

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

ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI

MATQULOV XOSILBEK MAVLONOVICH

**INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA “KURASH” KONSEPTINING
LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK TADQIQI**

**10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik
va tarjimashunoslik**

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertasiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

Andijon – 2026

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Ilmiy rahbar:

Abduvaliyev Maxamatjon Arabovich
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Rasmiy opponentlar:

Saidxonov Ma’murjon Muhammedovich
filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent

Tojiboyev Iloxomjon Usmonovich
filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD),
dotsent

Yetakchi tashkilot:

Qo‘qon davlat universiteti

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti huzuridagi ilmiy daraja beruvchi DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.32.02 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2026-yil “_____” _____ kuni soat _____ dagi majlisida bo‘lib o‘tadi. (Manzil: 170100, Andijon shahri, Bobur shohko‘chasi, 5-uy, Tel: (74) 223-42-76, faks: (74) 223-42-76, e-mail: asifl@edu.uz).

Dissertatsiya bilan Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (_____raqam bilan ro‘yxatga olingan). (Manzil: 170100, Andijon shahri, Bobur shohko‘chasi, 5-uy, Tel: (99874) 223-42-76).

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(2026-yil “_____” _____ dagi № _____ raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi).

D.A.Rustamov

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash raisi, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

A.Dj.Ataboyev

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash ilmiy kotibi, filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), dotsent

S.O.Solijonov

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash qoshidagi Ilmiy seminar raisi, filologiya fanlari nomzodi, professor

KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida olam – inson – til munosabatlari, xususan, ichki va tashqi olam konseptual manzarasining lisoniy tasviriy vositalar orqali obyektivlashuvi, til va nutq birliklarining konseptual-semantik, lingvokognitiv, lingvomadaniy va lingvopragmatik xususiyatlarini fanlararo yondashuv asosida chogʻishtirma planda oʻrganishga qaratilgan tadqiqotlar salmogʻi sezilarli darajada ortib bormoqda. Antropotsentrik paradigma asosida olib borilayotgan bunday tadqiqotlar til va tafakkur oʻrtasidagi murakkab munosabatlarni, olamning konseptual tizimi bilan til sistemasining oʻzaro aloqalarini, insonning olamni bilish, idrok etish, bilimlarni kodlashtirish va uzatishdagi rolini, konseptlarni verballashtiruvchi vositalarning milliy-madaniy va kommunikativ-pragmatik aspektlarini oʻrganishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Dunyo xalqlari va millatlarining konseptosferalarida oʻz ifodasini topgan, umuminsoniy va milliy xususiyatga ega boʻlgan “kurash” konsepti oʻzbek va ingliz tillarida milliy tafakkur, madaniy qadriyatlar va ijtimoiy tajribaning lisoniy shakllanishini ifoda etadi. Ushbu konseptning ingliz va oʻzbek tillaridagi verballashuvi, uni ifodalovchi birliklarning madaniy jihatlari, konseptual maydonni shakllantiruvchi yadro va periferiya birliklari oʻrtasidagi sistem munosabatlar, shuningdek, ularning struktur-semantik, funksional-stilistik, lingvomadaniy va pragmatik xususiyatlari hamda tarjima tilida qayta yaratish muammolari hali toʻliq qiyosiy planda ilmiy asosda tadqiq etilmaganligi ham mavzuning dolzarbligidan dalolat beradi.

Mamlakatimiz taraqqiyotining bugungi islohotlar bosqichida fan, taʼlim va tarbiyani shaxsga xos axloqiy, milliy-madaniy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar asosida rivojlantirish pirovard maqsadki, bu “Oʻzbekiston – 2030” strategiyasida ham maʼnaviy taraqqiyotni taʼminlash va madaniyat sohasini yangi bosqichga olib chiqish boʻyicha islohotlarning ¹ ustuvor strategik yoʻnalish sifatida belgilab qoʻyilganligida yaqqol koʻrinadi. Zero, “bugungi globallashuv davrida har bir xalq, har qaysi mustaqil davlat oʻz milliy manfaatlarini taʼminlash, bu borada, avvalo, oʻz madaniyatini, azaliy qadriyatlarini, ona tilini asrab-avaylash va rivojlantirish masalasiga ustuvor ahamiyat qaratishi tabiiydir” ². Shu maʼnoda oʻzbek tilshunosligida ham inson tafakkuri va til ilmi kesishmasida – kognitiv tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan keng koʻlamli ilmiy izlanishlar olib borishga yoʻl ochildi

Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktyabrdagi “Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi oliy taʼlim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash toʻgʻrisida”gi PF-5847-son Farmoni ³, 2012-yil 10-dekabrda “Chet tillarni oʻrganish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-

¹ Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni, “Oʻzbekiston – 2030” strategiyasi toʻgʻrisida. 11.09.2023-yil. PF-158-son. <https://lex.uz/docs/-6600413>.

² Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Ўзбек тилининг давлат тили сифатидаги нуфузи ва мавқеини тубдан ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги ПФ-5850-сон Фармони. <http://lex.uz/docs/4561730>.

³ Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi “Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi oliy taʼlim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash toʻgʻrisida”gi PF-5847-son Farmoni.

tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-1875-son⁴, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi “Oliy ta’lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida” PQ-2909-son⁵, 2018-yil 5-iyundagi “Oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta’minlash bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-3775-son⁶, 2020-yil 4-noyabrdagi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “Kurash milliy sport turini rivojlantirish va uning xalqaro nufuzini yanada oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-4881-son⁷, 2017-yil 2-oktyabrdagi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “Kurash” milliy sport turini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-3306-son Qarorlari⁸ hamda boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalar mazkur dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zaruratini yanada oshiradi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya Respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirish, innovatsion iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish” ustuvor yo‘nalishi doirasida amalga oshirilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Tilshunoslikda turli millat va elatlar konseptosferalarini tizimli talqin qilish muammosi ko‘plab ilmiy tadqiqotlarning markaziy obyektiga aylangan. Xorijiy tilshunos olimlar – S.G.Vorkachyov, Z.D.Popova, A.P.Babushkin, I.A.Sternin, G.G.Slishkin, D.S.Lixachyov, N.M.Kravsova, Ye.A.Menzairova, N.N.Boldirev, V.I.Karasik kabi tadqiqotchilar tomonidan konseptlarning nazariy asoslari va turli tillardagi milliy-madaniy tafovutlari ilmiy asosda tadqiq qilingan. Ularning ishlari til va tafakkur o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro bog‘liqlikni, konseptlarning lisoniy va madaniy voqelanishini chuqurroq anglashga xizmat qilgan⁹.

⁴ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2012-yil 10-dekabrda “Chet tillarni o‘rganish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-1875-son Qarori.

⁵ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 20-apreldagi “Oliy ta’lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-2909-son Qarori.

⁶ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018-yil 5-iyundagi “Oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta’minlash bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-3775-son Qarori.

⁷ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 4-noyabrdagi “Kurash milliy sport turini rivojlantirish va uning xalqaro nufuzini yanada oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-4881-son qarori.

⁸ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 2-oktyabrdagi “Kurash” milliy sport turini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-3306-son Qarori. .

⁹ Воркачев С.Г. Концепт “счастья” в русском языковом сознании: опыт лингвокультурологического анализа: Монография. – Краснодар: Изд-во Кубан. гос. техн. ун-та, 2002. – С. 142; Попова З.Д., Стернин И.А. Понятие «концепт» в лингвистических исследованиях. – Воронеж: Воронеж. ун-т, 2000. – С. 30; Кравцова Н.М. Концепт «человек телесный»: когнитивное моделирование и переносы (на материале сопоставительного анализа древнерусского и древнеанглийского языков): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тюмень, 2008. – С. 30; Галиева М.Р. Вербализация концептосферы word/cўз/слово в английской, узбекской и русской языковых картинах мира: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2010. – С. 28; Болдырев Н.Н. Концептуальная основа языка // Когнитивные исследования языка. Вып. IV. Концептуализация мира в языке: коллектив. моногр. – М.: Ин-т языкознания РАН; – Тамбов: ТГУ им. Г.Р.Державина, 2009. – С. 460; Карасик В.И. Определение и типология концептов // Этнокультурная концептология: Сб. науч. тр. / Калм. гос. ун-т. – Вып. 1. – Элиста: Изд-во Калм. ун-та, 2006. – С. 332.

Jahon tilshunosligida zamonaviy kognitiv tilshunoslikning vujudga kelishi amerikalik olimlar J.Miller, J.Bruner, J.Lakoff, R.Langaker, R.Jakendoff¹⁰ va boshqalarning ilmiy ishlari bilan bogʻlanadi.

Rus tilshunosligida ham konseptual tahlilga oid tadqiqotlar keng qamrovda olib borilgan. Jumladan, S.I.Magomedova¹¹ tomonidan “ko‘z”, “yurak”, “bosh” konseptlarining avar va arab tillari materiallari asosida semantik xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida ham kognitiv yondashuv va lingvokonseptologiyaning nazariy, xususiy va amaliy tadqiq etish metodologiyasi M.R.Galiyeva, A.A.Abduazizov, D.U.Ashurova, M.D.Djusupov, Sh.Safarov, O‘.Q.Yusupov, G‘.Xoshimov, J.Yakubov, M.A.Abduvaliyev, G.Ergasheva, Z.A.Kasimova, D.Bahronova kabi olimlar tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan. Ular konseptual tahlil metodikasini ishlab chiqish va milliy tafakkurdagi konseptlarning lisoniy ifodasini ochib berishga katta hissa qo‘shganlar¹². Shuningdek, M.Umarxodjayev¹³, A.Mamatov¹⁴, Z.Xolmanova¹⁵, X.Qodirova¹⁶, D.Rustamova¹⁷, N.G‘aybullayeva¹⁸, Sh.Gulyamova¹⁹, Sh.Shamsiyeva²⁰ hamda N.Jo‘rayevalarning²¹ tadqiqotlari

¹⁰ Benjamin D. Gestural sense art, neuroscience and linguistic embodiment // Western Sydney University Thesis Collection, 2009. – P. 65-68.

¹¹ Магомедова С.И. Соматизмы «глаз», «сердце», «голова» в объективации картины мира (на материале аварского и арабского языков): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Махачкала, 2009. – Б. 24.

¹² Абдуазизов А.А. Тилшунослик назариясига кириш. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2015. – Б. 176; Ашурова Д.У. Новые подходы к лингвистике текста//Хорижий филология. – №3. – Самарқанд, 2011. – Б. 26-33; Бабушкин А. П. Типы концептов в лексико-фразеологической семантике языка. – Воронеж: ВГУ, 1996. – С. 38; Бахронова Д.К. Оламнинг лисоний манзараси тасвирида концепт ва концептосфера // Хорижий филология, 2019. – №3. – Б. 62-68; Mamatov A.E. Zamonaviy lingvistika. – Toshkent: Noshir, 2019. – B. 160; Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Сангзор, 2006. – Б. 25-46; Сафаров Ш. Семантика. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2013. – Б. 283; Юсупов Ў.Қ. Тилшуносликдаги янги йўналишлар ва уларда ишлатиладиган айрим истилохлар. Филология масалалари. – Тошкент, 2011; Хошимов Г.М. К теории концептов и их таксономии в когнитивной лингвистике. // Систем-структур тилшунослик муаммолари. Филология фанлари доктори, профессор Н.К.Турниёзов таваллудининг 70-йиллигига бағишланган Республика илмий-назарий конференцияси материаллари. – Самарқанд, 2010. – С. 74-78; Якубов Ж.А. Концептнинг семантик қирралари. – “Хорижий тилларни ўқитишда замонавий ёндашувлар” мавзусидаги халқаро илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари. 2018 йил 11 апрель. 2 китоб. – Фарғона, 2018. – Б. 227-228. Abduvaliyev M.A. To‘siqsizlik konsepti nominativ maydonini tashkillovchi birliklarning kognitiv, lingvokulturologik va lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari (ingliz, o‘zbek va boshqa tillar misolida): Filol. fan. d-ri (DSc) diss. – Andijon, 2023. – 253 b.

¹³ Умарходжаев М.И. Основы фразеологии: Автореф. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Москва, 1981.

¹⁴ Маматов А. Ўзбек тили фразеологияси шаклланиши масалалари: Филол. фан. д-ри ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999. – Б. 56.

¹⁵ Холманова З. “Бобурнома” лексикаси тадқиқи: Филол. фан. д-ри ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009. – Б. 22.

¹⁶ Қодирова Х. Абдулла Қодирийнинг эвфемизм ва дисфемизмдан фойдаланиш маҳорати: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2012. – Б. 23.

¹⁷ Рустамова Д. Метафорик эвфемизациянинг лингвокультурологик ва социопрагматик аспекти: Филол. фан. б-ча фалс. д-ри (PhD). ... дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2018. – Б. 50.

¹⁸ Гайбуллаева Н.И. Ўзбек тилида тиббий эвфемизмлар (тиббий даврий нашр материаллари асосида): Филол. фан. б-ча фалс. д-ри дисс. автореф. – Бухоро, 2020. – Б. 62.

¹⁹ Гулямова Ш.Қ. Ўзбек тили эвфемизмларининг гендер хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. б-ча фалс. д-и (PhD) дисс. – Бухоро, 2020. – Б. 95-143.

²⁰ Shamsiyeva Sh. Xitoy va o‘zbek tillaridagi maishiy evfemizmlarning lingvomadaniy tadqiqi: filol. fan. b-cha fals. d-ri diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2020. – B. 53.

²¹ Jo‘rayeva N. Fransuz va o‘zbek tillari evfemizm va disfemizmlarining lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari: filol. fan. b-cha fals. d-ri diss. avtoref. – Andijon, 2023. – B. 56.

e'tirofga molik. O'zbek adabiyotida, ayniqsa, A.Qodiriy²², A.Cho'lpon²³, O'.Hoshimov²⁴, Oybek²⁵, S.Ahmad²⁶, Mirmuhsin²⁷ singari yozuvchilarning asarlarida "kurash" obrazlari "milliy g'urur, vatanparvarlik va ozodlik g'oyalari" bilan uyg'unlashgan. Tadqiqotimizda mazkur yo'nalishda bajarilgan ishlardan farqli ravishda ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "kurash" konsepti verbalizatorlarining struktur-semantik, lingvokulturologik va pragmatik tadqiqi amalga oshirilgan.

Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "kurash" konseptining verballashuviga oid leksik-semantik xususiyatlar ochib berilgan; "Kurash" konseptini ifodalovchi lisoniy vositalarning nomenklaturasi, ularning maydoniy tuzilishi va tizimli o'zaro munosabatlari qiyosiy planda chuqur o'rganilgan; Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "kurash" konseptining lingvomadaniy va lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari badiiy matnlar va lug'aviy manbalar asosida kontekstual tahlil qilinib, xalq tafakkuridagi madaniy qadriyatlar, ijtimoiy stereotiplar va kommunikativ intonatsiyalar keng yoritilgan.

Tadqiqotning dissertasiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq "Til va madaniyat integratsiyasi asosida xorijiy tillar ta'limining barqaror rivojlanish modeli: lingvistik, filologik, linvodidaktik va raqamli yondashuvlar" mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "kurash" konseptini voqelantiruvchi birliklarning lingvokognitiv, lingvomadaniy va lingvopragmatik xususiyatlarini aniqlashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat:

tilshunoslikda lingvokognitiv tahlil, konsept va u bilan bog'liq tushunchalarga doir nazariy qarashlarni qiyosiy tahlil qilish;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "kurash" konseptini ifodalovchi lisoniy vositalarning konseptual maydonini aniqlash, uning yadro va periferiya qismlarini belgilash;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "kurash" konsepti asosida shakllangan birliklarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini ochib berish, ularning milliy tafakkurdagi aksini aniqlash;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "kurash" konseptini obyektivlashtiruvchi birliklarning lingvopragmatik xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish, ularning kommunikativ va illokutsion xususiyatlarini yoritish;

"kurash" konseptini ifodalovchi birliklarning tarjima jarayonida yuzaga keladigan muammolarini o'rganish, ekvivalentlik va madaniy moslashuv masalalarini tahlil qilish.

Tadqiqotning obykti sifatida ingliz adabiyoti vakillari ijodiga mansub badiiy asarlarda hamda har ikki tildagi izohli lug'atlarda uchraydigan "kurash" konseptini ifodalovchi lisoniy birliklar tanlab olingan. Ushbu manbalardagi

²² Қодирий А. Ўткан кунлар. – Тошкент: Фафур Фулом, 1983. – Б. 217.

²³ Чўлпон А. Кеча ва кундуз: роман. – Тошкент: Фафур Фулом, 1990. – Б. 134.

²⁴ Hoshimov O'. Dunyoning ishlari: Qissa va hikoyalar. – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2015. – B. 174.

²⁵ Ойбек. Танланган асарлар. 4-жилд. – Тошкент: Фан, 1966. – Б. 212.

²⁶ Саид Аҳмад. Уфқ: роман. – Тошкент: Ёзувчи, 1974. – Б. 112.

²⁷ Мирмуҳсин. Хўжанд қалъаси. (Темур Малик) тарихий роман. – Тошкент: Фафур Фулом, 1991. – Б. 344.

“kurash” konseptini obyektivlashtiruvchi vositalarning tahlili tadqiqotning asosiy obyektiv bazasini tashkil qiladi.

