonsaidova S., Sharipova O‘. O‘zbek tili stilistikasi. – Toshkent, 2009. – B. 9-10.

turlicha nomlash holatlari kuzatiladi. Ijodkor uyg‘un narsa yoki hodisani uning ulug‘vorligi hamda qudratiga nisbatan kichraytirib tasvirlaydi. Masalan:

Bu so‘zning mazmuni shu qadar issiq,

Quyosh bir kichik sham uning yonida. (Uyg‘un)

Litota stilistik vositasida qandaydir umumiy xususiyat asosida ikkita geterogen hodisa taqqoslanadi, lekin bu xususiyat taqqoslash hodisasi-obyektiga qaraganda ancha kam darajada ifodalanadi. Masalan: “*Mushukdek kattalikdagi ot*”, “*Insonning umri bir lahza*” va h.k.

Litota (yunoncha *litotes* – soddalik, ozchilik) – bu badiiy tasvir vositasi (trop) bo‘lib, biror narsa yoki hodisaning belgisi, miqdori yoki sifatini ataylab kuchsizlantirib, kamaytirib ko‘rsatish (kamsitish) san’atidir. Litotaning ikkinchi nomi meiyozisdir. Litotaning qarama-qarshi tomoni esa giperboladir. Ingliz tilidagi bosma nashrlardan litografik konstruksiyalarni tanlash misolida litota ham lingvistik, ham ekstralingvistik parametrlarni, xususan: uning semantik, strukturaviy, pragmatik xususiyatlarini hamda ushbu uslubning shakllanishiga asos bo‘lgan kognitiv mexanizmlarni hisobga olgan holda tahlil qilinadi[10].

Tilshunoslikda inkor ko‘pincha biror narsaning yo‘qligini yoki qarama-qarshiligini bildiruvchi so‘z yoki morfemalardan foydalanishni o‘z ichiga oladi. Masalan, ingliz tilida gaplarni inkor qilish uchun “not”, “no”, “none” kabi vositalar ishlatiladi. Litota aslida inkor gapning ma'nosini pasaytirish yoki yumshatishda markaziy rol o‘ynaydi. Inkor qilish orqali so‘zlovchi fikrlarini bilvosita yoki istehzoli tarzda yetkazishi mumkin. Misol uchun “yaxshi” degan ma’noni anglatuvchi “yomon emas” deyish litotaning bir shakli bo‘lib, bunda inkor (“emas”) bayonotning ijobiyligini pasaytiradi. Inkor prefikslar so‘zning ma’nosini o‘zgartirish yoki yangi so‘z yasash uchun so‘z boshiga qo‘shiladigan morfemalardir. Litota kontekstida “*un*-”, “*in*-”, “*non*-” va “*dis*-” kabi salbiy prefikslar so‘zning ma’nosini kamaytirish yoki inkor qilish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi “*important*” so‘ziga ga “*un*-” prefiksini qo‘shish orqali “*unimportant*” shakli hosil bo‘ladi, bu esa biror narsaning ahamiyatini kamaytirib, litotik effektga hissa qo‘shadi.

Qo‘shimchalar - so‘zning ma'nosini o‘zgartirish yoki yangi so‘z hosil qilish uchun so‘z oxirida qo‘shiladigan morfemalar. Affikslar, ya’ni so‘z yasovchi va shakl yasovchi morfemalar, inkor birliklari hamda prefikslar singari litotaga bevosita aloqador bo‘lmasa-da, ular litotik konstruksiyalar tarkibida leksik ma’noning shakllanishiga muayyan darajada ta’sir ko‘rsatishi mumkin. Aynan affikslar – so‘zning grammatik yoki leksik ma’nosini o‘zgartiruvchi qo‘shimcha morfemalardir. Ular ba’zan semantik kuchsizlantirish, ya’ni ma’noni yumshatish yoki pasaytirish vazifasini bajaradi. Litota esa ritorik-stilistik hodisa bo‘lib, odatda biror fikrni inkor shakli orqali bilvosita tasdiqlashga xizmat qiladi. Masalan, “yomon emas” iborasi aslida “yaxshi” degan ma’noni yumshatilgan shaklda ifodalaydi. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi **“-ish”** qo‘shimchasi taxminiylik yoki belgining sust darajada namoyon bo‘lishini bildiradi; **“-less”** suffiksi esa muayyan belgi yoki xususiyatning yo‘qligini ifodalaydi. Shuningdek, ayrim affiksal birliklar nutqda

[10] Goodman, N.D., & Stuhlmuller, A. Knowledge and implicature: Modeling language understanding as social cognition. Topics in Cognitive Science, 5(1), 2013. – P. 173-184.

ma’noning yumshatilishi, pasaytirilishi yoki kamroq keskin ifodalanishiga xizmat qilishi mumkin.

Litota – stilistik figura bo‘lib, unda fikr bevosita kuchaytirib emas, balki inkor yoki yumshatilgan ifoda orqali ta’sirchan tarzda bayon qilinadi. Ingliz tilida litotes so‘zi ot turkumiga mansub bo‘lib, uning birlik va ko‘plik shakllari talaffuz hamda yozilish jihatidan deyarli farqlanmaydi.

Birinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli “*Jahon tilshunosligida litotaning milliy lisoniy aspektlari*” tadqiqiga bag‘ishlangan. Kichraytirish (litota) deganda mubolag‘aning aksi tushuniladi. Lekin mohiyati, e’tibori bilan ular qarama-qarshi hodisalar emas, har ikkisi ham voqelikni haddan tashqari kuchaytirib tasvirlashga xizmat qiladi, faqat ularning ifodalanish usulida farq bor: giperbolada voqelik to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri, bevosita bo‘rttirib ko‘rsatilsa, litotada biror voqelikni kichraytirish vositasida beriladi: - *Tilimni qichitma, jo‘jaxo‘roz! Aytmadimmi, kuzda qiyqillab stolning tagiga kirib ketasan, deb... Eh-e, sening xo‘roz bo‘lishingga hali o‘n to‘rt prosent bor*[11].

Hozirgi bosqichda turli stilistik vositalar ham lingvistik, ham ekstralingvistik omillarni hisobga olgan holda yangi talqinni oladi. Asrlar davomida lingvistik nuqtai nazardan faoliyat yuritgan maktablar vakillarining o‘rganish obyekti bo‘lib kelgan litotani izohlashning qiyinligi nafaqat qo‘sh inkorning murakkab sintaktik qurilishini dekodlashda, balki keng kontekstni hisobga olish zaruratidadir. Shuningdek, litotada ifodalangan yangi konseptual maydonni yaratish uchun kognitiv toraytirish mexanizmidan foydalanish muhimdir. Litota stilistik qurilmasining bunday murakkab tabiati uning pragmatik salohiyatini sezilarli darajada oshiradi va uni qo‘llash doirasini kengaytiradi, litota konstruktsiyalari so‘zlashuv nutqi uchun ham, rasmiy siyosiy nutqlar uchun ham xarakterlidir[12].

Litota termini o‘zbek mumtoz adabiyotda tafrit san’ati deb yuritiladi. Masalan: *Ul sanamkim suv yaqosinda paridek o‘lturur, G‘oyati nozuklugidin suv bila yutsa bo‘iur*. (Atoiy)[13]

Litotaning ritorik uslub ekanligi semantika, pragmatika va kognitiv tilshunoslik sohasidagi ko‘plab olimlar tomonidan izohlab o‘tilgan. Jumladan, H.Lausberg[14] litota konstruktsiyasi kuchli ijobiy ma’no ifoda etishini mumkinligini ta'kidlaydi. D.Bolinger[15] esa litotani ikki marta inkorni ifodalagan uslub sifatida hamda to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri ijobiy ifodadan biroz zaifroq ekanligini taxmin qiladi. Ingliz tilida litota o‘z-o‘zidan ma’noni kuchaytirmaydi, lekin leksik kuchaytirgich mavjud bo‘lmaganda ma’noviy kuchayishiga ta’sir qiladi, bu ta’sir kontekst tomonidan nuanslangan kuchayish eshigini ochishdir. Salbiy ma’noni inkor etish barcha ijobiy diapazonni qaysi darajada mos bo‘lishidan qat’iy nazar ochiq qoldiradi.

Litota aslida e’tiborni ushbu gradientga qaratadi - tinglovchiga faktlar qay darajada ishora qilishini ko‘rib chiqishni taklif etiladi, masalan, ijobiy ma’nodagi

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[11] A.Qahhor. Tanlangan asarlar. 1-tom. – B. 33.
[12] Frank, M., & Goodman, N. Predicting pragmatic reasoning in language games. Science. – 2012. – Pp. 336, 998.
[13] Sultonsaidova S. O‘.Sharipova O‘zbek tili stilistikasi. Toshkent, 2009. – B. 72.
[14] Mohammed Nihad Ahmed. The Semantic View of Translating Litotes from English into Arabic. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/334696296.
[15] Bolinger D, Degree words, Walter de Gruyter publisher, ISBN 3110877783. – P. 115.

bayonot bo‘lishi ham mumkin. Litota tipologiyasining inkor tipologiyasi bilan o‘ziga xos aloqasi bor. Demak, bu konstruksiyalarning noaniqligi haqidagi vajidan uni mantiq, jumboqlarni o‘rganishga kiritilishi mumkin[16].

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida litota konseptual semantikasini ifodalovchi til birliklarining leksik etimologik, semantik xususiyatlari”** deb nomlanadi. Ikkinchi bobining “*Litota hodisasining ingliz va o‘zbek tillari leksik qatlamida lisoniy birlik sifatida voqelanishi*” nomli birinchi faslida garb va o‘zbek tilshunoslarining litotaga bo‘lgan qarashlari keltirilgan. R.J.Herrman[17]ning “Litota: Qadimgi Yunonistonda ritorik tropning madaniy tarixi” nomli asarida litota stilistik vositasining tarixiy va madaniy ahamiyati va uning adabiyotda, kundalik hayotdagi ishlatilishi xususida so‘z borgan. Diskurs tahlilda litotaning o‘rni va milliy xususiyatlarini tadqiq qilgan. U litotaning milliy qarashlar, normalar va qadriyatlar ta’siri hamda muloqot doirasidagi tarixiy va milliy kontekstlarda ishlatilishini tahlil etgan.

Y.M.Skrebnev[18] esa litota mustaqil tropni emas, balki meyozisning maxsus shaklini bildirishini va qarama-qarshi fikrni inkor etib, ma’lum bir fikrni aks ettirishini qayd etadi. Natijada, biz ijobiy qiymatni tashkil etuvchi ikki tomonlama inkorga ega bo‘lamiz, ammo bu uning yordamisiz kamroq intensivlikka ega bo‘ladi.

Zamonaviy ingliz tilshunosi D.Kristal lug‘atida litotani nutqning figurasi sifatida tasvirlaydi, unda biror narsa kamaytiriladi (yaxshi emas, yomon emas). E.V.Klyuev[19]ning ta’kidlashicha, litota giperbolaga to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri qarama-qarshi bo‘lgan va an’anaviy ravishda “past kiritish” sifatida ta'riflangan tropdir - nutq an’analariga ongsiz ravishda rioya qilgan holda “katta qiymat” “kichikroq” bilan almashtiriladigan holat mavjud (*Bir daqiqaga qarang!*). Yoki ongli ravishda, ya’ni ma’lum bir majoziy maqsad bilan ifodalanadi.

Ko‘chimlar deyilganda, adabiy asarning badiiy qimmatini, ifodaliligini, ekspressivlikni kuchaytirish uchun bir narsaning nomini, belgisini ikkinchisiga ko‘chirish yoki so‘zlarning umuman ko‘chma ma’noda ishlatilishi nazarda tutiladi. So‘z ma’nosining ko‘chish jarayonlari turli ko‘rinishlarda voqe bo‘ladi, bu jarayonlar va ularning natijalari sifatida yuzaga keladigan hodisalar, bu hodisalarning turlari, o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari kabi masalalar o‘zbek tilshunosligida ancha batafsil o‘rganilgan. Ko‘chimlar deyarli ko‘plab adabiyotlarda «troplar» atamasi ostida o‘rganilgan. Jumladan, “Badiiy tekstning lingvistik tahlili” asarida ko‘chimlar quyidagicha tasnif qilingan[20]:

1. So‘z ma’nosining miqdoriy ko‘chishiga asoslangan troplar: a) giperbola; b) meyozis.

2. So‘z ma’nosining sifatiy ko‘chishiga asoslangan troplar: a) metafora; b) metonimiya; d) ironiya.

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[16] Тахтарова, С.С. Категория коммуникативного смягчения: когнитивно-дискурсивный и этнокультурный аспекты: Автореф. дисс. ...д-ра филол.наук. – Волгоград, 2010. – С. 40.

[17] R.J.Hermann. Litotes: A Cultural History of a Rhetorical Trope in Ancient Greece. Transaction Publishers, 2006.- P. 126.

[18] Скребнев Ю.М. Основы стилистики английского языка. – М: Наука. 1975. – С. 246.

[19] Klyuev E.V. Rhetoric. Invention. Disposition. Elocution. – M., 2001. – P. 190.

[20] Ўринбоев Б., Қўнғуров Р., Лапасов Ж. Бадиий текстнинг лингвистик таҳлили. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1990. – В. 34.

Qolgan tasviriy vositalar mazkur ko‘chimlarning ko‘rinishi sifatida beriladi: simvol, jonlantirish, epitet, apastrofa – metaforaning; perifraza, sinekdoxa, allegoriya, epitet – metonimiyaning; antifraza, sarkazm – ironiyaning; litota – meyozisning ko‘rinishlaridir.

A.Ziyaev aytganidek, intensivlik ekspressivlik miqdorining o‘lchami, emotsionallikning darajasini ko‘rsatish, belgilash uchun xizmat qiladi, ammo u emotsionallik va ekspressivlikning bir qismi bo‘lmay, balki ular tomonga undovchi lingvistik omildir. Agar til birliklarining semalari tarkibida emosema bo‘lsa, mazkur til birliklarining ekspressivligi emotsional bo‘yoqqa ega bo‘ladi. Shuning uchun turli tillar lug‘at tarkibida, jumladan, ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida ham emotsional-ekspressiv leksik qatlam mavjud[21].

Yondosh stilistik vositasi sanaladigan meyozisning stilistik fazilatlari leksik vositalar yordamida, ularning semantikasi bilan ifodalanadi - bu uslubning o‘ziga xos xususiyati u muallif tomonidan leksik birlikni tanlash bo‘lib, uning semantikasida tasvirlangan sifatlarni ataylab kamaytirilishini aks ettiruvchi element mavjud. Litotaning stilistik fazilatlari ataylab kamaytirilishni emas, balki salbiy sifatlarning mavjudligini ko‘rsatadi, ularning darajasida ahamiyatsiz - ikki tomonlama inkordan foydalanish natijasida hosil bo‘lgan semantik ma’noni ifodalaydi. Litota – bu ma’noning bevosita emas, balki inkor va semantik pasaytirish orqali ifodalanishidir. U giperbolaga qarama-qarshi turadi: giperbola belgini haddan tashqari kuchaytirsa, litota uni ataylab yumshatadi yoki kamaytirib ko‘rsatadi. Masalan, “*Biz kambag‘al emasmiz*” iborasi oddiy inkor gap bo‘lish bilan birga, kontekstda “*bizning moddiy ahvolimiz yaxshi*” degan yashirin ijobiy ma’noni beradi.[22].

