

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

ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI

TURSUNOVA NODIRABEGIM FAYZULLO QIZI

LEKSEMA HAMDA FRAZEMANING MUSTAQIL
TIL BIRLIGI SIFATIDAGI MAQOMI VA ULARNING
LEKSIK-FRAZEOGRAFIK TALQINI

10.00.11 – Til nazariyasi. Amaliy va kompyuter lingvistikasi

FILOLOGIYA FANLARI doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI

Fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati mundarijasi

Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора наук (DSc)

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AVTOREFERATI

Filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2025.3.DSc/Fil1080 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya Andijon davlat chet tillari institutida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume)) Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti rasmiy saytida (www.adchti.uz) hamda "Ziyonet" Axborot ta'lim portalida (www.ziyonet.uz) joylashtirilgan.

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KIRISH (fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida qadimdan tilning asosiy, ma'no tashuvchi va nominativ birligi sifatida leksema hamda frazema (frazeologik birlik) keng tadqiq etilgan bo'lsa-da, ularning o'zaro munosabati, chegaralari va tasnif mezonlari masalasi hali ham to'liq hal etilmagan. Xususan, leksema va frazema o'rtasidagi farq va o'xshashliklarni aniqlashda yagona, izchil nazariy mezonlarning yo'qligi natijasida ushbu birliklarning lug'atlarda aks ettirilishi, tarjima jarayonida qo'llanishi hamda ularni avtomatik qayta ishlash tizimlarida identifikatsiya qilishda qator muammolar yuzaga kelmoqda. Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda, ayniqsa, leksikografiya va frazeografiya sohalarida til birliklarini aniq tasniflash, ularning semantik va funksional xususiyatlarini to'g'ri belgilash muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, leksema va frazema munosabatlarini an'anaviy binar oppozitsiya doirasida emas, balki gradient va prototipik yondashuv asosida qayta ko'rib chiqish ilmiy jihatdan zarurdir. Mazkur masalaning dolzarbligi nafaqat nazariy, balki amaliy jihatdan ham muhim bo'lib, u lug'at tuzish amaliyoti, ko'p tilli tarjima jarayonlari, tilni o'qitish metodikasi hamda zamonaviy raqamli lingvistik texnologiyalarni rivojlantirish bilan bevosita bog'liqdir.

Dunyo tilshunosligida leksemalar uzoq vaqtdan buyon struktur-semantik, funksional-stilistik hamda grammatik jihatdan izchil tadqiq etib kelinayotgan bo'lsa-da, frazemalar (frazeologik birliklar) asosan XX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab mustaqil ilmiy yo'nalish sifatida keng miqyosda o'rganila boshladi. Natijada til tizimida leksik qatlam bilan bir qatorda o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo'lgan alohida frazeologik tizim mavjudligi ilmiy jihatdan asoslab berildi. Shu bilan birga, leksik va frazeologik tizimlarning o'zaro munosabatlari, ularning chegaralari, o'zaro kesishuvchi va farqlovchi jihatlari hamda tasnif mezonlari masalasi hanuzgacha yagona nazariy yechimga ega emas. Xususan, leksema va frazemaning mustaqil til birligi sifatidagi maqomini aniqlash, ularning semantik va funksional xususiyatlarini izchil mezonlar asosida tavsiflash, shuningdek, bu birliklar o'rtasidagi o'tish hodisalarini ilmiy asosda tushuntirish zarurati mavjud.

Mamlakatimizda so'nggi yillardagi keng ko'lami o'zgarishlar tilshunoslar uchun ham katta mas'uliyat yuklamoqda. Zero, respublikamizda ilm-fanni yanada taraqqiy ettirish maqsadida "oliy ta'limni rivojlantirish bo'yicha ilg'or xorijiy tajribani tadqiq qilish va ularning natijalarini ommalashtirish; ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari samaradorligini oshirish, davlat ilmiy va innovatsion dasturlari ijrosini muvofiqlashtirish, shuningdek, ta'lim, ilm-fan va ishlab chiqarish o'rtasida integratsiyani ta'minlash; ilm-fan va texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlari asosida davlat ilmiy dasturlarini shakllantirish, ilmiy darajali kadrlarni tayyorlash tizimini muvofiqlashtirish" vazifalari asosida samarali islohotlar olib borilmoqda¹.

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 3-iyuldagi "Ma'muriy islohotlar doirasida oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar sohasida davlat boshqaruvini samarali tashkil qilish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PQ-200

Ayniqsa, ko'plab xorijiy tillarni o'rganishga qaratilgan yo'nalishlar, qator bir, ikki hamda ko'p tilli lug'atlarga ehtiyoj tug'ilmoqda. Shu o'rinda, frazeologik o'quv lug'atlarini, ikki va ko'p tilli lug'atlar tuzish tamoyillarini ishlab chiqish talab etilmoqda. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, leksema va frazema o'rtasidagi chegaraning noaniqligi, ularning semantik, struktur va funksional jihatdan o'zaro kesishish nuqtalari nafaqat nazariy, balki amaliy tilshunoslik uchun ham dolzarb masaladir. Chunki bugungi kunda til tizimini chuqur tahlil qilishda gradient va prototipik yondashuvlar, shuningdek kognitiv lingvistika metodlari tobora ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Shu bilan qatorda, leksema va frazemalarning o'zaro munosabatini tizimli, ko'p qatlamli tahlil asosida o'rganish nafaqat nazariy leksikologiya va frazeologiya, balki amaliy leksikografiya, tarjimashunoslik, kompyuter lingvistika va ta'lim jarayonida tilni samarali o'qitish metodikasi uchun ham zaruriy ilmiy poydevor bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son

"2022–2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi Farmonlari, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son "Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi, 2021-yil 19-maydagi

PQ-5117-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Qarorlari, boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu tadqiqot muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi².

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

Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi³. Leksema va frazemalarning leksik-semantik tizimdagi maqomini aniqlash, ularning lingvokulturologik hamda kognitiv talqini, shuningdek, ularning lug'atlarda leksiko-frazeografik tasviriga yo'naltirilgan ilmiy izlanishlar jahonning yetakchi ilmiy markazlari va oliy ta'lim muassasalari, jumladan, University of Pittsburgh, Cambridge University, Oxford University, SOAS University of London, Lancaster University, University of Edinburgh (Buyuk Britaniya), Ohio State University (AQSh); A.I. Gersen nomidagi Rossiya

-son qarori // <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-6518515>.

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

³ Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha xorijiy ilmiy-tadqiqotlarning sharhi www.edu.uz; academia.edu; philology.ru; internauka.ru; cyberleninka.ru; researchgate.net; ziyonet.uz va boshqa manbalar asosida amalga oshirildi.

davlat pedagogika universiteti, Rossiya;

I.I. Mechnikov nomidagi Odessa milliy universiteti, Ukraina; Moskva davlat lingvistika universiteti, Moskva davlat pedagogika universiteti, Rossiya fanlar akademiyasi tilshunoslik instituti, Belarus davlat universiteti (Belorus), O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti, Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti,(O'zbekiston)da olib borilmoqda.

Jahon tilshunosligida leksik va frazeologik birliklarning mustaqil til birligi sifatidagi maqomini aniqlash, ularning til tizimidagi o'рни hamda leksikografik va frazeografik tavsifini ishlab chiqish bo'yicha olib borilgan tadqiqotlar natijasida bir qator ilmiy natijalarga erishilgan: frazeologik birliklar o'zining tarkibiy qismlari va struktur jihatidan o'xshash bo'lgan erkin birikmalardan farqlari va frazemalar nafaqat kommunikatsiya vositasi sifatida, balki turli ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega ma'lumotlar manbai sifatida ham muhim ekanini isbotlangan (Кубанский государственный университет); frazeologik birliklar ma'nosini tavsifiy modellashtirish muammosi kompleks yondashuv asosida tahlil qilingan (Владимирский государственный университет); korpus ma'lumotlari asosida frazemalarning iyerarxiyasi va funksiyalarini tavsiflovchi yangi MW qolip frazeografiyasi konsepsiyasi muhokama qilingan (Institut für Deutsche Sprache, Mannheim); frazemalar har qanday til lug'at boyligining juda muhim qismini tashkil etishligi va shuning sababli ular izohli lug'atda tizimli tarzda berilishi o'rganilgan (Université de Montréal, Canada); ingliz va norveg korpuslaridan foydalanib, vaqt bo'yicha va tillararo qiyoslash orqali parallel frazemalarning kelib chiqishini tekshirilgan (Norwegian School of Economics); idiomatic ma'no semantika va shakl muvofiqligidan kelib chiqqan, o'zgaruvchan darajali hodisa ekanligi ko'rsatilgan (Charles University, Czech); frazeologik birliklarning ta'rifi, ma'no tarkibi va ularni tahlil qilish uslublari bo'yicha umumlashtirilgan ilmiy xulosalar berilgan (Azerbaijan University of Languages, Baku); frazemalarning milliy-madaniy va tillararo xususiyatlari, ularning lug'atlarda aks ettirilishidagi tipologik farqlar aniqlangan (Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti, Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti, Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti, Farg'ona davlat universiteti).

Dunyo tilshunosligida leksik va frazeologik birliklarning mustaqil til birligi sifatidagi maqomini hamda ularning leksiko-frazeografik talqinini o'rganish bo'yicha, jumladan, quyidagi ustuvor yo'nalishlarda ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda: leksema va frazemalarning lingvistik maqomini aniqlash hamda ularning til tizimidagi chegaralarini belgilash; ushbu birliklarning xalq dunyoqarashida ifodalanishi hamda leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini o'rganish; lug'atlarda (leksiko-frazeografiyada) berilish prinsiplari va tasnif usullarini ishlab chiqish; fonetik, leksik va morfologik jihatdan leksema hamda frazemalarning ilmiy uslubdagi qo'llanish xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish; frazeologik birliklarning semantik maydonini va leksemalar bilan o'zaro aloqadorligini ochib berish; leksik va frazeologik birliklarning kognitiv hamda lingvokulturologik aspektlarda tasnifini yaratish.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Til birliklarining nomlovchi vosita maqomini belgilashda V. Humboldt qarashlari muhim nazariy asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Faylasuf tilni xalq ruhiyatining ifodasi sifatida talqin qilgan bo'lsa, uning izdoshi L. Vaysgerber tilni borliqni yaratadigan kuch deb baholaydi va so'zlar orqali narsa-hodisalarga tartib berilishiga urg'u beradi. Ushbu g'oya davomchilari E. Sepir va B. Uorfning lingvistik nisbiylik nazariyasida yanada rivojlantirib, nomlash jarayonining inson tafakkuri va dunyoqarashiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatishi ilmiy asosda isbotlagan⁴.

Rus va g'arb tilshunosligida nominatsiya va leksik birliklarning semantik mohiyatiga bag'ishlangan A.A. Ufimtseva, V.V. Vinogradov, E.S. Kubryakova, N.D. Arutyunova, A.V. Zvigensev, A.I. Smirnitkiy, D.N. Shmelev, Y.D. Apresyan kabi olimlar fundamental ishlarida so'z – predmet – ma'no munosabatini nominatsiya nazariyasi doirasida chuqur o'rganganlar⁵. J. Layons, D.A. Krus, J. Lich, S. Ullmanning ishlarida leksik semantika masalalari alohida o'rin tutadi⁶. R. Yakobson tadqiqotlarda so'zning struktur-semantik xususiyatlari, paradigmatic va syntagmatic munosabatlari keng tahlil qilingan⁷.

O'zbek tilshunosligida nominatsiya masalasi qator tadqiqotlarda yoritilgan bo'lib, M. Ravshanov, L.S. Xudoyberdiyeva, A.A. Rahimov, Sh.T. Maxmaraimovalarning hozirgi kundagi ilmiy izlanishlarida so'z va ma'no, nominativ va kommunikativ funksiyalar keng tadqiq qilingan⁸.
Professor

⁴ Гумбольдт В. фон. Язык и философия культуры / Ред-я и вст. ст. А.В.Гулыга, Г.В.Рамишвили. А.В.Гулыга. Философская антропология Вильгельма фон Гумбольдта (С. 7-25) Г.В.Рамишвили. От сравнительной антропологии к сравнительной лингвистике (С. 309-318). – М.: Прогресс, 1985. – 452 с. (С. 51.); Вайсгербер Й.Л. Родной язык и формирование духа. / Пер. с нем., вступ. ст. и коммент. О.А.Радченко. – М.: Изд-во МГУ, 1993. – 224 с; Сепир Э. Избранные труды по языкознанию и культурологии. – М.: Прогресс, Универс, 1993. – 656 с.; Уорф Б. Отношение норм поведения и мышления к языку. Наука и языкознание. Лингвистика и логика // Новое в лингвистике. Вып. 1. – М., 1960. – С. 135-198.

⁵ Уфимцева А.А. Слово в лексико-семантической системе языка. – М.: Наука, 1968. – 232 с; Виноградов В.В. Об основных типах фразеологических единиц в русском языке // Избранные труды. Лексикология и лексикография. – М.: Наука, 1977. – С. 140–161; Кубрякова Е.С. Начальные этапы формирования когнитивизма: лингвистический аспект. – М.: Наука, 1994. – 248 с; Арутюнова Н.Д. Логический анализ языка. Лексическое значение. – М.: Наука, 1976. – 384 с; Звегинцев А.В. Семасиология. – М.: Наука, 1962. – 218 с; Смирницкий А.И. Лексикология английского языка. – М.: МГУ, 1956. – 260 с; Шмелёв Д.Н. Проблемы семантического анализа лексики. – М.: Наука, 1973. – 280 с; Апресян Ю.Д. Лексическая семантика. Синонимические средства языка. – М.: Наука, 1974. – 367 с.

⁶ Lyons J. Semantics. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1977. – 384 p; Lyons J. Linguistic Semantics: An Introduction. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995. – 376 p; Cruse D.A. Lexical Semantics. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1986. – 310 p; Cruse D.A. Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000. – 424 p; Leech G. Semantics. – Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, 1974. – 390 p; Ullmann S. Semantics: An Introduction to the Science of Meaning. – Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1962. – 350 p.

⁷ Jakobson R. Paradigmatic and Syntagmatic Relations // Jakobson R. Selected Writings. – The Hague: Mouton, 1971. – Vol. 2. – P. 330–339.

⁸ Ravshanov M. Nominativ birliklarning semiologik va leksikografik tavsifi: filologiya fanlari doktori dissertatsiyasi. – Toshkent, 2019. – 273 b; Xudoyberdiyeva L.S. O'zbek tilida nominativ birliklarning darajalanishi: filologiya fanlari doktori dissertatsiyasi. – Toshkent, 2004. – 144 b; Rahimov A.A. Ikkilamchi nominativ birliklarni hosil qiluvchi lingvokognitiv vositalar tadqiqi (ingliz va o'zbek tillar misolida): filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi. – Toshkent, 2020. – 163 b. Maxmaraimova Sh.T. O'zbek tili metaforalarining antropotsentrik tadqiqi (nominativ aspekt): filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi. – Toshkent, 2020. – 280 b.

M.I. Umarxo'jaev va A.E. Mamatov kabi olimlarning ishlarida frazeologik birliklarda bilvosita nominatsiyaning o'рни va ahamiyatini ko'rsatib bergan. Leksemalarning paradigmatic munosabatlari (X.Shamsuddinov)⁹, til birliklarining qatlamlanishi va stilistik bo'yoqdorligi (M.Mamadaliyeva)¹⁰ kabi masalalar ham o'rganilgan.

Frazeologiya tahliliga bag'ishlagan eng salmoqli ishlar V.V.Vinogradov, A.V.Kunin, N.N.Amosova, I.I. Chernisheva, A.M. Babkin, I.V.Arnold, V.L.Arhangelskiy, B.A. Larin, N.M.Shanskiy kabi tilshunoslarning monografiya hamda dissertatsiyalarida o'z aksini topdi¹¹. O'zbek tilshunosligida dastlab E.D.Polivanov keyinchalik Sh.U.Rahmatullayev, M.E.Umarxo'jayev, A.E.Mamatov, B.Yo'ldoshev¹² olimlar ishlarida frazeologik birliklarning nazariy asoslari, komponent tahlili, frazeologik sinonimlar va ularning struktur-semantik xususiyatlari alohida o'rganilgan.

Mazkur nazariy hamda amaliy izlanishlar tadqiqotimizning amaliy natijalarini olishda tayanch bo'lib xizmat qildi. Xususan, leksikografik tahlilda Samuel Johnson¹³, aka-uka Y.Grimm va V.Grimm, V.I. Dal¹⁴ hamda "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati" tajribasi, frazeografik tahlilda esa A.V. Kuninning ingliz frazeologiyasi¹⁵, A.I. Molotkovning rus frazeologiyasi¹⁶ va Sh. Rahmatullayevning o'zbek frazeologiyasiga¹⁷ oid ishlari asosiy manba bo'lib xizmat qildi. Tadqiqotning metodik asosini M. Umarxo'jayevning "Основы фразеологии"¹⁸ asari tashkil etib, undagi ilmiy-metodik yondashuvlar asosida leksema – leksikografiyaning, frazema esa frazeografiyaning

⁹ Shamsuddinov X. O'zbek tilida so'zlarning funksional-semantik sinonimlari: Filol. fanlari doktori diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 1999. – B. 24.

¹⁰ Mamadaliyeva M. O'zbek tilida nominativ birliklarning konnotativ jihati: filologiya fanlari nomzodi dissertatsiyasi. – Namangan, 1997. – 122 b;

¹¹ Виноградов В.В. Об основных типах фразеологических единиц в русском языке / Избранные труды. Лексикология и лексикография. – М.: Наука, 1977. – С. 140-161; Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1986. – 336 с.; Амосова Н.Н. Основы английской фразеологии. – Л.: Изд-во Ленинградского университета, 1963. – 208 с.; Чернышева И.И. Фразеология современного немецкого языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1970. – 199 с.; Бабкин А.М. Русская фразеология, ее развитие, источники и лексикографическая разработка. – Л.: Наука, Ленингр. отд-ние, 1970. – 263 с.; Арнольд И.В. Лексикология современного английского языка. Учебник для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз. - 3-е изд., перераб. и доп. – М.: Высшая школа, 1986. – 296 с.; Архангельский В.Л. Основы теории устойчивых фраз и проблемы общей фразеологии. – Ростов: Изд-во РГУ, 1964. – 315 с.; Ларин Б.А. Очерки по фразеологии / Ларин Б.А. История русского языка и общее языкознание (избранные работы). – М.: Просвещение, 1977. – 224 с.; Шанский Н.М. Фразеология современного русского языка. Изд. 3-е, испр. и доп. – М.: Высшая школа, 1985. – 160 с.

¹² Рахматуллаев Ш. Некоторые вопросы узбекской фразеологии. – Ташкент: Фан, 1966. – 262 с; Умарходжаев М.И. Основы фразеологии – Ташкент: Фан, 1983. – 132 с; Маматов А.Э. Узбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиш масалалари: филол. фан. док. ... дис. – Т., 1999. – 316 б; Йўлдошев Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида фразеологик бирликларнинг функционал-услубий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри. дис. ... автореф. – Тошкент, 1993. – 47 б

¹³ Johnson, S. A Dictionary of the English Language: in Two Volumes [Электронный ресурс]. – London: W. Strahan, 1755. – Режим доступа: <https://archive.org/details/dictionaryofengl1755john>

¹⁴ Даль, В. И. Толковый словарь живого великорусского языка: в 4 т. / В. И. Даль. – Санкт-Петербург; Москва: Т-во М. О. Вольф, 1903–1911. – Т. 1: А–З. – XIV с., 1744 стб., VI с., [1] л. портр.

¹⁵ Кунин А.В. Англо-русский фразеологический словарь. – 4-е изд., испр. и доп. – М.: Русский язык, 1984. – 944 с.

¹⁶ Молотков А.И. (ред.). Фразеологический словарь русского языка. – М.: Советская энциклопедия, 1968. – 543 с.

¹⁷ Рахматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978. – 64 б.

¹⁸ Умарходжаев М.И. Основы фразеологии. – Ташкент: Фан, 1983. – 136 с.

obyekti sifatida tizimlashtirildi.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy -tadqiqot ishlari rejaları bilan bog'liqligi.

Dissertatsiya Andijon davlat chet tillari institutining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining "Til va madaniyat integratsiyasi asosida xorijiy tillar ta'limining barqaror rivojlanish modeli: lingvistik, filologik, lingvodidaktik va raqamli yondashuvlar" yo'nalishida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi leksik hamda frazeologik birliklarining mustaqil til birligi sifatidagi maqomini aniqlash, ularning semantik, funksional va struktur xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish hamda leksikografiya va frazeografiya amaliyotida aks ettirilish prinsiplari asosida ularning tavsifiy va tizimli talqinini ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

leksema va frazemaning lingvistik mohiyatini ochib berish, ularning mustaqil til birliklari sifatidagi umumiy va xususiy belgilarini aniqlash hamda til tizimida leksema va frazemalarning o'rni va vazifasini tahlil qilish, ularning sintaktik va semantik faoliyatini taqqoslab o'rganish;

zamonaviy leksikologiya va frazeologiya nazariyalarini tahlil qilish, ularning asosida frazeologik birlik va leksik birliklarning integratsion (o'zaro bog'liq) yondashuvlarini ishlab chiqish;

turli (o'zbek, ingliz, rus, nemis) tillar materiali asosida leksema va frazemaning real qo'llanish holatlarini kuzatish, ularni leksik-funksional mezonlar asosida tasniflash;

leksikografik va frazeografik asarlarda (lug'atlar) leksema va frazemalarning ifodalanish tamoyillarini tahlil qilish, mavjud amaliyotga ilmiy asoslangan tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish;

tadqiqot davomida olingan nazariy va amaliy dalillar asosida leksemani leksikografiya obyekti, frazemaning frazeografiya obyekti maqomida ekanligini asoslab berish.

Tadqiqotning obyektini til tizimidagi mustaqil til birliklari bo'lmish leksemalar va frazemalarni tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning predmeti leksema va frazemalarning mustaqil til birligi sifatidagi maqomini belgilovchi leksik-semantik va frazeologik xususiyatlari, ularning lug'aviy tizimdagi (leksikografik va frazeografik) ifoda usullari, tasniflanish tamoyillari va tavsiflash metodlaridir.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiyada lingvistik tavsiflash, qiyosiy tahlil, leksik-semantik, konseptual, komponent tahlil hamda frazeografik va leksikografik tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

leksema va frazemaning mustaqil nominativ til birliklari sifatidagi maqomi kompleks, tizimli va qiyosiy yondashuv asosida asoslab berilgan bo'lib, ularning semantik, struktur, funksional hamda paradigmatik xususiyatlari uzviy bog'liqlikda asoslab berilgan;

an'anaviy binar oppozitsiya (leksema ↔ frazema) yangilangan nazariy paradigma asosida qayta talqin qilinib, bu birliklar o'rtasidagi chegaralar qat'iy emasligi, balki semantik faollik, kontekstual bog'liqlik va vazifasiga

ko'ra uzluksiz gradatsiya tamoyiliga asoslanishi isbotlangan;

leksema va frazemalarning leksikografik hamda frazeografik manbalarda berilish tamoyillari struktur-semantik, funksional va komponent tahlil asosida tizimlashtirilgan hamda ularning differensial va integratsion belgilarini hisobga olgan holda lug'atshunoslik amaliyoti uchun takomillashtirilgan nazariy mezonlar ishlab chiqilgan;

frazeologik birliklarning ikkilamchi nominativ birlik sifatidagi lisoniy maqomi markaz – periferiya modeli asosida yoritilib, frazemalar semantikasida komponentlarning to'liq va qisman semantik zaiflashuv (puchlashish) darajalari frazeologik tizimning ichki iyerarxiyasini belgilovchi muhim omil ekani ilmiy asoslangan;

leksikografiya va frazeografiyaning tarixiy taraqqiyoti Sharq va G'arb lug'atshunoslik an'analari qiyosida tahlil qilinib, o'zbek tilining agglutinativ tabiati, fe'llarning shakl hosil qilish imkoniyatlari va frazemalarning kontekstual xususiyatlarini to'liq aks ettiruvchi zamonaviy lug'at modeli nazariy jihatdan dalillangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari:

leksema va frazemalarning maqomini aniqlovchi mezonlar asosida lug'aviy birliklarni tasniflash va tavsiflash bo'yicha tavsifiy-mantiqiy model taklif qilindi;

tadqiqotda ajratilgan prototipik va chegaraviy frazeologik birliklar asosida frazeologik lug'atlar uchun tanlov mezonlari va material saralash uslublari ishlab chiqildi;

amaliy lingvistika, tarjimashunoslik, til o'qitish metodikasi sohalarida frazemalar va leksemalarning turli kontekstlarda qo'llanish imkoniyatlarini aniqlovchi real nutqiy misollar bazasi shakllantirildi;

tadqiqot natijalari lug'at tuzuvchilar, tarjimonlar, tilshunos olimlar, til o'qituvchilari uchun amaliy qo'llanma sifatida foydalanilishi mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi muammoning aniq qo'yilganligi, nazariy ma'lumotlarning ishonchli ilmiy manbalarga asoslanganligi, tanlab olingan til birliklari va lug'aviy manbalar tadqiqot predmetiga to'liq muvofiqligi, obyektga tizimli yondashuv hamda qo'llanilgan usullarning tadqiqot maqsadi va vazifalariga to'g'ri mos kelganligi bilan ta'minlanadi.

