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

ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI

OTAJONOV BOTIRBEK ASHURALIYEVICH

INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA “MOUTH”/“OG‘IZ” KONSEPTI LISONIY TASVIRIY VOSITALARINING CHOG‘ISHTIRMA TADQIQI

(ingliz va o‘zbek tillari materiallari misolida)

10.00.13 – Qiyosiy va chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik
(filologiya fanlari)

FILOLOGIYA FANLARI bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI

Andijon – 2026

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Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам

Otajonov Botirbek Ashuraliyevich
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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida xalqaro muloqot, tarjima, madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiya, xorijiy tillarni o‘qitish va o‘rganish jarayonlarida turli xalqlarning olamni idrok etishi hamda milliy-madaniy qarashlarini ifodalovchi til birliklaridan samarali foydalanishga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Biroq ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida inson tana a’zolari nomlari, xususan, “Mouth”/“Og‘iz” komponentli leksik birliklar va frazeologik iboralarni amaliy muloqot hamda tarjima jarayonida qo‘llashda ularning semantik, uslubiy va milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari o‘rtasidagi tafovutlar muayyan qiyinchiliklarni yuzaga keltirmoqda. Bu esa mazkur birliklarning ma’no xususiyatlarini, kommunikativ imkoniyatlarini va madaniy mazmunini chuqur anglash, ularni turli tillarda to‘g‘ri qo‘llash hamda tarjimada adekvat qayta yaratish zaruratini yuzaga keltirmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida antropotsentrik paradigma doirasida olamning konseptual va lisoniy manzarasi, inson tafakkuri hamda til o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar, konseptlarning milliy tillarda verballashuvi, somatik leksikaning kognitiv, lingvokulturologik va lingvopragmatik xususiyatlarini o‘rganishga qaratilgan tadqiqotlar keng ko‘lamda olib borilmoqda. Mazkur yo‘nalishdagi ustuvor vazifalar qatoriga turli xalqlar konseptosferasida “Mouth”/“Og‘iz” konseptining umumiy va xususiy belgilarini aniqlash, uning nominativ maydonini tashkil etuvchi birliklarning paradigmatik va sintagmatik munosabatlarini, struktur-semantik hamda funksional-stilistik xususiyatlarini, lingvomadaniy va kommunikativ-pragmatik imkoniyatlarini ochib berish, shuningdek, ularning tarjimada qayta yaratilish usullarini belgilash kiradi. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillari materiallari asosida mazkur masalalarni chog‘ishtirma aspektda o‘rganish, konseptning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari va lisoniy asimmetriyasini aniqlash hamda olingan natijalarni tilshunoslikning zamonaviy yo‘nalishlari bilan bog‘liq holda tahlil etish ushbu tadqiqotning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

Mamlakatimizda xorijiy tillarni o‘qitish va o‘rganish sifatini oshirish, ta’lim jarayoniga xalqaro tajribani tatbiq etish, tillarning o‘ziga xos va mushtarak jihatlarini aniqlashga qaratilgan qiyosiy tadqiqotlarni rivojlantirish borasida keng ko‘lamli islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. “Aholi orasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish va ularni mukammal o‘zlashtirish uchun zarur sharoitlar yaratish, xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishning xalqaro tan olingan dastur va darsliklari ta’limning barcha bosqichlarida joriy etilishini muvofiqlashtirish”[1]. Mazkur ustuvor vazifalar ijrosini ta’minlash, ingliz va o‘zbek tillarining milliy-madaniy hamda kognitiv xususiyatlarini qiyosiy o‘rganish, “Mouth”/“Og‘iz” konseptining lisoniy ifodalanish xususiyatlarini ochib berish va natijalarini xorijiy tillarni o‘qitish hamda tarjima amaliyotida qo‘llash zarurati ushbu tadqiqotning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktyabrdagi PF-5847-son

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

“O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 8-oktyabrdagi PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi Farmonlari, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son “Oliy ta’lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2018-yil 5-iyundagi PQ-3775-son “Oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta’minlash bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qarorlari[2] hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Mazkur tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashtirilgan 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. Tilshunoslikda turli millat va elatlar konseptosferalarini tizimli talqin qilish muammosi bir qator tadqiqotlarning obyekti sifatida o‘rganilgan. Xorij tilshunos olimlari Yu.E.Proxorov, L.I.Drofa, D.S.Lixachyov, S.A.Askoldov, R.M.Frumkina, A.Vejbitskaya, Z.D.Popova, I.A.Sternin, V.N.Teliya, A.P.Babushkin, V.V.Kolesov, N.D.Arutyunova, V.V.Krasnix, A.V.Trofimova, N.M.Katayeva, U.D.Kambaraliyeva, Z.K.Derbishova, O.A.Ipanova, G.A.Abikanova, A.R.Buteshova, A.P.Babushkin[3]

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[2] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi Farmonlari, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son “Oliy ta’lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi, 2018-yil 5-iyundagi PQ-3775-son “Oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta’minlash bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qarorlari.

[3] Прохоров Ю.Е. В поисках концепта. – М., 2008. – С. 397; Дрофа Л.И. Ключевые понятия когнитивной лингвистики. – Ош, 2009. – 89 с.; Лихачев Д.С. Концептосфера русского языка // Изв. РАН – СЛЯ. – 1993, №1. – С. 3-9; Аскольдов С.А. Концепт и слово // Русская словесность. От теории словесности к структуре текста. Антология. – М., 1997. – С. 260-267; Фрумкина Р.М. Концептуальный анализ с точки зрения лингвиста и психолога // Научно-техническая информация. – 1992. Сер. 2. №3. – С. 3-9; Вежбицкая А. Язык. Культура. Познание. – М., 1996. – 416 с.; Попова З.Д., Стернин И.А. Понятие «концепт» в лингвистических исследованиях. – Воронеж, 1999. – С. 211; Телия В.Н. Коннотативный аспект семантики номинативных единиц. – М. Наука, 1986. – С. 173; Колесов В.В. Концепт культуры: образ – понятие – символ // Вестник СПбГУ. Сер. 2. Вып. 3 (№16), 1992. – С. 16-25; Арутюнова Н.Д. Типы языковых значений: Оценка, событие, факт. – М., 1988. – С. 339; Красных В.В. Этнопсихолингвистика и лингвокультурология: Курс лекций. – М.: ИТДГК «Гнозис», 2002. – 284 с; Трофимова А.В. Концепт «Огонь» в современном русском языке: автореф. дисс. канд. филолог. наук: 10.02.01; А.В.Трофимова. – Электрон. текстовые дан. – М., 2005. – С. 26; Катаева Н.М. Русский концепт ВОЛЯ: От словаря – к тексту: дисс. канд. филол. наук: 10.02.01. – Екатеринбург, 2004.– С.180; Камбаралиева У.Д. Темпоральная категоризация в концептуальной картине мира. – Бишкек, 2013. – С. 490; Дербишова З.К. Ключевые концепты кыргызской лингвокультуры. – Б., 2012. – С. 176; Ипанова О.А. Концепт «Жизнь» в русской языковой картине мира: лингво-культурологический и лексикологический аспекты: автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук; О.А.Ипанова. – СПб., 2005. – 25 с. Абыканова Г.А. Концепт «вода/суу» в русском и кыргызском языках: автореф. дисс. …канд. филол. наук: 10.02.20. – Бишкек, 2012. – С.23; Бутешова А.Р. Концепт «жизнь» в русской и кыргызской языковой картине мира: автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук: 10.02.20; Бутешова А.Р. – Бишкек, 2012. – С. 22; Бабушкин А.П. Типы концептов в лексико-фразеологической семантике языка. – Воронеж, 1996. – 281 с.

turli tillardagi konseptlarni ilmiy asosda tadqiq etishgan. Mamlakatimizda ham kognitiv tilshunoslik, xususan, lingvokonseptologiyaning umumnazariy, xususiy va amaliy tadqiq etish metodologiyasiga bag‘ishlangan tadqiqotlar M.R.Galiyeva, A.A.Abduazizov, D.U.Ashurova, M.D.Djusupov, M.I.Umarxo‘jayev, A.E.Mamatov, Sh.Safarov, O‘.Q.Yusupov, G‘M.Hoshimov, J.A.Yaqubov, M.A.Abduvaliyev, D. Bahronova[4] kabi tilshunos olimlar tomonidan olib borilgan.

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

Tadqiqotning maqsadi ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida «Mouth”/“Og‘iz” konsepti lisoniy manzarasini tashkillovchi birliklarning lingvokognitiv, lingvomadaniy va lingvopragmatik xususiyatlarini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

tilshunoslikda lingvokognitiv tahlil, konsept va u bilan bog‘liq tushunchalarga doir nazariy qarashlarni sharhlash, munosabat bildirish;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida *mouth/og‘iz* konseptini ifodalovchi lisoniy tasviriy vositalarning maydoniy tabiati, uning miqyosi, yadro va periferiya birliklarini aniqlash;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida *mouth/og‘iz* konseptini obyektivlashtiruvchi birliklarning struktur-semantik, funksional xususiyatlarini ochib berish hamda tillararo umumiy va farqli jihatlarni ko‘rsatib berish;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida *mouth/og‘iz* tarkibli birliklarning lingvopragmatik va lingvomadaniy mohiyatini ochib berish hamda *mouth/og‘iz* semantikasiga ega birliklarni tarjimada qayta yaratish muammolarini o‘rganish hamda samarali tarjima usullarini aniqlash.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida ingliz va o‘zbek adiblari asarlari, izohli lug‘atlarda uchraydigan *mouth/og‘iz* semantikasiga ega lisoniy birliklar tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini *mouth/og‘iz* nominativ maydonining yadro va periferiya qismlaridan o‘rin olgan birliklarning kognitiv-semantik, struktur-semantik, funksional-stilistik, lingvomadaniy va lingvopragmatik jihatlari tashkil etadi.

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[4] Abduazizov A.A. Tilshunoslik nazariyasiga kirish. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2010. – 176 b; Ашурова Д.У. Новые подходы к лингвистике текста // Xorijiy filologiya. №3. – Samarqand, 2011. – B. 26-33; Mamatov A.E. Zamonaviy lingvistika. – Toshkent: Noshir, 2019. – 167 b; Safarov Sh. Kognitiv tilshunoslik. – Jizzax: Sangzor, 2006. – 92 b; Юсупов Ў.Қ. Маъно, тушунча, концепт ва лингвокультурология атамалари хусусида// Стилистика тилшуносликнинг замонавий йўналишларида: Илмий-амалий конференция материаллари. – Тошкент, 2011; Хошимов Г.М. К теории концептов и их таксономики в когнитивной лингвистике. // Систем-структур тилшунослик муаммолари. Филол. фан. д-ри, проф. Н.К.Турниёзов таваллудининг 70-йиллигига бағишланган Республика илмий-назарий конференсияси материаллари. – Самарқанд, 2010; Yakubov J.A. Konseptning semantik qirralari. – “Xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishda zamonaviy yondashuvlar” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari. 2-kitob. – Farg‘ona, 2018 – B.227-228; Abduvaliyev M.A. To‘siqsizlik konsepti nominativ maydonini tashkillovchi birliklarning kognitiv, lingvokulturologik va lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari (ingliz, o‘zbek va boshqa tillar misolida): filol. fan. d-ri diss. – Andijon, 2023; Baxronova D.K. Olamning lisoniy manzarasi tasvirida konsept va konseptosfera// Xorijiy filologiya, 2019. №3. – B. 62-68.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiyada qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirma, maydoniy yondashuv, kognitiv modellashtirish, transformatsiya, komponent tahlil, distributiv hamda statistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida *mouth/og‘iz* konseptini ifodalovchi leksik, morfologik, frazeologik, sintaktik lisoniy tasviriy vositalarning maydoniy tabiati, yadrosi, periferiya qismlari hamda ularni tashkil etuvchi birliklar nomenklaturasi aniqlangan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida *mouth/og‘iz* konseptini voqelantiruvchi so‘z, so‘z birikmalari, frazeologik birikmalar, sintaktik qurilmalarning struktur-semantik, funksional aspektlariga aloqador tillararo izomorf va allomorf jihatlar ochiqlab berilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida *mouth/og‘iz* konseptining ovqatlanish, so‘zlash yoki ovoz chiqarish uchun xizmat qiladigan bo‘shliq, kirish-chiqish joyi, biror narsaning ochiq joyi, tajribasizlik, sergaplik, kamgaplik, maqtanchoqlik differensial belgi-xususiyatlari aniqlangan;

mouth/og‘iz komponentli frazeologik va paremiologik birliklarning lingvopragmatik, lingvomadaniy jihatlari, ularning tarjimada ekvivalentini topish, deskriptiv hamda madaniy moslashtirish yordamida qayta yaratish usullarining samaradorligi asoslab berilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda *mouth/og‘iz* semantikasiga ega til birliklarining sintagmatik plandagi valentlik imkoniyatlari hamda *mouth/og‘iz* leksemalarini morfologik tarkibiga moslangan tayanch va transformatsion modellar ishlab chiqilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi *mouth/og‘iz* konsepti lisoniy manzarasini tashkillovchi birliklarni qiyosiy o‘rganish natijasida tillararo izomorflik hamda allamorflik jihatlar aniqlangan va asoslangan;

mouth/og‘iz lisoniy tasvirida markaziy ma’no (yadro) hamda chegara (periferik) ma’nolarni ifodalovchi lisoniy birliklarning o‘rni, funksional jihatlari tasvirlangan;

shuningdek, *mouth/og‘iz* tarkibli verbalizatorlarning lingvomadaniy, pragmatik va funksional-stilistik jihatlari ochib berilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi ilmiy xulosalar dalillangani, barcha materiallar aniq adabiyotlardan keltirilgani, foydalanilgan namunalar va izohlar faktik hamda analitik lisoniy manbalarga asoslanganligi, ishda zamonaviy tadqiq usullaridan foydalanilganligi, ilmiy materiallar respublika va xalqaro doiralarda o‘tkazilgan ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalarda muhokamadan o‘tkazilganligi, O‘zR OAK ro‘yxatiga tegishli milliy hamda xorijiy jurnallarda nashr qilingan maqolalar, taklif va tavsiyalar, xulosalarning amaliyotga joriy qilingani, erishilgan natijalarning vakolatga ega tashkilotlar tomonidan ma’qullanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “*Mouth”/“Og‘iz”* leksemasi maydonini chog‘ishtirish asosida chiqarilgan ilmiy-nazariy xulosalar lisoniy (lingvistik) kognitologiya, lisoniy pragmatika

(lingvopragmatika), chog‘ishtirma lingvistika, lisoniy madaniyatshunoslik (lingvomadaniyatshunoslik) va zamonaviy leksikologiya, tarjima nazariyasi uchun nazariy va amaliy ahamiyatga ega ekanligi bilan belgilanadi.Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati tadqiqot natijalari olingan xulosalardan qiyosiy tipologiya, leksikologiya, chog‘ishtirma lingvomadaniyatshunoslik, stilistika, tarjima nazariyasi kabi nazariy fanlar kursi uchun ma’ruza matnlari va seminar materiallari sifatida, leksikografiya amaliyotida inglizcha-o‘zbekcha, o‘zbekcha-inglizcha lug‘atlar tuzishda, shuningdek, til amaliyoti darslarida qo‘llanma sifatida foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “*mouth/og‘iz*” konseptining lisoniy manzarasini tashkillovchi birliklarning lingvokognitiv, lingvomadaniy va lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari tadqiqi bo‘yicha olingan natijalar asosida:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida *mouth/og‘iz* konseptining lingvokognitiv tahlili asosida aniqlangan differensial belgi-xususiyatlari hamda konsept nazariyasiga doir asosiy qarashlarga oid xulosalardan Davlat ilmiy-texnik dasturlari doirasidagi 2022-2024-yillarda bajarilgan IL-402104209 “Axborotqidiruv tizimlari (Google, Yandex, Google Translate) uchun avtomatik ishlov berish vositasi – o‘zbek tilining morfoleksikoni va morfologik analizatori dasturiy vositasini yaratish” amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti tominidan 2025-yil 28-fevral kuni berilgan № 04/1-780-sonli ma’lumotnoma). Natijada “*mouth/og‘iz*” komponentli frazeologik birliklar va paremiyalar tahlili asosida o‘zbek tilining morfoleksikoni va morfologik analizatoriga semantik ma’lumotlar bazasini boyitish imkoniyati yaratilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida aniqlangan *mouth/og‘iz* konseptini ifodalovchi lisoniy tasviriy vositalarning maydoniy tabiati, mazkur konsept maydonining yadro, periferiya qismlari hamda ularni tashkil etuvchi birliklarga, frazeologik birliklar va paremiyalarning ingliz va o‘zbek xalqlari milliy ongida mavjud arxetip tasavvurlar umuminsoniy va milliy, ijobiy, salbiy va betaraf ekanligi, ularda xalqning intellektual va hayotiy tajribasi, donishmandligi, ma’naviy dunyosi, ahloq-odob stereotiplari o‘z ifodasini topishiga oid qarashlari va xulosalaridan Davlat ilmiy-texnik dasturlari doirasidagi 2021-2023-yillarda bajarilgan PF-201912258. “O‘zbek adabiyotining ko‘p tilli (o‘zbek, rus, ingliz tillarida) elektron platformasini yaratish” amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti tomonidan 2025-yil 22-yanvarda berilgan 04/1-260–son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha doirasida talabalar uchun o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida tuzilgan dastur va o‘quv qo‘llanmalarning mazmuni boyitilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida *mouth/og‘iz* konseptining lisoniy tasviriy vositalarining konseptual va lingvopragmatik tahlili hamda ularda yoritilgan o‘xshash, farqli jihatlari yuzasidan olingan natijalari O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universitetida davlat ilmiy-texnika dasturlari doirasida 2023-yil 1-iyundan 2025-yil 31-maygacha bajarilishi mo‘ljallangan IL-27-4722022413-sonli “Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik” fanining “Komparativistika” elektron platformasini yaratish mavzusidagi innovatsion loyihasi doirasida nashr qilinadigan “Komparativistika”

(Comparative Studies) ilmiy elektron jurnalining 5-sonida loyiha doirasida amaliyotga joriy etildi. (O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti tomonidan 2025-yil 19-fevralda berilgan 04-04-1/837-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha doirasida ushbu konseptning qiyosiy tahlili bo‘yicha elektron resurslar yaratilib, u tilshunoslik tadqiqotlari va ta’lim jarayonida qo‘llanildi;ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida ochib berilgan;

mouth/og‘iz komponentli frazeologik va paremiologik birliklarning lingvopragmatik, lingvomadaniy jihatlari hamda ularni tarjimada ekvivalentini topish, deskriptiv hamda madaniy moslashtirish yordamida qayta yaratish usullariga oid materiallaridan O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O‘zbekiston-24" ijodiy birlashmasi "Ozbekiston" teleradiokanali tomonidan tayyorlangan "Ta'lim va taraqqiyot", "Millat va ma'naviyat", "Adabiy jarayon", "Jahon adabiyoti" nomli eshittirishlarida (2024-yil noyabr va dekabr oylari) foydalanilgan. (O‘zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasi «O‘zbekiston 24» ijodiy birlashmasi» davlat muassasasi tomonidan 2025-yil 7-fevral kuni berilgan 05-09-138-sonli ma’lumotnoma). Natijada radiotinglovchilar “*mouth/og‘iz*” komponentli frazeologik birliklar va paremiyalar ingliz va o‘zbek xalqlari milliy ongida mavjud arxetip tasavvurlar umuminsoniy va milliy, ijobiy, salbiy va betaraf ekanligi, ularda xalqning intellektual va xayotiy tajribasi, donishmandligi, ma'naviy dunyosi, ahloq-odob stereotiplari o‘z ifodasini topishi, ikki til materiallari tahlili orqali dalillash xususidagi ma'lumotlarga ega bo‘ldilar.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 5 ta, jumladan 3 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Tadqiqot mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 10 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 2 ta ilmiy maqola, 2 ta respublika va 3 ta xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari hamda 3 ta xorijiy jurnallarda ilmiy maqolalar nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati va ilovalardan iborat bo‘lib, dissertatsiyaning hajmi 143 sahifani tashkil qiladi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning **kirish** qismida tadqiqotning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, maqsadi va vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti tavsiflangan, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishiga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Tadqiqotning birinchi bobi **“Olamning kognitiv va lisoniy manzarasi munosabatlari antropotsentrik tilshunoslikning tadqiqot obyekti sifatida**” deb

nomlangan bo‘lib, unda zamonaviy tilshunoslikda olamning lisoniy manzarasi va surati "kognitiv lingvistika", "kognitologiya", "kognitivistika" terminlari bilan bevosita bog‘liqligi, hozirda faol rivojlanayotgan tilshunoslik sohalari kognitiv lingvistika asosidan paydo bo‘lganligi haqida ma’lunotlar keltirilgan. Kognitiv lingvistika XX-asrning ikkinchi yarmida paydo bo‘lib, xususan R.U. Langaker, Dj. Lakoff, Ch. Morris, J.R. Anderson, T.R. Anderson, L.V. Barsalou, B. Shvarts, S. Shifer, N.D. Arutyunova, Yu.S. Stepanov, Ye.S. Kubryakova, V.A.Maslova, V.N. Teliya va boshqalar[5] tadqiqotlarida o‘z aksini topgan.