Ingliz tili ritorikasida litotaning asosiy maqsadi o‘z so‘zini qasddan yashirishdir. Fikrlar kuchliroq bo‘lishi uchun boshqacha gapirish, ifoda - litota tinglovchiga odatdagidan ko‘ra kuchliroq ta’sir qiladi, tasdiqlovchi shakldagi bayonot hisoblanadi. Shuni hisobga olish kerakki, litota tomonidan yuborilgan ma’lumotlarning chuqurligi darajasi asosan uni qabul qiluvchining shaxsiyatiga bog‘liq.

Litota oddiy inkor emas, balki tasdiqni anglatuvchi inkor, ya’ni stilistik qurilma bo‘lib, unda ikkita ma’no bir vaqtning o‘zida amalga oshiriladi: to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri (salbiy) va majoziy (tasdiq). Shuni ta’kidlash kerakki, litotaning stilistik ta’siri asosan intonatsiyaga bog‘liq. Ingliz tilidagi **no** va **not** inkor vositalari tegishli antonim bilan bog‘lanish uchun oddiy inkor gaplarga qaraganda ko‘proq urg‘u bilan talaffuz qilinadi. Ikki inkor ishtirok etgan gapda biri oddiy inkor (“*It is not bad*” dan farqli o‘laroq, “*It is not bad*”), ikkinchisi obyektning ijobiy sifatini tasdiqlaydi (*It is not bad = It is good*) - intonatsiya naqshlari har xil bo‘ladi. Quyidagi misollarda inkor faqat berilgan sifatning yo‘qligini bildirmasligini, aksincha, qarama-qarshi sifatning mavjudligini ko‘rsatishini kontekstning o‘zi aniq ko‘rsatishga yordam beradi: *My mistress’ eyes are nothing*

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[21] Зияев А.И. Инглиз тилида сўз маъноларини кучайтиришнинг лингвокогнитив аспекти: Филол. фан. номз... дисс. – Тошкент, 2009. – Б. 24-28.

[22] Azimova M.R. The characteristics of meiosis and litotes in English and Uzbek languages. Eurasion journal of social sciences philosophy and culture. Volume 5, issue 12, December 2025. – P. 157-161.

like the sun. (Shakespeare); *He was no gentle lamb, and the part of second fiddle would never do for the high-pitched dominance of his nature.* (J. London).

Ingliz tilida litotaning varianti ikkita inkorga ega bo‘lgan konstruktsiyadir: *not unlike, not unpromising, not displeased* va h.k. Bunda mantiq va matematik printsipga ko‘ra “minus bilan minus plyus bo‘ladi”. Misol uchun, *Soames, with his lips and his squared chin was not unlike a bull dog* (Galsworthy).

Ushbu jumlada litota “biror narsaga o‘xshash” deb talqin qilinishi mumkin. Bunday konstruktsiyalar so‘zlovchining ishonchsizligini, qandaydir kamaytirilishini yoki kamaytirilishini anglatadi.

Ikkinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli “*Litota” konseptual semantikasini ifodalovchi til birliklarining etimologik jihatlari*” deb nomlangan.

Tadqiqotchi J.Chetvertakova[23]ning fikriga ko‘ra, til milliy xarakterning ifoda shaklidir. Til milliy madaniyat imkoniyatlari va unda mavjud bo‘lgan har qanday xususiyatni ko‘rsatib beradi. Albatta, bu jarayonda har qanday til birinchi navbatda, o‘z leksik sathiga murojaat qiladi. Parema, frazema kabi birliklarda esa milliy xarakter o‘z ifodasini topadi. Har bir xalq o‘z dunyoqarashi va o‘zi chizgan (yoki u yashaydigan va ko‘rgan) olamning lisoniy manzarasiga asoslanib, atrofdagi hodisalarga munosabat bildiradi. Bu munosabat esa turli ifoda usullarida namoyon bo‘ladi.

Poetik figuralarni lingvistik jihatdan tadqiq qilish orqali badiiy matnni uzoq esda qolarli bo‘lishida badiiy tasvir vositalari, ya’ni troplar asosiy vazifani bajaradi. So‘zning ma’nosini ko‘chirishda narsa va hodisalar o‘rtasida ichki yoki tashqi, mazmun o‘xshashligi yoki aloqadorligi saqlanib qolgan bo‘lishi kerak. Bu jihatidan stilistik troplarni adabiyotshunoslikdagi tashbehga yaqin tutish mumkin, lekin ko‘chimlar tashbeh (o‘xshatish) emas, ular o‘rtasida katta farq mavjud. Ko‘chimda so‘zning ikkinchi qismidagi ma’no birinchi qismga ko‘chiriladi va tasvirlanayotgan voqea-hodisalarni tinglovchiga ta’sirli yetib borishiga xizmat qiladi. Stilistik troplar badiiy matnga qo‘shimcha ravishda ekspressivlik beradi[24].

Ingliz tilida majoziy kuchayish konnotativ kommunikativ funksiyani bajaradigan ikki tomonlama inkor (= litotes) bilan ifodalanishi mumkin. Litotik ifodani shakllantirishda turli grammatik vositalar ishtirok etadi. Xususan, ingliz tilida inkor yuklamasi *not*, inkor olmoshlari hamda ergash gapli sintaktik konstruktsiyalar litota hosil qilishda muhim lingvistik birliklar sifatida qo‘llanadi. Bu vositalar yordamida fikr bevosita emas, balki inkor orqali bilvosita tasdiqlash shaklida ifodalanadi. Masalan, *not bad* – “yomon emas” iborasi aslida “yaxshi” degan ijobiy ma’noni yumshatilgan tarzda bildiradi. Xuddi shuningdek, inkor olmoshlari orqali ham ma’no pasaytirilgan yoki ehtiyotkor shaklda ifodalanadi. Ergash gaplar esa litotik ma’noni kengroq kontekstda ochib berib, nutqning pragmatik ta’sirchanligini kuchaytiradi.

Ilmiy nuqtayi nazardan, bu holat sintaktik-stilistik hodisa sifatida baholanadi. Chunki litota faqat alohida so‘z orqali emas, balki butun gap qurilishi, inkor shakllari va kontekstual ma’no orqali yuzaga chiqadi. Demak, *not* yuklamasi, inkor olmoshlari va ergash gaplar litotaning grammatik hamda semantik mexanizmlarini shakllantiruvchi asosiy vositalar hisoblanadi.

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[23] Четвертакова Ж.В. Язык как форма выражения национального характера. – Тува, 2015. – С. 139-145.

[24] Zamonaviy o‘zbek tili jurnali 2023/02 (1) 86. – B. 148.

Litotaning vazifasi tinglovchining e'tiborini muayyan vaziyatga qaratishdan iborat bo'lib, u stilistik past baho bilan ijro etiladi. Bu asosan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri javob berish mos bo'lmagan yoki mumkin bo'lmagan holatlarda qo'llaniladigan yashirin so'rov yoki rad etishdir. Shuni hisobga olish kerakki, ingliz tilidagi gapda bir nechta inkorlar, shuningdek, bir ibora ichidagi inkor komponentlarining yonma-yon kelishi uning yakuniy ma'nosini tubdan o'zgartiradi.

Masalan: *Women are no devils. – Women are angels. The woman is not a person. - The woman is a human creature. "No devils" is not equal to "angels" although* ikki ifoda modeli sinonimdir. Xuddi shu ikkinchi juftlik haqida "odam emas" va "inson mavjudot" deb aytish mumkin. Ikkala holatda ham salbiy qurilish tasdiqlovchilarga qaraganda zaifroq. Shuningdek, negativ semantikaga asoslangan konstruksiyalar yuqori darajadagi ekspressivlik xususiyatiga ega ekanini qayd etish zarur. Ikkinchi holatda esa inkor elementi denotativ ma'nodan tashqari qo'shimcha konnotativ yuklama hosil qiladi. Natijada, mazkur konstruksiyalar lingvostilistik vosita sifatida baholanadi[25].

Ingliz maqol va matallarida metafora, kinoya, epitet, o'xshatish, giperbola, takror, gradatsiya va litota kabi stilistik vositalar keng qo'llanadi. Bu vositalar ayol obrazini yanada ta'sirchan, obrazli va rang-barang tasvirlashga xizmat qiladi. Biroq ingliz maqollarida ayol obrazi ko'pincha salbiy konnotatsiya bilan ifodalanadi. Ayrim maqollar ayol shaxsini kamsituvchi yoki tanqidiy mazmunda tasvirlaydi. Shu bilan birga, ba'zi hollarda bu salbiy baho ironiya, litota yoki metafora orqali yumshatiladi yoki ko'chma ma'no kasb etadi.

Meyozis (meyoz, kamaytma) obyekt sifatining pastligini bildiradi. Bunday zahira va xushmuomalalik inglizlarga xosdir. Masalan. "tashqarida shamol esadi" jumlasi o'rniga "shamol ancha kuchli" deb aytish mumkin.

Litota (pastlash; litotes, understatement) - ijobiy ma'noda salbiy konstruktsiyalarning o'ziga xos ishlatilishiga asoslangan qurilma, shuning uchun sifat kam baholangandek tuyuladi, lekin aslida u juda ijobiy yoki kuchaygan narsa sifatida ko'rsatiladi: *Yomon emas* (juda yaxshi); *u qo'rqoq emas* (juda jasur); *bu oson ish emas edi* (juda qiyin); *Bu ta'msiz qilingan* (juda yaxshi ta'mda).

Ikkinchi bobning uchunchi fasli "*Litota" konseptual semantikasini ifodalovchi til birliklarining leksik-semantik qatlami*" deb nomlanadi.

Leksik semantik evolyutsiyada semantik maydon, valentlik, milliy xususiyatlar masalasi ham alohida o'rin tutishi tadqiqotlarda ta'kidlangan. Semantikaga doir izlanishlarning aksariyati til lug'aviy birliklarining mazmuniy aloqadorligiga asoslangan semantik maydon tahliliga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlardir. So'zni semantik maydonlarga ajratib tadqiq etish 1930-yillarda nemis tilshunosi Y.Trir[26] tomonidan ilgari surilgan edi. Bunda u dastlabki davrda juda tor doirada: qarindosh-urug'chilik, jonivor nomlari, harbiy atamalar va ba'zi bir ixtisosga doir terminlar semantik maydonini tahlil qilish uchun qo'llangan edi, bunda ular ayrim terminlarni differensiatsiya qilish uchun foydalanganlar.

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[25] Хошимов Ғ.М., Ф.Абдурахимова. Турли тизимли тилларда антигиперболанинг лингвостилистик мақоми // Kognitiv tilshunoslik va filologiyaning dolzarb masalalari. Ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari, Farg'ona. 2017. – Б. 92-95.

[26] Алефиренко, Н.Ф. Поэтическая энергия слова. Синергетика, языка сознания и культуры. - М: Academia, 2002. – 394 с.

Semantika til birliklari ma’nosi, mazmuni, taraqqiyotiga doir masalalarni tahlil qiluvchi tilshunoslik bo‘limidir. Semantika, asosan, lug‘aviy birliklar ma’no tahliliga oid deb qaralgan bo‘lsa-da, keyingi yillarda mazkur sohaning tahlil doirasi yanada kengaydi. Bugungi kunda semantika til birliklarining belgi-xususiyatlaridan tortib grammatik shakllar orqali ifodalagan ma’nosigacha bo‘lgan tahlillarni o‘z ichiga oladi.

Z.Popova va V.M.Toporova[27] semantika haqida fikr yuritar ekan, uning boshqa fan sohalari kabi, o‘z o‘rganish predmetiga egaligini ta’kidlaydi. Biroq, bu predmetni aniqlash oson emasligini qayd etadi. Garchi tilshunoslarning aksariyati semantika lingvistik ifodalarning ma’nosini o‘rganadi, deb hisoblasa-da, ma’no nimalarni anglatishi kerakligi haqidagi savolga umumiy qabul qilingan javob yo‘q. Predmetni aniqlashtirishdagi har-xilliklar tufayli semantika va boshqa lingvistik fanlar, xususan semantika va pragmatika o‘rtasidagi chegaralarni o‘rnatishda ham har xillik yuzaga keladi. Semantika – til birliklarining mazmunini va ushbu birliklardan qurilgan nutqiy hosilalarni o‘rganadigan tilshunoslik bo‘limidir.

O‘zbek tilida litotani ifoda etish uchun turli til vositalaridan foydalaniladi. Bu vositalarning tanlanishi gapning mazmuni, uslubi va vazifasiga bog‘liq. Litota har qanday tilda bo‘lgani kabi o‘zbek tilida ham muloqotda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Litota adabiyotda badiiy obrazlar yaratish, muallifning fikrlarini yumshatish va kuchaytirish uchun keng qo‘llaniladi.

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida litotaning grammatik xususiyatlari bir-biriga o‘xshashliklar va farqlarga ega. Ikkala til ham inkor gaplar, kamaytiruvchi modifikatorlar va taqqosli tuzilmalardan foydalanadi. Farqi shundaki, ingliz tilida inkor so‘zlari fe’ldan oldin, o‘zbek tilida esa gap oxirida keladi. Shuningdek, ingliz tilida litota ko‘proq idiomatik ifodalar bilan bog‘liq bo‘lsa, o‘zbek tilida bu ifodalar sodda va to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘riroq bo‘ladi.

O‘zbek tilida litotani ifodalovchi til vositalari:

Litota – bu badiiy ifoda vositasi bo‘lib, unda biror bir holat, sifat yoki harakat aslidagidan kamroq baholanadi. O‘zbek tilida litotani ifoda etish uchun quyidagi turli til vositalaridan foydalaniladi.

1. Zararsizlantiruvchi qo‘shimchalar: Bu qo‘shimchalar so‘z ma’nosini yumshatib, uning salbiy ta’sirini kamaytiradi. Masalan, *-roq*, *-gina*, *-cha* qo‘shimchalari: *Men biroz charchadim* (juda charchadim emas); *Bu ish uncha murakkab emas* (juda murakkab emas).

2. Infinitiv bilan tuzilgan gaplar: Infinitiv yordamida amalning bajarilishiga e’tibor qaratilib, uning natijasiga e’tibor kamroq beriladi: *U kitob o‘qishga o‘tirdi*. (kitob o‘qishni boshladi, lekin tugatdimi-yo‘qmi aytilmaydi).

3. Bog‘lovchilar: “*Biroz*”, “*uncha*”, “*kam*”, “*sal*” kabilar yordamida miqdorni kamaytirish ifoda etiladi: *U biroz kech qoldi* (juda kech qoldi emas).

4. Sinonimlar: Ma’nosi yaqin, lekin emotsional yuki kamroq bo‘lgan so‘zlarni tanlash: *Uning ko‘ngli sal buzildi* (juda xafa bo‘ldi emas).

5. Evfemizmlar: Noxush holatlarni yumshatib ifoda etish uchun ishlatiladigan so‘zlar yoki iboralar: *U dunyodan o‘tdi* (o‘ldi).

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[27] Попова З.Д., Топорова В.М. Линии и силуеты в семантическом пространстве языка//Семантика языковых единиц: доклады 5-й международной конференции. – М.; 1996 Т.1 – С. 93-95.