Nazariy fikrlar va xulosalar lingvistik tavsiflash, tasniflash, qiyosiy-tipologik, kognitiv-semantik, frazeografik, prototipik-gradiyent, komponentli tahlil va gender-asosli yondashuvlar asosida ilmiy jihatdan asoslangan.

Shuningdek, tadqiqotda ilgari surilgan xulosalar, tavsiyalar va tasnif mezonlari amaliyotga tatbiq etish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lib, ular leksikografik va frazeografik ishlanmalar, til o'qitish metodikasi va tarjimashunoslik sohalarida qo'llanishga tavsiya etiladi. Olingan natijalar vakolatli tashkilotlar bilan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Zamonaviy kognitiv tilshunoslik g'oyalarini o'zbek va rus tillari leksik hamda frazeologik tizimi asosida tatbiq qilish, ayniqsa, frazeologik birliklarning prototipik, gradiyent va semantik-modellashtiruvchi yondashuvlar asosida tahlil etilishi bilan

namoyon bo'ldi. Ushbu yondashuv orqali leksema va frazemaning mustaqil til birligi sifatidagi maqomi, ularning semantik va funksional chegaralari, lug'at tizimidagi aks etish prinsiplari aniqlab berildi. Tadqiqot natijalari tilshunoslikning semasiologiya, kognitologiya, pragmatika, leksikografiya va frazeografiya sohalariga doir muammolarni hal etishda nazariy asos sifatida xizmat qiladi. Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati – oliy ta'lim muassasalarining filologiya fakultetlarida o'qitiladigan "Leksikologiya", "Frazeologiya", "Umumiy tilshunoslik", "Qiyosiy-chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik" fanlaridan ma'ruza va amaliy mashg'ulotlar o'tishda, shuningdek, "Kognitiv tilshunoslik", "Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti" kabi zamonaviy yo'nalishlar bo'yicha maxsus kurslarni tashkil qilishda, darslik, o'quv qo'llanma yozish, magistrlik va doktorlik dissertatsiyalarini tayyorlash, rus va o'zbek paremiologik lug'atlarini tuzish kabi ilmiy-amaliy faoliyatda metodik manba sifatida foydalanish imkoniyati bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Leksema va frazemaning mustaqil til birligi sifatidagi maqomini aniqlashda hamda ularning leksikografik, frazeografik tahlili asosida ishlab chiqilgan metodik va amaliy takliflar:

til birliklarining lug'atlarda aks etish tarixiy an'anasi o'rganilib, ularning leksikografik tasviri lingvistik tahlildan ilgari shakllangan amaliy yondashuvga tayanishini ko'rsatish orqali leksikografiyaning tilshunoslikdagi maqomi yangi nazariy asosda yoritilgan. Xalq ta'limi vazirining 2023-yil 18-maydagi 156-son buyrug'i asosida 2023–2024-yillarda bajarilishi nazarda tutilgan AI-201704-sonli "Umumta'lim muassasalari bitiruvchilarining ona tili (o'zbek tili) fani bo'yicha malakasini baholash hamda 14 ta fandan test tizimini ishlab chiqish" nomli fundamental loyihada foydalanilgan (A. Avloniy nomidagi pedagoglarni kasbiy rivojlantirish va yangi metodikalarga o'rgatish milliy-tadqiqot institutining 2025-yil 8-avgustdagi №03-16-09-985-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada leksema va frazemalarning maqomini aniqlovchi mezonlar asosida lug'aviy birliklarni tasniflash va tavsiflash bo'yicha tavsifiy-mantiqiy model taklif qilindi hamda ajratilgan prototipik va chegaraviy frazeologik birliklar asosida frazeologik lug'atlar uchun tanlov mezonlari va material saralash usullari ishlab chiqildi.

tadqiqotda an'anaviy binar oppozitsiya (leksema – frazema) doirasida qaraladigan yondashuv yangicha nazariy asosda takomillashtirilib, gradient va prototipik yondashuvlar asosida qayta ko'rib chiqildi. Bu orqali ushbu birliklar o'rtasidagi chegaralar qat'iy emas, balki ma'no darajasi va funksional faoliyatga ko'ra uzluksizlik (gradientlik) tamoyiliga asoslanganligi isbotlandi. Ushbu yondashuv ilmiy-tadqiqot va ta'lim sohalarida yangi imkoniyatlarni yaratdi hamda ochib berilgan yangiliklar va ilmiy natijalardan 2023–2024-yillarda bajarilgan I-203-4 raqamli, 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 loyihada foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Madaniyat vazirligining 2025-yil 8-avgustdagi №02-15-06-918-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada ilmiy xulosalarning qo'llanilishi, shuningdek, foydalanilgan ilmiy-metodik tavsiyalar loyiha ishlanmalarining takomillashishiga xizmat qildi.

til tizimining mustaqil birliklari sifatida leksema va frazemani nazariy asoslash, ularning tasnifi, semantik-funksional xususiyatlari hamda leksiko-frazeografik tavsif prinsiplari Germaniya Federativ Respublikasining Bremen shahridagi "A&A Ausbildung und Arbeit Plus GmbH" ilmiy-tadqiqot va ta'lim markazida tayyorlangan "World Linguistics" nomli hisobotni lingvistik ma'lumotlar va analitik modellar bilan boyitishga xizmat qildi (Confirmation of Implementation: Ausbildung und Arbeit Plus GmbH, Germany: 10.08.2025). Dissertatsiyada jamlangan va tizimlashtirilgan leksik hamda frazeologik birliklar majmuasi, shuningdek, ularning tahliliga doir metodologik asoslar hisobotni dastlabki lingvistik manbalar bilan boyitib, ilmiy izlanish va ta'lim jarayonida qo'llash mumkin bo'lgan amaliy misollar va nazariy qarashlarni taqdim etdi (professor John Maer imzosi bilan).

tadqiqotning leksema – leksikografiyaning, frazema – frazeografiyaning ob'ekti maqomida ekanligi haqidagi ilmiy xulosalar va ularning nazariy hamda amaliy jihatdan dalillanishi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2021–2023-yillarda bajarilgan PF-20191258 "O'zbek adabiyotining ko'p tilli (o'zbek, rus, ingliz tillarida) elektron platformasini yaratish" amaliy loyihasida til birliklarini to'g'ri tasniflash, alohida modullar shaklida ajratib ko'rsatish va ko'p tilli tarjimalarda izchil qo'llash jarayonida tatbiq etilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti O'MTVning 2025-yil 20-sentabrdagi №01/4-4329-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha ma'lumotlar bazasida leksik birliklar va frazeologik birliklarning alohida ko'rinishda berilishi, tarjimada ekvivalentlik va idiomatik moslikni ta'minlagan hamda foydalanuvchilar uchun qulay qidiruv tizimini yaratishda amaliy ahamiyat kasb etgan.

dissertatsiyaning leksikografik va frazeografik manbalarda leksema va frazemalarni aks ettirish prinsiplari hamda ularning mustaqil til birligi sifatidagi maqomi, milliy-madaniy va lingvokognitiv xususiyatlari haqidagi xulosalari asosida "O'zbekiston-24" ijodiy birlashmasi, "O'zbekiston" teleradiokanali tomonidan tayyorlangan "Adabiy jarayon", "Ta'lim va taraqqiyot" radioeshittirishlar ssenariysini tayyorlashda 2024–2025-yillar davomida foydalanildi (O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2025-yil 19-avgustdagi №05-09-1328-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada tadqiqot xulosalari ilmiy-nazariy ahamiyat bilan birga amaliy jarayonlarda qo'llanilib, ommaviy axborot vositalari mazmunini boyitish va ilmiy g'oyalarni jamoatchilikka yetkazishga xizmat qildi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 6 ta, jumladan, 4 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 18 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, shulardan, 1 ta monografiya, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan nashrlarda 11 ta maqola, ulardan, 9 tasi respublika va 2 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, to'rtta bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat bo'lib, ishning umumiy hajmi 200 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning "Kirish" qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslanib, tadqiqotning maqsadi va vazifalari, predmeti va obyektini aniqlangan, tadqiqotning O'zbekiston Respublikasi fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilib, uning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon etilgan, olingan natijalarning ishonchligi asoslanib, ishning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, aprobatsiyasi, dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi ko'rsatilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi "**Tillardagi nomlashning gnoseologik va semioologik aspektlari**" deb nomlangan bo'lib, ushbu bobda, til birliklarining gnoseologik va semiologik jihatlari yoritilib, so'zning asosiy nominativ birlik sifatidagi maqomi va uning xalq ruhiyati hamda madaniyati bilan bog'liqligi ta'kidlanadi. Nomlash jarayonida inson tajribasi, tafakkuri, jamiyat ehtiyoji va til tizimining o'rni alohida ko'rsatib o'tiladi.

So'z qadimdan barcha davrlarda tilshunoslar diqqat markazida bo'lib kelgani, u til dunyosi va tafakkur dunyosining uzviy birligi sifatida namoyon bo'lishi ta'kidlanadi. So'zlar orqali nafaqat borliq nomlanadi, balki xalqning ruhiyati, milliy madaniyati va ijtimoiy hayoti ham ifodalanadi. Shu bois so'zlar tilning birlamchi nominativ birliklari sifatida o'zining gnoseologik (bilish bilan bog'liq) hamda semiologik (belgi xususiyatiga oid) qirralarini namoyon etadi.

Turli tillar oilalarida so'zning maqomi va uni belgilovchi tamoyillar xilmaxilligi ko'rsatiladi: masalan, german va turkiy tillardagi fleksiya va suffiksatsiya jarayonlari ularni flektiv va agglutinatив turlarga ajratadi. So'z shu bois nafaqat tilning nomlash vositasi, balki tillar tarixi, qarindoshligi va taraqqiyotini ochib beruvchi muhim kalit sifatida qaraladi. V.Humboldt va uning izdoshlari tilni inson tafakkurining ijodiy mahsuli, borliqni shakllantiruvchi fenomen sifatida izohlaydi¹⁹, E.Sepir va B.Uorf nazariyalarida esa til inson dunyoqarashini belgilovchi omil sifatida

¹⁹ Гумбольдт В. Фон. Язык и философия культуры / Ред-я и вст. ст. А.В. Гулыга, Г.В. Рамишвили. А.В. Гулыга. Философская антропология Вильгельма фон Гумбольдта (с.7-25)

ko'rsatiladi²⁰.

Bundan tashqari, xalqlar yashash muhiti va madaniyatining tilga ta'siri ham ko'rsatib berilgan. Masalan, golland tilida baliqchilik bilan bog'liq ko'plab maqollar uchrasa, finlar tilida "Sauna dorixonadan afzal" degan paremiyaning mavjudligi ularning turmush tarzi bilan bog'liq. O'zbek oilalarida esa isiriq o'simligi bilan bog'liq iboralar ("isiriq solmoq") keng tarqalgan. Eskimos tilida qorning turli holatini ifodalovchi ko'plab so'zlarning mavjudligi ham yashash muhitining tildagi in'ikosini ko'rsatadi²¹. Shu bilan birga, barcha xalqlar uchun umumiy bo'lgan tushunchalar ham bor: o'zbek tilidagi "mehmon", rus tilidagi "гость", ingliz tilidagi "guest" kabi so'zlar insoniyat tafakkuridagi umumiy qadriyat – mehmondo'stlikni bildiradi. Demak, so'z xalqning madaniy ruhi, tafakkuri va turmush tarzining bevosita ko'zgusi sifatida namoyon bo'ladi.

Har qanday yangi so'z insonning tajribasi, idroki, tafakkuri hamda jamiyat va til tizimining o'zaro ta'siri natijasida shakllanadi. Inson atrof-muhitdagi narsalarni avval sezadi, idrok etadi, ongida tasavvur qiladi va keyin unga nom beradi. Tajriba bu jarayonda bosh omil sifatida ko'rsatiladi, chunki tajribasiz holda yangi so'zning paydo bo'lishi mumkin emas. Masalan, "bo'ri", "o'rmon" yoki "girdob" kabi nomlar insonning bevosita kuzatuv va tajribasi orqali yaratilgan.

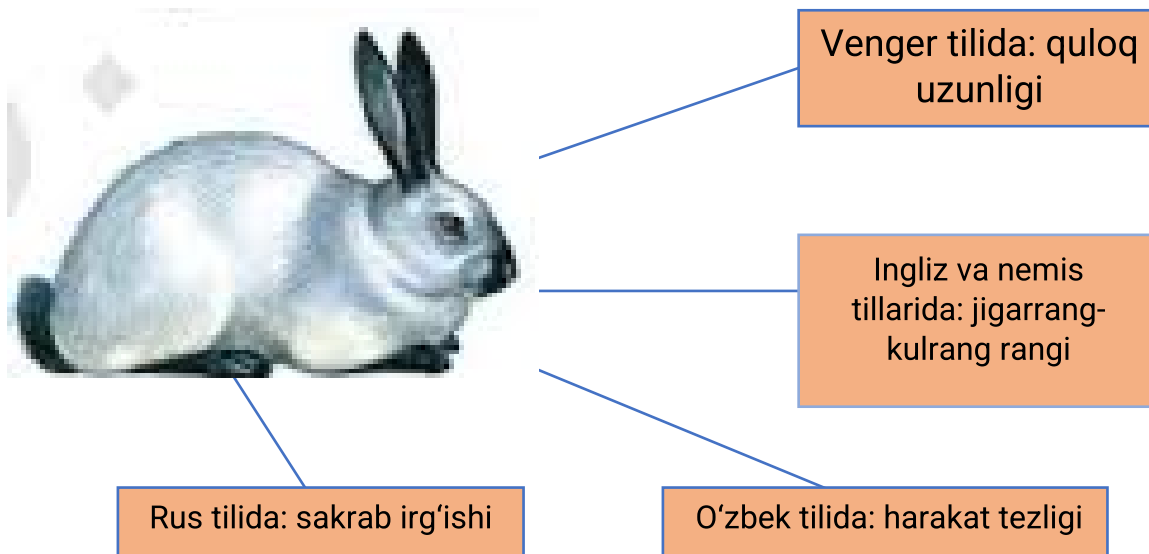
Nom berish jarayonida qo'shma so'zlar (ko'zoynak, smartphone), suffiksial qo'shimchalar (mashina → mashinalash), frazeologizmlar (qovun tushirmoq, bookworm), shuningdek, kalkalash va o'zlashmalar keng qo'llaniladi. Jamiyatning ta'siri ham muhim bo'lib, yangi so'z agar umumiy iste'molda qabul qilinmasa, yashab ketmaydi. Masalan, rus tilida uchuvchi uchun taklif etilgan *лётец* so'zi salbiy assotsiatsiyalar sabab qabul qilinmadi, uning o'rniga *лётчик* mustahkamlandi. Ingliz tilida esa *bookworm* so'zi ijobiy qabul qilingan bo'lsa-da, *bookaholic* keng qo'llanilmadi.

Etimologik asoslar ham nomlash jarayonida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bir xil predmet yoki hayvonga turli tillarda turlicha belgiga qarab nom berilganini ko'ramiz. Masalan, nemischa *bär* (ayiq) – "jigarrang" belgisi asosida, ruscha *заяц* (quyon) – "sakramoq" fe'lidan, vengercha *füles* (quyon) – "quloq"dan, o'zbekcha *quyon* esa "tez yugurmoq, qochmoq" ildizidan kelib chiqqan. Bunday misollar xalqlarning tabiatni idrok etishidagi turfa yondashuvlarini ko'rsatadi.

Ushbu holatlarni quyidagi rasm orqali ko'rishimiz mumkin.

²⁰ Сепир Э. Избранные труды по языкознанию и культурологии. – М., 1993; Уорф Б. Отношение норм поведения и мышления к языку. Наука и языкознание. Лингвистика и логика / Новое в лингвистике. – М., 1960. – С. 135-198.

²¹ Umarxo'jayev M.E. So'z dunyosi – Til dunyosi, Til dunyosi – so'z dunyosi. – Andijon, 2023. – 142 b.



1-rasm

So'zlarning dastlabki ichki shakli vaqt o'tishi bilan o'zgaradi yoki unutiladi. Masalan, rus tilidagi *подснежник* (boychechak) – qor tagidan o'sadigan gul nomidan kelib chiqqan, inglizcha *nice* esa dastlab "ahmoq" ma'nosini bildirgan bo'lsa, hozir "yoqimli" ma'nosida qo'llaniladi. Bu jarayon tilning doimiy rivojlanishi va inson tafakkurining abstraktlashuvi bilan bog'liq. Demak, nomlash hodisasi nafaqat tildagi texnik jarayon, balki inson tafakkuri, jamiyat ehtiyoji va madaniy qadriyatlar bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lgan murakkab lisoniy-falsafiy hodisadir.

Tilning paydo bo'lishi haqidagi farazlar orasida taqlidiy so'zlar muhim o'rin tutadi. Chunki barcha tillarda hayvon, parrandalar yoki tabiat hodisalari chiqaradigan tovushlarga taqlid qilib yasalgan so'zlar mavjud. Masalan, o'zbek tilida "kishnamoq", "guvillamoq", "sharshara" kabi so'zlar bevosita tovush manbayidan kelib chiqqan. Bu hodisa universalligi bilan ajralib turadi va barcha xalqlarning dastlabki til rivojlanish yo'liga mansub hisoblanadi.

Qiziqarli jihat shundaki, ayrim taqlidiy so'zlar turli tillarda o'xshash shakllarda uchraydi. Masalan, o'zbekcha "chug'urlamoq", ruscha *чирикать*, inglizcha *chirp* – uchulasi ham qushlarning ovozi ifodalaydi. Yoki odamning uxlagandagi tovushi o'zbekchada "hurak otmoq", ruschada *храпеть*, inglizchada *snore*, nemischada *schnarchen* shaklida uchraydi.

Taqlidiy so'zlarning asosiy lingvistik xususiyatlari mavjud: birinchidan, ular fonetik tuzilishida tovushlarning bevosita kodini saqlaydi; ikkinchidan, semantik jihatdan ifodalayotgan tovushga bog'liq bo'ladi; uchinchidan, qo'shimchalar qo'shilib yangi so'zlar yasash imkonini beradi (*g'uv-g'uv* → *guvillamoq*, *miyo-miyo* → *miyovlamoq*). Shu bois ular ko'pincha fe'l yasashda faol ishlatiladi.

Shuningdek, ba'zi tillarda taqlidiy so'z yasash juda keng rivojlangan. Masalan, chuvahs tilida "шән-шән" (oynalarning titrashi), "мәнән" (yomg'ir tomchilashi), "лач-лач" (daryo zarbalari), "машт" (sigirning pishillashi) kabi ko'plab misollar mavjud. Buryat tilida esa "дар-дар" (qarsillash), "пус" (qattiq urilish), "тур" (qasir-qusur ovozi) kabi taqlidiy birliklar ishlatiladi. Bu

misollar tillarning fonetik tizimi va xalqning dunyoqarashiga qarab farq qilishini ko'rsatadi.

So'zlarning semantikasi va struktural xususiyatlari qadimdan Aristotel davridan boshlab turli mezonlar asosida ajratib kelinadi: mustaqil va yordamchi, to'liq ma'noli va nomustaqil, xarakterlovchi va universal belgilar kabi. Bu tasniflar so'zlarning mazmun va funksional xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqadi.

To'liq ma'noli so'zlar asosan nominativ vazifani bajarib, predmetlar, hodisalar, belgi va munosabatlarni ifodalashga xizmat qiladi. Bu guruhga ot, sifat, fe'l va ravishlar kiradi. Yordamchi so'zlar esa fikrni bog'lash va nutqiy jarayonni tashkil etishda muhimdir. Shuningdek, ko'rsatkich va so'roq olmoshlari, artikl, yuklama kabi birliklar ham nomlash tizimida alohida qatlamni tashkil etadi.

Nomlash jarayonida stilistik bo'yoqli birliklar – sinonimlar, frazemalar, paremiyalar alohida o'rin tutadi. Masalan, o'zbek tilida *ota – dada – padaribuzrukvor*, ingliz tilida *house – home – residence*, rus tilida *дом – изба – дворец* kabi qatorlar mavjud. Ular bir obyektни turli usulda ifodalab, stilistik ma'no yaratadi. Shuningdek, *asalim, jigarim* yoki *Bloody hell, Damn!* kabi emotsional birliklarda stilistik ma'no asosiy semantik yadroni tashkil qiladi.

Metafora obyektlar o'rtasidagi o'xshashlikka asoslanib yangi ma'no yaratadi ("*oltin qo'l*" – *mahoratli odam*), metonimiya esa yaqinlik va yondoshlikka tayanadi ("*kitob o'qish*" – *matnni o'qish*). Bu usullar tilning ko'chma ma'nolarini kengaytirib, yangi nominativ imkoniyatlarni ta'minlaydi.

XX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab V.V.Vinogradov, A.I.Smirnitskiy, O.S.Axmanova, D.N.Shmelev, Y.D.Apresyan kabi olimlar ikkilamchi nomlash hodisasini atroflicha tadqiq etdilar²². O'zbek tilshunosligida esa M.E.Umarxo'jayevning "Основы фразеологии" asari alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Professor frazeologizatsiya jarayonini va frazemalar tarkibida leksik birliklarning "puchlashish" (опустошение) darajasi nazariyasini ishlab chiqdi hamda frazemalarning yadro, markaz va periferiya qatlamlarini ko'rsatib berdi²³.

Bilvosita nomlashda ayrim frazemalar tarkibiy qismlarining asl ma'nosi bilan bog'liq bo'lmaydi. Masalan, o'zbek tilidagi "*qovun tushirmoq*" ("uyatga qolmoq"), rus tilidagi "*он в этом деле собаку съел*" ("bu ishda tajribali"), ingliz tilidagi "*kick the bucket*" ("vafot etmoq") kabi. Ularning frazeologik ma'nosi tarkibidagi so'zlarning lug'aviy ma'nosidan chiqmaydi.

Dissertatsiyaning "**Leksema lingvistik fenomen sifatida**" deb

²² Виноградов В.В. Русский язык: Грамматическое учение о слове. Учебное пособие для вузов / Отв. ред. Г.А.Золотова. – 3-е изд., испр. – М.: Высш. шк., 1986. – 640 с.; Смирницкий А.И. Морфология английского языка. – М.: Изд-во литературы на иностранных языках, 1959. – 456 с.; Ахманова О.С. Очерки по общей и русской лексикологии и лексикографии. – М.: Издательство Московского университета, 1972. – 208 с.; Уфимцева А.А. Семасиология: Проблемы значения слова. – М.: Наука, 1986. – 287 с.; Шмелёв Д.Н. Лексическая система русского языка. – М.: Наука, 1973. – 320 с.; Апресян Ю.Д. Лексическая семантика: Синонимические средства языка. – М.: Наука, 1974. – 344 с.

²³ Умарходжаев М.И. Основы фразеологии. – Ташкент: Фан, 1983. – 132 с.

nomlangan ikkinchi bobida, leksema lingvistik fenomen sifatida o'rganilib, uning semantik va funksional xususiyatlari, nazariy yondashuvlardagi talqinlari hamda til tizimidagi barqaror maqomi ilmiy asosda ochib beriladi.

Turli tilshunoslik maktablari leksemaga har xil yondashuv bildirgan. Masalan, ingliz tilshunosi L.Blumfild uni minimal erkin forma deb izohlaydi, Vebster lug'atida esa u ma'no ifodalovchi nutq tovushlari ketma-ketligi sifatida ko'rsatiladi. Palmer fikricha, leksema to'liq jumla sifatida ishlash imkoniyatiga ega eng kichik birlik bo'lsa, S.Ullmann uni g'oyaning talaffuz yoki yozuv orqali ifodalangan ramzi deb hisoblaydi²⁴. Rus tilshunosi A.I.Smirnitskiy esa leksemani so'zning umumiy tipida ko'rib, uning morfologik va sintaktik o'zgaruvchanligini alohida ta'kidlaydi²⁵. O'zbek tilshunosligida M.E.Umarxo'jayev leksemani til tizimida jamiyat tomonidan tan olingan va lug'atlarda muhrlangan lisoniy birlik sifatida talqin qiladi²⁶.

Leksemaning fonetik, morfologik va semantik xususiyatlari ham batafsil tahlil qilinadi. Fonetik jihatdan bir xil yozuvga ega, ammo talaffuz farqlari sababli turlicha ma'noga ega bo'lgan leksemalar misol qilib keltiriladi: ingliz tilida *lead* (/li:d/ – yetaklamoq, /led/ – qo'rg'oshin), rus tilida *лук* (piyoz/kamon), o'zbek tilida esa *o't* (o'simlik/olov). Shuningdek, urg'u va intonatsiyaning ma'no hosil qilishdagi roli, tovush moslashuvi jarayonlari, tezkor nutqda yuzaga keladigan assimilyatsiya hodisalari yoritiladi.