Kognitiv tilshunoslikning paydo bo‘lishi esa, tilshunoslikda yangi lingvistik paradigmaning paydo bo‘lishiga asos bo‘ldi. Asta-sekin bu yo‘nalish o‘z predmetiga, ichki tuzilishiga ega bo‘ldi. M.E.Chijova[6]ning aytishicha, kognitiv tilshunoslikning asosiy belgilari ong, idrok, konseptualizim, konsepsiya, olamni lisoniyko‘rinishi, kategorizatsiya, konseptosfera, olam manzaralari hisoblanadi.Olamning lisoniy surati[7] deganda, til dunyo va atrof-muhit haqida aks ettiradigan g’oyalar yig’indisi tushuniladi. Bu termin nemis tilshunosi va faylasufi V. fon Gumboldt tomonidan kiritilgan bo‘lib, u har bir til dunyoning o‘ziga xos lisoniy suratiga ega, deb hisoblagan. A.A. Zaliznyakning ta’kidlashicha, olamning lisoniy manzarasi – bu muayyan til jamoasining kundalik ongida tarixan shakllangan va tilda ifodasini topgan dunyo haqidagi tasavvurlar majmui bo‘lib, voqelikni idrok etish va konseptual tarzda tartibga solishning o‘ziga xos usulidir. “Inson ongida in’ikos topgan olam haqidagi tasavvurlar xususida so‘z yuritgan olimlar uni turli atamalar bilan ataydilar. Masalan, B.Uorf[8], G.Kolshanskiylar olam manzarasi[9], D.Potebnya olam obrazi[10], G.Gachev milliy kosmos yoki Kosmo-Psixo-Logos[11] terminlaridan foydalanadi.

Yuqoridagi tahlillardan kelib chiqib shuni aytish mumkinki, zamonaviy kognitiv lingvistika keng ko‘lamli tadqiqotlar yo‘nalishlaridan foydalanadi. Ushbu ilmiy yo‘nalish uchun olamning lisoniy manzarasini shakllantiradigan ma’lum bir madaniyat kontekstidagi lisoniy unsurlar muhim rol o‘ynaydi, deb o‘ylaymiz. Darhaqiqat, olamning lisoniy manzarasi tilda aks ettirilgan dunyo haqidagi bilimlar majmui, shuningdek, yangi bilimlarni olish va ularni idrok etish tushuniladi.

Hozirgi zamonaviy olimlardan N.D.Arutyunova, E.S.Kubryakova, V.N.Teliya, V.A.Maslova va boshqalarning fikrlariga qo‘shilgan holda yana bir

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[5] Langacker R. W. Concept, image, and symbol: the cognitive basis of grammar. – Berlin; New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 2002., Barsalou L. Frames, concepts and conceptual fields // Eds. Lehrer A., Kittay E. Frames, Fields and Contrasts. – Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1992. – pp. 21–74., АрутюноваН. Языкимирчеловека. М., 1999. С. 793., Степанов Ю. Константы: Словарь русской культуры. Опыт исследования. М., 2001. С. 43.УДК 398.91(470), Маслова В. Когнитивная лингвистика. Минск, 2005. с. 6., Телия В.Н. Русская фразеология: Семантический, прагматический, культурологический аспекты. – М., 1996. – 284 с.

[6] Чижова М. Е. Языковая картина мира как одно из основных понятий в современной когнитивной лингвистике // Известия Саратовского университета. Новая серия. Серия: Филология. Журналистика. – 2011. – Т. 11, № 4. – С. 3–6. – DOI: 10.18500/1817-7115-2011-11-4-3-6. – URL: https://bonjour.sgu.ru/ru/articles/yazykovaya-kartina-mira-kak-odno-iz-osnovnyh-ponyatiy-v-sovremennoy-kognitivnoy-lingvistike (Murojaat qilish sanasi: 2024-yil 25-avgust).

[7]Даниленко. В.*П.* 2009. Языковая картина мира в теории Л. Вайсгербера -. Филология и человек. № 1: 7-18. 2006.

[8]Уорф Б. Л. Лингвистика и логика // Новое в лингвистике. – М., 1980. – С. 183

[9] Колшанский Г. В. Объективная картина мира в познании и языке. – М., 1990. – С. 62.

[10] Потебня Д. М. Образ мира в слове писателя. – Санкт-Петербург, 1997. – С. 67.

[11] Гачев Г. Д. Ментальности народов мира – М., 2003. – С. 33.

tilshunos olima M.E.Chijova[12] ham olamning lisoniy manzarasi mavzusiga to‘xtalib, birinchi navbatda bilimlarni tilda ifodalashga e'tibor beradi. Uning odamlar ongida dunyoning mantiqiy o‘zgarmas global modeli deb hisoblab, u yerda tildan tilga o‘zgarib turadigan lingvistik komponent periferik joyni egallaydi, deb ta’kidlab o‘tadi. M.E.Chijovaning ta’kidlashicha, “bugungi kunda olamning lisoniy manzarasini o‘rganishda ikkita asosiy yondashuv faol rivojlanmoqda: 1) til rivojlanishining boshlang‘ich bosqichida shaxsning konseptual tizimini belgilaydigan, o‘ziga xos semantik leksik birliklari tomonidan ifodalangan ontologik va empirik bilimlarni o‘z ichiga olib, dunyoning tuzilishi haqidagi o‘ziga xos ma’lumotlarning yetkazuvchisi sifatida xizmat qiladigan olamning sodda lisoniy manzarasini aks ettiradi; 2) alohida lingvomadaniy jamiyat taraqqiyoti jarayonida real dunyoni ko‘rish tizimini tashkil etuvchi olamning milliy lisoniy manzarasi o‘ziga xos leksik birliklar, ma’lum bir madaniyatning doimiylari, grammatik modellar bilan tavsiflanadi.

Demak, olamning lisoniy manzarasi olamning til vositalari yordamida yaratilgan tasvirini anglatadi. Hozirda fanda olamning konseptual, lisoniy, ilmiy, qadriyatli, badiiy va shu kabi manzaralari farqlanadi. Olamning konseptual (kognitiv) manzarasi deganda, birinchi navbatda, hissiy idrok etilgan, anglangan, his etilgan manzara tushuniladi. Olamning lisoniy manzarasi esa konseptual manzaraning tilda gavdalangan, ifoda topgan ko‘rinishidir. Olamning konseptual manzarasi konseptlar yig‘indisi sifatida namoyon bo‘lsa, olamning lisoniy manzarasi til birliklarining ma’nolari va bu ma’nolarni ifodalash usullari yig‘indisidir[13].

Konsept tushunchasiga keladigan bo‘lsak, tilshunoslikka kirib kelishi XX asrning 30-yillaridan boshlangan bo‘lib, uning ilk bora lingvistik termin maqomini olishi bevosita «Концепт и слово» maqolasi va uning muallifi S.A.Askoldov[14] nomi bilan bog‘liq. Muallif "konsept" deganda "bizni fikrlash jarayonida bir xil turdagi obyektlarning noaniq to‘plamini almashtiradigan aqliy shakllanish" ni tushunsa, V.N.Teliya konsept inson tafakkurining mahsuli va ideal hodisadir deydi.

V.A. Maslova esa konseptga bir nechta ta’riflar beradi: konsept - ongimizning mental yoki aqliy resurslari birliklarini va shaxsning bilim va tajribasini aks ettiruvchi axborot tuzilmasini tushuntirishga xizmat qiluvchi atama va boshqalar. O‘zbek tilshunosligida ham "konsept" tushunchasi turli talqinga ega. Masalan, Sh.Safarov[15] "moddiy dunyo idroki ayni paytda idrok etilayotgan predmet-hodisalar haqida tushunchaning tug‘ilishini, keyinchalik ushbu tushuncha mental namunakonsept sifatida shakllanib, moddiy nom olishi"ni ta'kidlaydi.

[12] Чижова М. Е. Языковая картина мира как одно из основных понятий в современной когнитивной лингвистике // Известия Саратовского университета. Новая серия. Серия: Филология. Журналистика. – 2011. – Т. 11, № 4. – С. 3–6. – DOI: 10.18500/1817-7115-2011-11-4-3-6. – URL: https://bonjour.sgu.ru/ru/articles/yazykovaya-kartina-mira-kak-odno-iz-osnovnyh-ponyatiy-v-sovremennoy-kognitivnoy-lingvistike (дата обращения: 25 августа 2024).

[13] Усманов Ф. Ўзбек тилидаги ўхшатишларнинг лингвомаданий тадқиқи: Филол. фан. б-ча фалс. д-ри дисс. – Тошкент, 2020. – Б.16-17.

[14] Попова З. Д., Стернин И. А. Язык и национальная картина мира. - Воронеж: Изд-во «Истоки», 2002.-с.132

[15] Safarov Sh. Kognitiv tilshunoslik. Jizzax -2006. B. 25

O‘.Q.Yusupov[16] konseptni “tashqi yoki ichki dunyodagi biror bir narsa yoki hodisa haqidagi ongimizdagi bilimlar majmuasi, u haqidagi obrazlar va unga bo‘lgan ijobiy, salbiy, neytral munosabatlar, ya’ni baholashlardir”, deb fikr bildirsa, professor G‘.M.Hoshimov[17] “konseptual tahlil birligi sifatida xizmat qiluvchi mental faoliyat hosilasi, kognilingvistikada keng ma’lum bo‘lgan muhim va murakkab jarayonlar bo‘lgan nafaqat konseptualizatsiya va kategorizatsiya natijasi, balki appersepsiya, psixologizatsiya, obyektivatsiya, (verbalizatsiya), sotsiologizatsiya, stilizatsiya, sotsiolektizatsiya, analogizatsiya, assotsiatsiya, kognitizatsiya, lingvalizatsiya, (idiolektizatsiya, akrolektizatsiya, bazilektizatsiya, mezolektizatsiya) regiolektizatsiya, dialektizatsiya, variolek-tizatsiya kabilar natijasidir” deb ta’kidlaydi. Professor M.A. Abduvaliyev esa konsept haqida shunday yozadi: “konseptlar o‘z mazmun mundarijasida u yoki bu predmet-hodisaga xos muhim va ikkinchi darajali belgi-xususiyatlardan tashqari uning kognitiv, verbal, lingval, dialektal kabi differensial belgilariga oid bilimlar tizimli ravishda shakllanadi.”[18]

Rus tilshunos olimasi Masaleva N.V[19] aytishicha, somatizmlar olamning lisoniy manzarasini ifodalashda muhim omillardan hisoblanadi. Olima somatizmlarni lug‘at guruhi tarkibida universallik xususiyatga ega ekanligini ta’kidlab o‘tadi, chunki u borliqning boshqa qismlarini tasvirlash vositasi sifatida qo‘llana olishi haqida fikrlarini keltiradi. Olima olamning har qanday lisoniy manzarasida somatizmlarning markazi quyidagi bir necha sabablar bilan izohlanishini ko‘rsatib o‘tadi. Ular inson ongining antropotsentrik paradigmasi, tana tuzilishining bir xilligi (iqlim, tabiiy, hududiy sharoitlarga bog‘liq emas), tanani bir qator metafizik xususiyatlar bilan ta'minlash, tananing fazoning boshlang‘ich o‘lchov parametrlarini belgilash, tananing nafaqat fazoviy, balki vaqt hajmlarini ham o‘lchash vositasi sifatida harakat qilish qobiliyatidir.

“*Mouth”/“Og’iz*” konsepti ingliz, o‘zbek, nemis, rus va boshqa xalqlarning konseptosferalarida muhim o‘rin tutadigan mental birlikdir. Boshqa turli konseptlar singari, “*Mouth”/“Og’iz*” konsepti tartibli ichki tuzilishga ega bo‘lib, uning xarakterli belgilari makro- va mikro-maydonlardir. Biz “*Mouth”/“Og’iz*” konseptining shaxs yoki sotsiumlar ongida mavjud bo‘lgan xususiyatlarini noverbal konseptual attributlar deb hisoblaymiz. Ushbu konseptning verballashgan qismini biz konseptning verbal attributi yoki attributlari deb ataymiz. Yuqoridagi fikrlardan kelib chiqib, biz “*Mouth”/“Og’iz*” konseptiga quyidagi ta’rifni berib o‘tmoqchimiz: "*mouth/og’iz*" konsepti - bu ijobiy, salbiy yoki neytral baholashlar to‘plami bo‘lib, u individlarining milliy xotirasida o‘rin olgan va hissiy obraz

[16] Юсупов Ў.Қ. Маъно, тушунча, концепт ва лингвокультурология атамалари хусусида// Стилистика тилшуносликнинг замонавий йўналишларида: Илмий-амалий конференция материаллари. – Тошкент, 2011. – В. 49.

[17] Хошимов Г.М. К теории концептов и их таксономики в когнитивной лингвистике. // Систем-структур тилшунослик муаммолари. Филол. фан. д-ри, проф. Н.К.Турниёзов таваллудининг 70-йиллигига бағишланган Республика илмий-назарий конференсияси материаллари. – Самарқанд, 2010; –В. 69-70.

[18] Abduvaliyev M.A. To‘siqsizlik konsepti nominativ maydonini tashkillovchi birliklarning kognitiv, lingvokulturologik va lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari: Filol. fan. d-ri...diss. – Andijon, 2023.

[19] Масалева Н.В. Соматизмы в русской языковой картине мира. Автореферат на соискание ученой степени кандидата филологических наук. Иваново 2010. – С.9

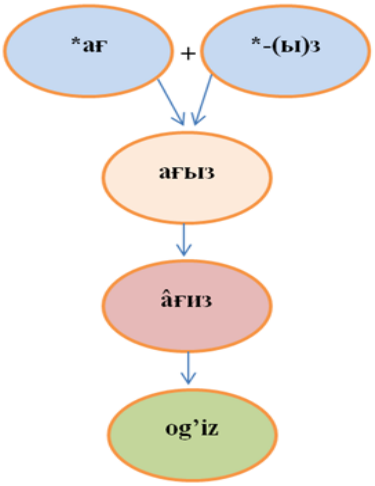
sifatida namoyon bo‘lgan obyektiv borliqning muayyan bo‘lagiga aloqador, muhim va ikkinchi darajali xususiyatlarini aks ettiradi.

Yuqoridagi keltirilgan fikrlardan kelib chiqib, biz avval ingliz tilidagi *mouth* leksemasining etimologiyasiga e’tiborimizni qaratmoqchimiz. “*Mouth*” leksemasining etimologiyasi o‘rta ingliz tilidan *mouth/o‘giz*, qadimgi ingliz tilidan "*mūþ*", proto-g‘arbiy german tilidan **munþ*, proto-german tilidan **munþaz* («og‘iz»), proto-hind-yevropa tilidan **ment-* («chaynamoq; jag‘, og‘iz") kabi ma’nolarni anglatadi. Ingliz tilidagi *mouth* leksemasi proto-hind-yevropacha *mnt- va keyinchalik proto-germancha *munþaz (Og‘iz.) dan kelib chiqqanligi tavsiflanadi[20].

O‘zbek tilshunos olimi Sh.Rahmatullayevning[21] *Turkiy so‘zlarning etimologik lug‘ati*da “og‘iz” leksemasining etimologiyasi quyidagicha keltirilgan: *og‘iz* 'ikki lab oralig‘idagi teshik', 'jag‘lar oralig‘idagi bo‘shliq'. Bu ot qadimgi turkiy tildagi 'teshik' ma’nosini anglatgan “aғ” otidan **kichraytirish** ma’nosini ifodalovchi “-(ы)з” qo‘shimchasi bilan hosil qilingan (ЭСТЯ, I, 82; ПДП, 355; Девон, I, 89; ДС, 21); o‘zbek tilida “**a**” unlisi “**â**” unlisiga almashgan, “ы” unlisining qattiqlik belgisi yo‘qolgan: “aғ + ыз = aғыз > âғиз”.

Quyida biz ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida *mouth\og‘iz* so‘zining etimologik kelib chiqishiga doir chizmani taqdim etmoqchimiz.