Tadqiqotning predmetini ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “kurash” konsepti doirasida shakllangan nominativ maydonning yadro va periferiya qismlariga mansub birliklarning kognitiv-semantik, struktur-semantik, funksional-stilistik, lingvomadaniy va lingvopragmatik jihatlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirma, maydoniy yondashuv, kognitiv modellashtirish, transformatsiya, komponent, distributiv tahlil hamda statistik tahlil kabi metodlar kompleks tarzda qo‘llanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “kurash” semantikasiga ega birliklarning madaniy konnotatsiyalari, kuchli pragmatik yuklamalari, ularning kontekstual va perlokutiv ta’sir samaradorligi konstativ, kommunikativ maqsadlar bilan bog‘liq intensiv pragmatik ottenkalarga egaligi dalillangan;

“kurash” konseptining ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi idiomatik va kontekstual tafovutlarining izomorf va kognitiv madaniy tafovutlarining allomorf lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari belgilab berilib, konseptning lisoniy va madaniy obyektivlashuvi ochiqqlangan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “kurash” konseptining semantik maydonini tashkil etuvchi yadro va periferiya birliklari hamda ular o‘rtasida shakllangan sistem munosabatlar aniqlanib, ushbu konseptning kognitiv tuzilishi ochib berilgan;

“kurash” konsepti bilan bog‘liq frazeologik birliklar va paremiyalarning ingliz hamda o‘zbek xalqlari milliy ongida namoyon bo‘lishi, ularning umuminsoniy, milliy, ijobiy, salbiy va neytral qatlamlar orqali xalqning intellektual merosi, ma’naviy qadriyatlari va axloqiy stereotiplari ilmiy asosda dalillangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda “kurash” semantikasini ifodalovchi til birliklarining sintagmatik plandagi valentlik imkoniyatlari o‘rganildi va ingliz hamda o‘zbek tillarida “kurash” konseptini ifodalovchi birliklarning morfologik tarkibiga mos keluvchi tayanch va transformatsion modellar ishlab chiqildi;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “kurash” konseptining lisoniy manzarasini tashkil etuvchi birliklarning qiyosiy o‘rganilishi natijasida tillararo izomorfik (o‘xshash) hamda allomorfik (farqli) jihatlar aniqlandi va ilmiy asosda tahlil qilindi;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “kurash” konsepti doirasida shakllangan lisoniy birliklarning markaziy (yadro) va periferik ma’nolarni ifodalovchi qatlamlari aniqlanib, ularning maydoniy tabiati tasvirlab berildi;

“kurash” konsepti tarkibida faol verbalizatorlik vazifasini bajarayotgan til birliklarining lingvomadaniy, pragmatik, funksional-stilistik va semantik jihatlari chuqur tahlil qilinib, ularning madaniy va kommunikativ qamrovi ilmiy asosda ochib berildi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchligi bir qator omillar bilan ta’minlangan.

Dissertatsiyada ilgari surilgan ilmiy xulosalar mustahkam dalillangan bo‘lib, barcha nazariy va amaliy materiallar ishonchli adabiyotlar va manbalardan olingan. Tadqiqotda tahlil qilingan namunalar va ularning izohlari faktik hamda analitik

lisoniy manbalarga asoslangan holda tanlab olingan, natijalar zamonaviy lingvistik tadqiqot usullari (qiyosiy-chogʻishtirma tahlil, kognitiv modellashtirish, komponent tahlil va boshqalar) asosida erishilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqotning asosiy tahlillari respublika va xalqaro miqyosda oʻtkazilgan ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalarda muhokamaga qoʻyilgan, ilmiy jamoatchilik tomonidan ma'qullangan. Tadqiqot natijalari asosida Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi (OAK) roʻyxatiga kiritilgan milliy va xorijiy ilmiy jurnallarda maqolalar chop etilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati esa quyidagilar bilan belgilanadi: dissertatsiyada olingan xulosalar, tahlillar qiyosiy tipologiya, leksikologiya, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik, stilistika, tarjima nazariyasi kabi nazariy fanlar kurslari uchun ma'ruza matnlari, seminar mashgʻulotlari materiallari sifatida foydalanishga imkon beradi. Shuningdek, tadqiqot natijalari asosida inglizcha-oʻzbekcha va oʻzbekcha-inglizcha lugʻatlar tuzish boʻyicha leksikografik amaliyotda, til amaliyoti darslarida oʻquv qoʻllanma sifatida samarali foydalanish mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy etilishi. Dissertatsiyada ishlab chiqilgan nazariy va amaliy xulosa, tavsiya va ishlanmalar asosida:

ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida “kurash” konseptining semantik maydonini tashkil etuvchi yadro va periferiya birliklari hamda ular oʻrtasida shakllangan sistem munosabatlar, shuningdek, ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida ushbu konseptning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlariga oid ilmiy xulosalardan Oʻzbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “Oʻzbekiston” teleradiokanali tomonidan tayyorlangan “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”, “Jahon adabiyoti” dasturlari ssenariylarini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (Oʻzbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2025-yil 05-maydagi 05-09-601-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada ushbu eshittirish uchun tayyorlangan materiallarning ilmiy ahamiyati ortib, mazmunan mukammallashgan;

“kurash” konseptining umuminsoniy qadriyatlarga mansubligi asosida ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida uning izomorf (oʻxshash) va allomorf (farqli) lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari toʻgʻrisidagi materiallaridan Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida bajarilgan PF-201912258-raqamli “Oʻzbek adabiyotining koʻp tilli (oʻzbek, rus, ingliz tillarida) elektron platformasini yaratish” mavzusidagi loyihani bajarishda foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2025-yil 24-iyuldagi 01/4-3273-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, “kurash” konseptining semantik maydonini tashkil etuvchi yadro va periferiya birliklari aniqlanib, ularning sistem munosabatlari ochib berilgan;

“kurash” konsepti bilan bogʻliq frazeologik birliklar va paremiyalarning ingliz hamda oʻzbek xalqlari milliy ongida namoyon boʻlishi, ularning umuminsoniy, milliy, ijobiy, salbiy va neytral qatlamlar orqali xalqning intellektual merosi, ma’naviy qadriyatlari va axloqiy stereotiplarini ifodalashi xususidagi xulosalardan Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida bajarilgan PF-201912258-raqamli “Oʻzbek adabiyotining koʻp tilli (oʻzbek, rus, ingliz tillarida) elektron platformasini yaratish” mavzusidagi loyihani bajarishda foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2025-yil 1-maydagi 01/4-1813-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada tadqiqotda ilgari surilgan

qator taklif va tavsiyalar, ilmiy yangiliklar asosida dastur va qo‘llanmalarni yaratishga, ta’lim hamda madaniyatni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan nazariy va amaliy ishlar samaradorligiga erishilgan;

“kurash” semantikasiga ega birliklarning madaniy konnotatsiyalari va kuchli pragmatik yuklamalari aniqlanib, ularning kontekstual va perlokutiv ta’sir samaradorligi konstativ kommunikativ maqsadlar (maslahat, buyruq, ogohlantirish, kesatq) bilan bog‘liq xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti huzuridagi Davlat tilida ish yuritish asoslarini o‘qitish va malaka oshirish markazida bajarilgan “Axborot-qidiruv tizimlari (Google, Yandex, Google Translate) uchun avtomatik ishlov berish vositasi – o‘zbek tilining morfoleksikoni va morfologik analizatori dasturiy vositasini yaratish” mavzusidagi innovatsion grant loyihasini bajarishda foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2025-yil 1-maydagi 01/4-1814-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada axborot-qidiruv tizimlari uchun mo‘ljallangan o‘zbek tilining morfoleksikoni “kurash” konsepti bilan bog‘liq leksik va frazeologik birliklar bilan boyitilgan.

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

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Tadqiqot mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 1 ta monografiya, 10 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 4 ta ilmiy maqola, jumladan, 2 ta respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy jurnallarda, 2 ta xorijiy ilmiy jurnallarda chop etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uchta bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat. Har bir bob o‘z ichida tadqiqotning nazariy asoslari, tahlil jarayonlari va amaliy natijalarini tizimli ravishda bayon qiladi. Dissertatsiyaning umumiy hajmi 153 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, dissertatsiyaning maqsadi, vazifalari, obyekti, predmeti tavsiflangan, uning respublika, fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi, amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, nashr etilgan ishlar bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **“Kognitiv lingvistika va lingvomadaniyatshunoslikda konsept talqini va tasnifi”** deb nomlangan bo‘lib, ushbu bob 3 fasldan iborat.

Bobning birinchi fasli **“Dunyo kognitiv tilshunosligining nazariy va amaliy masalalari”** deb nomlanadi. Bunda jahon tilshunosligida kognitiv tilshunosligining nazariy va amaliy masalalariga doir dastlabki qarashlar, “konsept”, “tushuncha”, “ma’no” atamalarini masalalari va bu borada izlanish olib borgan jahon tilshunoslarining ilmiy-nazariy qarashlari sharhi va ularga munosabatlar bayon

etiladi.

Jahon tilshunosligida Zamonaviy kognitiv tilshunoslikning vujudga kelishi amerikalik olimlar J.Miller, J.Bruner, J.Lakoff, R.Langaker, R.Jakendoff²⁸ va boshqalarning ilmiy ishlari bilan bog‘lanadi. Kognitiv so‘zi inglizcha “cognize – bilmoq, anglamoq, tushumoq” demakdir. Kognitiv tilshunoslik “chegaradosh fan” bo‘lib, kognitologiya, kognitiv psixologiya, psixolongvistika, lingvistika kabi sohalar to‘qnashuvida vujudga keldi.

1975-yilda J.Lakoff va S.Tompsonning maqolasida “kognitiv grammatika” termini paydo bo‘ldi va 80-yillarda yevropaning an‘anaviy tilshunosligida kognitiv tilshunoslik qaror topdi. Rus tilshunosligiga esa kognitiv lingvistika V.I.Gerasimovning ilmiy maqolasi bilan kirib keldi²⁹. Rus tilshunosligining yana bir atoqli vakili E.S.Kubryakova quyidagicha fikr bildiradi: “Kognitologiya ko‘p qirrali fan sohalaridandir. Uning doirasida shakllangan tilshunoslik, o‘z navbatida, murakkab vazifa ijrosini ko‘zlaydi, lisoniy va bilim strukturalari o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar hamda doimiy muqobilliklar tahlili, izohi rejalashtiriladi”³⁰. O‘zbek tilshunosi Sh.S.Safarovning fikriga ko‘ra, “Kognitiv tilshunoslikning vazifasi til yordamida bilim olish va saqlash, tilni amalda qo‘llash, hamda uzatish, umuman til tizimi va tarkibining inson miyasidagi in‘ikosi sifatida tafakkur bilan bog‘lab, chuqur ilmiy tadqiq etishdir”³¹. Bizningcha, yuqorida ta’kidlangan yondashuvlar kognitiv tilshunoslikni faqat nazariy konsepsiya emas, balki inson tafakkurining tildagi aksi sifatida talqin etish zarurligini ko‘rsatadi.

Professor A.Mamatov Kognitiv fan kognisiya bilan shug‘ullansa, kognitiv tilshunoslik kognitsiyaning, ya’ni bilishning tilda aks etishini, verballashuvini tadqiq qiladi. Tilga bo‘lgan kognitiv yondashuv – bu til shaklining oxir-oqibat inson ongi, fikri, bilish strukturalarining aks ettirilishidir. Kognitivlik o‘z tuzilishiga ko‘ra insonning bilish faoliyatiga tayangan barcha tipdagi bilimlarning tizimlashishini ifodalaydi³². Bizning fikrimizga ko‘ra A.Mamatov ta’riflaganidek, til va tafakkur o‘rtasidagi kognitiv munosabatni ilmiy asosda tadqiq qilish nafaqat lingvistik birliklarning semantik strukturasini aniqlashga, balki inson ongi va madaniy xotirasida aks etgan konseptual qatlamlarni ochib berishga imkon beradi. Bu yondashuv orqali til hodisalari chuqur mental va madaniy ildizlarga ega ekanligi aniqlanadi hamda lingvistik tahlil doirasida inson bilimining strukturalashgan modeliga asoslanadi.

O‘zbek til ilmida kognitiv tilshunoslik kengroq o‘rganilgan bo‘lib, bugungi kunga qadar qator olimlar, xususan, A.Abduazizov, D.Ashurova, O‘.Q.Yusupov, Sh.Safarov, A.Mamatov, G‘.M.Xoshimov va J.Yoqubov kabi olimlar tomonidan tadqiq etilgan bo‘lib, izlanishlarda, asosan Sh.Safarov fikricha, “*konsept – bu*

²⁸ Benjamin D. “Gestural sense art, neuroscience and linguistic embodiment/. Western Sydney University Thesis Collection, 2009. – P. 65-68.

²⁹ Петров В.В. Герасимов В.И. Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. Вып. XXIII. Когнитивные аспекты языка / пер. с англ. Сост. и ред. 1988. – С. 241.

³⁰ Кубрякова Е.С. О когнитивной лингвистике и семантике термина “Когнитивный” // Вестник ВГУ. – Воронеж, 2001. – С. 90.

³¹ Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Сангзор, 2006. – Б. 91.

³² Маматов А. Тилга когнитив ёндашувнинг моҳияти нимада? Тилшуносликнинг долзарб муаммолари: проф. А.Нурмонов таваллудининг 70 йиллигига бағишлаб ўтказилган илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари. – Андижон, 2012. – Б. 212-219.

tushuncha, obraz va lisoniy mazmunning birligi bo‘lib, tafakkurdagi kategoriyalar asosini tashkil etadi³³; G‘.M.Hoshimov, O‘.Yusupov, J.Yakubov, D.Baxronovalar “Konsept” terminining “tushuncha” atamasidan asosiy farqi shundaki, “tushuncha” – bu biror obyekt haqida bilim va ma’lumotlar yig‘indisining ongda aks etishi bo‘lsa, “konsept” mental tuzilma bo‘lishi bilan birga ifodalanishidir³⁴.

Yuqoridagi tasniflarni e’tirof etgan holda biz ham kognitiv tilshunoslikda “konsept”, “tushuncha”, “ma’no” atamalarini birlashtirib bo‘lmaydi, deb hisoblaymiz, ular turli xil subyektlardir: konsept ma’nodan kengroq va tushunchaning o‘zi ma’no, shuningdek, konsept uchun ham. Ma’nolar dunyo haqidagi bilimimizning faqat ma’lum bir qismini beradi, bu bilimlarning asosiy yoki hatto bir qismi bizning ongimizda tushunchalar shaklida saqlanadi, ularning mazmuni yangi xususiyatlarni o‘z ichiga olishi mumkinligini takidlaydi.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli **“Kognitiv tilshunoslikda “konsept”, tushuncha va ma’no munosabatlari talqini”** deb nomlanib, ushbu faslda “konsept”, tushuncha va ma’no munosabatlari talqini borasida so‘z yuritiladi.

Hozirgi zamon tilshunosligida konsept tabiatini o‘rganishga katta ahamiyat berilmoqda. Mazkur termini tahlil qilishda turlicha yondashuvlar mavjud. Ushbu soha doirasida V.P.Neroznak, D.S.Lixachev, Yu.S.Stepanov, A.Vejbiskaya, A.P.Babushkin, N.D.Arutyunova, S.X.Lyapin, V.I.Karasiklarning tadqiqotlarini keltirish mumkin.

A.Vejbitskaya konseptni “ideal obyekt” deb atab, uni madaniyat orqali belgilangan, til yordamida fikrlash uchun ongga taqdim etilgan “haqiqat haqidagi” umumlashgan obraz sifatida izohlaydi³⁵. Ta’kidlash joizki, bu ta’rif konseptni nafaqat “semantik birlik, balki idrokiy-madaniy model” sifatida ko‘rishga imkon beradi, chunki inson haqiqatni til orqali ongida strukturaviy tarzda qayta ishlaydi.

Yu.S.Stepanov esa konseptni madaniyatdagi asosiy bilimlar modeli sifatida baholaydi va uni milliy tafakkurning yadroviiy elementi deb ko‘rsatadi³⁶. Nazarimizda, bu yondashuv konseptni til orqali jamiyat tajribasini kodlovchi birlik sifatida o‘rganishga turtki beradi va uni milliy identifikator sifatida ham qarashga asos yaratadi.

I.A.Sternin *“har bir konsept hissiy-shaklli yadroga ega bo‘lib, bu yadro ifoda etilayotgan ma’noga asosiy yo‘nalishni beradi”*³⁷. Shuning uchun ularni tahlil qilishda “asosiy dominantlar, periferik xususiyatlar va semantik o‘zgaruvchanlik mezonlar”ini aniqlash zarur bo‘ladi. Fikrimizga ko‘ra, konsept tahlilida semantik asosdan tashqari, madaniy, emotsional, psixologik omillar ham inobatga olinishi lozim. Chunki konseptlar zamonaviy tilshunoslikda faqat lingvistik birlik emas, balki ijtimoiy va madaniy idrokning ifoda vositasi sifatida e’tirof etilmoqda.

Bobning uchinchi fasli **“Lingvomadaniy konseptlarning milliy-madaniy**

³³ Сафаров Ш.С. Когнитив лингвистика ва лингвомаданиятшунослик. – Тошкент: Иқтисод-молия, 2014. – Б. 66-69.

³⁴ Якубов Ж.А. Концептнинг семантик кирралари. – “Хорижий тилларни ўқитишда замонавий ёндашувлар” мавзусидаги халқаро илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари. 2018 йил 11 апрель. 2 китоб. – Фарғона 2018. – Б. 227-228.

³⁵ Вежбицкая А. Язык. Культура. Познание. – М.: Русские словари, 1996. – С. 416.

³⁶ Степанов Ю.С. Константы. Словарь русской культуры. – М.: Академический проект, 2001. – С. 824.

³⁷ Стернин И.А. Когнитивная структура концепта. // Вестник ВГУ. – 2002. – №2. – С. 34–37.

belgilari tavsifi” deb nomlanadi. Milliy madaniyatga xos konseptlar, odatda, universal semantik maydonlar bilan bevosita bog‘liq bo‘lsa-da, ular o‘z milliy madaniyatida shakllangan xos belgilar, ramzlar va qiymatlar tizimi orqali farqlanadi. E.S.Kubryakova ta’kidlaganidek, konseptlar madaniy xotira shaklida xizmat qiladi va til vositasida saqlanadi hamda uzatiladi³⁸.

Sh.S.Safarovning fikricha, “lingvomadaniy konseptlar milliy tafakkurning asosiy ko‘rsatkichlaridan biridir va ularni tahlil qilish orqali til egasining madaniy dunyoqarashini ochish mumkin”³⁹. Bizningcha, lingvomadaniy konseptlarni tahlil qilishda ularning leksik asosigagina emas, balki ularni shakllantirgan tarixiy, diniy, ijtimoiy va estetik omillarga ham e’tibor qaratish zarur.

Tadqiqotimizda kurash konseptini voqealantiruvchi lingvistik va nolingvistik birliklarning kurash maydonida tutgan o‘rni va maqomini asoslangan holda aniqladik.

Frazeologizmlar lingvomadaniy konseptlarning “barqaror va obrazli” ifoda shakllaridan biridir. Masalan, “*nonni yerga tashlamang*”, “*ko‘z tegmasin*”, “*kurashdan chekinmaslik*”, “*el ichra obro‘ qozonmoq*” kabi iboralar oddiy til vositasi bo‘lishdan tashqari, ularning orqasida xalqning dunyoqarashi, urf-odatlarini, axloqiy qoidalari, hatto diniy tasavvurlari yotadi⁴⁰.