Morfologik jihatdan leksema turli morfemalardan tashkil topadi: ildiz, prefiks, suffiks va fleksiyalarning qo'shilishi natijasida yangi leksemalar hosil bo'ladi. Ingliz tilida *un-believe-able*, o'zbek tilida *beboshlik*, rus tilida *переписывать* kabi misollar buni tasdiqlaydi. So'z yasovchi qo'shimchalarning faoliyati keng ko'rsatilib, o'zbek tilidagi *-li, -dor, -siz, -chi, -kor, -mand*, rus tilidagi *-ение*, ingliz tilidagi *-ness* qo'shimchalari tahlil qilinadi. Affiksoidlar va qo'shma leksemalarning ham lug'aviy boylikni kengaytirishdagi o'rni misollar bilan ko'rsatiladi (*ish+xona, taklif+noma; blackboard; самолёт*).

Semantik jihatdan esa leksemaning asosiy xususiyati polisemiya, ya'ni ko'pma'nolilikdir. Har qanday tilning rivojlanish jarayonida leksemalar turli kontekstlarda qo'llanish natijasida yangi ma'nolar kasb etadi. Bu jarayon metafora, metonimiya, sinekdoxa kabi semantik usullar orqali sodir bo'ladi. Masalan, o'zbek tilida *og'iz* – odamning og'zi, tandirning og'zi; ingliz tilida *head* – bosh, rahbar, navbatning boshi; rus tilida *ветка* – daraxt shoxi yoki metro yo'nalishi. Shuningdek, omonimiya hodisasi ham alohida ko'rib chiqilib, uni polisemiya bilan farqlash zarurligi ta'kidlanadi.

Paradigmatik munosabat til birliklarining tizim doirasida o'zaro aloqadorligini ifodalaydi hamda ma'no, shakl va funksional jihatdan ularning bir-biriga qiyosan qaralishini taqozo etadi. An'anaviy tilshunoslikda bunday munosabatlarning asosiy turlari sifatida sinonimiya, antonimiya, giponimiya va omonimiya alohida ko'rsatib o'tildi.

²⁴ Pei Mario. Glossary of linguistic terminology. – New York: Columbia UNIVERSITY press, 1966. – 328 p.

²⁵ Смирницкий А.И. Лексикология английского языка. – М.: Изд-во МГУ, 1998. – 260 с.

²⁶ Umarxo'jayev M. Olmon tili leksikologiyasi va frazeologiyasi. – Andijon, 2010.

Sinonimlar bir-biriga ma'nodosh, ammo qo'llanish doirasi yoki uslubiy xususiyatlari bilan farqlanuvchi leksemalar hisoblanadi. John Lyons ta'kidlaganidek, sinonimik munosabatni qat'iy (*strict*) va yumshoqroq (*looser*) yondashuvlarda talqin qilish mumkin²⁷: birinchi holda leksemalar to'liq ma'no tengligiga ega bo'lsa (*madman – lunatic*), ikkinchi holda esa faqat ma'no jihatidan yaqinlik kuzatiladi (*nice – good, pleasing, fine*). A.A.Reformatskiy sinonimlarni nominativ mohiyati bir xil, ammo stilistik jihatdan farqlanuvchi birliklar sifatida ta'riflaydi²⁸. O'zbek tilshunosligida Sh.Rahmatullayev sinonimik munosabatni leksik ma'no, baho semasi va nutqiy qo'llanish doirasi nuqtayi nazaridan izohlaydi²⁹.

Sinonimik munosabatlarning turli ko'rinishlari misollar asosida tahlil qilindi: tub so'zlardan tashkil topgan sinonimlar (*tez – shoshilinch, katta – ulkan*), yasama so'zlar orqali shakllangan sinonimlar (*hisoblamoq – sanamoq, g'azablanmoq – jahli chiqmoq*), qo'shimcha yoki fraza fe'llar yordamida hosil qilingan sinonimlar (*stop – come to a stop, write – write down*), shuningdek, juft so'zlar asosidagi sinonimik birikmalar (*or-nomus, pride and honor; baxt-saodat, happiness and joy*). Nutqiy yumshoqlikni ta'minlovchi sinonimik-evfemistik leksemalarning (masalan, *fat → plus-sized, prison → correctional facility*) nutqdagi funksional o'rni ham ko'rsatib berildi.

Sinonimlarga qarama-qarshi holda antonimik munosabatlar ham paradigmatic munosabatlarning asosiy turini tashkil etadi. John Lyons ta'kidlaganidek, antonimlar ma'nosi jihatidan qarama-qarshi bo'lgan leksemalardir, antonimiya esa so'zlar orasidagi semantik zidlik munosabatini bildiradi³⁰. Antonimik munosabatlarning turlari sifatida mutlaq (darajasiz) antonimlar (*dead – alive*), darajali antonimlar (*hot – cold, big – small*) hamda konvers antonimlar (*buy – sell, parent – child*) ko'rsatib o'tiladi. O'zbek, rus va ingliz tillaridan olingan ot, sifat, fe'l va ravish leksemalari misolida antonimik munosabatlarning turli ko'rinishlari yoritiladi. Shu bilan birga, olmoshlar antonimlik munosabatiga ega emasligi, ular faqat yaqinlik va uzoqlik mezoniga ko'ra farqlanishi alohida qayd etildi.

Shuningdek, ushbu faslda polisemiya va antonimiya o'rtasidagi murakkab aloqadorlik ham tahlil qilinadi. Bir leksemaning turli ma'nolarida turli antonim juftliklari yuzaga kelishi mumkinligi (*light – dark; light – heavy; hard – soft; hard – easy*) ko'rsatib beriladi. Ammo har bir polisemiya holatida antonim bo'lishi shart emasligi, ba'zi ma'nolarda antonim topish mushkul ekani ham misollar bilan isbotlandi.

Paradigmatic munosabatlarning yana bir muhim ko'rinishi giponimiya va gipernimiya hodisasidir. Bu hodisa umumiy va xususiy tushunchalarning leksik jihatdan bog'lanishini ifodalaydi. Masalan, "hayvon" – gipernim, "it", "ot", "sigir" – giponim sifatida til tizimida paradigmatic qatlamni tashkil

²⁷ Lyons J. *Semantics: In 2 vols.* – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1977. – 197 p.

²⁸ Реформатский А.А. Введение в языковедение: учебник / А.А.Реформатский; под редакцией В.В.Виноградова. – 5-е изд. – М.: Аспект Пресс, 2014. – С. 53.

²⁹ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Лексикология. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1992. – 184 б.

³⁰ Lyons J. *Semantics: In 2 vols.* – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1977. – 207 p.

etadi. Shuningdek, tananing qismlari (*head, arm, leg*), kiyim-kechak (*shirt, coat, shoes*), hayvonlar, o'simliklar, sifat va fe'llar bo'yicha leksik-semantik guruhlarning paradigmatic asoslari misollar bilan yoritildi.

Lug'at boyligidagi o'zgarishlar faqatgina ayrim so'zlarning ma'no strukturasi yoki semantik hajmi doirasidagina emas, balki so'zlarning eskirishi, iste'moldan chiqishi, yangi so'zlarning yasalishi, boshqa tillardan o'zlashtirilishi, shuningdek, muayyan sohaga oid leksikaning umumxalq tilini boyitishi orqali ham amalga oshadi. Shu bois, har bir tilning lug'at tarkibi ijtimoiy va hududiy jihatdan tabaqalashadi.

Birinchi qatlam sifatida dialektal farqlanish ko'rsatib o'tiladi. Dialektizmlar leksik, grammatik va fonetik turlarga bo'linadi. Leksik dialektizmlar o'zbek tilida *narvon-shoti, lagan-tovoq* kabi so'zlar misolida, ingliz tilida esa Britaniya va Amerika variantlaridagi farqlar (*football-soccer, trousers-pants, lift-elevator*) misolida namoyon bo'ladi.

Ikkinchi qatlam sifatida fan-texnika va kasb-hunarga oid terminologik qatlam ko'rib chiqiladi. Bu qatlam tilning ilmiy-texnik taraqqiyoti bilan bevosita bog'liq bo'lib, zamonaviy korpus tadqiqotlari buni yaqqol isbotlab bermoqda. Masalan, *neurology, hematology, dermatology* kabi atamalar tibbiyot terminologiyasiga mansub bo'lsa, *artificial intelligence, artificial life* kabi terminlar zamonaviy texnologiyalar va axborot tizimlari bilan bog'liq.

Uchinchi qatlamni jargon va slenglar tashkil etadi. Slenglar asosan metafora, assotsiatsiya va qisqartirish asosida yaratiladi. Ingliz tilida *grub* (ovqat), *greenbacks* (pul), *bring home the bacon* (moliyaviy farovonlik) kabi slenglar qo'llanadi. O'zbek tilida esa *archa* (militsiya), *ko'k* (dollar), *ilon* (zaharli inson) kabi misollar mavjud. Slenglar tilning norasmiy qatlamini boyitib, nutqqa obrazlilik va emotsionallik olib kiradi.

To'rtinchi qatlam – arxaizmlar va neologizmlardir. Arxaik leksemalar tilning faol qatlamidan chiqib ketgan yoki faqat badiiy uslubda uchraydigan so'zlardir (*ulus, tilmoch, forthwith, hither*). Neologizmlar esa davr talabi bilan yaratilgan yangi so'zlar bo'lib, ular ko'pincha texnologik va ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar natijasida yuzaga keladi. Masalan, *bitcoin, selfie, lockdown, influencer, zombombing* kabi so'zlar global jarayonlar ta'sirida ingliz tilida shakllangan yangi leksemalardir.

Bundan tashqari, okkazonal so'zlar ham til taraqqiyotining muhim qismi hisoblanadi. Ular dastlab muallif yoki adib nutqida yaratiladi va vaqt o'tishi bilan umumtil boyligiga qo'shilishi mumkin. Masalan, Shekspir asarlarida yaratilgan *pajock, outvenom* kabi so'zlar shaxsiy nutqiy yangilik bo'lib, keyinchalik lug'at tarkibida mustahkam o'rin egallagan.

Leksik qatlamlanishning yana bir muhim xususiyati – o'zlashma so'zlardir. Har bir til boshqa tillardan so'zlarni qabul qiladi. O'zbek tilida arabcha (*aziz, harom*), forsha (*chashma, darvoza*), ruscha (*stol, pol, salfetka*) o'zlashmalar mavjud. Ingliz tilida esa fransuz, lotin, yunon, ispan va yapon tillaridan kirib kelgan ko'plab leksemalar bor (*croissant, agenda, telephone, karaoke, sushi*).

Leksemalar tilning milliy-madaniy mazmunini ifodalovchi va xalqning

ma'naviy merosini saqlovchi betakror birliklardir. Ular nafaqat kommunikativ ehtiyojni qondiradi, balki etnosning dunyoqarashi, qadriyatlarini, urf-odatlarini va madaniy kodini ham o'zida mujassam etadi. Shu bois leksemalar lingvistik fenomen sifatida lingvokulturologik tadqiqotlarning markaziy obyektiga aylanadi.

Milliy madaniy belgi sifatida ayrim leksemalar faqatgina muayyan xalqning tajribasida mavjud bo'ladi va boshqa til vakillari uchun noma'lum bo'lishi mumkin. Masalan, o'zbek tilida "sizlab" murojaat qilish odobi, hurmat va izzatga oid ma'nolarni kuchaytiruvchi "siz" olmoshining qo'llanishi ingliz tilida mavjud emas. Ingliz tilidagi you olmoshi ham "sen", ham "siz" ma'nosini ifodalasa-da, u o'zbeklardagi hurmat ma'nosini to'la qamrab olmaydi.

Shuningdek, milliy taomlar (palov, manti, sumalak – pancake, pudding, fish and chips), milliy kiyimlar (do'ppi, chopon – tweed jacket, bowler hat), milliy urf-odatlar (beshik to'yi, sunnat to'yi – baby shower, christening), milliy o'yinlar (kurash, ko'pkari – rugby, cricket), milliy cholg'u asboblari (dutor, doira, karnay – bagpipe, piano, guitar) ham lingvokulturologik jihatdan millatning turmush tarzi va qadriyatlarini ifodalovchi leksemalardir.

Toponimlar ham xalq tarixiy xotirasini mujassamlashtiruvchi lingvokulturologik birliklar sanaladi. Masalan, Samarqand so'zi so'g'd tilida "tosh shahar" ma'nosini bildirsa³¹, ingliz tilida Cambridge "Kem daryosi ustidagi ko'priki" ma'nosini anglatadi³². Toponimlar etnosning tarixiy jarayonlari, yashash joylari, shaxs nomlari, o'simlik va hayvonot olami bilan bog'liq tasavvurlarini ham ifodalaydi: Turkiston, Bodomzor, Paxtakor kabi o'zbekcha; Brighton, Edinburgh, Greenfield kabi inglizcha; Irkutsk, Donetsk kabi ruscha nomlar buni tasdiqlaydi.

Har bir leksema va uning leksik-semantik varianti o'zining murakkab tuzilishi bilan ajralib turadi. So'zlarning ma'nosi faqatgina denotativ mazmun bilan chegaralanib qolmay, balki qo'shimcha – konnotativ ma'nolar bilan ham boyiydi. Konnotatsiya tarkibida emotsional, baholovchi, ekspressiv va stilistik komponentlar mavjud bo'lib, ular birgalikda yoki alohida holda namoyon bo'lishi mumkin.

Emotsional ma'no so'zga inson his-tuyg'ularini qo'shib beradi: quvonch, muhabbat kabi ijobiy, yoki nafrat, g'azab kabi salbiy mazmunlarni ifodalaydi. Ba'zan u predmetli-logik ma'nodan kelib chiqsa-da, so'zning umumiy semantik qiyofasini tubdan o'zgartirib yuborishi mumkin. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi *dove* (kabutar) va *love* (sevgi) so'zlari turli denotativ ma'nolarga ega bo'lsa-da, erkalash va iltifot kontekstida sinonimik yaqinlik kasb etadi. O'zbek tilida ham bolani erkalash maqsadida hayvon bolalariga oid leksemalar (*toychoq*, *bo'talog'im*, *qo'zichog'im*) ishlatiladi.

Baholovchi komponent esa so'zga ijobiy yoki salbiy munosabat

³¹ Samarqand tarixi. Manba: <https://uzbekistan.travel/uz/o/samarqand-tarixi/> (murojaat sanasi: 06.06.2025).

³² Johnson, Ben. The History of Liverpool, England. Historic UK. Available at: <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryMagazine/DestinationsUK/Liverpool/> (accessed: 31 October 2025).

yuklaydi. Bu hodisa tilning ichki imkoniyatlari va affikslar orqali ham shakllanadi. Ingliz tilida *childish* salbiy ma'noni bildirsa, *childlike* ijobiy konnotatsiyani beradi. O'zbek tilida ham "-mand" suffiksi turli vaziyatlarda turlicha baho mazmunini yaratadi: *davlatmand*, *hunarmand* (ijobiy), *kasalmand* (salbiy).

Ekspressivlik so'zning ta'sirchanlik darajasini oshiradi. Bu komponent odatda kuchaytiruvchi birliklar (*extremely, absolutely, entirely*) yoki obrazli ta'riflarda namoyon bo'ladi. O'zbek tilidagi *sherkelbat* leksemasi insonning kuch-qudratini obrazli shaklda ifodalab, nutqqa kuchli ekspressiv bo'yoq qo'shadi. Ekspressivlik har doim ham emotsionallikni bildiravermaydi. Masalan, Hemingueyning *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place* hikoyasida uchraydigan *nothing* so'zi qahramonning iztirobini kuchli tasvirlasa-da, unda aniq hissiy munosabat emas, balki ta'sirchanlik ustuvor bo'ladi³³.

Til birliklarining stilistik bo'yoqdorligi ularning funksional uslublarda qo'llanishini ham belgilaydi. Har bir uslubning o'ziga xos leksemalari mavjud bo'lib, ular mazkur uslub doirasida ijtimoiy ehtiyojni qondiradi.

Ilmiy ishning "**Frazemalarning til birligi maqomi xususida**" nomli uchinchi bobida, frazemalarning morfologik, sintaktik, variantli, struktur-semantik va orfografik ko'rsatkichlari leksemalardan farqlanadigan jihatlar sifatida ko'rsatiladi. Shuningdek, frazemalarning paradigmatic va sintagmatik aloqalari, ko'pma'nolilik hamda kontekstga bog'liqligi tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda binar oppozitsiya usuli orqali frazema va leksemaning umumiy hamda farqli tomonlari ochib berilib, frazemalarning til tizimidagi maqomi nazariy va amaliy jihatdan asoslab beriladi.

Ushbu bobning birinchi fasli "*Frazemalar mustaqil til birligi*" deb nomlangan bo'lib, frazemalarning so'zdan farqli holda mustaqil til birligi sifatidagi o'rni asoslanadi. So'z milliy-madaniy belgilarni ifodalovchi asosiy til birligi bo'lsa-da, barcha mazmuniy bo'shliqlarni to'liq qamrab ololmaydi. Shu bois frazemalar – turg'un birikmalar, maqol va matallar – tilning semantik imkoniyatlarini kengaytiruvchi qadimiy usul sifatida shakllangan.

Bugungi kunda frazemalar G'arb va Sharq tilshunosligida turlicha terminlar bilan ataladi: rus tilida "frazeologizm", ingliz tilida "set phrase", fransuz va nemis tillarida "phraseme". Tadqiqot doirasida "frazema" atamasi maqbul deb topilib, unga quyidagicha ta'rif beriladi: frazeologik birlik – tarkibiy qismlari alohida yozilsa-da, ma'no jihatidan ajralmas bo'lgan, tayyor holda qo'llanadigan, emotsional-ekspressiv bo'yoqli, barqaror so'z birikmasidir.

Frazeologik birliklarning asosiy xususiyati ularning ajralgan shaklda tashkil topishi bilan belgilanadi. Bu mezon ularni so'zlardan va boshqa yaqin birliklardan farqlash imkonini beradi. A.I.Smurnitskiy ushbu tushunchani ilmiy muomalaga kiritib, til birliklarini ajralgan va yaxlit shakllarga bo'lish orqali frazeologizmlarning tabiatini aniqlashga xizmat qilgan.

³³ Hemingway E. *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place* // Hemingway E. *The Short Stories of Ernest Hemingway*. – New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1938. – P. 379-385.

Frazemalar tarkibida har bir komponent mustaqil grammatik shakllarga ega bo'lsa-da, ular birgalikda butunlay yangi, ko'chma ma'no hosil qiladi. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi *blow off steam*, o'zbek tilidagi *boshi osmonga yetmoq* yoki rus tilidagi *ВЗЯТЬ СВОЁ*. Bu holatda alohida so'zlar grammatik o'zgarishi mumkin, biroq umumiy frazeologik ma'no buzilmaydi.

A.V. Kunin ushbu yondashuvni kengaytirib, variantli ajralganlik tushunchasini ilgari surgan. Unga ko'ra, frazeologik birliklar morfologik, sintaktik, variantli va struktur-semantik ko'rsatkichlar orqali ajraladi:

- Morfologik – birlik tarkibidagi so'zlarning grammatik shakllarda o'zgarishi (masalan, *to spill the beans – He spilled the beans*).

- Sintaktik – frazemaning turli sintaktik vaziyatlarda ishlatilishi (masalan, *to turn a blind eye – A blind eye was turned*).

- Variantli – bir birlikning turli sinonimik yoki shakliy variantlarda qo'llanishi (*burn your bridges – burn your boats*).

- Struktur-semantik – frazemaning predikativ, ya'ni gap shaklida ifodalanishi (*the cat is out of the bag*).

- Orfografik va aksentli – yozuv va talaffuzdagi tafovutlar (*be a shoo-in – be a shoe-in*).

N.N.Amosova esa frazeologik birliklarning ayrim hollarda okkazonal ajralganlik belgilariga ega bo'lishini ta'kidlaydi³⁴. Masalan, *like clockwork* iborasi struktur-semantik jihatdan ajralgan bo'lsa-da, murakkab so'z sifatida tasniflanmaydi. Shu bilan birga, *bread-and-butter* yoki *hide-and-seek* kabi birikmalar esa yaxlit shaklda bo'lib, murakkab so'zlarga yaqinlashadi.

Til tizimidagi frazemalar ham so'zlar kabi sintagmatik va paradigmatic munosabatlarga kirishishi yoritiladi. Sintagmatik munosabat frazemalarning nutqdagi ketma-ketlik asosida qo'llanishini bildirsa, paradigmatic munosabat ularning boshqa birliklar bilan tanlanish va almashinuv imkoniyatlarini ko'rsatadi.

Paradigmatic munosabatlarda frazemalar omonimiya, sinonimiya va antonimiya hodisalari orqali o'zaro bog'lanadi. Omonimik frazemalar shaklan bir xil bo'lsa-da, turli ma'nolarni anglatadi (*намылить голову – “boshini sovunlamoq” / “tanbeh bermoq”*). Sinonimik frazemalar bir tushunchani ifodalab, turli uslubiy qatlamlarga mansub bo'ladi (*olamdan o'tmoq – vafot etmoq – yer tishlamoq*). Antonimik frazemalar esa qarama-qarshi ma'nolarni ifodalaydi (*ichi qora – yuragi toza, early bird – night owl*).

Sintagmatik munosabatlarda frazemalar boshqa birliklar bilan qo'shilish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lib, ularning semantik valentligini belgilaydi. Ba'zi frazemalar keng birikish xususiyatiga ega bo'lsa (*boy bermoq – vaqt, imkon, sir bilan*), boshqalari faqat cheklangan doirada qo'llanadi (*run like the wind* faqat *run* fe'li bilan).

Polisemiya frazemalarning muhim jihatlaridan biridir. Masalan, *tili chiqdi* frazemasini “gapira boshladi”, “indamay yurgan kishi so'zladi” yoki “aytadigan bo'ldi” ma'nolarini bildirishi mumkin. Bunday ko'pma'nolilik har

³⁴ Амосова Н.Н. Фраземы как разновидность фразеологических единиц английского языка // Проблемы фразеологии: Исследования и материалы / Под ред. А.М. Бабкина. – М.-Л., 1964.

doim kontekst orqali aniqlanadi.

Dissertatsiyada, shuningdek, M.E. Umarxo'jayev tomonidan ilgari surilgan markaz–periferiya konsepsiyasi asosida frazeologik birliklarning yadro, markaz va periferiya qatlamlariga ajratilishi ilmiy jihatdan asoslab berilgan. Mazkur yondashuvda frazeologik birliklarning ichki tuzilishini aniqlashda komponentlarning semantik "puchlashish" darajasi hamda semantik integratsiya ko'rsatkichi asosiy mezon sifatida qaraladi³⁵.

Puchlashish (semantik opustoshlenie) jarayoni frazeologik birlik tarkibidagi alohida komponentlarning dastlabki lug'aviy ma'nosining zaiflashishi yoki butunlay yo'qolishi bilan xarakterlanadi. Natijada komponentlar o'z mustaqil semantik qiymatini yo'qotib, umumiy frazeologik ma'no tarkibiga singib ketadi. Bu jarayon frazemaning semantik yaxlitligini ta'minlovchi asosiy omillardan biri bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Masalan, "boshi osmonga yetmoq" yoki "kick the bucket" kabi birliklarda tarkibiy qismlarining to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ma'nosi umumiy frazeologik ma'noga to'liq mos kelmaydi va ular semantik jihatdan "puchlashgan" holda yagona obrazli ma'noni ifodalaydi.

Puchlashish darajasiga ko'ra frazeologik birliklar uch qatlamga ajratiladi: yadro, markaz va periferiya. Yadro qatlamiga kiruvchi birliklarda komponentlar to'liq puchlashgan bo'lib, ular faqat frazeologik ma'noda qo'llanadi. Markaziy qatlamda esa komponentlar o'z dastlabki ma'nosi bilan qisman bog'liqligini saqlab qoladi va frazeologik ma'no bilan prototipik aloqaga ega bo'ladi. Periferik qatlamdagi birliklarda esa komponentlarning lug'aviy ma'nosi nisbatan saqlanib qoladi va semantik integratsiya darajasi past bo'ladi.

Dissertatsiyada frazema va leksemaning o'zaro munosabati binar oppozitsiya tamoyili asosida tahlil qilingan. An'anaviy yondashuvda so'z butun shaklli, leksik ma'noga ega bo'lgan birlik sifatida, frazema esa ajratilgan shaklli, ko'chma frazeologik ma'noga ega bo'lgan birlik sifatida qarama-qarshi qo'yiladi. Shakl, ma'no, yasalish, erkin qo'llanish va barqarorlik kabi belgilar bo'yicha ularning farqli jihatlari ko'rsatib berilgan. Shu bilan birga, zamonaviy tilshunoslikda ushbu qarama-qarshilik qat'iy chegaralar asosida emas, balki gradiyent va prototipik yondashuv asosida ko'rilishi maqsadga muvofiq ekani ta'kidlanadi. Ya'ni, so'z va frazema o'rtasidagi farqlar keskin emas, balki darajaviy o'tishlar orqali namoyon bo'ladi. Bu yondashuvda frazemalar turli tillardan olingan misollar asosida ballik ko'rsatkichlar orqali baholangan bo'lib, ular shakl butunligi, semantik mustaqillik, kontekstdan ajralish darajasi va stilistik ekspressivlik kabi mezonlar bo'yicha tahlil qilinadi. Shu tarzda, frazema va leksemaning umumiy hamda farqli jihatlari yanada aniqroq asoslab berilgan.

Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda, ayniqsa, kognitiv va korpus tilshunosligi rivoji bilan birga, til birliklarining bu tasnifi ko'p bosqichli, darajaviy va prototipik yondashuv bilan kengaytirildi. Ya'ni, har bir til birligi to'liq so'z yoki to'liq frazema bo'lishi shart emas, ular o'rtasida silliq o'tishlar, gradiyent

³⁵ Умарходжаев М.Э. Центр и периферия во фразеологии // Вопросы языкознания. – 1979. – № 5.

xususiyatlar mavjud. Shunday ekan, klassik binar oppozitsiya tamoyili zamonaviylashtirilgan holda, har bir mezon bo'yicha darajaviy farqlanish (gradiyent) va prototipik markaz–chegara modeli asosida taqqoslashga harakat qildik.

Klassik binar oppozitsiyani zamonaviylashtirish (gradiyent va prototip asosida)

N ^o	Tahlil mezonlari	So'z (leksema)	Frazeologik birlik (FE)	Gradiyent / Prototipik yondashuv
1	Shaklning butunligi	Yig'ma, morfologik yaxlit	Ajratilgan (so'z birikmasidan iborat)	Formal yaxlitlik shkalasi: 1.0 (so'z), 0.5–0.7 (frazeologizm) – Ko'pchilik frazemalar ajratilgan, lekin semantik jihatdan yaxlit
2	Ma'no xususiyati	Leksik ma'no	Frazeologik (ko'chma) ma'no	Semantik metaforiklik gradiyenti: So'z – 0–0.2, FE – 0.8–1.0
3	Shakllanish modeli (yasalish)	Morfemalar orqali yoki bitta morfema	So'zlar birikmasidan	Strukturaviy soddalik gradiyenti: So'z – 1.0 (eng soddasi), FE – 0.5
4	Erkin so'z birikish	Erkin birikadi	Tor birikish (tayyor birlik)	Sintaktik moslashuv darajasi: So'z – 1.0 (erkin), FE – 0.2–0.3
5	Kontekstga bog'liqlik	Kontekstsiz ham tushuniladi	Ko'pincha kontekstda ochiladi	Kontekstdan mustaqillik darajasi: So'z – 1.0, FE – 0.5–0.8 (prototip frazemalar – yuqori darajada tushunarli)
6	Barqarorlik	Erkin almashadi	Barqaror (o'zgarmas shakl)	Barqarorlik indeksi: So'z – 0.3, FE – 0.9
7	Variantlilik	Leksik jihatdan oson o'zgaradi	Tarkibiy o'zgarishga chidamsiz	Variantlilik indeksi: So'z – 1.0, FE – 0.2–0.4
8	Semantik modelga moslik	Strukturaviy-semantik modelga mos	Modeldan chetga chiqqan	Kompozitsionlik darajasi: So'z – 1.0, FE – 0.3–0.5
9	Stilistik belgi	Neytral	Ekspressiv, obrazli	Uslubiy ekspressivlik gradiyenti: So'z – 0–0.2, FE – 0.8–1.0

Yuqorida keltirilgan jadvalda har bir ko'rsatkich 0 dan 1 gacha ball bilan baholangan, bu til birliklarining qanchalik frazeologik yoki qanchalik leksik birlik ekanini aniqlash imkonini beradi.

Dissertatsiyaning to'rtinchi bobi **“Leksema leksikografiyaning, frazema esa frazeografiyaning obyekt sifatida”** deb nomlanib, leksema va frazemalarning lug'atshunoslikdagi o'rni hamda ularni qayd etish metodologiyasi yoritiladi. Leksikografiya asosan so'zlarni, ya'ni leksemalarni o'rganadi va ularning ma'nosi, grammatik shakllari hamda uslubiy xususiyatlarini izohlash bilan shug'ullanadi. Shu boisdan, leksema lug'at maqolasining asosiy obyektini tashkil etadi. Frazeografiya esa

frazeologik birliklarni – frazemalarni o‘z tadqiqi doirasiga oladi.

Avvalambor, leksema tilning asosiy nomlovchi va ma‘no tashuvchi birligi sifatida har bir lug‘atning markaziy obyekti hisoblanadi. Har qanday so‘z lug‘atlar orqali tarixiy yodgorlik sifatida saqlanib qoladi va milliy tilning taraqqiyot darajasini belgilashda muhim manba bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Amaliy lug‘atshunoslik arab, fors va turkiy tillar asosida VIII–X asrlardan boshlab rivojlangan. Xalil ibn Ahmadning “Kitob al-ayn”, Ibn Manzurning “Lison al-Arab”, al-Javhariyning “As-Sihoh” lug‘atlari arab tilshunosligida muhim manbalar bo‘lsa, Mahmud Koshg‘ariyning “Devonu lug‘otit turk” asari turkiy tillarning birinchi ilmiy lug‘ati sifatida alohida ahamiyat kasb etgan.

Yevropada esa lug‘atchilik XVII–XIX asrlarda bosmaxonaning yaratilishi bilan yangi bosqichga ko‘tarilgan. Samuel Jonsonning “A Dictionary of the English Language”, aka-uka Grimmilar tomonidan yaratilgan “Deutsches Wörterbuch” singari asarlar milliy tilni me‘yorlashtirish va standartlashtirishga xizmat qilgan. Shu davrda ikki va ko‘p tilli lug‘atlar, shuningdek, izohli lug‘atlar keng tarqalgan.

O‘zbek tilida lug‘atshunoslik shakllanishida rus tilidagi an‘anaviy tamoyillar sezilarli ta‘sir ko‘rsatgan. XX asr boshlaridan boshlab ikki tilli rus-o‘zbek va o‘zbek-rus lug‘atlari tuzila boshlagan. Yozuvlarning arab, lotin va kirill grafikalariga almashishi leksemalarni orfoepik, semantik va grammatik jihatdan me‘yorlashtirishda qiyinchiliklar tug‘dirgan bo‘lsa-da, bu jarayon milliy leksikografiya taraqqiyotini ta‘minlagan. O‘zbek tilining birinchi izohli lug‘atining XX asrning ikkinchi yarmida chop etilishi esa milliy tilning ilmiy-nazariy asoslarini mustahkamlashda muhim qadam bo‘lgan.

Eng avvalo, “O‘zbek tilining izohli frazeologik lug‘ati”ning mazmun-mohiyati, ahamiyatini tahlil qilish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Lug‘at o‘zbek frazeografiyasida ilk bora izohli frazeologik lug‘at sifatida e‘tirof etiladi. Unda o‘zbek tilining mingdan ortiq frazemalariga semantik, grammatik hamda ularning nutqda qo‘llanilish xususiyatlari, stilistik belgilariga izoh berilgan. Shu bilan birga, lug‘atda gap shaklidagi maqollar tahlili qilinmagan. Lug‘atning quyidagi e‘tiborga molik jihatlarini ko‘rib chiqsak:

Birinchidan, lug‘at o‘zbek frazeografiyasi tarixida tom ma‘noda frazeologik lug‘at bo‘lib, o‘zidan avval mavjud bo‘lgan iboralar to‘plamlaridan ilmiyligi bilan jiddiy farq qiladi.

Ikkinchidan, lug‘atga olingan frazemalar amaldagi leksemalar kabi “teng huquqli” o‘zining shakl-shamoyiliga, ma‘no-mazmuniga ega bo‘lgan mustaqil til birligi sifatida ta‘riflanadi, tavsiflanadi.

Uchinchidan, frazemalarning ma‘no jihatdan leksemalardan farqlanishi to‘g‘risida Sh.Rahmatullayev shunday yozadi: “Tarkibli morfemaning, leksemaning ma‘nosi odatda uni tashkil qiluvchi til birliklariga xos ma‘nolarining yig‘indisi sifatida gavdalanadi, qismlar ma‘nosi asosida butunning ma‘nosi tushuniladi³⁶”.

Frazemalar ma‘nosi haqida esa davom etib, “Ibora ham tarkibli til birligi, lekin uning ma‘nosi tarkibidagi leksemalarga xos ma‘nolarning oddiy

³⁶ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978. – Б. 4.

yig'indisiga teng bo'lmaydi. Iboraga xos ma'no tarkibidagi leksemalarning ma'nosiga nisbatan mahraj ma'no, ustama ma'no sifatida gavdalanadi, bu ma'no ibora tarkibidagi leksemalarning ma'nosiga suyanmasligi mumkin. Iboraning ma'nosi tarkibidagi leksemalarga xos ma'nolarning oddiy yig'indisi bo'lmasligi, shular ustiga qurilgan yangi bir ma'no bo'lishi sababli, iboralarda go'yo ifoda plani bilan mazmun plani orasida qandaydir uzilish sodir bo'ladi. Xususiy (qismlarga xos) ma'nolar umumiy (iboradan anglashiladigan) ma'noni to'g'ridan to'g'ri izohlab turmaydi, shu sababli iboralarda ifoda plani bilan mazmun plani orasidagi bog'lanish shartlilik kashf etadi"³⁷, deydi olim. Ushbu yo'llar bilan yaxlit holda paydo bo'ladigan ma'no frazeologik ma'no sifatida e'tirof etiladi. Ularning ma'no adadi ikki, uch, hatto besh ma'noda ham bo'lishi mumkin. Masalan, boshiga qilich kelsa ham iborasida bitta ma'noni, Aqli yetadi iborasi ikkita ma'noni, bo'yniga qo'ymoq uchta ma'noni, qo'lga olmoq iborasi esa to'rtta ma'noni anglatadi. (Lug'atga qarang)³⁸.

To'rtinchidan, lug'atning ilmiyligi unga kiritilgan frazeologik sinonimlarni: jonini hovuchlab → yuragini hovuchlab, ipidan ignasigacha → miridan sirigacha → qilidan quyrug'igacha; frazeologik antonimlar: yerga urmoq ↔ ko'kka ko'tarmoq, yuragi keng ↔ yuragi tor; frazeologik omonimlar qo'l ko'tarmoq I – qo'l ko'tarmoq II kabi frazemalarning semantik paradigmatlari chuqur o'rganilgan va lug'atga xatlangan. Bulardan tashqari birinchi marotaba lug'at muallifi frazeologik paronimlarga ta'rif bergan. "Ba'zi iboralar", – deb yozadi Sh.Rahmatullayev, – "o'zaro leksik tarkibidagi bir so'z-komponentlar ham bir-biriga o'xshash bo'ladi. Ana shunday shakily yaqinlikka ega ikki iboraga *frazeologik paronimlar* deyiladi." (Ta'kid bizniki). Masalan, yetti uxlab tushiga kirmaslik va yetti uxlab tushida ko'rmaslik yoki yuragi tars yorilib ketayozdi va yuragi qoq yorilayozdi.

Beshinchidan, frazeologik lug'atlar tajribasida iboralarning grammatik tabiatini yoritgan lug'atlardan biri Sh.Rahmatullayevning lug'ati hisoblanadi. Biz oldingi boblarimizda frazemaning kelib chiqishiga, uning semantik tabiatiga, tilning mustaqil ma'no tashuvchi nomenklaturasida bor ekanligiga asosiy urg'u bergan edik. Lekin iboralarni ichki sintaktik qurilishi, so'zlarning sintaktik bog'lanish mohiyatiga ko'ra birikmaga yoki gapga teng bo'lishligi hamda iboralarnig paradigmatik turlanishiga kam e'tibor qaratgan edik. Zero "Iboralarning asosiy qismini *fe'l frazeologik birliklar* tashkil qiladi"³⁹. (Ta'kid bizniki). Fe'l iboralarning ichki sintaktik qurilishi birikmaga teng bo'lsa, bunday fe'l ibora tuslanadi: bosh egdim, bosh egding kabi. Agar iboraning ichki sintaktik qurilishi gapga teng bo'lsa, bunday fe'l ibora tuslana olmaydi, doim II shaxs formasida turadi (ibora tarkibida qatnashayotgan ega shuni talab qiladi). Masalan, ko'z tegdi iborasini tuslab bo'lmaydi"⁴⁰.

³⁷ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978. – Б. 4.

³⁸ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978. – Б. 5.

³⁹ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978. – Б.

11.

⁴⁰ O'sha yerda.

Oltinchidan, iboralarning sintaktik qurshovi va ularning variantlari masalasining yechimi frazemaning lisoniy maqomini, uning o'zgarma komponentini aniqlashda ahamiyatli hisoblanadi. Chunki qator lug'atlarda bu masala jiddiy qaralmaydi. Ba'zi o'rinlarda noto'g'ri xatlangan qurshov-so'zlar frazemaning ma'no mohiyatiga katta ta'sir o'tkazadi. Bunga misol tariqasida rus frazeologik iboralarning qurshovi masalasini o'rgangan M.T.Tagiyev shunday misol keltiradi. Rus tilida "каши просят" iborasi mavjud bo'lib, agarda biz iborani oldi qismiga "дети" so'zini qo'shib ishlatgan erkin so'z birikmasi sifatida ishlatamiz, agarda "ботинки" so'zini qo'shsak u frazemaga aylanadi, ya'ni "botinka ta'mirga muhtoj" ma'nosida⁴¹.

Frazemalarning turli variantlari ham fonema, leksemalar variantlari kabi bir qancha ko'rinishda namoyon bo'ladi. Bu masalaning yechimi ham frazema statusi bilan bog'liq. Lingvistik nuqtayi nazardan frazemalarning variantlilik tabiati alohida lisoniy tadqiqot qilishni talab etadi. Chunki amaliy jihatdan bu masalaga bir qator lug'atlar, jumladan, Sh.Rahmatullayevning lug'ati katta e'tibor qaratishga qaramasdan, frazemaning variant-turlari keng miqyosda ta'riflanmagan, tavsiflanmagan. Bu masalaning yechimi qanchalik leksikografiya va frazeografiya uchun ahamiyatli ekanligi kunday ravshan. Mustaqil ma'noga ega frazema bilan uning variant orasidagi semantik, funksional vazifasi umumiyligi yoki farqi ularning alohida bir nomenklatura (birlik) sifatida lug'atda kodlashtirishga asos bo'lishligi talab etiladi. "Frazeologik birlik bir variantli yoki ko'p variantli bo'ladi", – deb yozadi Sh.Rahmatullayev "bir variantli iboralarda shu variantning o'zi vokabulasi sifatida keltiriladi. Ko'p variantli iboralarda bir variant tayanch variant sifatida tanlanadi. Iboraga izohlar shu tayanch variant sifatida beriladi. Tayanch variantni belgilashda to'plangan faktik material asosga olinadi: a) nutqda eng ko'p uchragan, b) umumxalq tiliga mansub, d) tarkib jihatdan eng to'liq variant tayanch variant deb belgilanadi"⁴². Lug'at va vokabulasi sifatida tayanch variant keltirilib boshqa (notayanch) variantlar lug'at maqolachasi ichida frazeologik ma'no ta'rifidan keyin beriladi. Misol uchun: azob chekmoq, qiynalmoq varianti: azobini tortmoq, tortgan azobi kabilar.

Yettinchidan, lug'at maqolachasi tarkibida fe'l iboralarning shakli ichki sintaktik qurilish asosida belgilangan, ya'ni frazema: 1) birikmaga teng bo'lsa – moq shaklida kiritilgan, masalan bosh ko'tarmoq; 2) agarda gapga teng bo'lsa, yaqin o'tgan zamonning uchinchi shaxs shaklida olingan: boshi shishdi⁴³.

Bulardan tashqari lug'atda frazemalarning to'liq ma'nosini ochishga xizmat qiluvchi kim, nima, kimning kabi olmoshlarni frazemaning qurshovida qo'llanishi uning ma'no-mazmunini, funksional xususiyatlarini

⁴¹ Тагиев М.Т. Фраzeологическое окружение как проблема лексикографии // Материалы IX координационного совета по вопросам фразеологии. – Баку, 1964. – С. 5-51.

⁴² Рахматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978. – Б.

11.

⁴³ Ko'rsatilgan manba.

ochib beradi. Masalan, oyoq osti bo'lmoq. 1. Nima paymol bo'lmoq, tahqirlamoq. 2. Kim xormoq bo'lmoq, xo'rlanmoq; joniga oro kirmoq. Kimning 1. Kim bir o'limdan qutqarib qolmoq. 2. Kim yoki nima og'ir ahvoldan qutqarmoq.

Bular qatorida frazema qanday turg'un shaklda qo'llanilgan bo'lsa, o'sha shaklda lug'atga mustaqil til birligi sifatida kiritilgan. Misol uchun, Kim qo'yibdi?!, ota go'ri-qozi xonami? Ko'z ochib yumguncha.

Frazeografiya tarixida dastlabki frazemalarning ma'no-mazmunining yoshga, jinsga xoslanganligini bildiruvchi belgilar bilan birga ularga sharhlar berilishi lug'atning ilmiy ahamiyatini oshirib yuborgan. Masalan, "bo'yi yetdi kimning-bo'yiga yetmoq kim [o'zining. Yoshi oila qurish darajasiga bordi (qizlarga qarata)]⁴⁴".

Leksemani leksikografik talqin qilish jarayoni murakkab bo'lib, bunda so'zning uzual maqomini aniqlash, semantik-struktur xususiyatlarini ochib berish, terminologik leksemalarni ajratish hamda daliliy misollarni tanlash kabi masalalar lug'at tuzuvchidan yuqori mahorat, sabr-toqat va ilmiy salohiyat talab qilishi ta'kidlanadi.

Lug'at tuzish tarixida bu jarayonning qanday shakllanib va takomillashib borganligi yoritiladi. Dastlabki lug'atlar cheklangan sonli so'zlarni qamrab olib, ko'pincha tuzuvchining tajribasi va kuzatishlariga asoslangan bo'lsa, XVIII–XIX asrlarga kelib milliy izohli lug'atlar shakllanib, ular tilning imlo me'yorlarini belgilash, semantik tizimini aniqlash va adabiy manbalar bilan tasdiqlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etdi. Samuel Jonsonning "A Dictionary of the English Language", Grimmilar tomonidan yaratilgan "Deutsches Wörterbuch", V.Dalning "Толковый словарь живого великорусского языка" kabi yirik lug'atlar bu jarayonning yorqin namunasi sifatida ko'rsatiladi. Ularning barchasi leksemalarning tarixiy-etimologik ildizlarini, ma'no taraqqiyotini, turli dialektal ko'rinishlarini va daliliy misollarini chuqur tahlil qilishi bilan ajralib turadi.

Frazeografiya sohasining shakllanishida turli tilshunos olimlar tomonidan yaratilgan frazeologik lug'atlar alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Jumladan, A.V.Kuninning ingliz tilidagi frazeologik lug'ati frazemalarni tizimli tarzda izohlash, ularning semantik xususiyatlari, qo'llanish doirasi hamda sinonimik-antonimik munosabatlarini yoritib berishi bilan katta ilmiy ahamiyatga ega. Shuningdek, rus tilshunosligida A.Molotkov tomonidan yaratilgan lug'atlarda frazemalar tematik guruhlarga ajratilgan holda qayd etilib, ularning konnotativ ma'nolari va stilistik imkoniyatlari ochib berilgan.

Turli olimlar tomonidan taklif etilgan rus tilidagi frazeologizmlar ro'yxatlari shu darajada bir-biridan farq qiladiki, buning natijasida frazeologizm tushunchasiga, ya'ni frazeologizmlarni ajratib turuvchi differensial belgilarga va rus tili frazeologik tizimining tarkibiga nisbatan turlicha, ba'zida esa to'g'ridan to'g'ri zid yoki bir-birini inkor etuvchi qarashlar mavjudligini tan olishga to'g'ri keladi⁴⁵. (Ta'kid bizniki).

⁴⁴ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978. – Б. 12.

⁴⁵ Молотков А.И. (ред.) Фразеологический словарь русского языка. – М.: Сов. энциклопедия, 1968.

Natijada rus tili frazeologiyasi tarkibiga ba'zilar maqol, matal, qanotli so'zlar (hikmatli so'zlar), aforizmalarni kiritsalar, ba'zilar faqat bir qator turg'un so'z birikmalarini kiritish bilan chegaralanadilar. Hatto ba'zi bir tilshunos olimlar tomonidan lug'atda tavsiflovchi va tahliliy nutq birliklari, murakkab bog'lovchilar, murakkab predloglar, murakkab atamalar va hokazolar ham ayrim frazeologik birliklar sifatida ko'rib chiqiladi.

Ba'zi tadqiqotchilar quyidagi so'z birikmalarini ham frazeologizmlar qatoriga kiritadilar:

- горбатый нос – qiyshaygan burun
- толстый журнал – qalin jurnal
- раннее утро – ertalabki tong
- нервное лицо – asabiy yuz
- гнетущая тоска – ezuvchi g'am
- жмурить глаза – ko'z qisish
- рыдать навзрыд – qattiq (baqirib) yig'lash
- понурить голову – bosh egmoq

Shuningdek, ayrim yakka so'zlar ham frazeologizm sifatida baholanadi.

Masalan, quyidagilar:

- галиматья – bema'ni gap, tentakona safsata
- сумбур – chalkashlik, tartibsizlik
- абракадабра – abrakadabra (ma'nosiz so'zlar ketma-ketligi)
- чепуха – bo'lmag'ur gap, ahmoqona fikr
- тарабарщина – tushunarsiz, begona so'zlar aralashmasi
- ерундистика – ahamiyatsiz, ahmoqona narsa
- чушь – bema'nilik, safsata

Ushbu birliklar "bir so'zli idiomalar" (*однословные идиомы*) deb ataladi⁴⁶.

Yuqoridagi tanqidiy mulohazalardan keyin, A.I.Molotkov frazeologizmlarning bir tomondan – so'zdan, ikkinchi tomondan erkin so'z birikmalaridan, uchunchi tomondan gap strukturasi ega bo'lgan maqol-matallardan farq qiluvchi kategoriya belgilarini ko'rsatib o'tadi.

"Frazeologizm, – deb yozadi olim. – U o'ziga xos, faqat unga tegishli kategoriya belgilariga ega bo'lib, aynan shu belgilar majmuasi bir tomondan uni tilning mustaqil birligi sifatida ajratishga, boshqa tomondan esa uni boshqa til birliklaridan farqlashga imkon beradi. Frazeologizmning bunday belgilari quyidagilardan iborat: a) leksik ma'no, b) komponent tarkibi, d) grammatik kategoriyalarning mavjudligi"⁴⁷.

A.I.Molotkov tomonidan ko'rsatilgan belgilar ham so'zga, ham frazemaga tegishli bo'lganligi tufayli ularning o'xshash tomonini ko'rsatadi. Ularning farqli tomonlarini ko'rsatilgan kategorial belgilar orqali aniqlash mumkin.

– С. 7.

⁴⁶ Молотков А.И. (ред.) Фразеологический словарь русского языка. – М.: Сов. энциклопедия, 1968.

– С. 8.

⁴⁷ Молотков А.И. (ред.) Фразеологический словарь русского языка. – М.: Сов. энциклопедия, 1968.

– С. 8.

Bundan tashqari, frazemalar ma'nosini, ya'ni frazeologik ma'noni leksik ma'no deb belgilash mantiqqa mos emas. Chunki frazema leksema emas, u kamida ikki komponentli yangi til birligi va ushbu o'rinda "leksik (so'z) ma'no"ning frazeologik ma'noga nisbatan qo'llanishi leksemaning etimologik ma'nosiga to'g'ri kelmaydi. Ko'rsatilgan frazemaning tarkibi hamda undagi grammatik kategoriyalarning mavjudligi barcha frazeologlar tomonidan e'tirof etiladi. A.I.Molotkov tomonidan ilgari surilgan frazemalarning kategorial belgilari frazeologiya nazariyasida ikki yo'lni shakllanishiga olib keldi, ya'ni frazeologiyani keng va tor ma'noda tushunishga. Ushbu qarashlar M.I.Umarxo'jayevning "*Основы фразеологии*" asarida keng yoritilgani bois biz unga to'xtalib o'tmaymiz⁴⁸.

A.I.Molotkov frazeologiyani tor tushinish tarafdori sifatida rus tilidagi frazemalar tarkibiga quyidagilarni kiritmaydi:

1) so'z birikmalari, unda biror komponent o'zining maxsus, faqat shu kontekstdagi ma'nosiga ega bo'ladi. Masalan: *горбатый нос* (qiyshaygan burun), *телячий восторг* (bolalarcha hayajon), *осиная талия* (ingichka bel), *египетская работа* (mashaqqatli, og'ir mehnat), *лошадиная доза* (juda katta miqdor), *крутой кипяток* (qaynoq suv), *золотая молодежь* (boy oilalarning odobsiz farzandlari), *волчий аппетит* (o'ta kuchli ishtaha), *пиковое положение* (eng og'ir, tahlikali vaziyat), *гусиная кожа* (g'oz terisi, ya'ni to'lqinlanishdan hosil bo'lgan hushtak), *глушить водку* (ko'p miqdorda aroq ichmoq), *зашибать копейку* (o'son yoki ko'p pul topmoq).

2) ba'zi fe'l-ot birikmalari semantik jihatdan oddiy fe'lga tenglashtiriladi va leksik jihatdan bir birlik sifatida baholanadi. Ular orasida: *дать согласие – согласиться* (rozi bo'lmoq), *одержать победу – победить* (g'alaba qozonmoq), *сделать ошибку – ошибиться* (xato qilmoq), *наносить вред – вредить* (ziyon yetkazmoq), *оказывать помощь – помогать* (yordam bermoq), *принять решение – решить* (qaror qabul qilmoq), *заводить знакомство – знакомиться* (tanishmoq), *совершать нападение – нападать* (hujum qilmoq) kabi birikmalar mavjud.