6. Idiomalar: Ma’nosi bir butun bo‘lgan barqaror iboralar: *Unchalik aqlli emas* (juda aqlli emas).

G‘arb madaniyatida litota, ayniqsa, britaniyalik va amerikalik anglosakson madaniyatida, ironiya va yumorni ifoda etish uchun keng qo‘llaniladi. Sharq madaniyatida litota kamtarlik, tavoze va boshqalarga nisbatan hurmat belgisi sifatida keng tarqalgan. Skandinaviya madaniyatida litota odamlar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni yaxshilash va kelishmovchiliklarni bartaraf etish uchun qo‘llaniladi. Litota – bu faqat tilga oid ifoda vositasi emas, balki madaniy koddir. Uning qo‘llanilishi orqali biz ma’lum bir jamiyatning qiymatlari, normalari va dunyoqarashi haqida ko‘p narsa bilib olishimiz mumkin:

O‘zbek tilida: *Tog‘ni ursa talqon qiladigan yigitning sichqondan qo‘rqishini qara! Nima? Oxirgi nafasingni olyapsanmi? Joning chiqib ketyaptimi?*

Ingliz tilida: *Look at the man. He can face the devil, but he is afraid of a mouse. What? Are you taking your last breath?*

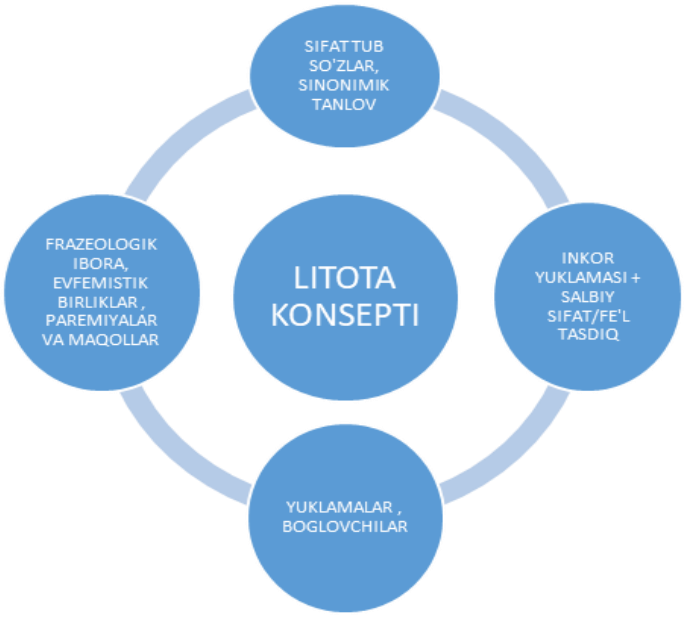
Uchinchi bob “**Litota konseptual semantikasini ifodalovchi til birliklarining lingvokognitiv va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari**” deb nomlangan. Ushbu bobning birinchi fasli “*Qiyoslanayotgan tillarda litota stilistik vositasining konseptual jihatlari*” ni ochib beradi**.** Bu faslda litotalarning lingvokognitiv xususiyatlari uning ritorik vosita sifatida murakkabligini ta’kidlaydi. Strukturaviy jihatdan, litota inkor etish va past baho berishga tayanadi. Kognitiv jihatdan u tinglovchilar/o‘quvchilarni inkor qilingan ma’nolarni qayta talqin qilish va aqliy modellarni yaratishga jalb qiladi. Madaniy jihatdan esa u noziklik, istehzo va vazminlik qadriyatlarini aks ettiradi. Pragmatik tomondan u bayonotlarni yumshatish, hissiy chuqurlikni yaratish va keskinlikni oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Litota ko‘pincha boshqa ritorik vositalar bilan o‘zaro aloqada bo‘lib, yanada boy va nozik ifodalarni yaratadi. Litotaning tildagi metafora, ironiya, antiteza, oksimoron, evfemizm va modal so‘zlar bilan qanday qo‘shilishini va har bir kombinatsiya litotalarning ritorik ta’sirini kuchaytiradi, ma’no, noziklik yoki urg‘u qatlamlarini boyitadi.

“Konsept” atamasi birinchi marta rus tilshunosligida S.A.Askoldov-Alekseyev[28] tomonidan qo‘llanilgan. Bu yo‘nalishga xos tadqiqotlar antroposentrizm tamoyiliga asoslangan bo‘lib, bunday izlanishlarning diqqat markazida inson omili turadi. Shu bilan bir qatorda kognitiv tilshunoslikning asosiy kategoriyasi bo‘lgan “konsept” mental birlik sifatida, dunyo bilimlarini egallashning birdan bir vositasi hisoblanadi. Turli konseptlar yoki konseptual semantikalar orasida kognitiv stilistik konseptlardan biri bo‘lgan “giperbola konsepti” universal tabiatga ega bo‘lgan konseptlar sirasiga kiradi va ular tilda so‘zlovchi tomonidan ataylab, jarayonga ko‘ra tez-tez bo‘rttirilmasdan iloji yo‘q. Bu esa ushbu konseptual semantikaning kommunikativ nuqtayi nazaridan ham funksional ahamiyatga ega semantik ma’no ekanligidan dalolat beradi. Aynan litota stilistik vositasini konseptual jihatlarini izohlash va bayon etish uchun quyidagi maydoniy tahlildan foydalanishimiz mumkin.

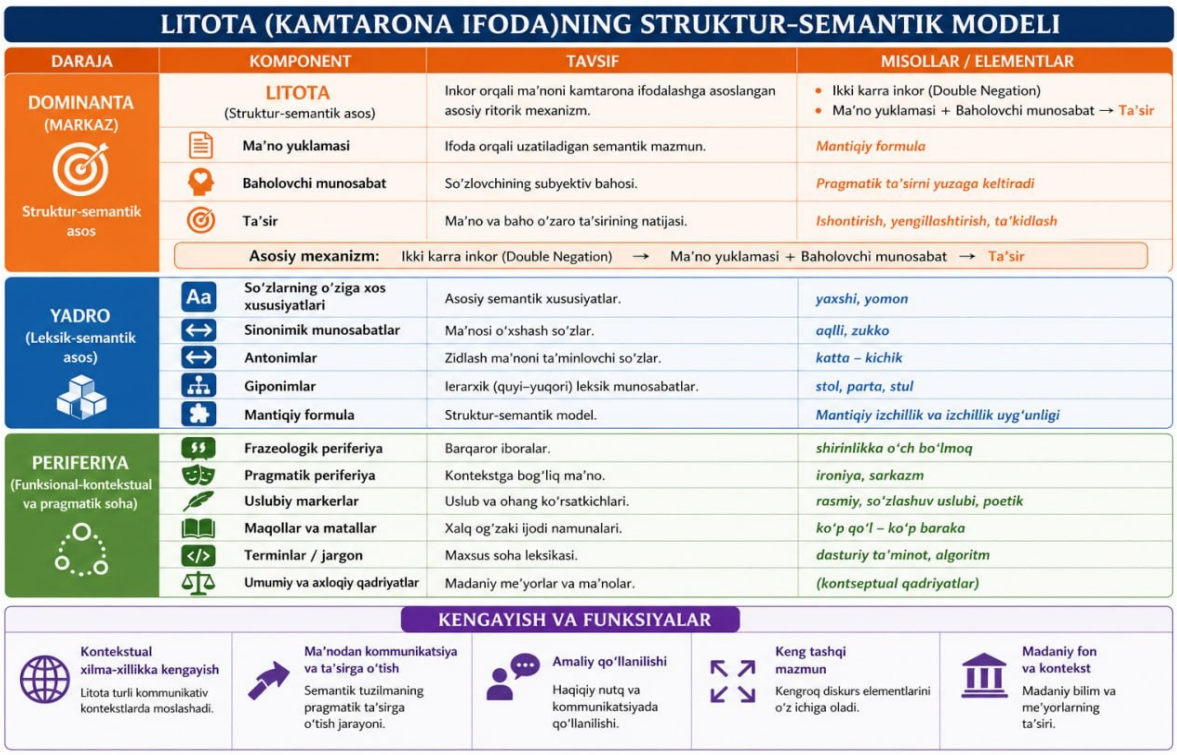
[28] Аскольдов С.А. Концепт и слова // Русская словесность “От теории словесности к структуре текста”. – М., 1997. – С. 267-279.

Yuqoridagi dunyo va o‘zbek tilshunos olimlari tomonidan berilgan tasniflarga tayangan holda biz ham litota konsepti lisoniy ifoda vositalari sifatida quyidagilarni kiritdik:



1-rasm. Litota konseptining lisoniy ifoda vositalari tasnifi

Lingvokognitiv, funksional-semantik tahlillarga tayangan holda shuni ma’lum qilamizki, lilota konseptini ifodalovchi til birliklarining nominativ maydonini dominanta, yadro va periferiya qismlarga ajratdik hamda maydon dominantasi inkor yuklamasi + salbiy ma’noga ega bo‘lgan sifat, fe’l va tasdiq so‘zdan iborat bo‘lib, tub so‘zlar, yuklamalar va boglovchilar hamda sinonimik tanlov uning yadrosini frazeologik birliklar, gumon va ehtimol vositalari, evfemistik birliklar va paremiya va maqollar tashkil etdi.



2-rasm. Litotaning struktur-semantik modeli

Uchinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli "*Lingvomadaniy qatlamda litotaning funksional –semantik, kommunikativ-sintaktik xususiyatlari*" deb nomlanadi. Litota shunchaki lingvistik vosita emas, balki muhim kognitiv va madaniy o'lchovlarga ega. Litota ingliz va o'zbek tillarida o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo'lib, u har bir tilning semantik, pragmatik va kognitiv jihatlarini aks ettiradi. Ingliz tilida litota tez-tez kinoya va yumor yaratish uchun ishlatiladi. O'zbek tilida esa diplomatiya va chinakamlikni ifodalashda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Litotaning universal tarzda namoyon bo'lishi uning butun dunyo tillarida muhim stilistik vosita ekanligini tasdiqlaydi. Litotada ijobiy xususiyatning tasdiqlanish darajasi inkor qilingan so'zning ma'nosiga va inkorning tuzilishiga bog'liq. Quyidagi ingliz tilidagi litotani ko'rib chiqamiz: *Sissy Jupe had not an easy time of it, between Mr. M'Choakum- child and Mrs. Gradgrind, and was not without strong impulses, in the first months of her probation, to run away.* (Dickens)

No a little, not not like, notless birikmalari ma'lum darajada frazeologik birikmalarga aylanadi, ya'ni sinonimik ifoda vositalariga aylanadi. Biroq, oson bo'lmagan vaqt va qiyin vaqt o'rtasida yoki oz emas va juda ko'p o'rtasida teng belgi qo'yish mumkin emas. Litota nafaqat belgini pasaytiradi, balki hissiy jihatdan bayonotni boshqacha tarzda bo'yaydi.

Ingliz tilida majoziy kuchayish konativ kommunikativ funksiyani bajaradigan ikki tomonlama inkor (= litota) bilan ifodalanishi mumkin. Litotalarning vazifasi tinglovchining e'tiborini muayyan vaziyatga qaratishdan iborat bo'lib, u stilistik past baho bilan ijro etiladi. Bu asosan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri javob berish mos bo'lmagan yoki mumkin bo'lmagan holatlarda qo'llaniladigan yashirin so'rov yoki rad etishdir. Shuni hisobga olish kerakki, ingliz tilidagi gapda bir nechta inkor vositalar, shuningdek, bir turg'un birikma ichidagi inkor komponentlarining yonma-yon kelishi uning yakuniy ma'nosini tubdan o'zgartiradi.

Kishilarning fikrlaridagi ayrim ma'lumotni tanqidiy qabul qilinmaydigan affektiv holatga qaytishga majburlash va undan kerakli manbani siqib chiqarishga urinish sodir bo'ladi. Bu ma'noda kichraytiruvchi qo'shimchalar ancha kuchli psixologik quroldir. Keling, ingliz tilidagi litotalarga e'tibor qaytaylik:

Oddiy litota - bu aniq ikki karra inkorga ega bo'lgan jumlalar (grammatik darajasida): *I can't get no satisfaction* (The Rolling Stones).

Litota ko'pincha ikki darajali inkor mexanizmi asosida shakllanadi: birinchisi – grammatik darajada ifodalangan eksplisit inkor, ikkinchisi esa leksema yoki semema tarkibida yashirin mavjud bo'lgan implisit inkor semantikasidir. Bunday holda, ma'noni tushunish va to'g'ri tarjima qilish qiyin bo'lishi mumkin.

Lingvomadaniyatshunoslik XX asr oxiri va XXI asr boshlarida, etnolingvistika, psixolingvistika va kognitiv kabi yangi sohalar bilan birqatorda paydo bo'lgan. Lingvistikani bu yangi sohasining rivojlanishi V.N.Telia, V.V.Vorobev, V.G.Kostomarov va V.A.Maslova kabi olimlarning bir qancha ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari bilan bog'liqdir. Bunda hozirgi kundagi lingvokulturologik tadqiqotning mavjud tendensiyalarini tasvirlangan. Lingvokulturologiyada (kognitiv tilshunoslikda ham, umuman, antropologik paradigmada) "olamning lisoniy manzarasi", "lisoniy shaxs", "konsept" kabi bir qator asosiy tushunchalar mavjud[29].

[29] Алефиренко Н.Ф. Лингвокультурология. Ценностно-смысловое пространство языка. Учебное пособие. –М.: Флинта, Наука, 2010. – С. 44.

Til nafaqat aloqa vositasi, balki xalqning madaniy tafakkurini aks ettiruvchi vositadir. Til birliklarining har biri muayyan semantik yuklama bilan birga, ma’lum madaniy kodni ham o‘z ichiga oladi. Bunda ifoda vositalari – metafora, metonimiya, litota, giperbola kabilar muhim rol o‘ynaydi.[30]

Semantik nuqtayi nazardan litota stilistik vositasi quyidagi asosiy jihatlar bilan tavsiflanadi: Yuqori darajadagi bahoni kamaytirish: ma’no kuchsizlantiriladi, lekin asl fikr o‘z ifodasini topadi. Uning ko‘p ma’nolilik xususiyati jihatidan ishlatilishida kontekst asosiy rol o‘ynaydi, chunki u bir vaqtning o‘zida ijobiy va salbiy ma’noga ega bo‘lishi mumkin. Shuningdek, madaniyatga xos semantik yuklama sifatida yani har bir til va madaniyatda litota o‘ziga xos konnotatsiyalarga ega bo‘lishi mumkin. Litota orqali aytilgan fikrlar ko‘pincha madaniy me’yorlar, insoniy muomala, va indirekt kommunikatsiya tamoyillariga mos keladi. Bu kabi hollarda litotaning madaniy kodga bog‘liqligi yaqqol ko‘zga tashlanadi.

A.A.Leontev[31] ning ta’rifiga ko‘ra, lingvokulturologiyani “dunyodagi milliy tasvirni o‘rganish bilan bevosita bog‘liq, tilni tushunish, aqliy zahmatli kompleksning xususiyatlari” bilan to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri bog‘liq bo‘lgan til va nutqda madaniyatning namoyish va namoyishini o‘rganadigan intizom" sifatida tanitiladi.

Bu borada E.I.Zinovievaning va E.Yurkovaning ta’rifi quyidagicha[32]: “Lingvokulturologiyani turli tillardagi tillar bo‘linmalari, nutqiy faoliyat, nutq xulq atvori va nutqni o‘rganish orqali muayyan tilning spikerlari olami haqidagi bilimlarni turli xil usullar bilan tanishtirishning filologik fani sifatida tan olishimiz mumkin”. Bu esa, ushbu obyektlarning tahlil qilingan birliklar, uning soyalari, konsentatsiyalari va assotsiatsiyalarning qiymatini tushuntiradilar. Tilshunoslik va hududiy adqiqotlar 20-asrning oxiridan boshlab tilshunoslik, tilshunoslik va madaniyatshunoslik bilan shug‘ullanuvchi rus olimlari o‘rganish obyektini tavsiflovchi yangi atamalar bilan faol tanishganlar.