“Maqollar va hikmatli so‘zlar” esa lingvomadaniy konseptlarni kodlovchi universal tildan ustun vositalardandir. Masalan, “*Non topgan yerda yur, non topolmagan yerda turma*”, “*Kurash qilgan yutadi*”, “*Ona duosi tog‘ni ag‘daradi*”, “*Ayol bor joyda baraka bor*”⁴¹ kabi maqollar orqali o‘zbek xalqining “hayotga, insoniy qadriyatlarga, mehnatga, Vatanga” bo‘lgan munosabati ochiladi.

Badiiy ifoda vositalari “metafora, personifikatsiya, metonimiya va simvolik obrazlar” konseptual mazmunni yanada kuchli ifodalash imkonini beradi. Masalan, o‘zbek she’riyatidagi “**ona**” **timsoli** ko‘pincha “**Vatan**” obraziga qiyoslanadi, “**qon**” esa “kurash va fidoyilik”ni bildiradi, “ko‘z yoshi” bo‘lsa, “fojia va poklanish timsoli” sifatida keladi⁴². Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, “lingvomadaniy konseptlar” faqat tilning grammatik yoki semantik darajasida mavjud bo‘lmay, balki ularni “tashuvchi ramzlar, madaniy stereotiplar, obrazlar va jamoaviy emotsional tajriba” asosida faoliyat ko‘rsatadi.

V.N.Teliya fikricha, “til birliklari orqasida turgan madaniy konnotatsiyalar milliy tafakkurni shakllantiruvchi asosiy manbalardan biridir”⁴³.

Konseptlar “inson ongi va madaniy xotirasida qatlamli tarzda” saqlanadi. Yu.S.Stepanov ularning tuzilmasini uch asosiy darajaga bo‘ladi: faol xususiyat (dolzarb qatlam), passiv (tarixiy) qatlam va ichki shakl (etimologik asos)⁴⁴.

³⁸ Кубрякова Е.С. Язык и знание: На пути получения знаний о языке. Части речи с когнитивной точки зрения. Роль языка в познании мира / Е.С.Кубрякова. – М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2004. – С. 93-95.

³⁹ Сафаров Ш.С. Когнитив лингвистика ва лингвомаданиятшунослик. – Тошкент: Иқтисод-молия, 2014. – Б. 66–69.

⁴⁰ Телия В.Н. Русская фразеология: Семантический, прагматический и лингвокультурологический аспекты. – М.: Языки русской культуры, 1996. – С. 42–46.

⁴¹ Ўзбек халқ мақоллари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1980. – Б. 112-115.

⁴² Жо‘гаев Г‘. Poetik til va badiiy tafakkur. – Toshkent: Fan, 2008. – B. 120–123.

⁴³ Телия В.Н. Русская фразеология. – М.: Языки русской культуры, 1996. – С. 32–35.

⁴⁴ Степанов Ю.С. Константы. Словарь русской культуры. – М.: Академический проект, 2001. – С. 15–20.

Ushbu tadqiqot doirasida, til va madaniyatning o‘zaro munosabatlaridagi muammolari ham katta qiziqish uyg‘otdi. Til va madaniyat mosligini sinxron tarzda o‘rganish va tasvirlashga bag‘ishlanganligini sababi, bir tomondan lingvomadaniyatshunoslik tildagi inson madaniy omilga, ikkinchi tomondan insondagi til omiliga yo‘naltirilganligi aniqlandi.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “kurash” konsepti verbalizatorlarining semantik struktur jihatlari va madaniy tabiatining qiyosiy taxhlili”** deb nomlanadi.

Bobning birinchi fasli **“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “kurash” konseptining nominativ zichligi”** deb nomlanib, unda chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda kurash konseptining nominativ birliklari yoritilgan.

Chog‘ishtirma tadqiqqa tortilgan ingliz va o‘zbek tillari materiallarining kognitiv tahlili natijasida “kurash” konseptining til sathlariga mansub 9 turdagi lisoniy verbalizatorlari ifodalanishi mumkinligi aniqlandi va ularning har biri misollar asosida dalillandi (Dissertatsiya 51-64-betlar):

1. So‘z leksema: *Tub ot; Tub sifat; Tub fel; Tub ravish.*

2. Sodda yasama so‘zlar: *Yasama ot; Yasama sifat; Yasama fel; Yasama ravish;*

3. Qo‘shma so‘zlar. *Qo‘shma ot; Qo‘shma sifat; Qo‘shma fel; Qo‘shma ravish;*

4. Qo‘shma yasama so‘zlar. *Qo‘shma yasama ot; Qo‘shma yasama sifat; Qo‘shma yasama fel; Qo‘shma yasama ravish;*

5. Frazologik birliklar.

6. So‘z brikmalari:

7. Paremiyalar(Maqol matallar).

8. Gaplar. *a) Sodda gaplar;b)qo‘shma gaplar;*

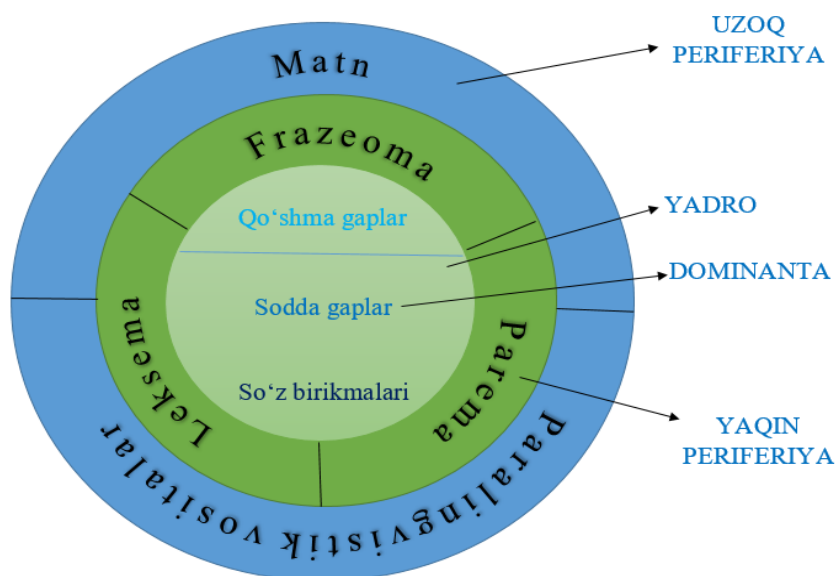
9. Matn.

Yuqoridagi vositalar nutqiy muloqat kontekstlarida, ya’ni mikro va makro-kommunikativ aktlarda, aniqrog‘i, adresant va adresat o‘rtasida kechadigan verbal, muayyan vaziyatlarda esa noverbal muloqotlar vaqtida o‘zining haqiqiy semantikasi va vazifalarini namoyon etadi va etnik sotsium a‘zolarining bir-birlarini tushunishiga, muloqot samaradorligini ta’minlashga xizmat qiladi. (1-va 2-ilovaga qarang).

Yuqoridagi mezonlarga tayangan holda, turli funksional uslublarga xos matnlar, ingliz va o‘zbek tillari izohli, frazeologizmlar, turli lug‘atlar ustida o‘tkazilgan statistik tahlillar asosida kurash konsepti verbalizatorlarining nominativ maydonlarini tashkillovchi ifoda vositalarining maydon sathi uzra tutgan o‘rni, maqomi aniqlandi. Tahlilga tortilgan manba va matnlarning o‘rtacha hajmi 5000 sahifani tashkil etdi. Xulosalarga ko‘ra: ingliz tilidagi kurash konsepti verbalizatorlarining matndagi ulushi 1347 ta (100%); o‘zbek tilidagi evfemizm konsepti verbalizatorlarining matndagi ulushi esa 1407 ta (100%) ekanligi aniqlandi (2-1.1, 2-1.2-jadvallarga qarang).

Shuningdek, ingliz tilida kurash semantikasi verbalizatorlari o‘zbek tiliga nisbatan miqdor jihatidan ham, faolligiga ko‘ra ham kam ekanligi (1347/1407) aniqlandi. Kurash konsepti nominativ maydoni mazmun va ifoda planiga egadir. Lingvokognitiv, funksional-semantik tahlillarga tayangan holda kurash konsepti

verbalizatorlarining nominativ maydonini *dominanta*, *yadro* va *periferiya* qismlarga ajratdik. Bunda maydon *dominantasini* soddaga gaplar; *yadroni* soddaga gaplar, qo'shma gaplar, so'z birikmalari; yaqin *periferiyasini* esa leksemalar, paremiyalar, va frazeologik birliklar hamda uzoq *periferiyasini* matnlar va paralingvistik vositalar tashkil etadi. (2.1.3-jadval).



Bobning ikkinchi fasli *“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “kurash” konseptini verballashtiruvchi vositalar semantikasi va strukturasi”* deb nomlanib, unda chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda kurash konseptining nominative zichligi yoritilgan.

Ingliz tilida “fight” konsepti ot va fe‘l so‘z turkumlariga mansub bo‘lib, “polisemantik xususiyat”ga ega. A.S.Xornbining⁴⁵ “Oxford Advanced learners Dictionary of Current English” lug‘atida uning 7 ta ma‘nosi qayd etilgan. Bularning birma-bir tahlilini qilib chiqamiz.

1. a street/gang fight. (kurash) a fight with somebody/something (bosh ma‘no yoki arxisema): “*He got into a fight with a man in the bar*”⁴⁶.; (Majoziy) (*U barda bir erkak bilan janjallashib qoldi*).

2. sport, (sport) an occasion when people fight as a sport, especially in boxing: “*He is unbeaten in 34 fights*”.⁴⁷ (*U 34 ta jangda mag‘lub bo‘lmagan*).

3. argument:(tortishuv) an argument about something (Biror narsa haqida bahs/tortishuv/janjal.); “*Children will fight even over small things*”⁴⁸. (Bolalar mayda-chuyda narsalar uchun ham janjallashadi).

4. trying to get/do something (Nimadir olishga/nimadir qilishga harakat qilmoq) “*We fought for years before we got the recognition we deserved*”⁴⁹. (Biz munosib e‘tirofga erishishdan oldin yillar davomida kurashdik).

⁴⁵ Hornby A.S. Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English. – Oxford: OUP, 2000. – P. 486.

⁴⁶ Hornby A.S. Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English. – Oxford: OUP, 2000. – P. 486.

⁴⁷ Hornby A.S. Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English. – Oxford University Press, 2000. – P. 486.

⁴⁸ Hornby A.S. Ko‘rsatilgan manba. – P. 487.

⁴⁹ Hornby A.S. Ko‘rsatilgan manba. – P. 487.

5. competition, (musobaqa sifatida); “Ferguson wants his team to make a fight of it”⁵⁰. Ushbu gapning tarjimasida esa “Fergyson o‘z jamoasidan kurashni davom ettirishni xohlaydi”.

6. battle/war (jang / urush) [countable] (sanaladigan) fight (for something) a battle; “They fought for control of the island”⁵¹. (Ular orol ustidan nazorat o‘rnatish uchun kurashishdi).

7. desire to fight. (kurashish istagi) “In spite of many defeats, they still had plenty of fight left out of them”⁵². (Ko‘plab mag‘lubiyatlarga qaramay, ularda hali ham kurashishga kuch bor edi.) “Losing their leader took all the fight out of the”⁵³. (Yetakchisini yo‘qotish esa ularning barcha kurashish ishtiyoqini yo‘qotdi.)

“Fight” konseptining lisoniy sinonimlari unga ma‘nodosh so‘zlar bo‘lib, ular quyidagilarni tashkil etadi: Battle – jang, katta miqyosdagi to‘qnashuv. Struggle – kurash, qiyin sharoitda harakat qilish. Conflict – nizolar, ziddiyatlar. Clash – to‘qnashuv, keskin kelishmovchilik. Duel – ikki kishi o‘rtasidagi jang.

“Fight” konseptining antonimlari unga qarama-qarshi ma‘noli so‘zlar bo‘lib, ular quyidagilarni tashkil etadi: Peace – tinchlik, jangsizlik. Truce – sulh, vaqtincha jangni to‘xtatish. Surrender – taslim bo‘lish, kurashni to‘xtatish. Ceasefire – jangni to‘xtatish. Reconciliation – yarashuv, kelishuv.

Fel so‘z turkumiga mansub polisemik leksema “fight”ning semik tarkibini ko‘rib chiqamiz. A.S.Xornbining “Oxford Advanced learners Dictionary of Current English” lug‘atida “fight”ning 8 ta ma‘nolari qayd etilgan: Bular:

1. in war/battle (urushda/jangda) [o‘timsiz, o‘timli] to take part in a war or battle against an enemy. (dushmanga qarshi urush yoki jangda qatnash.) 2. struggle/hit (kurash/urush) [o‘timli, o‘timsiz] to struggle physically with somebody: (jismonan kimdir bilan kurashish).

Tahlillar o‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atida ot, fel so‘z turkumiga mansub “kurash” leksemasining semantik sturkturasi mavjud ekanligini ko‘rsatdi. **1. Harakat:** Kurash harakatni anglatadi, ya‘ni biror narsaga erishish uchun faoliyat ko‘rsatish. “Shoir shavq bilan she‘r yozishga, iste‘dodi bilan kurashmoqqa majbur edi.” (Cho‘lpon, Kecha va kunduz) “Polvon dushmani bilan oxirigacha kurashib, yengish uchun bor kuchini sarfladi”⁵⁴. **2. Ma‘nolari va qo‘llanish sohalari:** a) **jismoniy kurash, ijtimoiy kurash, shaxsiy kurash, tabiat bilan kurash**, “Navro‘z bayramida katta maydonda polvonlar belbog‘ bog‘lab kurashmoqqa tushdilar”⁵⁵.

Ingliz tilida ot **so‘z birikmali konstruksiyalar:** War of the worlds (jahon urushi), fight for freedom (ozodlik uchun kurash), Fight for justice (adolat uchun kurash)⁵⁶.

Sifat so‘z birikmali konstruksiyalar: a fighting man (Jangovar odam), Tactical fight (taktik kurash), Bloody fight (qonli kurash)⁵⁷.

⁵⁰ Hornby A.S. ko‘rsatilgan manba. – P. 487.

⁵¹ Hornby A.S. Ko‘rsatilgan manba. – P. 487.

⁵² Hornby A.S. ko‘rsatilgan manba. – P. 487.

⁵³ Hornby A.S. ko‘rsatilgan manba. – P. 487.

⁵⁴ Фулом Ф. Шум бола. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1987. – Б. 54.

⁵⁵ Ойбек. Навоий: таржимаи ҳолий роман. – Тошкент: Ғафур Ғулом, 1981. – Б. 156.

⁵⁶ Merriam-Webster, ko‘rsatilgan manba. – P. 183.

Fel so‘z birikmali konstruksiyalar: “to fight for peace (tinchlik uchun kurashmoq), to struggle for independence (mustaqillik uchun kurashmoq), fight to the death (o‘lim uchun kurashmoq)”⁵⁸.

Ravish so‘z birikmali konstruksiyalar: to fight viciously (shafqatsiz jang qilish), to fight desperately (umidsiz jang qilish), relentlessly fight (shafqatsiz jang)⁵⁹.

O‘zbek tilida otli so‘z birikmali konstruksiyalar: kurash maydoni, kurash uslubi, kurash libosi, kurash qoidalari, kurash federatsiyasi, kurash bo‘yicha musobaqa.

Ot konstruksiyali birikmani sifat bilan ifodalanishi: mahoratli kurashchi, qattiq belbog‘li kurash, chidamli kurashchi.

Fe‘l konstruksiyali so‘z brikmasi: kurashga tushmoq, kurash olib bormoq, kurashga hozirlik ko‘rmoq, kurashni boshlamoq, kurashni davom ettirmoq, kurashni yutmoq, kurashda mag‘lub bo‘lmoq”⁶⁰.

Ot konstruksiyali so‘z birikmaning ravish bilan ifodalanishi: jadal kurashmoq, mahorat bilan kurashmoq, shiddat bilan hujum qilmoq⁶¹.

Shuningdek, ingliz tilidagi “fight” leksemasining quyidagi “so‘z birikmalari va paremiyalari” o‘zbek tilida muvofiq so‘z birikmalarga ega emasligi aniqlandi; “Barcha ko‘priklar olovda yondirilsin” (**burn the bridge, to set all the bridges on fire**)⁶², “jangda it bor (have a dog in the fight)”⁶³. “Cho‘chqa bilan kurashmang” (Don’t wrestle with a pig)⁶⁴. “Tuxumni buzmasdan omlet tayyorlay olmasiz. (**You can’t make an omelet without breaking eggs**)⁶⁵ **mushuklar va itlar bilan jang qilish (fighting cats and dogs)**⁶⁶ o‘zbek tilida kurash leksemasining ayrim semalari ingliz tilida *fight* leksemasi semantik mundarijasiga yot ekanligi ma’lum bo‘ldi. Bular jumlasiga, *kurash, g‘alayon, bo‘g‘ish, chamber, kip, to‘n, chopon, chala, g‘irrom, halol, dakki, yonbosh, tosh polvon, yog‘och polvon, kesak polvon, ayiq polvon, dakan polvon, to‘pponcha polvon, yotoq polvon* va *yiqligan kurashga to‘ymas; yiqliganni yer ko‘taradi; o‘zingni er bilsang, o‘zgani sher bil* kabi maqol va matallarni kiritishimiz mumkin.

Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda “fight” va “kurash” leksemalari integral (birlashtiruvchi) va differensial (farqlovchi) semalar majmuidan iborat bo‘ladi. Buni quyidagi jadvalda tasvirlaymiz. **“Fight” va “kurash” konseptining integral va differensial semalari (Jadvalga qarang 2.2.1 84-bet).**

⁵⁷ Merriam-Webster, ko‘rsatilgan manba. – P. 183.

⁵⁸ Merriam-Webster, ko‘rsatilgan manba. – P. 183.

⁵⁹ Merriam-Webster’s Advanced Learner’s English Dictionary. Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster, 2008. – P. 184.

⁶⁰ Абдуллаева М. Ўзбек тилида феъл бирикмаларининг семантик ва структуравий хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2007. – Б. 94-95.

⁶¹ Рўзиева З. Ўзбек тилида кучайтирувчи воситаларнинг семантик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2012. – Б. 106.

⁶² Spears R.A. McGraw-Hill’s Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs. – New York: McGraw-Hill, 2005. – P. 78.