3) shunday fe'l-ot birikmalari borki, ular kimnidir yoki o'zini ma'lum bir holatga keltirish ma'nosini anglatadi. Bunda asosiy semantik yuk *predlog + ot* shaklidagi qismga yuklanadi. Masalan: *доводить до бешенства* (g'azabga mindirmoq), *приходить в иступление* (to'lqinlanib hushini yo'qotmoq), *впасть в истерику* (isterikaga tushmoq), *вгонять в тоску* (g'amga cho'mdirmoq).

4) ayrim frazeologik birliklar bir so'zning turli grammatik shakllarini takrorlash orqali yoki bir asosli ikki turli so'z birikmasi vositasida hosil qilinadi. Ularning strukturaviy modellari xilma-xil bo'lishi mumkin. Masalan: *дурак дураком* (mutlaqo tentak), *бирюк бирюком* (yolg'onchi, befarq odam), *тюфяк тюфяком* (bo'shang odam), *зверь зверем* (yovvoyi), *дубина дубиной* (kalla ishlatmaydigan, qotma), *чудак чудачком* (g'alati odam), *травя травой* (beparvo, beg'am), *собака собакой* (itdek – salbiy

⁴⁸ Umarходжаев М.И., Основы фразеологии. – Ташкент: Фан, 1983. – 136 с.

ohangda) kabi shakllar kuzatiladi⁴⁹.

5) A.I.Molotkov fikriga ko'ra maqol, matallar frazeologiya tarkibiga kirishi kerak emas. "Bu (tushuncha) maqol va matalning janrga oid ta'rifiga, ya'ni ular hayotiy kuzatuvlar asosida yuzaga kelgan obrazli ifodalar bo'lib, maqol – nasihatga yo'naltirilgan, matal esa nasihatsiz xarakterga ega degan ta'rifga to'g'ridan to'g'ri aloqador emas.

Maqol ham, matal ham aslida lingvistik emas, balki folkloristik tushunchalardir. Biroq frazeologizm o'zining strukturaviy tashkil topish jihatidan maqol yoki matalga o'xshashi mumkin bo'lgani sababli, ularni frazeologizm bilan taqqoslash masalasini chetlab o'tib bo'lmaydi"⁵⁰. (Ta'kid bizniki)

Ushbu tamoyilga tayangan holda lug'atga a) maqollar: сухая ложка рот дерет - quruq qoshiq og'izni yirtadi; укатили сивку крутые горки - Qiyin yo'llar otni holdan toydiradi; куй железо, пока горячо – *Temirni qizig'ida bos.* b) matallar - Когда я ем, я глух и нем – Мен ovqat yeyayotganimda, kar va soqovman, По одежке встречают, по уму провожают – Odamni kiyimiga qarab kutib olishadi, aqliga qarab kuzatishadi, Семеро одного не ждут – Yettita odam bir kishini kutmaydi.

6) hikmatli so'zlar – qaysi adabiy manbaga borib taqalishidan qat'i nazar, rus tilidagi frazeologizmlarning prototiplari hisoblanadi: *калиф на час* (bir soatlik xalifa), *авгиевы конюшни* (Avgiy otxonalari), *буря в стакане воды* (stakandagi bo'ron).

7) murakkab so'zlar: *азбука Морзе* (Morse alifbosi), *анютины глазки* (gul nomi – "Anyutaning ko'zlari"), *северный полюс* (shimoliy qutb).

Demak, lug'at yuqorida ko'rsatilgan tamoyillar asosida tuzilganligi sababli, olingan to'rt mingdan ortiq rus tilining frazemalari bilan chegaralangan. Umuman olganda, A.I.Molotkovning frazeologik konsepsiyasi hamda muharrirligida tuzilgan frazeolog va frazeograflar tomonidan qattiq tanqid ostiga olingan⁵¹.

Bizning fikrimizcha, tilning frazeologik dunyosiga bu kabi tor doirada munosabatda bo'lish lingvistik hamda frazeografik nuqtayi nazardan to'liq asosga ega emas. Sababi shundaki, tildagi turli turg'un so'z birikmalarni turli toifalarga bo'lib tashlash, ulardagi umumiy belgilarni inobatga olmaslik, ulardan amaliyotda foydalanishga salbiy ta'sir o'tkazadi. Har bir turg'un so'z birikmalar uchun alohida-alohida lug'atlar tuzishga hamda ularning turining ko'payishiga olib keladi. Bu esa lug'atdan foydalanishga noqulaylik tug'dirishi aniq.

O'zbek tilshunosligida esa Sh.Rahmatullayevning frazeologik lug'atlari muhim ilmiy manba bo'lib, o'zbek tili frazeologik birliklarini izohlash, ularning semantik tarkibini ochish, qo'llanish xususiyatlarini belgilash

⁴⁹ Молотков А.И. (ред.) Фразеологический словарь русского языка. – М.: Сов. энциклопедия, 1968. – С. 15.

⁵⁰ Молотков А.И. (ред.) Фразеологический словарь русского языка. – М.: Сов. энциклопедия, 1968. – С. 15.

⁵¹ Умарходжаев М.И., Основы фразеографии; A.V.Kunin va A.I.Babkin asarlariga qarang.

hamda milliy-madaniy qadriyatlarni ifodalovchi barqaror birikmalarni tizimlashtirishda alohida o'rin tutadi. Shu bois, mazkur lug'atlar frazeografiya nazariyasi va amaliyotining shakllanishi va rivojida asosiy tayanch manba sifatida e'tirof etiladi.

XULOSA

Mazkur tadqiqot ishida tilning asosiy nominativ birliklari – leksema va frazemaning nazariy asoslari, lisoniy tizimdagi o'rni, ularning shakllanish mexanizmlari, semantik imkoniyatlari hamda lug'atshunoslik va frazeografiya amaliyotidagi talqinlari chuqur tahlil qilindi. Tadqiqot natijalari nafaqat umumiy va xususiy tilshunoslik uchun, balki amaliy leksikografiya va frazeografiya sohalari uchun ham metodik va ilmiy ahamiyatga ega bo'ldi.

1. Tadqiqot shuni ko'rsatdiki, dunyo tilshunosligida leksema tilning asosiy nominativ, ya'ni nomlovchi universal sifatida e'tirof etiladi. Bu holat insonning borliqni idrok etish, uni tafakkurda qayta yaratish va nom berish ehtiyoji bilan bog'liq. Nomlash jarayoni lisoniy texnikaga tayanadi va mental asosga ega bo'lib, tilning barcha qatlamlarida faol ishlaydi. Leksema denotativ (bevosita predmetga ishora qiluvchi) va signifikativ (umumlashtirilgan tushunchani ifodalovchi) qatlamlarga ega bo'lib, til tizimidagi ma'no va shaklning uzviy bog'liqligini namoyon qiladi.

2. Leksik tizimning sifat ko'rsatkichlarini belgilovchi eng muhim hodisalardan biri polisemiya bo'lib, u barcha tillar uchun universal xususiyatga ega. Metafora, metonimiya, ko'chim, qiyos kabi semantik vositalar leksemalarning ma'no doirasini kengaytiradi, yangi tushunchalar shakllanishiga zamin yaratadi. Omonimiya, sinonimiya, antonimiya kabi paradigmatic aloqalar esa leksik tizimni ichki tizim sifatida yanada boyitadi. Jamiyatdagi ilmiy-texnik taraqqiyot, ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar, madaniy almashinuvlar, boshqa tillardan kirib kelgan o'zlashmalar leksik boylikni doimiy ravishda yangilab boradi. Biroq milliy tilning sof va o'ziga xos qiyofasini saqlash maqsadida o'zlashmalarni tilning fonetik, grammatik va semantik qonuniyatlariga moslashtirish zarur.

3. Tadqiqot davomida frazemalar leksema va erkin so'z birikmalaridan kategorial belgilariga ko'ra farqlanishi, ularning til tizimida bo'shliqni to'ldiruvchi ikkilamchi nomlovchi birlik sifatidagi o'rni ilmiy asoslandi. Frazemalar shakllanishida metafora, metonimiya, ko'chim, qiyos bilan bir qatorda komponentlarning "puchlashishi" – ya'ni leksik ma'nosini yo'qotib, faqat butun ibora tarkibida semantik yuk orttirishi – muhim rol o'ynaydi. Markaz–periferiya modeli asosida frazeologik tizimning yadrosi (ma'nosi to'liq puchlashgan iboralar) va periferiyasi (ma'nosi qisman saqlangan birliklar) aniqlab berildi.

4. Frazemalar morfologik, sintaktik, variantlilik, struktur-semantik, orfografik va aksentologik belgilariga ko'ra leksemalardan tubdan farq qiladi.

Ularning paradigmatic aloqalari (sinonimiya, antonimiya, giponimiya) leksemanikiga o'xshash bo'lsa-da, son va sifat jihatidan farq qiladi. Ko'pma'nolilik frazemalarda ham uchraydi, biroq ular ma'nosini, odatda, kontekst ichida namoyon etadi, bu esa ularni izohlashda kontekstual tahlilning ahamiyatini oshiradi.

5. Tadqiqotda zamonaviy tilshunoslikdagi gradiyent farqlanish va prototipik model tamoyillari asosida leksema va frazemalarning umumiy va farqli belgilarini ochib beruvchi binar oppozitsiya usuli qo'llandi. Shaklning butunligi, ma'no xususiyati, shakllanish modeli, erkin birikish darajasi, kontekstga bog'liqlik, barqarorlik, semantik modelga moslik va stilistik belgi kabi mezonlar asosida chuqur tahlil qilindi. Bu metod ilk bora frazeologik lug'atlar tuzishda nazariy asos sifatida taklif etildi.

6. Tadqiqot lug'atshunoslik tarixini VIII–X asrlardagi arab, fors va turkiy lug'atlardan boshlab, G'arb va rus leksikografiyasining yirik namunalari (Samuel Jonson, Vladimir Dal lug'atlari) qamrab oldi. Lug'at tuzishda leksema va frazemalarni tanlash, joylashtirish, izohlash, orfografik va etimologik talqin, sinonim–antonim–omonim munosabatlarini ko'rsatish, daliliy misollar berish kabi tamoyillar ishlab chiqildi. O'zbek izohli lug'ati yaratilishida G'arb va rus leksikografiyasi tajribasi asos bo'ldi, biroq turkiy tillarning agglutinativ tabiatini inobatga olish zarurligi aniqlandi. Xususan, fe'llarni faqat noaniq shaklda bosh so'z sifatida berish ularning yasama va shakl hosil qilish imkoniyatlarini to'liq aks ettirmaydi.

7. Turg'un so'z birikmalarini lug'atlarda alohida qayd etish qadimdan mavjud bo'lsa-da, XX asr ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab frazeologik birliklarni maxsus lug'atlar orqali tartibga solish – frazeografiya – mustaqil yo'nalish sifatida shakllandi. Frazeologik lug'atlar faqat mazmun izohi emas, balki frazemalarning struktur-semantik va funksional belgilarini ham qamrab olishi zarurligi asoslandi.

**ANDIJAN STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
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DSc.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 ACADEMIC COUNCIL**

ANDIJAN STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

TURSUNOVA NODIRABEGIM FAYZULLO QIZI

**THE STATUS OF LEXEME AND PHRASEME AS INDEPENDENT LANGUAGE
UNITS AND THEIR LEXICOGRAPHIC
AND PHRASEOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION**

10.00.11 – Theory of Language. Applied and Computational Linguistics

**ABSTRACT
of dissertation of the doctor of (DSc) PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of the (DSc) dissertation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In world linguistics, the lexeme and the phraseme (phraseological unit) have long been extensively studied as the primary meaning-bearing and nominative units of language. However, the issue of their interrelation, boundaries, and classification criteria has not yet been fully resolved. In particular, the absence of unified and consistent theoretical criteria for distinguishing and correlating lexemes and phrasemes leads to a number of problems in their representation in dictionaries, their use in translation processes, and their identification in automatic language processing systems. In modern linguistics, especially in the fields of lexicography and phraseography, the precise classification of language units and the accurate determination of their semantic and functional properties are of great importance. From this perspective, it is scientifically necessary to reconsider the relationship between lexemes and phrasemes not only within the framework of traditional binary opposition, but also on the basis of gradient and prototypical approaches. The relevance of this issue is significant not only theoretically but also practically, as it is directly related to dictionary compilation, multilingual translation processes, language teaching methodology, and the development of modern digital linguistic technologies.

Although lexemes have long been systematically studied in terms of structural-semantic, functional-stylistic, and grammatical aspects, phrasemes (phraseological units) began to be widely investigated as an independent field mainly from the second half of the 20th century. As a result, the existence of a distinct phraseological system within the language, alongside the lexical layer, has been scientifically substantiated. Nevertheless, the interrelation between lexical and phraseological systems, their boundaries, overlapping and differentiating features, and classification criteria still lack a unified theoretical solution. In particular, there remains a need to determine the status of lexemes and phrasemes as independent linguistic units, to consistently describe their semantic and functional characteristics based on clear criteria, and to scientifically explain transitional phenomena between them.

In recent years, large-scale reforms in our country have also placed significant responsibility on linguists. In particular, effective reforms are being implemented based on tasks such as studying advanced international experience in the development of higher education and disseminating its results; increasing the efficiency of scientific research; coordinating state scientific and innovation programs; ensuring integration between education, science, and industry; forming state scientific programs based on priority directions in science and technology development; and coordinating the system of training highly qualified

scientific personnel⁵². At the same time, the growing focus on learning foreign languages has created a demand for various mono-, bi-, and multilingual dictionaries. In this regard, there is a need to develop principles for compiling phraseological educational dictionaries as well as bilingual and multilingual dictionaries. From this point of view, the ambiguity of the boundary between lexemes and phrasemes, as well as their semantic, structural, and functional intersections, constitutes a pressing issue not only for theoretical but also for applied linguistics. This is because, in contemporary linguistic analysis, gradient and prototypical approaches, along with methods of cognitive linguistics, are gaining increasing importance. Furthermore, the systematic, multi-layered analysis of the relationship between lexemes and phrasemes serves as a necessary scientific foundation not only for theoretical lexicology and phraseology, but also for applied lexicography, translation studies, computational linguistics, and effective language teaching methodologies.

This research also contributes, to a certain extent, to the implementation of the tasks outlined in key normative-legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including the Presidential Decree No. PF-5847 of October 8, 2020 “On approval of the Concept for the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030,” the Presidential Decree No. PF-60 of January 28, 2022 “On the Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026,” the Resolution No. PQ-2909 of April 20, 2017 “On measures for further improvement of the higher education system,” and the Resolution No. PQ-5117 of May 19, 2021 “On measures to bring the popularization of foreign language learning in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a qualitatively new level,” as well as other relevant legal documents⁵³.

Compliance of the research with the priority directions of the development of science and technology in the Republic. This research work has been carried out in accordance with Priority I: “Formation of a system of innovative ideas in the development of an information society and a democratic state in social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual, and educational development and ways of their implementation” of the development of science and technology in the Republic.

Review of foreign scientific research on the topic of the dissertation².

Determining the status of lexeme and phraseme in the lexical-semantic system, their linguocultural and cognitive interpretation, as well

⁵² O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 3-iyuldagi “Ma‘muriy islohotlar doirasida oliy ta‘lim, fan va innovatsiyalar sohasida davlat boshqaruvini samarali tashkil qilish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-200-son qarori // <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-6518515>.

⁵³ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021 yil 19 maydagi PQ-5117-sonli “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori.

² The review of foreign scientific research on the dissertation topic has been carried out on the basis of sources from www.edu.uz, academia.edu, philology.ru, internauka.ru, cyberleninka.ru, researchgate.net, zayonet.uz and other relevant platforms.

as their lexicographic and phraseographic representation in dictionaries has been the subject of scientific research in leading research centers and higher education institutions of the world, including the University of Pittsburgh, Cambridge University, Oxford University, SOAS University of London, Lancaster University, the University of Edinburgh (United Kingdom), Ohio State University (USA); A.I. Herzen Russian State Pedagogical University, Russia; I.I. Mechnikov Odessa National University, Ukraine; Moscow State Linguistic University, Moscow State Pedagogical University, Institute of Linguistics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Belarusian State University (Belarus); Uzbekistan State World Languages University, Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages (Uzbekistan).

As a result of research carried out in world linguistics to determine the status of lexical and phraseological units as independent language units, their place in the language system, and the development of their lexicographic and phraseographic description, a number of scientific results have been achieved: phraseological units have been proven to differ from free word combinations that are structurally similar in terms of their components, and phrasemes are important not only as a means of communication but also as a source of socially significant information (Kuban State University); the issue of descriptive modeling of the meaning of phraseological units has been analyzed based on a complex approach (Vladimir State University); a new concept of MW-template phraseography describing the hierarchy and functions of phrasemes on the basis of corpus data has been discussed (Institut für Deutsche Sprache, Mannheim); it has been studied that phrasemes constitute a very important part of the vocabulary of any language and therefore should be presented systematically in explanatory dictionaries (Université de Montréal, Canada); by using English and Norwegian corpora, the origin of parallel phrasemes has been examined through diachronic and cross-linguistic comparison (Norwegian School of Economics); idiomatic meaning has been shown to be a variable phenomenon derived from the correspondence of semantics and form (Charles University, Czech Republic); generalized scientific conclusions have been presented on the definition of phraseological units, their semantic composition, and methods of analysis (Azerbaijan University of Languages, Baku); the national-cultural and cross-linguistic features of phrasemes, as well as typological differences in their representation in dictionaries, have been identified (Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, Alisher Navoiy Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature, Uzbekistan State World Languages University, Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages, Fergana State University).

In world linguistics, in the study of the status of lexical and phraseological units as independent language units and their lexicographic-phraseographic interpretation, scientific research is being conducted in the following priority areas: determination of the linguistic status of lexemes and phrasemes and definition of their boundaries within the language

system; study of the expression of these units in the worldview of the people and their lexical-semantic features; development of principles and classification methods for their presentation in dictionaries (lexico-phraseography); analysis of the use of lexemes and phrasemes in scientific style from phonetic, lexical, and morphological aspects; revealing the semantic field of phraseological units and their interrelation with lexemes; creation of classifications of lexical and phraseological units in cognitive and linguocultural aspects.

The degree of study of the problem. The views of W. Humboldt serve as an important theoretical basis in determining the nominative function of linguistic units. The philosopher interpreted language as the expression of the national spirit, while his follower L. Weisgerber evaluated language as a force that creates reality and emphasized that through words phenomena are given order. This idea was further developed by E. Sapir and B. Whorf in their theory of linguistic relativity, where they scientifically proved that the process of nomination directly influences human thinking and worldview³.

In Russian and Western linguistics, the issue of nomination and the semantic nature of lexical units has been deeply studied within the framework of the theory of nomination by such scholars as A.A. Ufimtseva, V.V. Vinogradov,

E.S. Kubryakova, N.D. Arutyunova, A.V. Zvigintsev, A.I. Smirnitsky, D.N. Shmelev, and Yu.D. Apresyan^{5,44}. In the works of J. Lyons, D.A. Cruse, J. Leech, and S. Ullmann, issues of lexical semantics occupy a special place⁵. In

R. Jakobson's research, the structural-semantic features of the word and its paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations were extensively analyzed⁶.

In Uzbek linguistics, the issue of nomination has been addressed in a

³ Гумбольдт В. Фон. Язык и философия культуры / Ред-я и вст. ст. А.В. Гулыга, Г.В. Рамишвили. А.В. Гулыга. Философская антропология Вильгельма фон Гумбольдта (с.7-25); Сепир Э. Избранные труды по языкознанию и культурологии. – М., 1993; Уорф Б. Отношение норм поведения и мышления к языку. Наука и языкознание. Лингвистика и логика / Новое в лингвистике. – М., 1960. – С. 135-198.

⁴ Уфимцева А.А. Слово в лексико-семантической системе языка. – М.: Наука, 1968. – 232 с; Виноградов В.В. Об основных типах фразеологических единиц в русском языке // Избранные труды. Лексикология и лексикография. – М.: Наука, 1977. – С. 140–161; Кубрякова Е.С. Начальные этапы формирования когнитивизма: лингвистический аспект. – М.: Наука, 1994. – 248 с; Арутюнова Н.Д. Логический анализ языка. Лексическое значение. – М.: Наука, 1976. – 384 с; Звегинцев А.В. Семасиология. – М.: Наука, 1962. – 218 с; Смирницкий А.И. Лексикология английского языка. – М.: МГУ, 1956. – 260 с; Шмелёв Д.Н. Проблемы семантического анализа лексики. – М.: Наука, 1973. – 280 с; Апресян Ю.Д. Лексическая семантика. Синонимические средства языка. – М.: Наука, 1974. – 367 с.

⁵ Lyons J. Semantics. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1977. – 384 p; Lyons J. Linguistic Semantics: An Introduction. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995. – 376 p; Cruse D.A. Lexical Semantics. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1986. – 310 p; Cruse D.A. Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000. – 424 p; Leech G. Semantics. – Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, 1974. – 390 p; Ullmann S. Semantics: An Introduction to the Science of Meaning. – Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1962. – 350 p.

⁶ Jakobson R. Paradigmatic and Syntagmatic Relations // Jakobson R. Selected Writings. – The Hague: Mouton, 1971. – Vol. 2. – P. 330–339.

number of studies. In the modern scientific research of M. Ravshanov, L.S. Khudoyberdiyeva, A.A. Rahimov, and Sh.T. Maxmaraimova, the relationship between word and meaning, as well as nominative and communicative functions, have been widely explored⁷. The works of Professor M.I. Umarxo'jaev and

A.E. Mamatov emphasized the role and importance of indirect nomination in phraseological units. The paradigmatic relations of lexemes (X. Shamsuddinov)⁸, the stratification of linguistic units, and stylistic coloring (M. Mamadaliyeva)⁹ have also been studied.

The most substantial works devoted to the analysis of phraseology are reflected in the monographs and dissertations of such linguists as V.V. Vinogradov,

A.V. Kunin, N.N. Amosova, I.I. Chernyshova, A.M. Babkin, I.V. Arnold, V.L. Arkhangelsky, B.A. Larin, and N.M. Shansky¹⁰. In Uzbek linguistics,

E.D. Polivanov was the first to study this issue, followed later by Sh.U. Rahmatullayev, M.E. Umarxo'jaev, A.E. Mamatov, and B. Yuldoshev¹¹, whose works investigated the theoretical foundations of phraseological units, componential analysis, phraseological synonyms, and their structural-semantic characteristics.

These theoretical and practical studies have served as a basis for obtaining the practical results of our research. In particular, in lexicographic analysis, the experiences of Samuel Johnson¹², the brothers J. Grimm and

⁷ Ravshanov M. Nominativ birliklarning semiologik va leksikografik tavsifi: filologiya fanlari doktori dissertatsiyasi. – Toshkent, 2019. – 273 b; Xudoyberdiyeva L.S. O'zbek tilida nominativ birliklarning darajalanishi: filologiya fanlari doktori dissertatsiyasi. – Toshkent, 2004. – 144 b; Rahimov A.A. Ikkilamchi nominativ birliklarni hosil qiluvchi lingvokognitiv vositalar tadqiqi (ingliz va o'zbek tillar misolida): filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi. – Toshkent, 2020. – 163 b. Maxmaraimova Sh.T. O'zbek tili metaforalarining antropotsentrik tadqiqi (nominativ aspekt): filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi. – Toshkent, 2020. – 280 b.

⁸ Shamsuddinov X. O'zbek tilida so'zlarning funksional-semantik sinonimlari: Filol. fanlari doktori diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 1999. – B. 24.

⁹ Mamadaliyeva M. O'zbek tilida nominativ birliklarning konnotativ jihati: filologiya fanlari nomzodi dissertatsiyasi. – Namangan, 1997. – 122 b;

¹⁰ Виноградов В.В. Об основных типах фразеологических единиц в русском языке//Избранные труды. Лексикология и лексикография. – М.:Наука,1977. – С. 140-161; Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. – М.:Высшая школа,1986. – 336 с; Амосова Н.Н. Основы английской фразеологии. – Л.: Изд-во Ленинградского университета, 1963. – 208 с; Чернышева И. И. Фразеология современного немецкого языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1970. – 199 с.; Бабкин А.М. Русская фразеология, ее развитие, источники и лексикографическая разработка. – Л.: Наука, Ленингр. отд-ние, 1970. – 263 с; Арнольд И.В. Лексикология современного английского языка. Учебник для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз. - 3-е изд., перераб. и доп. – М.: Высшая школа, 1986. – 296 с; В.Л. Архангельский. Основы теории устойчивых фраз и проблемы общей фразеологии. – Ростов: Изд-во РГУ, 1964. – 315 с; Ларин Б. А. Очерки по фразеологии // Ларин Б. А. История русского языка и общее языкознание (избранные работы). – М., 1977. – 224 с; Шанский Н.М. Фразеология современного русского языка. Изд. 3-е, испр. и доп.. – М.: Высшая школа, 1985. – 160 с.

¹¹ Rahmatullaev, Sh. Some Issues of Uzbek Phraseology. – Tashkent: Fan, 1966. – 262 p; Umarxodzhaev, M.I. Fundamentals of Phraseography. – Tashkent: Fan, 1983. – 132 p; Mamatov, A.E. Issues of the Formation of Uzbek Phraseological Units: Doctor of Philology Dissertation. – Tashkent, 1999. – 316 p. Yuldoshev, B. Functional-Stylistic Features of Phraseological Units in Modern Uzbek Literary Language: Abstract of the Doctor of Philology Dissertation. – Tashkent, 1993. – 47 p.

