

**NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI
PHD.03/04.06.2020.FIL.76.04 RAQAMLI RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

FARG'ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

XAMIDOVA SAYYORA NURMATOVNA

MODAL TUZILISH UZVLARINING KOGNITIV TADQIQI

10.00.11 – Til nazariyasi. Amaliy va kompyuter lingvistikasi

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

Namangan – 2024

**Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati
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**Contents of dissertation abstract of doctor of philosophy (PhD) on
philological sciences**

**Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по
филологическим наукам**

Xamidova Sayyora Nurmatovna Modal tuzilish uzvlarining kognitiv tadqiqi.....	3
Khamidova Sayyora Nurmatovna Cognitive study of modal structure elements.....	24
Хамидова Сайёра Нурматовна Когнитивное исследование элементов модальной структуры	45
E'lon qilingan ishlar ro'yxati List of published works Список опубликованных работ.....	52

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida tilni inson omili bilan uzviy tadqiq etish doirasida kognitiv tilshunoslik, lingvokulturologiya, pragmatika, sotsiolingvistika, etnolingvistika sohalaridagi ilmiy izlanishlar til bilan bog'liq hodisalar mohiyatini aniqlashga antropologik nuqtayi nazardan keng va ko'p qirrali lingvistik tahllarilni talab etmoqda. Tildagi modallik va uning mazmuniy qirralarini o'rganish bo'yicha jahon miqyosida amalga oshirilgan lingvistik amaliy tadqiqotlar orqali modal tuzilish va mazmun uzvlarining kognitiv o'rganishda to'g'ri yechim, ishonchli to'xtamlarga kelinib, asosli xulosalar chiqarilmoqda. Lingvistik birliklarning o'ziga xos mental dunyoqarash, milliy qadriyatlar bilan bog'liq konseptlarni lisoniy-kognitiv va pragmatik jihatdan amaliy o'rganish, uning mohiyatini antropotsentrik nuqtayi nazardan ochib berilish bugungi kunda ham muhim dolzarblik kasb etmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida amalga oshirilayotgan lingvistik tadqiqotlarda lisoniy hodisalarning asl mohiyatini modal birliklarning muhim jihatlari, so'zlovchi va tinglovchining ijtimoiy hayot tarzi, dunyoqarashi, berilayotgan axborot atrofida mavjud bo'lgan barcha tushunchalar, unga bildiriladigan munosabatning o'ziga xosliklari, mental dunyoqarash bilan bog'liqlik holatlarini o'zaro qiyoslash yo'li bilan ochib berilmoqda. Lisoniy kommunikatsiya jarayonida sodir bo'ladigan modallik va uni tashkil qiluvchi elementlarni aniqlash, ular orasidan dunyo xalqlariga xos etnomadaniy xususiyatlarni aks ettirganlarini keng ko'lamda o'rganish, bu borada natijador tadqiqotlarni amalga oshirish muhim dolzarblik kasb etuvchi zaruriy vazifalardan hisoblanadi.

Mamlakatimizning Uchinchi Uyg'onish davriga qadam qo'yishi, o'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatida yurtning ichki va tashqi hayotidagi nufuzi ortib borishi, funksional-stilistik imkoniyatlarining kengayishi shu vaqtga qadar e'tibordan chetda qolgan, milliy-ma'naviy qadriyatlarimiz bilan bog'liq bo'lgan mavzularga ham qo'l urishni taqozo qilmoqda. "Har birimiz davlat tiliga bo'lgan e'tiborni mustaqillikka bo'lgan e'tibor deb, davlat tiliga ehtirom va sadoqatni ona Vatanga ehtirom va sadoqat deb bilishimiz, shunday qarashni hayotimiz qoidasiga aylantirishimiz kerak"¹. Bugungi davr o'zbek tilshunosligi oldiga sohani yangicha ilmiy-amaliy qarashlar orqali boyitish muammosini dolzarb masala sifatida qo'yimoqda. O'zbek tilidagi lisoniy jarayonlarning mazmuniy tomoniga e'tiborning kuchayishi tilning umumiylik-xususiylik, til-nutq dixotomiyasi asosida tadqiq etish zaruratini keltirib chiqarmoqda. Bu esa o'zbek tilshunosligida til birliklarining modal tuzilishi, undagi uzvlarining kognitiv tadqiq yetilishi ham bajarilishi muhim vazifalar sarasida ekanligini ko'rsatib bermoqda.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi, 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi, 2020-yil 6-noyabrdagi PF-6108-son "O'zbekistonning yangi taraqqiyot davrida ta'lim-

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoevning "O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Davlat tili haqidagi Qonuni qabul qilganining o'ttiz yilligini keng nishonlash to'g'risida" gi PQ-4479-son Qarori.uz.uz

tarbiya va ilm-fan sohalarini rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi: O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019-yil 12-dekabrda 984-son "Davlat tilini rivojlantirish departamenti to'g'risida"gi; 2019-yil 8-oktabrda PF-5847-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasining 2030-yilgacha oliy ta'limi tizimini rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi; 2020-yil 11-martda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 139-sonli "O'zbek tili va adabiyoti bo'yicha fundamental va amaliy tadqiqotlar samaradorligini yanada oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Qarorlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga ushbu tadqiqot ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

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

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Modallik kategoriyasiga doir tadqiqot ishlarini olib borish dunyo tilshunosligi bo'yicha tarixiy an'anaga aylangan. Jumladan, jahon va rus tilshunosligida S.N.Seytlin, J.L.Baybi, Sh.Balli, A.Vejbitskaya, M.Grepl, J.Koats, J.Lions, F.R.Palmer, V.Palyuka, P.Perkins, E.E.Suitser, A.Timberleyk, S.Chang, V.Z.Demyankov, V.V.Vinogradov, E.I.Belyaeva, V.N.Bondarenko, T.V.Bulygina, A.A.Zaliznyak, G.A.Zolotova, I.M.Kobozeva, N.I.Laufer, E.V.Paducheva, V.A.Plungyan, I.B.Shatunovskiy, A.D.Shmelev va boshqalar tomonidan mavzuga oid ko'plab tadqiqotlar maydonga keldi.

O'zbek tilshunosligida esa bugungi kunda A.Mamajonov, N.Mahmudov, A.Nurmonov, M.Hakimov, M.Yo'ldoshev, N.Turniyozov, B.Yo'ldoshev, Sh.Iskandarova, Sh.Safarov, M.Abdupattoyev, I.Mirzayev, I.Hojaliyev, Z.Pardayev, B.O'rinboeva, Y.Mirzaahmedova³ hamda ko'plab olimlar modallik kategoriyasining turli qirralariga doir tadqiqot ishlarini amalga oshirganlar. Biroq sotsiolingvistik, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik, kognitiv tilshunoslik, etno va mentalingvistik nuqtayi nazaridan modal tuzilish uzvlari hali to'liq va mukammal holda o'rganilmagan, o'z yakuniga yetmagan. O'ylaymizki, mazkur tadqiqotimiz mazkur mavzu ostidagi o'z yechimini kutayotgan masalalar yechimiga oz bo'lsada munsub ulushini qo'shadi.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya Farg'ona davlat universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining "Zamonaviy tilshunoslik muammolari" mavzusidagi ilmiy yo'nalish doirasida bajarildi.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o'zbek tilshunosligida modal tuzilish doirasiga kiruvchi birliklarining lingvokognitiv jihatdan o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

tilshunoslikda modal tuzilishni o'rganishga turlicha yondashuvlarni ko'rib chiqish va ularning namoyon bo'lish imkoniyatlarini lisoniy-kognitiv jihatdan lingvistik ilmiy-nazariy asoslarini aniqlash va amaliy voqelanishini ko'rsatish;

mentalingvistik bosqichda kognitiv tadqiqotlarning ahamiyatini aniqlash va modal tuzilishi va kognitsiyaning umumiy hamda xususiy jihatlarini ochib berish;

modallik, modal tuzilish hamda modal tuzilish elementlarining o'zaro aloqasi, farqlari va matndagi ahamiyatini tahliliy yoritib berish;

modallikning kategoriya sifatidagi vazifalari asosida turlarga ajratgan holda tadqiq etish hamda mantiqiy, pragmatik, grammatik modallik kategoriyalari xususiyatlarini matndan olingan misollar orqali isbotlab berish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida o'zbek va dunyo tilshunosligida amalga oshirilgan mavzuga doir tadqiqotlar, modallikning grammatik, mantiqiy va pragmatik turlariga doir elementlari olingan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini o'zbek tilida modal ifodani anglatuvchi birliklar ishtirok etgan matnlar, lingvistik birliklar va ularning lisoniy-kognitiv xususiyatlarining yuzaga chiqaruvchi til qonuniyatlari tashkil qiladi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot jarayonida umumilliy tavsifiy metod elementlaridan (tanlash, tasnif, leksik materiallarni izohlash); qiyosiy-tarixiy metod (etimologik tahlil o'tkazish va tilning diaxron holatiga ko'ra qiyoslab o'rganish); leksikografik tahlil; konseptual tahlil metodi; leksik-semantik maydonni aniqlash usullardan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

modal tuzilish bo'yicha mavjud yondashuvlarning nazariy asoslari umumlashtirilgan, uning o'zbek tilshunosligidagi daraja va holati, namoyon bo'lish imkoniyatlarini kognitiv tilshunoslik qonuniyatlari nuqtayi nazaridan alohida tizim ekanligi aniqlanib, o'ziga xos lingvokulturologik, pragmatik, sotsiolingvistik, etnolingvistik belgilari lisoniy-kognitiv jihatdan ochib berilgan;

o'zbek tilidagi modal tuzilish va kognitsiyaning umumiy jihatlaridagi xususiy jarayonlar o'ziga xos ijtimoiy, madaniy, milliy-mental va lingvomadaniy belgilarining kognitivlik uzvlari asosida lingvofunksional jihatdan dalillangan;

o'zbek tilida keng va umumiy jihatdan juda ko'p hamda faol qo'llanuvchi *albatta, ehtimol, balki, har holda, bizningcha, sizningcha, birinchidan, modomiki, tabiiy* kabi modal birlik elementlarining kommunikatsiya – aloqa-aralashuv va muloqot jarayonidagi mantiqiy, grammatik va pragmatik o'ziga xos lingvistik xususiyat-belgilari isbotlangan;

o'zbek tilidagi modallik kategoriyasini tashkil etuvchi birliklar uzvlarining umumlashtirish, turkumlashtirish va tizimlantirish asnosida *obyektiv, subyektiv, deontik, aletik, epistemik, aksiologik* kabi alohida turlari va ularning lingvokulturologik, pragmatik, sotsiolingvistik, etno va mentolingvistik xususiyatlari lingvistik-kognitiv o'ziga xosligi aniqlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

o'zbek tilidagi modal tuzilishning uzvlari va ularning namoyon bo'lish imkoniyatlari lisoniy-kognitiv tomonlari milliy va amaliy lingvistik jihatdan ochib berilgan;

modal tuzilish uzvlari mentalingvistik bosqichda lingvokognitiv nutqiy- amaliy jihatlarining umumiy hamda xususiy ahamiyati ko'rsatib berilgan;

modallik, modal tuzilish hamda modal tuzilish elementlarining o'zaro aloqasi, farqlari va matndagi holat va ko'rinishlari tahliliy yoritib berilgan;

modallik kategoriya sifatida lingvofunksional vazifalarga, turlarga, ajratilib, ularning mantiqiy, pragmatik, grammatik modallik kategoriyalarga ega ekanligi matnlardagi o'ziga xos belgi-xususiyatlar asosida aniqlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi: izlanish jarayonida mavzuga daxldor lingvomadaniyatshunoslik, kognitiv tilshunoslik, lingvopragmatika, sotsiolingvistikaga oid ilmiy manbalardagi ilmiy-nazariy qarashlarga asoslanganligi, matnlarni tahlil qilish va ulardagi modal birliklarning o'rni, salmog'i, vazifaviy ahamiyatini aniqlashda xalqimizning milliy-ma'naviy qadriyatlari, dunyoqarashi va mentalitetidan kelib chiqilgani bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati o'zbek tilida modal tuzilish uzvlarini lisoniy-kognitiv yo'nalishda tadqiq etish tildagi mavjud modal birliklarni tarixiy-etimologik, semantik-stilistik va lingvopragmatik, lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarni aniqlashda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati to'plangan materiallardan kelgusida tilimizdagi modal birliklarni lingvomadaniy va lisoniy-kognitiv jihatdan o'rganishning tadqiq usullarini belgilashda, kognitiv tilshunoslik, lingvopragmatika, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik bo'yicha darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalari yaratishda ko'rinadi, to'plangan materiallar va tadqiqot natijalari mazkur fanlarni o'qitish va bu sohalarga oid nazariy va amaliy mashg'ulotlarni o'tishda manba sifatida xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. O'zbek tilidagi modal tuzilish uzvlarining kognitiv tadqiqi bo'yicha olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

modal tuzilish bo'yicha mavjud yondashuvlarning nazariy asoslari umumlashtirilgan, uning o'zbek tilshunosligidagi daraja va holati, namoyon bo'lish imkoniyatlarini kognitiv tilshunoslik qonuniyatlari nuqtayi nazaridan alohida tizim ekanligi aniqlanib, o'ziga xos lingvokulturologik, pragmatik, sotsiolingvistik, etnolingvistik belgilari lisoniy-kognitiv jihatdan ochib berilgan hamda o'zbek tilidagi modal tuzilish va kognitsiyaning umumiy jihatlaridagi xususiy jarayonlar o'ziga xos ijtimoiy, madaniy, milliy-mental va lingvomadaniy belgilarining kongnitivlik uzvlari asosida lingvofunksional jihatdan dalillangan o'rinlardan Yevropa Ittifoqi tomonidan Erasmus + dasturining 2016-2018-yillarga mo'ljallangan 561624-yeRR-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS + CBHE IMEP: "O'zbekistonda oliy ta'lim tizimi jarayonlarini modernizatsiyalash va xalqarolashtirish" nomli innovatsion tadqiqotlar loyihasi doirasida dissertatsiya ilmiy natijalaridan foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutining 2023-yil 16-sentabrdagi 502/02-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, tilshunoslikda modal tuzilishni o'rganishga turlicha yondashuvlar, modal elementlarning kommunikatsiya jarayonidagi mantiqiy, grammatik va pragmatik xususiyatlari bo'yicha xulosalar chiqarish imkonini yaratildi;

o'zbek tilidagi modallik kategoriyasini tashkil etuvchi birliklar uzvlarining umumlashtirish, turkumlashtirish va tizimlantirish asnosida *obyektiv, subyektiv, deontik, aletik, epistemik, aksiologik* kabi alohida turlari va ularning lingvokulturologik, pragmatik, sotsiolingvistik, etno va mentolingvistik xususiyatlari lingvistik-kognitiv o'ziga xosligi aniqlangangi haqidagi xulosalaridan Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutida Yevropa Ittifoqining TEMPUS dasturi 2014-2016-yillarga mo'ljallangan Tempus Project 544161-TEMPUS-1-2013-1-UK-TEMPUS-JPCR Aston University DeTEL "Developing the Teaching of European Languages: Modernizing Language Teaching through the development of blended Masters Programmes" nomli fundamental loyihada foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutining 2023-yil 16-sentabrdagi 495/02-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada kognitiv tilshunoslik, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik, lingvopragmatika fanlarni o'qitish hamda sohaga oid manbalarning ilmiy-amaliy va nazariy jihatlari yangi ma'lumotlar bilan boyitildi;

o'zbek tilida keng va umumiy jihatdan juda ko'p hamda faol qo'llanuvchi *albatta, ehtimol, balki, har holda, bizningcha, sizningcha, birinchidan, modomiki, tabiiy* kabi modal birlik elementlarining kommunikatsiya – aloqa-aralashuv va muloqot jarayonidagi mantiqiy, grammatik va pragmatik o'ziga xos lingvistik xususiyat-belgilari isbotlangan fikr va xulosalardan 2021-2022-yillarda O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston" teleradiokanalining "Bedorlik", "Adabiy jarayon", "Ta'lim va taraqqiyot", "Millat va ma'naviyat" eshittirishlarining senariylarini yozishda foydalanildi hamda muallif bilan turkum suhbatlar uyushtirildi (O'zbekiston Milliy teleradio'kompaniyasi "O'zbekiston teleradiokanali" davlat muassasasining 09.01.2024 yildagi 02-36-900-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada modal tuzilishlar asosidagi muloqot jarayonlaridagi lisoniy-kognitiv jihatlarning obyektiv, subyektiv tomonlaridagi o'ziga xosliklar ko'rsatuv va eshittirishlardagi so'zlarning, fikrlarning ifoda qilinishiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatib, ularning sifatini oshirishga hissa qo'shgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi: mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 5 ta ilmiy-amaliy anjumanda, shu jumladan, 3 ta xalqaro, 2 ta respublika konferensiyasida ma'ruza shaklida bayon etilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinishi: Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 14 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan falsafa doktori dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 5 ta maqola, shundan, 4 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi: dissertatsiya kirish, 3 ta bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan tashkil topgan bo'lib, ishning umumiy sahifasi 142 tani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida tadqiqot ishining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsadi, vazifalari, obyekti, predmeti tavsiflangan, respublika fan va texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilgan hamda tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi, amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan

natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotga joriy etish, nashr qilingan ishlar va tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi "**Modallik – kognitiv tilshunoslikning asosiy tadqiqot obyekti sifatida**" deb nomlanib, "**Tilshunoslikning mentalingvistik bosqichida kognitiv tadqiqotlar**" deb nomlangan 1-faslida kognitiv tilshunoslikning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, bu sohada amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlarning nazariy-tavsifiy ifodalari keltirilgan.