Turli kontekstlarda litotani tushunish - kundalik nutq, adabiyot yoki rasmiy nutq - aloqa vositasi sifatida uning ko‘p qirrali va chuqurligini ochib beradi. Uning nozik ma'nolarni bilvosita etkazish qobiliyati uni lingvistik va kognitiv nuqtayi nazardan kuchli qurilmaga aylantiradi. Litota ko‘pincha boshqa ritorik vositalar bilan o‘zaro aloqada bo‘lib, yanada boy va nozik ifodalarni yaratadi. Litotaning tildagi metafora, ironiya, antiteza, oksimoron, evfemizm va modal so‘zlar bilan qanday qo‘shilishini va har bir kombinatsiya litotaning ritorik ta'sirini kuchaytiradi, ma'no, noziklik yoki urg‘u qatlamlarini boyitadi.

XULOSA

1. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillari stilistikasidagi litota stilistik hodisasining tarixiy-genetik ildizlari (etimologiyasi), leksik qatlamdagi hamda tarixiy taraqqiyot bosqichidagi ma’noviy xususiyatlari orqali uning semantikasida uchraydigan o‘ziga xos o‘zgarishlar asoslab berildi. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi litota stilistik uslubining og‘zaki va yozma nutqda qo‘llanishiga muvofiq faollik darajasi hamda miqdoriy ko‘rsatkichlari isbotlangan;

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[30] Ахмедова, М. Лингвомаданий ёндошув асослари. Самарқанд: СамДУ, 2020. – В. 157.

[31] Леонтьев А. А. Языковое сознание и образ мира // Язык и сознание: парадоксальная рациональность / Ин-т языкознания РАН. М., 1993. – С. 16–21.

[32] Zinovieva E.I., Alyoshin A.S. Verbalizing the Conceptual Opposition of “Us vs Them” in Proverbs: Comparative Paremias in Swedish and Russian. Science Journal of VolSU. Linguistics. 2022. – P. 166.

2. Ingliz tilida litota dastlab epik qahramonlarni tasvirlash uchun ishlatilib, keyinchalik fikrni tanqidiy va yumshatib ifodalashga yo‘nalgan. O‘zbek tilida litota avval yuksak tabaqadagilarni maqtashda qo‘llanilgan, keyinchalik xalq og‘zaki ijodida hazil-mutoyiba vositasiga aylangan. Ingliz tilida litota semantik jihatdan ko‘proq tanqidiy fikrni yumshatishga, o‘zbek tilida esa kamtarlik va andishani ifodalashga xizmat qiladi. Har ikki tilda ham litota biror narsani inkor qilish orqali uning ziddi bo‘lgan ma'noni tasdiqlaydi, lekin bu jarayon madaniy kontekstga bog‘liq

3. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida litota stilistik vositasining semantik, pragmatik va tarjimaviy xususiyatlari chog‘ishtirma aspektda tahlil qilingan. Litotaning har ikki tildagi funksional muqobillari, lingvistik shakllanish mexanizmlari, ularning leksik-semantik, stilistik va kognitiv-pragmatik xususiyatlari aniqlangan. Konseptual semantikaga ega lingvistik hodisa sifatida talqin etilib, ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “litota” konseptining ifodalanishida mavjud bo‘lgan leksik-semantik, pragmatik va kognitiv tafovutlar hamda umumiyliklar ochib berilgan.

4. Litotaning konseptual semantikasi va kognitiv strukturasi inson ongida mavjud bilimlar tizimiga bog‘liq. Bu vosita orqali so‘zlovchi o‘z fikrini bilvosita tarzda, lekin samarali va ta’sirchan tarzda yetkazadi. Litota nutqda ijobiy yoki salbiy bahoni ifodalashda, shuningdek, suhbatdoshga noaniqlikni saqlab qolish yoki manoni zaifroq fikrni yetkazishda ishlatiladi. Bu vosita bilvosita munosabatlarni yaratish va muloqotda xushmuomalalikni saqlashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Litota stilistik jihatdan nutqni boyitish va matnga chuqur ma’noli tabaqalarni qo‘shish imkonini beradi. U she’riyatda, adabiyotda va og‘zaki nutqda keng qo‘llaniladi. Litota – bu faqat tilga oid ifoda vositasi emas, balki madaniyat, tarix va jamiyatning dunyoqarashini aks ettiruvchi keng kontekstli kommunikativ vosita hisoblanadi. Uning o‘rganilishi orqali tillararo munosabatlarni chuqurroq tushunish, tarjimada aniqroq echimlar topish va turli madaniyatlarning xususiyatlarini solishtirish imkoniyati yaratiladi.

5. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi litota hodisasining qiyosiy tahlili uning nafaqat til birligi, balki madaniy, tarixiy va psixologik sath ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. Litota har ikki tilda ham muhim kommunikativ vazifalarni bajaradi, lekin ularning qo‘llanilish darajasi, shakllari va pragmatik funksiyalari o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega. Bu hodisaning chuqur o‘rganilishi nafaqat tilshunoslik nazariyasini boyitadi, balki tarjimashunoslik, madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiya va qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik sohalarida ham muhim amaliy ahamiyatga ega. Litota tushunchasini o‘rganish orqali ikki tilli hamjamiyatlar orasidagi muloqotni samaraliroq tashkil etish, tarjima sifatini oshirish va madaniy o‘zaro tushunishni rivojlantirish mumkin.

6. Litota stilistik vositasi konseptual jihatdan “kamaytirib ko‘rsatish”, “yumshatib ifodalash” va “inkor orqali tasdiqlash” kabi semantik xususiyatlarga ega. Ingliz tilida litota ko‘proq “understatement” konsepti bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, o‘zbek tilida “kamtarlik” va “andisha” tushunchalari bilan aloqador. Ingliz tilida litotaning konseptual semantikasi ko‘pincha tanqid, kinoya va sarkazmni yashirishga, o‘zbek tilida esa xushmuomalalik va hurmatni ko‘rsatishga qaratilgan. Har ikki tilda ham litotaning konseptual semantikasi kontekstual bo‘lib, nutq vaziyatiga qarab turlicha talqin qilinadi.

7. Litotaning kognitiv strukturasi inson ongidagi bilimlar tizimiga bog‘liq bo‘lib, so‘zlovchi va tinglovchi orasidagi umumiy bilim bazasiga tayanadi. Kognitiv jihatdan litota konseptual integratsiya, pragmatik inferensiya va semantik inversiya kabi mexanizmlar orqali ishlab chiqariladi va tushuniladi. Ingliz tilida litotaning kognitiv asoslari “individualizmni saqlash”, o‘zbek tilida esa “jamoaviy uyg‘unlikni ta’minlash” kabi ijtimoiy-psixologik ehtiyojlarga bog‘liq. Litota orqali so‘zlovchi o‘z fikrini bilvosita tarzda, lekin samarali va ta'sirchan tarzda yetkazadi, bu esa tinglovchining faol kognitiv ishtirokini talab qiladi.

8. Litota nutqda ijobiy yoki salbiy bahoni ifodalash vositasi bo‘lib, to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri baholashdan ko‘ra, diplomatikroq va yumshoqroq vositadir. Ingliz tilida litota ko‘pincha suhbatdoshga noaniqlikni (“I wouldn't disagree”), o‘zbek tilida esa ko‘proq xushmuomalalikni (“bezovta qilmasam”) saqlab qolish uchun ishlatiladi. Litota muloqotda bilvosita munosabatlarni yaratish va suhbatdoshga erkinlik berish imkonini beradi. Ingliz tilida litota suhbatdoshlar orasida ijtimoiy masofa saqlash, o‘zbek tilida esa aksincha, ijtimoiy aloqalarni mustahkamlash vositasi sifatida ishlatiladi.

9. Litota lingvostilistik jihatdan nutqning ekspressiv-impressiv imkoniyatlarini kengaytiruvchi vosita bo‘lib, badiiy diskursda konnotativ mazmunni boyitadi, obrazlilik va emotsional ta’sirni kuchaytiradi. Ingliz adabiy diskursida ijtimoiy tanqid, yumshatilgan baho va ironik-pragmatik effekt yaratish vositasi sifatida qo‘llanadi. O‘zbek adabiy matnlarida esa u milliy-madaniy qadriyatlar, axloqiy-estetik qarashlar va etnolingvistik xususiyatlarni ifodalaydi. Notiqlik diskursida litota tanqidiy fikrni yumshoq bayon qilish, adresatga pragmatik ta’sir ko‘rsatish hamda diplomatiklik strategiyasini amalga oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Shu bois litota nafaqat stilistik figura, balki semantik, pragmatik va madaniy mazmunni shakllantiruvchi lingvopoetik vosita sifatida baholanadi.

10. Litota faqat til vositasi emas, balki madaniyat, tarix va jamiyatning dunyoqarashini aks ettiruvchi keng kontekstli kommunikativ vositadir. Ingliz madaniyatida litota individualizmni saqlash va shaxsiy makonni himoya qilish vositasi, o‘zbek madaniyatida esa jamoaviylik va ijtimoiy uyg‘unlikni ta'minlash vositasidir. Xalqaro diplomatiyada litota turli madaniyatlar orasidagi nizolarni yumshatish, biznes kommunikatsiyasida esa hamkorlik munosabatlarini mustahkamlash vositasi sifatida qo‘llaniladi. Litota tushunchasini o‘rganish orqali ikki tilli hamjamiyatlar orasidagi muloqotni samaraliroq tashkil etish, tarjima sifatini oshirish va madaniy o‘zaro tushunishni rivojlantirish mumkin.

THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.32.02
AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT
ANDIJAN STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

ANDIJAN STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

DJABBAROVA ZULFIYA RUSTAMOVNA

LINGUICOGNITIVE PECULIARITIES OF LANGUAGE UNITS EXPRESSING THE CONCEPTUAL SEMANTICS OF "LITOTES" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

10.00.13 – Comparative and contrastive linguistics

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

Andijan – 2026

The theme of dissertation of the PhD dissertation was registered under the number №B2023.1.PhD/Fil1799 at the Supreme Attestaion Commission under the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three (Uzbek, English and Russian (resume)) languages on the official website of Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages (www.adchti.uz) and on the webside of "Ziyonet" information - educational portal (www.ziyonet.uz).

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Leading organization:	**Fergana State University**

The dissertation defence will take place it the meeting of the Scientific Council DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.32.02 on awarding the academic degree at Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages "_____" _____ 2026 at_____. (Address: 170100, Andijan city, Boburshoh Avenue, 5. Tel: 0(374) 223-42-76, Fax: 0(374) 223-42-76, e-mail: asifl@edu.uz).

The dissertation can be found in the Information Resource Center of the Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages (registered under the number_____). (Address: 170100, Andijan city, Boburshoh Avenue, 5. Tel: 0(374) 223-42-76).

The abstract of the dissertation is distributed on "_____" _____ 2026.
(Protocol of the register №_____ on "_____" _____ 2026).

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INTRODUCTION (annotation of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation)

The topicality and necessity of the dissertation theme. In world linguistics, the study of the aspects of the litotes artistic figurative means belonging to different language families, finding equivalents in translation, and generalizing scientific and theoretical views on this issue have been the focus of attention of linguists. The growing need to analyze the linguistic units representing the litotes figurative means under study from the point of view of comparative linguistics, to determine their semantics, mutual translation, and cognitive properties determines the relevance of this topic. The study of the linguocognitive properties of linguistic units representing litotes in English and Uzbek is of practical importance.

Litotes is widely studied by linguists around the world as a methodological tool on the basis of such directions as linguocognitology, semasiology, linguoculturology, pragmalinguistics, and communicative discourse. Litotes, as an independent category of language, is activated through the linguistic code, relying on the cognitive system of language speakers. Thus, litotes are a part of the objective world and, as a linguistic phenomenon, reflect a particular worldview. The use of litotes in speech is manifested differently in each nation. Therefore, litotes are a complex, multifaceted phenomenon that, relying on the cognitive base of the individual, serves to form a certain cultural and linguistic picture of the world. The occurrence of litotes in speech situations creates the concept of a culture of communication and provides an individual-psychological approach to its study. The study of litotes, taking into account each approach, creates a basis for the development of theoretical views in linguistics.

In our country, improving the system of teaching foreign languages, training competitive, excellent personnel in all respects in higher educational institutions is one of the priority tasks. The tasks set include “creating the necessary conditions for the popularization of foreign language learning among the population and their perfect mastery, coordinating the introduction of internationally recognized programs and textbooks for teaching foreign languages at all stages of education.[1] In particular, in an era of developing science and innovation, it is important to know not only foreign languages, but also the culture of speakers of this language. This creates the need for a comparative analysis of languages and deeper research. Therefore, it is urgent to analyze the common and different aspects of linguistic units expressing litotes in modern English and Uzbek, identify problems and pragmatic features in their mutual translation, and develop proposals for lexicographic interpretation.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5847 dated October 8, 2019 “On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5847 dated October 8, 2019 “On approval of the concept of the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of

[1] Mirziyoyev Sh.M. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi. https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/5774 – O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining rasmiy veb-sayti. (Murojaat sanasi: 19.06.2025).

the Republic of Uzbekistan for the Further Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030", Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-1875 dated December 10, 2012 "On measures to further improve the system of learning foreign languages", Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-2909 dated April 20, 2017 "On measures to further develop the system of higher education", Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-3775 dated June 5, 2018 "On additional measures to improve the quality of education in higher education institutions and ensure their active participation in the comprehensive reforms being implemented in the country This dissertation will serve to a certain extent in implementing the tasks set forth in the resolutions of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "On" and other regulatory legal documents related to this activity[2].

The relevance of the dissertation on the priorities of the development of science and technology of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The dissertation was carried out within the framework of the priority direction of the development of Science and technology of the Republic "social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an informed society and a Democratic state, development of an innovative economy".

The problem of development status. The study of the phenomenon of litotes in world linguistics has a centuries-old history, and a number of works on this topic have been carried out in world and Uzbek linguistics. Among the world researchers are D.J.Enright, Allan K., Burridge K., Wooden, L.Neuhaus, H.A.Rawson, Y.Yuan, A.Lyda and K. Warshal, T. Szczygłowska[3]; from Russian

[2] Enright D.J. Fair of Speech, the Use of Euphemism. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1986; Allan K., Burridge K. Euphemism and Dysphemism. – USA: Oxford University Press, 1991; Wouden, T. van der (1995) Litotes and downward monotonicity. Available at http://odur.let.rug. nl/vdwouden/docs/leipzig.pdf.; Neuhaus, L. (2016) On the relation of irony, understatement, and litotes. Pragmatics and Cognition 23(1), 117–149.; Rawson H.A. Dictionary of Euphemisms and Other Doubletalk. – Edison N.J.: Castle Books, 2002.; Yuan, Y. (2017) The argumentative litotes in The Analects. Argument & Computation 8, 253–266.; Łyda A. and K. Warchał (2011) Ethnic and Disciplinary Cultures and Understatement: Litotic Constructions in Polish and English Linguistics and Biology Research Articles. In: Arabski, J. and A. Wojtaszek (eds) Aspects of Culture in Second Language Acquisition and Foreign Language Learning, 193–216. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer.; Szczygłowska T. Litotes in English research articles: disciplinary variation across life and social sciences. LINGUISTICA PRAGENSIA 1/2020. – Pp. 52-70. file:///C:/Users/tsnqb/Downloads/Litotes_in_English_research_articles_disciplinary.pdf

[3] Арнольд И.В. Стилистика современного английского языка. – Ленинград: Просвещение, 1973. – С.303; Родченко А.В. Средства эвфемии в современном испанском языке: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол.наук. – Москва, 2000. – С. 24.; Сеничкина Е.П. Семантика умолчания и средства её выражения в русском языке: Автореф.дисс. ...д-ра филол.наук. – Москва, 2003. – С. 36; Кириленко М.А. Жанрово-стилистические особенности рекламы мобильной связи: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол.наук. – Москва, 2004. – С.20; Разлогова Е.Э. Логико-когнитивные и стилистические аспекты семантики модальных слов: Автореф.дисс. ...д-ра филол.наук. – Москва, 2005. – С. 60.; Евсина М.В. Двойное отрицание в простом предложении: Автореф.дисс. ...д-ра филол.наук. – Москва, 2006. – С. 20 ; Абакова Т.Н. Парадигматические отношения эвфемизмов и дисфемизмов современного английского языка: Автореф.дисс. ...канд. филол.наук. – Москва, 2007. – С.22; Миняева С.А. Соматическая лексика в поэзии М.И.Цветаевой: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол.наук. – Москва, 2007. – С. 20; Белецкая Е.В. Моделирования особенностей конструирования метафоры: Автореф.дисс...д-ра филол.наук. – Тверь, 2007. – С.20; Скубина С.В. Образные художественные средства в романе Марка Твена «Приключение Тома Сойера» (а подлиннике и переводах): Автореф. дисс....канд. филол.наук. – Краснодар, 2008. – С.25; Батюшкина О.Н. Социолингвистическое содержание французских справочных изданий (на материале выражений вежливости): Автореф.дисс. ...канд. филол.наук. – Москва, 2009. – С.26; Трубянова И.В. Синонимы как стилистическое средство выразительности в поэзии Г.Матюковского: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол.наук. – Йошкар-Ола, 2009. – С. 23; Степанова Н.Ю. Контраст как средство создания комического эффекта (Лингвостилистический аспект):

scientists I.V. Arnold, A.V. Rodchenko, E.P. Senichkina, M.A. Kirilenko, E.E. Razlogova, M.V. Evsina, T.N. Abakova, S.A. Minyaeva, E.V. Beletskaya, S.V. Skubina, O.N. Batyushina, I.V. Trubyanova, N.Yu. Stepanova, K.V. Yakushkina, O.V. Tsepordey, I.A. Kotyurova, O.N. Bolobuyev[4]; in Uzbek linguistics A.Shomaqsudov, I.Rasulov, R.Kongurov, H.Rustamov, E.Qilichev, T.Boboyev, V.A.Vositov, G.M.Khoshimov, F.B.Abdurakhimova, A.I.Ziyayev, Z.Kh.Raimjonov, Sh.B.Dushatova can be cited as examples of this. They expressed valuable ideas about the various properties of litotes, methods of formation, and reasons for their emergence.