¹² Johnson, S. A Dictionary of the English Language: in Two Volumes [Electronic resource]. – London: W.

W. Grimm¹³, V.I. Dahl, and the *Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language* were taken as references¹⁴; while in phraseographic analysis, the works on English phraseology by A.V. Kunin, on Russian phraseology by A.I. Molotkov¹⁵, and on Uzbek phraseology by Sh. Rahmatullayev¹⁶ served as the main sources¹⁷. The methodological foundation of the study was based on M. Umarxo'jaev's work *Osnovy frazeografii*, and drawing on its scientific-methodological approaches, lexeme was systematized as the object of lexicography and phraseme as the object of phraseography¹⁸.

Relation of the research to the research plans of the higher education institution where the dissertation was carried out.

The dissertation was carried out within the framework of the research plan of Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages under the project titled "A Sustainable Development Model of Foreign Language Education Based on the Integration of Language and Culture: Linguistic, Philological, Linguodidactic, and Digital Approaches."

Purpose of the research. The aim of the research is to determine the status of lexical and phraseological units as independent language units, to analyze their semantic, functional, and structural features, and to develop their descriptive and systematic interpretation based on the principles of their representation in lexicography and phraseography practice.

Research objectives:

to reveal the linguistic essence of the lexeme and the phraseme, to determine their general and specific features as independent language units, and to analyze the place and function of lexemes and phrasemes in the language system, as well as to study their syntactic and semantic activity in comparison;

to analyze the principles of representation of lexemes and phrasemes in lexicographic and phraseographic works (dictionaries), and to develop scientifically grounded recommendations for current practice;

to observe the real usage of lexemes and phrasemes on the basis of material from different languages (Uzbek, English, Russian, German), and to classify them according to lexical-functional criteria;

to analyze modern theories of lexicology and phraseology, and on this basis to develop integrative (interrelated) approaches to phraseological and lexical units;

Strahan, 1755.

¹³ Grimm, J., Grimm, W. Deutsches Wörterbuch. Bd. 1 [Электронный ресурс]. – Leipzig: S. Hirzel, 1854. – Режим доступа: https://woerterbuchnetz.de/cgi-bin/WBNetz/wbgui_py?sigle=DWB

¹⁴ Dal, V.I. Explanatory Dictionary of the Living Great Russian Language: in 4 vols. / V.I. Dal. – St. Petersburg; Moscow: M.O. Wolf Partnership, 1903–1911. – Vol. 1: A–Z. – XIV p., 1744 cols., VI p., [1] portrait leaf.

¹⁵ Молотков А.И. (ред.). Фразеологический словарь русского языка. – М.: Советская энциклопедия, 1968. – 543 с.

¹⁶ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978. – 64 б.

¹⁷ Kunin, A.V. English-Russian Phraseological Dictionary. – 4th ed., rev. and enl. – Moscow: Russkiy Yazyk, 1984. – 944 p.

¹⁸ Умарходжаев М.И. Основы фразеографии. – Ташкент: Фан, 1983. – 136 с

to substantiate, on the basis of theoretical and practical evidence obtained during the research, the status of lexeme as the object of lexicography and phraseme as the object of phraseography.

The object of the research is lexemes and phrasemes as independent language units in the language system.

The subject of the research is the lexical-semantic and phraseological features of lexemes and phrasemes as independent language units, the ways of their representation (lexicographic and phraseographic) in the lexical system, their principles of classification, and methods of description.

Research methods. In the dissertation, methods of linguistic description, comparative analysis, lexical-semantic, conceptual and componential analysis, as well as phraseographic and lexicographic analysis, have been applied.

Scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

the status of the lexeme and the phraseme as independent nominative linguistic units is substantiated on the basis of a комплекс, системный и сравнительный (complex, systemic, and comparative) approach, with their semantic, structural, functional, and paradigmatic properties justified in their interrelated unity;

the traditional binary opposition (lexeme ↔ phraseme) is reinterpreted within an updated theoretical paradigm, demonstrating that the boundaries between these units are not rigid but are based on a principle of continuous gradation depending on semantic activity, contextual dependence, and functional roles;

the principles of representing lexemes and phrasemes in lexicographic and phraseographic sources are systematized through structural-semantic, functional, and component analysis, and improved theoretical criteria for lexicographic practice are developed, taking into account their differential and integrative features;

the linguistic status of phraseological units as secondary nominative units is elucidated based on the center–periphery model, and it is scientifically substantiated that the degrees of complete and partial semantic weakening (semantic bleaching) of components in phrasemes constitute a key factor in determining the internal hierarchy of the phraseological system;

the historical development of lexicography and phraseography is analyzed through a comparative study of Eastern and Western lexicographic traditions, and a modern dictionary model is theoretically justified, one that fully reflects the agglutinative nature of the Uzbek language, the word-formation potential of verbs, and the contextual characteristics of phrasemes.

Practical results of the research:

a descriptive-logical model has been proposed for the classification and description of lexical units based on criteria determining the status of lexemes and phrasemes;

based on the prototypical and boundary phraseological units identified in the study, selection criteria and methods of material sampling for phraseological dictionaries have been developed;

a corpus of authentic speech examples has been compiled to determine the possibilities of using phrasemes and lexemes in various contexts within the fields of applied linguistics, translation studies, and language teaching methodology;

the results of the research can be used as a practical guide for lexicographers, translators, linguists, and language teachers.

Reliability of the research results is ensured by the precise formulation of the problem, the reliance of theoretical data on reliable scientific sources, the full compliance of the selected linguistic units and lexicographic sources with the research subject, the systematic approach to the object, and the correspondence of the applied methods to the goals and objectives of the research.

The theoretical views and conclusions are scientifically substantiated through linguistic description, classification, comparative-typological, cognitive-semantic, phraseographic, prototypical-gradient, componential analysis, and gender-based approaches.

In addition, the conclusions, recommendations, and classification criteria put forward in the study have the potential for practical application, being recommended for use in lexicographic and phraseographic works, language teaching methodology, and translation studies. The validity of the results is confirmed by their approval by authorized institutions.

Scientific and practical significance of the research.

The scientific significance is manifested in the application of the ideas of modern cognitive linguistics to the lexical and phraseological systems of Uzbek and Russian, especially in the analysis of phraseological units through prototypical, gradient, and semantic-modeling approaches. Through this approach, the status of the lexeme and the phraseme as independent language units, their semantic and functional boundaries, and the principles of their representation in dictionary systems have been clarified. The results of the study serve as a theoretical basis for addressing problems in the fields of semasiology, cognitivism, pragmatics, lexicography, and phraseography.

The practical significance of the research lies in its applicability as a methodological resource for lectures and practical classes in the disciplines "Lexicology," "Phraseology," "General Linguistics," and "Comparative

and Contrastive Linguistics" taught in philology faculties of higher education institutions, as well as in organizing special courses in modern fields such as "Cognitive Linguistics" and "Theory and Practice of Translation."

The results can also be used for writing textbooks and teaching manuals,

preparing master's and doctoral dissertations, and compiling Russian and Uzbek paremiological dictionaries, thus contributing to scientific and practical activities.

Implementation of research results:

the historical tradition of reflecting linguistic units in dictionaries was studied, and it was demonstrated that their lexicographic description relies on practical approaches formed earlier than linguistic analysis. On this basis, the status of lexicography in linguistics was highlighted on a new theoretical foundation. These findings were applied in the fundamental project AI-201704 *“Assessment of graduates’ competence in the mother tongue (Uzbek language) and development of a testing system in 14 subjects for general education schools”* implemented in 2023–2024 on the basis of the Order of the Minister of Public Education No. 156 of May 18, 2023 (A. Avloniy National Research Institute for Professional Development of Teachers and Training in New Methodologies, Certificate No. 03-16-09-985 of August 8, 2025). As a result, a descriptive-logical model was proposed for the classification and description of lexical units based on criteria determining the status of lexemes and phrasemes, and criteria for selection and material sampling methods for phraseological dictionaries were developed on the basis of prototypical and borderline phraseological units;

the traditional binary opposition (lexeme ↔ phraseme) approach was revised and improved on the basis of gradient and prototypical approaches. This demonstrated that the boundaries between these units are not rigid but are based on the principle of continuity (gradience) according to the degree of meaning and functional activity. This approach created new opportunities in research and education. The findings and scientific results were applied in the fundamental project I-203-4 *“Further Development and Harmonization of Interethnic Relations in Our Country”* carried out in 2023–2024 by the Department of Intangible Cultural Heritage Development at cultural and educational institutions (Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Certificate No. 02-15-06-918 of August 8, 2025). As a result, the application of scientific conclusions and methodological recommendations contributed to the improvement of project developments;

the theoretical substantiation of lexeme and phraseme as independent units of the language system, their classification, semantic-functional features, and principles of lexico-phraseographic description contributed to enriching the linguistic data and analytical models of the report *“World Linguistics”* prepared at the research and educational center *“A&A Ausbildung und Arbeit Plus GmbH”* in Bremen, Germany (Confirmation of Implementation: Ausbildung und Arbeit Plus GmbH, Germany, August 10, 2025, signed by Professor John Mayer). The corpus of lexical and phraseological units compiled and systematized in the dissertation, as well

as methodological bases of their analysis, enriched the report with primary linguistic sources, offering practical examples and theoretical insights applicable in scientific research and the educational process;

the scientific conclusion that lexeme is the object of lexicography and phraseme is the object of phraseography, and its theoretical and practical substantiation, was applied in the applied project PF-20191258 *“Creation of a multilingual (Uzbek, Russian, English) electronic platform of Uzbek literature”* carried out at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature in 2021–2023. In this project, the classification of linguistic units, their separation into modules, and consistent application in multilingual translations were carried out (Certificate of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature, Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, No. 01/4-4329 of September 20, 2025). As a result, the database of the project presented lexical and phraseological units in separate forms, ensured equivalence and idiomatic correspondence in translation, and had practical significance in creating a user-friendly search system;

based on the conclusions of the dissertation on the principles of representation of lexemes and phrasemes in lexicographic and phraseographic sources, and their status as independent language units with national-cultural and linguo-cognitive features, the *“Adabiy jarayon”* and *“Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”* radio programs prepared by *Uzbekistan-24 Creative Association* and *Uzbekistan National Television and Radio Channel* in 2024–2025 made use of these findings (Uzbekistan National Television and Radio Company, Certificate No. 05-09-1328 of August 19, 2025). As a result, the research conclusions were applied not only in academic-theoretical contexts but also in practice, enriching the content of mass media and serving to communicate scientific ideas to the public.

Approbation of the research results. The research results were discussed at 6 scientific-practical conferences, including 4 international and 2 republican conferences.

Publications of the research results. In total, 18 scientific works were published on the topic of the dissertation, including 1 monograph, and 11 articles in journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of main scientific results of doctoral dissertations (9 published in republican journals and 2 in international journals).

Structure and volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references. The total volume of the work is 200 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the “Introduction” section of the dissertation, the relevance and

necessity of the topic are substantiated, the purpose and objectives of the research, as well as its subject and object, are defined. The correspondence of the research to the priority directions of the development of science and technology in the Republic of Uzbekistan is indicated. Its scientific novelty and practical results are presented, the reliability of the obtained outcomes is justified, and the theoretical and practical significance of the work is revealed. The implementation of the research results into practice, their approbation, as well as the structure and volume of the dissertation are described.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled *"The Gnoseological and Semiological Aspects of Nomination in Languages"*, explores the gnoseological and semiological features of linguistic units. It emphasizes the status of the word as the main nominative unit and its connection with the spirit and culture of the people. The role of human experience, thinking, social needs, and the language system in the process of nomination is specifically highlighted.

It is noted that the word has always been the focus of linguists' attention throughout history, as it manifests the organic unity of the linguistic world and the world of thought. Through words, not only reality is named, but also the spirit of the people, their national culture, and social life are expressed. Therefore, words, as the primary nominative units of language, reveal their gnoseological (related to cognition) and semiological (related to signs) dimensions.

The diversity of principles defining the status of the word across different language families is discussed: for example, the processes of inflection in Germanic languages and suffixation in Turkic languages distinguish them as inflectional and agglutinative types, respectively. Thus, the word is regarded not only as a means of nomination in language but also as an important key to understanding the history, kinship, and development of languages. V. Humboldt and his followers interpret language as a creative product of human thought, a phenomenon that shapes reality, while in the theories of E. Sapir and B. Whorf¹⁹, language is shown as a factor that determines human worldview²⁰.

In addition, the influence of people's living environment and culture on language is also demonstrated. For example, in Dutch, there are numerous proverbs related to fishing; in Finnish, the saying *"Sauna is better than a pharmacy"* reflects their lifestyle; whereas in Uzbek families, expressions connected with the plant *isiriq* (wild rue), such as *"isiriq solmoq"* ("to burn

¹⁹ Сепир Э. Избранные труды по языкознанию и культурологии. – М., 1993; Уорф Б. Отношение норм поведения и мышления к языку. Наука и языкознание. Лингвистика и логика / Новое в лингвистике. – М., 1960. – С. 135-198.

²⁰ Гумбольдт В. Фон. Язык и философия культуры / Ред-я и вст. ст. А.В. Гулыга, Г.В. Рамишвили. А.В. Гулыга. Философская антропология Вильгельма фон Гумбольдта (с.7-25);

... (rue for fumigation”), are widespread. Similarly, in the Eskimo language, the abundance of words denoting different states of snow shows the reflection of the natural environment in language²¹. At the same time, there are also universal concepts shared across nations: the Uzbek “*mehmon*”, the Russian “*гость*”, and the English “*guest*” all signify the common human value of hospitality. Thus, the word emerges as a direct mirror of a people’s cultural spirit, worldview, and way of life.

Every new word is formed as a result of the interaction between human experience, perception, thought, and the social as well as linguistic system. A person first senses and perceives objects in the surrounding world, then forms an image in the mind, and finally assigns a name to it. Experience is identified as the main factor in this process, since without experience the emergence of new words is impossible. For instance, words such as “*wolf*”, “*forest*”, or “*whirlpool*” were created directly through observation and experience.

In the process of naming, compound words (*ko’zoynak* – *eyeglasses*, *smartphone*), suffixal derivation (*mashina* → *mashinalash* – *machine* → *mechanize*), phraseological units (*qovun tushirmoq* – *to lose face*, *bookworm*), as well as calques and borrowings are widely used. The role of society is also significant: if a new word is not accepted in common usage, it will not survive. For example, in Russian, the word *лётец* (proposed for “pilot”) was rejected due to negative associations, while *лётчик* became established. In English, while *bookworm* has been positively adopted, the word *bookaholic* did not gain wide usage.

Etymological bases also play an important role in the naming process. The same object or animal may be named differently in various languages, depending on which feature is foregrounded. For instance, the German *Bär* (bear) derives from the attribute “brown”; the Russian *заяц* (hare) comes from the verb “to jump”; the Hungarian *füles* (hare) from “ear”; while the Uzbek *quyon* originates from the root meaning “to run fast, to escape.” Such examples illustrate the diverse approaches of different peoples in perceiving and conceptualizing nature.

These phenomena can be visually represented in the following diagram.

²¹ Umarxo’jayev M.E. So’z dunyosi – Til dunyosi, Til dunyosi – so’z dunyosi. – Andijon, 2023. – 142 b.

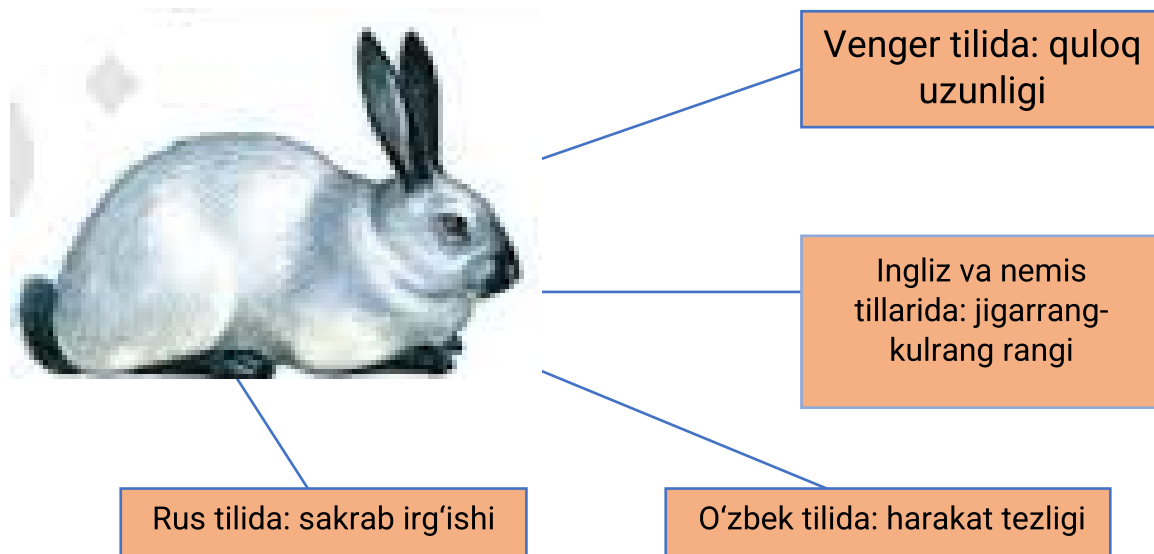


Figure 1

The original inner form of words changes or is forgotten over time. For example, the Russian *подснежник* (snowdrop) derives from the name of a flower that grows "under the snow," while the English word *nice* originally meant "foolish," but today it is used with the meaning "pleasant." This process is connected with the continuous development of language and the increasing abstraction of human thought. Thus, nomination is not merely a technical process within language, but rather a complex linguistic-philosophical phenomenon closely linked with human cognition, social needs, and cultural values.

Among the hypotheses concerning the origin of language, onomatopoeic words occupy an important place. In all languages, there are words formed by imitating the sounds made by animals, birds, or natural phenomena. For example, in Uzbek, words such as *kishnamoq* ("to neigh"), *guvillamoq* ("to roar"), and *sharshara* ("waterfall") derive directly from sound sources. This phenomenon stands out for its universality and is considered to belong to the earliest stages of language development across all peoples.

Interestingly, some onomatopoeic words appear in similar forms across different languages. For instance, Uzbek *chug'urlamoq*, Russian *чирикать*, and English *chirp* all express the sound of birds. Likewise, the sound of snoring is reflected in Uzbek *hurrak otmoq*, Russian *храпеть*, English *snore*, and German *schnarchen*.

Onomatopoeic words exhibit several core linguistic features:

1. In their phonetic structure, they preserve the direct code of sounds.
2. Semantically, they remain bound to the sound they express.
3. They allow for the derivation of new words by means of affixation (*g'uv-g'uv* → *guvillamoq*, *miyo-miyo* → *miyovlamog*). For this reason, they are often actively employed in verb formation.

In some languages, the formation of onomatopoeic words is highly developed. For example, in Chuvash there are numerous forms such as

шӑн-шан ("the trembling of glass"), *мӑнӑп* ("the dripping of rain"), *лач-лач* ("the beating of a river's waves"), and *машт* ("the snorting of a cow"). In Buryat, we find examples such as *дар-дар* ("clattering"), *пус* ("a heavy thud"), and *тур* ("a rustling sound"). These examples show how such units differ according to the phonetic system of the language and the worldview of the people.

Since antiquity, beginning with Aristotle, the semantics and structural features of words have been classified according to various criteria: independent vs. auxiliary, full-meaning vs. non-autonomous, characterizing vs. universal features, and so on. These classifications derive from the semantic and functional properties of words.

Fully meaningful words mainly serve a nominative function, denoting objects, phenomena, qualities, and relations. This group includes nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs. Auxiliary words, on the other hand, play an important role in connecting thoughts and organizing speech processes. Demonstrative and interrogative pronouns, articles, and particles also form a distinct layer within the nomination system.

In the process of nomination, stylistically marked units—such as synonyms, phraseologisms, and proverbs—occupy a special place. For instance, in Uzbek *ota – dada – padaribuzrukvor*, in English *house – home – residence*, and in Russian *дом – изба – дворец* represent series of words denoting the same object through different forms, thereby creating stylistic nuance. Similarly, in emotional expressions such as *asalim* ("my honey"), *jigarim* ("my dear"), or English *Bloody hell, Damn!*, stylistic meaning constitutes the core of the semantic nucleus.

Metaphor generates new meaning on the basis of similarity between objects ("*oltin qo'l*" – "*golden hand*," i.e., a skillful person), while metonymy relies on contiguity and association ("*kitob o'qish*" – "to read a book," meaning "to read the text"). These devices broaden the figurative meanings of language and provide new nominative possibilities.

Since the second half of the 20th century, scholars such as V.V. Vinogradov, A.I. Smirnitky, O.S. Akhmanova, D.N. Shmelev, and Yu.D. Apresyan have carried out in-depth research into the phenomenon of secondary nomination²². In Uzbek linguistics, M.E. Umarxo'jayev's work "*Основы фразеографии*" (*Foundations of Phraseography*) is of particular importance²³. The professor developed the theory of phraseologization and the "semantic bleaching" (*опустошение*) of lexical units within

²² Виноградов В.В. Русский язык: Грамматическое учение о слове. Учебное пособие для вузов / Отв. ред. Г.А.Золотова. – 3-е изд., испр. – М.: Высш. шк., 1986. – 640 с.; Смирницкий А.И. Морфология английского языка. – М.: Изд-во литературы на иностранных языках, 1959. – 456 с.; Ахманова О.С. Очерки по общей и русской лексикологии и лексикографии. – М.: Издательство Московского университета, 1972. – 208 с.; Уфимцева А.А. Семасиология: Проблемы значения слова. – М.: Наука, 1986. – 287 с.; Шмелёв Д.Н. Лексическая система русского языка. – М.: Наука, 1973. – 320 с.; Аapresyan Ю.Д. Лексическая семантика: Синонимические средства языка. – М.: Наука, 1974. – 344 с.

²³ Умарходжаев М.И. Основы фразеографии. – Ташкент: Фан, 1983. – 132 с.

phraseologisms, as well as the stratification of phraseological units into core, center, and peripheral layers.

In indirect nomination, the components of certain phraseologisms are not connected with their original meanings. For example, the Uzbek expression "*qovun tushirmoq*" ("to lose face"), the Russian idiom "*он в этом деле собаку съел*" ("he has eaten a dog in this matter," meaning "very experienced"), and the English phrase "*kick the bucket*" ("to die") demonstrate that phraseological meaning cannot be derived from the literal lexical meanings of their components.

In the second chapter of the dissertation, entitled "*Lexeme as a Linguistic Phenomenon*", the lexeme is examined as a linguistic unit, with its semantic and functional characteristics, interpretations in theoretical approaches, and its stable position within the language system scientifically substantiated.

Different linguistic schools have offered diverse approaches to the concept of the lexeme. For instance, the English linguist L. Bloomfield defines it as a "minimal free form"; in Webster's dictionary, it is described as a sequence of speech sounds that conveys meaning. According to Palmer, a lexeme is the smallest unit capable of functioning as a complete sentence, while S. Ullmann considers it the symbol of an idea expressed through pronunciation or writing²⁴. The Russian linguist A.I. Smirnitsky views the lexeme as a general type of word, emphasizing its morphological and syntactic variability²⁵. In Uzbek linguistics, M.E. Umarxo'jayev interprets the lexeme as a linguistic unit recognized by society and fixed in dictionaries²⁶.

The phonetic, morphological, and semantic properties of the lexeme are also analyzed in detail. From the phonetic perspective, examples are given of lexemes with identical spellings but different meanings due to pronunciation differences: in English, *lead* (/li:d/ – "to guide," /lɛd/ – "lead (metal)"); in Russian, *лук* ("onion/bow"); in Uzbek, *o't* ("grass/fire"). Furthermore, the role of stress and intonation in meaning formation, processes of sound adaptation, and assimilation phenomena in rapid speech are discussed.

Morphologically, the lexeme is formed from various morphemes: roots, prefixes, suffixes, and inflections combine to generate new lexemes. Examples include *un-believe-able* in English, *beboshlik* in Uzbek, and *переписывать* in Russian. The productive role of derivational affixes is extensively highlighted: in Uzbek, *-li*, *-dor*, *-siz*, *-chi*, *-kor*, *-mand*; in Russian, *-ение*; in English, *-ness*. The role of affixoids and compound lexemes in expanding the lexical inventory is also shown with examples (*ish+xona*, *taklif+nota*; *blackboard*; *самолёт*).

²⁴ Pei Mario. Glossary of linguistic terminology. – New York: Columbia university press, 1966. – 328 p.

²⁵ Смирницкий А.И. Лексикология английского языка. – М.: Изд-во МГУ, 1998. – 260 с.

²⁶ Umarxo'jayev M. Olmon tili leksikologiyasi va frazeologiyasi. – Andijon, 2010.

Semantically, the primary characteristic of the lexeme is polysemy, i.e., the possession of multiple meanings. In the course of any language's development, lexemes acquire new meanings through usage in various contexts. This process occurs through semantic mechanisms such as metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche. For example, in Uzbek, *og'iz* means both "mouth (of a person)" and "mouth of a tandoor (oven)"; in English, *head* means "head (body part), leader, or beginning of a line"; in Russian, *ветка* means both "branch of a tree" and "metro line." The phenomenon of homonymy is also examined separately, with an emphasis on distinguishing it from polysemy.