Tilshunoslik uzoq yillar davomida sistem-struktur aspektida tadqiq etilib kelindi. Sohaning kengayib, tadqiqot ko'lami oshib borgani sari tilni o'zidan tashqarida emas, balki uning ichida o'rganish ehtiyoji paydo bo'la boshladi. Bu esa tilni inson omiliga bog'liq holda o'rganish hamda tadqiq etish – antropotsentrik paradigmaning shakllanishiga zamin yaratdi. XX asrga kelib esa tilshunoslik sohasida katta o'zgarishlar sodir bo'la boshladi. Unga ko'ra mazkur soha amaliy ahamiyat kasb etgan holda borliqda mavjud so'zlar hamda ular anglatgan semantik mohiyatni inson bilan mushtarak tarzda mentalingvistik, psixolingvistik, sotsiolingvistik, kognitiv nuqtayi nazardan talqin eta boshladi. Buning natijasida til ilmida yangidan-yangi kognitologiya, psixolingvistika, sotsiolingvistika, pragmalingvistika lingvokulturologiya, neyrolingvistika kabi yo'nalishlar shakllanib bormoqda. Ushbu yo'nalishlar bir vaqtning o'zida bir-biri bilan uzviy bog'liq bo'lib, so'zning kishi hayotida anglatgan mohiyatini amaliy jihatdan tadqiq etish, tafakkur qilish hamda insoniyat hayotiga singdirish bilan bog'liq ekanligi yuzasidan xarakter kasb etadi.

Kognitiv tilshunoslik – bu til va ong o'rtasidagi munosabatlar hamda muammolarini idrok etuvchi, olamni turkumlashtirish hamda ma'lum konseptual birliklar asosida tasvirlashda tilning tutgan roli, insonning kognitiv jarayonlarni idrok etish qobiliyatini shakllantiruvchi tilshunoslik sohasining ma'lum yo'nalishlaridan biridir. U dastlab o'tgan asrning 70-yillarida Amerikada paydo bo'lgan.

A.Mamatov: "Kognitiv fan kognitsiya (bilish) 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 ifodalaydi"².

G'.M.Hoshimov: "Kognitiv tilshunoslik – inson tomonidan borliq dunyo voqeligini til orqali anglanishi, o'rganilishi, ya'ni konseptlar vositasida uning in'ikos

² Mamatov A. E. Tilga kognitiv yondashuvning mohiyati nimada? // Tilshunoslikning dolzarb masalalari: Prof. A.Nurmonov tavalludining 70 yilligiga bag'ishlab o'tkazilgan ilmiy -amaliy anjuman materiallari. – Andijon, 2012. – B. 212-219.

etilishi, his va idrok qilinishi kabi inson miyasida kechuvchi murakkab konseptual jarayonlar bilan bog'liq muhim yo'nalishdir"- deb ta'kidlaydi³.

Sh.Safarov: "Kognitiv tilshunoslikning vazifasi til yordamida bilim olish va saqlash, tilni amalda qo'llash hamda uzatish, umuman, til tizimi va tarkibini inson miyasidagi in'ikosi sifatida tafakkur bilan bog'lab, chuqur ilmiy tadqiq etishdir"⁴.

M.Hakimovning o'zbek tilidagi matnning pragmatik talqiniga bag'ishlangan doktorlik dissertatsiyasi va monografiyasida matn lingvistik pragmatika, nutqiy akt nazariyasi tamoyillari asosida o'rganilgan, matnda ochiq va yashirin (eksplitsit va implitsit) shaklda ifodalanadigan mazmunlarning o'ziga xos qonuniyatlari ko'rsatib berilgan, ularning semantik, sintaktik, presuppozitsion va pragmatik xususiyatlariga doir qoidalarga aniqliklar kiritilgan. Bu ishlar o'zbek tilidagi matn tilshunosligi muammolariga nazariy jihatdan tamoman bayon etilganligi bilan xarakterlanadi⁵.

Umuman olganda, kognitivizm – bu fikrlash jarayonlarini boshqaradigan umumiy tamoyillarni o'rganish uchun birlashtirilgan fanlar majmuidir. Shunday qilib, til fikrlash jarayonlariga kirish vositasi sifatida taqdim etiladi. Insoniyat tajribasi, tafakkuri aynan tilda muqimdir, til – bu kognitiv mexanizm, ma'lumotni maxsus kodlash va o'zgartiruvchi belgilar tizimidir⁶.

Kognitiv tilshunoslikning asosiy tushunchalaridan biri konsept sanaladi. Ishda mazkur tushuncha turli olimlar tomonidan ta'riflangan hamda unga doir ilmiy-nazariy qarashlar keltirilgan. Konseptlarda mentallik aks etib turadi. Har qanday konseptual tahlilga nazar tashlansa, u qaysi millatga xos tadqiqot bo'lsa, unda o'sha millatning mentallik nafasi sezilib turadi. So'nggi yillarda lisoniy-kognitiv tahlil hamda konseptual tahlil masalalariga e'tibor va talab yuqori.

Bobning "**Modallik tushunchasining o'ziga xos kognitiv xususiyatlari**" deb nomlangan ikkinchi bandida modallik kategoriyasining xususiyatlari va o'rganilishiga doir ma'lumotlar berilgan. Modallik tilshunoslikning kognitologiya, pragmatika, sotsiolingvistika, mentalingvistika, lingvokulturologiya kabi ko'plab sohalariga doir tushunchadir. U grammatik birlik sifatida gapning hamda semantikaning asosiy komponenti hisoblanadi. Inson nutq so'zlovchi obyekt sifatida butun borliqni o'z miyasida aks ettiradi, ongida olamning lisoniy manzarasini yaratadi, voqelikka nisbatan o'z subyektiv munosabatini ifodalaydi. Ana shu munosabat modallik sanaladi. Inson o'z xulosalarini so'zlardan tarkib topgan gaplar orqali ifodalaydi. Gaplardan tashkil topgan har qanday matnda modallik mavjud bo'ladi. Gapning xilma-xil turlari bo'lishiga qaramay, ularning har birida modallik bor, sababi har qanday gap o'ziga xos bo'lgan mazmuni ifodalaydi va unda so'zlovchining borliqdagi voqelikka nisbatan munosabatini ifodalab turadi. "Biror maqsadga yo'naltirilgan har qanday gap mazmuni, hissiyot, undash u yoki bu gap

³ Xoshimov G. M. К теории концептов и их таксономии в когнитивной лингвистике // Систем-структур tilshunoslik muammolari. Filologiya fanlari doktori, professor N.K.Turniyozov tavalludining 70-yilligiga bag'ishlangan Respublika ilmiy-nazariy konferensiyasi materiallari. –Samarqand, 2010. ³ Safarov Sh. Kognitiv tilshunoslik,- Jizzax: Sangzor, 2006.-91 b.

⁴ Safarov Sh. Kognitiv tilshunoslik,- Jizzax: Sangzor, 2006.-91 b.

⁵ Hakimov M.X. O'zbek tilida matnning pragmatik talqini. Filol. fanlari doktori... diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2001. – 50 b.; Hakimov M. O'zbek pragmatolingvistikasi asoslari. Monografiya. – Toshkent: Akademnashr, 2013. – 176 b.

⁶ Скребцова, Т. Г.Когнитивная лингвистика: Курс лекций.— Филологический факультет СПбГУ, 2011.— С.256.— ISBN 978-5-8465-1037-1.

shaklida voqelikni aks ettiradi va bu til tizimida mavjud bo'lgan gapning intonatsion tuzilishiga o'ralib, fe'l mayllari yordamida sintaktik ma'nolarning birini ifodalab, modallik kategoriyasini tashkil qiladi"⁷.

Modallik kategoriyasi bo'yicha tilshunoslikda qilingan ishlar soni hamda salmog'i yuqori bo'lsa-da, uning yakdil ta'rifi, unga doir yagona nazariy qarash shakllantirilmagan. Olimlar uni umumiy fikrlarga tayangan holda, o'z nuqtayi nazarlaridan kelib chiqib ta'riflashgan. Mazkur tushunchaning mohiyatini aniq ochish uchun turli lug'atlarga murojaat qilishni lozim topdik. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atida modallik tushunchasiga quyidagicha ta'rif beriladi: *fr. modalite (lot. modus — usul; mayl) tlsh. Fikrning, gap mazmunining voqelikka bo'lgan munosabatini ko'rsatuvchi grammatik kategoriya*⁸.

A.Hojiyevning "Tilshunoslik terminlarining izohli lug'ati" da esa modallikka ham tushuncha, ham kategoriya sifatida izoh beriladi⁹.

Xuddi shu asnoda S.Negmatovanning "Модальность и способы ее выражения в языках различного строя" nomli nomzodlik ishida ham bir qancha lug'atlarda keltirilgan manbalarga tayanilgan: "Lingvistik atamalar lug'ati"da modallik ma'ruzachining bayon mazmuniga munosabati va bayon mazmunining voqelikka munosabati ma'nosiga ega bo'lgan konseptual kategoriya sifatida talqin qilinadi, bu kayfiyat shakllari, modal fe'llar, intonatsiya va boshqalar kabi grammatik va leksik vositalar bilan ifodalanadi. "Lingvistik ensiklopedik lug'at"da modallikni voqelikka bo'lgan munosabatining har xil turlarini, shuningdek xabar berayotgan shaxs subyektiv malakasining xilma-xil turlarini ifodalovchi funksional-semantik kategoriya sifatida belgilaydi. Unda ta'kidlanishicha, modallik atamasi semantik hajmi, grammatik xususiyatlari va til tuzilishining turli darajalarida shakllanishi jihatidan bir xil bo'lmagan keng ko'lamli hodisalarni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Shunday qilib, modallik tushunchasi "Rus grammatikasi"da semantik hajmi, grammatik xususiyatlari va til tizimining u yoki bu darajasiga mansubligi jihatidan bir xil bo'lmagan lingvistik hodisalarni belgilash uchun ishlatiladi. Ushbu hodisalarning umumiy jihati shundaki, ularning barchasi ma'lum ma'noda – grammatik, leksik, intonatsion – ma'ruzachining xabar qilingan voqelikka munosabatini ifodalaydi¹⁰.

Quyida modallikka doir ishlarni kuzatish natijasida olimlar tomonidan berilgan ta'riflarni keltirib o'tamiz:

Sh.Balli: Modallik – bu jumlaning ruhi; fikr kabi, u asosan gapiruvchi subyektning faol operatsiyasi natijasida hosil bo'ladi. Sh.Balli nazariyasi asosida ikkita ma'no birlashtiriladi: 1) diktum (jumlaning ob'ektiv mazmuni); 2) modus

⁷Aliyeva M. O'zbek tilida modal ma'no ifodalovchi lingvistik vositalar. Magistr darajasini olish uchun tayyorlangan dissertatsiya. – Andijon, 2011. – B.11.

⁸ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. 2-tom. O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi " Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2006. – B. 605.

⁹ Hojiyev A. Tilshunoslik terminlarining izohli lug'ati. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2002. – B. 159.

¹⁰ Негматова С. Модальность и способы ее выражения в языках различного строя. Дис.кандидат наук. – Таджикистан, 2022. – С. 147

(fikrlovchi sub'ektning ushbu tarkibga nisbatan pozitsiyasini ifodalash). Moduslar aniq va yashirin shakllarga bo'linadi¹¹.

V.V.Vinogradov: Modallikning turli leksik-grammatik xususiyatlari mavjud. Ba'zan bir matnda modallik kategoriyasini topish, hatto zamonaviy tilshunoslik vakillari uchun ham qiyin ishdir. Amaliy-ijtimoiy xabar almashishda haqiqatni aks ettiruvchi jumla, tabiiyki, nutq mazmunining voqelikka bog'liqligini (munosabatini) ifodalaganligi sabab, modallik kategoriyasi taklif, uning turlari xilma-xilligi bilan chambarchas bog'liq.¹²

Kireyeva Y. Modallik matnda yuzaga keladi va til modalligi yuqori darajada turadi. So'zlovchining uslubiy va kommunikativ doirada matnning mazmuniga nisbatan munosabatini ifodalashi modallikni obyektiv tadqiq etishga undaydi. Modallik turli sohalarga xos kategoriya bo'lishi mumkin, chunki u tabiiy ravishda kengayish xususiyatiga ega. Shuning uchun u turli – stilistik, kommunikativ va shu kabi mezonlar asosida hosil bo'ladi. Modallikning vazifasini kommunikativ-funksional mezon hamda funksional-semantik mezon bilan o'zaro taqqoslanganida, funksional-semantik mezon birlamchi hisoblanadi¹³.

Modallik ko'p qirrali hodisa bo'lib, shuning uchun lingvistik tadqiqotlarda ushbu kategoriyaning til mohiyatini talqin qilishi borasida ko'plab mulohazalar va yondashuvlar mavjud. Aksariyat lingvistik yo'nalishlar bitta maqsadni o'z oldiga qo'yadi – bu inson nutqi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan aqliy va psixologik jarayonlarni aniqlash. Ushbu aqliy jarayonlar modallik bilan uzviy bog'liqdir. Modallikning kategorik mohiyati uzoq vaqtdan beri tilshunos olimlar va faylasuflarning munozaralari obyekt bo'lib kelgan. Modallik kategoriyasi obyektning ta'rifi sifatida predikat bo'lib xizmat qiladigan tushunchalarni umuman kengaytirmasliklari, balki faqat kognitiv qobiliyatga bo'lgan munosabatni ifoda etishlarining o'ziga xos xususiyatiga ega. Modallik haqidagi asosiy qoidalar imkoniyat, voqelik va tushunchalarni tushuntirishdan boshqa narsani o'z ichiga olmaydi¹⁴.

Modallikni aspekt sifatida tadqiq etish A.Nurmonovga borib taqaladi. O'zbek tilshunosligida bajarilgan ko'plab ishlarda olimning nazariyalari asos bo'lganligiga guvoh bo'ldik. Olim modallikni turli sathlilik kategoriyasiga asoslanib talqin qiladi. Ya'ni turli sathga doir birliklar bir tushuncha – modallik tushunchasi ostiga birlashadi. Demak, modallik kategoriyasi til kategoriyasi sifatida obyektiv mavjuddir.

S.Boymirzayevaning ta'kidlashicha, matn modallik maydoni voqelikka va ma'lum qilinayotgan axborotga bo'lgan subyektiv munosabatlarning ko'p qatlamli

¹¹ Балли, Ш. Общая лингвистика и вопросы французского языка [Текст] / Пер. с 3-го фр. изд. Е. В. и Т. В. Вентцель; Ред., вступ. статья [с. 3-19] и примеч. Р. А. Будагова. - М.: Изд-во иностр. лит., 1955. – С. 416.

¹² Виноградов, В.В. О категории модальности и модальных словах в русском языке // Исследования по русской грамматике: Избранные труды / под ред. Н.Ю. Шведова. - М.: Наука, 1975. – С. 560.

¹³ Киреева Е. Категория модальности и ее выражение в тексте официального документа (на материале регионального законодательства. Автореферат диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора филологических наук – Архангельск – 2019. – С. 42.