OG‘IZ

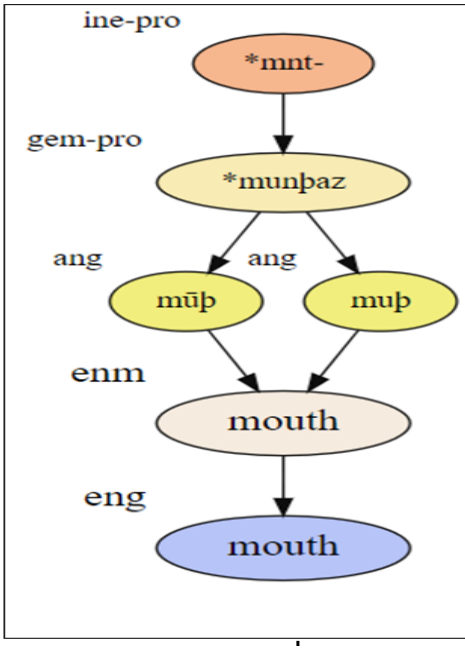


Lug’atda berislishi	Til	Ta’rifi
aғ kichraytirish ma’nosini ifodalovchi **-(ы)з** qo’shimchasining qo’shilishi	Qadimgi turkiy tili	*Teshik* ma’nosini anglatgan
O’zbek tilida **a** unlisi **â** unlisiga almashgan, **ы** unlisining qattiqlik belgisi yo’qolgan		
Hosil bo’lishi		
aғ + ыз	**=**	**aғыз > âғиз.**
Lug’atda berilishi	Hozirgi zamon o’zbek tili	**og’iz** 'ikki lab oralig’idagi teshik', 'jag’lar oralig’idagi bo’shliq'.

MOUTH

[20]Wiktionary. Mouth // *Wiktionary* [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/mouth#:~:text=From%20Middle%20English%20mouth – Дата обращения: 20 июля 2024 г.

[21] Raxmatullayev Sh. Turkiy so‘zlarning etimologik lug‘ati. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fan va Texnika Davlat qo‘mitasi, Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zbekiston Milliy Universiteti. Toshkent. 2000. 265-bet



Dictionary entry	Language	Definition
*mnt-	Proto-Indo-European *(ine-pro)*	
*munþaz	Proto-Germanic *(gem-pro)*	Mouth
mūþ	Old English *(ang)*	
muþ	Old English *(ang)*	Mouth. Opening, door, gate.
mouth	Middle English *(enm)*	Mouth

Ingliz tilining *Cambridge Advanced Learners' Dictionary* izohli lug'atida esa "*mouth*" ning ta'rifi quyidagicha: *the opening in the face of a person or animal, consisting of the lips and the space between them, or the space behind containing the teeth and the tongue*[22], ya'ni lablar va ular orasidagi bo'shliqdan iborat odam yoki hayvonning yuzidagi teshik yoki tish va tilni o'z ichiga olgan bo'shliq. – *'Open your mouth. Well, your tooth is loose, but you're not going to die about that*[23]. Quyida ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi "mouth-og'iz" leksemasining sinonimlari va ma'nodosh so'zlarini keltiramiz:

MOUTH: *cakehole, chops, clam, hash-trap, kisser, laughing gear, maw, neb, north & south, yap, buccal cavity, oral cavity, mouth cavity, os, oral fissure, rima oris, mush, potato trap, piehole, gob, bazoo*.

OG'IZ: *dahan, lablar, dudoq, jag' lunj, lab-lunj, tishlar, milk, til, tanglay*

Demak, yuqoridagi tahlillarga tayangan holda shuni aytish mumkinki, mazkur konseptning ovqatlanish, so'zlash yoki ovoz chiqarish uchun xizmat qiladigan bo'shliq, kirish-chiqish joyi, biror narsaning ochiq joyi, so'zamollik differensial belgi-xususiyatlari aniqlandi hamda "*Mouth"/"Og'iz*" somatizmi polisemantik xususiyatiga ega bo'lib, uning tog'ri va ko'chma ma'nolarida uning tabiiy va interpretatsion belgilari o'z ifodasini topadi.

Tadqiqotimizning ikkinchi bobi "**Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "Mouth"/"Og'iz" nominativ maydonini tashkillovchi birliklar paradigmatikasi va sintagmatikasi**" deb nomlanib, unda ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "mouth"/"og'iz" leksik-semantik maydoni verbalizatorlari paradigmatik va sintagmatik munosabatlari (turli sathlarda, ya'ni morfologik, leksik, sintaktik sathlarda, frazeoema, tekstema, paremiyalar hamda paralingvistik vositalar kesimida tahlil qilingan va statistik tahlili qilindi), "mouth/og'iz" semantikali leksik birliklarning funksional-stilistik jihatlari (ilmiy, badiiy, publitsistik uslub va troplar: metafora, metonimiya, sinekdoxa, onomatopeya), ularning asimmetriyasi

[22] Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Mouth // *Cambridge Dictionary* [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/mouth – Дата обращения: 20 июля 2024 г.
[23]Twain, Mark. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. Chapter 2. American Publishing Company–1876. B.89

(sinonimik, antonimik va omonimik qatorlar) haqida so‘z boradi. O‘tgan asrning 80-yillari boshidan maydon nazariyasi M.M.Guxman, A.A.Ufimiseva, N.G.Dolgix, V.G.Admoni, Ye.I.Guliga, Ye.I Shedels, Yu.N.Karaulov[24] kabi rus olimlarining ishlarida takomillashdi va rivojlandi. Aynan, semantik maydon tushunchasi A.A.Potebnya, M.M.Pokrovskiy[25] kabi rus olimlarining semasiologik tadqiqotlari natijasida shakllandi va rivoj topdi. Tilshunoslikka maydon nazariyasi birinchi bo‘lib, tilshunos olim G.S.Shur[26] tomonidan olib kirilgan. U leksika va morfologiyaga taalluqli morfosemantik maydonlarni farqlagan va maydon tushunchasini umumiy semantika va morfem tarkibi bir hil bo‘lgan so‘zlar guruhidan iborat, deb hisoblagan.

Maydon nazariyasi borasida o‘zbek tilshunos olimlari ham o‘z hissalarini qo‘shganlar. Masalan, J.B.Bo‘ronov tipologik formaning konstituentlari turli distributiv munosabatlarda bo‘ladilar: ularning ba'zilari bir-birlarini to‘ldirsa, boshqalari bir-birlarini rad etadilar deb fikr bildiradi. Yana bir tilshunos olim G‘.M. Hoshimov maydonni dominant yadro va periferiya qismlarga ajratadi. Ma’lum sistemaning markaziy va periferik elementlarini aniqlash, ularning boshqa sistema elementlari bilan o‘zaro aloqa munosabatlarini tiklash nafaqat o‘sha quyi sistemaning sistema ekanligi, balki tilning o‘zi to‘la sistem xarakterga ega ekanligini yoritish uchun ham xizmat qiladi. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida mouth\og‘iz konseptining nominativ-komminikativ makromaydonini quyidagicha ifoda etamiz: Til sathlarining tuzilishi sintagmatik va paradigmatik aloqalarning organik birligi va tegishli darajadagi birliklar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar orqali yaratiladi. Sintagmatika va paradigmatika tilshunoslikning ikki asosiy tushunchasi bo‘lib, tilda so‘zlarning qo‘llanish usullarini tavsiflaydi.

Sintagmatika so‘zlarning qanday qilib ma’no hosil qilish uchun jumla va iboralar hosil qilishini tavsiflaydi. Paradigmatika esa tildagi so‘zlarning o‘xshash va farqli tomonlarini ularning grammatik xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib o‘rganadi. Bu ikkala tushuncha ham til va uning tuzilmalarini tushunish uchun muhimdir. Ular tilshunoslarga lingvistik hodisalarni tahlil qilish va tavsiflashda, muloqot kontekstida til tamoyillarini tushunishda yordam beradi.Masalan, m*outh*ni

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[24] Гухман М.М. Грамматическая категория и структура парадигм // Исследования по общей теории грамматики. – М., 1969; Ufimseva A.A. Lexical value. Principles semasiology lexicon descriptions. M, 2002. – 240 p.; Долгих Н.Г. Теория семантического поля на современном этапе развития семасиологии //Научные доклады высшей школы. Филологические науки 1972. –С.34; Адмони В.Г. Основы теории грамматики. – М.-Л., 1964. –С.49; Гулыга Е.В., Шендельс Е. И. Грамматико-лексические поля в современном немецком языке. Москва, “Просвещение”, 1969. 184 с. Shendel‘s E.I. Implitsitnost‘ v grammatike // Sb. nauch.trudov MGIIY. Vip. 112. – M., 1977. Vip. 112.; Караулов Ю.Н. Общая и русская идеография М.: Наука, 1976. 355с.; Бондарко А.В., Принципы функциональной грамматики и вопросы аспектологии, Ленинград, 1983, 208 p. (in Russian); Макаев, З.А. Поликультурное образование – актуальная проблема современной школы. / Макаев, З.А. // Педагогика. – 1999. – № 4. – С. 5; Шайкевич А. Я. Распределение слова в тексте и выделение семантических полей / А. Я. Шайкевич // Иностранные языки в высшей школе. – Москва: Росвузиздат, 1963. – Выпуск 2. – С. 14–26.; Щур Г.С. Теории поля в лингвистике. Москва, “Наука”, 1974. 255 с. Филичева Синтаксические поля: Пособие по грамматике немецкого языка для институтов и факультетов иностранных языков: Учебное пособие, 1977:
-С.15-18;

[25] Потебьня.А. А. Концепция А. А. Потебни в свете когнитивной лингвистики (учение о слове); Pokrovsky M.M. About semasiology methods // The Selected works on linguistics. M: Publishing house AN of the USSR, 1959. – 360 p.

[26] Щур Г.С.Теории поля в лингвистике Изд. 4. URSS. 2024. 120 с.

paradigmatik o‘rganish, jumlada uni almashtirish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin bo‘lgan so‘zlarni tahlil qilishni o‘z ichiga oladi. *"Lips", "oral cavity", “buccal cavity”* va *"jaws"* kabi. *Mouth*ni sintagmatik o‘rganish, u bilan birga qo‘llaniladigan so‘zlarni tahlil qilishni o‘z ichiga oladi. Masalan, *open mouth*, *smiling mouth* va *chewing mouth* og’izning holati yoki harakati haqida turlicha ma’lumot beradi.

Tilning funksional-stilistik jihatlari tilning quyi tizimlari bo‘lib, har bir quyi tizim leksik vositalar, sintaktik tuzilmalar va hatto fonetikaga tegishli bo‘lgan o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega. Tilda funksional-stilistik jihatlarning paydo bo‘lishi va mavjudligi inson hayotining turli sohalarida muloqotning o‘ziga xos shartlari bilan bog‘liq. Funksional-stilistik jihatlar nafaqat ayrim elementlardan foydalanish mumkin yoki mumkin emasligi, balki ulardan qancha ko‘p yoki oz foydalanish bilan ham farqlanadi.

Bir so‘z yoki ibora turli kontekstlarda turli ma’nolarga ega bo‘lishi mumkin. Misol uchun, "yurak" so‘zi, bir tomondan, insonning organi sifatida, boshqa tomondan, his-tuyg‘ular markazi sifatida ishlatilishi mumkin. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi “*Mouth”/“Og’iz*” semantikasini ifodalovchi til birliklari turli nutq uslublarida turlicha ishlatiladi. Xususan, bir so‘z yoki ibora ilmiy uslubda aniq va neytral ma’no anglatsa, badiiy uslubda obrazlilik kasb etishi, publitsistik uslubda esa ta’sirchanlik yoki axborot yetkazish vositasiga aylanishi mumkin. I. Ilmiy uslub: ingliz tilida *“oral fissure”, "buccal cavity", “mouth cavitiy”, "oral cavity"* yoki *“rima oris”*, o‘zbek tilida esa *“og‘iz bo‘shlig‘i”* kabi rasmiy va tibbiy terminlar qo‘llaniladi. II. Badiiy uslub: ingliz tilida *raspberry red mouth, bow-shaped lips, rosebud-shaped lips*, o‘zbek tilida esa *g‘uncha lablar, dur tishlar,* kabi badiiy uslubga hos so‘zlar ishlatiladi. III. Publitsistik uslubda “mouth\og‘iz” komponentli birliklar ko‘pincha obrazli, metaforik yoki ta’sirchan ma’noda qo‘llanadi. Bobda til birliklarining ma’nosi o‘xshashlik asosida ko‘chishi jarayonlari: metafora (−At *the mouth of the mall, Savdo markazining og‘zida (kiraverish joyida)*), metonimiya (…four *mouths to feed, …*To‘qqiz og’izni qanday boqaman?), onomatopeya (*smack*, b*urp, chap-chap, qult-qult*) va boshqalar haqida ham fikrlar tahlil qilingan.

Bundan tashqari, “mouth\ og‘iz” semantikali lisoniy birliklar asimmetriyasi ya’ni, bir xil mazmunni turli til birliklari yordamida ifodalash yoki aksincha, turli mazmunlarni bir xil til birligi orqali yetkazish haqida ham so‘z boradi. V. G. Gak lingvistik asimmetriyani ikki fenomen doirasida ko‘rib chiqqan: 1) yadroning va periferiyaning farqlanishi; 2) ifodalovchi va ifodalanayotgan o‘rtasidagi tafovut. Ikkinchi fenomen doirasida u tizimli, struktural va funksional asimmetriyani ajratib ko‘rsatgan[27]. Ular orasidagi aloqalar nisbiy va o‘zaro bog‘liqligi murakkab, ko‘p hollarda ular bir-biriga to‘liq mos kelmasligi mumkin. D.V.Erdineyeva “…asimmetriya abadiy va universal hodisadir, shuning uchun uni tilning "kasalligi" sifatida emas, balki tilning aloqa vositasi sifatida yetishmasligi, tilning tuzilishi va faoliyati bilan bog‘liq tarkibiy qismi sifatida ko‘rib chiqish kerak deya

[27] Гак В. Г. Асимметрия в языке / В. Г. Гак // Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь / гл. ред. В. Н. Ярцева. - М., 1990. - С. 47.

ta’kidlaydi. Tilning semantik va struktur xususiyatlarini chuqur tahlil qilishda sinonimiya, omonimiya va antonimiya kabi hodisalarning ahamiyati beqiyosdir. Masalan, sinonimiya orqali bir xil ma’no bir nechta til birliklari yordamida ifodalasa, omonimiya bir xil shakldagi belgi – so‘z yoki ifoda – turli ma’nolarni anglatishini, antonimiya esa bu hodisalarning qarama-qarshi tomonini namoyon qiladi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, til belgilari va ularning ma’nolari o‘rtasidagi bog‘lanishlar har doim bir-biriga to‘g‘ri kelavermaydi, chunki til tizimi murakkab va ko‘p qirrali o‘zgaruvchan struktura sifatida faoliyat yuritadi. Bir xil belgi turli ma’nolarni o‘zida mujassam etishi mumkin, bu esa so‘zlarning ko‘p ma’noliligini (polisemiyasini) anglatadi. Bunday jarayonlar tilda asimmetriyaning yuzaga kelishini ta’minlaydi. Tildagi asimmetriya – bu belgi va ma’no o‘rtasidagi bog‘lanishlarning ko‘pincha beqaror va o‘zgaruvchan bo‘lishidir.

Ingliz tilidagi inson, jonivor organi, kirish joyi, teshik ma’nolarini ifodalovchi “*mouth*” so‘zi fe’l sifatida ham bir nechta ma’noda ishlatilib, omonimik qatorni hosil qiladi: *to mouth* - dabdabali gapirmoq; bayon qilmoq, da'vo qilmoq (ishonmay yoki tushunmay turib); a) lablarini jimirlab gapirmoq; b) noaniq gapirmoq, ming‘irlab gapirmoq; chaynamoq, shapillatib chaynamoq; c) tish orasida ushlab (tishlab) turmoq va boshqalar[28].

O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atida hamda qurilish terminologiyasi bo‘yicha elektron lug‘atida tadqiqotimiz obyekti “***og‘iz***” leksemasining omonimi berilgan. Og‘iz: Yangi tuqqan sigirning uch-to’rt kunli sutini yig’ib pishirilgan pishloqsimon taom. Og’iz suti: *Yangi tuqqan sigirning xom suti*[29].

Tadqiqotimizning uchinchi bobi “**Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “mouth”/“og‘iz” konsepti verbalizatorlarining lingvopragmatik va lingvokulturologik jihatlari tadqiqi**” deb nomlanib, unda “Mouth”/“Og‘iz” semantikali verbalizatorlarning kommunikativ-pragmatik va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari, frazeologik birliklari hamda tarjima usullari tahlil etilgan. Muloqot samaradorligi nafaqat tilning lingvistik qonuniyatlarini bilish, balki til birliklaridan muayyan nutqiy vaziyatda to‘g‘ri va optimal foydalanishga ham bog‘liq. Shu bois kommunikatsiya ishtirokchisi tilning strukturaviy va funksional xususiyatlari bilan bir qatorda, nutqiy vaziyat, ijtimoiy-madaniy omillar, pragmatik me’yorlar va kommunikativ strategiyalarni hisobga olishi zarur. Bunda adresant va adresatning jinsi, yoshi, ijtimoiy mavqei, hayotiy tajribasi, faoliyati hamda muloqot sharoiti muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Mazkur jihatlarni o‘rganuvchi pragmatika til birliklarining real muloqotdagi qo‘llanishini tadqiq etuvchi ilmiy yo‘nalish sifatida shakllangan bo‘lib, uning rivoji Ch. Pirs va Ch. Morris faoliyati bilan uzviy bog‘liq.

J. L.Austin “…lingvopragmatika tilni kontekstda – ijtimoiy, vaziyatli va boshqa sharoitlarda – aloqa vositasi sifatida o‘rganishni maqsad qilgan bo‘lib,[30]

[28] ABBYY Lingvo Electronic Dictionary. Windows-based online dictionary and translation tool. Boston Language Institute. 2000.

[29]Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. А.Мадвалиев таҳрири остида. Учинчи жилд. Н-Тартибли. Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, [2006-2008], [2006]. – В.185

[30] Асаева В.В. Теория речевых актов: принципы и проблемы // Вестник науки и творчества. – 2016. – URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/teoriya-rechevyh-aktov-printsipy-i-problemy (Murojaat qilish sanasi: 2025 y 4 may).

ishlab chiqqan nutq aktlari nazariyasiga koʻra, har qanday gap uch asosiy bosqichda amalga oshadi deya ta’kidlaydi: lokutiv, illokutiv va perlokutiv. Quyida ushbu uchta nutq aktining farqlarini yaqqol namoyon etuvchi “mouth” leksemasi bilan misollar keltiramiz:

1. Lokutiv akt – bu aytilgan gapning toʻgʻridan-toʻgʻri, soʻzma-soʻz ma’nosi. *"My mouth is dry."* – bu gap lingvistik jihatdan shunchaki ogʻizning quriganini ifodalovchi xabar sifatida tushuniladi. Bu yerda hech qanday qoʻshimcha niyat yoki yashirin ma’no yoʻq, shunchaki fiziologik holat tasvirlangan.