Paradigmatic relations express the interconnectedness of language units within the system and require their comparison in terms of meaning, form, and function. In traditional linguistics, the main types of such relations have been identified as synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and homonymy.

Synonyms are lexemes that are close in meaning but differ in scope of use or stylistic features. As John Lyons has noted, synonymic relations can be interpreted in two ways: in a strict sense, where lexemes share complete semantic equivalence (*madman – lunatic*), and in a looser sense, where there is only partial semantic similarity (*nice – good, pleasing, fine*)²⁷. A.A. Reformatsky defines synonyms as units with identical nominative essence but differing in stylistic characteristics²⁸. In Uzbek linguistics, Sh. Rahmatullayev interprets synonymic relations in terms of lexical meaning, evaluative semes, and domains of usage in speech²⁹.

Different forms of synonymic relations are analyzed on the basis of examples: synonyms formed from root words (*tez – shoshilinch; katta – ulkan*), synonyms created through derivational processes (*hisoblamoq – sanamoq; g'azablanmoq – jahli chiqmoq*), synonyms formed by means of affixes or phrasal verbs (*stop – come to a stop; write – write down*), as well as synonymic compounds (*or-nomus – pride and honor; baxt-saodat – happiness and joy*). The functional role of synonymic-euphemistic lexemes, which soften speech (e.g., *fat → plus-sized; prison → correctional facility*), is also highlighted.

In contrast to synonyms, antonymic relations constitute another major type of paradigmatic relations. According to John Lyons, antonyms are lexemes whose meanings are opposite, while antonymy refers to the semantic opposition relation between words. Types of antonymic relations include absolute (non-gradable) antonyms (*dead – alive*), gradable antonyms (*hot – cold; big – small*), and converse antonyms (*buy – sell; parent – child*)³⁰. The various forms of antonymy are illustrated with nouns,

²⁷ Lyons J. *Semantics: In 2 vols.* – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1977. – 197 p.

²⁸ Реформатский А.А. Введение в языковедение: учебник / А.А.Реформатский; под редакцией В.В.Виноградова. – 5-е изд. – М.: Аспект Пресс, 2014. – С. 53.

²⁹ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Лексикология. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1992. – 184 б.

³⁰ Lyons J. *Semantics: In 2 vols.* – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1977. – 207 p.

adjectives, verbs, and adverbs taken from Uzbek, Russian, and English. It is further noted that pronouns do not exhibit antonymic relations; instead, they are distinguished only according to proximity vs. distance.

This section also examines the complex relationship between polysemy and antonymy. A single lexeme may form different antonym pairs depending on its meaning (*light – dark; light – heavy; hard – soft; hard – easy*). However, it is shown with examples that not every case of polysemy necessarily involves an antonymic counterpart, as in some meanings antonyms may be difficult or impossible to establish.

Another important type of paradigmatic relation is hyponymy and hypernymy, which reflect the lexical relationship between general and specific concepts. For example, *hayvon* (“animal”) functions as a hypernym, while *it* (“dog”), *ot* (“horse”), and *sigir* (“cow”) are hyponyms, forming a paradigmatic layer in the language system. Paradigmatic foundations of lexical-semantic groups are also illustrated with examples from body parts (*head, arm, leg*), clothing (*shirt, coat, shoes*), animals, plants, adjectives, and verbs.

Changes in the lexical inventory occur not only within the semantic structure or scope of individual words but also through the obsolescence and disuse of certain words, the creation of new ones, borrowings from other languages, and the enrichment of the common language by specialized vocabulary from particular fields. Therefore, the lexicon of every language is stratified both socially and regionally.

The first layer is dialectal variation, which reflects regional, social, and historical differences in language use. Dialectisms can be classified into lexical, grammatical, and phonetic types, each illustrating variation at different levels of the language system. Lexical dialectisms in Uzbek are exemplified by pairs such as *narvon – shoti* and *lagan – tovoq*, where different regions employ distinct words to denote the same object. In English, dialectal variation is often observed between British and American varieties, as seen in pairs like *football – soccer, trousers – pants*, and *lift – elevator*. Beyond simple lexical substitution, such variation also reveals differences in cultural preferences, communicative norms, and historical development of language communities. Moreover, dialectal features may influence not only everyday communication but also stylistic choice, identity expression, and sociolinguistic stratification, making them an important factor in understanding the diversity and functional richness of language.

The **second layer** consists of terminological vocabulary related to science, technology, and professions. This layer is directly connected to scientific and technical progress, as modern corpus studies clearly demonstrate. For example, terms such as *neurology, hematology, dermatology* belong to medical terminology, while *artificial intelligence* and *artificial life* are linked to modern technologies and information systems.

The **third layer** is formed by jargon and slang. Slang is often created on

the basis of metaphor, association, and abbreviation. In English, examples include *grub* ("food"), *greenbacks* ("money"), and *bring home the bacon* ("to achieve financial well-being"). In Uzbek, examples include *archa* ("police"), *ko'k* ("dollar"), and *ilon* ("a deceitful person"). Slang enriches the informal layer of language, adding imagery and emotionality to speech.

The **fourth layer** consists of archaisms and neologisms. Archaic lexemes are words that have fallen out of the active layer of language or are found only in literary style (*ulus, tilmoch, forthwith, hither*). Neologisms, on the other hand, are new words created in response to the demands of the time, often emerging as a result of technological and social change. For example, *bitcoin, selfie, lockdown, influencer, zoombombing* are lexemes that have appeared in English under the influence of global processes.

In addition, occasionalisms also constitute an important part of linguistic development. They are initially created in the speech of an author or writer but may later enter the general lexicon. For instance, in Shakespeare's works, words such as *pajock* and *outvenom* were originally individual creative innovations but subsequently secured a place in the vocabulary.

Another significant feature of lexical stratification is borrowings. Every language adopts words from others. In Uzbek, borrowings include Arabic (*aziz, harom*), Persian (*chashma, darvoza*), and Russian (*stol, pol, salfetka*). In English, there are numerous borrowed lexemes from French, Latin, Greek, Spanish, and Japanese (*croissant, agenda, telephone, karaoke, sushi*).

Lexemes are unique units that express the national-cultural content of a language and preserve the spiritual heritage of a people. They not only fulfill communicative needs but also embody the worldview, values, traditions, and cultural code of an ethnos. For this reason, lexemes as linguistic phenomena become the central object of linguocultural studies.

As markers of national culture, some lexemes exist only within the experience of a specific people and may be unfamiliar to speakers of other languages. For example, in Uzbek, the use of the pronoun *siz* when addressing someone politely strengthens the sense of respect and deference. In English, however, such a distinction does not exist: the pronoun *you* refers to both singular and plural as well as formal and informal address, without fully capturing the Uzbek nuance of respect conveyed by *siz*.

National dishes (*palov, manti, sumalak* – *pancake, pudding, fish and chips*), national clothing (*do'ppi, chopon* – *tweed jacket, bowler hat*), traditional customs (*bashik to'yi, sunnat to'yi* – *baby shower, christening*), national games (*kurash, ko'pkari* – *rugby, cricket*), and musical instruments (*dutor, doira, karnay* – *bagpipe, piano, guitar*) are also lexemes that, from a linguocultural perspective, reflect the lifestyle and values of a nation.

Toponyms likewise serve as linguocultural units embodying a people's historical memory. For example, *Samarqand* in Sogdian means "stone

city,³¹” while *Cambridge* in English means “bridge over the River Cam.”³² Toponyms reflect the historical processes of an ethnos, their places of settlement, personal names, and conceptions associated with flora and fauna. Examples include Uzbek names such as *Turkiston*, *Bodomzor*, *Paxtakor*, English names such as *Brighton*, *Edinburgh*, *Greenfield*, and Russian names such as *Irkutsk*, *Donetsk*.

Each lexeme and its lexical-semantic variant is distinguished by its complex structure. The meaning of words is not limited to their denotative content but is also enriched by additional connotative meanings. Connotation consists of emotional, evaluative, expressive, and stylistic components, which may manifest together or separately.

The emotional component adds human feelings to words, expressing positive meanings such as joy or love, or negative meanings such as hatred or anger. At times, while arising from denotative-logical meaning, it can radically alter the overall semantic profile of a word. For instance, in English, *dove* (pigeon) and *love* (affection) differ denotatively but acquire near-synonymic closeness in affectionate contexts. In Uzbek as well, terms referring to the young of animals (*toychoq* – foal, *bo’talog’im* – my calf, *qo’zichog’im* – my lamb) are used as affectionate nicknames for children.

The evaluative component, in turn, assigns either a positive or negative connotation to a word. This phenomenon may arise from the internal resources of a language or through affixation. For example, in English, *childish* carries a negative evaluation, whereas *childlike* conveys a positive one. Similarly, in Uzbek, the suffix *-mand* produces different evaluative meanings depending on the context: *davlatmand* (“wealthy”), *hunarmand* (“skilled artisan”) (positive), versus *kasalmand* (“sickly”) (negative).

Expressiveness increases the degree of impact of a word. This component is usually manifested in intensifying units (*extremely*, *absolutely*, *entirely*) or in figurative descriptions. For example, the Uzbek lexeme *sherkelbat* expresses human strength and power in an imagery-laden way, adding strong expressive coloring to speech. Expressiveness does not always imply emotionality. For instance, in Hemingway’s story *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*, the word *nothing* strongly conveys the character’s torment, yet it primarily reflects impact and forcefulness rather than a clearly defined emotional attitude³³.

In addition, stylistic coloring is closely linked to factors such as context, communicative intention, and the sociocultural background of speakers. Lexemes that are neutral in one context may acquire expressive, evaluative, or even marked meanings in another, depending on the stylistic environment in which they are used. For instance, in scientific discourse,

³¹ Samarqand tarixi. Manba: <https://uzbekistan.travel/uz/o/samarqand-tarixi/> (murojaat sanasi: 06.06.2025).

³² Johnson, Ben. The History of Liverpool, England. Historic UK. Available at: <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryMagazine/DestinationsUK/Liverpool/> (accessed: 31 October 2025).

³³ Hemingway E. *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place* // Hemingway E. *The Short Stories of Ernest Hemingway*. – New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1938. – P. 379-385.

terminological precision and neutrality are prioritized, whereas in художественная речь (literary style) эмоционально-экспрессивные средства (emotionally expressive means) are more prominent, and in colloquial speech, simplicity, brevity, and эмоциональная окрашенность (emotional coloring) dominate. Thus, the stylistic differentiation of lexemes not only reflects the functional diversity of language but also ensures the adequacy and effectiveness of communication across various spheres of human activity.

In the **third chapter** of the dissertation, entitled “*On the Status of Phrasemes as Linguistic Units*”, the morphological, syntactic, variational, structural-semantic, and orthographic indicators of phrasemes are presented as features that distinguish them from lexemes. The paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations of phrasemes, their polysemy, and their contextual dependence are also analyzed. Using the method of binary opposition, the common and distinctive features of phrasemes and lexemes are revealed, and the status of phrasemes within the language system is theoretically and practically substantiated.

The first section of this chapter, “*Phrasemes as Independent Linguistic Units*”, argues for the independent status of phrasemes, in contrast to words. While the word is the primary linguistic unit expressing national-cultural features, it cannot encompass all semantic gaps. Therefore, phrasemes—fixed expressions, proverbs, and sayings—emerged as an ancient means of expanding the semantic potential of language.

Today, phrasemes are referred to differently across Western and Eastern linguistics: in Russian as *frazeologizm*, in English as *set phrase*, in French and German as *phraseme*. Within the framework of this research, the term *phraseme* is deemed appropriate and is defined as follows: a phraseological unit is a stable word combination whose components are written separately but form an inseparable meaning, used in ready-made form, with emotional-expressive coloring.

The main feature of phraseological units is their composition of separate elements. This criterion makes it possible to distinguish them from words and other closely related units. A.I. Smirnitsky introduced this concept into scholarly discourse by classifying linguistic units into separate and integral forms, which helped clarify the nature of phraseologisms.

Although each component of a phraseme has its own independent grammatical form, together they produce an entirely new, figurative meaning. For example, English *blow off steam*, Uzbek *boshi osmonga yetmoq* (“to be overjoyed”), or Russian *ВЗЯТЬ СВОЁ* (“to get one’s due”). In such cases, the individual words may undergo grammatical changes, but the overall phraseological meaning remains intact.

A.V. Kunin expanded this approach by introducing the concept of *variant separability*. According to him, phraseological units are distinguished by morphological, syntactic, variational, and structural-semantic indicators:

• **Morphological** – the grammatical inflection of words within the unit (e.g., *to spill the beans* – *He spilled the beans*).

• **Syntactic** – the use of a phraseme in different syntactic contexts (e.g., *to turn a blind eye* – *A blind eye was turned*).

• **Variational** – the presence of synonymous or formal variants of a unit (*burn your bridges* – *burn your boats*).

• **Structural-semantic** – the predicative expression of a phraseme in the form of a sentence (*the cat is out of the bag*).

• **Orthographic and accentual** – differences in spelling and pronunciation (*be a shoo-in* – *be a shoe-in*).

N.N. Amosova, meanwhile, emphasized that in some cases phraseological units may possess occasional features of separability³⁴. For instance, the expression *like clockwork* is structurally separable but is not classified as a compound word. At the same time, expressions such as *bread-and-butter* or *hide-and-seek* are integral forms that approach the status of compound words.

In the language system, phrasemes, like words, participate in both syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations. Syntagmatic relations reflect the sequential use of phrasemes in speech, while paradigmatic relations demonstrate their possibilities of selection and substitution with other units.

In paradigmatic relations, phrasemes are interconnected through homonymy, synonymy, and antonymy. Homonymous phrasemes share the same form but denote different meanings (*намылить голову* – “to soap one’s head” / “to reprimand someone”). Synonymous phrasemes express the same concept but belong to different stylistic layers (*olamdan o’tmoq* – *vafot etmoq* – *yer tishlamoq*, all meaning “to die”). Antonymous phrasemes express opposite meanings (*ichi qora* – *yuragi toza*; *early bird* – *night owl*).

In syntagmatic relations, phrasemes demonstrate their semantic valency by combining with other units. Some phrasemes possess wide combinability (*boy bermoq* – used with *vaqt*, *imkon*, *sir* “to lose time, opportunity, secret”), while others are used only in limited contexts (*run like the wind* occurs only with *run*).

Polysemy is another important feature of phrasemes. For example, the Uzbek phraseme *tili chiqdi* can mean “began to speak,” “a previously silent person started speaking,” or “became ready to say something.” Such polysemy is always interpreted in relation to the context.

In the dissertation, the classification of phraseological units into nuclear, central, and peripheral layers is also scientifically substantiated on the basis of the center–periphery concept proposed by M.E. Umarxo‘jayev. Within this approach, the degree of semantic “bleaching” of components and the level of semantic integration are considered the main criteria for determining the internal structure of phraseological units⁵⁵.

³⁴ Амосова Н.Н. Фраземы как разновидность фразеологических единиц английского языка // Проблемы фразеологии: Исследования и материалы / Под ред. А.М. Бабкина. – М.-Л., 1964.

⁵⁵ Умарходжаев М.Э. Центр и периферия во фразеологии // Вопросы языкознания. – 1979. – № 5.

The process of bleaching (semantic weakening) is characterized by the weakening or complete loss of the original lexical meaning of individual components within a phraseological unit. As a result, the components lose their independent semantic value and become integrated into the overall phraseological meaning. This process serves as one of the key factors ensuring the semantic unity of the phraseme. For example, in expressions such as “boshi osmonga yetmoq” or “kick the bucket,” the literal meanings of the components do not correspond directly to the overall phraseological meaning, and thus function as semantically “bleached” elements expressing a unified figurative sense.

According to the degree of semantic bleaching, phraseological units are divided into three layers: nucleus, center, and periphery. In the nuclear layer, the components are fully bleached and function exclusively within the phraseological meaning. In the central layer, the components retain a partial connection to their original meanings and maintain a prototypical link with the phraseological meaning. In the peripheral layer, the lexical meanings of the components are relatively preserved, and the degree of semantic integration remains low.

Furthermore, this gradational stratification not only clarifies the internal semantic organization of phraseological units, but also provides an important methodological basis for distinguishing phraseological units from free word combinations and borderline constructions. In particular, the nucleus–center–periphery model enables researchers to identify transitional phenomena between lexeme and phraseme, revealing that phraseologicality is not an absolute category but a continuum shaped by semantic cohesion, stability, and contextual dependence. This, in turn, has significant implications for lexicographic and phraseographic practice, as it allows for more accurate representation of phraseological units in dictionaries, taking into account their degree of fixedness and semantic integration.

In the dissertation, the relationship between the phraseme and the lexeme is analyzed on the basis of the principle of *binary opposition*. In the traditional approach, the word is opposed to the phraseme: the word is regarded as a whole form bearing lexical meaning, while the phraseme is regarded as a separable form bearing figurative phraseological meaning. Their differences are demonstrated according to features such as form, meaning, derivation, freedom of use, and stability. At the same time, it is emphasized that in modern linguistics this opposition should not be viewed in terms of rigid boundaries, but rather through a gradient and prototypical approach. In other words, the differences between words and phrasemes are not absolute but appear through gradual transitions.

Within this approach, phrasemes are evaluated—using examples from various languages—according to scalar indicators, and are analyzed on the basis of such criteria as formal integrity, semantic independence, degree of detachment from context, and stylistic expressiveness. In this way, the

common and distinctive features of phrasemes and lexemes are substantiated more precisely.

In contemporary linguistics, particularly with the development of cognitive and corpus linguistics, this classification of linguistic units has been expanded into a multi-level, gradual, and prototypical framework. That is, each linguistic unit does not necessarily fall into the category of a “full-fledged word” or a “full-fledged phraseme”; rather, there exist smooth transitions and gradient characteristics between them. Thus, the classical principle of binary opposition has been modernized, and the comparison of phrasemes and lexemes is carried out on the basis of gradient differentiation for each criterion, as well as through a prototypical center–periphery model.

Modernizing the Classical Binary Opposition (Gradient and Prototype-Based Approach)

Nº	Criterion of Analysis	Word (Lexeme)	Phraseological Unit (PhU)	Gradient / Prototypical Approach
1	Formal Integrity	Unified, morphologically whole	Separable (word combination)	Scale of Formal Integrity: Word = 1.0, PhU = 0.5–0.7 (most phrasemes are separable but semantically integral)
2	Semantic Property	Lexical meaning	Figurative (phraseological) meaning	Semantic Metaphoricity Gradient: Word = 0–0.2, PhU = 0.8–1.0
3	Formation Model (Derivation)	By morphemes or a single morpheme	By combination of words	Structural Simplicity Gradient: Word = 1.0 (simplest), PhU = 0.5
4	Freedom of Combination	Freely combines	Restricted combination (fixed unit)	Syntactic Adaptability Degree: Word = 1.0 (free), PhU = 0.2–0.3
5	Dependence on Context	Understandable without context	Often revealed only in context	Independence from Context: Word = 1.0, PhU = 0.5–0.8 (prototype phrasemes – highly comprehensible)
6	Stability	Easily replaceable	Stable (fixed form)	Stability Index: Word = 0.3, PhU = 0.9
7	Variability	Easily changes lexically	Resistant to structural change	Variability Index: Word = 1.0, PhU = 0.2–0.4
8	Compatibility with Semantic Model	Conforms to structural-semantic model	Deviates from the model	Compositionality Degree: Word = 1.0, PhU = 0.3–0.5
9	Stylistic Feature	Neutral	Expressive, figurative	Stylistic Expressiveness Gradient: Word = 0–0.2, PhU = 0.8–1.0

The indicators presented in the above table are evaluated on a scale from 0 to 1, which makes it possible to determine the extent to which linguistic units are phraseological or lexical in nature.

The **fourth chapter** of the dissertation, entitled “*The Lexeme as the Object of Lexicography and the Phraseme as the Object of Phraseography*”, discusses the role of lexemes and phrasemes in lexicography and the methodology of their recording. Lexicography primarily studies words, i.e., lexemes, and deals with explaining their meanings, grammatical forms, and stylistic features. Therefore, the lexeme constitutes the main object of a dictionary entry. Phraseography, on the other hand, focuses on phraseological units—phrasemes—within its scope of study.

First of all, the lexeme, as the primary nominative and meaning-bearing unit of the language, is the central object of every dictionary. Any word is preserved through dictionaries as a historical monument and serves as an important source for determining the level of development of the national language. Practical lexicography developed from the 8th to 10th centuries on the basis of Arabic, Persian, and Turkic languages. *Kitab al-Ayn* by Khalil ibn Ahmad, *Lisan al-Arab* by Ibn Manzur, and *As-Sihah* by al-Jawhari are important sources in Arabic linguistics, while Mahmud Kashgari’s *Dīwān Lug’āt at-Turk* is of particular importance as the first scientific dictionary of Turkic languages.

In Europe, lexicography entered a new stage in the 17th–19th centuries with the advent of the printing press. Works such as Samuel Johnson’s *A Dictionary of the English Language* and the Grimms’ *Deutsches Wörterbuch* served the purposes of standardizing and codifying national languages. During this period, bilingual and multilingual dictionaries, as well as explanatory dictionaries, became widespread.

The development of lexicography in Uzbek has been significantly influenced by the traditional principles of Russian lexicography. From the early 20th century onward, bilingual Russian–Uzbek and Uzbek–Russian dictionaries began to be compiled. The shift of scripts from Arabic to Latin and later to Cyrillic posed challenges in normalizing lexemes phonetically, semantically, and grammatically; however, this process also contributed to the advancement of national lexicography. The publication of the first explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language in the second half of the 20th century was a major step in strengthening the scientific and theoretical foundations of the national language.

First and foremost, it is appropriate to analyze the content, essence, and significance of the *Explanatory Phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language*. The dictionary is recognized as the first explanatory phraseological dictionary in Uzbek phraseography. It provides explanations for more than a thousand Uzbek phrasemes, covering their semantic, grammatical, and stylistic features, as well as their peculiarities in usage

within speech. At the same time, the dictionary does not analyze proverbs in the form of sentences. Let us consider its noteworthy aspects:

First, the dictionary is, in the true sense, a phraseological dictionary in the history of Uzbek phraseography, and it differs significantly from previously compiled collections of idioms by its scientific orientation.

Second, the phrasemes included in the dictionary are described as “equal in status” with existing lexemes, possessing their own form and meaning-content, and defined as independent language units.

Third, regarding the semantic difference between phrasemes and lexemes, Sh. Rahmatullayev writes: “The meaning of a compound morpheme or a lexeme is usually perceived as the sum of the meanings of the linguistic units that constitute it; the meaning of the whole is understood on the basis of the meanings of its parts.”³⁵

Continuing about the meaning of phrasemes, he states:

“An idiom is also a compound linguistic unit, but its meaning is not equal to the simple sum of the meanings of the lexemes it contains. The meaning peculiar to the idiom emerges as an additional, supra-meaning compared to the meanings of the lexemes included in it, and this meaning may not rely on the component lexemes at all. Since the meaning of the idiom is not a simple sum of the component meanings but a new meaning built upon them, a kind of rupture occurs between the plane of expression and the plane of content. The particular meanings of the parts do not directly explain the general meaning understood from the idiom, and therefore, in idioms the connection between the plane of expression and the plane of content reveals a conventional relationship.”³⁶ In this way, the meaning formed holistically is recognized as phraseological meaning. Such meanings may have two, three, or even five shades. For example: *boshiga qilich kelsa ham* expresses one meaning; *aqli yetadi* conveys two meanings; *bo'yniga qo'ymoq* carries three; while *qo'lga olmoq* expresses four meanings (see the Dictionary)³⁷.

Fourth, the scientific value of the dictionary is evident in its thorough study and registration of phraseological synonyms (*jonini hovuchlab* → *yuragini hovuchlab*; *ipidan ignasigacha* → *miridan sirigacha* → *qilidan quyrug'igacha*), phraseological antonyms (*yerga urmoq* ↔ *ko'kka ko'tarmoq*; *yuragi keng* ↔ *yuragi tor*), and phraseological homonyms (*qo'l ko'tarmoq I* – *qo'l ko'tarmoq II*). Moreover, for the first time, the author also defined phraseological paronyms. “Some idioms,” Rahmatullayev writes, “have component words in their lexical structure that are similar to one another. Such idioms, which share formal closeness, are called phraseological paronyms.” For example: *yetti uxlab tushiga kirmaslik* vs. *yetti uxlab tushida ko'rmaslik*; *yuragi tars yorilib ketayozdi* vs. *yuragi qoq*

³⁵ Rahmatullayev Sh. O'zbek tilining izohli frazeologik lug'ati. – Toshkent. O'qituvchi, 1978. – P. 4

³⁶ That source

³⁷ Rahmatullayev Sh. O'zbek tilining izohli frazeologik lug'ati. – Toshkent. O'qituvchi, 1978. – P. 5

yorilayozdi.