⁶³ Ammer C. The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms. – Boston: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2013. – P. 267.

⁶⁴ Ammer C. The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms. – Boston: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2013. – P. 267.

⁶⁵ Spears R.A. McGraw-Hill’s Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs. – New York: McGraw-Hill, 2005. – P. 78.

⁶⁶ Spears R.A. McGraw-Hill’s Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs. – New York: McGraw-Hill, 2005. – P. 78.

Tahlillar orqali ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida tub so‘zli “fight / kurash” konsepti ifoda vositalarining tayanch modellarini aniqladik: **N, V, Adj**. Shu jihatdan fight (n), fight (v), fight (adj), kurash (ot), kurashmoq (fe’l), jang (ot)ni nutqning barcha uslublari uchun betaraf leksemalar sifatida baholash mumkin. Masalan, **He fought bravely in the war, but he was badly injured**⁶⁷. (U urushda mardlarcha jang qildi, lekin og‘ir jarohat oldi.) **They fought for freedom, and their struggle inspired many people**⁶⁸. (Ular erkinlik uchun jang qildilar va ularning kurashi ko‘plab odamlarni ilhomlantirdi.) Yasama tarkibli fight, kurash semantikasiga ega birliklar qatoriga so‘z yasovchi prefiksli va suffiksli leksemalarni ham kiritamiz. 1) suffiksli ot leksemalar: $N + suf = N$, $N+suf+suf=N$, $Adj+suf=N$, $Pref+V+suf=N$ fighter, fighting, combatant, defender, 2) suffiksli sifat leksemalari: $N+suf=Adj$: fightable, combative, aggressive, 3) suffiksli ravish leksemalar $Adj+suf=Adv$; $Adj+suf+suf=Adv$; $N+Suf=Adv$: aggressively, defensively, violently, fiercely, **Qo‘shma leksemalar** a) qo‘shma fe’l leksemalar: ($V+pref+N=CV$; $V+N=CV$; $V+pref=CV$) to go to war, wage war, Hold off, b) qo‘shma sifat leksemalar: ($N+PII = CAdj$; $Adv+PII=CAdj$; $N+Adj=CAdj$; $Adv+N=CAdj$; $N+V+suf=CAdj$) battle-hardened, war-torn, blood-soaked, c) qo‘shma ravish leksemalar: ($N + prep + N = CAdv$; $Adv+Adv=CAdv$) face-to-face, hand-to-hand, side by side.

O‘zbek tilida “kurash” semali **yasama tarkibli leksemalar**: Suffiksli va prefiksli yasama ot leksemalar: Kurashchi, Polvonlik, Jangchi, G‘oliblik, ($N + suf = N$, $N + suf + suf = N$); *Yasama ravish leksemalar*: jangovarona, polvonlarcha, g‘olibona, epchilona, ($N + suf = Adv$; $N+suf+suf=Adv$; $Adj+suf=Adv$). *Yasama fe’l leksemalar*: janglashmoq, g‘alabalashmoq, bellashmoq, himoyalanoq, ($N + suf = DV$). *Yasama sifat leksemalar*: kuchli, xavfli, baquvvat, shiddatli, sabrli ($N + suf = Adj$; $pref + N = Adj$).

Shuningdek, ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “fight/kurash” semantikasiga ega monoleksema va polileksemalarning quyidagi 38 ta tayanch modellari aniqlandi.

Bobning uchinchi fasli “*Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda “kurash” konseptiga oid sport terminlarining struktur-semantik jihatlari*” deb nomlanadi. Ushbu faslda “kurash” konseptini obyektivlashtiruvchi lisoniy verbalizatorlar semadan boshlab matngacha bo‘lgan turli til sathlariga mansub sodda va murakkab tarkibli taqsimlangan birliklar ekanligi, ular birgalikda yaxlit sistemani tashkillashi va o‘zaro munosabatda bo‘lishi avvalgi yuqorida dalillab berildi. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida sportning kurash turida ishlatiladigan chala, yonbosh, halol, tanbeh, bekor va g‘irrom konseptlarining izomorf jihatlari qiyosiy tahlil qilganimizda kurash turlarida ishlatiladigan ba’zi terminlar va konseptlar, masalan, “kurash”, “chala”, “yonbosh”, “halol”, “tanbeh”, “bekor”, va “g‘irrom”, ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida turlicha ifodalanishi va qabul qilinishi mumkin. Quyida ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida sport kurashida ishlatiladigan terminlarning qiyosiy tahlilini keltiramiz.

1. **Chala**⁶⁹ (**Adj**) so‘zi o‘zbek tilida kurashda biron bir harakatning to‘liq yoki sifatli bajarilmaganligini anglatadi. Masalan, chala usulda bajarilgan zarba. Half-hearted (ingliz): u so‘z biron bir ishni to‘liq yoki ishonchli bajarmaganligini

⁶⁷ https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/fight_1?q=fight [murojaat sanasi: 15.03.2025.]

⁶⁸ https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/fight_1?q=fight. [murojaat sanasi: 15.03.2025.]

⁶⁹ Ўзбек тилининг изохли луғати. 5 жилдди / А.Мадвалиев тахр. остида. – Тошкент, Ўзбекистон, 2020. Ч харфи. – Б. 448-449.

ifodalaydi, lekin kurash kontekstida “chala” soʻzi toʻliq ekvivalenti sifatida ishlatilmaydi. Misol uchun, He gave a half-hearted attempt. (U chala harakat qildi.)

2. **Yonbosh**⁷⁰ (CN) soʻzi oʻzbek tilida kurashda oʻrganilgan harakat yoki strategiyaning qoʻllanishi, shuningdek, imkoniyatlarni har ikki tomondan koʻrib chiqishni anglatadi. Masalan, Yonbosh usulini qoʻllash. Sideways soʻzi ingliz tilida harakat yoki qarorlarning oʻrganilishi yoki qoʻllanishi. Masalan, The sideways approach in the fight. (Jangda yon tomonlar yaqinlashadi.)

3. **Halol**⁷¹ soʻzi oʻzbek tilida adolatli, qoidalar asosida bajarilgan harakat yoki kurashni anglatadi. Masalan, Halol kurash. Fair soʻzi ingliz tilida adolatli va qoidalar asosida oʻtkazilgan kurashni ifodalaydi. Masalan, A fair fight. (Adolatli kurash.)

4. **“Tanbeh”**⁷² (N) soʻzi oʻzbek tilida yomon xatti-harakat yoki notoʻgʻri harakat uchun ogohlantirish yoki jazoni anglatadi. Masalan, Tanbeh olgan raqib. Warning soʻzi ingliz tilida yomon xatti-harakat uchun ogohlantirish yoki eʼtiroz. Masalan, He received a warning from the referee. (U hakamdan ogohlantirish oldi.)

Chogʻishtirilayotgan tillarda “kurash” semasiga oid sport terminlarini nutqda qoʻllanilishidagi faolligiga koʻra uch guruhga ajratdik va bular quyidagilarni tashkil etdi: 1) faol; 2) nofaol; 3) arxaik kurash terminlarini struktur semantic jihatlarini tahlil qilib oʻtdik. (3-ilovaga qarang)

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“Ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida “kurash” konsepti verbalizatorlarining pragmatik va lingvokulturologik tadqiqi”** deb nomlanadi va uning birinchi faslida **“Ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida “kurash” konsepti verbalizatorlarining pragmatik aspekti”** xususida soʻz yuritiladi. Ushbu faslda ingliz tilida “fight” konseptining qoʻllanishi yanada murakkabroq boʻlib, u koʻp hollarda jismoniy toʻqnashuv, qarama-qarshilik, yoki individual ichki kurashni anglatadi. Masalan: “*verbal fight*”⁷³ “*gang fight*”⁷⁴ yoki “*fight with illness*”⁷⁵ iboralari orqali bu konseptning salbiy konnotatsiyalari kuchayadi. Aksincha, oʻzbek tilidagi “kurash” konsepti esa koʻp hollarda *sharafli, mardlikka asoslangan, ijtimoiy foydali* faoliyat sifatida baholanadi.

Tahlillar shuni koʻrsatadiki, oʻzbek tilida “kurash” konsepti koʻp hollarda *milliy gʻurur, jasorat, adolat uchun harakat, iymonli qarshilik, hatto vatanparvarlik* ramzi sifatida ishlatiladi. Jumladan, ushbu konsept ijtimoiy ongda ijobiy, yuksak baholanuvchi konsept sifatida shakllangan. Masalan: *Meni oʻch bilan shafqat, gʻazab bilan marhamatning kurashi oʻz komiga tortgan edi.* (Gʻ.Gʻulom. Yodgor.) Bu hol esa konseptual metafora darajasida ham seziladi.

Jadval 3.1.1

⁷⁰ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли / А.Мадвалиев таҳр. остида. – Тошкент, Ўзбекистон, 2020. Ё ҳарфи. – Б. 37-38.

⁷¹ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли / А.Мадвалиев таҳр. остида. – Тошкент, Ўзбекистон, 2020. Ҳ ҳарфи. – Б. 494.

⁷² Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли / А.Мадвалиев таҳр. остида. – Тошкент, Ўзбекистон, 2020. Т ҳарфи. – Б. 660.

⁷³ Merriam-Webster’s Advanced Learner’s English Dictionary. Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster, 2008. – P. 613.

⁷⁴ Merriam-Webster’s Advanced Learner’s English Dictionary. Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster, 2008. – P. 613.

⁷⁵ Merriam-Webster’s Advanced Learner’s English Dictionary. Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster, 2008. – P. 613.

Ingliz tilida ifoda	O‘zbek tilida tarjima	Pragmatik tafovut
<i>fight against poverty</i>	kambag‘allikka qarshi kurash	Ijtimoiy motivatsiya har ikki tilda mavjud
<i>fight with depression</i>	tushkunlik bilan kurashish	O‘zbek tiliga nisbatan. kamroq ishlatiladi
<i>fight for rights</i>	huquqlar uchun kurash	Har ikki tilda ijobiy konnotatsiya bor
<i>fight broke out between two gangs</i>	ikki jinoiy to‘da o‘rtasida jang bo‘lib o‘tdi	O‘zbek tilida bu “urush”, “to‘qnashuv” deyiladi

Bobning ikkinchi fasli **“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “kurash” konsepti verbalizatorlarining lingvokulturologik aspekti”** deb nomlanadi. Lingvokulturologiya tilshunoslik va madaniyatshunoslik fanlarining tutashgan nuqtasida shakllangan integrativ ilmiy yo‘nalish bo‘lib, u til vositalari orqali ifodalanadigan madaniy konseptlarni o‘rganadi. Mazkur fan tilni nafaqat aloqa (kommunikativ) vositasi sifatida, balki xalqning madaniyati, milliy tafakkuri, qadriyatlarini, mentalitetining timsoli sifatida tahlil qiladi. Lingvokulturologiya til birliklari orqali xalqning tarixiy, diniy, falsafiy, axloqiy qarashlari qanday aks etishini aniqlashga intiladi. Tilshunos S.Karimov bu haqda quyidagicha fikr bildiradi: *Lingvokulturologiya – til va madaniyat, o‘zaro madaniy aloqa masalalarini ilmiy tadqiq etadi, chunki: “Til madaniyat bilan juda zich bog‘langan, u madaniyatga etib boradi, unda rivojlanadi va uni ifodalaydi”*⁷⁶ **“kurash” konsepti** – lingvokulturologik metod yordamida tahlil qilinarkan ekan, bu tushunchaning tilda qanday semantik vositalar orqali ifodalanayotgani, u qanday konnotatsiyalarga ega ekan va turli tillarda qanday madaniy tafovutlarda namoyon bo‘layotgani aniqlanadi. Bunday yondashuv tilshunosga “xalqning madaniy arxetiplari, stereotiplari, assotsiatsiyaviy tarmoqlari” haqida chuqur ma’lumot beradi va “milliy tafakkur modeli”ni yaratish imkonini beradi. Tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatyaptiki, “kurash” konsepti ijtimoiy ongda milliy madaniyat o‘zligining ajralmas qismi sifatida yashaydi.

Ingliz tilida quyidagi iboralar “kurash” konseptining turli konnotatsiyalarini anglatadi: Masalan, *“No pain, no gain”*⁷⁷ maqoli ingliz tilida “struggle” konsepti bilan bevosita bog‘liq bo‘lib, inson hayotida erishiladigan har qanday “yutuq, og‘riq, mashaqqat, kuch, sabr” talab qilishini anglatadi.

O‘zbek tilida xalq matallaridan bahodir yigitlarga nisbatan eng ko‘p qo‘llanadigan *“Er yurtini deb jonini tikkan”*⁷⁸ naqlini ham, lingvokulturologik tadqiqini ham qilib chiqsak, ushbu naql xalqimiz tilida xalq qahramonlari, tarixiy shaxslar, vatanparvar insonlar xotirasida ko‘p ishlatiladi. “Kurash” konsepti odatda, bevosita aytilmagan bo‘lsa-da, “jon tikish”, ya’ni o‘z hayotini xavf ostiga qo‘yish, o‘limni ko‘z oldiga keltirib harakat qilish, eng yuksak darajadagi kurashning timsolidir.

Bobning uchinchi fasli **““Kurash” semantikali til birliklarini tarjima tilida qayta yaratish usullari”** deb nomlanadi.

⁷⁶ Karimov S. Tilshunoslik nazariyasi fanidan ma’ruzalar matni. – Samarqand. 2012. – B. 59.

⁷⁷ Lakoff G., Johnson M. *Metaphors we live by*. London: The university of Chicago press, 2003. – P. 63.

⁷⁸ Маҳмудов Н. *Ўзбек халқ мақолларининг лексик-семантик таҳлили*. – Тошкент: Фан, 2007. – Б. 119-121.

Ushbu faslda biz ilgari tahlil qilingan kurash semantikali barcha til birliklari asosida “kurash” konseptining tarjima tilida qayta yaratish muammolariga yuzlanmoqchimiz. Har bir iboraning semantik, stilistik, madaniy va konnotativ jihatlari tahlil qilinar ekan, ular ingliz tilida qanday usullar bilan qayta berilishi mumkinligi tarjima usullari orqali ham muhokama qilinadi.

1. So‘zma-so‘z tarjima usulida. 2. Erkin tarjima usulida. 3. Ekvivalent maqollar orqali tarjima usullarida. 4. Tavsiflovchi tarjima usullarida. 5. Kontekstual moslashtirish tarjima usullarida. 6. Ma’nodosh iboralarni izlab topish usuli orqali

So‘zma-so‘z tarjima, odatda, muayyan til birligining boshqa tilga to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri, ya’ni grammatik, semantik jihatdan eng yaqin muqobil shakl bilan berilishi usulidir. “Kurash” leksemasining ingliz tilidagi eng yaqin ekvivalentlari “fight”, “struggle”, “battle”, “combat” bo‘lishi mumkin. Masalan, “Ozodlik uchun kurash” iborasi “Struggle for freedom” tarzida hech qanday semantik buzilishlarsiz tarjima qilinadi. “Ko‘ngil kurashi” iborasini “**heart’s fight**” deb so‘zma-so‘z tarjima qilsak, ingliz tilida u tabiiy eshitilmaydi.

Erkin tarjima usuliga kelsak, bu so‘zma-so‘zlikdan chekinib, asl mazmuni, konnotatsiyani, madaniy kontekstni saqlagan holda boshqa til vositalari bilan ifodalash usulidir. “Yotib qolgan dushmanga qilich o‘tmaydi” (folklordan) maqolini “Do not strike a man when he is down” tarzida tarjima qilish aynan erkin tarjimadir.

Ekvivalent maqollar orqali tarjima qilishda, har ikki til madaniyatida mavjud bo‘lgan umumiy tajribalarni aks ettiruvchi maqollar asos qilib olinadi. “Kurashsang, g‘olib bo‘lasan” (Folklordan) maqoli “Where there's a will, there's a way” (Laurie Maguire, Where there's a will, there's a way.) tarzida ingliz tiliga tarjima qilinadi. Ba’zi hollarda o‘zbek tilida mavjud til birliklarining ingliz tilida aniq ekvivalenti bo‘lmaydi. Bunday holatlarda tarjimon **tavsiflovchi tarjimadan** foydalanadi. “Ko‘ngil kurashi” (folklordan) iborasi “The internal battle of the soul”⁷⁹ yoki “Emotional struggle within the heart”⁸⁰ tarzida ifodalanadi.

Kontekstual moslashtirish tarjima jarayonida matnni maqsadli auditoriyaga moslashtirishdir. “Dunyo deb jonini kuydirdi” iborasini “He sacrificed everything in pursuit of worldly success”⁸¹ tarzida tarjima qilish adaptatsiyaning yaqqol namunasi. Bu usulda asl ibora teskari tarjima qilinganda, aslga yaqin chiqmasligi mumkin, ammo asosiy g‘oya “fidoyilik, dunyoviy maqsadlar uchun kurashish” to‘liq ifodalanadi.

Kurash konseptiga doir yana bir “Bu maydon kurash maydoni, shafqatsiz maydon”⁸² iborasini ingliz tiliga “This field is a battlefield, a cruel field”⁸³ tarzida

⁷⁹ John M. Newman. Quest for the Kingdom. The Secret Teachings of Jesus in the Light of Yogic Mysticism. All rights reserved. 2011. – P. 228.

⁸⁰ Rios R.A. They Called It Puppy Love: Coming of age story. 2021. – P. 9.

⁸¹ Amani Elmahi Elkhalfi Mohamed. Cultural challenges in translating Tayeb Salih’s novel Season of Migration to the North (1969) from Arabic into English: A comparative and analytical study with a focus on metaphors and similes. University of Pretoria. 2020. – P. 107.

⁸² Vohidov E. Iztirob. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 1992. – B. 211.

⁸³ Davies P. Translating Proverbs and Sayings: Cross-Cultural Challenges. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017. – P. 257.

tarjima qilish metaforani saqlagan holda ifodalanadi. Lingvokulturologik nuqtayi nazardan, bu yondashuv turli xalqlarning tafakkuridagi umumiyliklarni topish orqali tarjima samaradorligini oshiradi.