2. Illokutiv akt – bu gap orqali bildirilayotgan maqsad yoki niyat. *"My mouth is dry."* degan gap bir nechta illokutiv ma’nolarga ega boʻlishi mumkin:

Suv soʻrash (*bilvosita iltimos*): aytuvchi suv berishni soʻrashni bevosita aytmaydi, lekin uning ogʻzi quruqligini bildirish orqali tinglovchini suv olib kelishga undaydi.

3. Perlokutiv akt – bu tinglovchiga koʻrsatilgan ta’sir yoki hosil boʻladigan natija. Bu gapni eshitgan kishi qanday reaksiya bildirishi mumkin: *Suv olib kelishi mumkin* – agar tinglovchi bu gapni iltimos sifatida tushunsa.

Noverbal muloqot vositalari ham pragmatik ma’no ifodalaydi. U til birliklarisiz, jismoniy harakatlar va hissiy signallar orqali amalga oshadi; mimika, imo-ishora, tana tili, ovoz ohangi kabi vositalarni oʻz ichiga oladi. Ularning ma’nosi kontekst va ijtimoiy vaziyatga bogʻliq boʻlib, bir xil harakat turli sharoitda turlicha talqin qilinishi mumkin.

L.Vygotskiy[31] noverbal belgilarni bola psixik jarayonlari shakllanishida muhim vosita deb biladi: ishoralar tafakkur va nutq oʻrtasida koʻprik vazifasini bajaradi. Raqam tushunchasining avval barmoqlar orqali, keyin nutq orqali mustahkamlanishi bunga misoldir. A. Leontyev[32] ham noverbal harakatlarni ongli faoliyat tarkibiga kiritib, ularni ijtimoiy tajriba asosida shakllangan kommunikativ harakat sifatida izohlaydi.

Tilshunoslik, psixologiya va semiotika sohalaridagi tadqiqotlar noverbal muloqotni ma’no yaratishning mustaqil tizimi sifatida tan oladi. Noverbal belgilar axborot yetkazish, baholash, munosabat bildirish va ijtimoiy mavqeni koʻrsatish funksiyalarini bajaradi. M.A. Kurbanov[33]ning qiyosiy tadqiqoti ham noverbal vositalar milliy mentalitet, diniy qadriyatlar va ijtimoiy normalar bilan uzviy bogʻliqligini koʻrsatib, ularning mustaqil semiotik kod ekanini asoslaydi.

Bu jarayonda **mouth/ogʻiz (lab, til, tish)** harakatlari alohida oʻrin tutadi. Ular paralingvistik vosita sifatida hissiyot va munosabatlarni ifodalaydi: mouth shrug – “bilmayman”, befarqlik yoki umidsizlik; down-mouth expression – tushkunlik yoki norozilik; upper lip biting – xavotir, asabiylik; mouth stretching – qoʻrquv yoki xatoni anglash; mouth wide open – hayrat yoki dahshat (koʻpincha universal); one side of mouth raised – nafrat yoki mensimaslik; make a mouth – ogʻizni masxara yoki hazilomuz qiyshaytirish.

[31] Выготский Л. С. Мышление и речь. – Москва: Лабиринт, 1999. – 352 с.
[32] Леонтьев А. Н. Деятельность. Сознание. Личность. – Москва: Политиздат, 1977. – С. 158.
[33] Kurbanov M. A. Oʻzbek, usmonli turk, ingliz va rus tillarida noverbal muloqotni ifodalovchi vositalar tadqiqi: Filologiya fanlari boʻyicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi. – Andijon, 2021. – B. 42.

Shunday qilib, ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “mouth/og‘iz” konsepti bilan bog‘liq birliklar nominativ ma’nodan tashqari, nutq vaziyati va kommunikativ maqsadga ko‘ra kinoya, istehzo, ta’na kabi pragmatik ma’nolarni ham ifodalaydi. Bu hodisa tillarning madaniy xususiyatlarini aks ettirib, “mouth/og‘iz” konseptining funksional-stilistik imkoniyatlarini kengaytiradi.

Bobda yana jahon tilshunosligida ma’lum millat yoki elat mulki bo‘lgan til va madaniyat munosabatlari tadqiqiga antropotsentrizm nuqtai nazaridan yondashuv urf bo‘lib ulgurgani va jadal rivojlanib borayotgani, va lingvokulturologiya nomi va maqomini olgani hamda fan sifatida shakllanishi, rivojlanish tarixi V.Fon Gumboldt, A.A.Potebnya, L.Vaysgerber, Ye.M.Vereshagin, Ye.M., Vorkachyov, S.G., E.Sepir, F.Baos, B.L.Uorf, A.Vejbitskaya, V.N.Teliya, N.D.Arutyunova, A.N.Leontyev, V.A. Maslova, V.V. Vorobyov kabi olimlarning nomi va tadqiqotlari bilan bog’liqligi haqida so‘z boradi.

Lingvokulturologiya va tilshunoslikning milliy jihatlariga qaratilgan muhim nuqtalarni ko‘rsatib beruvchi ularning ahamiyatini yanada ochib beruvchi, til va madaniyatning o‘zaro bog‘liqligini ilmiy nuqtai nazardan yoritib beruvchi nutqimizning yorqin bezaklaridan biri bu frazeologik birliklardir. Frazeologizmlar ikki yoki undan ortiq so‘zlarning barqaror yoki turg‘un birikmasidir. Unga juda ko‘plab ta’riflar berilgan. Masalan A.V.Kunin, N.D.Arutyunova, A.N.Leontyev, V.A. Maslova, o‘zbek tilshunosligida Sh. Rahmatullayev[34], M. Umarxo‘jayev, Y. Pinxasov[35], A.E.Mamatov, A. Shomaqsudov[36] va M. Xusainovlarning ilmiy izlanishlari bilan boshlangan. Frazeolog olim M. Umarxo‘jayevning frazeologizmlar tasnifi bo‘yicha taklif etgan konsepsiyasi katta ahamiyatga ega. Olimning 1977-yilda chop etilgan “*Очерки по современной фразеографии*” nomli monografiyasida frazeologik birliklarning so‘z va so‘z birikmalariga o‘xshash hamda farqli taraflari ko‘rsatilgan.

N.M.Shanskiy “Frazeologizmlar va paremiyalar madaniyat va til nuqtai nazaridan eng qimmatli birliklar, madaniy baho posbonlari va xalq ruhiyatini ro‘yobga chiqarish unsurlaridir …[37]” deya ta’kidlaydi. Bobning bu faslida ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “*Mouth”/“Og’iz*” konsepti verbalizatorlari (frazeologik birliklar)ning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarininh madaniyat va tabiiy til o‘zaro ta’siri bilan bog‘liqligiga alohida urg‘u berilgan. Masalan, o‘zbek tilidagi *ona suti og’ziga kelmoq* frazeologizmi juda ko‘p urinmoq, qiynalmoq, mashaqqat chekmoq, ma’nolarini beradi. Ingliz tilida biror ishdan yoki hodisadan pand yegan odamga nisbatan *Og’zi kuygan* iborasi ishlatiladi: *–He who has burned his mouth blows his soup*. Yuqoridagilar orqali ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida *mouth/og‘iz* konseptining tajribasizlik, sergaplik, kamgaplik, maqtanchoqlik differensial belgi-xususiyatlari aniqlangani holda mazkur xalqlarining o‘ziga xos hamda mazmunan boy *mouth /*

[34] Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1992. – С. 379.
[35] Пинхасов Я. Ўзбек тили фразеологиясининг баъзи масалаларига доир / Фразеология масалалари. Илмий асарлар. – Самарқанд: СамДУ, 1961. –Б.173.
[36] Шомақсудов Ш., Шораҳмедов Ш., Ш. Ҳикматова. О‘збек мақолларининг изоҳли луғ‘ати. – Тошкент, Ўзбекистон милллий энсиклопедияси, 1990. – Б.
[37] Шанский, Н.М. Фразеология современного русского языка [1963] / Н.М. Шанский. - 3-е изд., испр. и доп. - М.: Высшая школа, 1985. - 160 с.

og‘iz komponentli frazeologizmlar va paremiyalar tizimiga ega ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. Bundan tashqari, bobning bu faslida yana ko‘plab olimlarning yuqoridagilarga o‘xshash fikrlari faktik misollar tahlili bilan boyitilgan.

Bobning so‘ngi faslida esa “Mouth”/“Og‘iz” komponentli frazeologik birliklarning tarjimasiga oid fikrlar yoritilgan. Zamonaviy tilshunoslik o‘rganadigan ko‘plab murakkab muammolar orasida "tarjima" yoki "tarjima faoliyati" deb ataladigan tillararo nutq faoliyatining lingvistik jihatlarini o‘rganish muhim o‘rin tutadi. Bu soha o‘tgan asrning 50-yillaridan keyin yuzaga kela boshladi, o‘tgan yarim asr davomida amalga oshirilgan ko‘plab tarjimalar asosida tarjimashunoslikning umumiy va maxsus tomonlari o‘rganildi, tahlil qilindi va o‘ziga xos yechimlar topildi. L.S.Barxudarov tarjima deganda mazmun rejasini o‘zgarmagan holda bir tildagi nutqiy asarni (matnni) boshqa tildagi nutqiy asarga aylantirish jarayoni deb ta’riflaydi. Bu shuni anglatadiki ,tarjima qilishda ifoda rejasining birliklari, ya’ni til birliklari almashtiriladi, lekin mazmun rejasi, ya’ni matn orqali uzatiladigan ma’lumotlar o‘zgarishsiz qoladi.

Mazkur faslda amerikalik mashxur yozuvshilar R.Bredberi, T.Drayzer va J.London, o‘zbek adabiyotining taniqli namoyandasi, A.Qodiriy asarlarida “mouth”/“og‘iz” semantikasiga ega til birliklarining (frazeologik birliklar) tarjima usullarini ko‘rib chiqib, undagi yutuq va kamchiliklarini tahlil qilingan. R.Bredberining *Farengeyt bo‘yicha 451 daraja* (*Ray Bradbury, Fahrenheit 451*)[38] romani, A.Qodiriyning *“O‘tkan kunlar” (Bygone days)* romani shular jumlasidandir. Mazkur romanlardan olingan “***mouth/og‘iz***” komponentli til birliklarining tarjimasiga katta e’tibor berilgan. Tarjimada eng ko‘p qiyinchilik tug‘diradigan til birliklari esa, shubhasiz, frazeologizmlar hisoblanadi. Tilshunos olimlar ularni tarjima qilishda uch asosiy turga ajratib tahlil qilishni maqsadga muvofiq deb biladilar: 1) To‘liq muvofiqlik, 2) Qisman muvofiqlik, 3) Nomuvofiqlik.

To‘liq muvofiqlik – bu bir tildagi frazeologik birlikka boshqa til tizimida mazmun va shakl jihatdan to‘liq mos keluvchi ekvivalentning mavjudligini anglatadi. Masalan, - *take the bread out of (one's) mouth* - og’zidan nonini/oshini olib qo’ymoq; *melt in (one's)/the mouth* - og’izda erimoq (mazali);

Qisman muvofiqlik – bu holatda frazeologik birlikning boshqa tilda mazmun yoki tuzilma jihatidan to‘liq mos keladigan ekvivalenti mavjud emas, biroq ma’nodosh yoki yaqin ma’nodagi, lekin to‘liq bo‘lmagan mos keluvchi ifoda bilan almashtiriladi. Masalan, - *stop smb’s mouth* – kimningdir og‘zini yopmoq; Nomuvofiqlik – bu holat asl tildagi frazeologik birlikka tarjima tilida to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri ekvivalent topilmaydigan, ya’ni u umuman mavjud bo‘lmagan vaziyatni bildiradi. Bunday frazeologizmlar tarkibida odatda ekvivalentsiz leksik birliklar – muayyan xalq madaniyatiga xos realiyalar – uchraydi. Shuning uchun bu kabi birliklar so‘zma-so‘z tarjima, mazmunga yaqin analoglar yordamida tarjima qilish yoki izohli shaklda ifodalash kabi usullar orqali tarjima qilinadi. Masalan, - *live from hand to mouth* - bazo’r kun kechirmoq; iqtisodiy jihatdan qiynalib yashamoq;

[38] Ray Bradbury FAHRENHEIT 451. Publisher**:** Simon & Schuster. ISBN: 9781451673319. 2012. 249 pages.; Rey Bredberi. Farengeyt bo‘yicha 451 daraja. Jahon adabiyoti jurnali.

XULOSA

1. Olam va uning bo‘laklari haqidagi bilimlar konseptlarda aks etadi va har bir xalq, millatning konseptual olamida namoyon bo‘ladi. Olamning konseptual manzarasi hissiy idrok, anglash va his etish orqali shakllanadi, bu manzara til, ilm, qadriyatlar va san'atda ifodalanadi. Olamning lisoniy manzarasi esa konseptual tasvirlarning tildagi aksidir. Har bir hodisa yoki predmetning belgi-xususiyatlari konsept semantikasini tashkil etib, til birliklarida obyektivlashadi. Olamning konseptual va lisoniy manzaralarini o‘rganish til-tafakkur-madaniyat o‘rtasidagi murakkab munosabatlarni tushunish va muloqotni takomillashtirishga yordam beradi.

2. Olam va uning bo‘laklari haqidagi konseptlar va ularning belgi-xususiyatlarida umumiylik bor, ammo har bir xalqning olamni ifodalash usullari o‘ziga xos va individualdir. Olamning konseptual va lisoniy tasvirlaridagi umumiy va xususiy jihatlarni aniqlash tillararo muloqotni samarali amalga oshirish, kognitiv bilimlarni chuqurlashtirish va tarjima sifatini oshirishda muhimdir. Bunday bilimlar va ularni obyektivlashtiruvchi vositalar ochiq tizimlarni tashkil etib, yangi bilimlar va ifoda vositalari orqali bu tizim muntazam ravishda kengayib boradi.

3. “Og‘iz” konsepti barcha xalqlar va madaniyatlarga xos universal fenomen bo‘lib, obyektiv borliq hamda uning ayrim jihatlariga beriladigan ijobiy, salbiy yoki neytral baholarni ifodalaydi. Ushbu baholar milliy xotirada aks etib, hissiy obraz sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Konsept tarkibidagi ongda mavjud belgi-xususiyatlar noverbal konseptual atributlar, ularning lisoniy ifodalari esa verbal atributlar sifatida qaraladi. Chog‘ishtirma tahlil natijalari “mouth”/“og‘iz” konseptining semantik tuzilishida ovqatlanish, so‘zlash va ovoz chiqarish kabi asosiy funksional belgilar bilan bir qatorda, makoniy-semantik jihatdan kirish-chiqish joyi yoki narsaning ochiq qismi, shuningdek, insonning xulq-atvori va kommunikativ faoliyatini ifodalovchi tajribasizlik, sergaplik, kamgaplik, maqtanchoqlik kabi hosila va differensial belgilar ham obyektivlashishini ko‘rsatdi. Mazkur belgilar konseptning nominativ va kommunikativ imkoniyatlarini kengaytirib, uning ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida o‘z va ko‘chma ma’nolarda voqelanishini ta’minlaydi.

4. Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda “Mouth”/“Og‘iz” konsepti asosida arxisema yotib, u ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida turli lisoniy va nolisoniy vositalar orqali eksplitsit hamda implitsit tarzda verballashadi. Bunday vositalarga tub, yasama va qo‘shma so‘zlar, frazeologik va paremiologik birliklar, so‘z birikmalari, sodda va qo‘shma gaplar, matn hamda paralingvistik vositalar kiradi. Konsept verbalizatorlarining morfologik va grammatik xususiyatlari ham uning lisoniy obyektivlashuvining tarkibiy qismi hisoblanadi. “Og‘iz” konseptining dastlabki nominatsiyasi ingliz tilida *mouth*, o‘zbek tilida *og‘iz* so‘zlari orqali ifodalangan. Hozirgi ingliz tilida 23 ta, o‘zbek tilida 10 ta sinonimi mavjud bo‘lib, ular “mouth” makromaydonini tashkil etadi. Mazkur makromaydon leksik-semantik, frazeo-semantik, fraze-semantik, sentens-semantik va paremio-semantik mikromaydonlardan tarkib topadi.

“Mouth/og‘iz” makromaydoni nominativ va kommunikativ vositalarni qamrab olgani sababli uni nominativ-kommunikativ maydon deb atash maqsadga muvofiq. Makromaydonning yuqori nominativ zichligi uni uzoq periferiya, yaqin periferiya, yadro va dominanta qismlariga ajratish imkonini berdi. Maydon birliklarining o‘rni ularning mazkur semantikani ifodalash darajasi, eksplikatorlik va implikatorlik xususiyatlari hamda faollik darajasiga ko‘ra belgilandi. Tahlil natijalariga ko‘ra, 256 (0,076%) birlik dominanta, 182 (0,054%) markaziy qism, 126 (0,038%) yaqin periferiya va 75 (0,022%) birlik uzoq periferiya tarkibiga kiritildi.

Shu tariqa, “mouth”/“og‘iz” konseptining nominativ-kommunikativ maydoni struktur jihatdan dominanta, yadro, yaqin va uzoq periferiya birliklarining o‘zaro munosabati asosida shakllanishi, mazkur birliklarning maydondagi mavqei esa ularning konsept semantikasini ifodalash darajasi va funksional faolligi bilan belgilanishi aniqlandi.

5. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “mouth” va “og‘iz” somatizmlari turli til va nutq birliklarida turfa ma’nolarni ifodalab, sinonimik, antonimik va omonimik munosabatlarga kirishadi. Ular polisemantik xususiyatga ega bo‘lib, to‘g‘ri va ko‘chma ma’nolarda og‘izning kattaligi-kichikligi, predmetlar va inson tavsifi bilan bog‘liq tabiiy hamda interpretatsion belgilarni aks ettiradi. Ingliz tilida “mouth” konseptiga oid 6 ta, o‘zbek tilida esa 8 ta uyadosh sema aniqlangan.

“Mouth” va “Og‘iz” semantikali birliklar orasida ingliz tilida 16 ta sinonimi, 13 ta antonim va 2 ta omonim (N; V; N+Suf; N+N; N+Prep+N; N+PII; N+PI; N+V+er; Adj+N; Adj+PII; S+Pr; S+CP; S+Pr+O; S+O+V; S+V+O; Atr+S+Pr+Atr+O; S+Pr+Adv; S+Adv+Pr) tayanch modellar aniqlandi.

Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda “mouth” va “og‘iz” somatizmlari turli so‘z turkumlari bilan sintagmatik munosabatga kirishib, erkin birikmalar, frazeologik birliklar va gaplarni hosil qilishi, to‘g‘ri va majoziy ma’nolarda qo‘llanishi hamda gapda turli sintaktik vazifalarni bajarishi aniqlandi.

Qiyosiy tahlil natijasida mazkur konseptni ifodalovchi birliklarning struktur-semantik va funksional xususiyatlarida umumiy hamda farqli jihatlar mavjudligi dalillandi. Har ikki tilda ko‘pma’nolilik, frazeologizatsiya, metaforik ko‘chish va sintaktik qo‘llanish kabi izomorf xususiyatlar kuzatilsa, semantik kengayish, konnotatsiya, frazeologik-paremiologik shakllar va milliy-madaniy mazmunda allomorf xususiyatlar namoyon bo‘ladi.