¹⁴ Негматова С. Модальность и способы ее выражения в языках различного строя. Дис. кандидат наук. – Таджикистан, 2022. –С. 147. Диссертация на тему «Модальность и способы ее выражения в языках различного строя», скачать бесплатно автореферат по специальности ВАК РФ 10.02.19 - Теория языка (dissercat.com)

tuzilishidan tarkib topadi. Bu qatlamlar, o'z navbatida, semantik kategoriyalarni hosil qilib, muloqot muhitida turli kommunikativ maqsadlarni ko'zlaydigan pragmatik mo'ljallarni rejalashtirish uchun asos bo'ladi.¹⁵

Ko'rib chiqilgan tasniflardan umumlashtirib, modalik vositalarini quyidagi guruhlarga ajratgan holda tasniflash mumkin bo'ladi:

1-jadval.

Morfologik vositalar	Mayl, zamon, shaxs-son qo'shimchalari
Leksik vositalar	So'zlarning turli guruhlari
Sintaktik vositalar	Alohida gap qurilmalari, so'z tartibi, takror
Fonetik vositalar	Intonatsiya

Tadqiqotning ikkinchi bobi **“Modal birliklarni kognitiv tahlili qilishning o'ziga xos metodologik asoslari”** deb nomlanib, unda modal tuzilish birliklari, kognitsiya, modallik turlari hamda ularning kognitiv tahlili yuzasidan mulohazalar keltirilgan. Bobning **“Modal tuzilish va kognitsiya”** nomli 1-bandi mazkur tushunchalar mohiyatini ochishga qaratilgan. Modal tuzilishning ahamiyati matnning yaxlitligini tushunishda aks etadi. Jahon tilshunosligida modallikka doir juda ko'p ta'riflar, ilmiy-nazariy qarashlar bildirilgan. Jumladan, V.G.Admoni, O.S.Axmanova, V.V.Vinogradov, P.Y.Galperin, E.V.Gulyga, V.V.Drujinina kabi olimlarning fikrlarini olish mumkin. Modallik – deydi Galperin: yozuvchining o'zi yaratgan dunyoga subyektiv munosabati to'g'ridan-to'g'ri yoki bilvosita ifodalanganligini ko'rsatadi. O.S.Axmanova ham bu haqda shunday deydi: Modal fe'llar va boshqa elementlar yordamida ifodalangan konseptual kategoriya munosabatni o'z ichiga oladi.

Kognitsiya jarayoni kishi ongida namoyon bo'ladi, bu – bilish jarayonidir. Kognitsiyaga V.Z.Demyankov ta'rifi bilan qaraydigan bo'lsak, Kognitsiya bilish atamasi bilan bir xil ma'noni anglatmaydi, u bilish atamasining bir variantidir. U idrokka xizmat qiladigan va undan kelib chiqadigan aqliy operatsiya sanaladi. U olingan bilimlarni so'zlar orqali tilda namoyon etish vazifasini bajaradi¹⁶.

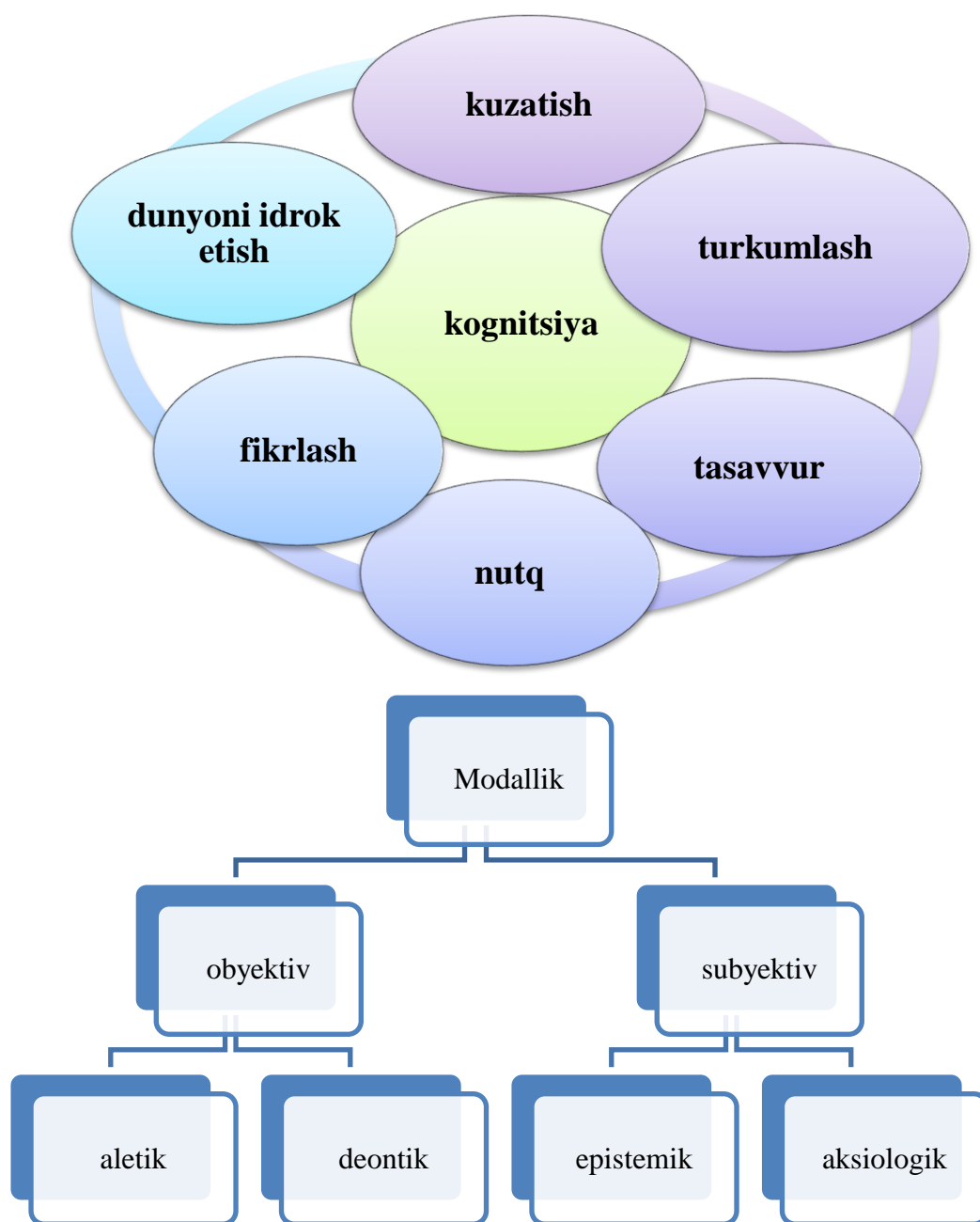
Ko'plab adabiyotlarda kognitsiyani **“bilish”** termini bilan atashadi. Jumladan, M.Hakimov mazkur tushuncha haqida to'xtalib, quyidagi fikrlarni bayon etadi: Bilish jarayoni inson tafakkurida yuz berayotgan obyektiv olam va uning elementlari o'zlashtirilishi hamda butun tarkibidagi elementlarning sistema sifatida qabul qilinishidir. Biz esa sistema tarkibiga kiruvchi bo'laklarning umumiy belgisiga ko'ra birlashuvchi va xususiy belgilarga ko'ra farqlanuvchi jihatlarni tafakkur ko'magida farqlaymiz. Inson tafakkurida ilmiy bilishning turli bosqichga ega idrok qilish va mulohaza asosida qayta shakllantirishga asoslangan ko'rinishlari lingvistik muloqot uchun zarurdir. Shuning uchun inson tafakkuriga xos va idrok asosida jamlangan dunyoqarash, ma'naviy tasavvur, tarbiya, xarakter kabi shaxsga xos barcha belgilar uning nutqida o'z ifodasi va bor bo'yi bilan ko'zga tashlanadi¹⁷.

¹⁵ Boymirzaeva S. Matn modalligi.- Toshkent: Fan, 2010.- B. 15,150.

¹⁶ В. З. Демьянков.Когниция и понимание текст.// Когнитивные аспекты текста и дискурса. № 3 (006) 2005 г.- С. 5-10.

¹⁷ Hakimov Muxammad Uzbek pragmalingsistikasi asospri / M.Xakimov; mas'ul muxarrir A.Nurmonov. - Toshkent: Akademnashr, 2013. - 176 b. – B. 70

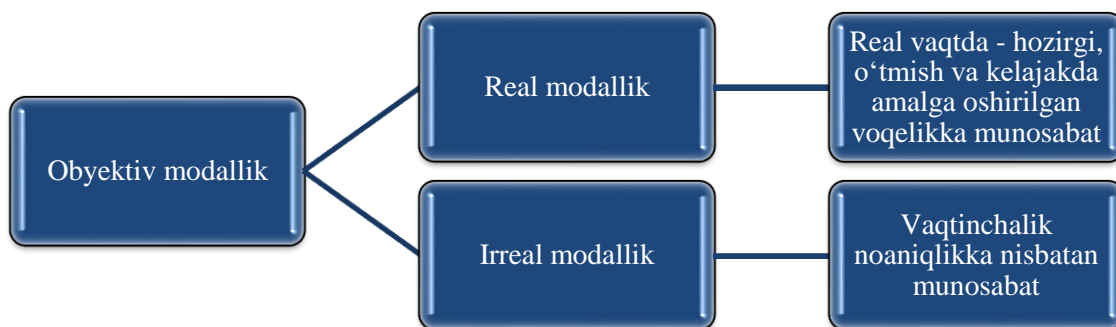
Kognitsiya quyidagi jarayonlar asosida hosil bo'ladigan jarayon sanaladi.



Obyektiv modallik – Soʻzlovchi tomonidan berilayotgan xabarning voqelikka munosabatini ifodalaydi. Bu xususiyat har qanday axborotga xos xususiyat boʻlib, predikativ birlik – jumlaning shakllantiradi. Obyektiv modallikda gapning realligi yoki norealligi muhim hisoblanadi. Bildirilayotgan fikr haqiqat boʻlishi ham yoki haqiqatga yaqin boʻlmasligi ham mumkin. Masalan, doʻstim uyga keldi, gapi haqiqat (real), doʻstim uyga keladi deyilganda esa haqiqiy boʻlmagan haqiqat tushuniladi (noreal) “Obyektiv modallikning yadrosi feʼlning morfologik modalligi (uning moyilligi) obyektiv modallikni shakllantirishning asosiy vositasi sanaladi¹⁸.”

Obyektiv modallikning xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib, uning ikki turi mavjud ekanligini aytish mumkin:

¹⁸ [Объективная модальность. \(studfile.net\)](http://studfile.net)



Modallik kategoriyasining ikkinchi turi – bu **subyektiv modallikdir**. U soʻzlovchining berayotgan axboroti mazmuniga ishonchliligi, ishonchsizligi nuqtayi nazaridan munosabat bildirishi jarayonida hosil boʻladigan modallikning alohida turi sanaladi. Subyektiv modallik atamasini 1970-yilda N.Y.Shvedova qoʻllagan. U predikatsiya obyektini (yaʼni obyektiv voqelikda mavjud boʻlgan narsa) va uning obyektiv haqiqat haqiqati boʻlmagan belgisi oʻrtasidagi bogʻliqlikni ifodalaydi. Yaʼni, soʻzlovchining oʻzi bu belgini (bahoni) bashorat qiladi xolos, u oʻzining obyektiv mavjudligini tasdiqlay olmaydi, faqat oʻzi bu belgining mavjudligini taxmin qiladi. Shuning uchun modallikning bu turi subyektiv deb ataladi¹⁹.

Baʼzi manbalarda subyektiv modallikning ikki turi ajratib koʻrsatiladi, bular: epistemik hamda aksiologik modallik. **Epistemik modallik** sodir boʻlgan holatning oʻsha vaqtga nisbatan qatʼiyligini anglatadi. Koʻp holatlarda ushbu modallikni mantiqqa xos deb atashsa-da, u lingvistik hodisa ekanligi uning qoidalaridan sezilib turadi. “U bilmoq, ishonmoq, iymon keltirmoq kabi harakat feʼllarining modal feʼllar orqali ifodalangan variantlari hisoblanadi”.²⁰ Epistemik modallik shakllari kontekstda modal feʼllar koʻrinishida keladi. Uning ikki turi mavjud: kuchli va kuchsiz epistemik modallik.

Bobning “**Modal tuzilish elementlarining kognitiv tahlili**” nomli 3-bandida quyidagi mulohazalar keltirilgan: Tilshunos S.Saidovning aniqlashicha, oʻzbek tilida 115 ta modal soʻz va 24 ta modal ibora mavjud ekanligi aytib oʻtilgan edi. Balki modal soʻzlarni aniq bir raqamlar bilan miqdorini belgilash toʻgʻri boʻlmas, sababi oʻzbek tili soʻzga boy ekanligi, unga doir matnni kognitiv tahlil qiladigan boʻlsak, adabiyotlarda keltirilmagan, yangidan-yangi modal birlik elementlari mavjud ekanligiga guvoh boʻlish mumkin.

Bugungi kunda oʻrganilayotgan darsliklarda modal soʻzlar sifatida bir qancha soʻzlar maxsus maʼnoviy guruhlarga ajratilgan tartibda berilgan. Unga koʻra birinchi turga xos modal soʻzlar yordamida fikrning rostligi, realligi (*haqiqatdan, darhaqiqat*), fikrning qatʼiyligi (*shubhasiz, soʻzsiz*), anglatilayotgan voqelikning yuz berishiga ishonch bildirish (*albatta*), anglatilayotgan voqelikning yuzaga kelishi tabiiy ekanligi (*oʻz-ozidan, tabiiyki*), fikrning chinligi, realligi (*darvoqe, rostdan ham, aslida*) kabi maʼnolar anglatilsa, ikkinchi turda fikrning taxminiy ekanligi (*shekilli, chogʻi, chamasi*), fikrning gumonli ekanligi (*ehtimol, balki*), fikrning

¹⁹ Шведова Н.Ю.(ред.) - Русская грамматика. Т.II. Синтаксис. – 1980. – С. 216.

²⁰ Хамраева М. Evidensiallik va epistemik modallikning kognitiv voqelanishi (“Taste”-“Taʼm bilmoq” sezgi feʼllari misolida)// Xorijiy filologiya №3, 2021 yil. – B. 100-104.

tusmolli ekanligi (*hoyna-hoy, aftidan*), fikrning chinligiga gumon, ishonch (*har holda, har qalay*) kabi ma'nolar sezilib turadi.

Quyidagi jumлага e'tibor qaratamiz: ***Ehtimol***, sizda ham shunday hollar bo'lgandir: *tun yarmidan oqqanda birdan uyg'onib ketasiz. Shiftga tikilib yotaverasiz, yotaverasiz... Avvaliga chiqillab turgan soat ham bora-bora tinib qolgandek bo'ladi. Uy jimjit, deraza jimjit, qorong'i osmon jimjit. Hatto shamol ham qilt etmaydi. Shu qadar og'ir sukunat cho'kadiki, quloqlaringiz shang'illab ketadi. (O'.Hoshimov. "Dunyoning ishlari", 1-bet.).*

Mazkur keltirilgan jumlada modal elementlardan unumli foydalanilgan (modal so'z, zamon, mayl, shaxs-son, intonatsiya, semantik maydon va boshqalar). Semantik jihatdan talqin qilinsa, bu yerda so'zlovchining tushkun holati, o'tayotgan umrining rangsiz, zerikarli hamda azobli ekanligi, unga nimadir yetishmayotganligi, vaqtning sekin o'tishi tasvirlangan. Ehtimol modal elementi orqali nutq egasi tinglovchiga murojaat qiladi, o'zida kechayotgan holatlarning boshqalarda ham sodir bo'lishi mumkinligiga ishora qilib, bu qanday holat ekanligini keying jumlarlar orqali izohlab beradi. Ushbu parcha olingan kitobning kim va nima maqsadda yozilganligini bilgan kitobxon, o'z-o'zidan gap nima haqida ketayotganligini anglab oladi, sababi u bu kitob butun dunyo onalariga bag'ishlanganligi, undan o'rin olgan barcha hikoyalar onalar bilan bog'liq voqealarni tasvirlaganligi haqida aytilgan axborotlardan o'ziga tegishli xulosa chiqargan va o'z kognitsiyasiga ega bo'lgan. Mazkur axborotni qabul qiladigan adresat onasiz hayotning nursiz, shavqsiz ekanligi, o'tayotgan har lahza maznsizligi, onasiz sukunatda, yolg'izlanib qolgandek bo'lish, uyqusiz tunlar – hammasi borliqda mavjud bo'lgan insoniyatga xos ekanligi yuzaga chiqadi. Bizningcha, hech bir zot mana shu tasvirlarni menga bog'liq emas deya olmaydi. *"Avvaliga chiqillab turgan soat ham bora-bora tinib qolgandek bo'ladi. Uy jimjit, deraza jimjit, qorong'i osmon jimjit. Hatto shamol ham qilt etmaydi. Shu qadar og'ir sukunat cho'kadiki, quloqlaringiz shang'illab ketadi"*. Odatda, soatning to'xtashi ikki xil holatda sodir bo'ladi, birinchisi, soat ishdan chiqqanda, ikkinchisi quvvati tugaganda. Biroq bu jumlada soatning to'xtashi, obyektga emas, balki subyektivlik bilan bog'liq, unda vaqtning o'tmasligi, to'xtab qolganligi kabi semantik mazmun mavjud. Tun leksemasining o'ziyoq sokinlik, sukunat, jim-jitlik kabi ma'nolarni anglatishi ayon bo'lsa-da, muallif unga o'z emotsiyasini, aksiologiyasini, shaxsiy munosabatini qo'shib tasvirlaydi. *"Quloqlaringiz shang'illab ketadi"* jumlasini olsak, bilamizki, quloqlar juda kuchli shovqindan shang'illab ketadi, bu yerda esa juda kuchli sokinlik, jim-jitlik sabab quloqlar shang'illashi tasvirlangan. Insonda beixtiyor sukunatdan ham quloqlar qomatga kelishi mumkinmi, degan savol tug'ilishi mumkin, bu kishining borliqqa munosabati bilan bog'liq jarayon bo'lib, tasvirlanayotgan voqelikning naqadar azobli ekanligiga ham ishora qiladi.