XULOSA

Mavzuga taalluqli konsepsiyalar va nazariy manbalarni o‘rganish, qiyoslash va tahlil etish asosida quyidagi umumiy xulosalarga kelindi:

1. “Kurash” konsepti kognitiv tilshunoslikda inson tafakkurining faol natijasi sifatida ko‘riladi. Bu konsept inson tajribasi, anglash, tasavvur va madaniy qadriyatlar asosida shakllanadi. Tushunchalar ongda konseptual xarita sifatida tuziladi va “kurash” bu xaritada “qarshilik”, “harakat”, “maqsad” va “g‘alaba” sememalari bilan uyg‘un holda ishlaydi. O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida “kurash” konsepti kognitiv strukturalarda turlicha kodlangan bo‘lib, ularning talqini xalq tafakkurini aks ettiradi. Bu talqin g‘arbda individuallik, O‘zbekistonda esa ijtimoiy-axloqiy pozitsiyaga tayanadi.

2. Lingvomadaniy konseptlar xalq madaniyatining genetik kodini tashkil etadi. “Kurash” konsepti o‘zbek madaniyatida jasorat, vatanparvarlik va g‘urur bilan bog‘liq bo‘lsa, ingliz madaniyatida u individual huquq, sabr va ijtimoiy barqarorlik timsolidir. Har ikki til konseptual sistemalarida “kurash” madaniy stereotip, axloqiy baho va tarixiy tajriba asosida shakllanadi. Bu, ayniqsa, maqollar, metaforalar va rasmiy nutq birliklarida yaqqol ko‘rinadi.

3. Kognitiv-lingvistik yondashuvga ko‘ra, “kurash” konsepti faqat lug‘aviy birlik emas, balki ma’naviy-ma’rifiy zaminli kompleks semantik maydon sifatida tahlil qilinadi. Unga bog‘liq verbal birliklar inson faoliyati, axloqiy fazilatlari va ijtimoiy rolini namoyon qiladi. Shu bois, konseptual tahlilda “kurash” tushunchasi paradigmatic va sintagmatic munosabatlar tarmog‘ida turgan markaziy birliklardan biri hisoblanadi.

4. Tahlillar natijasida “kurash” konsepti ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida 9 turdagi verbalizatorlar orqali ifodalangan: leksik birlik, qo‘shma so‘z, frazeologizm, maqol, gap, qo‘shma gap, kontekstual birikma va matn. O‘zbek tilida “kurash” o‘ziga xos semantik faollik bilan ajralib turadi, ayniqsa, ot va sifat so‘z turkumidagi birliklar yuqori faollikka ega. Ingliz tilida esa, polisemantik fe’llar ko‘proq semantik funksiyani bajaradi.

5. “Kurash” konsepti sport terminologiyasi darajasida ham muhim o‘rin egallaydi. O‘zbek tilida terminlar asosan aglutinativ (yopishuvchi) model asosida, “kurashchi”, “kurash libosi” tarzida quriladi, ingliz tilida esa sintaktik modelga asoslangan: “wrestling mat”, “wrestling category”. Bu ikki til struktur jihatdan farqlanuvchi, ammo konseptual yadrosi bir xil bo‘lgan birliklar orqali kurashni ifodalaydi.

6. Kurash terminlari faol, nofaol va arxaik shakllarda ifodalangan. O‘zbek tilida “chala”, “halol”, “g‘irrom” kabi terminlar baholovchi konnotatsiyaga ega bo‘lsa, ingliz tilida “disqualified”, “warning”, “fair play” kabi birliklar neytral yoki axloqiy qadriyatlarga asoslanadi. Bu holat har ikki tilda “kurash” konseptining

axloqiy-me'yoriy tizimda qanday semantik yuklama bilan ifodalanishini ko'rsatadi.

7. Pragmatik nuqtai nazardan, "kurash" konsepti har bir madaniyatda turlicha qiymat kasb etadi. O'zbek tilida u jamiyat tomonidan ijobiy baholanuvchi axloqiy faoliyat sifatida qo'llanilsa, ingliz tilida u ba'zida neytral, ba'zida kinoyaviy yoki motivatsion vosita sifatida ishlatiladi. "No pain, no gain" yoki "He never gave up on his dream" iboralari kurashning ichki kuch va qat'iyat bilan bog'liqligini anglatsa, o'zbek tilida bu fikr "Jasorat qilgan yengadi" kabi iboralarda aks etadi.

8. Lingvokulturologik tahlil shuni ko'rsatadiki, "kurash" konsepti ingliz tilida ko'proq shaxsiy muvaffaqiyat, ruhiy to'qnashuv va ijtimoiy adolat uchun harakatni bildiradi. O'zbek tilida esa bu tushuncha odatda jamoaviy g'oya, axloqiy prinsip, milliy g'urur va tarixiy ong bilan bog'lanadi. Til birligi orqasida yashiringan madaniy kod, ushbu konseptni milliy mentalitetning asosiy yadro elementlaridan biriga aylantiradi.

9. "Kurash" konseptini tarjima qilishda semantik muvofiqlikdan tashqari, madaniy adaptatsiya zarur. Masalan, "kurashda mardon siylanar" maqolasi ingliz tiliga "In struggle, the brave are honored" tarzida tarjima qilinsa ham, uning madaniy ma'nosini to'liq yetkazish uchun izohli sharh talab etiladi. Tarjimada ekvivalent, adaptiv va deskriptiv usullar orqali ushbu konsept madaniy konnotatsiyasini saqlagan holda ifodalanishi mumkin.

10. "Kurash" konsepti ingliz va o'zbek madaniyatlarida turli tarixiy, ijtimoiy va psixologik omillar ta'sirida shakllangan. G'arb madaniyatida bu atama ko'proq shaxsiy o'zgarish, ijtimoiy adolat, qat'iyat va murosasizlikka tayanadi. O'zbek madaniyatida esa u or-nomus, g'urur, jasorat va jamiyat tomonidan e'tirof etiladigan axloqiy fazilatlar bilan boyitilgan. Ushbu konsept til orqali milliy ong, ma'naviy qadriyatlar va madaniy arxetiplarni mujassam etuvchi universal semantik birlik sifatida qaralishi mumkin.

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

ANDIJAN STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

MATQULOV XOSILBEK MAVLONOVICH

**LINGUOCULTURAL STUDY OF THE CONCEPT “KURASH” (FIGHT)
IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

**10.00.06 – Comparative Literature, Contrastive Linguistics
and Translation Studies**

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

The theme of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation is registered in the Higher Attestation Commission under the Higher Education, Science and Innovations of the Republic of Uzbekistan under number B2022.4.PhD/Fil2957.

The dissertation has been conducted at Andijan state institute of foreign languages.

The abstract of the dissertation has been uploaded to the website of Andijan state institute of foreign languages (www.adchti.uz) and “ZiyoNet” informational and educational portal (www.ziynet.uz) in three (Uzbek, English, Russian (resume)) languages.

Scientific advisor:

Abduvaliev Mahamatjon Arabovich
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Official opponents:

Saidkhonov Mamurjon Muhammedovich
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor

Tojiboev Ithomjon Usmonovich
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philological Sciences, Associate Professor

Leading organization:

Kokand State University

The dissertation defence will take place at the meeting of the Scientific Council DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.32.02 on awarding the academic degree at the Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages "_____" _____ 2026 at _____. (Address: 100100, Andijan city, Boburshoh Street, 5. Tel.: 0(374) 223 42 76; fax: 0(374) 223 42 76; e-mail: info@asifl.uz)

The dissertation can be found in the Information Resource Center of the Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages (registered under the number _____). (Address: 100100, Andijan city, Boburshoh Street, 5. Tel.: 0(374) 223 42 76; fax: 0(374) 223 42 76).

The abstract of the dissertation is distributed on “_____” _____ 2026.
(Protocol at the registered № _____ on “_____” _____ 2026).

D.A.Rustamov

Chairman of the Scientific Council for Awarding Scientific Degrees, Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

A.Dj.Ataboev

Secretary of the Scientific Council for Awarding Scientific degrees, Doctor of Philological Sciences (DSc), Associate Professor

S.O.Solijonov

Chairman of the Scientific Seminar of the Scientific Council awarding scientific degrees, Candidate of Philological Sciences, Professor

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

Actuality and necessity of the dissertation topic. In global linguistics, the number of studies aimed at exploring the relationship between the world – human – and language particularly the linguistic objectification of the conceptual worldview of the internal and external world through linguistic and descriptive means, as well as the conceptual-semantic, cognitive-linguistic, cultural-linguistic, and pragmatic-linguistic features of language and speech units from an interdisciplinary and comparative perspective—is steadily increasing. Research conducted within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm plays a crucial role in examining the complex relationship between language and thought, the interrelation between the conceptual system of the world and the language system, the human role in perceiving and conceptualizing the world, encoding and transmitting knowledge, and the national-cultural and communicative-pragmatic aspects of the means that verbalize concepts.

The concept of “kurash,” which embodies both universal and national characteristics and is represented within the conceptspheres of various peoples and nations, reflects the linguistic manifestation of national mentality, cultural values, and social experience in both the Uzbek and English languages. However, the verbalization of this concept in English and Uzbek, the cultural dimensions of the linguistic units used to express it, the systematic relationships between the core and peripheral elements that form its conceptual field, as well as its structural-semantic, functional-stylistic, cultural-linguistic, and pragmatic features—and the challenges of rendering these features in translation—have not yet been comprehensively examined on a comparative and scientifically grounded basis.

At the current stage of reforms in the development of our country, the ultimate goal is to advance science, education, and upbringing based on individual moral, national-cultural, and universal human values. This is clearly reflected in the “Uzbekistan – 2030” Strategy, where ensuring spiritual development and elevating the sphere of culture to a new level are defined as key strategic priorities of the reform agenda¹. Indeed, in today’s era of globalization, it is natural that every nation and independent state gives priority to safeguarding and promoting its national interests—particularly by preserving and developing its culture, ancestral values, and native language.”². In this context, Uzbek linguistics has also opened the way for extensive scientific research at the intersection of human cognition and language studies – from the perspective of cognitive linguistics.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-5847 dated October 8, 2019, “On the Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”³, Resolution No. PD-1875 of December 10, 2012, “On Measures to Further Improve the System

¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni, “O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasi to‘g‘risida. 11.09.2023-yil. PF-158-son. <https://lex.uz/docs/-6600413>.

² Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Ўзбек тилининг давлат тили сифатидаги нуфузи ва мавқеини тубдан ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги ПФ-5850-сон Фармони. <http://lex.uz/docs/4561730>.

³ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi PF-5847-son Farmoni.

of Foreign Language Learning”⁴, The Resolution No. PD-2909 dated April 20, 2017, “On Measures to Further Develop the Higher Education System”⁵, the Resolution No. PD-3775 dated June 5, 2018, “On Additional Measures to Improve the Quality of Education in Higher Education Institutions and to Ensure Their Active Participation in the Comprehensive Reforms Being Implemented in the Country”⁶, the Decree No. PD-4881 dated November 4, 2020, of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, “On Measures to Develop Kurash as a National Sport and Further Enhance Its International Prestige”⁷, and the Decree No. PD-3306 dated October 2, 2017, of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, “On Measures to Further Develop Kurash as a National Sport”⁸, as well as other normative legal documents, further emphasize the relevance and necessity of the topic of this dissertation.

Correspondence of the research to the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic. The dissertation was carried out within the framework of the priority direction of the development of Science and technology of the Republic “social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an informed society and a Democratic state, development of an innovative economy”.

The degree of study of the problem. In linguistics, the problem of systematic interpretation of the conceptospheres of different nationalities and elates has become the central object of many scientific studies. Foreign linguistic scientists-S.G.Vorkachyov, Z.D.Popova, A.P.Babushkin, I.A.Sternin, G.G.Slishkin, D.S.Likhachyov, N.M.Kravsova, Ye.A.Menzairova, N.N.Boldirev, V.I.Theoretical foundations of concepts and national-cultural differences in different languages have been studied on a scientific basis by researchers such as Karasik. Their work served to deeper understand the interconnection between language and thought, the linguistic and cultural reality of concepts⁹.

In world linguistics, the emergence of modern cognitive linguistics is

⁴ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2012-yil 10-dekabrda “Chet tillarni o‘rganish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-1875-son Qarori.

⁵ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 20-aprelda “Oliy ta‘lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-2909-son Qarori.

⁶ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018-yil 5-iyunda “Oliy ta‘lim muassasalarida ta‘lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta‘minlash bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-3775-son Qarori.

⁷ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 4-noyabrda “Kurash milliy sport turini rivojlantirish va uning xalqaro nufuzini yanada oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-4881-son qarori.

⁸ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 2-oktyabrda “Kurash” milliy sport turini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-3306-son Qarori. .

⁹ Воркачев С.Г. Концепт “счастья” в русском языковом сознании: опыт лингвокультурологического анализа: Монография. – Краснодар: Изд-во Кубан. гос. техн. ун-та, 2002. – С. 142; Попова З.Д., Стернин И.А. Понятие «концепт» в лингвистических исследованиях. – Воронеж: Воронеж. ун-т, 2000. – С. 30; Кравцова Н.М. Концепт «человек телесный»: когнитивное моделирование и переносы (на материале сопоставительного анализа древнерусского и древнеанглийского языков): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тюмень, 2008. – С. 30; Галиева М.Р. Вербализация концептосферы word/cўз/слово в английской, узбекской и русской языковых картинах мира: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2010. – С. 28; Болдырев Н.Н. Концептуальная основа языка // Когнитивные исследования языка. Вып. IV. Концептуализация мира в языке: коллектив. моногр. – М.: Ин-т языкознания РАН; – Тамбов: ТГУ им. Г.Р.Державина, 2009. – С. 460; Карасик В.И. Определение и типология концептов // Этнокультурная концептология: Сб. науч. тр. / Калм. гос. ун-т. – Вып. 1. – Элиста: Изд-во Калм. ун-та, 2006. – С. 332.

associated with the scientific works of American scholars such as J. Miller, J. Bruner, J. Lakoff, R. Langacker, R. Jackendoff¹⁰, and others.

In Russian linguistics, too, research on conceptual analysis has been carried out in a wide range. In Particular, S.I. The semantic properties of the concepts “eye”, “heart”, “head” were analyzed by Magomedova¹¹ based on the materials of avar and Arabic languages.

Theoretical, private and practical research methodology of cognitive approach and linguoconceptology in Uzbek linguistics. R. Galiyeva, A. A. Abduazizov, D. U. Ashurova, M. D. Djusupov, Sh. Safarov, O. Q. Yusupov, G. Khoshimov, J. Yakubov, M. A. Abduvaliyev, G. Ergasheva, Z. A. Kasimova, D. Developed by such scientists as Bahronova. They have contributed significantly to the development of the methodology of conceptual analysis and the disclosure of the linguistic expression of concepts in national thought¹². Also, M. Umarxodjayev¹³, A. Mamatov¹⁴, Z. Xolmanova¹⁵, X. Qodirova¹⁶, D. Rustamova¹⁷, N. G‘aybullayeva¹⁸, Sh. Gulyamova¹⁹, Sh. Shamsiyeva²⁰ hamda N. Jo‘rayevas²¹ research is admirable.

In Uzbek literature, in particular, A. Kodiri²², A. Chulpan²³, U. Hoshimov²⁴,

¹⁰ Benjamin D. Gestural sense art, neuroscience and linguistic embodiment // Western Sydney University Thesis Collection, 2009. – P. 65-68.

¹¹ Магомедова С.И. Соматизмы «глаз», «сердце», «голова» в объективации картины мира (на материале аварского и арабского языков): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Махачкала, 2009. – Б. 24.

¹² Абдуазизов А.А. Тилшунослик назариясига кириш. – Тошкент: Шарк, 2015. – Б. 176; Ашурова Д.У. Новые подходы к лингвистике текста//Хорижий филология. – №3. – Самарканд, 2011. – Б. 26-33; Бабушкин А. П. Типы концептов в лексико-фразеологической семантике языка. – Воронеж: ВГУ, 1996. – С. 38; Бахронова Д.К. Оламнинг лисоний манзараси тасвирида концепт ва концептосфера // Хорижий филология, 2019. – №3. – Б. 62-68; Mamatov A.E. Zamonaviy lingvistika. – Toshkent: Noshir, 2019. – B. 160; Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Сангзор, 2006. – Б. 25-46; Сафаров Ш. Семантика. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2013. – Б. 283; Юсупов Ў.К. Тилшуносликдаги янги йўналишлар ва уларда ишлагиладиган айрим истилохлар. Филология масалалари. – Тошкент, 2011; Хошимов Г.М. К теории концептов и их таксономии в когнитивной лингвистике. // Систем-структур тилшунослик муаммолари. Филология фанлари доктори, профессор Н.К.Турниёзов таваллудининг 70-йиллигига бағишланган Республика илмий-назарий конференцияси материаллари. – Самарканд, 2010. – С. 74-78; Якубов Ж.А. Концептнинг семантик кирралари. – “Хорижий тилларни ўқитишда замонавий ёндашувлар” мавзусидаги халқаро илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари. 2018 йил 11 апрель. 2 китоб. – Фарғона, 2018. – Б. 227-228. Abduvaliyev M.A. To‘siqsizlik konsepti nominativ maydonini tashkillovchi birliklarning kognitiv, lingvokulturologik va lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari (ingliz, o‘zbek va boshqa tillar misolida): Filol. fan. d-ri (DSc) diss. – Andijon, 2023. – 253 b.

¹³ Умарходжаев М.И. Основы фразеогрфии: Автореф. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Москва, 1981.

¹⁴ Маматов А. Ўзбек тили фразеологияси шаклланиши масалалари: Филол. фан. д-ри ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999. – Б. 56.

¹⁵ Холманова З. “Бобурнома” лексикаси тадқиқи: Филол. фан. д-ри ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009. – 22 б.

¹⁶ Қодирова Х. Абдулла Қодирийнинг эвфемизм ва дисфемизмдан фойдаланиш маҳорати: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2012. – Б. 23.

¹⁷ Рустамова Д. Метафорик эвфемизациянинг лингвокультурологик ва соціопрагматик аспекти: Филол. фан. б-ча фалс. д-ри (PhD). ... дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2018. – Б. 50.

¹⁸ Ғайбуллаева Н.И. Ўзбек тилида тиббий эвфемизмлар (тиббий даврий нашр материаллари асосида): Филол. фан. б-ча фалс. д-ри дисс. автореф. – Бухоро, 2020. – Б. 62.

¹⁹ Гулямова Ш.Қ. Ўзбек тили эвфемизмларининг гендер хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. б-ча фалс. д-и (PhD) дисс. – Бухоро, 2020. – Б. 95-143.

²⁰ Shamsiyeva Sh. Xitoy va o‘zbek tillaridagi maishiy evfemizmlarning lingvomadaniy tadqiqi: filol. fan. b-cha fals. d-ri diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2020. – B. 53.