6. “Mouth”/“Og‘iz” konsepti verbalizatorlarining funksional-stilistik jihatlarini tadqiq etish natijasida shunday hulosaga keldikki, bunday birliklarni uslubiy xoslangan va uslubiy betaraf ifodalanishiga ko‘ra stilistik jihatdan bo‘yoqdor va stilistik jihatdan bo‘yoqdor bo‘lmagan guruhlarga ajratdik, ularning metaforik, onomatopik kabi uslubiy xususiyatlari xususan ularning nutq ta’sirchanligi va ifodaliligini ta’minlashdagi relevantlik tomonlari ko‘rsatib berildi.

7. “Mouth”/“Og‘iz” semantikali lisoniy birliklarning asimmetrik xususiyatlari ma’no va belgi o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarning har doim ham mustahkam emasligi, ularning kontekstual xususiyatlari, ijobiy, salbiy va betaraf konnotatsiyalari *a big mouth* va uning 12 ta sinonimlari, 10 ta antonimlari, *og‘zi buzuq*ning 9 ta sinonimi,

9 ta antonimi, *foul mouth, og‘zi bemaza* leksemalari omonimiyasi va antonimiyasi tahlili asosida dalillandi.

8. “Mouth”/“Og‘iz” konsepti verbalizatorlari ma’lum nutqiy kontekstlarda pragmatik ma’no kasb etadi, ayniqsa frazeologizmlar va paremiologik birliklarda bu ma’no, adresatning muloqot maqsadini to‘g‘ri anglab olishida perlokutiv samarani keltirib chiqaradi. Bunday birikmalarning talqini kommunikantlarning hayotiy tajribasi, bilimlari, dunyoqarashi va ahloq-odobiga bog‘liq. “Mouth\og‘iz” semali noverbal vositalarning pragmatik ma’nosini aniqlash esa ko‘pincha muloqot maqsadi va vaziyatga bog‘liq bo‘ladi.

9. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “mouth” va “og‘iz” konseptlarini ifodalovchi milliy-madaniy sema tashuvchi birliklar ikki xalqning o‘ziga xos jihatlari hamda olamni interpretatsiyalash salohiyatini aks ettiradi. “Og‘iz” semali birliklar orasida lakunalar, slenglar, frazeologizmlar va maqollar aniqlandi. Shuningdek, “mouth/og‘iz” komponentli frazeologik va paremiologik birliklarning milliy-madaniy mazmuni ularning qo‘llanish vaziyati, baholovchi-semantik xususiyatlari va kommunikativ-pragmatik yo‘nalishi bilan bog‘liqligi asoslandi. Ularning talqini lug‘aviy ma’no bilan cheklanmay, xalqning tarixiy-madaniy tajribasi, qadriyatlari va kommunikativ me’yorlarini ham hisobga olishni talab etadi.

10. “Mouth” va “og‘iz” semantikali birliklarni tildan tilga o‘girishda e’tibor markazida bo‘lishini talab etadigan mezon – bu lisoniy va nolisoniy vositalar orqali ifodalanayotgan ma’no va mazmunni adekvat tarzda qayta yaratishdan iboratdir. Ushbu jarayonda asliyatdagi lisoniy va nolisoniy vositaning tarjima tilidagi ekvivalentini to‘g‘ri tanlash muhim o‘rin tutadi. Chog’ishtirilayotgan tillarda “og’iz” semali FBlarni adekvatligi nuqtai nazaridan 3 turga ajratdik: a) To‘liq mufofiqligi mavjud FBlar (14 ta), b) Qisman muvofiqlikka ega FBlar (19 ta), c) Nomuvofiqligi mavjud FBlar (30 ta). To‘liq muvofiqlik kuzatilgan FBlar ularning umumiy miqdorining 22%ni, qisman muvofiqligi bor FBlar 30%ni, tarjimasida nomuvofiqlik kuzatilgan FBlar 48%ni tashkil etdi. Keyingi ikki muvofiqlik darajalari ularning analoglarini topish yoki ularni so‘zma-so‘z tarjima qilish orqali qoplanishi maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi. Sifatli tarjimani amalga oshirish inson (tarjimon) omili bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, undan nafaqat lingvistik bilimlar, halq tarixi, madaniyatiga oid bilimlar, balki tadqiqot obyekti bo‘lgan konsept ifoda vositalarining etimologiyasi, rivoji, funksional-stilistik jihatlari borasida chuqur bilimlarga ega bo‘lishi talab etadi.

Tarjima tahlili shuni ko‘rsatdiki, to‘liq ekvivalenti mavjud bo‘lmagan frazeologik va paremiologik birliklarni qayta yaratishda kontekst va kommunikativ maqsadga asoslangan deskriptiv qayta yaratish hamda madaniy moslashtirish samarali usullardir. Bunda shakliy yaqinlikdan ko‘ra, asliyatning konseptual mazmuni, obrazliligi, baholovchi va pragmatik semalarini funksional adekvat ifodalash ustuvor hisoblanadi. Ekvivalent, analog, deskriptiv qayta yaratish va madaniy moslashtirish usullarini lingvomadaniy hamda kommunikativ kontekstga muvofiq qo‘llash “mouth/og‘iz” komponentli birliklar mazmunini adekvat yetkazishning muhim sharti ekanligi asoslandi.

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

ANDIJAN STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

OTAJONOV BOTIRBEK ASHURALIEVICH

CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF THE LINGUISTIC EXPRESSIVE MEANS OF THE CONCEPT "MOUTH"/"OG‘IZ" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

10.00.13 – Comparative and Contrastive Linguistics (Philological sciences)

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

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

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In world linguistics, particular attention is being paid to the effective use of linguistic units that express different peoples' perceptions of the world and their national and cultural perspectives in international communication, translation, intercultural communication, and the processes of foreign language teaching and learning. However, the differences in the semantic, stylistic, and national-cultural features of the names of human body parts, particularly lexical units and phraseological expressions containing the component "Mouth"/"Og'iz" in English and Uzbek, give rise to certain difficulties in their use in practical communication and translation. This necessitates an in-depth understanding of the meanings, communicative potential, and cultural content of these units, their appropriate use across different languages, and their adequate recreation in translation.

Within the anthropocentric paradigm, extensive research in world linguistics is being conducted into the conceptual and linguistic worldviews, the relationship between human cognition and language, the verbalization of concepts in national languages, and the cognitive, linguocultural, and linguopragmatic features of somatic vocabulary. Priority tasks in this field include identifying the common and distinctive features of the "Mouth"/"Og'iz" concept in the conceptual spheres of different peoples; examining the paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations, structural-semantic and functional-stylistic features, and linguocultural and communicative-pragmatic potential of the units constituting its nominative field; and determining the methods of recreating these units in translation. A contrastive study of these issues based on English and Uzbek language materials, the identification of the concept's national-cultural characteristics and linguistic asymmetry, and the analysis of the findings in relation to contemporary areas of linguistics establish the relevance of the present research.

In our country, large-scale reforms are being implemented to improve the quality of foreign language teaching and learning, introduce international experience into the educational process, and promote comparative studies aimed at identifying the distinctive and common features of languages. These reforms include the task of "popularizing the learning of foreign languages among the population, creating the necessary conditions for their thorough mastery, and coordinating the introduction of internationally recognized foreign language teaching programmes and textbooks at all levels of education"[39]. The need to ensure the implementation of these priority tasks, conduct a comparative study of the national-cultural and cognitive features of English and Uzbek, reveal the linguistic features of the "Mouth"/"Og'iz" concept, and apply the findings to foreign language teaching and translation practice establishes the relevance of this research.

The Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, such as PF-5847

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

dated October 8, 2019, on "Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030," PF-5847 dated October 8, 2020, on the same topic, PF-60 dated January 28, 2022, on the "New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026," PQ-2909 dated April 20, 2017, on "Measures to Further Develop the Higher Education System," PQ-3775 dated June 5, 2018, on "Additional Measures to Improve Education Quality in Higher Education Institutions and Ensure Their Active Participation in the Ongoing Comprehensive Reforms in the Country,"[2] as well as other relevant regulatory and legal documents, serve as a basis for implementing the tasks outlined. This dissertation significantly contributes to fulfilling these tasks.

Compliance of the research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic. This research has been conducted in accordance with the priority direction of the development of science and technology in the Republic, specifically the I. "Formation of an innovative ideas system and ways to implement them in the development of an information society and a democratic state in terms of social, legal, economic, cultural, and moral-educational aspects".

Level of study of the problem. The issue of systematically interpreting the conceptospheres of different nations and peoples in linguistics has been studied as the subject of various research works. In particular, in Russian linguistics, scholars such as Yu.E. Prokhorov, L.I. Drofa, D.S. Likhachev, S.A. Askoldov, R.M. Frumkina, A.Vejbitskaya, Z.D. Popova, I.A. Sternin, V.N. Teliya, V.V. Kolesov, N.D. Arutyunova, V.V. Krasnykh, A.V. Trofimova, N.M. Kataeva, U.D. Kambaralieva, Z.K. Derbishova, O.A. Ipanova, G.A. Abikanova, A.R. Buteshova, A.P. Babushkin[3], have conducted scientific research on concepts

[2] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-sonli Farmoni. "O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risi"da; O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-sonli Farmoni. "2022–2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida."; O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-sonli Qarori. "Oliy ta’lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida."; O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2018-yil 5-iyundagi PQ-3775-sonli Qarori. "Oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta’minlash bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida." to‘g‘risida”gi qarori.

[3] Прохоров Ю.Е. В поисках концепта. – М., 2008. – 397 с. Дрофа Л.И. Ключевые понятия когнитивной лингвистики. – Ош, 2009.-89с. Лихачев Д.С. Концептосфера русского языка// Изв. РАН – СЛЯ. – 1993, №1. - С. 3-9. Аскольдов С.А. Концепт и слово // Русская словесность. От теории словесности к структуре текста. Антология. – М., 1997. – 260-267 сс. Фрумкина Р.М. Концептуальный анализ с точки зрения лингвиста и психолога // Научно-техническая информация. – 1992. Сер. 2. - №3. 3-9сс. Вежбицкая А. Язык. Культура. Познание. – М.,1996. – 416с. Попова З.Д., Стернин И.А. Понятие «концепт» в лингвистических исследованиях. – Воронеж, 1999. – 211б. Телия В.Н. Коннотативный аспект семантики номинативных единиц. - М. Наука, 1986. - 173 с. Бабушкин А.П. Типы концептов в лексико-фразеологической семантике языка. – Воронеж, 1996. – 281 с. Колесов В. В. Концепт культуры: образ – понятие – символ // Вестник СПбГУ. Сер.2. Вып. 3 (№16), 1992. С. 16–25. Арутюнова Н.Д. Типы языковых значений: Оценка, событие, факт. М., 1988. - 339 с. Красных В.В. «Свой» среди «чужих»: миф или реальность?. - М.: ИТДК Гнозис, 2003. - 375 с. Трофимова А.В. Концепт "Огонь" в современном русском языке: автореф. дис. канд. филолог. наук: 10.02.01 / А. В. Трофимова. - Электрон. текстовые дан. - М., 2005. - 26 с. Катаева Н. М.. Русский концепт ВОЛЯ: От словаря - к тексту: диссертация кандидата филологических наук: 10.02.01 Екатеринбург, 2004- 180 с. Камбаралиева У.Д. Темпоральная категоризация в концептуальной картине мира. – Бишкек, 2013. – 490 с. Дербишова З.К. Ключевые концепты кыргызской лингвокультуры –Б.,2012 – 176 с. Ипанова О.А. Концепт «Жизнь» в русской языковой картине мира: лингво-культурологический и лексикологический аспекты: автореф. дис....канд.филол. наук/О.А.Ипанова.-СПб.,2005.-25с. Абыканова Г.А. Концепт «вода/суу»

in various languages. In our country, research dedicated to the general theoretical, specific, and practical methodologies of cognitive linguistics, particularly linguocognitive science, has been conducted by linguists such as M.R. Galieva, A.A. Abduazizov, D.U. Ashurova, M.D. Djusupov, M.I. Umarxo‘jayev, A.E. Mamatov, Sh. Safarov, O‘.Q. Yusupov, G.M. Hoshimov, J.A. Yaqubov, M.A. Abduvaliyev, and D. Bahronova[4].

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

The aim of the research is to uncover the linguocognitive, linguocultural, and linguopragmatic characteristics of the units that shape the linguistic landscape of the "mouth/og‘iz" concept in English and Uzbek languages.

The tasks of the research:

to analyze linguistic-cognitive theories, concepts, and related notions within linguistics, and provide commentary and interpretation;

to determine the field nature, scale, and core-periphery units of linguistic and figurative means representing the "mouth/og‘iz" concept in English and Uzbek languages;

to reveal the structural-semantic and functional characteristics of the units that objectify the "mouth/og‘iz" concept in English and Uzbek, and to identify similarities and differences across the two languages;

to explore the linguopragmatic and linguocultural essence of units containing the "mouth/og‘iz" component in English and Uzbek, and to examine the issues involved in their translation as well as identify effective translation strategies.

в русском и кыргызском языках. Автореф. дис. …канд. филол. наук: 10. 02. 20. – б., 2012. – 23с. Бутешова А. Р. Концепт "жизнь" в русской и кыргызской языковой картине мира: автореферат дис. кандидата филологических наук: 10.02.20 / Бутешова Айзат Раисовна.- Бишкек, 2012.- 22 с; Бабушкин А. П. Типы концептов в лексико-фразеологической семантике языка. –Воронеж: Изд-во ВГУ, 1996. –С. 38.;

[4] Abduazizov A.A. Tilshunoslik nazariyasiga kirish. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2015. –176 b.; Ашурова Д.У. Новые подходы к лингвистике текста//Хорижий филология. – №3. – Самарканд, 2011. – Б.26-33.; Маматов А.Э. Замонавий лингвистика. –Toshkent: “Noshir”, 2019. – Б.160.; Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Сангзор, 2006.– Б. 25-46.; Сафаров Ш. Семантика. – Тошкент: «Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси» Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2013.–Б. 283.; Юсупов Ў.Қ. Тилшуносликдаги янги йўналишлар ва уларда ишлатиладиган айрим истилоҳлар. Филология масалалари. –Тошкент, 2011; Хошимов Г.М. К теории концептов и их таксономики в когнитивной лингвистике. // Систем-структур тилшунослик муаммолари. Филология фанлари доктори, профессор Н.К.Турниёзов таваллудининг 70-йиллигига бағишланган Республика илмий-назарий конференцияси материаллари. –Самарканд, 2010.; Якубов Ж.А. Концептнинг семантик қирралари. – “Хорижий тилларни ўқитишда замонавий ёндашувлар” мавзусидаги халқароилмий - амалий анжуман материаллари. 2018 йил 11 апрель. 2 китоб. –Фарғона 2018. – б. 227- 228. Abduvaliyev M.A. diss. To‘siqsizlik konsepti nominativ maydonini tashkillovchi birliklarning kognitiv, lingvokulturologik va lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari (ingliz, o‘zbek va boshqa tillar misolida). 2023; Бахронова Д.К. Оламнинг лисоний манзараси тасвирида концепт ва концептосфера// Хорижий филология, 2019. – №3. – Б. 62-68.

The object of the research is the linguistic units with the semantics of "mouth/og‘iz" found in the works of English and Uzbek writers, as well as in explanatory dictionaries.

The subject of the research consists of the cognitive-semantic, structural-semantic, functional-stylistic, linguocultural, and linguopragmatic aspects of the units forming the core and periphery of the "mouth/og‘iz" nominative field.

Research methods. The dissertation employs the following research methods: comparative-contrastive analysis, field approach, cognitive modeling, transformation, componential analysis, distributional analysis, and statistical analysis.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

the spatial nature, core, peripheral parts of lexical, morphological, phraseological, syntactic linguistic figurative means expressing the concept of *mouth/og‘iz* in English and Uzbek, as well as the nomenclature of their constituent units, are determined;

the cross-linguistic isomorphic and allomorphic aspects related to the structural-semantic and functional aspects of words, word combinations, phraseological combinations, syntactic devices that realize the concept of *mouth/og‘iz* in English and Uzbek are explained;

the differential features of the concept of *mouth/og‘iz* in English and Uzbek are identified as a space serving for eating, speaking or making sounds, an entrance-exit point, an open place of something, inexperience, talkativeness, taciturnity, boastfulness;

the linguopragmatic and linguocultural aspects of phraseological and paremiological units with the *mouth/og‘iz* component, the effectiveness of methods for finding their equivalent in translation, and recreating them using descriptive and cultural adaptation are substantiated.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

in the compared languages, the syntagmatic valency potentials of linguistic units bearing the mouth/og'iz semantics have been identified, and core as well as transformational models corresponding to the morphological structure of mouth/og'iz lexemes have been developed;

as a result of the comparative study of linguistic units shaping the linguistic picture of the mouth/og'iz concept in English and Uzbek, interlingual isomorphic and allomorphic features have been identified and substantiated;

in the linguistic representation of mouth/og'iz, the position and functional features of linguistic units expressing central (core) and marginal (peripheral) meanings have been described;

additionally, the linguocultural, pragmatic, and functional-stylistic features of verbalizers containing the mouth/og'iz component have been revealed.

The reliability of the research results is ensured by the substantiation of scientific conclusions, the citation of all materials from specific sources, and the fact that the examples and explanations used are based on factual and analytical linguistic sources. It is also supported by the application of modern research

methods, the discussion of scientific materials at national and international scientific-practical conferences, the publication of articles, suggestions, and recommendations in national and foreign journals included in the list of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the implementation of conclusions into practice, and the approval of the achieved results by authorized institutions.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results. The scientific-theoretical conclusions drawn from the comparison of the "*mouth/og'iz"* lexical field in English and Uzbek have both theoretical and practical significance for linguistic cognitology, linguopragmatics, contrastive linguistics, cultural linguistics, modern lexicology, and translation theory. The practical significance of the research lies in the possibility of using its findings as lecture texts and seminar materials for theoretical courses such as comparative typology, lexicology, contrastive cultural linguistics, stylistics, and translation theory. In addition, the results may serve as a reference in lexicographic practice for compiling English–Uzbek and Uzbek–English dictionaries, as well as a resource in language practice classes.