Ishning uchunchi bobi **"Kategoriya sifatida shakllangan modallik turlarining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari"** deb nomlanadi. Bobning **"Mantiqiy modallik kategoriya sifatida"** qismida modallikning mantiq bian bog'liq funksiyalari haqida so'z boradi. Mantiqiy modallik inson tafakkurida mavjud holat to'g'risidagi hukmning aniq yoki noaniqligi, tasvirlanayotgan predmet va

uning belgisi orasidagi o'zaro sebyektiv va predikativ aloqaning turlari, xususiyatlari haqidagi kategoriya hisoblanadi.

Modallik tushunchasi kategoriya sifatida tilshunoslik hamda mantiqshunoslikka doir ishlarning asosiy ob'yektidir. Ko'plab olimlar modallik lingvistik kategoriya va bu xislat ushbu tushunchaning birlamchi xususiyati deb hisoblasalar, boshqa olimlar uni sof mantiqiy kategoriya sifatida baholaydilar. Bu esa grammatik modallik va mantiqiy modallikning uzviy ekanligiga ishora qiladi. Aytib o'tganimizdek, mantiqiy hukmda aks etgan modallik obyekt va uning belgisi, predmetlar orasidagi munosabatning real yoki norealligi masalasi birlamchi bo'lib, uni tasdiqlash yoki rad etish hukm orqali yuzaga chiqadi. Ushbu hukmning bayonot shaklida voqelanishida til hodisasining ahamiyati, modallikning lingvistika bilan bog'liq tomoni sanaladi. Inson ongida borliqda sodir bo'lgan voqealarni, holat hamda vaziyatlarni aks ettirar ekan, uning obyektiv olam haqidagi tasavvurlari kengayib boraveradi, o'zi xabarlarini qabul qiladi yoki rad etadi.

Modallikni kategoriya sifatida shakllantiradigan vosita – bu hukm. Tashqi olamdan qabul qilingan axborot miyada tasdiqlanadi yoki inkor tiladi. Masalan, “2023-yil – Insonga e'tibor va sifatli ta'lim yili” yoki “2023-yil – Insonga e'tibor va sifatli ta'lim yili emas”. Mana shu hukm orqali inson voqelikka o'z munosabatini bildiradi. Mantiqiy modallikni huquq-tartibot faoliyati bilan uzviylikda tadqiq etgan olim A.Mavlyanov modallikning mantiqqa xos kategorial xarakteriga to'xtalib shunday deydi: Hukmning xarakterini asoslaydigan yoki predmet va uning belgilarini aks ettiruvchi subyekt bilan predikatning o'zaro bog'liqligi ifodalangan qo'shimcha ma'lumotga hukm modalligi deyiladi²¹.

Mantiqiy modallikda hukmning uchta turi ko'rsatiladi:

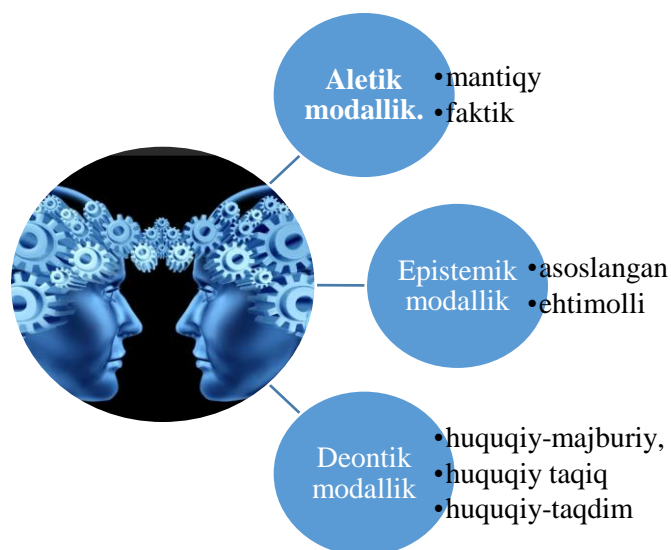
1. Ehtimollik hukmi predikat va subyekt belgisini taxminan tasdiq yoki inkor etadi: *Ehtimol, ertaga havo ilib qolar. Balki, uning uyida chiroq o'chgandir.*

2. Mavjudlik hukmi predikat va subyekt belgisining mavjudligini tasdiqlaydi yoki inkor etadi: *Onaning betobligi uning horg'in va majolsiz yuzlaridan sezilib turibdi.*

3. Zaruriy hukm predikat va subyektga xos belgini albatta tasdiq yoki inkor etadi: *Tundan keyin tong otishi zaruriy hodisa.*

Qolaversa, adabiyotlarda hukmlarning modallikka xos bo'lgan alohida turlari ham ko'rsatiladi, ular quyidagilar:

²¹ Mavlyanov A. A. Mantiq: Ma'ruzalar kursi. – T.: O'zbekiston Respublikasi IIV Akademiyasi, 2006. – B. 135.



Bobning **“Pragmatik modallik kategoriya sifatida”** deb nomlangan 2-bandi modallikning pragmatika bilan bog’liq tomonlari ochib berilgan. Keying yillarda “pragmatika” va “modallik” tushunchalari ko’plab tadqiqotlarda bir nuqtada kesishmoqda. Ikkala tushuncha ham o’z doirasida keng miqyosga ega, biroq pragmatika modallikka qaraganda kengroq soha hisoblanadi. Pragmatikani lingvistikaning har bir vositasida uchratish mumkin bo’ladi. Modallik esa barcha bo’limlarda namoyon bo’la olmaydi. Ayrim olimlar modallikni faqat sintaktik hodisa deb hisoblaydilar. Xuddi shu fikrni ilgari surgan Van Deyk tilning har jabhasida pragmatika to’la ekanligi, modallik esa, sintaktik kategoriya ekanligini alohida ta’kidlaydi²². O’zbek tilshunosligi materiallarida ham modallik sintaktik hodisa sifatida baholanadi. Lekin so’nggi yillarda olib borilayotgan tadqiqotlarda bu qarash yoqlanmaydi, ya’ni modallik ko’p sathli hodisa bo’lib, uni faqat sintaktik doiraga xos deyish to’g’ri bo’lmaydi. Bugungi kunda modallik tilshunoslikning ko’plab sohalariga doir kategoriya sifatida talqin qilinmoqda. Shunday bo’lsa-da, uning asosi sintaksis bilan bevosita bog’lanadi.

Matn borki, unda, albatta, so’zlovchining shaxsiy munosabati mavjud bo’ladi. Ifoda etilayotgan modallikni ifodalovchi birliklar matn tarkibida ko’zga tashlansa, modallikning pragmatik kategoriya sifatidagi mohiyati matndan tashqari holatda ham seziladi. U istalgancha kengayishi, talqin qilinishi mumkin, pragmatik modallik aniq chegara bi’lmaydi, uni istagancha kengaytirish, davom ettirish mumkin, bu adresat va adresantning kognitsiyasiga bog’liq bo’lgan va faqat ularning orasidagi jarayon.

Pragmatik modallikda emotsiya modaligi hamda deyksis modaligi degan tushunchalar mavjud. **Emotsiya modalligining** asosiy xususiyatlaridan biri bu darajalanishdir. U graduallashib, inson hissiyotlarining alohida turlari, ya’ni qo’rquv, vahima, dahshat, ehtiyotkorlik kabilarni belgilab beradi. Emotsional nutqiy birliklar orqali ifodalangan modallik ikki xil maqsadga qo’llaniladi. Bularning birinchisi tinglovchida holatga doir biror hissiyotni uyg’otish bo’lsa, ikkinchisi o’zining shaxsiy emotsiyasini bildirishdir.

²² [ПРАГМАТИКА И МОДАЛЬНОСТЬ ТЕКСТОВЫХ СВЯЗЕЙ \(elibrary.com.ua\)](http://elibrary.com.ua)

Deyktik modallik haqida to'xtalganda ushbu masala tilshunoslar tomonidan keng muhokamalarga sabab bo'lganligini alohida ta'kidlash joiz. Ayrimlari deyktik haqida fikr bildirganda shaxs, zamon va makon deyksislarini ajratib ko'rsatadi, boshqa olimlar esa deyksisni modallik bilan birlashtirishadi va modal deyksis sifatida talqin qilishni taklif qilishadi. Pragmatik modallikning yana bir o'ziga xosligi ham uning modal deyksisi vositasida namoyon bo'lishi bo'lib, u orqali so'zlovchi reallik, xayoldagi yoki tasavvurdagi vaziyatlarni baholanadi.

Pragmatik jarayonning o'zi adresat va adresantning kommunikativ maqsadlarining kesishish nuqtasida hosil bo'ladi, so'zlovchi nutq jarayonida uch holatni to'g'ri baholay olishi lozim, bular: aytilayotgan xabarning nutq predmeti bilan bog'liqligi, realligi; xabar mazmuni; xabar qabul qiluvchisi. Mana shu elementlar asosida modallik shakllari hosil bo'ladi hamda adresat va adresant kommunikativ samaraga erishadi.

Bobning **“Grammatik modallik kategoriya sifatida”** nomli 3-bandida Modallikni grammatik kategoriya sifatida shakllantiradigan vositalar haqida so'z boradi.

Ko'plab tilshunos olimlarning modallikning grammatik kategoriya sifatidagi fikrlari keltirilgan. Masalan, modallikni predikativlik bilan qiyoslab, mantiqiy hamda grammatik kategoriya sifatida ifodalab bergan tilshunos A.Nurmonov **“Sintaktik modallik gapni shakllantirishdagi o'rni va subyektning gap mazmuniga munosabat darajasiga qarab, ikki guruhga – obyektiv va subyektiv modallikka bo'linadi. Obyektiv modallik gapni shakllantiruvchi zaruriy belgilardan biri, asosiy uzvi hisoblansa, subyektiv modallik obyektiv modallik ustiga qo'yilgan qo'shimcha modallikdir. Shuning uchun ham u gapning asosiy uzvi emas”** degan xulosaga keladi. Bundan ma'lum bo'ladiki, so'zlovchining kommunikativ maqsadi, uning gapning semantikasiga xissiy munosabati va subyektiv modallik gapning aktuallashtiruvchi qismlari bo'lsa ham, ularning xarakteri-yu, gap tuzilishidagi asosiy vazifasi shu qadar turli-tumanki, ularni faqat grammatik kategoriya sifatida **“turli sathlilik”**, pragmatik jihatdan esa **“munosabat ifodalovchi”** sifatida umumlashtirish mumkin bo'ladi.

M.Hakimov xuddi shu masalada fikr yuritar ekan, sintaktik birliklarning mazmuniy tuzilishi murakkab, ko'p qirrali xarakterga ega bo'lib, unda kamida uch komponent ishtirok etishi, ular propozitiv, modal, kommunikativ uzvlar ekanligini qayd etadi. Propozitsiya va obyektiv modallik masalalari bilan sintaktik semantika shug'ullanib, u grammatik asos ustida ifodalangan obyektiv mazmun xususida so'z yuritadi, degan xulosaga keladi²³.

Modal so'zlarning quyidagi turlari mavjud.

4-jadval.

Fikrning aniqligini ifodalaydigan modal so'zlar:	
Fikrning rostligini ifodalovchi	<i>darhaqiqat, haqiqatan, haqiqatda, filhaqiqat (arxaik)</i>
Fikrning qat'iyiligini ta'kidlaydi	<u>shubhasiz</u> , shaksiz, so'zsiz

²³ Hakimov M. Uzbek pragmalingsistikasi asospri / M.Xakimov; mas'ul muxarrir A.Nurmonov. - Toshkent: Akademya, 2013. - 176 b.

Anglatilayotgan voqelikning yuzaga kelishi tabiiy ekanligini ifodalaydi	<i>Tabiiy, o'z-o'zidan</i>
Fikrning chinligini eslatiladi	To'g'ri, hoynahoy, muhaqqaq (arxaik), aslida, darvoqe, rostdan.
<i>Fikrning noaniqligini ifodalaydigan modal so'zlar:</i>	
Fikrning taxminiyligini bildiradi	shekilli, chamasi, chog'i
Fikrning gumonli ekanligini bildiradi:	ehtimol, balki
Fikrning tussmoli ekanini bildiradi	Aftidan
Fikrning chinligiga gumon ham, ishonch ham bildiradigan	har holda, har qalay
<i>Fikrning tartibini ifodalaydigan modal so'zlar</i>	
Fikrning tartibini bildiradi	avvalo, <u>avvalambor</u> , <u>birinchidan</u> , ikkinchidan
Fikrning dalillanishini ifodalaydi	masalan, jumladan
Xulosa mazmunini bildiradi	xullas, demak, nihoyat, <u>xullas kalom</u>
Achinish ma'nosini bildiradi	afsus, attang, esiz.
<i>Voqelik bilan bog'liq yana bir nechta turi mavjud:</i>	
<i>Zaruriyat</i>	kerak, zarur, lozim.
<i>Quvonch</i>	xayriyat.
<i>Mavjudlik va mavjud emaslik</i>	bor, yo'q.

Modal birliklarning hosil bo'lishiga etimologik jihatdan qaraydigan bo'lsak, ularning aksariyati mustaqil so'z turkumlaridan hosil bo'lgan:

Ot so'z turkumidan o'sib chiqqan modal so'zlar: *aftidan, haqiqatdan, ehtimol, darhaqiqat.* Bu so'zlar matn tarkibida ham modal ifoda, ham o't so'z turkumi vazifasida keladi, solishtiramiz: *Aftidan, bu gapim hech kimga yoqmasi.* (modal ifoda) / *gaplarim yoqmaganligi uning aftidan sezilib turar edi (ot); Haqiqatdan, sizning gaplaringizda jon bor / haqiqatdan yuz o'girib bo'lmaydi; Ehtimol, bu dunyoning o'tkinchi ekanligi uning yodidan ko'tarilgandir / bu masalada professorning ehtimoliga tayanish joiz bo'ladi.*

Sifat so'z turkumidan o'sib chiqqan modal so'zlar: *yaxshi(ki), to'g'ri, so'zsiz, shubhasiz, tabiiy. Yaxshi, sizni tushundim, lekin siz adashyapsiz (modal ifoda) / Yaxshi kishi ko'rmagay yomonlik hargiz...(sifat); E'tirozim yo'q, to'g'ri, men adashdim / Boshingga qilich kelsa ham to'g'ri so'zla; Shubhasiz, eng tajribali xodim menman. / O'zingni buncha qiynamasang, qachon shubhasiz yashashni boshlaysan?; Tabiiyki, bu yilgi hosilimiz har doimgidan-da mo'l bo'ldi / Shifokor o'z bemorlariga faqat tabiiy maxsuslotlardan iste'mol qilishni buyurdi.*

Ravishdan o'sib chiqqan modal so'zlar: *albatta.* Bu so'z gap tarkibida, asosan, modal ifodani bildirib keladi. Biroq, ba'zan tasdiq ma'nosini ifodalovchi ravish turkumiga oid so'zning ma'nosida ham qo'llasa bo'ladi. Qiyoslab ko'ramiz: *Onajon, albatta, sizni ko'rgani kelaman! / – Sizda mening o'lchamimga mod ko'ylak topiladimi? – Albatta.*

So'z birikmasidan o'sib chiqqan modal so'zlar: *Har qalay, har holda.* Solishtiring: *Har holda, bizga yoqmaydigan gaplarni gapirishmadi-ku! / U o'z erining ko'ziga har holda ko'rinishni yaxshi ko'radi.*

Gapning modal so'zga aylanishidan hosil bo'lgan modal so'z: *holbuki.* Bu so'zning qismlari ajratilsa, ega va kesimdan iborat sodda gap hosil bo'lishi mumkin.