According to many scholars, the presence of a number of language units in literary works that express the conceptual semantics of “litotes”, however, the linguistic aspects of language units that express their cognitive or conceptual semantics have not yet been studied.

The relevance of the dissertation research with the plans of the scientific research works of the higher educational or scientific institution where the dissertation has been completed. The dissertation was completed in accordance with the research plan of the Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages within the framework of the topic “A sustainable development model of foreign language education based on the integration of language and culture: linguistic, philological, linguodidactic and digital approaches.”

The aim of the research is to determine the linguocognitive characteristics of language units expressing the conceptual semantics of litota in the English and Uzbek languages.

Tasks of the research are:

to shed light on the genesis, evolution and place of the stylistic device of litota in the English and Uzbek languages.

to determine the lexical-semantic characteristics of units expressing the conceptual semantics of litotes in the English and Uzbek languages.

to reveal the conceptual aspects of the stylistic device of litotes in the English and Uzbek languages.

Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол.наук. – Москва, 2009. – С. 21; Якушкина К.В. Лексико-грамматические средства эвфемии в языке газет Испании: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол.наук. – Санкт Петербург, 2009. – С. 25; Цепордей О.В. Лексико-семантические средства выражения модальности в художественных произведениях прозы Э.М.Ремарка и их переводах на русский язык: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол.наук. – Краснодар 2009. – С. 22 ; Котюрова И.А. Лингвокогнитивный аспект иронических высказиваний в современной немецкой публицистике: Автореф. дисс....канд. филол.наук. – Санкт Петербург, 2010. – С. 24.; Волобуева О.Н. Концептуальное поле «Человек и его интеллект» в русской и английской фразеологии: Автореф. дисс....канд. филол.наук. – Тюмень, 2011. – С. 23; Гужова Т.А. Гиперболический способ выражения в современном немецком языке: Автореф. дисс....канд. филол.наук. – Москва, 2013. – С. 21.

[4] Шомақсудов А., Расулов И., Қўнғуров Р. ва бошқ. Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1983. – Б.47; Қиличев Э. Ўзбек тилининг амалий стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1992. – Б. 59; Бобоев Т. Адабиётшунослик асослари. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2002. – 558 б.; Воситов В.А. Жаҳон тилларида полинегативлик ва мононегативлик муаммоси: Филол.фан.номз. ...дисс. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б. 14; Хошимов Ғ.М., Абдурахимова Ф.Б. Турли тизимли тилларда антигиперболанинг лингвостилистик мақоми // Когнитив тилшунослик ва филологиянинг долзарб масалалари. – Фарғона, 2017. – Б. 100.; Раимжонов З.Х. Француз ва ўзбек тилларида интенсивлик категориясининг чоғиштирма тадқиқи: Филол.фан.б.фалс.докт. (PhD) ... дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2019. – 49 б.; Зияев А.И. Тилда интенсификация/деинтенсификация семантикасининг лисоний бирлик ва шакл парадигмаларини ҳосил қилиши: Филол.фан. д-ри ...дисс.автореф. – Фарғона, 2020. – 74 б.; Dushatova Sh.B. Evfemizmlarning lisoniy va lingvomadaniy tadqiqi (ingliz, rus va o‘zbek tillari misolida): Filol.fan.b.fals.dokt (PhD) ...diss. – Farg‘ona, 2025. – 180 б.

to study the functional-semantic and communicative-syntactic aspects of the litotes phenomenon in the English and Uzbek languages from a linguocultural perspective.

The object of the research is the units expressing the litotes phenomenon used in the works and speech styles of English and Uzbek writers.

The subject of the research is the study of the linguocognitive and linguocultural characteristics of language units expressing the phenomenon of litotes in English and Uzbek.

The methods of the research. The dissertation uses comparative, comparative, structural, descriptive, and statistical methods.

The scientific novelty of the research work consists of the following :

the genesis, evolution, and place of the stylistic device of litotes in English and Uzbek are systematically analyzed in a complex linguocognitive paradigm, and are theoretically substantiated in a comparative-typological manner, as a universal tool that enriches the expressive capabilities of the language;

the semantic structure, valence, connotative meanings (politeness, irony, modesty) of linguistic units expressing litotes in English and Uzbek (negative loadings, antonymic pairs, euphemisms) and their frequency of speech occurrence are systematically analyzed, revealing the lexical-semantic paradigm, its central and peripheral zones, universal and ethnospecific features;

the linguocultural characteristics of the stylistic device of litotes in English and Uzbek are analyzed comparatively and typologically, and it is theoretically proven that it is a mentality and linguocultural phenomenon specific to both linguocultures;

the conceptual semantics of “litotes” is studied within the framework of a holistic linguopragmatic and cognitive-cultural paradigm, and its functional-semantic (meaning formation) and communicative-syntactic (occurrence in speech) aspects in English and Uzbek are revealed in their integral relationship with linguocultural factors.

The practical results of the research are as follows**:**

It is proved that the results of a comparative study of units expressing the stylistic means of litotes in English and Uzbek can be used in research in such areas as general linguistics, stylistics, cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology;

It is practically proven that the means of expressing litotes collected on the basis of materials of literary works and styles of speech serve to enrich English and Uzbek comparative linguistics;

It is shown that the means of expressing litotes in live conversations in literary works in English and Uzbek can serve as the basis for the formation of important theoretical views for the field of stylistics based on the illumination of the stylistics of different systematic languages.

The reliability of the research results is based on the materials denoting language units of litotes and immanent nature of the language is explained by their validity, methodological soundness, reliability of the information provided in lexical sources, the clarity of the problems addressed.

The scientific and practical significance of the research results. The scientific significance of the research results is that the scientific theoretical

conclusions and recommendations on the lexical-semantic and linguocultural characteristics of language units expressing the conceptual semantics of the litotes phenomenon in the languages being compared complement the scientific and theoretical views on general linguistics, stylistics, cognitive linguistics, and linguoculturology.

The practical significance of the research results is that the results of the dissertation serve to conduct lectures, special courses, practical exercises in higher education institutions, and to improve textbooks created in general linguistics, stylistics, cognitive linguistics, and linguoculturology.

The implementation research results. Based on the scientific results obtained in the study of the linguocognitive properties of language units expressing the conceptual semantics of “Litota” in English and Uzbek:

the genesis, evolution, and place of the litotes stylistic device in English and Uzbek languages within the language system were utilized within the framework of the international grant project SUZ-800-21-GR-3181 "Strengthening English Language Competence at Karshi State University," implemented at Karshi State University in 2022-2024 (Certificate No. 04/749 of Karshi State University dated February 26, 2025). As a result, a number of proposals, recommendations, and scientific innovations put forward in the article served to develop curricula and study guides, as well as to more effectively organize theoretical and practical work aimed at advancing education and culture

scientific innovations in the lexico-semantic features of language units representing the conceptual semantics of litotes in English and Uzbek were used within the framework of the international grant project "The English Access Micro Scholarship Program," funded by the U.S. Embassy in Tashkent; the research results were utilized at the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages within the framework of the European Union Erasmus + program 58545-EPP-1-2017-1-ES-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP CLASS: "Computational linguistics at Central Asian universities" grant project (Reference No. 468/02 of the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages dated February 17, 2025). As a result, a number of proposals and recommendations put forward in the project served to create programs and manuals based on scientific innovations, to more effectively organize theoretical and practical work aimed at the development of education and culture;

the linguoculturological features of the litotes stylistic device in the English and Uzbek languages were analyzed from a comparative-typological perspective, and the fact that it is a mentality and linguoculturological phenomenon inherent to both linguocultures was used within the framework of the fundamental project "Further development and harmonization of interethnic relations in our country," created in 2023-2024 by the Department for the Development of Intangible National Heritage of Cultural and Educational Institutions of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan to establish interethnic relations and strengthen the rich national language traditions, intangible cultural heritage, and social values of the Uzbek people (Reference No. 02-14-06-908 of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 16, 2025) As a result, a number of proposals and recommendations put forward in the project served to create

programs and manuals based on scientific innovations, to more effectively organize theoretical and practical work aimed at the development of education and culture;

the conceptual semantics of "Litota" were studied within the framework of a holistic linguopragmatic and cognitive-cultural paradigm, and information about the inextricable connection of its functional-semantic (meaning formation) and communicative-syntactic (realization in speech) aspects in English and Uzbek languages with linguocultural factors was used in the preparation of the script of the programs “Education and Development”, “Literary Process”, “World Literature” prepared by the state institution “Creative Association "Uzbekistan 24" of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan in 2023-2024 (Reference No. 05-09-214 of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan dated February 21, 2025). As a result, the dependence of research methods and scientific-theoretical data on official sources, the efficiency of analysis and experimental work based on mathematical statistics methods, as well as the successful implementation of conclusions, proposals and recommendations in practice contributed to better expression and fluency of speech.

The approbation of the research results. The research results were discussed at 2 international and 2 national scientific-practical conferences.

The publication of the research results. In total 9 scientific works on the dissertation topic have been published. In particular, 3 scientific articles published in journals recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations, including 3 articles in national journals and 3 articles in foreign journals.

The structure and volume of the dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references. The volume of the work is 146 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the “**Introduction“** section of the study, the relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic are justified, the study’s alignment with the priority areas of the republic’s scientific and technological development, the degree of study of the topic, the connection of the dissertation to the scientific research activities of the higher education institution where it was carried out, the research’s goals and objectives, its object and subject, scientific novelty and practical value, the scientific and practical significance of the results obtained, the approval of the research, the publication of the results, and information about the dissertation’s structure are presented.

The first chapter of the dissertation, titled “**Theoretical Foundations of the stylistic device “Litota” in Linguistics”,** it is shown that litotes is a linguistic device used to emphasize a situation or idea by negating or reducing the opposite of something. They are formed using a phrase that at first glance means the opposite. For example, “not bad” instead of “good”, “important” instead of “unimportant”. Litotes fall into the category of intensity because they are used to

describe the intensity or importance of a situation or quality. By reducing or negating an expression, it strengthens an idea or situation and draws attention to it. Litotes are a linguistic device used to create emphasis or convey a certain effect. Litotes lighten a situation or idea in language, while also creating an effect of intensity. The category of intensity includes linguistic elements used to emphasize the intensity of a situation, quality, or action within a language. Litotes are used in this category to increase intensity by using linguistic units such as intensifiers or prefixes. [5]

In the lexical sense, litotes is a means of describing something by reducing its size, strength, etc. from the Greek litotes - simplicity, a thing, phenomenon or sign. For example, the use of the form not less instead of the word much, not bad instead of good. The stylistic phenomenon of litotes is a deliberate understatement of the described phenomenon or quality, and its perception directly depends on the situation in which it is used. When litotes is used in a context where accuracy and truthfulness are important, its function and effect can change significantly.

E.S. Kubryakova[6], who considered the main task of cognitive linguistics to be "the study of linguistic processes, linguistic units and categories in their relationship with memory, imagination, perception, consciousness", later expanded this task to "illumination of the constant alternation that exists between linguistic structures and the structure of knowledge"[7]

The conceptual possibility of language units is the ability of them to express the essence of concepts with their semantic scope. A linguistic or speech expression has a multifaceted and multifunctional nature, and depending on the breadth of its semantic scope, it can be a representative of various conceptual essences[8].

Tropes serve to more effectively convey certain information or ideas to the listener by the speaker. One of the main features of a trope is the transfer of the name, sign of one thing to another or the figurative use of words and phrases in speech[9].

It is possible to unite under one name the artistic means of imagery that encourage the listener to expand his imagination, think and observe, and call them metaphors, but metaphors are often named differently in different literatures. Litotes – (from the Greek word litotes – simplicity) – a method of describing something, an event, a sign in fiction by reducing or weakening it. In literary studies, litotes are considered a lower case of moderation. The writer harmoniously describes a thing or event by reducing it to its grandeur and power. For example:

The meaning of this word is so hot,
The sun is a small candle next to it. (Uyg'un)

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[5] Безрукова В. В. Интенсификация и интенсификаторы в языке и речи: На материале английского языка 2004. – С. 180.

[6] Кубрякова Е.С. Язык и знание: На пути получения знаний о языке: Части речи с когнитивной точки зрения. Роль языка в познании мира. – Москва, 2004. – С. 120

[7] Алиференко Н.Ф. Этноэйдемический концепт и внутренняя форма языкового знака // Вопросы когнитивной лингвистики. – Тамбов, 2004. – С. 70.

[8] Рустамова Д. Метафорик эвфемизациянинг лингвокультурологик ва социопрагматик аспектлари: Филол. фан. номз. … дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2018. – В. 50

[9] Sultonsaidova S., Sharipova O'. O'zbek tili stilistikasi. – Toshkent, 2009. – B. 9-10

In litotes, two heterogeneous phenomena are compared on the basis of some common feature, but this feature is expressed in the phenomena-means of comparison to a much lesser extent than in the phenomenon-object of comparison. For example: “A horse the size of a cat”, “A person’s life is a moment”, etc.

Litotes (from the Greek litotes – simplicity) is a trope opposite to hyperbole; deliberate understatement (“a man with nails”). The second name for litotes is meiosis. The opposite of litotes is hyperbole. In the example of the selection of lithographic constructions from printed publications in English, litotes are analyzed taking into account both linguistic and extralinguistic parameters, in particular: its semantic, structural, pragmatic features, as well as the cognitive mechanisms underlying the formation of this style[10].