Implementation of the research results. Based on the findings obtained from the study of the linguocognitive, cultural-linguistic, and linguopragmatic features of the linguistic units forming the linguistic worldview of the *mouth/og'iz* concept in Uzbek and English:

the differential features and characteristics identified on the basis of a linguocognitive analysis of the *mouth/og‘iz* concept in English and Uzbek, as well as conclusions related to the main views on concept theory, were used in the applied grant project IL-402104209, carried out within the framework of the State Scientific and Technical Programs in 2022–2024, titled "Creation of a software tool for the automatic processing tool for information retrieval systems (Google, Yandex, Google Translate) – the morpholexicon and morphological analyzer of the Uzbek language" (reference No. 04/1-780 issued on February 28, 2025 by Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi). As a result, based on the analysis of phraseological units and paremias containing the "mouth/og‘iz" component, the possibility was created to enrich the semantic database of the Uzbek language morpholexicon and morphological analyzer;

the views and conclusions regarding the field nature of the linguistic expressive means representing the *mouth/og‘iz* concept identified in English and Uzbek, the core and peripheral parts of this conceptual field and the units that constitute them, as well as the fact that phraseological units and paremias reflect archetypal representations existing in the national consciousness of the English and Uzbek peoples – universal and national, positive, negative, and neutral – and that they embody the people's intellectual and life experience, wisdom, spiritual world, and moral-ethical stereotypes, were used in the applied grant project PF-201912258, implemented within the framework of the State Scientific and Technical Programs in 2021–2023, titled "Creation of a multilingual (Uzbek,

Russian, English) electronic platform of Uzbek literature" (reference No. 04/1-260 issued on January 22, 2025 by Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi). As a result, within the framework of the project, the content of curricula and teaching manuals prepared for students in Uzbek and English was enriched;

the results obtained from the conceptual and linguopragmatic analysis of the linguistic expressive means of the "mouth/og'iz" concept in English and Uzbek, as well as the similarities and differences revealed therein, were implemented in practice within the framework of the innovative project titled "Creation of the electronic platform 'Comparative Studies' of the discipline 'Comparative Literature'" (No. IL-27-4722022413), planned to be carried out at Uzbekistan State World Languages University from June 1, 2023 to May 31, 2025, within the State Scientific and Technical Programs. The results were published in Issue 5 of the scientific electronic journal *Comparative Studies* (Komparativistika) issued within the framework of the project (reference No. 04-04-1/837 issued on February 19, 2025 by the university). As a result, electronic resources on the comparative analysis of this concept were created within the project framework, and they were applied in linguistic research and in the educational process; the concept was elucidated in English and Uzbek;

materials on the linguopragmatic and linguocultural aspects of phraseological and paremiological units with the *mouth/og'iz* component, as well as on methods of finding their equivalents in translation and recreating them through descriptive and cultural adaptation, were used in the broadcasts titled *"Ta'lim va taraqqiyot," "Millat va ma'naviyat", "Adabiy jarayon,"* and *"Jahon adabiyoti"* (November–December 2024), prepared by the "O'zbekiston" television and radio channel of the "O'zbekiston-24" creative association of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan (reference No. 05-09-138 issued on February 7, 2025 by the state institution O'zbekiston-24). As a result, radio listeners gained information demonstrating, through the analysis of materials from the two languages, that phraseological units and paremias with the "mouth/og'iz" component reflect archetypal representations existing in the national consciousness of the English and Uzbek peoples – universal and national, positive, negative, and neutral – and that they embody the people's intellectual and life experience, wisdom, spiritual world, and moral-ethical stereotypes.

Approbation of the research results. The results of this research were discussed at 5 scientific and practical conferences, including 3 international and 2 national conference.

Publication of the research results. A total of 10 scientific works have been published on the research topic, including 2 scientific articles in academic journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of the main scientific findings of doctoral dissertations, 2 papers in the proceedings of national scientific and practical conferences, 3 papers in the proceedings of international scientific and practical conferences, and 3 scientific articles in foreign journals.

Structure and volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, and appendices. The volume of the dissertation is 143 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **introduction** of the dissertation, the relevance and necessity of the research are substantiated; its aim and objectives, object and subject are described; the alignment of the study with the priority directions of scientific and technological development in the republic is indicated; the scientific novelty and practical results are presented; the scientific and practical significance of the obtained results is explained; information is provided on the implementation of the research outcomes in practice, the published works, and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the research is titled "**The relationship between the cognitive and linguistic worldview as an object of study in anthropocentric linguistics.**" It presents information on how, in modern linguistics, the linguistic picture and image of the world are directly connected with the terms "cognitive linguistics," "cognitology," and "cognitivistics". It is noted that many currently developing branches of linguistics have emerged on the basis of cognitive linguistics. Cognitive linguistics appeared in the second half of the 20th century and is reflected in the research of scholars such as R.W. Langacker, G. Lakoff, C. Morris, J.R. Anderson, T.R. Anderson, L.W. Barsalou, B. Schwartz, S. Schiffer, N.D. Arutyunova, Yu.S. Stepanov, Ye.S. Kubryakova, V.A. Maslova, V.N. Teliya, and others[5].

The emergence of cognitive linguistics laid the foundation for the development of a new linguistic paradigm in the field of linguistics. Gradually, this direction acquired its own subject matter and internal structure. According to M.E. Chizhova[6], the main features of cognitive linguistics include consciousness, perception, conceptualization, concept, the linguistic representation of the world, categorization, the conceptosphere, and worldviews.

The linguistic image of the world[7] refers to the collection of ideas conveyed through language that reflect the world and the surrounding environment. This term was introduced by the German linguist and philosopher Wilhelm von Humboldt, who believed that every language possesses its own unique linguistic image of the world. According to A.A. Zaliznyak, the linguistic worldview is a

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[5] Langacker R. W. Concept, image, and symbol: the cognitive basis of grammar. – Berlin; New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 2002., Barsalou L. Frames, concepts and conceptual fields // Eds. Lehrer A., Kittay E. Frames, Fields and Contrasts. – Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1992. – pp. 21–74., АрутюноваН. Языкимирчеловека. М., 1999. С. 793., Степанов Ю. Константы: Словарь русской культуры. Опыт исследования. М., 2001. С. 43.УДК 398.91(470), Маслова В. Когнитивная лингвистика. Минск, 2005. с. 6., Телия В.Н. Русская фразеология: Семантический, прагматический, культурологический аспекты. – М., 1996. – 284 с.

[6] Чижова М. Е. *Языковая картина мира как одно из основных понятий в современной когнитивной лингвистике* // Известия Саратовского университета. Новая серия. Серия: Филология. Журналистика. – 2011. – Т. 11, № 4. – С. 3–6. – DOI: 10.18500/1817-7115-2011-11-4-3-6. – URL: https://bonjour.sgu.ru/ru/articles/yazykovaya-kartina-mira-kak-odno-iz-osnovnyh-ponyatiy-v-sovremennoy-kognitivnoy-lingvistike (дата обращения: 25 августа 2024).

[7] Даниленко. В.*П*. 2009. Языковая картина мира в теории Л. Вайсгербера -. Филология и человек. № 1: 7-18. 2006.

historically shaped set of perceptions about the world that have taken form in language within the everyday consciousness of a specific linguistic community; it is a distinctive way of perceiving and conceptually organizing reality. Scholars who have explored the perceptions of the world reflected in human consciousness refer to this concept using various terms. For example, B. Whorf[8,] and G. Kholshanskiy use the term "worldview"[9], D. Potebnya uses "image of the world"[10], and G. Gachev employs terms such as "national cosmos" or "Cosmo-Psycho-Logos"[11].

Based on the above analysis, it can be concluded that modern cognitive linguistics employs a wide range of research directions. We believe that, for this scientific field, linguistic elements within a specific cultural context that shape the linguistic worldview play a significant role. Indeed, the linguistic worldview is understood as a body of knowledge about the world reflected in language, as well as a means of acquiring and perceiving new knowledge.

Alongside the views of prominent contemporary scholars such as N.D. Arutyunova, E.S. Kubryakova, V.N. Teliya, V.A. Maslova, and others, the linguist M. E. Chizhova also addresses the topic of the linguistic worldview. She primarily focuses on the expression of knowledge through language. According to her, the linguistic component occupies a peripheral position within the logically stable global model of the world formed in human consciousness, and this component may vary from one language to another. M. E. Chizhova[12] emphasizes that, today, two main approaches are actively developing in the study of the linguistic worldview: 1. The *simple linguistic worldview*, which reflects ontological and empirical knowledge expressed by specific semantic lexical units. These units define the conceptual system of an individual at the early stages of language development and serve as conveyors of unique information about the structure of the world; 2. The *national linguistic worldview*, which emerges in the course of the development of a specific linguocultural community and is characterized by a unique system of lexical units, cultural constants, and grammatical models that reflect a particular way of perceiving the real world. Thus, the linguistic worldview refers to the representation of the world created through language. In modern linguistics, various types of worldviews are distinguished, including the conceptual, linguistic, scientific, value-based, artistic, and others. The conceptual (cognitive) worldview is primarily understood as a view of the world that is emotionally perceived, comprehended, and experienced. In contrast, the linguistic worldview is the verbalized and language-embodied form of the conceptual worldview. While the conceptual worldview is manifested as a

[8] Уорф Б. Л. Лингвистика и логика // Новое в лингвистике. – М., 1980. – С. 183

[9] Колшанский Г. В. Объективная картина мира в познании и языке. – М., 1990. – С. 62.

[10] Потебня Д. М. Образ мира в слове писателя. – Санкт-Петербург, 1997. – С. 67.

[11] Гачев Г. Д. Ментальности народов мира – М., 2003. – С. 33.

[12] Чижова М. Е. *Языковая картина мира как одно из основных понятий в современной когнитивной лингвистике* // Известия Саратовского университета. Новая серия. Серия: Филология. Журналистика. – 2011. – Т. 11, № 4. – С. 3–6. – DOI: 10.18500/1817-7115-2011-11-4-3-6. – URL: https://bonjour.sgu.ru/ru/articles/yazykovaya-kartina-mira-kak-odno-iz-osnovnyh-ponyatiy-v-sovremennoy-kognitivnoy-lingvistike (дата обращения: 25 августа 2024).

set of concepts, the linguistic worldview is the totality of the meanings of linguistic units and the ways in which those meanings are expressed[13].

Regarding the notion of "*concept*," its entry into linguistics dates back to the 1930s, and its recognition as a linguistic term is directly associated with S.A. Askoldov[14] and his article *"Concept and Word."* Askoldov defines a concept as "a mental formation that substitutes an indefinite set of similar objects in the process of thinking." Meanwhile, V.N. Teliya views the concept as a product of human thought and an ideal phenomenon. V.A. Maslova offers several definitions, describing a concept as a term that serves to explain an informational structure reflecting the mental or cognitive resources of the mind and the knowledge and experience of the individual. In Uzbek linguistics as well, the notion of "concept" has various interpretations. For instance, Sh. Safarov[15] emphasizes that "the perception of the material world simultaneously involves the emergence of concepts about the perceived objects and phenomena, which later take shape as mental prototypes (concepts) and acquire a material name." O'.Q. Yusupov[16] defines a concept as "a set of knowledge in our consciousness about a certain object or phenomenon of the external or internal world, the images related to it, and the positive, negative, or neutral attitudes toward it–that is, evaluations". Professor G'. M. Hoshimov[17] characterizes the concept as "a result of mental activity serving as a unit of conceptual analysis, encompassing not only the processes of conceptualization and categorization widely recognized in cognitive linguistics, but also resulting from complex and significant processes such as apperception, psychologization, objectification (verbalization), sociologization, stylization, sociolectization, analogization, association, cognitivization, lingualization (idiolectization, acrolectization, basilectization, mesolectization), regiolectization, dialectization, and variolectization." Professor M.A. Abduvaliyev writes about concepts as follows: "In their content, concepts systematically accumulate knowledge not only about the primary and secondary features of a given object or phenomenon, but also about its differential characteristics such as cognitive, verbal, linguistic, and dialectal traits"[18].

According to Russian linguist N. V. Masaleva[19], somatisms are among the key elements in expressing the linguistic worldview. The scholar emphasizes that somatisms possess a universal character within the lexical group, as they can serve as a means to describe various parts of reality. Masaleva explains that in any

[13] Usmanov F. O'zbek tilidagi o'xshatishlarning lingvomadaniy tadqiqi: Filol. fan. b. fals. d-ri ... diss. – Toshkent, 2020. –B. 16-17.

[14] Попова З. Д., Стернин И. А. Язык и национальная картина мира. - Воронеж: Изд-во «Истоки», 2002.-с.132

[15] Safarov Sh. Kognitiv tilshunoslik. Jizzax -2006. B. 25

[16] Юсупов Ў.Қ. Маъно, тушунча, концепт ва лингвокультурология атамалари хусусида// Стилистика тилшуносликнинг замонавий йўналишларида: Илмий-амалий конференция материаллари. – Тошкент, 2011.

[17] Хошимов Г.М. К теории концептов и их таксономики в когнитивной лингвистике. // Систем-структур тилшунослик муаммолари. Филол. фан. д-ри, проф. Н.К.Турниёзов таваллудининг 70-йиллигига бағишланган Республика илмий-назарий конференсияси материаллари. – Самарқанд, 2010; –B. 69-70.

[18] Abduvaliyev M.A. To'siqsizlik konsepti nominativ maydonini tashkillovchi birliklarning kognitiv, lingvokulturologik va lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari: Filol. fan. d-ri...diss. – Andijon, 2023.

[19] Масалева Н.В. Соматизмы в русской языковой картине мира. Автореферат на соискание ученой степени кандидата филологических наук. Иваново 2010. – С.9

linguistic worldview, the central role of somatisms can be justified by several factors: the anthropocentric paradigm of human consciousness; the uniformity of the human body structure (regardless of climate, natural, or territorial conditions); the attribution of certain metaphysical qualities to the body; the body serving as a primary spatial measurement reference; and its ability to function not only as a measure of space but also of time.

The concept of "*mouth"/"og'iz*" is a mental unit that holds a significant place within the conceptospheres of English, Uzbek, German, Russian, and other cultures. Like many other concepts, the "*mouth"/"og'iz*" concept has an organized internal structure characterized by macro- and micro-fields. We consider the features of the "*mouth"/"og'iz*" concept present in the consciousness of individuals or societies to be non-verbal conceptual attributes. The verbalized part of this concept is referred to as the verbal attribute or attributes of the concept.Based on the above considerations, we propose the following definition of the "*mouth"/"og'iz*" concept: it is a set of positive, negative, or neutral evaluations associated with a specific fragment of objective reality, reflecting both primary and secondary characteristics embedded in national memory and represented as an emotional image.

Based on the ideas presented above, we would first like to focus on the etymology of the English lexeme *mouth*. The word *mouth* in English originates from Middle English *mouth* (meaning "mouth"), which itself comes from Old English *mūþ*. It is derived from Proto-West Germanic *munþ*, and ultimately from Proto-Germanic *munþaz*, meaning "mouth." This term traces further back to the Proto-Indo-European root *ment-*, which conveyed meanings such as "to chew," "jaw," or "mouth." Thus, the English lexeme *mouth* is historically linked to the Proto-Indo-European *ment-*, later becoming *munþaz* in Proto-Germanic, and eventually evolving into *mouth* in modern English[20].

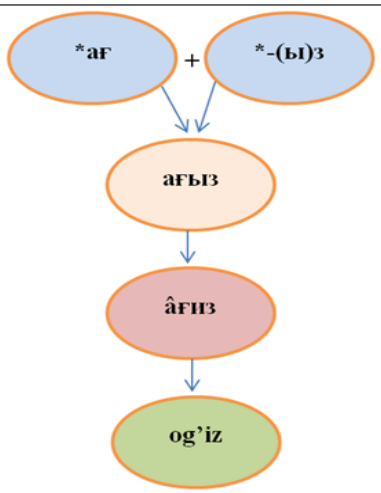
According to Uzbek linguist Sh. Rahmatullayev's *Etymological Dictionary of Turkic Words*[21], the etymology of the lexeme *og'iz* is explained as follows: *og'iz* means "the opening between the two lips" or "the cavity between the jaws." This noun is derived from the Old Turkic word *ağ*, which meant "hole," and is formed by adding the diminutive suffix *-(ы)z* (ЭСТЯ, I, 82; ПДП, 355; Девон, I, 89; ДС, 21). In Uzbek, the vowel *a* has shifted to *â*, and the hardness marker of the vowel *ы* has been lost, resulting in the transformation: *ağ + ız = ağız > âғiz (og'iz)*.

Below, we would like to present a diagram illustrating the etymological origins of the word *mouth/og'iz* in English and Uzbek.

OG'IZ

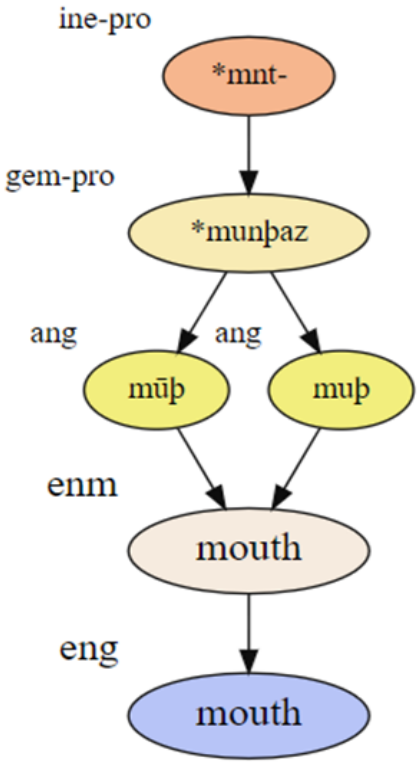
[20] Wiktionary. Mouth // *Wiktionary* [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/mouth#:~:text=From%20Middle%20English%20mouth – Дата обращения: 20 июля 2024 г.

[21] Raxmatullayev Sh. Turkiy so'zlarning etimologik lug'ati. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fan va Texnika Davlat qo'mitasi, Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti. Toshkent. 2000. 265-bet.



Lug'atda berislishi	Til	Ta'rifi
aғ kichraytirish ma'nosini ifodalovchi **-(ы)з** qo'shimchasining qo'shilishi	Qadimgi turkiy tili	*Teshik* ma'nosini anglatgan
O'zbek tilida **a** unlisi **â** unlisiga almashgan, **ы** unlisining qattiqlik belgisi yo'qolgan		
Hosil bo'lishi		
aғ + ыз	=	**aғыз > âғиз.**
Lug'atda berilishi	Hozirgi zamon o'zbek tili	**og'iz** 'ikki lab oralig'idagi teshik', 'jag'lar oralig'idagi bo'shliq'.

MOUTH



Dictionary entry	Language	Definition
*mnt-	Proto-Indo-European *(ine-pro)*	
*munþaz	Proto-Germanic *(gem-pro)*	Mouth
mūþ	Old English *(ang)*	
muþ	Old English *(ang)*	Mouth. Opening, door, gate.
mouth	Middle English *(enm)*	Mouth

In the *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, the word *mouth* is defined as: *the opening in the face of a person or animal, consisting of the lips and the*

space between them, or the space behind containing the teeth and the tongue[22], that is, *the hole in the face of a human or animal formed by the lips and the space between them, or the cavity that includes the teeth and tongue*. Example: *"Open your mouth. Well, your tooth is loose, but you're not going to die about that"*[23]. Below, we present the list the synonyms andsemantically related words of the *mouth/og'iz* lexeme in English and Uzbek:

MOUTH: *cakehole, chops, clam, hash-trap, kisser, laughing gear, maw, neb, north & south, yap, buccal cavity, oral cavity, mouth cavity, os, oral fissure, rima oris, mush, potato trap, piehole, gob, bazoo*.