Modal ifodani anglatganda esa, tasdiqlash, avvalgi fikrga nisbat berish ma'nolarini anglatadi. *Holbuki, o'zimdanda kechgan emasdim... / Hol buki, har neni so'zlamak durust emas.*

XULOSA

1. Inson so'zlashadi, kommunikatsiya jarayonini hosil qiladi, olamni tasvirlaydi, undan foydalanadi hamda tilning barcha nozikliklarini yuzaga chiqaradi. Hamma yangilik, hamma mazmun ana shu hosil qilingan matndan joy oladi. Til insonga so'zlashish, fikr almashish imkoniyatini berar ekan, u nutq orqali atrofdagi hodisalarga o'z shaxsiy mulohazalarini ifoda etadi, sodir bo'layotgan jarayonlarga o'z ta'sirini o'tkazadi.

2. O'zbek tilshunosligida antropotsentrik paradigma asosida yaratilgan ko'plab tadqiqotlarda mentallik asosiy o'ringa chiqadi. Lingvistik tadqiqotlar matnsiz amalga oshmasligi ham ma'lum. Chunki matnda tilning jozibasi, yashirin ma'nolari boricha aks etadi. XX asrning boshlaridan ko'plab tilshunoslar tomonidan murojaat qilingan mazkur sohaga doir tadqiqotlardan tortib bugungi kungacha mavjudlari imkon qadar ko'rib chiqildi hamda tahlilga tortildi.

3. Modal tuzilish – bu modal shakllarning turli sathlarda namoyon bo'lishi, ularda o'ziga xos vazifalarni bajarishining lingvomadaniy xususiyat bilan bog'liqligiga alohida e'tibor qaratildi. Modallik fonetik, leksik, morfologik, sintaktik, stilistik va shu kabi sathlarda kishining matnga bo'lgan subyektiv munosabatini ifodalash natijasida hosil bo'ladigan jarayon.

4. Kognitsiya – bu olamni anglash, bilish jarayoni bo'lib, kishi tafakkurida o'z aksini topadi. Kognitsiya kishining hayoti, turmush tarzi, dunyoqarashi, mentallik xususiyatlarini o'zida qamrab oladi. Kognitsiya olamni idrok qilish, tafakkur, tasavvur, nutq, turkumlashtirish kabi unsurlar yordamida hosil bo'ladi.

5. Kishilar o'zaro kommunikatsiyaga kirishar ekan, bir-birlari bilan o'zaro fikr almashishadi, bu jarayonda o'zaro emotsiyalarini ham singdirishadi. Inson nutqida uchraydigan har qanday munosabat, albatta, o'z nutqi yoki olingan axborotga nisbatan, modallikni tashkil etadi. U xoh subyektiv bo'lsin, xoh obyektiv berilayotgan axborotning mavjud voqelikdagi xususiyatlari, qanday mavzuda ekanligi, tinglovchiga qanday ta'sir etishi, undan olinadigan xulosa, vaqtga nisbati asosiy xarakter kasb etadi. Shu asosda modallik maxsus yo'nalishlarning kategoriyasi sifatida ilm-fanda tadqiq etiladi;

6. Modallikning mohiyatida shaxsning borliqqa va ifodalanayotgan fikrga munosabati yotadi. Modallik va uning ta'rifi, tavsifi va xususiyatlari borasida tilshunoslikda ko'plab tadqiqotlar mavjud. Mazkur tadqiqotlarda gap mazmunining obyektiv borliqqa munosabati va so'zlovchining gap mazmuniga bo'lgan munosabati modallik kategoriyasi sifatida ko'rsatiladi, shuning uchun ham obyektiv va subyektiv modallik o'zaro farqlanadi;

7. Obyektiv modallik bilish akti yo'naltirilgan ma'lum bir vaziyatdagi mavjud obyektiv aloqalarning mumkinlik, haqiqiylik, zaruriylik kabi xususiyatlarini aks ettiradi, subyektiv modallik bu aloqalar va obyektiv mazmunga so'zlovchining

munosabati (bahosi)ni ifodalaydi. Bu har ikki jihat pragmatika va kognitiv tilshunoslik uchun muhim tomonlar sanaladi;

8. Pragmatika va matn tilshunosligiga oid adabiyotlarda matn pragmatik mazmunini shakllantirishda modallik kategoriyasi muhim o'ringa ega ekanligi ta'kidlanadi. Chunki modallik harakatdagi tilga, ya'ni nutqqa xos kategoriya va shu sababli u kommunikativ jarayonning asosidir. Matn mazmuniy tuzilishida propozitsiya, referensiya hodisalari informativ qismni, presuppozitsiya, tagma'no, allyuziya, modallik kabilar pragmatik qismni tashkil etishi ko'rsatib o'tiladi;

9. Morfologik, sintaktik, semantik, pragmatik kategoriya sifatida modallik so'zlovchining bildirgan fikriga munosabatini anglatishida mayl, zamon, shaxs-son, kirish so'zlar, undalmalar, undov so'zlar, takrorlar, intonatsiya va shu kabi so'z va qo'shimchalarining o'rni katta. Mazkur qo'shimchalar asosida o'z fikriga nisbatan reallik, irreallik, shart, xabar, buyruq, istak, bajaruvchi shaxsning nisbati masalalari yuzga chiqadi.

10. Modallikni mantiqiy kategoriya sifatida o'rganish jarayonida aniq bo'ldiki, tilshunoslik va falsafada modallik tilning haqiqat yoki haqiqat bilan turli xil munosabatlarni ifoda etish usullarini anglatadi. Biroq, modal komponentlar tabiiy tilning son-sanoqsiz ifodalari, jumladan, qarama-qarshiliklar, taklif munosabatlari, dalillar, odatlar va umumlashmalar ma'nolarida aniqlangan. Modallik turli nuqtayi nazardan intensiv o'rganilgan. Tilshunoslik doirasida tipologik tadqiqotlar modallikni belgilash uchun ishlatiladigan strategiyalardagi tillararo farqlarni kuzatib boradi, uning vaqt-aspekt-kayfiyat belgilari bilan o'zaro ta'siriga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Nazariy tilshunoslar modal mantiqdan olingan rasmiy vositalar yordamida modal iboralarning propozitsion mazmunini ham, diskursiv ta'sirini ham tahlil qilishga harakat qilishdi. Falsafada lingvistik modallik ko'pincha zarurat va imkoniyatning kengroq metafizik tushunchalariga doir hodisa sifatida qaraladi.

11. Pragmatik modallik ifodalanayotgan voqelikka so'zlovchi va tinglovchining munosabatidir. Bunda matnda modal element ishtirok etishi ham etmasligi ham mumkin. Asosiysi axborot beruvchi, axborot oluvchi orasidagi muloqot, emotsiya, munosabat, ruhiyat, kayfiyat, mental qarash kabi vositalar orqali kishi kognitsiyasida hosil bo'lgan xabarning o'ziga modallikni ko'zga tashlanadi.

12. Modallikning grammatik kategoriya ekanligi esa tilshunoslikda uzoq yillardan buyon tan olingan, isbotlangan hamda bu borada juda ko'p tadqiqot ishlari amalga oshirilgan. Umuman olganda, modallik kategoriyasini keng va tor ma'noda tushunishni tilshunoslar tavsiya qilishadi. Keng ma'noda modallik predikativ kategoriya sifatida hamda gapning grammatik mazmunini ifodalovchi vosita sifatida namoyon bo'lsa, tor ma'noda obyektiv modallik, subyektiv modallik ko'rinishlarida yuzga keladi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
PHD.03/04.06.2020.FIL.76.04 AT NAMANGAN STATE UNIVERSITY**

FERGHANA STATE UNIVERSITY

XAMIDOVA SAYYORA NURMATOVNA

COGNITIVE STUDY OF MODAL STRUCTURE ELEMENTS

10.00.11 – Theory of language. Applied and Computational Linguistics

**ABSTRACT
OF THE DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PhD) DISSERTATION**

Namangan – 2024

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INTRODUCTION (annotation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation))

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In world linguistics, scientific research in the fields of cognitive linguistics, linguacultural science, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, ethno linguistic requires a wide-ranging analysis from an anthropological point of view to determine the essence of language-related phenomena. The research work is relevant due to the fact that by analyzing the works related to the study of modal structure units in world linguistics from a cognitive point of view, its essence is revealed from an anthropocentric point of view, through linguistic-cognitive analysis of the concepts related to our mental outlook, national values in Uzbek linguistics.

In the linguistic research carried out in world linguistics, the true nature of linguistic phenomena is determined by the important aspects of modal units, the social life style of the speaker and the listener, the worldview, all the concepts that exist around the given information, the peculiarities of the attitude expressed to it, and the connection with the mental worldview. are revealed by comparing their cases. Determining the modality that occurs in the process of linguistic communication and the elements that make it up, studying among them the ethno-cultural characteristics characteristic of the peoples of the world on a large scale, and conducting effective research in this regard are among the necessary tasks that are gaining importance.

Stepping into the Third Renaissance period of our country, influence of the Uzbek language as the state language increasing in the internal and external life of the country, expansion of its functional and stylistic possibilities are connected with our national and spiritual values, which have been overlooked until now. Demands to touch on related topics as well. "Each of us should regard attention to the state language as attention to independence, respect and loyalty to the state language as respect and loyalty to the Motherland, and make this view the rule of our lives"¹. Today, Uzbek linguistics is faced with the problem of enriching the field through new scientific and practical views as an urgent issue. Increasing attention to the substantive side of linguistic processes in the Uzbek language creates the need to research the language based on the generality-specificity, language-speech dichotomy. This shows that in Uzbek linguistics, the modal structure of language units and the cognitive study of their parts are important.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PD-4947, dated February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan"; PD-5850, dated October 21, 2019, "On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and position of the Uzbek language as a state language; PR-6108, dated November 6, 2020 "On development of the fields of education and science in the new development period of Uzbekistan"; Resolution No. 984 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 12, 2019 "On the Department of State Language Development"; PR-5847, dated October 8, 2019 " On Development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030; Resolution No. 139 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated March 11, 2020 "On measures to

further increase the effectiveness of fundamental and applied research on the Uzbek language and literature" and the research work will serve to a certain extent the implementation of tasks defined in other regulatory legal documents related to this activity.

Compliance of the research with the priority directions of republican science and technology development. The research was carried out within the framework of priority direction of the development of science and technology in republic.²⁴ "Formation of a system of innovative ideas in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and democratic state and their implementation implemented in accordance with the priority direction.

Level of study of the problem. Conducting research on the category of modality has become a historical tradition in world linguistics. In particular, in world and Russian linguistics, S.N.Seitlin, Sh.Bally, A.Verbitskaya, M.Grepl, J. Coats, J.Lyons, F.R.Palmer, V.Palyuka, P.Perkins, E.E.Suitser, A.Timberlake, Many studies on the topic by S.Chang V.Z.Demyankov, V.V.Vinogradov, E.I. Belyaeva, V.N.Bondarenko, T.V. Bulygina, A. A. Zaliznyak, G. A. Zolotova, I. M. Kobozeva, N.I.Laufer, E.V.Paducheva, V.A.Plungyan, I.B.Shatunovsky, A.D. Shmelev and others.

A.Mamajonov, N.Mahmudov, A.Nurmonov, M.Hakimov, M.Yoldoshev, N.Turniyozov, B.Yoldoshev, Sh.Iskandarova, Sh.Safarov, M.Abdupattoyev have done research on word formation in Uzbek.

However, from the points of sociolinguistics, linguistics, cognitive linguistics, ethno linguistics and metalinguistic view, the members of the modal structure have not yet been fully and perfectly studied and completed.

The outcomes of this research also provide a particular foundation for overcoming problems regarding to the Uzbek word formation system, their structural analysis, and component analysis of word formation. The practical significance of our work is limited, nonetheless, by the lack of independent monographic studies on the linguocultural analysis of the word development in the field of linguistics. Therefore, it is now considered vital in the field of linguistics to investigate the general, similar, and specific aspects of word formation in these languages, with a focus on a special study of the general and national characteristics of the manifestation of word development in the Uzbek language.

The relevance of the research to the research plans of the higher education institution where the dissertation was completed. The research of the dissertation was carried out in accordance with the research plan of Fergana State University in the direction of "Actual problems of Uzbek linguistics".

The aim of the research: is to analyze the linguistic-cognitive units of the modal structure in Uzbek linguistics, to reveal their specific features.

Tasks of the research:

²⁴ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoevning "O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Davlat tili haqidagi Qonuni qabul qilganining o'ttiz yilligini keng nishonlash to'g'risida" gi PQ-4479-son Qarori. uza.uz

to examine several methods for studying modal structure in linguistics, identify the scientific, theoretical, and linguistic-cognitive underpinnings of their manifestations, and demonstrate their practical use;

to identify the general and particular importance of modal structure and cognition, as well as the significance of cognitive research at the mental-linguistic stage;

clarification of modality and modal structure analytically;

to study modality by classifying it according to its functions as a category; to demonstrate the characteristics of logical, pragmatic, and grammatical modality categories using passages from the text; and to analyze the relationship, distinctions, and significance of modal structure elements in the text.

analytical clarification of modality, modal structure and the interrelationship, differences and importance of modal structure elements in the text;

to research the modality by dividing it into types on the basis of its functions as a category and to prove the features of logical, pragmatic, grammatical modality categories through examples taken from the text.

The object of the research. The elements of grammatical, logical, and pragmatic types of modality were taken as the subject of the research, which was conducted in Uzbek and global linguistics.

The subject of the research is the texts with the units that reflect modal expression in Uzbek, as well as the linguistic units and linguistic rules that give rise to their linguistic-cognitive qualities.

Research methods: elements of the national descriptive method during the research process (selection, classification, interpretation of lexical materials); comparative-historical method (conducting etymological analysis and comparative study according to the diachronic state of the language); lexicographic analysis; method of conceptual analysis; the method of determining the lexical-semantic field was used.

The scientific novelty of the study: the primary theoretical foundations of numerous methods for studying modal structure in linguistics were demonstrated, generalized, and the state of Uzbek linguistics in relation to the principles of cognitive linguistics and the potential applications of these principles were arranged in a way that was both linguistically and cognitively clear;

general aspects of modal structure and cognition based on the doctrines based on the linguistic laws of world languages are proved by analyzing the examples from the point of view of the elements of cognition.

in the Uzbek language, it is widely, generally and actively used modal units *certainly, maybe, in any case, in our opinion, in your opinion, first of all, as long as* and their logical, grammatical elements such as natural and pragmatic specific linguistic features are proven through linguistic-cognitive analyses;

When classifying, systematizing, and generalizing, the units that determine their linguistic-cognitive properties as indicators of occurrence in the national speech. The various types of modality that comprise the Uzbek language category were divided into different categories, including objective, subjective, deontic, alethic, epistemic, and axiological.

Reliability of the research results: based on the scientific and theoretical views of the scientific sources of linguistic and cultural studies, cognitive linguistics, pragmatic, sociolinguistics, the analysis of texts and the national and spiritual values of our people in determining the place, weight, and functional importance of modal units in them, it is determined by its outlook and mentality.

The scientific and practical significance of the research results:

the scientific significance of the research results is explained by the fact that the linguistic-cognitive research of the members of the modal structure in the Uzbek language can be used to determine the historical-etymological, semantic-stylistic and linguopragmatic, linguocultural features of the existing modal units in the language;

the practical importance of the research results can be seen from the collected materials in determining the research methods of studying the modal units in our language from a linguistic-cultural and linguistic-cognitive point of view, in creating textbooks and training manuals on cognitive linguistics, pragmatics, and linguistic-cultural studies. materials and research results serve as a source for teaching these subjects and conducting theoretical and practical training in these areas.

Implementation of research results: Based on the scientific results of the cognitive study of the members of the modal structure in the Uzbek language:

The main theoretical foundations of various approaches to the study of modal structure in linguistics were shown, they were generalized, the level and status of Uzbek linguistics from the point of view of the laws of cognitive linguistics and the possibilities of their manifestation from the practical point of view were systematized, and linguistically and cognitively revealed. 561624-yeRR-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS + CBHE IMEP: "Modernization and Internationalization of Higher Education System Processes in Uzbekistan" The scientific results of the dissertation were used as part of the innovative research project (reference No. 502/02 of September 16, 2023 of the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages). As a result, it was possible to draw conclusions about the logical, grammatical and pragmatic features of modal elements in the communication process, different approaches to the study of modal structure in linguistics.