²¹ Jo‘rayeva N. Fransuz va o‘zbek tillari evfemizm va disfemizmlarining lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari: filol. fan. b-cha fals. d-ri diss. avtoref. – Andijon, 2023. – B. 56.

²² Қодирий А. Ўткан кунлар. – Тошкент: Ғафур Ғулом, 1983. – Б. 217.

²³ Чўлпон А. Кеча ва кундуз: роман. – Тошкент: Ғафур Ғулом, 1990. – Б. 134.

²⁴ Hoshimov O‘. Dunyoning ishlari: Qissa va hikoyalar. – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2015. – B. 174.

Oybek²⁵, S.Ahmad²⁶, Mirmuhsin²⁷ the images of “kurash” were harmonized with “ideas of national pride, patriotism and liberation.” In our study, a structural-semantic, linguocultural and pragmatic study of verbalizers of the concept of “kurash” was carried out in English and Uzbek, in contrast to the work done in this direction.

In English and Uzbek, lexical-semantic features are revealed regarding the verbalization of the concept of “kurash”; the nomenclature of linguistic means representing the concept of “kurash”, their field structure and systematic interaction are studied in depth in the comparative plan; Linguomadanic and linguopragmatic features of the concept of “kurash” in English and Uzbek are analyzed contextually on the basis of artistic texts and dictionary sources, and cultural values, social stereotypes and communicative intonations in folk thought are widely covered.

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

The aim of the research of the study is to determine the linguocognitive, linguomadanic and linguopragmatic properties of units that make the concept of “kurash” in English and Uzbek.

Tasks of the research:

to compare and analyse theoretical views on linguistic cognitive analysis, concept and related concepts in linguistics;

determination of the conceptual area of the linguistic means that represent the concept of “kurash” in English and Uzbek, marking its core and peripheral parts;

revealing the linguistic features of the units formed on the basis of the concept of “kurash” in English and Uzbek, determining their reflection in national thought;

analysis of the linguopragmatic properties of units objectifying the concept of “kurash” in English and Uzbek, highlighting their communicative and illocutional properties;

the study of the problems arising in the translation process of units representing the concept of “kurash”, the analysis of issues of equivalence and cultural adaptation.

The object of the research consists of the linguistic units expressing the concept of “kurash” identified in literary works by representatives of English literature, as well as in explanatory dictionaries of both languages. The analysis of the means that objectify the concept of “kurash” in these sources constitutes the main empirical basis of the study.

The subject of the research includes the features of the use of the concept of

²⁵ Ойбек. Танланган асарлар. 4-жилд. – Тошкент: Фан, 1966. – Б. 212.

²⁶ Саид Аҳмад. Уфқ: роман. – Тошкент: Ёзувчи, 1974. – Б. 112.

²⁷ Мирмуҳсин. Хўжанд қалъаси. (Темур Малик) тарихий роман. – Тошкент: Ғафур Ғулом, 1991. – Б. 344.

“kurash” found in literary works by representatives of English literature, as well as in explanatory dictionaries in both languages, were selected. The analysis of the means that objectify the concept of “kurash” in these sources forms the primary objective basis of the study.

Methods of research. Methods such as comparative-cross analysis, field approach, cognitive modeling, transformation method, component analysis, distributive analysis and statistical analysis were applied in a complex way in the coverage of the research topic.

Scientific novelty of the work is seen in the following is as follows:

in English and Uzbek, it has been demonstrated that units with “kurash” semantics have cultural connotations, strong pragmatic loadings, their contextual and perlocutive effect efficiency have intensive pragmatic colour associated with constative, communicative goals;

the isomorphous (similar) and allomorph (different) linguocultural features of the idiomatic and contextual differences of the concept of “struggle” in English and Uzbek are defined, revealing the linguistic and cultural objectivity of the concept;

in English and Uzbek, the core and peripheral units that make up the semantic field of the concept of “kurash” and the system relations formed between them are identified, revealing the cognitive structure of this concept;

the manifestation of phraseological units and pemia associated with the concept of “struggle” in the national consciousness of English and Uzbek peoples, their intellectual heritage, spiritual values and moral stereotypes of the people through universal, national, positive, negative and neutral layers, is scientifically proven.

Practical results of the research are as follows:

valence possibilities in the syntagmatic plan of language units representing the semantics of “kurash” were studied in the languages being studied, and base and transformational models were developed in English and Uzbek, corresponding to the morphological composition of units representing the concept of “kurash”;

as a result of the comparative study of the units that make up the linguistic landscape of the concept of “kurash” in English and Uzbek, cross-linguistic isomorphic as well as allomorphic aspects were identified and analyzed on a scientific basis;

in English and Uzbek, layers of linguistic units, representing Central (nuclear) and peripheral meanings, formed within the framework of the concept of “kurash”, were identified and described their field nature;

as part of the concept of “kurash” the linguistic, pragmatic, functional-stylistic and semantic aspects of the linguistic units acting as active verbalizers were thoroughly analyzed and their cultural and communicative coverage was revealed on a scientific basis.

The reliability of the research results is provided by a number of factors.

The scientific conclusions advanced in the dissertation are strongly substantiated, and all theoretical and practical materials are obtained from reliable literature and sources. The samples analyzed in the study and their annotations

were selected based on factual and analytical linguistic sources, the results were achieved on the basis of modern linguistic research methods (comparative-cognitive analysis, cognitive modeling, component analysis, etc.).

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The main analysis of the study was discussed at scientific and practical conferences held in the Republic and internationally, approved by the scientific community. On the basis of the results of the study, articles were published in national and foreign scientific journals included in the list of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan (OAK).

The practical significance of the results of the study is determined by the following: the conclusions obtained in the dissertation, analyzes make it possible to use them as materials of lecture texts, seminar classes for courses in theoretical sciences, such as comparative typology, lexicology, linguistics, Stylistics, translation theory. It can also be effectively used as a teaching aid in lexicographic practice, language practice classes, on the basis of the results of the study, on the construction of English-Uzbek and Uzbek-English dictionaries.

The implementation of the results of the research. Based on theoretical and practical conclusions, recommendations and developments developed in the dissertation:

in English and Uzbek, the core and peripheral units that make up the semantic field of the concept of “kurash”, as well as the system relations formed between them, as well as scientific conclusions on the linguistic features of this concept in English and Uzbek, were used in the preparation of the scripts of the programs “education and development”, “world literature” prepared by the national broadcaster of Uzbekistan As a result, the scientific significance of the materials prepared for this broadcast increased and the content was perfected;

based on the belonging of the concept of “kurash” to universal values, its materials on the features of isomorphs (similar) and allomorphs (different) linguomadanics in English and Uzbek were used in the implementation of the project ”multilingual (Uzbek, Russian, English) electronic platform of Uzbek literature”, number PF-201912258, performed at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi (01/4/24 July 2025-Reference No. 3273). As a result, the core and peripheral units that make up the semantic field of the concept of “kurash” are identified, revealing their system relationships;

conclusions on the manifestation of phraseological units and paremias associated with the concept of “kurash” in the national consciousness of the English and Uzbek peoples, their expression of intellectual heritage, spiritual values and moral stereotypes of the people through universal, national, positive, negative and neutral layers were used in the implementation of the project” creating a multilingual (Uzbek, Russian, English) electronic platform of Uzbek literature " PF-201912258 performed at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi reference 01/4-1813, May 1, 2025). As a result, the research has achieved the effectiveness of theoretical and practical work aimed at creating programs and applications based on a number of

proposals and recommendations, scientific innovations, the development of education and culture;

cultural connotations and strong pragmatic loadings of units with “kurash” semantics have been identified, the effectiveness of their contextual and perlocutive effect from conclusions related to constative communicative goals (advice, command, warning, cesatiq) has been established at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek language and literature on the topic “automatic processing tool for information and search engines (Google, Yandex, Google Translate)-creation of a software tool for morpholexico and morphological analyzer of the Uzbek language” used in the implementation of the grant Project (Reference Book of Tashkent State University of Uzbek language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi dated May 1, 2025 No. 01/4 – 1814). As a result, the morpholexicon of the Uzbek language intended for information and search engines is enriched with lexical and phraseological units associated with the concept of “kurash”.

Approbation of research results. The results of this research were presented at 2 international and 2 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. In total, 1 monograph and 10 scientific works have been published on the research topic. This includes 4 scientific articles published in journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of key scientific results of doctoral dissertations 2 of which appeared in national scientific journals and 2 in international scientific journals.

The structure and volume of the dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, volume of the work is 152 pages except the list of references and appendices.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introductory part is based on the relevance and necessity of the topic, describes the purpose, objectives, object, subject of the dissertation, indicates its compatibility with the priorities of the development of the Republic, science and technology, reveals the scientific novelty, practical significance of the study, introduces the results of the study into practice, provides information on the published works.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled “*The interpretation and classification of concept in cognitive linguistics and linguoculturology*” and consists of three sections.

The first section of the chapter is titled “*Theoretical and practical issues of cognitive linguistics worldwide*”. This describes the initial views on the theoretical and practical issues of cognitive linguistics in World linguistics, the issues of the terms “concept”, “concept”, “meaning” and the review of the scientific-theoretical views of World linguists who have researched in this regard and their relationship.

The emergence of modern cognitive linguistics in world linguistics is associated with the scientific work of American scientists J. Miller, J. Bruner, J.

Lakoff, R. Langacker, R. Jackendoff²⁸ and others. The word cognitive means “cognize – to know, to understand, to understand” in English. Cognitive linguistics was a "borderline science" and arose in the conflict of areas such as cognitology, cognitive psychology, psycholinguistics, linguistics.

In 1975, the term “cognitive grammar” appeared in an article by J. Lakoff and S. Thompson, and in the 1980s, cognitive linguistics became established in traditional European linguistics. Cognitive linguistics entered Russian linguistics with the scientific article of V.I.Gerasimov²⁹. Another prominent representative of Russian linguistics, E.S.Kubryakova, expresses the following opinion: “Cognitology is a multifaceted field of science. Linguistics, formed within its framework, in turn, assumes the implementation of a complex task, analyzing and explaining the relationships between linguistic and cognitive structures, as well as their constant contradictions³⁰”. According to the Uzbek linguist Sh.S.Safarov, “The task of cognitive linguistics is to acquire and preserve knowledge through language, to apply and transmit language in practice, and to conduct in-depth scientific research into the system and structure of language in general, as a reflection of it in the human brain, in conjunction with thought³¹”. In our opinion, the approaches outlined above demonstrate the need to interpret cognitive linguistics not only as a theoretical concept, but also as a reflection of human thinking in language.

Professor A. Mamatov While cognitive science deals with cognition, cognitive linguistics studies the reflection and verbalization of cognition, that is, knowledge, in language. The cognitive approach to language is a reflection of the language form, ultimately, of human consciousness, thought, and cognitive structures. Cognition, in its structure, expresses the systematization of all types of knowledge based on human cognitive activity³². In our opinion, the scientific study of the cognitive relationship between language and thinking, as described by A. Mamatov, allows not only to determine the semantic structure of linguistic units, but also to reveal the conceptual layers reflected in the human mind and cultural memory. This approach reveals that linguistic phenomena have deep mental and cultural roots and is based on a structured model of human knowledge within the framework of linguistic analysis.

Cognitive linguistics has been studied more widely in Uzbek linguistics, and to date it has been studied by a number of scientists, in particular, A.Abduazizov, D.Ashurova, O.Q.Yusupov, Sh.Safarov, A.Mamatov, G.M.Khoshimov and J.Yakubov. In their research, mainly according to Sh.Safarov, “*a concept is a unity of concept, image and linguistic content, which forms the basis of categories in*

²⁸ Benjamin D. “Gestural sense art, neuroscience and linguistic embodiment/. Western Sydney University Thesis Collection, 2009. – P. 65-68.

²⁹ Петров В.В. Герасимов В.И. Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. Вып. XXIII. Когнитивные аспекты языка / пер. с англ. Сост. и ред. 1988. – С. 241.

³⁰ Кубрякова Е.С. О когнитивной лингвистике и семантике термина “Когнитивный” // Вестник ВГУ. – Воронеж, 2001. – С. 90.

³¹ Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Сангзор, 2006. – Б. 91.

³² Маматов А. Тилга когнитив ёндашувнинг моҳияти нимада? Тилшуносликнинг долзарб муаммолари: проф. А.Нурмонов таваллудининг 70 йиллигига бағишлаб ўтказилган илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари. – Андижон, 2012. – Б. 212-219.

thinking”³³; G.M.Khoshimov, O.Yusupov, J.Yakubov, D.Bakhranova The main difference between the term “concept” and the term “concept” is that “concept” is a reflection in the mind of a set of knowledge and information about an object, while “concept” is a mental structure, along with its expression³⁴.

Recognizing the above classifications, we also believe that in cognitive linguistics the terms “concept”, “notion”, “meaning” cannot be combined, they are different entities: a concept is broader than meaning, and the concept itself is a meaning, as well as a concept. Meanings provide only a certain part of our knowledge about the world, the main or even part of this knowledge is stored in our minds in the form of concepts, the content of which emphasizes the possibility of incorporating new features.

The second section of the chapter is entitled *“Interpretation of “concept”, concept and meaning relations in cognitive linguistics”*, and this section discusses the interpretation of “concept”, concept and meaning relations.

In modern linguistics, great importance is attached to the study of the nature of the concept. There are various approaches to the analysis of this term. Within this area, one can cite the research of V.P. Eroznak, D.S. Likhachev, Y.S. Stepanov, A. Vezhbiska, A.P. Babushkin, N.D. Arutyunova, S.K. Lyapin, V.I. Karasik.

A.Vezhbiska calls the concept an “ideal object” and interprets it as a generalized image of “truth”, determined by culture and presented to the mind for thinking with the help of language³⁵. It is worth noting that this definition allows us to see the concept not only as a “semantic unit, but also as a perceptual-cultural model”, since a person structurally processes reality in his mind through language.

Yu.S.Stepanov evaluates the concept as a model of basic knowledge in culture and shows it as a nuclear element of national thinking³⁶. In our opinion, this approach encourages the study of the concept as a unit encoding the experience of society through language and creates a basis for considering it as a national identity.

I.A.Sternin states that “each concept has an emotional-formal core, which gives the main direction to the expressed meaning”³⁷. Therefore, when analyzing them, it is necessary to identify “the main dominants, peripheral features and criteria of semantic variability”. In our opinion, in addition to the semantic basis, cultural, emotional, and psychological factors should also be taken into account in concept analysis. Because concepts are recognized in modern linguistics not only as linguistic units, but also as a means of expressing social and cultural perception.

³³ Сафаров Ш.С. Когнитив лингвистика ва лингвомаданиятшунослик. – Тошкент: Иқтисод-молия, 2014. – Б. 66-69.

³⁴ Якубов Ж.А. Концептнинг семантик кирралари. – “Хорижий тилларни ўқитишда замонавий ёндашувлар” мавзусидаги халқаро илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари. 2018 йил 11 апрель. 2 китоб. – Фарғона 2018. – Б. 227-228.

³⁵ Везбицкая А. *Язык. Культура. Познание.* – М.: Русские словари, 1996. – С. 416.

³⁶ Степанов Ю.С. *Константы. Словарь русской культуры.* – М.: Академический проект, 2001. – С. 824.

³⁷ Стернин И.А. Когнитивная структура концепта. // Вестник ВГУ. – 2002. – №2. – С. 34–37.

The third section of the chapter is entitled “*Description of the national-cultural characteristics of linguistic and cultural concepts.*”

Although concepts specific to national culture are usually directly related to universal semantic fields, they are distinguished by a system of specific signs, symbols, and values formed in their national culture. As E. S. Kubryakova notes, concepts serve as a form of cultural memory and are stored and transmitted through language³⁸.

According to Sh.S.Safarov, “Lingvademan concept is one of the main indicators of national thinkings and it is possible to reveal the cultural outlook of the language owner through the analysis of them³⁹”. In our opinion, the analysis of lingomamani concepts should also focus not on historical, religious, social and aesthetic factors that form them, but not their lexical basis, but also formed.

In our study, we have identified the composition concept based on the role and status of the accident linguistic and ringing units in the struggle field.

Phraseologisms are one of the “stable and figurative” forms of expression of linguistic and cultural concepts. For example, expressions such as “*nonni yerga tashlamang*”, “*ko‘z tegmasin*”, “*kurashdan chekinmaslik*”, “*el ichra obro‘qozonmoq*”, in addition to being simple language tools, they also contain the worldview, customs, moral rules, and even religious beliefs of the people⁴⁰.

The Uzbek proverbs and wise sayings are universal tools that encode linguistic and cultural concepts, superior to language. For example, proverbs such as “*Non topgan yerda yur, non topolmagan yerda turma*”, “*Kurash qilgan yutadi*”, “*Ona duosi tog‘ni ag‘daradi*”, and “*Ayol bor joyda baraka bor*”⁴¹ reveal the attitude of the Uzbek people to “life, human values, labor, and the Motherland.”

The means of artistic expression “metaphor, personification, metonymy and symbolic images” allow for a stronger expression of conceptual content. For example, the image of “mother” in Uzbek poetry is often compared to the image of “Homeland”, “blood” denotes “fight and sacrifice”, and “tear” comes as a “symbol of tragedy and purification”⁴². Research shows that “linguocultural concepts” do not exist solely at the grammatical or semantic level of language, but rather operate on the basis of “the symbols, cultural stereotypes, images, and collective emotional experience that carry them.”

According to VNTelia, “the cultural connotations behind linguistic units are one of the main sources that shape national thinking”⁴³.

Concepts are stored “in the human mind and cultural memory in a layered manner”. Yu.S.Stepanov divides their structure into three main levels: active

³⁸ Кубрякова Е.С. *Язык и знание: На пути получения знаний о языке. Части речи с когнитивной точки зрения. Роль языка в познании мира* / Е.С.Кубрякова. – М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2004. – С. 93-95.

³⁹ Сафаров Ш.С. Когнитив лингвистика ва лингвомаданиятшунослик. – Тошкент: Иктисод-молия, 2014. – Б. 66–69.

⁴⁰ Телия В.Н. Русская фразеология: Семантический, прагматический и лингвокультурологический аспекты. – М.: Языки русской культуры, 1996. – С. 42–46.

⁴¹ Ўзбек халқ мақоллари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1980. – Б. 112-115.

⁴² Жо‘гаев Г‘. *Poetik til va badiiy tafakkur*. – Toshkent: Fan, 2008. – В. 120–123.