OG'IZ: *dahan, lablar, dudoq, jag' lunj, lab-lunj, tishlar, milk, til, tanglay*

Therefore, based on the above analysis, it can be said that the differential characteristics of this concept as a space serving for eating, speaking, or making sounds, an entrance or exit point, an open place of something, and verbality have been identified, and the somatism "Mouth"/"Og'iz" has a polysemantic nature, and its natural and interpretative signs are expressed in its literal and figurative meanings.

The second chapter of our research is entitled **"The paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations of the units forming the nominative field of 'mouth'/'og'iz' in English and Uzbek.***"* In this chapter, the paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations of the lexical-semantic field verbalizers of *"mouth/og'iz"* in English and Uzbek are examined at various linguistic levels (morphological, lexical, syntactic), including in the context of phraseologisms, text structures, proverbs, and paralinguistic means. Statistical analysis is also conducted. Additionally, the chapter discusses the functional-stylistic features of lexical units with the semantics of *"mouth/og'iz"* across different styles–scientific, literary, and journalistic–and analyzes the use of tropes such as metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and onomatopoeia. The asymmetry of these units is also explored through their synonymic, antonymic, and homonymic relations. Since the early 1980s, the field theory in linguistics has been refined and developed in the works of Russian scholars such as M.M. Gukhman, A.A. Ufimtseva, N.G. Dolgikh, V.G. Admoni, Ye.I. Gulyga, Ye.I. Shedel's, and Yu.N. Karaulov[24]. The concept of the semantic field itself was formed and evolved as a result of semasiological research

[22] Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Mouth // *Cambridge Dictionary* [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/mouth – Дата обращения: 20 июля 2024 г.

[23] Twain, Mark. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. Chapter 2. American Publishing Company, 1876. –B. 89.

[24] Гухман М.М. Грамматическая категория и структура парадигм // Исследования по общей теории грамматики. – М., 1969; Ufimseva A.A. Lexical value. Principles semasiology lexicon descriptions. M, 2002. – 240 p.; Долгих Н.Г. Теория семантического поля на современном этапе развития семасиологии //Научные доклады высшей школы. Филологические науки 1972. –С.34; Адмони В.Г. Основы теории грамматики. – М.-Л., 1964. –С.49; Гулыга Е.В., Шендельс Е. И. Грамматико-лексические поля в современном немецком языке. Москва, "Просвещение", 1969. 184 с. Shendel's E.I. Implitsitnost' v grammatike // Sb. nauch.trudov MGIIY. Vip. 112. – M., 1977. Vip. 112.; Караулов Ю.Н. Общая и русская идеография М.: Наука, 1976. 355с.; Бондарко А.В., Принципы функциональной грамматики и вопросы аспектологии, Ленинград, 1983, 208 p. (in Russian); Макаев, З.А. Поликультурное образование – актуальная проблема современной школы. / Макаев, З.А. // Педагогика. – 1999. – № 4. – С. 5.; Шайкевич А. Я. Распределение слова в тексте и выделение семантических полей / А. Я. Шайкевич // Иностранные языки в высшей школе. – Москва: Росвузиздат, 1963. – Выпуск 2. – С. 14–26.; Щур Г.С. Теории поля в лингвистике. Москва, "Наука", 1974. 255 с. Филичева Синтаксические поля: Пособие по грамматике немецкого языка для институтов и факультетов иностранных языков: Учебное пособие, 1977: –С.15-18;

by Russian linguists like A.A. Potebnya and M.M. Pokrovsky[25]. The field theory was first introduced into linguistics by G.S. Shur[26]. He distinguished morpho-semantic fields related to both lexicon and morphology, and considered the field as a group of words united by common general semantics and morphemic composition.

Uzbek linguists have also made significant contributions to the development of field theory. For example, J.B. Boronov notes that the constituents of a typological form exist in various distributive relations: some of them complement each other, while others are mutually exclusive. Another linguist, G.M. Hoshimov, divides the field into dominant core and peripheral components. Identifying the central and peripheral elements of a system and reconstructing their interrelations with other system elements not only demonstrates the systemic nature of that subsystem, but also highlights the fact that language itself is a complete system. We represent the nominative-communicative macrofield of the "*mouth"/"og'iz*" concept in English and Uzbek as follows: the structure of language levels is formed through the organic unity of syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations and the interconnections between units at corresponding levels. Syntagmatics and paradigmatics are two fundamental concepts in linguistics that describe the ways in which words are used in language. This means that in the nominative-communicative macrofield of the *mouth/og'iz* concept, both paradigmatic (substitutional) and syntagmatic (combinational) relations among language units (morphemes, words, phrases, stylistic devices, etc.) play a crucial role in shaping meaning and usage across different levels.

Syntagmatics describes how words combine to form phrases and sentences in order to convey meaning, while paradigmatics studies the similarities and differences among words in the language system based on their grammatical properties. Both of these concepts are essential for understanding the structure of language. They help linguists analyze and describe linguistic phenomena and understand language principles in the context of communication. For example, studying *mouth* from a **paradigmatic** perspective involves analyzing the words that can replace it in a sentence–such as *lips, oral cavity, buccal cavity,* and *jaws*–based on similarity or category. Studying *mouth* from a **syntagmatic** perspective involves analyzing the words it commonly appears with. Phrases like *open mouth*, *smiling mouth,* and *chewing mouth* provide different information about the *state* or *action* of the mouth. This approach reveals how the concept *mouth/og'iz* operates in the structure of language, showing both its grammatical flexibility (paradigmatics) and its contextual usage (syntagmatics).

The functional-stylistic aspects of language represent its subsystems, where each subsystem is characterized by specific lexical means, syntactic structures, and even phonetic features. The emergence and existence of these functional-stylistic layers are closely related to the distinctive communicative conditions of different

[25] Потебьня.А. А. Концепция А. А. Потебни в свете когнитивной лингвистики (учение о слове); Pokrovsky M.M. About semasiology methods // The Selected works on linguistics. M: Publishing house AN of the USSR, 1959. – 360 p.
[26] Щур Г.С.Теории поля в лингвистике Изд. 4. URSS. 2024. 120 с.

spheres of human life. These aspects are defined not only by whether certain elements can or cannot be used, but also by the frequency or extent of their usage.

A single word or phrase may convey different meanings depending on the context. For example, the word *yurak* (heart) in Uzbek can refer to the physical organ, but also functions as a symbol of emotions or feelings. Similarly, in both English and Uzbek, linguistic units expressing the semantics of *"mouth/og'iz"* are used differently across various speech styles. Specifically, a word or phrase may convey a clear and neutral meaning in scientific style, become figurative in literary style, and serve as a means of emotional expression or information delivery in journalistic style. This variation reflects the adaptability and richness of language, as it meets communicative demands across stylistic domains.

I. Scientific style: In English, formal and medical terms such as *oral fissure*, *buccal cavity*, *mouth cavity*, *oral cavity*, or *rima oris* are used. In Uzbek, equivalents include *og'iz bo'shlig'i*, which also reflects a clinical or scientific register.

II. Literary style: In English, expressions like *raspberry red mouth*, *bow-shaped lips*, or *rosebud-shaped lips* are typical of literary language, emphasizing imagery and aesthetics. In Uzbek, similarly poetic phrases such as *g'uncha lablar* (bud-like lips) and *dur tishlar* (pearl-like teeth) are employed to create vivid artistic imagery.

III. Journalistic style**:** In journalistic contexts, expressions containing the *mouth/og'iz* component are often used in a figurative, metaphorical, or emotionally charged manner. The chapter also analyzes semantic shift mechanisms based on resemblance, such as: Metaphor: *At the mouth of the mall – Savdo markazining og'zida* (i.e., at its entrance). Metonymy: *...four mouths to feed – ...To'qqiz og'izni qanday boqaman?* (referring to people as "mouths"). **Onomatopoeia**: Words like *smack*, *burp*, *chap-chap*, *qult-qult* that imitate sounds associated with the mouth or oral activity. These examples illustrate how the *mouth/og'iz* lexeme and its semantic field function differently across styles and contexts, reflecting not only linguistic variety but also cognitive and cultural nuance.

In addition, the *asymmetry* of linguistic units with the semantics of *"mouth/og'iz"* is also discussed–specifically, how the same meaning can be expressed through different linguistic units in different languages, or conversely, how different meanings can be conveyed using the same linguistic unit. V. G. Gak examined linguistic asymmetry within two main phenomena: 1. The distinction between the core (nucleus) and the periphery; 2. The discrepancy between the signifier (form) and the signified (meaning). Within the second phenomenon, he identified three types of asymmetry: Systemic asymmetry – differences in how concepts are systematized or categorized in different languages; Structural asymmetry – differences in the internal linguistic structure or grammatical formation of similar concepts; Functional asymmetry **–** differences in how often or in what contexts certain units are used across languages. These asymmetries are particularly evident when comparing the use of *mouth/og'iz* across English and Uzbek, where literal, figurative, and stylistic uses may not align directly, reflecting

deeper cultural and cognitive distinctions[27]. The relationships between linguistic units are relative and interconnected in complex ways, and in many cases, they may not fully correspond to one another. D. V. Erdineyeva emphasizes that *"asymmetry is an eternal and universal phenomenon; therefore, it should not be viewed as a 'defect' of language, but rather as a structural component inherent in the nature and functioning of language as a means of communication."* A deep analysis of a language's semantic and structural features highlights the critical role of linguistic phenomena such as synonymy**,** homonymy**,** and antonymy: through synonymy**,** the same meaning can be expressed using different linguistic units; **h**omonymy occurs when a single form (word or expression) conveys different meanings; **a**ntonymy**,** on the other hand, reveals meanings in opposition. From this perspective, the relationship between linguistic signs and their meanings is not always straightforward, because the language system functions as a complex and multi-dimensional structure in constant change**.** A single sign may encapsulate multiple meanings–this is referred to as polysemy. Such processes contribute directly to the emergence of **asymmetry** in language. Linguistic asymmetry, therefore, refers to the often unstable and variable connections between form (signifier) and meaning (signified), reflecting the dynamic, non-linear nature of linguistic communication.

The English word *"mouth"*, which primarily denotes a human or animal organ, an entrance, or an opening, also functions as a verb with multiple meanings–thus forming a homonymic series**.** As a verb, *to mouth* carries several distinct meanings, including: To speak pompously or bombastically – to deliver words in an exaggerated or theatrical manner; To say something insincerely or without understanding – to make claims or statements without genuine conviction; a) *To move the lips as if speaking, without producing sound* – e.g., silently mouthing words; b) *To speak indistinctly or mumble* – to say something unclearly or under one's breath; To chew or munch noisily – often with smacking or exaggerated sounds; c) *To hold something between the teeth* – for instance, to grip or carry an object with the mouth. These various verbal meanings illustrate the semantic expansion and polyfunctionality of the word *mouth,* and how it contributes to **homonymy** within the English lexicon[29].

In the *Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language* as well as in the *Electronic Dictionary of Construction Terminology*, the object of our study–the lexeme *"og'iz"*–is also listed as a homonym. Here are some of its distinct meanings: **Og'iz** – A cheese-like dish made by collecting and cooking the milk of a cow that has recently calved (typically within three to four days). **Og'iz suti**[29] – The raw milk of a cow that has just given birth.

The third chapter of our research, entitled **"A study of the linguopragmatic and linguocultural aspects of the verbalizers of the 'Mouth'/'Og'iz' concept in**

[27] Гак В. Г. Асимметрия в языке / В. Г. Гак // Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь / гл. ред. В. Н. Ярцева. - М., 1990. - С. 47.

[29] ABBYY Lingvo Electronic Dictionary. Windows-based online dictionary and translation tool. Boston Language Institute. 2000.

[29] Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. А.Мадвалиев таҳрири остида. Учинчи жилд. Н-Тартибли. Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, [2006-2008], [2006]. – В.185

English and Uzbek," examines the communicative and pragmatic as well as linguocultural features of verbalizers with the semantics of "Mouth"/"Og'iz," their phraseological units, and methods of translation. The effectiveness of communication depends not only on knowledge of the linguistic patterns of a language but also on the ability to use linguistic units appropriately and optimally in a particular speech situation. Therefore, in addition to having a thorough knowledge of the structural and functional features of a language, participants in communication need to take into account the speech situation, sociocultural factors, pragmatic norms, and communicative strategies. In this regard, the gender, age, social status, life experience, and occupation of the addresser and addressee, as well as the context of communication, are of particular importance. Pragmatics, which studies the use of linguistic units in actual communication, has emerged as a distinct field of linguistic inquiry, and its development is closely associated with the work of C. Peirce and C. Morris.

J. L. Austin[30] states that "…linguopragmatics aims to study language in context – including social, situational, and other conditions – as a means of communication." According to the speech act theory he developed, any utterance is realized in three main stages: *locutionary*, *illocutionary*, and *perlocutionary* acts. Below, we provide examples using the lexeme *"mouth"* to clearly illustrate the differences among these three types of speech acts:

1. **Locutionary act** – the direct, literal meaning of the utterance. *"My mouth is dry."* – linguistically, this is simply understood as a statement that the speaker's mouth feels dry. No additional intent or hidden meaning is implied; it merely describes a physiological state.

2. **Illocutionary act** – the purpose or intention conveyed by the utterance. *"My mouth is dry."* can carry several illocutionary values, for example: An indirect request for water: the speaker does not explicitly ask for water, but by reporting dryness, prompts the listener to bring some.

3. **Perlocutionary act** – the effect produced on the listener. Upon hearing the statement, the listener might react by fetching water if the utterance is understood as a request.

L. Vygotsky[31] considers nonverbal signs to be an important tool in the formation of a child's mental processes: gestures act as a bridge between thinking and speech. An example of this is the consolidation of the concept of numbers first through fingers, and then through speech. A. Leontyev[32] also includes nonverbal actions in the structure of conscious activity, interpreting them as a communicative act formed on the basis of social experience. Research in the fields of linguistics, psychology and semiotics recognizes nonverbal communication as an independent system of meaning creation. Nonverbal signs perform the functions of conveying information, evaluating, expressing attitude and indicating social status.

[30] Асаева В.В. Теория речевых актов: принципы и проблемы // Вестник науки и творчества. – 2016. – URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/teoriya-rechevyh-aktov-printsipy-i-problemy (Murojaat qilish sanasi: 2025-yil 4-may)

[31] Выготский Л. С. Мышление и речь. – Москва: Лабиринт, 1999. – 352 с.

[32] Леонтьев А. Н. Деятельность. Сознание. Личность. – Москва: Политиздат, 1977. – С. 158.

M.A. Kurbanov's[33] comparative study also shows that nonverbal means are inextricably linked with national mentality, religious values and social norms, justifying their being an independent semiotic code.

In this process, mouth/mouth (lips, tongue, teeth) movements play a special role. They express emotions and attitudes as paralinguistic means: mouth shrug – "I don't know", indifference or hopelessness; down-mouth expression – depression or discontent; upper lip biting – anxiety, nervousness; mouth stretching – fear or realization of a mistake; mouth wide open – surprise or horror (often universal); one side of mouth raised – contempt or contempt; make a mouth – mockery or humorous twisting of the mouth.

Thus, in English and Uzbek, in addition to the nominative meaning, the units related to the concept of "mouth/og'iz" also express pragmatic meanings such as irony, mockery, reproach, depending on the speech situation and communicative purpose. This phenomenon reflects the cultural characteristics of the languages and expands the functional-stylistic possibilities of the concept of "mouth/og'iz".

The chapter also notes that, in world linguistics, an anthropocentric approach to studying the relationship between language and culture–considered the heritage of particular nations or ethnic groups–has become customary and is rapidly developing under the name *linguoculturology*. Its emergence and growth as a discipline are associated with the works of scholars such as Wilhelm von Humboldt, A. A. Potebnja, L. Weisgerber, Ye. M. Vereshchagin, S. G. Vorkachyov, Edward Sapir, Franz Boas, Benjamin Lee Whorf, Anna Wierzbicka, V. N. Teliya, N. D. Arutyunova, A. N. Leontiev, V. A. Maslova, and V. V. Vorobyov.

One of the most vivid and expressive elements of our speech that highlights the national aspects of linguistics and linguoculturology, and reveals the interconnection between language and culture from a scientific perspective, is the use of phraseological units. Phraseologisms are stable combinations of two or more words. They have been defined in numerous ways by scholars. For instance, well-known linguists such as A. V. Kunin, N. D. Arutyunova, A. N. Leontyev, and V. A. Maslova, as well as Uzbek linguists like Sh. Rahmatullayev[34], M. Umarkhojayev, Y. Pinkhasov[35], A.E.Mamatov, A. Shomaqsudov[36] and M. Khusainov have significantly contributed to the study of phraseology. Of particular importance is the classification concept proposed by phraseologist M. Umarkho'jayev. In his 1977 monograph *"Ocherki po sovremennoy frazeografii"* ("Essays on Modern Phraseography"), he outlines both the similarities and differences between phraseological units and single words or free word combinations. His work has played a critical role in establishing the foundations of phraseological research in Uzbek linguistics.

[33] Kurbanov M. A. O'zbek, usmonli turk, ingliz va rus tillarida noverbal muloqotni ifodalovchi vositalar tadqiqi: Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi. – Andijon, 2021. – B. 42.

[34] Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1992. – С. 379.

[35] Пинхасов Я. Ўзбек тили фразеологиясининг баъзи масалаларига доир / Фразеология масалалари. Илмий асарлар. – Самарқанд: СамДУ, 1961. –Б.173.

[36] Шомақсудов Ш., Шораҳмедов Ш., Ш. Ҳикматова. Ўзбек мақолларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент, Ўзбекистон милллий энциклопедияси, 1990. – Б. 528.

N.M. Shansky notes: “From the standpoint of culture and language, phraseological units and paremias are the most valuable elements; they are custodians of cultural value judgments and means of expressing the national mentality ….”[37] This section of the chapter places special emphasis on how the linguocultural properties of *mouth/og‘iz* verbalizers (phraseological units) in English and Uzbek are shaped by the interplay of culture and natural language. In Uzbek, the phrase *ona suti og‘ziga kelmoq* (“a mother’s milk reaches one’s mouth”) conveys the idea of making repeated efforts, enduring hardship, or going through great trials. In English, a person who has learned a painful lesson is described with the expression **“***He who has burned his mouth blows his soup.***”** Through the above, the differential characteristics of the concept of mouth/og‘iz in English and Uzbek, such as inexperience, talkativeness, taciturnity, and boastfulness, are identified, indicating that these peoples have their own unique and meaningful system of phraseologisms and paremias with the mouth/og‘iz component. The discussion is further enriched with factual examples and the comparable views of numerous other scholars.