In the Uzbek language, it is widely and generally widely and actively used, of course, perhaps, in any case, in our opinion, in your opinion, first of all, as long as the elements that are a modal unit, such as natural, in the process of communication Logical, grammatical and pragmatic specific linguistic features-signs from the ideas proven through linguistic-cognitive analyzes Tempus Project 544161-TEMPUS-1-2013-1-UK of the European Union TEMPUS program for 2014-2016 at the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages -TEMPUS-JPCR Aston University DeTEL was used in the fundamental project "Developing the Teaching of European Languages: Modernizing Language Teaching through the development of blended Masters Programs" (reference number 495/02 of the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages dated September 16, 2023). As a result, the scientific-practical and theoretical aspects of cognitive linguistics, linguocultural studies,

linguopragmatic, teaching of subjects and sources related to the field were enriched with new information;

General aspects of modal structure and cognition based on the doctrines based on the linguistic laws of world languages, general and unique national-mental and linguistic-cultural specific aspects of the Uzbek language are proved by analyzing examples from the point of view of cognitive elements, and the category of modality in the Uzbek language is formed. In the process of generalization, categorization and systematization, the members of the speaking units were separated into separate types such as objective, subjective, deontic, alethic, epistemic, axiological, and their linguistic-cognitive characteristics were determined from the results of the places where the indicators of realization in the national discourse were determined through examples. Uzbekistan in 2021-2022 It was used to write the scripts of the "Awakening", "Literary Process", "Education and Development", "Nation and Spirituality" broadcasts of the "Uzbekistan" television and radio channel, and a series of interviews with the author were organized (Uzbekistan National Television and Radio Company "Uzbekistan" reference number 02-36-900 dated 09.01.2024 of the state institution. As a result, the peculiarities of the objective and subjective aspects of the linguistic and cognitive aspects of communication processes based on modal structures have a positive effect on the expression of words and thoughts in shows and broadcasts, contributing to their quality improvement.

Approval of research results. The results of the research were presented and approved at 5 conferences, including 2 republics and 3 international conferences.

Publication of research results. A total of 14 scientific works on the topic of the dissertation were published, of which 5 articles were published in scientific journals in the scientific publications recommended to publish the main results of doctoral theses of the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three main chapters, general conclusions, and a list of used literature, and the total volume is 142 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introductory part of the work, the relevance and necessity of the research work is based, the purpose, tasks, object, and subject of the research are described, the compatibility with the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic is shown, and scientific innovation of the research, practical results are described, the scientific and practical significance of the obtained results is disclosed, information on the implementation of research results, published works and their structure is presented.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called "**Modality as the main research object of cognitive linguistics**". In its first section under the title "Cognitive research at the mental-linguistic stage of linguistics", the specific features of cognitive linguistics, theoretical-descriptive expressions of the researches carried out in this field are presented. In particular, the researches carried out in world,

European and Russian linguistics and the relationship between language and consciousness in Uzbek cognitive linguistics are highlighted.

The role of language in perceiving problems between language and consciousness, categorizing the world and describing it based on certain conceptual units, about cognitive linguistics, which is a specific direction of the field of linguistics that forms the ability to perceive cognitive processes in a person, and about the following Uzbek the opinions and views of linguists were included and their relations were reported.

According to A.Mamatov's, "Cognitive science deals with cognition, while cognitive linguistics studies the reflection and verbalization of cognition. Linguistics has been studied in the system-structural aspect for many years. As the field expanded and the scope of research increased, the need to study the language not outside of it, but within it began to appear. This created the basis for the formation of the anthropocentric paradigm, the study and research of language depending on the human factor. By the 20th century, great changes began to take place in the field of linguistics. According to him, this field gained practical importance and began to interpret existing words and their semantic essence in a common way with a person from a mental-linguistic, psycho-linguistic, socio-linguistic, cognitive point of view. As a result of this, new areas such as cognitology, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics, linguoculturology, and neurolinguistics are being formed in linguistics. At the same time, these directions are inextricably linked with each other, and they acquire character due to the fact that they are related to practical research, thinking, and inculcation of the essence of the word in human life. Cognition represents the systematization of all types of knowledge based on human cognitive activity according to its structure"²⁵;

G.M.Hoshimov gave the description as: "Cognitive linguistics is an important direction related to the complex conceptual processes that take place in the human brain, such as the understanding and study of the reality of the world by a person through language, that is, its perception, feeling and perception by means of concepts"²⁶.

Sh.Safarov said: "Cognitive the task of linguistics is to acquire and store knowledge with the help of language, to apply and transmit language in practice, and in general, to connect the system and structure of language with thinking as a reflection in the human brain, and to conduct in-depth scientific research"²⁷;

In M.Hakimov's doctoral dissertation and monograph devoted to the pragmatic interpretation of the text in the Uzbek language, the text is studied on the basis of the principles of linguistic pragmatics and the theory of speech act, the specific laws

²⁵ Mamatov A. E. Tilga kognitiv yondashuvning mohiyati nimada? // Tilshunoslikning dolzarb masalalari: Prof. A.Nurmonov tavalludining 70 yilligiga bag'ishlab o'tkazilgan ilmiy -amaliy anjuman materiallari. – Andijon, 2012. – B. 212-219.

²⁶ Хошимов Г. М. К теории концептов и их таксономики в когнитивной лингвистике // Sistem-struktur tilshunoslik muammolari. Filologiya fanlari doktori, professor N.K.Turniyozov tavalludining 70-yilligiga bagishlangan Respublika ilmiy-nazariy konferensiyasi materiallari. – Samarqand, 2010.

²⁷ Safarov Sh. Kognitiv tilshunoslik,- Jizzax: Sangzor, 2006. – B. 91.

of the contents expressed in the text in open and hidden (explicit and implicit) forms are shown, their semantic, syntactic, presupposition and pragmatic Clarifications are included in the rules regarding the characteristics²⁸.

These works are characterized by a complete theoretical description of the problems of text linguistics in the Uzbek language. In general, cognitivism is a set of disciplines united to study the general principles that govern thought processes.

Thus, language is presented as a means of access to thought processes. Human experience and thinking are based on language; Language is a cognitive mechanism, special codes of information and a system of changing symbols, expressed in clear and clear records²⁹.

One of the main concepts of cognitive linguistics is the concept. This concept is described by various scientists and the scientific and theoretical views on it are presented in the work. Mentality is reflected in concepts. If you look at a conceptual analysis and it is a research specific to any nation, then the spirit of that nation's mentality can be felt. In recent years, attention and demand for linguistic-cognitive analysis and conceptual analysis issues are high.

The second part of the chapter entitled as **"Specific cognitive features of the concept of modality"** provides the features of the category of modality and other information about learning. Modality is a concept related to many fields of linguistics, such as cognitive linguistics, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, metalinguistic, culturological. As a grammatical unit, it is the main component of the sentence and semantics. As a speaking object, a person reflects the whole existence in his mind, creates a linguistic picture of the world in his mind, and expresses his subjective attitude towards reality. This relation is called modality. A person expresses his conclusions through sentences made up of words. Modality is present in any text composed of sentences. Despite the fact that there are different types of sentences, each of them has a modality, because each sentence expresses its own content, and it expresses the attitude of the speaker to the existing reality. "The content of any sentence directed to a certain goal expresses an emotion, prompts to do something, reflects reality in the form of one or another sentence, and is wrapped in the intonation structure of the sentence existing in the language system, and with the help of verb moods, one of the syntactic meanings represents and forms a category of modality"³⁰.

Though the number and importance of the work done in linguistics on the category of modality is high, there is no unanimous definition of it, and a single theoretical view has not been formed in relation to it.

Scientists defined it based on their point of view, relying on general opinions. That's why we found it necessary to refer to different dictionaries in order to clarify the essence of this concept.

²⁸ Hakimov M.X. O'zbek tilida matnning pragmatik talqini. Filol. fanlari doktori... diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2001. – B. 50 ; Hakimov M. O'zbek pragmalingvistikasi asoslari. Monografiya. – Toshkent: Akademnashr, 2013. – B.176.

²⁹ Скребцова Т.Г. Когнитивная лингвистика: Курс лекций. — Филологический факультет СПбГУ, 2011. – С. 256. – ISBN 978-5-8465- 1037-1.

³⁰ Aliyeva M. O'zbek tilida modal ma'no ifodalovchi lingvistik vositalar // Magistr darajasini olish uchun tayyorlangan dissertatsiya. – B. 17.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the concept of modality is defined as follows: fr. modality (lat. modus – method; inclination). Grammatical category showing the relation of thought, sentence content to reality³¹.

According to Hajiyeв's "Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms". Modality is explained as both a concept and a category³².

On the same basis, S. Negmatova's candidate work entitled "Modality and ways of its expression in languages of different structure" also relied on the sources listed in several dictionaries: in the "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" modality is the attitude of the speaker to the content of the statement and the relationship of the content of the statement to reality is interpreted as a conceptual category with a meaning, which is expressed through grammatical and lexical means such as mood forms, modal verbs, intonation, etc. In the "Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary" modality is defined as a functional-semantic category representing various types of relation to reality, as well as various types of subjective competence of the reporting person. It is emphasized that the term modality is used to express a wide range of phenomena that are not the same in terms of semantic size, grammatical features, and level of formation at different levels of language structure. Thus, the concept of modality is used in "Russian Grammar" to designate linguistic phenomena that are not the same in terms of their semantic volume, grammatical features, and belonging to one or another level of the language system. What these phenomena have in common is that they all express in some way - grammatical, lexical, intonation - the speaker's attitude to the reported reality³³.

Below we cite definitions given by scientists as a result of observing works on modality for example according to Sh. Bally: Modality is the soul of the sentence; like a thought, it is mainly formed as a result of the active operation of the speaking subject. Based on Sh. Bally's theory, two meanings are combined: 1) dictum (the objective content of the sentence); 2) modus (expressing the position of the thinking subject in relation to this content)³⁴. Modus is divided into clear and hidden forms.

V.V. Vinogradov says that: There are different lexical-grammatical features of modality. Finding the category of modality in a certain text is a difficult task even for representatives of modern linguistics. Since the sentence reflecting the truth in practical social messaging naturally expresses the dependence (relationship) of the content of the speech to reality, the category of modality is closely related to the proposition and its various types³⁵.

Y. Kireyeva says that: Modality occurs in the text and language modality is at a high level. The expression of the speaker's attitude towards the content of the text in the methodological and communicative framework encourages objective research

³¹ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. 2-tom. O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2006. – B.605.

³² Hojiyev A. Tilshunoslik terminlarining izohli lug'ati. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2002. – B.159.

³³ Негматова С. Модальность и способы ее выражения в языках различного строя // Дисс. кандидат наук. – Таджикистан, 2022. – С.14.

³⁴ Балли Ш. Общая лингвистика и вопросы французского языка [Текст] / Пер. с 3-го фр. изд. Е. В. и Т. В. Вентцель; Ред., вступ. статья [с. 3- 19] и примеч. Р.А. Будагова. – М.: Изд-во иностр. лит., 1955. – С. 416.

³⁵ Виноградов, В.В. О категории модальности и модальных словах в русском языке. – М.: Наука, 1975. – С.560.

of the modality. Modality can be an interdisciplinary category because it is inherently extensible. Therefore, it is formed on the basis of various - stylistic, communicative and similar criteria. When the task of modality is compared with the communicative-functional criterion and the functional-semantic criterion, the functional-semantic criterion is primary³⁶.

According to Negmatova modality is a multifaceted phenomenon, and therefore, linguistically, there are many considerations and productions that can interpret this category of language. Most linguistic trends have one goal in mind - to identify the mental and technical processes associated with human speech. These mental processes are inextricably linked with modality. The category of modality has long been the subject of debates among linguists and philosophers. The category of modality can serve as a predicate, but only a property of expressing a relation that is not cognitive. Modality involves something other than the creation of possibilities, realities, and possibilities³⁷.

The study of modality as an aspect goes back to A. Nurmonov. We have seen that many works in Uzbek linguistics were based on the scientist's theories. The scientist interprets modality as a multilevel category. That is, units of different levels are united under one concept - the concept of modality. Therefore, the category of modality exists objectively as a category of language.

S. Boymirzayeva states that the field of text modality consists of a multi-layered structure of subjective relations to reality and the reported information. These layers, in turn, form semantic categories and become the basis for planning pragmatic goals that aim at different communicative goals in the process of communication³⁸.

When we set the goal of studying modal elements in the structure of the text, we used the opinions of the above-mentioned linguists. Its composition reflects the problems, concepts, and imaginations of man and the world at the same time. In the context, the author reflects the situations in existence, communication situation, speech communication, speech strategy, communicative effect and similar situations.

In the study of the text, the issue of feeling the hidden meanings of the words, the speech purpose of the addressee and the addressee, revealing it, as well as identifying the aspects related to the lifestyle, national-cultural characteristics, has always been considered relevant.

Each word in the text represents a number of related concepts around it.

In fact, it is not correct to call them a concept, they are a collection of concepts that are broader than the concept and different from the meaning.

So, the concept is considered the main unit of cognitive linguistics. "A concept is a set of knowledge in our mind about an object or phenomenon in the external or internal world, images about it and positive, negative or neutral evaluations of it."

³⁶ Киреева Е. Категория модальности и ее выражение в тексте официального документа (на материале регионального законодательства // Автореферат диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора филологических наук – Архангельск – 2019. – С. 42.

³⁷ Негматова С. Модальность и способы ее выражения в языках различного строя // Дисс. кандидат наук. – Таджикистан, 2022. – С.14.

³⁸ Boymirzaeva S. *Matn modalligi*.- Toshkent: Fan, 2010.- B. 15,150.

"Concepts, as a rule, are focused on defining the linguistic and cultural existence of certain concepts related to human lifestyle. A certain concept is considered to have its own form in each language and culture".

A concept is an idea that has a meaning. This idea is the product of the speaker's creativity and is considered a unique model developed by him. It is designed to serve society. In philology, it is the meaning side of the word, it is based on mental, spiritual and material concepts. In these concepts, the character, worldview and style that belong only to the author are formed. On the same basis, as a result of T.Mardiyev's research on the concept of "Happiness", it includes positive relations of kinship, healthy lifestyle, positivity in collective relations (neighbor, community, etc.) spiritual and moral lifestyle, physical health, love, love, full satisfaction and satisfaction with lifestyle, approval from God, fulfillment of desires, maturity, marriage or concludes that it covers conceptual units such as marriage, satisfaction with fate, having children, and children's moral-spiritual maturity.

Summarizing the considered classifications, it will be possible to classify fashion tools by dividing them into the following groups:

Table 1.

Morphological	inclination, tense, person affixes
Lexican	word groups
Syntactic	separate sentence devices, word order and repetition
Phonetic	Intonation

The second chapter of the study is called **"Specific Methodological Basis of Cognitive Analysis of Modal Units"** and comments on modal structure units, cognition, types of modality and their cognitive analysis are presented. Section 1 of the chapter entitled as "Modal Structure and Cognition" aims to reveal the essence of these concepts. The importance of modal structure is reflected in the integrity of the text. In world linguistics, there are many definitions and scientific-theoretical views on modality. In particular, the opinions of scientists such as V.G.Admoni, O.S.Akhmanova, V.V.Vinogradov, P.Y.Galperin, E.V.Gulyga, and V.V.Druzhinina can be obtained. Galperin: Modality indicates whether the writer's subjective attitude to the world he created is expressed directly or indirectly. O.S. Akhmanova also says this: Modality is a conceptual category expressed using modal verbs and other elements.

Cognition is a set of mental processes that allow the brain to process, understand and change information. With its help, a person realizes, understands and perceives himself, the people around him, and the environment. In addition, cognition provides an opportunity to create an image of reality in one's own thinking, and with this feature, cognition is an individual phenomenon.