⁴³ Телия В.Н. Русская фразеология. – М.: Языки русской культуры, 1996. – С. 32–35.

feature (current layer), passive (historical) layer, and internal form (etymological basis)⁴⁴.

Within the framework of this research, the problems of the interaction of language and culture also aroused great interest. It was found that the reason for the synchronous study and description of the correspondence of language and culture is that, on the one hand, linguocultural studies is focused on the human-cultural factor in language, and on the other hand, on the linguistic factor in man.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled “*A comparative analysis of the semantic structural aspects and cultural nature of verbalizers of the concept of “kurash” in English and Uzbek.*”

The first section of the chapter is entitled “*Nominative density of the concept of “kurash” in English and Uzbek*” and it covers the nominative density of the concept of “kurash” in the languages being compared.

As a result of the cognitive analysis of the English and Uzbek materials subjected to comparative study, it was determined that the concept of “fight” can be expressed in 9 types of linguistic verbalizers belonging to the language levels, and each of them was substantiated based on examples (Dissertation pages 51-64):

1. Word lexeme: *root-noun; root-adjective; root-verb; root-adverb.*

2. Simple derived words: *derived noun; derived adjective; derived verb; derived adverb.*

3. Compound nouns: *Compound noun; Compound adjective; Compound verb; Compound adverb;*

4. Compound derived words. *Compound derived noun; Compound derived adjective; Compound derived verb; Compound derived adverb;*

5. Phraseological units.

6. Word combinations.

7. Paremias (Proverbs and saying).

8. Sentenses. *a) simple sentenses; b) compound sentenses;*

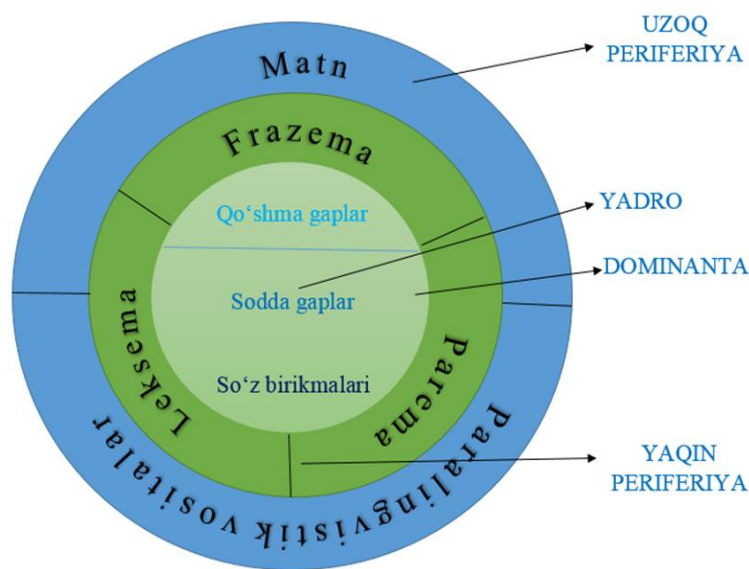
9. Text.

The above tools manifest their true semantics and functions in the context of speech communication, that is, in micro- and macro-communicative acts, more precisely, during verbal and, in certain situations, non-verbal communication between the addressee and the addressee, and serve to ensure mutual understanding of members of ethnic society and the effectiveness of communication. (See Appendices 1 and 2).

Relying on the above criteria, texts of the concept of various functional styles has been determined on the basis of various function, phraseologismes, statistics of the concept of the concept of the concept, the status of the organization, the status of emergencies. The average volume of sources and texts that were analyzed was 5000 pages. Conclusions: it was found that the share of verbalizers of the concept of “kurash” in English texts amounted to 1347 instances (100%); while the share of verbalizers of the concept of “kurash” in Uzbek texts amounted to 1407 instances (100%). (see tables 2-1.2).

⁴⁴ Степанов Ю.С. Константы. Словарь русской культуры. – М.: Академический проект, 2001. – С. 15–20.

It was also found that in English, the verbalizers of the semantics of “kurash” are less in quantity and activity than in Uzbek (1347/1407). The nominative field of the concept of “kurash” has a content and expression plan. Based on linguocognitive, functional-semantic analyses, we divided the nominative field of the verbalizers of the concept of “kurash” into dominant, core and peripheral parts. In this case, the dominant field is composed of simple sentences; the core is composed of simple sentences, compound sentences, word combinations; the near periphery is composed of lexemes, paremas, and phraseological units, and the far periphery is composed of texts and paralinguistic means. (Table 2.1.3)



The second section of the chapter is entitled “*Semantics and structure of verbalizing means of the concept of “kurash” in English and uzbek,*” and it discusses the nominative density of the concept of “kurash” in the languages being compared.

In English, the concept of “fight” belongs to the horse and verbs' category and has a “polysemantic character”. A.S. Hornby’s⁴⁵ “Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary of Current English” lists 7 meanings of it. Let's analyze each of them out of line.

1. a street/gang fight. (kurash) a fight with somebody/something (the leading meaning or archisema): “*He got into a fight with a man in the bar*”⁴⁶; (metaphorical).

2. sport, (sport) an occasion when people fight as a sport, especially in boxing: “*He is unbeaten in 34 fights*”.⁴⁷

3. argument: an argument about something ; “*Children will fight even over small things*”⁴⁸.

4. trying to get/do something (“*We fought for years before we got the recognition we deserved*”⁴⁹.

⁴⁵ Hornby A.S. Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English. – Oxford: OUP, 2000. – P. 486.

⁴⁶ Hornby A.S. Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English. – Oxford: OUP, 2000. – P. 486.

⁴⁷ Hornby A.S. Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English. – Oxford University Press, 2000. – P. 486.

⁴⁸ Hornby A.S. Ko’rsatilgan manba. – P. 487.

5. competition; “Ferguson wants his team to make a fight of it”⁵⁰.

6. battle/war [countable] fight (for something) a battle; “They fought for control of the island”⁵¹.

7. desire to fight. “In spite of many defeats, they still had plenty of fight left out of them”⁵². “Losing their leader took all the fight out of them”⁵³.

The liabs of the concept of “fight” is meantient with the meaning of the following: Battle, struggle, conflict, clash, duel.

The antonyms of the concept “fight” are words with opposite meanings, which are: Peace, truce, surrender, ceasefire, reconciliation.

Let’s examine the semitic composition of the polysemic lexeme “fight”, which belongs to the verb category. A.S.Hornby's Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary of Current English lists 8 meanings of “fight”:

They are: 1. in war/battle; to take part in a war or battle against an enemy. 2. struggle/hit; to struggle physically with somebody.

Analyzes are the semantic structures of the noun, verb parts of speech in uzbek language dictionary. 1. Action: “kurash” means action, that is, activity to achieve something. “Shoir shavq bilan she’r yozishga, iste’dodi bilan kurashmoqqa majbur edi.” (Cho’lpon, Kecha va kunduz) “Polvon dushmani bilan oxirigacha kurashib, yengish uchun bor kuchini sarfladi”⁵⁴. **The meanings and areas of use are: a) physical struggle, social wrestling, struggle with nature, nature,** “Navro’z bayramida katta maydonda polvonlar belbog’ bog’lab kurashmoqqa tushdilar”⁵⁵.

Noun phrase constructions in English: War of the worlds, fight for freedom, Fight for justice⁵⁶.

Adjective phrase constructions in English: a fighting man, tactical fight, Bloody fight⁵⁷.

Verb phrase constructions in English: “to fight for peace, to stragle for independence, fight to the death”⁵⁸.

Adverb phrase constructions in English: to fight viciously, to fight desperately, relentlessly fight⁵⁹.

Noun phrase constructions in uzbek: The struggle area, wrestling style, wrestling dress, rules of wrestling, wrestling federation, wrestling competition.

Expression of a noun construction throught an adjective: skilled wrestler, hard belt wrestling, resilient wrestler.

⁴⁹ Hornby A.S. Ko’rsatilgan manba. – P. 487.

⁵⁰ Hornby A.S. ko’rsatilgan manba. – P. 487.

⁵¹ Hornby A.S. Ko’rsatilgan manba. – P. 487.

⁵² Hornby A.S. ko’rsatilgan manba. – P. 487.

⁵³ Hornby A.S. ko’rsatilgan manba. – P. 487.

⁵⁴ Фулом Ф. Шум бола. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1987. – Б. 54.

⁵⁵ Ойбек. Навоий: таржимаи ҳолий роман. – Тошкент: Гафур Фулом, 1981. – Б. 156.

⁵⁶ Merriam-Webster, ko’rsatilgan manba. – P. 183.

⁵⁷ Merriam-Webster, ko’rsatilgan manba. – P. 183.

⁵⁸ Merriam-Webster, ko’rsatilgan manba. – P. 183.

⁵⁹ Merriam-Webster’s Advanced Learner’s English Dictionary. Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster, 2008. – P. 184.

Verb phrase constructions in uzbek: to wrestle, to conduct wrestling, to get prepared for wrestling, to start wrestling, to continue wrestling, to win in wrestling, to lose in wrestling”⁶⁰.

Expression of a noun construction through a verb:

Expression of a noun construction through an adverb: to fight vigorously, to fight skillfully, to attack fiercely⁶¹.

It is also found that the following "phrases and paremias" of the English language list "Words and paremias" have no relevant words in Uzbek; “Barcha ko‘priklar olovda yondirilsin” (**burn the bridge, to set all the bridges on fire**)⁶², “jangda it bor (have a dog in the fight)”⁶³. “Cho‘chqa bilan kurashmang” (Don’t wrestle with a pig)⁶⁴. “Tuxumni buzmasdan omlet tayyorlay olmaysiz. (**You can’t make an omelet without breaking eggs**)⁶⁵ **mushuklar va itlar bilan jang qilish (fighting cats and dogs)**⁶⁶. Some sets of the Uzbek wrestling lexemes in English reported that the fight lexemes were lying on the semantic table. These include, *kurash, g‘alayon, bo‘g‘ish, chamber, kip, to‘n, chopon, chala, g‘irrom, halol, dakki, yonbosh, tosh polvon, yog‘och polvon, kesak polvon, ayiq polvon, dakan polvon, to‘pponcha polvon, yotoq polvon va yiqilgan kurashga to‘ymas; yiqilganni yer ko‘taradi*; we can enter as proverbs like *o‘zingni er bilsang o‘zgani sher bil*.

Intended, the “fight” and the “kurash” and a set of integral and differential semantics. We describe this in the table below. Integral and differential semantics of the concept of “fight” and “kurash” (see table 2.2.1 p. 84)

Through the analysis, we have identified the basic models of the expression means of the concept “fight / kurash” with the root word in English and Uzbek: N, V, Adj. In this regard, fight (n), fight (v), fight (adj), kurash (noun), kurashmoq (verb), jang (noun) can be evaluated as neutral lexemes for all styles of speech. For example, **He fought bravely in the war, but he was badly injured**⁶⁷. **They fought for freedom, and their struggle inspired many people**⁶⁸. We also include word-forming prefixed and suffixed lexemes among the units with the semantics of fight and struggle with a synthetic content. 1) noun lexemes with suffixes: **N + suf = N, N+suf+suf=N, Adj+suf=N, Pref+V+suf=N** fighter, fighting, combatant, defender, 2) adjective lexemes with suffixes: **N+suf=Adj**: fightable, combative, aggressive, 3) adverb lexemes with suffixes: **Adj+suf=Adv; Adj+suf+suf=Adv; N+Suf=Adv**: aggressively, defensively, violently, fiercely. Compound lexemes a)

⁶⁰ Абдуллаева М. Ўзбек тилида феъл бирикмаларининг семантик ва структуравий хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2007. – Б. 94-95.

⁶¹ Рўзиева З. Ўзбек тилида кучайтирувчи воситаларнинг семантик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2012. – Б. 106.

⁶² Spears R.A. *McGraw-Hill’s Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs*. – New York: McGraw-Hill, 2005. – P. 78.

⁶³ Ammer C. *The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms*. – Boston: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2013. – P. 267.

⁶⁴ Ammer C. *The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms*. – Boston: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2013. – P. 267.

⁶⁵ Spears R.A. *McGraw-Hill’s Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs*. – New York: McGraw-Hill, 2005. – P. 78.

⁶⁶ Spears R.A. *McGraw-Hill’s Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs*. – New York: McGraw-Hill, 2005. – P. 78.

⁶⁷ https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/fight_1?q=fight [murojaat sanasi: 15.03.2025.]

⁶⁸ https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/fight_1?q=fight. [murojaat sanasi: 15.03.2025.]

compound verb lexemes: (V+pref+N=CV; V+N=CV; V+pref=CV) to go to war, wage war, Hold off, b) compound adjective lexemes: (N+PII = CAdj; Adv+PII=CAdj; N+Adj=CAdj; Adv+N=CAdj; N+V+suf=CAdj) battle-hardened, war-torn, blood-soaked, c) compound adverb lexemes: (N + prep + N = CAdv; Adv+Adv=CAdv) face-to-face, hand-to-hand, side by side.

Derived compound lexemes with the root “kurash” in the Uzbek language: Derived noun lexemes with suffixes and prefixes. Kurashchi, Polvonlik, Jangchi, G‘oliblik, (N + suf = N, N + suf + suf =N); Derived adverb lexemes: *jangovarona*, *polvonlarcha*, *g‘olibona*, *epchilona*, (N + suf = Adv; N+suf+suf=Adv; Adj+suf=Adv). Derived verb lexemes: *janglashmoq*, *g‘alabalashmoq*, *bellashmoq*, *himoyalanmoq*, (N + suf = DV). Derived adjective lexemes: *kuchli*, *xavfli*, *baquvvat*, *shiddatli*, *sabrli* (N + suf = Adj; pref + N = Adj).

Also, the following 38 base models of monolexemes and polylexemes with the semantics of "fight/struggle" were identified in English and Uzbek.

The third section of the chapter is entitled *“Structural-semantic aspects of sports terms related to the concept of “kurash” in the languages being compared.”* In this section, it was argued above that the linguistic verbalizers objectifying the concept of “kurash” are distributed units with simple and complex content belonging to different language levels, from seme to text, and that they together form a holistic system and interact with each other. When we make a comparative analysis of the isomorphic aspects of the concepts of *chala*, *yonbosh*, *halol*, *tanbeh*, *bekor*, and *g‘irrom* used in the sport of kurash in English and Uzbek, some terms and concepts used in wrestling, such as “kurash”, “chala”, “yonbosh”, “halol”, “tanbeh”, “bekor”, and “g‘irrom”, may be expressed and perceived differently in English and Uzbek. Below we present a comparative analysis of the terms used in sports wrestling in English and Uzbek.

1. The word *chala*⁶⁹ (Adj) in Uzbek means that an action in kurash is not fully or qualitatively performed. For example, a blow performed in a half-hearted manner. Half-hearted (English): the word expresses that something is not fully or reliably performed, but in the context of kurash the word “chala” is not used as a full equivalent. For example, He gave a half-hearted attempt.

2. The word *yonbosh*⁷⁰ (CN) in Uzbek means the application of a learned move or strategy in kurash, as well as the consideration of opportunities from both sides. For example, the application of the *Yonbosh* technique. The word *Sideways* in English means the study or application of a move or decision. For example, The *sideways* approach in the fight. 3. The word *halol*⁷¹ in Uzbek means a fair, regular action or fight. For example, *Halol kurash* (Fair wrestling). The word *Fair* in English means a fair, regular fight. For example, A fair fight.

⁶⁹ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли / А.Мадвалиев таҳр. остида. – Тошкент, Ўзбекистон, 2020. Ч харфи. – Б. 448-449.

⁷⁰ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли / А.Мадвалиев таҳр. остида. – Тошкент, Ўзбекистон, 2020. Ё харфи. – Б. 37-38.

⁷¹ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли / А.Мадвалиев таҳр. остида. – Тошкент, Ўзбекистон, 2020. Ҳ харфи. – Б. 494.

4. The word Tanbeh⁷² (N) in Uzbek means a warning or punishment for bad behavior or incorrect action. For example, Tanbeh olgan raqib (The warned opponent). The word Warning in English means a warning or reprimand for bad behavior. For example, He received a warning from the referee.

We divided sports terms related to the semantics of "kurash" in the languages under comparison into three groups according to their activity in speech use, which were as follows: 1) active; 2) inactive; 3) archaic. We analyzed the structural semantic aspects of the terms of "kurash". (see tables 2.3.1)

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled *“A pragmatic and linguocultural study of the verbalizers of the concept of “kurash” in English and Uzbek”*. Its first chapter discusses *“The pragmatic aspect of verbalizers of the concept of “struggle” in English and Uzbek”*. In this section, the use of concepts “kurash” is more complicated, and in most cases, physical collision, or an individual struggle. For example, through the phrases of verbal fight⁷³, “gang fight”⁷⁴, “fight with illness”⁷⁵ this concept of this concept increases. On the contrary, the Uzbek-language concept is often considered to be honored, courteous, socially beneficial activity.

Analysis shows that in the Uzbek language, the concept of “kurash” is often used as *a symbol of national pride, courage, struggle for justice, faithful resistance, and even patriotism*. In particular, this concept has been formed in the social consciousness as a positive, highly valued concept. For example: *The struggle of revenge and mercy, anger and mercy, has attracted me.* (G.Gulom. Yodgor.) **Table 3.1.1.**

Ingliz tilida ifoda	O‘zbek tilida tarjima	Pragmatik tafovut
<i>fight against poverty</i>	kambag‘allikka qarshi kurash	Ijtimoiy motivatsiya har ikki tilda mavjud
<i>fight with depression</i>	tushkunlik bilan kurashish	O‘zbek tiliga nisbatan. kamroq ishlatiladi
<i>fight for rights</i>	huquqlar uchun kurash	Har ikki tilda ijobiy konnotatsiya bor
<i>fight broke out between two gangs</i>	ikki jinoiy to‘da o‘rtasida jang bo‘lib o‘tdi	O‘zbek tilida bu “urush”, “to‘qnashuv” deyiladi

The second part of the chapter is called *“Linguokulturological aspect of verbalizers of the concept “kurash” in English and Uzbek languages”*. Linguoculturology is an integrative scientific direction formed at the intersection of linguistics and cultural studies, which studies cultural concepts expressed through language. This science analyzes the language not only as a communication

⁷² Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли / А.Мадвалиев таҳр. остида. – Тошкент, Ўзбекистон, 2020. Т ҳарфи. – Б. 660.