In linguistics, negation often involves the use of words or morphemes that indicate the absence or opposition of something. For example, in English, words such as “not”, “no”, “none” are used to negate sentences. Litotes actually play a central role in reducing or softening the meaning of a sentence. Through negation, the speaker can convey his thoughts indirectly or ironically. For example, saying “not bad”, which means “good”, is a form of litotes, in which the negation (“not”) reduces the positivity of the statement. Prefixes are morphemes that are added to the beginning of a word to change the meaning of a word or create a new word. In the context of litotes, negative prefixes such as "un-", "in-", "non-" and "dis-" can be used to reduce or negate the meaning of a word. For example, adding the prefix "un-" to "important" creates the form "unimportant", which reduces the importance of something and contributes to the litotic effect.

Suffixes are morphemes that are added to the end of a word to change the meaning of a word or to form a new word. Although suffixes are not directly related to litotes, such as negation and prepositions, they can play a role in shaping the meaning of a word within the context of a litotic expression. For example, suffixes such as "-ish" (e.g. "small"), "-less" (e.g. "worthless") or "-free" (e.g. "indifferent") can contribute to a less pronounced or softened effect. "Litotes " is a noun, pronounced the same in both singular and plural. When using this word in a sentence, we can say, "This artist uses litotes to convey his message."

The second part of the first chapter titled “*National linguistic aspects of litotes in world linguistics*” Under diminution (litotes) is understood the opposite of exaggeration. But in essence, they are not opposite phenomena, both serve to describe reality by exaggerating it, there is only a difference in the way they are expressed: in hyperbole, reality is directly, directly exaggerated, while in litota some reality is expressed by means of diminution.

- Don’t provoke me, you little cockerel! Didn't I tell you? Come autumn, you'll be clucking and scuttling under the table... Oh, you've still got a long way to go before you're a real rooster![11]

At the present stage, various stylistic devices receive a new interpretation, taking into account both linguistic and extralinguistic factors. The difficulty of interpreting litotes, which have been the object of study of representatives of

[10] Goodman, N. D., & Stuhlmuller, A. Knowledge and implicature: Modeling language understanding as social cognition. Topics in Cognitive Science, 5(1), 2013. – P. 173-184.

[11] Qaxxor A. Tanlangan asarlar. 1-tom. – B. 33.

various disciplines and schools for centuries, lies not only in decoding the complex syntactic construction of double negation, but also in the need to take into account the wider context. It is also important to use the mechanism of cognitive narrowing to create a new conceptual space expressed in litotes[12].

The term litotes is used in classical literature as a rhetorical device. For example: That beauty who sits like a fairy by the water's edge, is so delicate she could be swallowed with a sip of water. (Atoiy)[13]

Litotes are a rhetorical device that many scholars in the fields of semantics, pragmatics, and cognitive linguistics have explained. In particular, Lausberg[14] emphasizes that the litotes construction can express a strong positive meaning. Bolinger[15], on the other hand, considers litotes as a way of expressing double negation and somewhat weaker than direct affirmation. In English, litotes do not in themselves strengthen the meaning, but in the absence of a lexical intensifier, they affect the semantic intensification, the effect of which is to open the door to a nuanced intensification by the context. The negation of the negative leaves open the entire range of positives, regardless of how appropriate they are. Litotes actually draw attention to this gradient - the listener is invited to consider the degree to which the facts indicate, for example, that a statement in a positive sense may also be true. The typology of litotes has a certain connection with the typology of negation. Therefore, the reasoning about the ambiguity of these constructions can be included in the study of logic, puzzles.[16]

The stylistic qualities of meiosis are expressed by lexical means, their semantics - a distinctive feature of this style is the author's choice of a lexical unit, the semantics of which contains an element reflecting the deliberate reduction of the described qualities. The stylistic qualities of litotes do not indicate deliberate reduction, but the presence of negative qualities, insignificant in their level - they express the semantic meaning formed as a result of the use of double negation.

The second chapter of the dissertation is titled "**Lexico-etymological, semantic features of language units expressing the conceptual semantics of litotes in English and Uzbek**" and its first section is "*The Manifestation of Litotes as a Linguistic Unit within the Lexical Systems of English and Uzbek* " focuses on the manifestation of litotes as a linguistic phenomenon within the lexical systems of English and Uzbek. It examines how lexical units convey the meaning of understatement through negation, semantic opposition, and implicit evaluation.

The study examines how the historical origins, lexical structures, and semantic characteristics of English and Uzbek language units contribute to the expression of the conceptual meaning of litotes. Litotes should be investigated not only as a stylistic device but also as a lexical-semantic phenomenon that reflects the interaction between linguistic form, conceptual meaning, and communicative intention.

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[12] Frank, M. & Goodman N. Predicting pragmatic reasoning in language games. Science, 2012. – Pp. 336, 998

[13] Sultonsaidova S. O'.Sharipova O'zbek tili stilistikasi. –Toshkent, 2009. – B. 72.

[14] Mohammed Nihad Ahmed. The Semantic View of Translating Litotes from English into Arabic. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/334696296.

[15] Bolinger D, Degree words, Walter de Gruyter publisher, ISBN 3110877783. – P. 115.

[16] Тахтарова, С.С. Категория коммуникативного смягчения: когнитивно-дискурсивный и этнокультурный аспекты: Автореф. дисс. ...д-ра филол.наук. – Волгоград, 2010. – С. 40.

R.J. Herrman's work[17] "Litotes: A Cultural History of a Rhetorical Trope in Ancient Greece" discusses the historical and cultural significance of the stylistic device of litotes and its use in literature and everyday life. He studied the role and national characteristics of litotes in discourse analysis. He analyzed the influence of national views, norms and values, as well as the use of litotes in historical and national contexts within the framework of communication.

Y.M. Skrebnev[18], in his works, notes that litotes are not an independent trope, but a special form of meiosis, and they reflect a certain idea by negating the opposite idea. As a result, we get a double negation that constitutes a positive value, but it has less intensity without its help.

Modern English linguist David Crystal in his dictionary describes litotes as a figure of speech in which something is reduced (not good, not bad). E.V. Klyuev[19] notes that, litotes are a trope that is directly opposed to hyperbole and is traditionally defined as "understatement" - a situation in which "greater value" is replaced by "lesser" either unconsciously, in accordance with speech traditions ("Look at it for a minute!"), Or consciously, that is, with a certain figurative purpose.

When we talk about metaphors, we mean the transfer of the name, sign of one thing to another, or the use of words in a figurative sense in general, in order to enhance the artistic value, expressiveness, expressiveness of a literary work. The processes of translation of word meanings occur in various forms, such issues as these processes and the phenomena that arise as their results, the types of these phenomena, their specific features, have been studied in great detail in Uzbek linguistics. Metaphors are studied in almost all literature under the term "tropes". In particular, in the manual "Linguistic Analysis of the Literary Text", the tropes are classified as follows[20]:

1. Tropes based on the quantitative transfer of the meaning of the word: a) hyperbole; b) meiosis.

2. Tropes based on the qualitative transfer of the meaning of the word: a) metaphor; b) metonymy; d) irony.

The remaining figurative means are given as forms of these tropes: symbol, animation, epithet, apostrophe - forms of metaphor; periphrase, synecdoche, allegory, epithet - forms of metonymy; antiphrase, sarcasm - forms of irony; litotes - forms of meiosis.

As A.Ziyayev said, intensity serves to indicate and define the degree of expressiveness, however, it is not a part of emotionality and expressiveness, but rather a linguistic factor that encourages them. If the semantics of language units contain emosema, the expressiveness of these language units will have an emotional coloring. Therefore, in the vocabulary of different languages (including English and Uzbek) there is an emotional-expressive lexical layer[21].

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[17] R.J. Hermann. Litotes: A Cultural History of a Rhetorical Trope in Ancient Greece. Transaction Publishers, 2006.- P. 126.

[18] Скребнев Ю.М. Основы стилистики английского языкаю –М: Наука, 1975. – С. 246.

[19] Klyuev E.V. Rhetoric. Invention. Disposition. Elocution. – M., 2001. – P. 190.

[20] Ўринбоев Б., Қўнғуров Р., Лапасов Ж. Бадиий текстнинг лингвистик таҳлили. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1990. – В. 34.

[21] Зияев А.И. Инглиз тилида сўз маъноларини кучайтиришнинг лингвокогнитив аспекти: Филол. фан. номз... дисс. – Тошкент, 2009. – Б. 24-28.

The stylistic qualities of meiosis, which is considered a stylistic means of approach, are expressed with the help of lexical means, their semantics - a distinctive feature of this style is the choice of a lexical unit by the author, in whose semantics there is an element reflecting the deliberate reduction of the described qualities. The stylistic qualities of litotes do not indicate deliberate reduction, but rather the presence of negative adjectives, insignificant in their level - expressing the semantic meaning formed by the use of double negation.

Litotes is a way of reducing and reducing a certain description of an object, in which, in most cases, a description is interpreted inversely through a negation, for example: "He is a very rich person. - U juda boy odam; (hyperbole). - And we are not poor either. "Biz ham kambag‘al emasmiz" (litotes)[22].

In English rhetoric, the main purpose of litotes is to deliberately hide one's own words. To speak differently, to make thoughts stronger, expression - litotes have a stronger effect on the listener than usual, is a statement in the form of an affirmative form. It should be noted that the level of depth of information conveyed by litotes largely depends on the personality of its recipient.

Litotes are not simple negations, but negations that imply affirmations, that is, stylistic devices in which two meanings are simultaneously realized: direct (negative) and figurative (affirmative). It should be noted that the stylistic effect of litotes depends largely on intonation. The English negative means no and not are used to connect with the corresponding antonyms in simple negative speech.

The grammatical features of litotes in English and Uzbek have similarities and differences. Both languages use negative sentences, diminutive modifiers, and comparative structures. The difference is that in English, negative words come before the verb, while in Uzbek they come at the end of the sentence. Also, while in English litotes are more associated with idiomatic expressions, in Uzbek these expressions are simpler and more directю Linguistic means of expressing litotes in Uzbek: Litotes is a figure of speech in which a state, quality, or action is evaluated less than it actually is. Various linguistic means are used to express litotes in Uzbek.

In the following examples, the context itself helps to clearly show that the negation does not simply indicate the absence of the given quality, but rather the presence of the opposite quality: "*My mistress’ eyes are nothing like the sun." (Shakespeare); He was no gentle lamb, and the part of second fiddle would never do for the high-pitched dominance of his nature*. (J. London).

In English, a variant of litotes is a construction with two negations: not unlike, not unpromising, not displeased, etc., in which, according to the principle of logic and mathematics, "minus with minus is plus". For example, *Soames, with his lips and his squared chin was not unlike a bull dog* (Galsworthy).

In this sentence, litotes can be interpreted as "similar to something." Such constructions indicate the speaker's insecurity, some kind of belittling or understatement.

The second part of the second chapter is called “***Etymological Characteristics of Linguistic Units Representing the Conceptual Semantics of Litotes”.***

[22] Azimova M.R. The characteristics of meiosis and litotes in English and Uzbek languages. Eurasion journal of social sciences philosophy and culture. Volume 5, issue 12, December 2025. – P. 157-161.

According to the researcher J. Chetvertakova[23], language is a form of expression of the national character. Language shows the possibilities of national culture and any features present in it**.** The etymological investigation of litotic language units makes it possible to understand how historical, lexical, and cultural factors have influenced the formation and development of understatement in English and Uzbek. The Greek origin of the term *litotes* (associated with simplicity or plainness) should be distinguished from the etymology of individual words and expressions that function as litotes in English and Uzbek. The latter requires separate historical and dictionary-based evidence.

Through the linguistic study of poetic figures, the main task of artistic imagery, that is, tropes, is to make the artistic text memorable. When transferring the meaning of a word, it is necessary to preserve the internal or external, content similarity or connection between things and phenomena In this respect, stylistic tropes can be considered close to metaphor in literary studies, but metaphors are not metaphors (similarity), there is a big difference between them. In metaphor, the meaning of the second part of the word is transferred to the first part and serves to effectively convey the events being described to the listener. Stylistic tropes give the literary text additional expressiveness[24].

In English, figurative intensification can be expressed by double negation (= litotes), which performs a connotative communicative function. For this, both the particle not, and negative pronouns, and subordinate clauses are used. The task of litotes is to draw the listener's attention to a specific situation, which is performed with a stylistic understatement. This is mainly a hidden request or refusal, which is used in cases where a direct answer is inappropriate or impossible. It should be borne in mind that in an English sentence there are several negations, as well as The juxtaposition of negative components in one phrase radically changes its final meaning. For example: *Women are no devils. – Women are angels*. The woman is not a person. - The woman is a human creature. “No devils” is not equal to “angels” although the two constructions are synonymous. The same can be said about the second pair, “not a human being” and “human being”. In both cases, the negative construction is weaker than the affirmative. In addition, it should be noted that the negative constructions here have a stronger effect, while in the second no has an additional meaning. Therefore, such constructions are considered stylistic devices.

Various stylistic devices such as metaphor, irony, epithet, simile, hyperbole, repetition, gradation, litotes, etc. are used in English proverbs and sayings to depict the image of a woman, making them richer, more interesting, more colorful and picturesque. The image of a woman in English proverbs is mainly negative in nature. Most proverbs and words belittle and offend a woman as a person. But sometimes this negative adjective is used in itself as a positive adjective, such as litotes or irony, sometimes in the form of a metaphor or a derivative. (metaphor).

Meiosis (meiosis, diminutive) indicates the inferiority of the quality of the object. Such reserve and politeness are characteristic of the English. Instead of "The wind is blowing outside", "The wind is quite strong."

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[23] Четвертакова Ж.В. Язык как форма выражения национального характера. – Тува, 2015. – С. 139-145.
[24] Zamonaviy o‘zbek tili jurnali 2023/02 (1) 86. – B. 148.

Litotes (understatement; litotes, understatement) - a device based on the specific use of negative constructions in a positive sense, so the quality seems to be underestimated, but in fact it is shown as something very positive or enhanced: Not bad (very good); he is not a coward (very brave); it was not an easy task (very difficult); It was done in bad taste (in very good taste)

The third section of the second chapter is called "*The Lexical and Semantic Characteristics of Linguistic Units Representing the Conceptual Semantics of Litotes*". The lexical-semantic layer of litotes demonstrates how linguistic units convey implicit meanings through negation, semantic contrast, and understatement. In English and Uzbek, these units may express politeness, indirect evaluation, irony, emotional restraint, and intensification depending on the context. The issues of semantic field, valence, and national characteristics also play a special role in semantic development. Most of the research on semantics has been conducted in the field of linguistics[25].

The studies also emphasize that the issues of semantic field, valence, and national characteristics also occupy a special place in semantic development. Most of the research on semantics is devoted to the analysis of the semantic field based on the semantic relevance of linguistic units. The study of words by dividing them into semantic fields was put forward by the German linguist Y. Trier[26] in the 1930s. At first, it was used in a very narrow scope: to analyze the semantic field of kinship, animal names, military terms, and some specialized terms, in which they were used to differentiate certain terms.

Z.Popova and V.M.Toporova[27], reflecting on semantics, emphasize that it, like other branches of science, has its own subject of study. However, they note that this subject is not easy to define. Although most linguists believe that semantics studies the meaning of linguistic expressions, there is no generally accepted answer to the question of what meaning should mean. Due to differences in the definition of the subject, there is also a difference in establishing the boundaries between semantics and other linguistic disciplines, in particular semantics and pragmatics. Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the content of language units and speech derivatives built from these units.

In the Uzbek language, various linguistic means are used to express litotes. The choice of these means depends on the content, style and function of the sentence. Litotes play an important role in communication in Uzbek, as in any language. Litotes are widely used in literature to create artistic images, soften and strengthen the author's thoughts.