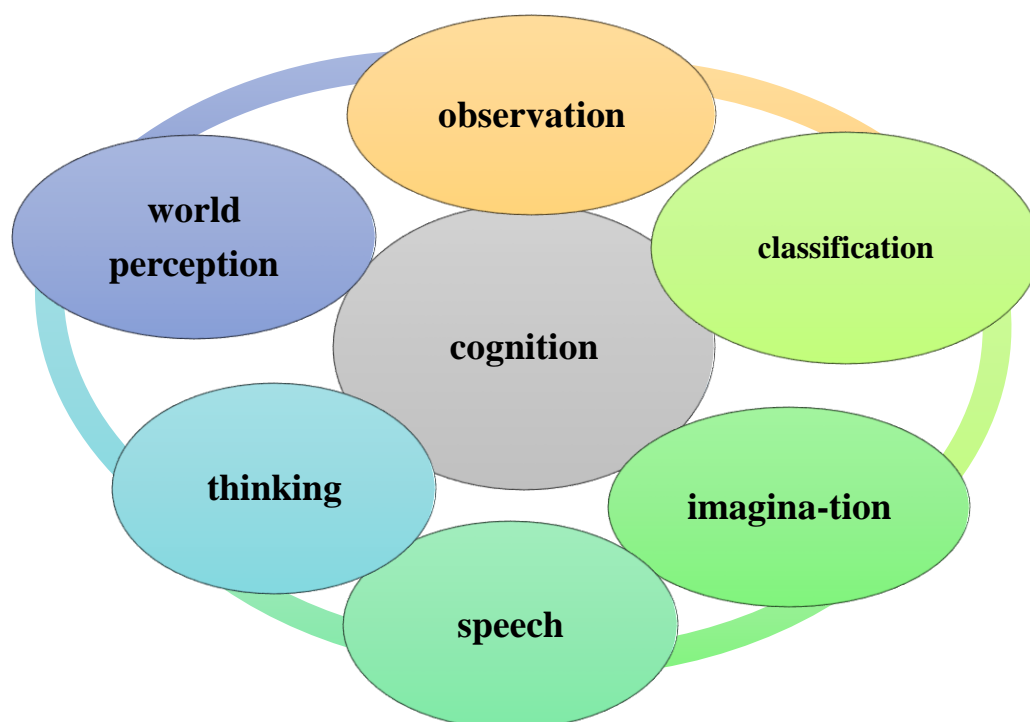
The process of cognition is the process of knowing that is manifested in the mind of a person. If we look at cognition according to V.Z.Demyankov and its definition, cognition does not have the same meaning as the term knowing, it is a

variant of knowing. It is considered a mental operation that serves and arises from perception. It performs the task of expressing acquired knowledge in language through words³⁹.

In many literatures, cognition is called by the term "knowledge". In particular, M.Hakimov dwells on this concept and expresses the following points: The process of knowing is the assimilation of the objective world and its elements, which occurs in human thinking, and the acceptance of the elements as a whole. And with the help of thinking, we understand the parts of the system that are unified according to their common features and different according to their specific features. There are different stages of scientific knowledge in human thinking, and their manifestations based on perception and reasoning are necessary for linguistic communication. Therefore, all the characteristics of a person, such as the worldview, spiritual imagination, education, character, which are characteristic of human thinking and gathered on the basis of perception, are fully expressed in his speech⁴⁰.

As a result of cognition, confidence in the received information is sometimes lost. The reason is that cognition is the process of obtaining process-specific knowledge and its results. Based on this, it can be said that cognition is a process formed on the basis of the following processes.

Cognition is formed depending on the following processes:

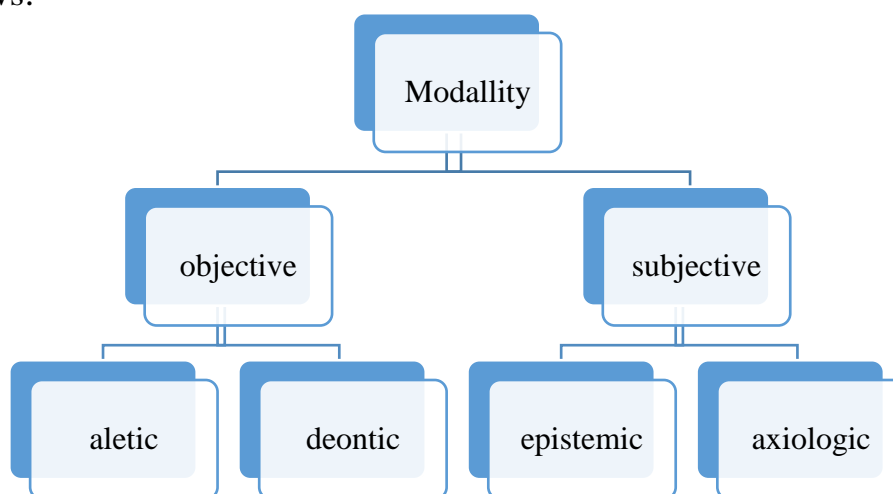


The second paragraph, entitled "**Classification of types of modality**", provides detailed information about the types of modality. The concept of modality simultaneously belongs to such fields as linguistics, philosophy, logic, and there are

³⁹ В. З. Демьянков. Когниция и понимание текст. // Когнитивные аспекты текста и дискурса. № 3 (006) 2005 г- С. 5-10.

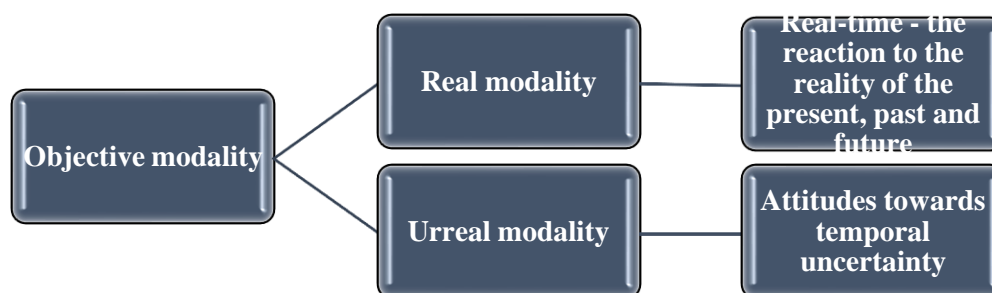
⁴⁰ Hakimov Muxammad Uzbek pragmlingvistikasi asospri / M.Xakimov; mas'ul muxarrir A.Nurmonov. - Toshkent: Akademnashr, 2013. - 176 b. – B. 70.

differences and similarities in terms of the meaning and the task performed in them. On this basis, the category of modality is also divided into several types in the cross-section of industries. First, let's pay attention to how the types of modality are classified in the field of logic. Briefly, the types of modality in logic are classified as follows:



Objective modality - represents the attitude of the speaker's message to reality. This feature is characteristic of any information and forms a predicative unit - a sentence. In the objective modality, the reality or unreality of the sentence is important. The opinion expressed may or may not be close to the truth. For example, saying "my friend came home" is true (real), and "my friend is coming home" means an unreal truth (unreal)¹⁸.

Based on the characteristics of the objective modality, it can be said that there are two types of it:



As shown in the diagram above, the real modality represents the content of the precision and uncertainty of time. First of all, it expresses the fact that the reality that is being communicated is realized in real time, i.e. now, in the past, in the future. For example, at the meeting, at first, yesterday's events were discussed.

Another feature of the real modality is that the reported reality is interpreted in a necessary, conditional and necessary way. For example, you really didn't get there, you have to admit it.

And in the type of unreal modality, temporary uncertainty is expressed in the content of the information being given. To understand this content, you need to use cognitive thinking. There is no such thing as a cognitive essence. A person understands this essence through cognition. Uncertainty is noticeable from the reality depicted in the surreal modality⁴¹.

For example: *Is it good that we are in touch with each other on good day, aren't we?*

Subjective modality is the second category of modality. It is considered a special type of modality that is formed in the process of the speaker reacting to the content of the information he is giving in terms of reliability and unreliability. The term subjective modality was used by N. Y. Shvedova in 1970. It expresses the relation between the object of predication (that is, something that exists in objective reality) and its sign, which is not the reality of objective reality. That is, the speaker himself assigns this sign (evaluation) to the subject of prediction, he cannot confirm its objective existence, but he himself assumes the existence of this sign. Therefore, this type of modality is called subjective⁴².

In some sources, two types of subjective modality are distinguished: epistemic and axiological modality. Epistemic modality refers to the fixedness of the state of occurrence relative to that time. Although this modality is often called logical, it is evident from its rules that it is a linguistic phenomenon. "It is the variant of action verbs such as to know, to believe, to believe" expressed through modal verbs. Epistemic modality forms appear in context as modal verbs. It has two types: strong and weak epistemic modality⁴³.

The third section of the chapter entitled "**Cognitive analysis of the elements of the modal structure**" contains the following comments:

According to the linguist S.Saidov, it was mentioned that there are 115 modal words and 24 modal phrases in the Uzbek language. Perhaps it is not correct to determine the number of modal words with specific numbers, the reason is that the Uzbek language is rich in words, and if we analyze the text about it cognitively, there are new modal unit elements that are not mentioned in the literature. can be witnessed. In today's textbooks, a number of words are given as modal words in the order of being separated into special meaning groups. According to him, with the help of modal words of the first type, the truth of the thought, reality (really, really), firmness of the thought (without a doubt, without a word), confidence in the occurrence of the implied reality (certainly), that the occurrence of the implied reality is natural (by itself, of course), the truth of the thought, the reality (by the way, really, in fact) are understood, and the second type is the fact that the thought is tentative (seemingly, perhaps), that the thought is suspicious (perhaps, maybe), the fact that the opinion is false (probably, apparently), doubting the truth of the opinion, trust (in any case, anyway) are noticeable.

⁴¹ [Объективная модальность. \(studfile.net\)](http://studfile.net)

⁴² Шведова Н.Ю.(ред.) - Русская грамматика. Т.II. Синтаксис. – 1980. – С.216.

⁴³ Хамраева М. Evidensiallik va epistemik modallikning kognitiv voqelanishi ("Taste"-“Ta'm bilmoq” sezgi fe'llari misolida)// Xorijiy filologiya №3, 2021 yil. – B. 100-104.

The third chapter of the work is called **"Specific features of the types of modality formed as a category"**. The **"Logical modality as a category"** part of the chapter talks about the logic-related functions of modality. Logical modality is a category about the clarity or ambiguity of the judgment about the existing situation in human thinking, the types and characteristics of the mutual subjective and predicative relationship between the depicted object and its sign.

The concept of modality as a category is the main issue of works on linguistics and logic. Many scientists believe that modality is a linguistic category and this feature is the primary feature of this concept, while some scientists evaluate it as a purely logical category. This indicates that grammatical modality and logical modality are integral. As we have already said, the modality reflected in the logical judgment is the primary question of the real or unreal relationship between the object and its sign, and its confirmation or rejection is revealed through the judgment. The significance of the language phenomenon, the aspect of modality related to linguistics is considered in the realization of this judgment in the form of a statement.

As a person's mind reflects the events, situations and situations that happened in existence, his ideas about the objective world continue to expand, he accepts or rejects messages.

The tool that forms a modality as a category is a judgment. Information received from the outside is confirmed or denied in the brain. For example, "2023 is the year of attention to people and quality education" or "2023 is not the year of attention to people and quality education." It is through this judgment that a person expresses his attitude to reality. Scientist A. Mavlyanov, who studied logical modality in conjunction with law-enforcement activities, spoke about the logical categorical nature of modality and says: An additional clause expressing the interdependence of the subject and the predicate, which justifies the nature of the sentence or reflects the subject and its signs. Information is called a judgment modality⁴⁴.

In the logical modality, three types of judgments are shown:

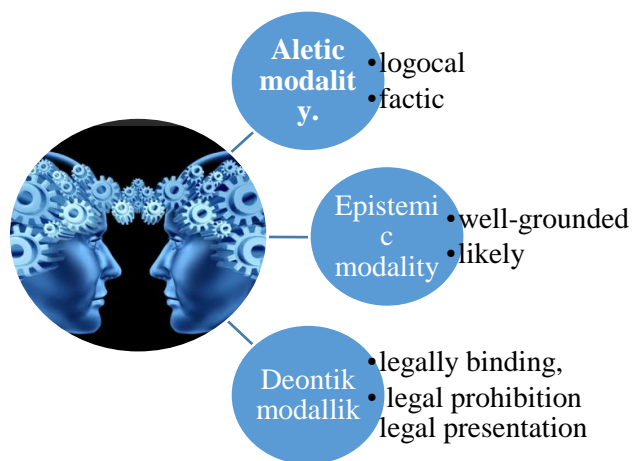
1. A sentence of probability roughly affirms or denies the sign of the predicate and the subject: It will probably be cloudy tomorrow. Maybe the light went out in his house.

2. The judgment of existence confirms or denies the existence of the predicate and subject sign: Mother's illness is evident from her tired and listless face.

3. Necessary judgment necessarily confirms or denies the predicate and the subject: Morning after night is a necessary event.

Special types of judgments specific to modality, which are as follows:

⁴⁴ Mavlyanov A.A. Mantiq: Ma'ruzalar kursi. – T.: O'zbekiston Respublikasi IIV Akademiyasi, 2006. – B.135.



The section of the chapter entitled **“Pragmatic modality as a category”** reveals aspects of modality related to pragmatics. In recent years, the concepts of “pragmatics” and “modality” have intersected at one point in many studies. Both concepts are broad in scope, but pragmatics is a broader field than modality. Pragmatics can be found in every area of linguistics. But modality cannot appear in all field. Some scholar consider modality to be only a syntactic phenomenon. Van Dayk, who put forward the same opinion, emphasizes that pragmatics is full of aspects of language, and modality is a syntactic category⁴⁵. In the recourses of the Uzbek linguistics, modality is evaluated as a syntactic phenomenon.

There is a personal attitude of the speaker in any text. If the units representing what is being expressed are visible in the text, then the text in the pragmatic category of modality is outside the text. It is extensible with help, the interpretation is addressable, the pragmatic modality knows no clear boundaries, it can be controlled and continued at will, it depends on the cognition of the addressee and the addressee, and it is only a process of verification.

Pragmatic modality includes concepts of emotion modality and dices modality. One of the main features of emotion modality is gradation. It is gradual and determines the special types of human emotions, such as fear, panic, horror, and caution. Modality expressed through emotional speech units serves two different purposes. The first of these is to evoke a feeling in the listener about the situation, and the second is to express one’s personal emotion.

When talking about deictic modality, it should be noted that this issue has caused wide discussions by linguists. Some of them distinguish dices of person, time and space when commenting on deictic, while other scholars combine dices with modality and propose to interpret it as modal dices. Another peculiarity of pragmatic modality is its manifestation by means of modal deifies, through which the speaker evaluates reality, imaginary or imaginary situations.

The pragmatic process itself is formed at the point of intersection of the communicative goals of the addressee and the addressee, the speaker must be able to correctly assess three situations during the speech process, these are: the connection and reality of the message being spoken with the subject of speech; message content; receiver of the message. Forms of modality are formed on the basis

⁴⁵ ПРАГМАТИКА И МОДАЛЬНОСТЬ ТЕКСТОВЫХ СВЯЗЕЙ (elibrary.com.uz)

of these elements, and the addressee and the addressee achieve communicative effectiveness.

Section 3 of the chapter entitled "**Grammatical Modality as a Category**" talks about the tools that form Modality as a grammatical category.

The opinions of many linguists about modality as a grammatical category are given. For example, linguist A. Nurmonov, who compared modality with predicativeness and expressed it as a logical and grammatical category, "Syntactic modality is divided into two groups - objective and subjective modality, depending on its place in the formation of the sentence and the degree of the subject's attitude to the content of the sentence. Objective modality is considered one of the necessary signs forming the sentence, the main one, while subjective modality is an additional modality superimposed on the objective modality. That is why it is not the main part of the sentence. It is clear from this that even though the speaker's communicative goal, his emotional attitude to the semantics of the sentence, and subjective modality are the actualizing parts of the sentence, their character and main function in the structure of the sentence are so different that they can only be considered as grammatical categories. It can be summarized as "different level" and pragmatically as "attitude expressive".

Linguist R. Saifullayeva confirms that modality is a grammatical category and defines it as follows: Words that express the speaker's attitude to the expressed idea - firm belief, suspicion, guess, etc. are modal words. Examples of them are words such as: therefore, apparently, naturally, perhaps, undoubtedly, apparently, and these are studied in detail in our formal linguistics.

While thinking about the same issue, M. Hakimov notes that the meaningful structure of syntactic units has a complex, multifaceted character, and at least three components are involved in it, namely, propositional, modal, and communicative elements. Syntactic semantics deals with the issues of proposition and objective modality and concludes that it speaks about the objective content expressed on the grammatical basis⁴⁶.

There are following types of modal words.

Table4.