The final section of the chapter focuses on the translation of phraseological units containing the component *“mouth”/“og‘iz.”* Among the many complex issues studied by modern linguistics, the study of the linguistic aspects of interlingual speech activity known as “translation” or “translation activity” occupies an important place. This field began to develop in the 1950s and, over the past half-century, has examined and analyzed numerous translations, leading to the identification of both general and specific features of translation studies and the development of distinctive solutions. L. S. Barkhudarov defines translation as the process of converting a speech work (text) from one language into another without altering the content plane. This means that during translation, the units of the expression plane – that is, linguistic elements – are replaced, while the content plane – the information conveyed through the text – remains unchanged.

In this section, the translation methods of linguistic units (especially phraseological units) containing the semantics of *"mouth/og‘iz"* are examined through the works of renowned American writers such as Ray Bradbury**,** Theodore Dreiser, and Jack London, as well as the prominent Uzbek writer Abdulla Qodiriy. In particular, examples from Bradbury’s *Fahrenheit 451*[38] and Qodiriy’s *Bygone Days (O‘tkan kunlar)* are analyzed with special attention given to how phraseological units containing *"mouth/og‘iz"* are rendered in translation.

The analysis identifies both the strengths and shortcomings found in the translations. Phraseological units are, without doubt, among the most challenging elements to translate due to their idiomatic nature and cultural specificity.

Linguists generally classify approaches to translating such units into three categories: 1. Full equivalence – where the phraseological unit in the source language has a direct and culturally appropriate counterpart in the target language; 2. Partial equivalence – where a similar meaning is conveyed, but some semantic

[37] Шанский, Н.М. Фразеология современного русского языка [1963] / Н.М. Шанский. - 3-е изд., испр. и доп. - М.: Высшая школа, 1985. - 160 с.

[38] Ray Bradbury FAHRENHEIT 451. Publisher**:** Simon & Schuster. ISBN: 9781451673319. 2012. 249 pages.; Rey Bredberi. Farengeyt bo‘yicha 451 daraja. Jahon adabiyoti jurnali.

or stylistic features may differ; 3. Non-equivalence – where there is no direct counterpart, and the translator must use descriptive translation, adaptation, or compensation techniques to preserve the intended meaning and effect. This classification is crucial in analyzing how accurately and effectively the *"mouth/og‘iz"* component is conveyed in the context of artistic literature.

Full equivalence refers to a situation where a phraseological unit in one language has a completely matching equivalent in another language in terms of both meaning and structure. For example: *take the bread out of (one's) mouth – og‘zidan nonini/oshini olib qo‘ymoq*; *melt in (one's)/the mouth – og‘izda erimoq (mazali).* Partial equivalence occurs when the phraseological unit in the source language does not have a fully matching equivalent in the target language, either in terms of form or meaning, but can be rendered with a similar or near-synonymous expression. For example: *stop someone's mouth – kimningdir og‘zini yopmoq*. Non-equivalence is when there is no direct counterpart for the original phraseological unit in the target language. These usually include culturally specific or unique lexical items tied to the source culture. In such cases, translation is achieved through methods like literal translation, approximate analogs, or explanatory paraphrasing. For example: *live from hand to mouth – bazo‘r kun kechirmoq; iqtisodiy jihatdan qiynalib yashamoq*.

CONCLUSION

1. Knowledge of the world and its constituent parts is embodied in concepts and manifested within the conceptual worldview of each people and nation. The conceptual representation of the world is formed through sensory perception, cognition, and experience, and is expressed through language, science, values, and art. The linguistic worldview, in turn, represents the linguistic reflection of conceptual representations. The characteristic features and attributes of each phenomenon or object constitute the semantics of a concept and are objectified through linguistic units. The study of the conceptual and linguistic worldviews contributes to a deeper understanding of the complex interrelationship between language, cognition, and culture, while also facilitating more effective communication.

2. Concepts related to the world and its constituent parts, as well as their characteristic features and attributes, share certain commonalities; nevertheless, each nation has its own distinctive and individual ways of conceptualizing and representing the world. Identifying the universal and culture-specific features of conceptual and linguistic representations of the world is essential for facilitating effective cross-linguistic communication, deepening our understanding of cognitive knowledge, and improving translation quality. Such knowledge and the means through which it is objectified constitute open systems that are continually expanding through the acquisition of new knowledge and the emergence of new means of expression.

3. The “Mouth” concept is a universal phenomenon inherent in all peoples and cultures, expressing positive, negative, or neutral evaluations of objective reality and certain aspects thereof. These evaluations are reflected in the national memory and manifest themselves as emotional images. The features and characteristics represented in the conceptual structure of the mind are regarded as non-verbal conceptual attributes, while their linguistic manifestations are

considered verbal attributes. The results of the contrastive analysis demonstrated that, in addition to the basic functional features associated with eating, speaking, and producing sounds, the semantic structure of the “mouth”/“og‘iz” concept also objectifies derived and differential features denoting, in spatial-semantic terms, an entrance or exit point and the open part of an object, as well as such characteristics of human behaviour and communicative activity as inexperience, talkativeness, reticence, and boastfulness. These features expand the nominative and communicative potential of the concept, enabling it to be realized in both literal and figurative meanings in English and Uzbek.

4. In the languages under comparison, the “Mouth”/“Og‘iz” concept is underpinned by an archiseme, which is verbalized explicitly and implicitly in English and Uzbek through various linguistic and extralinguistic means. These include simple, derived, and compound words; phraseological and paremiological units; word combinations; simple and compound sentences; texts; and paralinguistic means. The morphological and grammatical features of the verbalizers of the concept also constitute an integral part of its linguistic realization. The primary nomination of the “Og‘iz” concept is represented by the words *mouth* in English and *og‘iz* in Uzbek. At present, there are 23 synonyms in English and 10 in Uzbek, the totality of which constitutes the “mouth” macrofield. This macrofield, in turn, comprises lexical-semantic, phraseo-semantic, phrase-semantic, sentential-semantic, and paremiological-semantic microfields.

Since the “mouth/og‘iz” macrofield encompasses both nominative and communicative means, it is appropriate to refer to it as the nominative-communicative field. Its high nominative density made it possible to divide the field into the far periphery, near periphery, core, and dominant. The position of each field unit was determined according to its degree of relevance to the expression of the given semantics, its explicative and implicative properties, and its level of activity. The analysis revealed that 256 (0.076%) units constitute the dominant, 182 (0.054%) the core, 126 (0.038%) the near periphery, and 75 (0.022%) the far periphery of the field.

Thus, it was established that the nominative-communicative field of the “Mouth”/“Og‘iz” concept is structurally organized through the interrelationship of its dominant, core, near-peripheral, and far-peripheral units, while the position of each unit within the field is determined by the degree to which it expresses the conceptual semantics and by its functional activity.

5. In English and Uzbek, the “mouth” and “og‘iz” somatisms express a variety of meanings across different linguistic and speech units and enter into synonymic, antonymic, and homonymic relations. They are polysemantic in nature, reflecting, in both literal and figurative meanings, natural and interpretive features associated with the size of the mouth, objects, and descriptions of human beings. Six co-hyponymous semes related to the “mouth” concept were identified in English and eight in Uzbek.

Among the units bearing the semantics of “mouth” and “og‘iz”, 16 synonyms, 13 antonyms, and 2 homonyms were identified in English, along with the following basic structural models: N; V; N+Suf; N+N; N+Prep+N; N+PII; N+PI; N+V+er; Adj+N; Adj+PII; S+Pr; S+CP; S+Pr+O; S+O+V; S+V+O; Atr+S+Pr+Atr+O; S+Pr+Adv; S+Adv+Pr.

It was established that the somatisms “mouth” and “og‘iz” in the languages under comparison enter into syntagmatic relations with different parts of speech, forming free combinations, phraseological units and sentences; they are used in both literal and figurative senses and perform various syntactic functions.

The comparative analysis revealed common and distinct structural-semantic and functional features of the units verbalising the “mouth/og‘iz” concept. While both languages exhibit isomorphic features such as polysemy, phraseologisation, metaphorical transfer and syntactic use, allomorphic features are manifested in semantic extension, connotative meanings, phraseological and paremiological forms, and national-cultural content.

6. The study of the functional-stylistic features of the verbalizers of the “mouth”/“og‘iz” concept led to the conclusion that these units can be classified, according to their stylistic markedness and stylistic neutrality, into stylistically marked and stylistically unmarked groups. Their stylistic features, particularly metaphorical and onomatopoeic characteristics, were identified, with particular attention paid to their relevance in enhancing the expressiveness, imagery, and communicative impact of speech.

7. The asymmetrical properties of linguistic units bearing the semantics of “mouth”/“og‘iz” were demonstrated by establishing that the relationship between meaning and its linguistic sign is not always stable. Their context-dependent features and positive, negative, and neutral connotations were substantiated through an analysis of *a big mouth* and its 12 synonyms and 10 antonyms, *og‘zi buzuq* and its 9 synonyms and 9 antonyms, as well as the homonymic and antonymic relationships of the lexemes *foul mouth* and *og‘zi bemaza*.

8. The verbalizers of the “Mouth”/“Og‘iz” concept acquire pragmatic meanings in specific speech contexts. This is particularly evident in phraseological and paremiological units, where such meanings contribute to a perlocutionary effect by enabling the addressee to correctly comprehend the communicative intention of the interlocutor. The interpretation of such expressions depends on the communicants’ life experience, knowledge, worldview, and ethical and moral values. Determining the pragmatic meaning of non-verbal means containing the “mouth/og‘iz” semantic component, in turn, is often dependent on the communicative purpose and situational context.

9. In English and Uzbek, units expressing the “mouth” and “og‘iz” concepts and carrying national-cultural semes reflect the distinctive characteristics of the two peoples and their capacity to interpret the world. Among the units containing the “og‘iz” seme, lacunae, slang expressions, phraseological units, and proverbs were identified. It was also established that the national-cultural content of phraseological and paremiological units containing the “mouth/og‘iz” component is closely related to their contexts of use, evaluative-semantic features, and communicative-pragmatic orientation. Their interpretation cannot be limited to their lexical meaning alone but requires consideration of the historical and cultural experience, values, and communicative norms of the people who created and use them.

10. The key criterion that must be prioritized when translating units bearing the semantics of “Mouth” and “Og‘iz” from one language into another is the adequate recreation of the meaning and content conveyed through linguistic and

extralinguistic means. In this process, the accurate selection of an equivalent in the target language for the linguistic or extralinguistic means used in the source text plays a crucial role. From the perspective of equivalence, we classified the phraseological units (PUs) containing the semantic component “Og‘iz” in the languages under comparison into three categories: (a) PUs with full equivalence (14 units), (b) PUs with partial equivalence (19 units), and (c) non-equivalent PUs (30 units). PUs demonstrating full equivalence accounted for 22% of the total, partially equivalent PUs constituted 30%, while PUs for which no equivalent was identified in translation accounted for 48%. The latter two degrees of equivalence can appropriately be compensated for by finding their functional analogues or, where appropriate, by means of literal translation. The quality of translation is closely associated with the human factor, i.e. the translator, who is required to possess not only linguistic competence and knowledge of the history and culture of the relevant people, but also an in-depth understanding of the etymology, historical development, and functional-stylistic features of the means through which the concept under investigation is expressed.

The analysis of translation materials revealed that descriptive recreation based on context and communicative purpose, as well as cultural adaptation, are effective methods for rendering phraseological and paremiological units lacking direct equivalents. In this process, functional adequacy in conveying the conceptual content, imagery, evaluative and pragmatic semes of the source text takes precedence over formal similarity. It was therefore substantiated that the contextually appropriate use of equivalence, analogy, descriptive recreation and cultural adaptation is essential for adequately conveying the meaning of units containing the “mouth/og‘iz” component.

НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.32.02 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ АНДИЖАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ИНСТИТУТЕ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

АНДИЖАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

ОТАЖОНОВ БОТИРБЕК АШУРАЛИЕВИЧ

СОПОСТАВИТЕЛЬНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ЯЗЫКОВЫХ ОБРАЗНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ КОНЦЕПТА “MOUTH”/“OG‘IZ” В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

10.00.13 – Сопоставительная и сравнительная лингвистика (филологические науки)

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ

Андижан – 2026

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) была зарегистрирована под номером B2023.1.PhD/Fil3178 в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Академии Наук Республики Узбекистан.

Диссертация подготовлена в Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков.

Автореферат диссертации размещён на трёх языках (узбекском, английском и русском (резюме)) на сайте Учёного совета (www.adchti.uz) и на информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyonet» (www.ziyonet.uz).

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Ведущая организация:	**Кокандский государственный университет**

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

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

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

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования – выявить лингвокогнитивные, лингвокультурные и лингвопрагматические характеристики единиц, формирующих языковую картину концепта *“Mouth”/“Og‘iz”* в английском и узбекском языках.

Объект исследования – языковые единицы с семантикой *“Mouth”/“Og‘iz”*, встречающиеся в произведениях английских и узбекских писателей, а также в толковых словарях.

Предмет исследования – когнитивно-семантические, структурно-семантические, функционально-стилистические, лингвокультурные и лингвопрагматические аспекты единиц, формирующих ядерную и периферийную зоны номинативного поля концепта *“Mouth”/“Og‘iz”*.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

определены полевая природа, ядро и периферийные части лексических, морфологических, фразеологических и синтаксических языковых выразительных средств, репрезентирующих концепт *mouth/og‘iz*, а также номенклатура составляющих их единиц в английском и узбекском языках;

раскрыты межъязыковые изоморфные и алломорфные особенности, связанные со структурно-семантическими и функциональными аспектами слов, словосочетаний, фразеологических единиц и синтаксических конструкций, реализующих концепт *mouth/og‘iz* в английском и узбекском языках;

выявлены дифференциальные признаки и характеристики концепта *mouth/og‘iz* в английском и узбекском языках, такие как: полость, служащая для питания, речи или издания звуков; место входа-выхода; открытая часть чего-либо; неопытность; болтливость; немногословность; хвастливость;

обоснована эффективность методов выявления эквивалентов в переводе фразеологических и паремиологических единиц с компонентом *mouth/og‘iz,* а также их воспроизведения с помощью дескриптивной и культурной адаптации с учётом их лингвопрагматических и лингвокультурных особенностей.

Внедрение результатов исследования.

На основе выводов, полученных в ходе изучения лингвокогнитивных, лингвокультурологических и лингвопрагматических характеристик языковых единиц, формирующих языковую картину мира концепта *“mouth/og‘iz”* в узбекском и английском языках:

выводы о дифференциальных признаках и характеристиках, выявленных на основе лингвокогнитивного анализа концепта *mouth/og‘iz* в английском и узбекском языках, а также основные положения, относящиеся к теории концепта, были использованы в прикладном грантовом проекте IL-402104209 «Создание программного средства морфолексикона и морфологического анализатора узбекского языка – инструмента автоматической обработки для информационно-поисковых систем (Google, Yandex, Google Translate)», выполненном в 2022–2024 годах в рамках Государственных научно-технических программ (справка № 04/1-780, выданная 28 февраля 2025 года Ташкентский государственный университет узбекского языка и литературы

имени Алишера Навои). В результате на основе анализа фразеологических единиц и паремий с компонентом «mouth/og‘iz» была создана возможность обогащения семантической базы данных морфолексикона и морфологического анализатора узбекского языка;

взгляды и выводы о полевой природе языковых выразительных средств, репрезентирующих концепт *mouth/og‘iz*, выявленный в английском и узбекском языках, о ядре и периферийных частях данного концептуального поля и составляющих их единицах, а также о том, что фразеологические единицы и паремии отражают архетипические представления, существующие в национальном сознании английского и узбекского народов – общечеловеческие и национальные, положительные, отрицательные и нейтральные – и что в них находят выражение интеллектуальный и жизненный опыт народа, его мудрость, духовный мир и нравственно-этические стереотипы, были использованы в прикладном грантовом проекте PF-201912258 «Создание многоязычной (на узбекском, русском и английском языках) электронной платформы узбекской литературы», выполненном в 2021–2023 годах в рамках Государственных научно-технических программ (справка № 04/1-260, выданная 22 января 2025 года Ташкентский государственный университет узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои). В результате в рамках проекта было обогащено содержание программ и учебных пособий, составленных для студентов на узбекском и английском языках;

результаты, полученные на основе концептуального и лингвопрагматического анализа языковых выразительных средств концепта *mouth/og‘iz* в английском и узбекском языках, а также выявленные сходства и различия, были внедрены в практику в рамках инновационного проекта № IL-27-4722022413 «Создание электронной платформы “Компаративистика” по дисциплине “Сравнительное литературоведение”», запланированного к выполнению с 1 июня 2023 года по 31 мая 2025 года в рамках Государственных научно-технических программ в Uzbekistan State World Languages University, и опубликованы в 5-м выпуске научного электронного журнала «Компаративистика» (Comparative Studies), издаваемого в рамках проекта (справка № 04-04-1/837, выданная университетом 19 февраля 2025 года). В результате в рамках проекта были созданы электронные ресурсы по сравнительному анализу данного концепта, которые были использованы в лингвистических исследованиях и образовательном процессе; концепт раскрыт на материалах английского и узбекского языков;

материалы о лингвопрагматических и лингвокультурных аспектах фразеологических и паремиологических единиц с компонентом *mouth/og‘iz*, а также о способах нахождения их эквивалентов в переводе и их воссоздания с помощью дескриптивной и культурной адаптации были использованы в передачах «Ta’lim va taraqqiyot», «Millat va ma’naviyat», «Adabiy jarayon», «Jahon adabiyoti», подготовленных телерадиоканалом «O‘zbekiston» творческого объединения «O‘zbekiston-24» National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan (ноябрь–декабрь 2024 года) (справка № 05-09-138,

выданная 7 февраля 2025 года государственным учреждением O‘zbekiston-24). В результате радиослушатели получили сведения о том, что фразеологические единицы и паремии с компонентом «mouth/og‘iz» отражают архетипические представления, существующие в национальном сознании английского и узбекского народов – общечеловеческие и национальные, положительные, отрицательные и нейтральные, – и что в них находят выражение интеллектуальный и жизненный опыт народа, его мудрость, духовный мир и нравственно-этические стереотипы, что подтверждается анализом материалов двух языков.

Апробация результатов исследования. Результаты данного исследования были обсуждены на 5 научно-практических конференциях, в том числе на 3 международных и 2 республиканской конференции.

Опубликованность результатов исследования. По теме исследования опубликовано в общей сложности 10 научных работ, в том числе 2 научные статьи в научных изданиях, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан для публикации основных научных результатов докторских диссертаций, 2 статьи в материалах республиканских и 3 статьи в материалах международных научно-практических конференций, а также 3 научные статьи в зарубежных журналах.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложений. Объём диссертации составляет 143 страниц.

E’LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO‘YXATI
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