The grammatical features of litotes in English and Uzbek have similarities and differences. Both languages use negative sentences, reducing modifiers and comparative structures. The difference is that in English, negative words come before the verb, while in Uzbek they come at the end of the sentence. Also, while

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[25] Хошимов Ғ.М. Турли тизимли тилларда антигиперболанинг лингвостилистик мақоми // Kognitiv tilshunoslik va filologiyaning dolzarb masalalari. Ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari, Farg'ona. 2017, 92-95-б. Ф.Абдурахимова билан ҳаммуаллифликда)

[26] Алефиренко, Н.Ф. Поэтическая энергия слова. Синергетика, языка сознания и культуры. - М: Academia, 2002. – 394 с.

[27] Попова З.Д., Топорова В.М. Линии и силуеты в семантическом пространстве языка//Семантика языковых единиц: доклады 5-й международной конференции М; 1996 Т.1. – С. 93-95.

in English, litotes are more associated with idiomatic expressions, in Uzbek these expressions are simpler and more direct.

Linguistic means of expressing litotes in Uzbek:

Litote is a means of artistic expression in which a state, quality or action is evaluated less than it actually is. Various linguistic means are used to express litotes in Uzbek.

Neutralizing suffixes: These suffixes soften the meaning of a word and reduce its negative impact. For example, suffixes -rok, -gina, -cha.

I'm a little tired. (not very tired)

This job is not that complicated. (not very complicated)

Sentences with an infinitive: With the help of an infinitive, attention is paid to the completion of the action and less attention is paid to its result: He sat down to read a book. (He started reading the book, but it is not said whether he finished it or not)

Conjunctions: With the help of conjunctions such as "a little", "uncha", "kam", "sal" the reduction of quantity is expressed: He was a little late. (not very late)

Synonyms: Choosing words that are close in meaning but have less emotional charge: He was a little disappointed. (not very sad)

Euphemisms: Words or phrases used to soften unpleasant situations: He passed away. (died)

Idioms: Stable expressions with a single meaning: Not very smart. (not very smart)

In Western culture, litotes are widely used to express irony and humor, especially in British and American Anglo-Saxon culture. In Eastern culture, litotes are widely used as a sign of humility, modesty, and respect for others. In Scandinavian culture, litotes are used to improve relationships between people and resolve disagreements. Litotes are not just a linguistic means of expression, but a cultural code. Through their use, we can learn a lot about the values, norms, and worldview of a particular society.

Uzbek language: Look at the fear of a mouse in a young man who can crush a mountain! What? Are you taking your last breath? Is Joe going out?

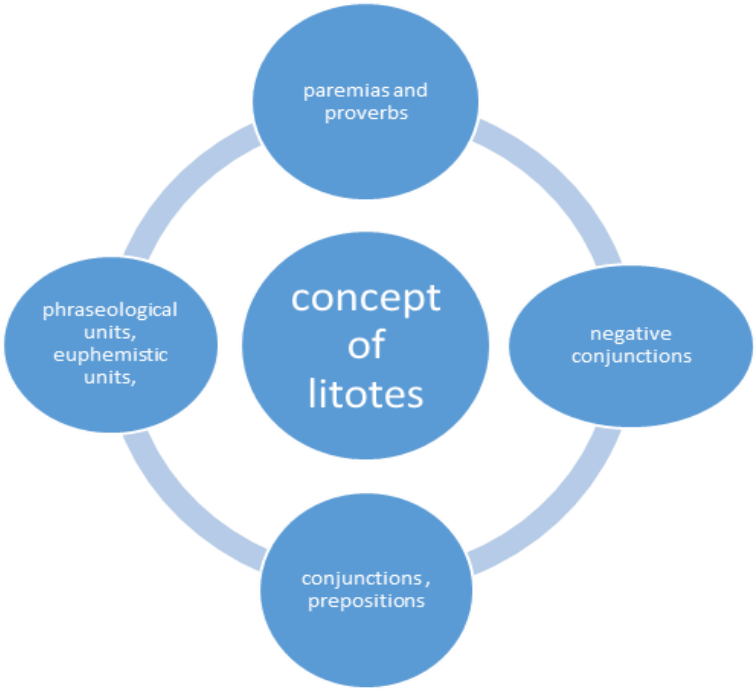
English: Look at the man. He can face the devil, but he is afraid of a mouse. What? Are you taking your last breath?

The third chapter is titled "**Linguocognitive and linguocultural properties of linguistic units expressing the conceptual semantics of litotes,**"and its first section is "*Conceptual aspects of the stylistic device of litotes in the compared languages* "is examined. Litotes is not merely a stylistic device based on negation; it is also a conceptual mechanism through which speakers express thoughts indirectly, regulate the intensity of statements, and communicate additional meanings beyond the literal content. The lexical composition and semantic properties of language units that express the conceptual semantics of litotes in English and Uzbek. Cognitively, it engages listeners/readers in reinterpreting denied meanings and creating mental models. Culturally, it reflects the values of subtlety, irony, and restraint. Pragmatically, it serves to soften statements, create emotional depth, and heighten tension.

Litotes often interact with other rhetorical devices to create richer and more nuanced expressions. How litotes combine with metaphor, irony, antithesis, oxymoron, euphemism, and modal words in language, and how each combination enhances the rhetorical effect of litotes, enriching layers of meaning, nuance, or emphasis, is discussed.

The term "concept" was first used in Russian linguistics by S.A. Askoldov-Alekseyev[28]. Research in this area is based on the principle of anthropocentrism, in which focus of such research is on the human factor. At the same time, the main category of cognitive linguistics, the "concept", as a mental unit, is considered the only means of acquiring world knowledge. Among various concepts or conceptual semantics, the "hyperbole concept", one of the cognitive stylistic concepts, is among the concepts of a universal nature and cannot be deliberately exaggerated by the speaker of the language, depending on the situation. This indicates that this conceptual semantics is a very important and necessary semantics from a communicative point of view. We can use the following field analysis to explain and describe the conceptual aspects of the litotes as a stylistic device.

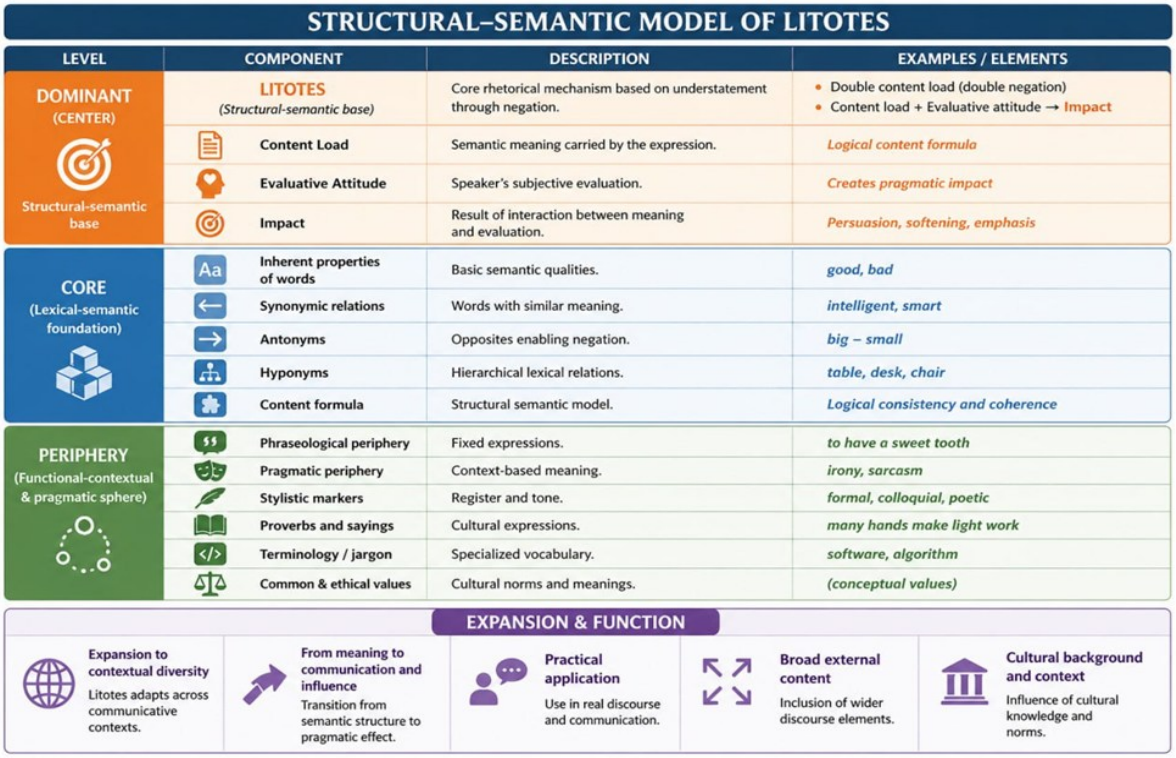
Based on the above classifications given by world and Uzbek linguists, we have also included the following as means of linguistic expression in the concept of litotes.



Picture 1. Concept of litotes

Based on linguocognitive, functional-semantic analyses, we report that we have divided the nominative field of language units expressing the concept of litotes into dominant, core and peripheral parts, and the dominant field consists of negative conjunctions + negative adjectives, verbs and affirmative words, and its core is formed by root words, affixes and connectives, as well as synonymous selection, phraseological units, means of suspicion and possibility, euphemistic units and paremias and proverbs.

[28] Аскольдов С.А. Концепт и слова // Русская словесность "От теории словесности к структуре текста". – М., 1997. – С. 267-279.



Picture 2. Structural-semantic model of litotes

The second section of the third chapter is titled "*Functional-semantic, communicative-syntactic properties of litotes in the linguocultural layer*". Litotes are not just linguistic tools, but also have important cognitive and cultural dimensions. Litotes performs important communicative and linguocultural functions by allowing speakers to express ideas indirectly, soften statements, convey implicit criticism, and demonstrate politeness. Its functional and syntactic realization depends on linguistic structures, communicative intentions, and culturally established norms. The universal manifestation of litotes confirms that they are an important stylistic tool in all languages of the world.

The degree of affirmation of a positive feature in litotes depends on the meaning of the word being denied and the structure of the denial. Let us consider the following litotes:

And when Glyde was introduced to her, she beamed upon him in a melting and sensuous way which troubled him not a little. (Dreiser,)

Soames, with his set lips and his squared chin was not unlike a bulldog (Galsworthy.)

Sissy Jupe had not an easy time of it, between Mr. M'Choakum-child and Mrs. Gradgrind, and was not without strong impulses, in the first months of her probation, to run away. It hailed facts all day long so very hard, and life in general was opened to her as such a closely – ruled ciphering book, that assuredly she would have run away, but for only one restraint." (Dickens.)

The combinations no a little, not not like, notless (in Russian – notless....) to some extent become phraseological combinations, that is, become synonymous means of expression. However, it is impossible to put an equal sign between not easy time and hard time or between not much and very much. Litotes not only reduces the sign, but also emotionally colors the statement in a different way.

In English, figurative intensification can be expressed by double negation (= litota), which performs a conative communicative function. The task of litotes is to focus the listener's attention on a specific situation, which is performed with a stylistic understatement. This is a hidden request or refusal, used mainly in cases where a direct answer is inappropriate or impossible. It should be noted that in English, the presence of several negations, as well as the juxtaposition of negation components within a phrase, radically changes its final meaning.

There is an attempt to force some information in people's thoughts to return to an affective state where it is not critically perceived and to squeeze out the necessary source from it. In this sense, diminutive additions are a very powerful psychological weapon. Let's return to litotes in English.

Ordinary litotes is a sentence that has a clear double negation (at the grammatical level):

I can't get no satisfaction (The Rolling Stones)

We don't need no education (Pink Floyd)

Cryin' won't help you, prayin' won't do you no good. (Led Zeppelin)

This ain't no disco. It ain't no country club either. (Sheryl Crow)

I didn't say nothing and we finally had to say to these people, 'we are very sorry, we have no money, no card, no nothing'.

Often litotes is formed by one definite negation (grammatical level) and the second indeterminate semantics (semema/lexema level). In this case, it can be difficult to understand the meaning and correctly translate it. Thoughts expressed through litotes often correspond to cultural norms, human behavior, and the principles of indirect communication.

Linguocultural studies developed at the end of the 20th and beginning of the 21st centuries, along with new areas such as ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and cognitive. The development of this new area of linguistics is associated with a number of scientific research works by scientists such as V.N. Telia, V.V. Vorobev, V.G. Kostomarov, and V.A. Maslova. The most famous scientific work in this area is the book by V.A. Maslova. It describes the current trends in linguocultural research. In linguocultural studies (both in cognitive linguistics and in the anthropological paradigm in general), there are a number of basic concepts such as “linguistic picture of the world”, “linguistic personality”, and “concept”[29].

Language is not only a means of communication, but also a means of reflecting the cultural thinking of the people. Each of the language units carries a certain semantic load, as well as a certain cultural code. In this, expressive means - metaphor, metonymy, litotes, hyperbole, etc. - play an important role[30].

From a semantic point of view, the stylistic device of litotes is characterized by the following main aspects: Reduction of a high level of assessment: the meaning is weakened, but the original idea is expressed. In terms of its multi-meaning, the context plays a key role in its use, since it can have both positive and negative meanings at the same time. Also, as a culturally specific semantic load,

[29] Алефиренко Н.Ф. Лингвокультурология. Ценностно-смысловое пространство языка. Учебное пособие. – М.: Флинта, “Наука”, 2010. – С. 44.

[30] Ахмедова, М. Лингвомаданий ёндошув асослари. Самарқанд: СамДУ нашри, 2020. – В. 157.

that is, in each language and culture, litotes can have their own connotations. Thoughts expressed through litotes often correspond to cultural norms, human behavior, and the principles of indirect communication. In such cases, the dependence of litotes on the cultural code is clearly visible.

According to the definition of A.A. Leontev[31], linguoculturology is defined as "a discipline that studies the manifestation and manifestation of culture in language and speech, which is directly related to the study of the national image of the world, the understanding of language, the characteristics of the intellectual complex". It is recommended to use a linguistic-cognitive approach to communication, since it allows you to analyze the general linguistics and the nationally determined component. However, the author does not draw a clear line between ethnopsycholinguistics and linguoculturology: the commonality of their problems is confirmed, the theoretical conditions for the emergence of both are considered to be the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, and there are no differences in the research methodology.

The definition of E.I. Zinovieva[32] and E. Yurkova is as follows: "We can recognize linguoculturology as a philological science that studies the linguistic units of different languages, speech activity, speech behavior and the world of speakers of a particular language in various ways.". This explains the value of the analyzed units of these objects, their shades, concentrations and associations linguistics and regional studies.

Litotes is a stylistic and pragmatic device whose conceptual semantics encompasses *understatement*, *softening*, and *affirmation through negation*. Cross-linguistically, its functional realization diverges along cultural-cognitive lines: in English, litotes predominantly serves *individualistic* and *ironic* purposes–concealing criticism, sarcasm, or maintaining social distance–whereas in Uzbek, it functions as a marker of *humility*, *respect*, and *collective harmony*, aligning with high-context communicative norms.

Cognitively, litotes relies on shared knowledge, pragmatic inference, conceptual integration, and semantic inversion, requiring active interpretive engagement from the listener. Its meaning is inherently context-dependent, shaped by speech acts, socio-cultural expectations, and interpersonal dynamics.

In discourse, litotes operates as a diplomatic evaluative strategy, enabling indirect yet effective expression of judgment. In English, it fosters ambiguity and preserves personal autonomy (e.g., *"I wouldn't disagree"*); in Uzbek, it enhances politeness and reinforces social cohesion (e.g., *"agar bezovta qilmaydim"* – "if I don't bother you").