⁷³ Merriam-Webster’s Advanced Learner’s English Dictionary. Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster, 2008. – P. 613.

⁷⁴ Merriam-Webster’s Advanced Learner’s English Dictionary. Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster, 2008. – P. 613.

⁷⁵ Merriam-Webster’s Advanced Learner’s English Dictionary. Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster, 2008. – P. 613.

(communicative), but also as a symbol of the culture, national think, values, mentality. Linguokulturology seeks to determine how the people are reflected by the historical, religious, philosophical, moral views of the people. *Linguist S. Karimov agrees to: "linguoculturology - languages and culture, because language is very dense with culture, it progresses and represents it"*⁷⁶. The concept of "kurash" is analyzed using the linguocultural method, which determines the semantic means by which this concept is expressed in the language, what connotations it has, and what cultural differences it manifests in different languages. This approach provides the linguist with in-depth information about "the cultural archetypes, stereotypes, and associative networks of a people" and allows for the creation of a "model of national thought". Analysis shows that the concept of "kurash" lives in the social consciousness as an integral part of national cultural identity.

In English, the following expressions convey different connotations of the concept of "struggle": For example, the proverb "No pain, no gain"⁷⁷ is directly related to the concept of "struggle" in English, meaning that any achievement in human life requires "pain, hardship, strength, and patience."

If we analyze the proverb "*Er yurtini deb jonini tikkan*"⁷⁸ which is the most frequently used proverb in the Uzbek language, and its linguistic and cultural study, we will see that this proverb is often used in the language of our people in memory of national heroes, historical figures, and patriots. The concept of "kurash" is usually not explicitly stated, but "taking a risk," that is, risking one's life, acting in the face of death, is a symbol of the highest level of struggle.

The third section of the chapter is called "***Methods of recreating linguistic units with the semantics of "kurash" in the target language***".

In this section, we will address the problems of recreating the concept of "kurash" in the translated language based on all the previously analyzed linguistic units with the semantics of struggle. While analyzing the semantic, stylistic, cultural, and connotative aspects of each phrase, we will also discuss how they can be reproduced in English through translation methods.

1. In the literal translation method. 2. In the free translation method. 3. In the translation methods through equivalent proverbs. 4. In the descriptive translation methods. 5. In the translation methods of contextual adaptation. 6. Through the method of searching for synonymous expressions.

Literal translation is usually a method of rendering a specific linguistic unit into another language directly, that is, in the closest grammatically and semantically equivalent form. The closest equivalents of the lexeme "kurash" in English may be "fight", "struggle", "battle", "combat". For example, the phrase "Ozodlik uchun kurash" can be translated as "Struggle for freedom" without any semantic distortions. If we translate the phrase "Ko'ngil kurashi" literally as "heart's fight", it does not sound natural in English.

⁷⁶ Karimov S. Tilshunoslik nazariyasi fanidan ma'ruzalar matni. – Samarqand. 2012. – 59.

⁷⁷ Lakoff G., Johnson M. *Metaphors we live by*. London: The university of Chicago press, 2003. – P. 63.

⁷⁸ Маҳмудов Н. Ўзбек халқ мақолларининг лексик-семантик таҳлили. – Тошкент: Фан, 2007. – Б. 119-121.

As for the free translation, it is a method of reflecting the original content with other language means by maintaining the original content, maintaining the cultural context. Translating the proverbs “*Yotib qolgan dushmanga qilich o‘tmaydi*” “*Do not strike a man when he is down*” does not pass the lying enemy "is a free translation.

When **translating through equivalent proverbs**, proverbs that reflect common experiences existing in both language cultures are taken as a basis. The proverb “*Kurashsang, g‘olib bo‘lasan*” (from folklore) is translated into English as “*Where there's a will, there's a way*” (Laurie Maguire, *Where there's a will, there's a way*.)

In some cases, existing language units in Uzbek will not be clearly equivalent in English. In such cases, the translator uses a **descriptive translation**. The expression “*Ko‘ngil kurashi*” (from folklore) is expressed as “*The internal battle of the soul*”⁷⁹ or “*Emotional struggle within the heart*”⁸⁰

Contextual adaptation is the process of adapting a text to its target audience during the translation process. Translating the phrase “*Dunyo deb jonini kuydirdi*” as “*He sacrificed everything in pursuit of worldly success*”⁸¹ is a clear example of adaptation. In this way, the original word in this method is translated in reverse translation, it may not be close to its original, but the main idea is “*fighting for secular goals*”.

Another “*Bu maydon kurash maydoni, shafqatsiz maydon*”⁸² in English translation was expressed while preserving the metaphor, “*This field is a battlefield, a cruel field*”⁸³. Lingwocontology point out, this approach increases the effectiveness of the commonality through finding the commonities in the thinking of different nations.

CONCLUSION

The topic concerning the topic and the study, the comparison and analysis of theoretical sources were presented to the following common conclusions:

1. The concept of “*kurash*” is seen in cognitive linguistics as an active result of human thinking. This concept is formed on the basis of human experience, understanding, imagination and cultural values. Concepts are constructed as a conceptual map in the mind, and “*fight*” works in harmony with the concepts of “*resistance*”, “*action*”, “*aim*” and “*victory*” on this map. The concept of “*kurash*” in Uzbek and English is encoded differently in cognitive structures, and their interpretation reflects popular thinking. This interpretation relies on individualism

⁷⁹ John M. Newman. *Quest for the Kingdom. The Secret Teachings of Jesus in the Light of Yogic Mysticism*. All rights reserved. 2011. – P. 228.

⁸⁰ Rios R.A. *They Called It Puppy Love: Coming of age story*. 2021. – P. 9.

⁸¹ Amani Elmahi Elkhalfi Mohamed. *Cultural challenges in translating Tayeb Salih’s novel Season of Migration to the North (1969) from Arabic into English: A comparative and analytical study with a focus on metaphors and similes*. University of Pretoria. 2020. – P. 107.

⁸² Vohidov E. *Iztirob*. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 1992. – B. 211.

⁸³ Davies P. *Translating Proverbs and Sayings: Cross-Cultural Challenges*. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017. – P. 257.

in the West, and on a socio-moral position in Uzbekistan.

2. Linguocultural concepts constitute the genetic code of folk culture. While the concept of "Kurash" is associated with courage, patriotism, and pride in Uzbek culture and in English culture, it is a symbol of individual law, patience and social stability. In the conceptual systems of both languages, "kurash" is shaped by cultural stereotypes, moral judgments, and historical experience. This is especially true in the units of proverbs, metaphors and official speech.

3. According to the cognitive-linguistic approach, the concept of "struggle" is analyzed not only as a lexical unit, but as a complex semantic field with a spiritual and educational basis. Understood by the verbal units, the verbal units, demonstrate human activities, moral qualities and social role. Therefore, in a conceptual analysis, the concept of "kurash" is one of the central units in the network of paradigmatic and synagic relations.

4. As a result of the analysis, the concept of "kurash" is expressed in English and Uzbek through 9 types of verbalizers: lexical unit, compound word, phraseologism, proverb, saying, compound sentence, contextual combination, and text. In the Uzbek language, "kurash" is characterized by its own semantic activity, especially units in the noun and adjective categories have high activity.

5. The concept of "kurash" also occupies an important place at the level of sports terminology. In Uzbek, terms are built mainly on an agglutinative model, in the style of "wrestler", "wrestling dress", while in English they are based on a syntactic model: "wrestling mat", "wrestling category". These two languages represent struggle through structurally distinct units, but with the same conceptual core.

6. Wrestling terms were expressed in active, inactive and archaic forms. While in Uzbek terms such as "chala", "halol", "g'irrom" have evaluative connotation, in English units such as "disqualified", "warning", "fair play" are neutral or based on moral values. This situation shows in both languages what semantic loading the concept of "kurash" is represented in the moral-normative system

7. From a pragmatic point of view, the concept of "kurash" has a different value in each culture. While in Uzbek it is used as a moral activity that is positively assessed by society, in English it is sometimes used as a neutral, sometimes sarcastic or motivational tool. While the phrases "No pain, no gain" or "He never gave up on his dream" refer to the connection of struggle with inner strength and determination, in Uzbek the idea is reflected in phrases such as "Jasorat qilgan yengadi" (brave overcomes).

8. Linguocultural analysis shows that the concept of "kurash" in English primarily conveys personal achievement, primarily conveys personal achievement, inner conflict, and the pursuit of social justice. In the Uzbek language, however, this concept is generally associated with collective ideals, moral principles, national pride, and historical consciousness. The cultural code hidden behind the linguistic unit turns this concept into one of the core elements of the national mentality.

9. When translating the concept of “kurash” cultural adaptation is required in addition to semantic equivalence. For example, although the proverb “kurashda mardon siylanar”, can be translated into English “In struggle, the brave are honored,” an explanatory note is needed to fully convey its cultural meaning. Through equivalent, adaptive, and descriptive translation methods, this concept must be expressed while preserving its cultural connotations.

10. The concept of “kurash” has been shaped by different historical, social, and psychological factors in English and Uzbek cultures. In Western culture, this term is more closely tied to personal transformation, social justice, determination, and resistance. In Uzbek culture, however, it is enriched with notions of honor, dignity, pride, bravery, and morally esteemed virtues recognized by society. This concept can be regarded as a universal semantic unit that, through language, embodies national consciousness, spiritual values, and cultural archetypes.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.32.02 ПО
ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНОЙ СТЕПЕНИ ПРИ АНДИЖАНСКОМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ИНСТИТУТЕ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

**АНДИЖАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ
ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

МАТКУЛОВ ХОСИЛБЕК МАВЛЯНОВИЧ

**ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ КОНЦЕПТА
«КУРАШ» В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ**

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

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан за номером B2022.4.PhD/Fil2957.

Диссертация выполнена в Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков.

Автореферат диссертации размещен на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) на веб-странице Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков по адресу: (www.adchti.uz) и в Информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyonet» (www.ziyonet.uz).

Научный руководитель:

Абдувалиев Махаматжон Арабович
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Официальные оппоненты:

Саидханов Мамуржон Мухаммедович
доктор филологических наук, доцент

Тажибоев Илхомжон Усманович
доктор философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам, доцент

Ведущая организация:

Кокандский государственный университет

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

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

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

Д.А.Рустамов

Председатель Научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филологических наук, профессор

А.Дж.Атабоев

Учёный секретарь Научного совета по присуждению учёных степеней, доктор филологических наук (DSc), доцент

С.О.Солижонов

Председатель научного семинара при научном совете по присуждению ученых степеней, кандидат филологических наук, профессор

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования заключается в определении лингвокогнитивных, лингвокультурологических и лингвопрагматических особенностей единиц, реализующих концепт «кураш» в английском и узбекском языках.

Задачи исследования:

проведение лингвокогнитивного анализа в языкознании, сравнительный анализ теоретических взглядов на концепт и связанные с ним понятия;

определение концептуального поля языковых средств, выражающих концепт «кураш» в английском и узбекском языках, выявление его ядерной и периферийной частей;

раскрытие лингвокультурных особенностей единиц, сформированных на основе концепта «кураш» в английском и узбекском языках, определение их отражения в национальном мышлении;

анализ лингвопрагматических особенностей единиц, объективирующих концепт «кураш» в английском и узбекском языках, освещение их коммуникативных и иллокутивных характеристик;

изучение проблем, возникающих в процессе перевода единиц, выражающих концепт «кураш», анализ вопросов эквивалентности и культурной адаптации.

Объектом исследования являются языковые единицы, выражающие концепт «кураш», встречающиеся в художественных произведениях представителей английской литературы и в толковых словарях обоих языков. Анализ средств, объективирующих концепт «кураш» в этих источниках, составляет основную объективную базу исследования.

Предметом исследования являются когнитивно-семантические, структурно-семантические, функционально-стилистические, лингвокультурные и лингвопрагматические аспекты единиц, относящихся к ядерной и периферийной частям номинативного поля, сформированного в рамках концепта «кураш» в английском и узбекском языках.

Методы исследования. При освещении темы исследования комплексно применялись такие методы, как сравнительно-сопоставительный анализ, полевой подход, когнитивное моделирование, метод трансформации, компонентный анализ, дистрибутивный анализ и статистический анализ.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

доказано, что единицы с семантикой «кураш» в английском и узбекском языках обладают культурными коннотациями, сильными прагматическими нагрузками, высокой эффективностью контекстуального и перлокутивного воздействия, а также интенсивными прагматическими оттенками, связанными с констативными и коммуникативными целями;

определены изоморфные и алломорфные лингвокультурологические особенности идиоматических и контекстуальных различий концепта «кураш» в английском и узбекском языках, раскрыта языковая и культурная объективация концепта;

выявлены ядерные и периферийные единицы, составляющие семантическое поле концепта «кураш» в английском и узбекском языках, а также сформированные между ними системные отношения, раскрыта когнитивная структура данного концепта;

научно обосновано проявление фразеологических единиц и паремий, связанных с концептом «кураш» в национальном сознании английского и узбекского народов, отражение их интеллектуального наследия, духовных ценностей и нравственных стереотипов через общечеловеческие, национальные, позитивные, негативные и нейтральные пласты.

Практические результаты исследования заключаются в следующем:

изучены валентные возможности в синтагматическом плане языковых единиц, выражающих семантику «кураш» в сопоставляемых языках, и разработаны базовые и трансформационные модели, соответствующие морфологическому составу единиц, выражающих концепт «кураш» в английском и узбекском языках;

в результате сравнительного изучения единиц, составляющих языковую картину концепта «кураш» в английском и узбекском языках, были выявлены и научно проанализированы межъязыковые изоморфные (сходные) и алломорфные (различные) аспекты;

выявлены пласты языковых единиц, выражающих центральные (ядерные) и периферийные значения, сформированные в рамках концепта «кураш» в английском и узбекском языках, и описана их полевая природа;

глубоко проанализированы лингвокультурологические, прагматические, функционально-стилистические и семантические аспекты языковых единиц, выполняющих функцию активного вербализатора в рамках концепта «кураш», и на научной основе раскрыт их культурный и коммуникативный охват.

Достоверность результатов исследования обеспечивается рядом факторов.

Научные выводы, выдвинутые в диссертации, прочно аргументированы, все теоретические и практические материалы взяты из надежной литературы и источников. Проанализированные в исследовании образцы и их интерпретации были отобраны на основе фактических и аналитических лингвистических источников, результаты получены с использованием современных лингвистических методов исследования (сравнительно-сопоставительный анализ, когнитивное моделирование, компонентный анализ и другие).

Научная и практическая значимость результатов исследования. Основные результаты исследования были представлены и обсуждены на республиканских и международных научно-практических конференциях и получили одобрение научного сообщества. По итогам исследования опубликованы статьи в национальных и зарубежных научных журналах, входящих в перечень Высшей аттестационной комиссии (ВАК) Республики Узбекистан.

Практическая значимость результатов исследования определяется следующим: выводы и анализ, представленные в диссертации, могут быть использованы в качестве лекционных материалов и содержания семинарских занятий для курсов по теоретическим дисциплинам, таким как сравнительная типология, лексикология, лингвокультурология, стилистика, теория перевода. Кроме того, результаты исследования могут найти эффективное применение в лексикографической практике при составлении англо-узбекских и узбекско-английских словарей, а также в качестве учебного пособия на занятиях по языковой практике.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе разработанных в диссертации теоретических и практических выводов, рекомендаций и разработок:

научные заключения о ядерных и периферийных единицах, составляющих семантическое поле концепта «кураш» в английском и узбекском языках, и системных отношениях, сформированных между ними, а также о лингвокультурных особенностях этого концепта в английском и узбекском языках были использованы при подготовке сценариев программ «Образование и прогресс», «Мировая литература», подготовленных телерадиоканалом «Узбекистан» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана (Справка № 05-09-601 Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана от 5 мая 2025 г.). В результате повысилась научная значимость и усовершенствовалось содержание материалов, подготовленных для этих передач;

на основе принадлежности концепта «кураш» к общечеловеческим ценностям, материалы о его изоморфных (схожих) и алломорфных (различных) лингвокультурных особенностях в английском и узбекском языках были использованы при реализации проекта № ПФ-201912258 «Создание многоязычной (на узбекском, русском, английском языках) электронной платформы узбекской литературы», выполненного в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои (Справка № 01/4-3273 от 24 июля 2025 г.). В результате были выявлены ядерные и периферийные единицы, составляющие семантическое поле концепта «кураш», и раскрыты их системные отношения;

Выводы о проявлении фразеологических единиц и поговорок, связанных с концептом «кураш», в национальном сознании английского и узбекского народов, их выражении интеллектуального наследия, духовных ценностей и нравственных стереотипов народа через общечеловеческие, национальные, позитивные, негативные и нейтральные пласты были использованы при реализации проекта № ПФ-201912258 «Создание многоязычной (на узбекском, русском, английском языках) электронной платформы узбекской литературы», выполненного в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои (справка № 01/4-1813 от 1 мая 2025 года Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои). В результате была достигнута

эффективность теоретических и практических работ, направленных на создание программ и пособий на основе ряда предложений, рекомендаций и научных инноваций, выдвинутых в исследовании, а также на развитие образования и культуры.

Выводы, связанные с культурными коннотациями и сильными прагматическими нагрузками единиц с семантикой «кураш» эффективностью их контекстуального и перлокутивного воздействия с констативными коммуникативными целями (совет, приказ, предупреждение, ирония), были использованы при реализации инновационного грантового проекта «Создание программного средства морфолексикона и морфологического анализатора узбекского языка как инструмента автоматической обработки для информационно-поисковых систем (Google, Yandex, Google Translate)», выполненного в Центре обучения основам делопроизводства на государственном языке и повышения квалификации при Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои (Справка № 01/4-1814 от 1 мая 2025 года Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои). В результате морфолексикон узбекского языка, предназначенный для информационно-поисковых систем, был обогащен лексическими и фразеологическими единицами, связанными с концептом «кураш».

Апробация результатов исследования. Результаты исследования были обсуждены на 2 международных и 2 республиканских научно-практических конференциях.

Публикация результатов исследования. По теме исследования опубликованы 1 монография и всего 10 научных работ, в том числе 4 научные статьи в научных изданиях, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан для публикации основных научных результатов докторских диссертаций, из которых 2 опубликованы в республиканских научных журналах и 2 в зарубежных научных журналах.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Каждая глава систематически излагает теоретические основы исследования, процессы анализа и практические результаты. Общий объем диссертации составляет 152 страницы.

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

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