Modal words that express clarity of thought	
Modal words that express the truth of an idea	Indeed
Modal words expressing firmness of thought	No doubt
Modal words that express the natural occurrence of the described reality The truth of the thought is reminded	Naturally
Modal words that express uncertainty of thought	
The truth of the thought	Right, really
Modal words that express the approximation of thought	Apparently
Modal words that express suspicion of thought	Probably, perhaps

⁴⁶ Hakimov M. Uzbek pragmalingsvistikasi asoslari / M.Hakimov; mas'ul muharrir A.Nurmonov. – Toshkent: Akademnashr, 2013. – B.176.

Modal words expressing kinship of thought	Seemingly
Modal words that express both doubt and confidence in the truth of an idea	In any case
Modal words that express the order of thought	
Modal words that express the order	First of all
Modal words that express the proof of an idea	For example, including
Modal words that expressing pity	So, that's all, finally
A few more types related to reality	
Necessity	Need, must, have to,
Happiness	Good luck
Presence and non-existence	Yes, no

If we look etymologically at the formation of modal units, most of them are formed from independent word groups:

Modal words derived from nouns: *apparently, really, probably*. These words appear in the text both as modal expressions and as verbs, let's compare: It seems that no one liked what I said. (modal expression) / it seemed that he did not like my words (noun); Indeed, your words have soul / you cannot turn away from the truth; Perhaps it occurred to him that this world is transitory / in this matter it is permissible to rely on the probability of the professor.

Modal words that have grown from adjectives: *good(that), right, without words, without a doubt, naturally*. Okay, I understand you, but you are wrong (modal expression) / You are evil that a good person does not see...(adjective); I have no objection, it's true, I was wrong / Speak the truth even if a sword comes to your head; Undoubtedly, I am the most experienced employee. / If you don't torture yourself so much, when will you start living without doubt?; Of course, this year's harvest was more abundant than ever / The doctor ordered his patients to eat only from medical specialties.

Modal words that have grown out of development: *of course*. This word mainly means a modal expression in a sentence. However, sometimes it can be used in the sense of a word belonging to the adverbial group expressing the meaning of affirmation. Let's compare: Mom, I will definitely come to see you! / – Do you have a dress in my size? - Of course.

Modal words that grew out of the word combination: *anyhow, in any case*. Compare: In any case, they didn't say things we didn't like! / She likes to be seen in the eyes of her husband.

A modal word formed by turning a sentence into a modal word: *whereas*. If the parts of this word are separated, a simple sentence consisting of a possessive and a participle can be formed. When it means a modal expression, it means confirmation, attribution to the previous thought. However, I did not lose my temper... / However, it is not right to say anything.

CONCLUSION

1. A person speaks, creates a communication process, describes the world, uses it and reveals all the subtleties of language. All news, all content takes place in this created text. As language gives a person the opportunity to speak and exchange ideas, he expresses his personal opinions on the surrounding events through speech, and influences the ongoing processes.

2. In many studies based on the anthropocentric paradigm in Uzbek linguistics, mentality takes the main place. It is also known that linguistic research cannot be carried out without text. Because the charm of the language and its hidden meanings are reflected in the text. Since the beginning of the 20th century, many linguists referred to the researches in this field until today.

3. Modal structure is the manifestation of modal forms at different levels, special attention was paid to the connection of specific tasks in them with linguistic and cultural features. Modality is a process that is formed as a result of expressing a person's subjective attitude to the text at the phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic, stylistic and similar levels.

4. Cognition is the process of understanding and knowing the world, which is reflected in human thinking. Cognition encompasses the characteristics of a person's life, lifestyle, outlook, and mentality. Cognition is formed with the help of such elements as perception of the world, thinking, imagination, speech, categorization.

5. When people engage in mutual communication, they exchange ideas with each other, and in this process, they absorb their emotions. Any attitude found in human speech is necessarily a modality in relation to one's own speech or received information. Whether it is subjective or objective, the characteristics of the given information in the present reality, what topic it is, how it affects the listener, the conclusion that can be drawn from it, and the relationship to time become the main character. On this basis, modality is studied in science as a category of special directions;

6. The essence of modality lies in the attitude of a person to existence and the expressed thought. There are many studies in linguistics about modality and its definition, description and properties. In these studies, the relation of the content of the sentence to the objective existence and the attitude of the speaker to the content of the sentence are shown as categories of modality, therefore objective and subjective modality are mutually differentiated;

7. Objective modality reflects the possibility, validity, and necessity of existing objective relationships in a certain situation, where the act of knowledge is directed, subjective modality represents the speaker's attitude (evaluation) to these relationships and objective content. Both of these aspects are important for pragmatics and cognitive linguistics;

8. In the literature on pragmatics and text linguistics, it is emphasized that the category of modality has an important place in the formation of the pragmatic content of the text. Because modality is a category specific to language in action, that is, speech, and therefore it is the basis of the communicative process. In the content structure of the text, it is shown that propositions and reference phenomena

form an informative part, and presupposition, meaning, allusion, modality, etc. form a pragmatic part;

9. As a morphological, syntactic, semantic, pragmatic category, modality means the attitude of the speaker to the expressed opinion, mood, tense, person-number, introductory words, impulses, exclamations, repetitions, intonation and similar words and phrases. The role of suffixes is great. On the basis of these additions, the issues of reality, unreality, condition, message, command, desire, and the ratio of the executor to one's own opinion arise.

10. In the process of studying modality as a logical category, it became clear that modality in linguistics and philosophy refers to the ways in which language expresses various relationships with reality or reality. However, modal components have been identified in countless expressions of natural language, including the meanings of contrasts, propositional relations, arguments, conventions, and generalizations. Modality has been intensively studied from different points of view. Within linguistics, typological studies trace cross-linguistic differences in the strategies used to mark modality, with a particular focus on its interaction with tense-aspect-mood markers. Theoretical linguists have tried to analyze both the propositional content and the discursive effect of modal expressions using formal tools taken from modal logic. In philosophy, linguistic modality is often seen as a phenomenon related to the broader metaphysical concepts of necessity and possibility.

11. Pragmatic modality is the attitude of the speaker and the listener to the expressed reality. A modal element may or may not be present in the text. The main thing is that the modality of the message formed in human cognition through means such as communication, emotion, attitude, mentality, mood, mental outlook between the informant and the recipient of information is visible.

12. The fact that modality is a grammatical category has been recognized and proven in linguistics for many years, and a lot of research has been carried out in this regard. In general, linguists recommend understanding the category of modality in a broad and narrow sense. In a broad sense, modality appears as a predicative category and as a means of expressing the grammatical content of a sentence, while in a narrow sense, it appears in the forms of objective modality and subjective modality.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD.03/04.06.2020.FIL.76.04 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ
НАМАНГАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

ФЕРГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ХАМИДОВА САЙЁРА НУРМАТОВНА

**КОГНИТИВНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ЭЛЕМЕНТОВ МОДАЛЬНОЙ
СТРУКТУРЫ**

10.00.11 – Теория языка. Прикладная и компьютерная лингвистика

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

Наманган – 2024

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация докторской диссертации (PhD))

Актуальность и необходимость темы диссертации. В мировой лингвистике научные исследования в области когнитивной лингвистики, лингвокультурологии, прагматики, социолингвистики, этнолингвистики требуют широкого анализа с антропологической точки зрения для определения сущности языковых явлений. Актуальность исследования обусловлена тем, что путем анализа работ, связанных с изучением единиц модальной структуры в мировой лингвистике, ее сущность раскрывается с антропоцентрической точки зрения, посредством лингвокогнитивного анализа понятия, связанные с нашим мировоззрением, национальными ценностями в узбекском языкознании.

Необходимо определить модальность, возникающую в процессе общения, и элементы, входящие в ее состав, изучить среди них те, которые отражают этнокультурные особенности нашего народа, и провести в этом отношении существенные исследования.

Вступая в эпоху Третьего Возрождения нашей страны, усиление влияния узбекского языка как государственного во внутренней и внешней жизни страны, расширение его функциональных и стилистических возможностей связано с нашими национальными и духовными ценностями, которые были упущены из виду. до настоящего времени. Требуется затронуть и смежные темы.

"Каждый из нас должен относиться к вниманию к государственному языку как к вниманию к самостоятельности, к уважению и верности государственному языку - как к уважению и верности Родине, и сделать этот взгляд правилом своей жизни".¹

В результате исследования в ходе изучения модальных единиц, характерных для национальной культуры, влияет на сознании молодого поколения, а также в условиях современной глобализации будут воспитываться чувства патриотизма, уважения к родному языку, духовным ценностям. В процессе будет развиваться широкий круг людей, способных отвечать требованиям времени, владеющих современными знаниями и навыками, талантливые кадры.

Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан УП-4947 от 7 февраля 2017 года «О Стратегии действий по дальнейшему развитию Республики Узбекистан»; УП-5850 от 21 октября 2019 года « О мерах» повышения статуса узбекского языка как государственный язык»; УП-6108 от 6 ноября 2020 года УП-6108 от 6 ноября 2020 года « О развитие сфер образования и науки в новый период развития Узбекистана» о мерах»; а также Постановление Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан №984 от 12 декабря 2019 года «Об Управлении по развитию государственного языка»; УП№ 5847 от 8 октября 2019 года «Об утверждении концепции развития системы высшего образования Республики Узбекистан на 2030 год»; Постановление Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 11 марта 2020 года № 139 «О мерах по дальнейшему повышению эффективности фундаментальных и прикладных исследований по узбекскому языку и

литературе» Настоящая научно-исследовательская работа и другие нормативные правовые документы, связанные с этой деятельностью в определенной степени служат для реализации задач.

Соответствие исследований приоритетным направлениям республиканского научно-технического развития. Исследования проводились в рамках приоритетного направления развития науки и технологий в республике.⁴⁷ «Формирование системы инновационных идей в социальном, правовом, экономическом, культурном, духовно-образовательном развитии информационного общества и демократического государства и их реализация, реализуемая в соответствии с приоритетным направлением.

Уровень изученности проблемы. Проведение исследований категории модальности стало исторической традицией в мировой лингвистике. В частности, в мировом и российском языкознании С.Н.Сейтлин, Ш.Балли, А.Вербицкая, М.Грепл, Дж.Коутс, Дж.Лайонс, Ф.Р.Палмер, В.Палюка, П.Перкинс, Э.Э.Суитсер, А.Тимберлейк, Многие исследования по теме С.Чанга, В.З.Демьянкова, В.В.Виноградова, Е.И. Беляева, В.Н.Бондаренко, Т.В. Булыгина, А.А. Зализняк, Г.А. Золотова, И.М. Кобозева, Н.И.Лауфер, Е.В.Падучева, В.А.Плунгян, И.Б.Шатуновский, А.Д. Шмелев и другие².

А.Мамаджонов, Н.Махмудов, А.Нурмонов, М.Хакимов, М.Ёлдошев, Н.Турниязов, Б.Йулдашев, Ш.Искандарова, Ш.Сафаров, М.Абдупаттоев провели исследование словообразования в узбекском языке.

Однако с позиций социолингвистики, лингвистики, когнитивной лингвистики, этнолингвистики и металингвистических взглядов члены модальной структуры еще не полностью и в совершенстве изучены и завершены. Результаты данного исследования также создают определенную основу для решения проблем, связанных с системой словообразования узбекского языка.

Цель исследования – проанализировать когнитивные единицы модальной структуры в узбекском языке, выявить их специфические особенности.

Задачи исследования:

рассмотреть различные подходы по изучению модальной структуры в лингвистике и определить когнитивные и лингвистические научно-теоретические основы их проявления и их практическую реализацию;

определить значения когнитивных исследований на ментально-лингвистическом этапе и выявление общих и специфических аспектов модальной структуры и познания;

аналитическое выяснение модальности, модальной структуры и взаимосвязи, различия и значения элементов модальных структур в тексте;

⁴⁷ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoevning "O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Davlat tili haqidagi Qonuni qabul qilganining o'ttiz yilligini keng nishonlash to'g'risida" gi PQ-4479-son Qarori. uza.uz

исследовать на примерах категории модальности на основе их функций и продемонстрировать особенности логических, прагматических, грамматических категорий модальности.

Связь исследования с научными планами вуза, в котором выполнена диссертация. Диссертация выполнена в рамках темы научного плана Ферганского государственного университета «Проблемы современного языкознания».

Объект исследования: В качестве объекта исследования были взяты исследования по теме, проводимые в узбекском и мировом языкознании, элементы грамматического, логического и прагматического типов модальности.

Предметом исследования являются тексты, в которых единицы, представляют модальное выражение в узбекском языке и создают их лингвокогнитивные особенности.

Методы исследования. Для достижения цели и решения поставленных задач использовались следующие методы: описательный метод (отбор, классификация, интерпретация лексического материала); сравнительно-исторический метод (проведение этимологического анализа и сравнительного изучения по диахроническому состоянию языка); лексикографический анализ; метод концептуального анализа; использован метод определения лексико-семантического поля.

Научная новизна заключается в следующем: представлена теоретическая основа различных подходов изучения модальной структуры в лингвистике, обобщены и систематизированы возможности их проявления в узбекском языке с точки зрения законов когнитивной лингвистики;

Проведены исследования общих аспектов модального строения на основе лингвистических законов мировых языков, а также на примере анализа общих и своеобразных национально-ментальных и ментальных особенностей узбекского языка;

с помощью лингвистическо-когнитивного анализа было доказано что единицы модальной структуры такие, как: *конечно, возможно, может быть, в любом случае, по-вашему, по нашему, во первых, само-собой, пока* также имеют логические, грамматические и прагматические особенности;

в ходе обобщения, категоризации и систематизации единиц, составляющих категорию модальности в узбекском языке, данные единицы были выделены в отдельные типы, такие как объективный, субъективный, деонтический, алетический, эпистемический, аксиологический, а их лингвокогнитивные характеристики являются индикаторами появления в национальной речи.

Достоверность результатов исследования: в процессе исследования анализов текстов был сделан упор на теоретические взгляды научных источников в области языкознания, когнитивной лингвистики, лингвопрагматики, социолингвистики, национальных и духовных ценностей нашего народа, определение роли, веса и функционального значения

модальных единиц в них, устанавливаемых его мировоззрением и менталитетом.

Научная и практическая значимость результатов исследования: научная значимость результатов исследования заключается в когнитивных исследованиях модальной структуры в узбекском языке и его использование для определения исторически-этимологических, семантических, стилистических, лингвопрагматических, лингвокультурологических особенностей существующих модальных единиц языка.

Практическая значимость результатов исследования заключается в собранных материалах при определении методов исследования для изучения модальных единиц узбекского языка с лингвокультурологической и когнитивной точки зрения, при создании учебников и учебных пособий по когнитивной лингвистике, материалы и результаты исследований прагматики и лингвокультурологии послужит источником для преподавания этих предметов и проведения теоретической и практической подготовки по этим направлениям.

Внедрение результатов исследований. На основе научных результатов когнитивного исследования модальной структуры узбекского языка:

показаны основные теоретические основы различных подходов к изучению модальной структуры в языкознании, обобщен уровень и состояние узбекского языкознания с точки зрения законов когнитивной лингвистики и возможностей их проявления с практической точки зрения, взгляды были систематизированы и раскрыты путем лингвистического изучения. Результаты были использованы в рамках инновационного исследовательского проекта (справка № 502/02 от 16 сентября 2023 года Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков). В результате удалось сделать выводы о логических, грамматических и прагматических особенностях модальных элементов в процессе общения, различных подходах к изучению модальной структуры в лингвистике.

Модальные элементы как: *конечно, может быть, во всяком случае, по нашему мнению, по вашему мнению, прежде всего, до тех пор, пока* широко и активно употребляется в процессе общения. Логические, грамматические и прагматические специфические языковые особенности-признаки идей, доказанные посредством лингво-когнитивного анализа.

проект Tempus 544161-TEMPUS-1-2013-1-UK Европейского Союза Программы TEMPUS на 2014-2016 гг. Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков TEMPUS-JPCR Aston University DeTEL использовался в фундаментальном проекте «Развитие преподавания европейских языков: модернизация преподавания языков посредством разработки смешанных магистерских программ» (номер ссылки 495/02 Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков. Иностранные языки от 16 сентября 2023 года).

Апробация результатов исследования. Результаты данного исследования изложены и обсуждены в форме докладов на научно-

практических конференциях, в том числе на 3-х международных и 2-х республиканских.

Опубликованность результатов исследования. Содержание диссертации отражено в 14 публикациях, 5 статей в научных изданиях, рекомендованных к публикации Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан, из них 6 статей опубликованы в республиканских и 4 статьи в зарубежных журналах.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения, списка литературы и приложения. Общий объём исследовательской работы составляет 142 страницы с учетом использованной литературы и приложения.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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