In literary and rhetorical contexts, litotes enriches textual depth–softening social critique in English literature (e.g., Austen, Dickens) and embodying national ethos in Uzbek prose and poetry. As a culture-bound communicative phenomenon, litotes reflects deeper worldview structures: individualism vs. collectivism, low-

[31] Leontev A.A. Language consciousness and image of the world. Language consciousness: a paradox –greasy rationality.Moscow institute of linguistics, 1993. – P. 16-21.

[32] Zinoveva E.I. Alyoshin A.S.Verbalizing the Conceptual Opposition of "Us" vs "Them" in Proverb. Comparative Paremias in Sweden and Russian. Science journal of VolSu. Linguistics. 2022. – P. 166.

context vs. high-context communication, and directness vs. indirectness. Thus, litotes transcends mere linguistic form; it is a socio-cognitive tool instrumental in intercultural communication, translation accuracy, and cross-cultural understanding, particularly in diplomacy and bilingual interaction.

CONCLUSION

1. The rhetorical style in the stylistics of the English and Uzbek languages is justified by the historical-genetic roots (etymology) of the litotes phenomenon, its spiritual characteristics in the lexical layer and at the stage of historical development. The degree of activity and quantitative indicators of the litotes stylistic style in English and Uzbek in accordance with its use in oral and written speech have been proven;

2. In English, litota was initially used to describe epic heroes, and later it was directed to express a critical and softened thought. In Uzbek, litota was first used to praise the upper class, and later it became a means of humor in folk oral art. In English, litotes semantically serves to soften a critical thought, and in Uzbek, it serves to express humility and thought. In both languages, litotes confirms the meaning of something by denying it, but this process depends on the cultural context

3. It has been proven the semantic, pragmatic, and translation-related features of the stylistic device litotes in English and Uzbek within a comparative framework. It identifies the functional equivalents of litotes in the two languages, explores the mechanisms of its linguistic realization, and describes its lexical-semantic, stylistic, cognitive, and pragmatic properties. As a linguistic phenomenon characterized by conceptual semantics, litotes is analyzed in terms of the similarities and differences in its lexical-semantic, pragmatic, and cognitive representation in English and Uzbek.

4. The conceptual semantics and cognitive structure of litotes depend on the system of knowledge existing in the human mind. Through this device, the speaker conveys his idea indirectly, but effectively and impressively. Litotes is used in speech to express a positive or negative assessment, as well as to maintain ambiguity for the interlocutor or to convey a weaker thought. This tool plays an important role in creating indirect relationships and maintaining politeness in communication. Litotes are not only a means of expression related to language, but also a broad-context communicative tool that reflects the worldview of culture, history, and society. Its study creates the opportunity to understand interlanguage relations more deeply, find more accurate solutions in translation, and compare the characteristics of different cultures.

5. A comparative analysis of the phenomenon of litotes in English and Uzbek shows that it is not only a linguistic unit, but also a cultural, historical, and psychological layer. Litotes perform important communicative functions in both languages, but their level of use, forms, and pragmatic functions have their own characteristics. A thorough study of this phenomenon not only enriches linguistic theory, but also has important practical significance in the fields of translation studies, intercultural communication, and comparative literature. By studying the

concept of litotes, it is possible to organize communication between bilingual communities more effectively, improve the quality of translation, and develop cultural understanding.

6. The stylistic device litotes conceptually has semantic properties such as "understatement", "softening", and "affirmation through negation". In English, litota is more closely related to the concept of "understatement", and in Uzbek it is related to the concepts of "humility" and "thought". In English, the conceptual semantics of litotes is often aimed at concealing criticism, irony and sarcasm, and in Uzbek, at showing courtesy and respect. In both languages, the conceptual semantics of litotes is contextual and is interpreted differently depending on the speech situation.

7. The cognitive structure of litotes depends on the system of knowledge in the human mind and relies on the shared knowledge base between the speaker and the listener. Cognitively, litotes is produced and understood through mechanisms such as conceptual integration, pragmatic inference and semantic inversion. In English, the cognitive basis of litotes is related to socio-psychological needs such as "maintaining individualism", and in Uzbek - "ensuring collective harmony". Through litotes, the speaker conveys his opinion indirectly, but effectively and impressively, which requires the active cognitive participation of the listener.

8. Litotes are a means of expressing a positive or negative assessment in speech, and are a more diplomatic and softer means than direct assessment. In English, litotes are often used to maintain ambiguity for the interlocutor (for example, "I wouldn't disagree"), while in Uzbek they are used to maintain more politeness ("if I don't bother"). Litotes allow you to create indirect relationships in communication and give freedom to the interlocutor. In English, litotes are used as a means of maintaining social distance between interlocutors, and in Uzbek, on the contrary, as a means of strengthening social ties.

9. Litotes stylistically enrich speech, adding multi-layered meanings to literary texts. In poetry, litotes serve as a means of deepening meaning and enhancing emotional impact. In English literature, litotes were used to soften social criticism and in Uzbek literature, they were used to reflect national values. In oratory, litotes are used as a means of influencing the audience and diplomatically expressing critical opinions.

10. Litotes are not only a language tool, but also a broad-context communicative tool that reflects the worldview of culture, history, and society. In English culture, litotes are a means of maintaining individualism and protecting personal space, and in Uzbek culture, they are a means of ensuring collectivism and social harmony. In international diplomacy, litotes are used to smooth out conflicts between different cultures, and in business communication, they are used as a means of strengthening cooperative relations. By studying the concept of litotes, it is possible to organize communication between bilingual communities more effectively, improve the quality of translation, and develop cultural understanding.

НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.32.02 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ АНДИЖАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

АНДИЖАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

ДЖАББАРОВА ЗУЛФИЯ РУСТАМОВНА

ЛИНГВОКОГНИТИВНЫЕ СВОЙСТВА ЯЗЫКОВЫХ ЕДИНИЦ, ВЫРАЖАЮЩИХ КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНУЮ СЕМАНТИКУ «ЛИТОТА» В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

10.00.13 – Сравнительное и сопоставительное языкознание

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ наукам

Андижан – 2026

Тема диссертации на соискание степени доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована под номером B2023.1.PhD/Fil1799 в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Академии наук Республики Узбекистан.

Диссертация выполнена в Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекском, английском и русском (резюме)) размещена на официальном веб-сайте Андижанского государственного института иностранных языков (www.adchti.uz), а также на портале информации и образования «Ziyonet» по адресу (www.ziyonet.uz).

Научный руководитель:	**Воситов Валижон Абдувахобович** доктор филологических наук (DSc), профессор
Официальные оппоненты:	**Хамроева Шахло Мирджановна** доктор филологических наук (DSc), профессор
	Нажмиддинов Ахмад Рахматович доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам, доцент
Ведущая организация:	**Ферганский государственный университет**

Защита диссертации состоится «_____» _____ 2026 года в _____ часов на заседании Научного совета по присуждению учёной степени DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.32.02 при Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков.(Адрес: 170100, город Андижан, проспект Бабура, дом 5. Тел.: (74) 223-42-76, Факс: (74) 223-42-76, e-mail: asifl@edu.uz).

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

Автореферат диссертации разослан «_____» _____ 2026 года.
(Протокол реестра рассылки за №____ от «_____» _____ 2026 года).

Д.А.Рустамов
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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования – определение лингвокогнитивных свойств языковых единиц, выражающих концептуальную семантику литоты в английском и узбекском языках.

Объектом исследования выбрана литота, используемая в литературных произведениях и разговорных стилях в английском и узбекском языках.

Предметом исследования являются происхождение, лексико-семантические, лингвокогнитивные и лингвокультурные свойства языковых единиц, выражающих феномен литоты в английском и узбекском языках.

Методы исследования. При освещения темы исследования использовались методы сопоставительного, сравнительно-структурного описания и статистические методы.

Научная новизна исследования:

генезис, эволюция и место стилистического средства литоты в системе языка в английском и узбекском языках систематически проанализированы в комплексной лингвокогнитивной парадигме, теоретически обоснованы в сравнительно-типологическом аспекте и доказаны как универсальное средство, обогащающее экспрессивные возможности языка;

систематически проанализированы семантический состав, валентность, коннотативные значения (мягкость, ирония, скромность) и частота их речевой реализации языковых единиц, выражающих литоту в английском и узбекском языках (отрицательные частицы, антонимические пары, эвфемистические слова), раскрыта лексико-семантическая парадигма, ее центральные и периферические зоны, универсальные и этноспецифические особенности;

проведен сравнительно-типологический анализ лингвокультурологических особенностей стилистического средства литота в английском и узбекском языках, теоретически доказано, что он является менталитетом и лингвокультурологическим феноменом, характерным для обеих лингвокультур;

концептуальная семантика "литоты" изучается в рамках целостной лингвопрагматической и когнитивно-культурной парадигмы, а ее функционально-семантические (формирование значения) и коммуникативно-синтаксические (реализация в речи) аспекты в английском и узбекском языках раскрываются в неразрывной связи с лингвокультурными факторами.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных результатов, связенных с исследованием лингвокогнитивных особенностей языковых единиц, репрезентирующих концептуальную семантику «Литоты» в английском и узбекском языках:

генезис, эволюция и место стилистического средства литоты в системе английского и узбекского языков были использованы в рамках международного грантового проекта SUZ-800-21-GR-3181 «Reinforcing English Language Competence at Karshi State University», реализованного в Каршинском государственном университете в 2022–2024 годах (справка

Каршинского государственного университета № 04/749 от 26 февраля 2025 года). В результате ряд предложений и рекомендаций, выдвинутых в статье, а также научные новшества послужили основой для создания программ и учебных пособий, способствовали более эффективной организации теоретической и практической работы, направленной на развитие образования и культуры;

научные новшества, касающиеся лексико-семантических особенностей языковых единиц, выражающих концептуальную семантику литоты в английском и узбекском языках, были использованы в рамках международного грантового проекта «The English Access Micro Scholarship Program», финансируемого Посольством США в Ташкенте, а также при реализации международного грантового проекта Европейского союза Erasmus+ 58545-EPP-1-2017-1-ES-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP CLASS «Computational Linguistics at Central Asian Universities» Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков (справка Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков № 468/02 от 17 февраля 2025 года). В результате ряд предложений и рекомендаций, выдвинутых в рамках проекта, а также научные новшества способствовали созданию образовательных программ и учебных пособий, а также более эффективной организации теоретической и практической деятельности, направленной на развитие образования и культуры;

сравнительно-типологический анализ лингвокультурологических особенностей стилистического средства литоты в английском и узбекском языках, а также обоснование того, что литота является проявлением менталитета и лингвокультурологическим феноменом, характерным для обеих лингвокультур, были использованы в рамках фундаментального проекта «Дальнейшее развитие и гармонизация межнациональных отношений в нашей стране», реализованного в 2023–2024 годах под номером 1-203-4 отделом развития нематериального национального наследия культурно-просветительских учреждений Министерства культуры Республики Узбекистан. Проект был направлен на использование богатых национальных языковых традиций узбекского народа, нематериального культурного наследия и социальных ценностей в целях налаживания межнациональных отношений и укрепления связей (справка Министерства культуры Республики Узбекистан № 02-14-06-908 от 16 июля 2025 года). В результате было показано, что средства выражения литоты, используемые в художественных произведениях на английском и узбекском языках, а также в живой разговорной речи, посредством освещения стилистических особенностей разноструктурных языков служат основой для формирования важных теоретических взглядов в области стилистики. Данные аспекты определяют научную новизну настоящего исследования, а использованные научно-методические рекомендации способствовали совершенствованию проектных разработок;

сведения об изучении концептуальной семантики «Литоты» в рамках целостной лингвопрагматической и когнитивно-культурной парадигмы, а

также о неразрывной связи её функционально-семантических (формирование значения) и коммуникативно-синтаксических (реализация в речи) аспектов в английском и узбекском языках с лингвокультурологическими факторами были использованы при подготовке сценариев телевизионных программ «Образование и развитие», «Литературный процесс» и «Мировая литература», подготовленных в 2023–2024 годах государственным учреждением «Творческое объединение “Узбекистан 24”» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана (справка Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана № 05-09-214 от 21 февраля 2025 года). В результате использование исследовательских методов и научно-теоретических сведений, опирающихся на официальные источники, обоснование эффективности аналитической и опытно-экспериментальной работы посредством методов математической статистики, а также успешное внедрение выводов, предложений и рекомендаций в практику способствовали повышению выразительности, точности и плавности речи.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы, ее общий объем составляет 146 страниц.

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

I bo‘lim (part I; часть I)

1. Djabbarova Z.R. Semantic and stylistic characteristics of litotes// “Modern Science and Research”. (Volume 3. Issue 11). – Tashkent, 2024. – P. 122-126. DOI: https://doi.org/10.71337/inlibrary.uz.science-research.47562

2. Djabbarova Z.R. Lingvomadaniy qatlamda litotaning funksional-semantik xususiyatlari // “Xorijiy lingvistika va lingvodidaktika”. – B. 332-335. (10.00.00; OAK rayosatining 2023-yil 30.09.343-sonli qarori). https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-3701-vol3-iss4/S-pp331-334

3. Djabbarova Z.R. Vaious definitions of the term “litotes” in the linguistic literature// “Word Art”. (Volume 4, issue 3). – Toshkent, 2021. (10.00.00; №31). https://www.tsuull.uz/sites/default/files/soz_sanati_2021.pdf

4. Djabbarova Z.R. Litota stilistik vositasining konseptual jihatlari // “Academic research in modern science” international scientific-online conference. – Tashkent, 2025. – Pp. 139-145. https://doi.org/10.71337/inlibrary.uz.arims.91163

5. Djabbarova Z.R. Ingliz tili stilistikasida litotaning pragmatik tadqiqi // “O‘zbekistonda zamonaviy lug‘atshunoslik va tarjimashunoslikning dolzarb masalalari” nomli xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari (2-qism). – Andijon, 2023. – B. 87-90. https://adchti.uz/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Anjuman-II-QISM-2.pdf

6. Djabbarova Z.R. A comparative analysis of litotes in English and in Uzbek: linguistic, stylistic and pragmatic perspectives // “Kelajak sari yangi O‘zbekiston: Ilm-fan, texnologiya va ta’lim” nomli respublika konferensiyasi – Tashkent, 2026. – B. 23-33. https://conferns.com/index.php/ksu/article/view/2352/2243

7. Djabbarova Z.R. Linguokuturologiyaning tadqiq mavzulari // “Kelajak sari yangi O‘zbekiston: Ilm-fan, texnologiya va ta’lim” nomli respublika konferensiyasi. – Tashkent, 2026. – B. 34-37. https://conferns.com/index.php/ksu/article/view/2352/2243

II bo‘lim (part II; часть II)

8. Djabbarova Z.R. O‘zbek tilida litota stilistik vositasining lingvokognitiv xususiyatlari // “Лучшие интеллектуальные исследования”. Международный научный электронный журнал (часть-11, том-2,). – Москва, 2023. – С. 156-160. https://web-journal.ru/journal/article/view/2561

9. Djabbarova Z.R. Litota stilistik vosita sifatida // “Zamonaviy tilshunoslik yo‘nalishlari va chet tillarni o‘qitishda innovatsion yondashuvlar” nomli xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman. – Andijon, 2024. – B. 46-50. https://t.me/adchti_xalqaroanjuman_xorijiy

Avtoreferatning o‘zbek, rus va ingliz tillaridagi nusxalari
Andijon davlat chet tillari institutida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi.
(09.10.2026-yil)

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Namangan Shahar Hamroh ko‘chasi 71-uy.
“Yashin sanoat” bosmaxonasida chop etildi.