Fifth, Rahmatullayev's dictionary is also distinguished by its treatment of the grammatical nature of idioms. In previous chapters, emphasis was placed on the origin, semantic character, and nominative status of the phraseme as an independent linguistic unit. Less attention, however, was given to the internal syntactic structure of idioms, their correlation to word combinations or sentences, and their paradigmatic classification. Indeed, "the majority of idioms are verb phraseological units."³⁸ If the internal syntactic structure of a verbal idiom corresponds to a word combination, it can be inflected (*bosh egdim, bosh egding*). If the structure corresponds to a sentence, it cannot be inflected and always remains in the second-person form (as required by the subject inside the idiom). For example, the idiom *ko'z tegdi* cannot be conjugated³⁹.

Sixth, resolving the issue of the syntactic environment of idioms and their variants is important in determining the linguistic status of the phraseme and its invariable component. Yet this issue is often neglected in many dictionaries. Incorrectly recorded context words may significantly distort the meaning of a phraseme. For instance, M. T. Tagiyev gives the Russian idiom *каши просят*. If we add the word *дети* before it, it is a free word combination ("children are asking for porridge"), but if we add *ботинки*, it becomes a phraseme meaning "the shoes need repair."⁴⁰ Phrasemes, like phonemes and lexemes, manifest in various variants. Addressing this issue is directly related to the status of the phraseme. From a linguistic standpoint, the nature of phraseological variation requires separate investigation. Although Rahmatullayev's dictionary paid considerable attention to this matter, the types of phraseme variants were not extensively defined or described. Yet it is obvious how important this issue is for lexicography and phraseography. The semantic and functional similarities or differences between an independent phraseme and its variants should form the basis for coding them as separate entries in dictionaries. "A phraseological unit may be single-variant or multi-variant," Rahmatullayev writes. "In single-variant idioms, the variant itself is presented as the vocabulary item. In multi-variant idioms, one variant is chosen as the base variant. Explanations are given for the idiom based on this base

variant. In selecting the base variant, factual data are considered: (a) the most frequently used in speech; (b) belonging to the general national language; (c) structurally the most complete variant."⁴¹ In the dictionary, the base variant is given as the entry, while the other (non-base) variants are presented after the phraseological definition. For example: *azob chekmoq*,

³⁸ Rahmatullayev Sh. O'zbek tilining izohli frazeologik lug'ati. – Toshkent. O'qituvchi, 1978. – P. 11

³⁹ Rahmatullayev Sh. O'zbek tilining izohli frazeologik lug'ati. – Toshkent. O'qituvchi, 1978. – P. 11

⁴⁰ Тагиев М.Т. Фразеологическое окружение как проблема лексикографии // Материалы IX координационного совета по вопросам фразеологии. – Баку, 1964. – С. 5-51.

⁴¹ Rahmatullayev Sh. O'zbek tilining izohli frazeologik lug'ati. – Toshkent. O'qituvchi, 1978. – P. 11

qiynalmoq → *azobini tortmoq, tortgan azobi*.

Seventh, in the dictionary entries, the forms of verbal idioms are determined according to their internal syntactic structure: (1) if equivalent to a word combination, they are given in the *-moq* form (*bosh ko'tarmoq*); (2) if equivalent to a sentence, they are recorded in the third-person past tense (*boshi shishdi*)⁴².

In addition, pronouns such as *kim, nima, kimning* used in the environment of phrasemes help to reveal their full meaning and functional properties. For example: *oyoq osti bo'lmoq* – (1) to be trampled, humiliated; (2) *kim* to be oppressed, degraded. *Joniga oro kirmoq – kimning* (1) to save someone from death; (2) to save someone or something from a difficult situation.

Moreover, the phraseme is included in the dictionary as an independent language unit in the exact fixed form in which it occurs in usage. For instance: *Kim qo'yibdi?!, ota go'ri-qozi xonami?, ko'z ochib yumguncha*.

In the history of phraseography, the provision of explanatory notes along with markers indicating the age- or gender-specific character of certain phrasemes has increased the scientific value of the dictionary. For example: *bo'yi yetdi kimning-bo'yiga yetmoq kim [her age has reached the stage of marriage (said of girls)]*⁴³.

The process of interpreting the lexeme lexicographically is complex. It requires the lexicographer to determine the conventional status of a word, reveal its semantic-structural features, differentiate terminological lexemes, and select illustrative examples. This process demands from the lexicographer great skill, patience, and scholarly expertise.

The history of dictionary compilation also highlights how this process developed and improved over time. The earliest dictionaries covered a limited number of words, often relying on the compiler's personal experience and observations. By the 18th–19th centuries, national explanatory dictionaries had emerged, playing an essential role in codifying orthographic norms, defining the semantic system of a language, and validating entries with literary sources. Major works such as Samuel Johnson's *A Dictionary of the English Language*, the Grimms' *Deutsches Wörterbuch*, and V. Dal's *Толковый словарь живого великорусского языка* exemplify this process. All of them stand out for their in-depth analysis of the historical and etymological roots of lexemes, their semantic development, dialectal variations, and rich illustrative material.

In the development of phraseography, phraseological dictionaries compiled by various linguists occupy a special place. For example, A.V. Kunin's *English Phraseological Dictionary* is of great scholarly significance for its systematic explanation of phrasemes, clarification of their semantic features, range of usage, and treatment of synonymic and antonymic

⁴² Rahmatullayev Sh. O'zbek tilining izohli frazeologik lug'ati. – Toshkent. O'qituvchi, 1978. – P. 11

⁴³ Rahmatullayev Sh. O'zbek tilining izohli frazeologik lug'ati. – Toshkent. O'qituvchi, 1978. – P. 12

relations. Similarly, in Russian linguistics, the dictionaries compiled by A. Molotkov present phrasemes organized into thematic groups, revealing their connotative meanings and stylistic possibilities.

In Uzbek linguistics, Sh. Rahmatullayev's phraseological dictionaries are considered an important scientific source. They provide explanations of Uzbek phraseological units, reveal their semantic composition, define their usage features, and systematize stable expressions that reflect national and cultural values. For this reason, these dictionaries are recognized as fundamental sources in the formation and development of the theory and practice of phraseography.

The lists of Russian phraseological units proposed by different scholars vary so greatly that it becomes necessary to admit the existence of diverse, and at times directly contradictory or mutually exclusive, views concerning the concept of a phraseological unit itself, i.e., the differential features distinguishing phraseological units and the composition of the phraseological system of the Russian language (emphasis added)⁴⁴.

As a result, some scholars include proverbs, sayings, winged words (aphorisms), and maxims in the composition of Russian phraseology, while others limit it only to a set of fixed word combinations. Still others even consider descriptive and analytical speech units, complex conjunctions, compound prepositions, complex terms, and the like as particular phraseological units.

Some researchers also include the following word combinations as phraseological units:

- горбатый нос – crooked nose
- толстый журнал – thick journal
- раннее утро – early morning
- нервное лицо – nervous face
- гнетущая тоска – oppressive sorrow
- жмурить глаза – to squint one's eyes
- рыдать навзрыд – to sob bitterly (loudly)
- понурить голову – to bow one's head

In addition, some individual words are also evaluated as phraseological units, for example:

- галиматья – nonsense, foolish babble
- сумбур – confusion, disorder
- абракадабра – abracadabra (a meaningless sequence of words)
- чепуха – rubbish, absurd talk
- тарабарщина – gibberish, incomprehensible mixture of words
- ерундистика – trivial, foolish thing
- чушь – nonsense

⁴⁴ Молотков А.И. (ред.) Фразеологический словарь русского языка. – М.: Сов. энциклопедия, 1968. – С. 7.

Such units are referred to as “one-word idioms” (однословные идиомы)⁴⁵.

Following such critical reflections, A. I. Molotkov pointed out the categorical features that distinguish phraseological units, on the one hand, from words, on the other hand from free word combinations, and on the third hand from proverbs and sayings that have sentence structures.

“Phraseological units,” writes the scholar, “possess specific categorical features unique to them, and it is precisely this set of features that, on the one hand, allows them to be distinguished as independent units of the language, and on the other hand, differentiates them from other linguistic units. Such features of phraseological units are: (a) lexical meaning, (b) componential structure, (c) the presence of grammatical categories.”⁴⁶

Since the features indicated by Molotkov apply both to words and to phrasemes, they show their similarities. Their differences, however, can be identified through the specified categorical features.

Moreover, it is illogical to define the meaning of a phraseme – i.e., phraseological meaning – as lexical meaning. This is because a phraseme is not a lexeme but a new linguistic unit consisting of at least two components, and in this context the use of the notion “lexical (word) meaning” for phraseological meaning does not correspond to the etymological sense of “lexeme.” The component structure of a phraseme and the existence of grammatical categories within it are acknowledged by all phraseologists. The categorical features of phrasemes put forward by A.I. Molotkov led to the emergence of two perspectives in phraseological theory: a broad and a narrow understanding of phraseology. These views are extensively elaborated in M.I. Umarxujajev’s “Fundamentals of Phraseography”, and therefore we will not dwell on them here⁴⁷.

As a supporter of the narrow interpretation of phraseology, A.I. Molotkov excludes the following from the composition of Russian phraseological units:

Word combinations in which one component acquires a special meaning valid only in this context, e.g.: горбатый нос (crooked nose), телячий восторг (childish delight), осиная талия (wasp waist), египетская работа (arduous work), лошадиная доза (very large dose), крутой кипяток (boiling water), золотая молодежь (spoiled children of wealthy families), волчий аппетит (wolfish appetite), пиковое положение (critical situation), гусиная кожа (goose bumps), глушить водку (drink

⁴⁵ Молотков А.И. (ред.) Фразеологический словарь русского языка. – М.: Сов. энциклопедия, 1968. – С. 8

⁴⁶ Молотков А.И. (ред.) Фразеологический словарь русского языка. – М.: Сов. энциклопедия, 1968. – С. 8.

⁴⁷ Умарходжаев М.И., Основы фразеологии. – Ташкент: Фан, 1983. – 136 с.

vodka in large amounts), зашибать копейку (make easy or large money).

Certain verb–noun combinations that are semantically equivalent to simple verbs and lexically function as single units, such as: дать согласие – согласиться (to agree), одержать победу – победить (to win), сделать ошибку – ошибиться (to make a mistake), наносить вред – вредить (to harm), оказывать помощь – помогать (to help), принять решение – решить (to decide), заводить знакомство – знакомиться (to get acquainted), совершать нападение – нападать (to attack).

Verb–noun constructions where the main semantic load falls on the prepositional–noun part, e.g.: доводить до бешенства (to drive to fury), приходиться в иступление (to fall into frenzy), впадать в истерику (to fall into hysteria), вгонять в тоску (to plunge into sorrow).

Phraseological units formed by repetition of different grammatical forms of the same word or by two-word combinations with one common base, e.g.: дурак дураком (utter fool), бирюк бирюком (loner, withdrawn), тюфяк тюфяком (spineless person), зверь зверем (savage), дубина дубиной (blockhead), чудака чудаком (eccentric person), трава травой (utter indifference), собака собакой (doglike – in a negative sense)⁴⁸.

Proverbs and sayings, which, according to Molotkov, should not be included in phraseology. “This notion is not directly connected with the generic definition of proverbs and sayings, i.e., that they are figurative expressions based on life observations, with the proverb being didactic in nature and the saying lacking didacticism. Both proverbs and sayings are essentially folkloristic, not linguistic concepts. However, since phraseological units may structurally resemble proverbs or sayings, one cannot avoid comparing them.” (emphasis added)⁴⁹.

Based on this principle, the dictionary includes:

a) Proverbs, e.g., сухая ложка рот дерет (“a dry spoon tears the mouth”), укатили сивку крутые горки (“steep hills exhausted the bay horse”), куй железо, пока горячо (“strike while the iron is hot”);

b) Sayings, e.g., Когда я ем, я глух и нем (“When I eat, I am deaf and mute”), По одежке встречают, по уму провожают (“A man is judged first by his clothes, then by his mind”), Семеро одного не ждут (“Seven do not wait for one”).

c) Aphorisms and winged expressions, which serve as prototypes of Russian phraseological units regardless of their literary origin: калиф на час (“caliph for an hour”), авгиевы конюшни (“Augean stables”), буря в стакане воды (“a storm in a teacup”).

d) Compound words: азбука Морзе (Morse code), анютины глазки

⁴⁸ Молотков А.И. (ред.) Фразеологический словарь русского языка. – М.: Сов. энциклопедия, 1968. – С. 12.

⁴⁹ Молотков А.И. (ред.) Фразеологический словарь русского языка. – М.: Сов. энциклопедия, 1968. – С. 15.

(pansies), северный полюс (North Pole).

Thus, the dictionary is limited to just over four thousand Russian phrasemes compiled according to the principles outlined above. In general, A. I. Molotkov's phraseological conception, as well as the dictionary edited by him, was severely criticized by phraseologists and phraseographers.

In our view, such a narrow approach to the phraseological world of the language lacks sufficient justification both linguistically and phraseographically. This is because dividing various fixed expressions of the language into separate categories, without taking into account their common features, negatively affects their practical use. It also leads to the compilation of separate dictionaries for each type of fixed expression and the proliferation of classifications, which makes the use of dictionaries inconvenient.

In Uzbek linguistics, by contrast, Sh. Rahmatullayev's phraseological dictionaries are of major scholarly importance, as they play a key role in interpreting Uzbek phraseological units, uncovering their semantic structures, identifying their functional features, and systematizing stable expressions that reflect national and cultural values. Therefore, these dictionaries are recognized as foundational sources in the formation and development of the theory and practice of phraseography.

CONCLUSION

In this research, the theoretical foundations of the main nominative units of language—lexeme and phraseme—their place within the linguistic system, mechanisms of formation, semantic potential, and their interpretation in lexicography and phraseography have been thoroughly analyzed. The findings of the study hold methodological and scholarly value not only for general and comparative linguistics but also for applied lexicography and phraseography.

1. The study has shown that in world linguistics, the lexeme is recognized as the primary nominative universal of language. This status is directly linked to the human need to perceive reality, reconstruct it in thought, and assign names to it. The process of nomination relies on linguistic techniques and mental foundations, functioning actively across all layers of language. The lexeme embodies both denotative (direct reference to an object) and significative (generalized conceptual) layers, demonstrating the inseparable unity of form and meaning within the language system.

2. One of the most important phenomena characterizing the quality of the lexical system is polysemy, which is a universal feature of all languages. Semantic devices such as metaphor, metonymy, transfer, and comparison expand the semantic scope of lexemes and facilitate the emergence of new concepts. Paradigmatic relations such as homonymy, synonymy, and

antonymy enrich the lexical system as an internal structure. Scientific-technical progress, social transformations, cultural exchanges, and borrowings from other languages constantly renew the lexical wealth of a language. However, in order to preserve the integrity and authenticity of the national language, borrowings must be adapted to its phonetic, grammatical, and semantic laws.

3. The study has substantiated that phrasemes differ from lexemes and free word combinations by their categorical features and that they function as secondary nominative units, filling gaps within the linguistic system. In the formation of phrasemes, alongside metaphor, metonymy, transfer, and comparison, the process of *semantic bleaching* (the loss of the lexical meaning of individual components, which gain new semantic load only within the whole phrase) plays an important role. Based on the center-periphery model, the phraseological system was analyzed in terms of its nucleus (phrases whose components are fully bleached) and periphery (phrases retaining partial lexical meaning).

4. Phrasemes differ fundamentally from lexemes in terms of morphological, syntactic, variational, structural-semantic, orthographic, and accentual features. While their paradigmatic relations (synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy) resemble those of lexemes, they differ quantitatively and qualitatively. Polysemy is also found in phrasemes, but their meanings are usually revealed only in context, which increases the significance of contextual analysis in their interpretation.

5. The research applied the principle of binary opposition, enriched with the concepts of gradient differentiation and prototypical modeling in modern linguistics, to reveal the common and distinctive features of lexemes and phrasemes. Criteria such as formal integrity, semantic property, formation model, degree of combinability, contextual dependence, stability, conformity to semantic models, and stylistic features were deeply analyzed. For the first time, this method has been proposed as a theoretical basis for the compilation of phraseological dictionaries.

6. The study covered the history of lexicography, from the Arabic, Persian, and Turkic dictionaries of the 8th–10th centuries to the major European and Russian works (e.g., Samuel Johnson, Vladimir Dal). Principles for dictionary compilation—selection and arrangement of lexemes and phrasemes, semantic explanation, orthographic and etymological commentary, treatment of synonymic, antonymic, and homonymic relations, and inclusion of illustrative examples—were systematized. While Western and Russian lexicographic traditions influenced the creation of the Uzbek explanatory dictionary, it was also established that the agglutinative nature of Turkic languages must be taken into account. In particular, listing verbs only in the indefinite form as headwords does not fully reflect their derivational and inflectional potential.

7. Although the recording of stable expressions in dictionaries has existed since antiquity, since the second half of the 20th century the

systematic treatment of phraseological units in specialized dictionaries–phraseography–has emerged as an independent discipline. It has been substantiated that phraseological dictionaries must not only provide semantic explanations but also reflect the structural-semantic and functional features of phrasemes.

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

**АНДИЖАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ ИНОСТРАННЫХ
ЯЗЫКОВ**

ТУРСУНОВА НОДИРАБЕГИМ ФАЙЗУЛЛО КИЗИ

**ЛЕКСЕМА И ФРАЗЕМА КАК САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНЫЕ ЯЗЫКОВЫЕ
ЕДИНИЦЫ И ИХ ЛЕКСИКО-ФРАЗЕОГРАФИЧЕСКАЯ ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯ**

10.00.11 – Теория языка. Прикладная и компьютерная лингвистика

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора (Dsc) ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ НАУК**

Андижан – 2026

Тема диссертации доктора наук (DSc) зарегистрирован в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве Высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан за номером B2025.3.DSc/Fil1080.

Диссертация выполнена в Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков.

Автореферат диссертации размещён на трёх языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) на официальном сайте Андижанского государственного института иностранных языков (www.adchti.uz), а также на образовательном информационном портале «Ziyonet» (www.ziyonet.uz).

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Защита диссертации состоится на заседании Научного совета по присуждению учёной степени DSc.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 при Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков «_____» _____ 2026 года в ___ часов. (Адрес: 170100, город Андижан, проспект Бабура, дом 5. Тел.: 0(374) 223-42-76; факс: 0(374) 223-42-76; e-mail: info@asifl.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Андижанского государственного института иностранных языков (зарегистрирована под № _____).
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Автореферат диссертации был распространён «_____» _____ 2026 года.
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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора наук (DSc))

Цель исследования. Цель исследования заключается в определении статуса лексических и фразеологических единиц как самостоятельных языковых единиц, в анализе их семантических, функциональных и структурных особенностей, а также в разработке их описательной и системной интерпретации на основе принципов отражения в лексикографии и фразеографии.

Задачи исследования. Раскрыть лингвистическую сущность лексем и фраземы, выявить их общие и частные признаки как самостоятельных языковых единиц, проанализировать их место и функции в языковой системе, сопоставив синтаксическую и семантическую деятельность.

Проанализировать принципы представления лексем и фразем в лексикографических и фразеографических трудах (словарях), разработать научно обоснованные рекомендации для существующей практики.

На материале разных языков (узбекского, английского, русского, немецкого) проследить реальные случаи употребления лексем и фразем, классифицировать их на основе лексико-функциональных критериев.

Проанализировать современные теории лексикологии и фразеологии и на этой основе разработать интегративные подходы к исследованию лексических и фразеологических единиц.

На основе полученных в ходе исследования теоретических и практических данных обосновать статус лексемы как объекта лексикографии, а фраземы – как объекта фразеографии.

Объект исследования. Объектом исследования являются лексем и фраземы как самостоятельные языковые единицы в системе языка, их лексико-семантические, структурные и функциональные особенности, а также способы отражения в лексикографических и фразеографических источниках.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

обоснован статус лексемы и фраземы как самостоятельных номинативных единиц языка на основе комплексного, системного и сравнительного подходов, при этом их семантические, структурные, функциональные и парадигматические характеристики раскрыты во взаимосвязи;

традиционная бинарная оппозиция (лексема ↔ фразема) переосмыслена в рамках обновлённой теоретической парадигмы, в результате чего доказано, что границы между этими единицами не являются жёсткими, а основываются на принципе непрерывной градации с учётом семантической активности, контекстуальной обусловленности и функционального назначения;

систематизированы принципы представления лексем и фразем в

лексикографических и фразеографических источниках на основе структурно-семантического, функционального и компонентного анализа, а также разработаны усовершенствованные теоретические критерии для лексикографической практики с учётом их дифференциальных и интегративных признаков;

лингвистический статус фразеологических единиц как вторичных номинативных единиц раскрыт на основе модели «центр – периферия», при этом научно обосновано, что степени полного и частичного семантического ослабления (десемантизации) компонентов в составе фразем являются важным фактором, определяющим внутреннюю иерархию фразеологической системы;

историческое развитие лексикографии и фразеографии проанализировано в сопоставлении восточных и западных традиций словарного дела, при этом теоретически обоснована современная модель словаря, адекватно отражающая агглютинативную природу узбекского языка, словообразовательные возможности глаголов и контекстуальные особенности фразем.

Внедрение результатов исследования

Историческая традиция отражения языковых единиц в словарях была изучена, и показано, что их лексикографическое описание первоначально опиралось на практический подход, сформировавшийся ранее, чем лингвистический анализ. На этой основе статус лексикографии в языкознании был освещён в новом теоретическом аспекте. Результаты исследования использованы в рамках фундаментального проекта № AI-201704 «*Оценка квалификации выпускников общеобразовательных учреждений по родному языку (узбекскому языку) и разработка тестовой системы по 14 предметам*», реализуемого в 2023–2024 годах на основании приказа Министра народного образования Республики Узбекистан от 18 мая 2023 года № 156 (справка Национального исследовательского института развития профессиональных навыков педагогов и обучения новым методикам им. А. Авлония, № 03-16-09-985 от 8 августа 2025 года). В результате была предложена дескриптивно-логическая модель классификации и описания лексических единиц на основе критериев, определяющих статус лексем и фразем, а также разработаны критерии отбора и методы материала для фразеологических словарей на основе выделенных прототипических и пограничных фразеологических единиц.

В исследовании традиционный подход в рамках бинарной оппозиции (лексема ↔ фразема) был усовершенствован на новой теоретической основе, пересмотрен с позиций градиентного и прототипического подходов. Тем самым было доказано, что границы между этими единицами не являются жёсткими, а основаны на принципе континуальности (градиентности) по степени значения и функциональной активности. Такой подход создал новые

возможности в научных исследованиях и образовании, а полученные результаты и новизна исследования были использованы в фундаментальном проекте № I-203-4 «Развитие и гармонизация межнациональных отношений в нашей стране», реализованном в 2023–2024 годах Отделением нематериального культурного наследия культурно-просветительских учреждений (справка Министерства культуры Республики Узбекистан № 02-15-06-918 от 8 августа 2025 года). В результате применение научных выводов, а также научно-методических рекомендаций способствовало совершенствованию проектных разработок.

Теоретическое обоснование лексемы и фраземы как самостоятельных единиц языка, их классификации, семантико-функциональных характеристик и принципов лексико-фразеологического описания послужило обогащению отчёта «*World Linguistics*», подготовленного в научно-исследовательском и образовательном центре A&A Ausbildung und Arbeit Plus GmbH (г. Бремен, ФРГ), лингвистическими данными и аналитическими моделями (Confirmation of Implementation, Ausbildung und Arbeit Plus GmbH: Germany, 10.08.2025). Систематизированный в диссертации корпус лексических и фразеологических единиц, а также методологические основы их анализа обогатили отчёт первичными лингвистическими источниками и предоставили практические примеры и теоретические концепции, которые могут быть использованы в научных исследованиях и образовательном процессе (подпись профессора John Mayer).

Научные выводы о статусе лексемы как объекта лексикографии и фраземы как объекта фразеологии, их теоретическое и практическое обоснование были внедрены в рамках прикладного проекта № PF-20191258 «Создание многоязычной (на узбекском, русском и английском языках) электронной платформы узбекской литературы», выполненного в 2021–2023 годах в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы (справка ООМТВ ТашГУУЛ им. Алишера Навои № 01/4-4329 от 20 сентября 2025 года). В результате в базе данных проекта лексические и фразеологические единицы представлены в отдельном виде, что обеспечило эквивалентность и идиоматическую адекватность в переводе, а также сыграло практическую роль в создании удобной поисковой системы для пользователей.

На основе выводов диссертации о принципах отражения лексем и фразем в лексикографических и фразеологических источниках, их статусе как самостоятельных языковых единиц, а также их национально-культурных и лингвокогнитивных особенностях были подготовлены сценарии передач «*Adabiy jarayon*» и «*Ta'lim va taraqqiyot*», вышедших в эфир в 2024–2025 годах творческим объединением *O'zbekiston-24* и телеканалом *O'zbekiston* (справка

Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана № 05-09-1328 от 19 августа 2025 года). В результате выводы исследования нашли применение не только в научно-теоретическом, но и в практическом аспекте, способствуя обогащению содержания средств массовой информации и донесению научных идей до широкой общественности.

Публикации результатов исследования.

По теме диссертации опубликовано 18 научных работ, в том числе 1 монография, 11 статей в изданиях, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан для публикации основных научных результатов докторских диссертаций, из них 9 – в республиканских и 2 – в зарубежных журналах.

Структура и объём диссертации.

Диссертация состоит из введения, четырёх глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы, общий объём работы составляет 200 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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