

**ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI  
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI  
DSc.03/2025.27.27.12.Fil.32.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

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**ANDIJON DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

**USMONOVA MADINABONU QODIRJON QIZI**

**INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA “QIYOFA” KONSEPTI  
VERBALIZATORLARINING LINGVOKOGNITIV VA  
LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI**

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

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

**Andijon – 2026**

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**Contents of dissertation abstract of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in  
Philological Sciences**

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

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## **KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)**

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Jahon tilshunosligida pragmalingvistika, sotsiolingvistika, kognitiv tilshunoslik, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik, matn tilshunosligi kabi sohalar doirasida keng qamrovli tadqiqotlarning olib borish katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Xususan, bunda tilning struktur-funksional qatlamlarini chuqur o'rganishga oid nazariy paradigmalar vujudga kelib, dunyo tillarini qiyosiy, tipologik, chog'ishtirma o'rganishga bo'lgan ehtiyojni yanada kuchaytiradi. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "qiyofa" konsept ma'nosining ifodalanishi, ularning muloqot muhitidagi mavqeini aniqlash, ushbu hodisalarning kognitiv mohiyatini belgilash, funksional imkoniyatlarini ochib berish, konseptual tasnifini yaratish muhim muammolardan hisoblanadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida kognitiv va lingvokulturologik yo'nalishda ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "qiyofa" konseptining kognitiv va lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarini ochib berish, "qiyofa" konseptini ifoda etuvchi turli shakl, shuningdek, chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik, lingvistik maydon nazariyasi kabi yo'nalishlardagi mavjud muammoli masalalarga bir qadar oydinlik kiritish va semantikaga ega leksik (so'zlar, frazeologik birliklar, maqol va matallar) birliklarning maydoniy jihatlari, ular o'rtasidagi sistem munosabatlar, maydonni tashkillovchi birliklarning tutgan o'rni, ma'nosi va kommunikativ vazifalari kabilarni tadqiq etish zaruratining mavjudligi, hamda mavzu chog'ishtirma planda alohida o'rganilmaganligi mazkur tadqiqotning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

Mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan islohotlarda ma'naviy yuksalishning asosida turli tillarning qiyosiy tadqiqini ilmiy jihatdan mustahkamlash, noqardosh tillarning o'xshash va noo'xshash farqlarini, zamon talablariga xos xususiyatini ochib berish zamonaviy tilshunoslikning ustuvor vazifalaridandir. Yangi O'zbekistonni barpo etish jarayonida chet tillarini o'rganish zamonaviy inson hayotining muhim yo'nalishi hisoblanadi. Xorijiy tilni bilish bugungi kunda kasbiy kompetensiya shartlaridan biridir. "Ilm-fan yutuqlarining elektron platformasi, mahalliy va xorijiy ilmiy ishlanmalar bazasini shakllantirish lozimligi, har bir oliy ta'lim va ilmiy-tadqiqot muassasasi nufuzli chet el universitetlari va ilmiy markazlari bilan hamkorlikni yo'lga qo'yishi shart"<sup>1</sup>. Bu esa xorijiy tillarni o'rgatish tizimini rivojlantirish va ularning ma'naviy dunyosini boyitishga yo'naltirishni talab etadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida", 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son "2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi farmonlari, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son "Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 3-iyuldagi "Ma'muriy islohotlar doirasida oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar sohasida davlat boshqaruvini samarali tashkil qilish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PQ-200-son qarori, 2024-yil 27-iyundagi "Yoshlarni xorijiy

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<sup>1</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi. <https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/3324>- O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining rasmiy veb-sayti. 25.01.2020 y.

tillarga o‘qitish tizimi samaradorligini oshirish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi PQ–239-son qarorlari va boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu tadqiqot muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqot respublika fan texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlarga mosligi.** Dissertatsiya respublikamizning fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishi “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

**Muammoning o‘rganilish darajasi.** Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda turli konseptosferalarni tizimli ravishda talqin qilish muammosi ancha qiziqarli tadqiqotlarning yuzaga kelishiga sabab bo‘lmoqda. Jumladan, *go‘zallik, sevgi, hayot, o‘lim, mehnat/ish, ayol, erkak, ona, so‘z* singari konseptlarni tadqiq qilishga, shuningdek, muayyan badiiy asar yoki biror tilning paremiologik qatlamlarini o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan ishlar bunga misol bo‘la oladi. Masalan, Ye.V.Babayeva, Ye.N. Belaya, N.M. Janpeisova, I.L. Gureyeva, N.M. Kravsova, T.V. Lukina, A.S. Alyoshin, M.R. Galiyeva, Ye.A. Menzairova, G.Ergasheva, G‘.Ismoilov<sup>2</sup> kabi tilshunoslarning tadqiqotlarini keltirishimiz mumkin.

“Qiyofa” konseptiga oid intellektual, jismoniy, psixologik va ayrim boshqa xususiyatlari verbal voqelanishining semantik va kognitiv jihatlari N.M. Kravsov, M.A. Yeremina, A.A. Pintova, I.V. Kirillova, O.B. Klevsova, V.B. Shirshikov, Ko Chun In, V.V. Katermina, Ye.V. Komarov, V.A. Kameneva, T.V. Lukina, Ye.A. Menzairova, L.A. Sayfi, G.N. Smagulova, Ye.A. Chistyuxina kabi olimlarning tadqiqotlarida o‘z ifodasini topgan<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> Бабаева Е.В. Лингвокультурологические характеристики русской и немецкой аксиологической картины мира: Дисс. ... док. филол. наук. – Волгоград: 2004. – 438 с.; Беляя Е.Н. Теоретические основы исследования языковых и речевых репрезентаций базовых эмоций человека (на материале русского и французского языков): Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Омск: 2006. – 210 с.; Жанпеисова Н.М. Когнитивно-лингвокультурологический анализ картины мира казахско-русских билингов: Учебное пособие по спецкурсу. – Актобе: Принта, 2006. – 232 с.; Гуреева И.Л. Диахронические сдвиги в семантике и смысловых связях английских прилагательных, выражающих понятие “красивый”/ “некрасивый” (на материале истории семантического поля прилагательных с XII по XX вв.): Автореф. дисс...канд.фил.наук. – Киров: 2007. – 23 с.; Кравсова Н.М. Концепт “человек телесный”: когнитивное моделирование и переносы (на материале сопоставительного анализа древнерусского и древнеанглийского языков): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тюмень: 2008. – 30 с.; Лукина Т.В. Семантико-синтаксические и коммуникативно-прагматические особенности выражения физического и эмоционального состояний человека в современном немецком языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва: 2008. – 28 с.; Алёшин А.С. Устойчивые сравнения шведского языка-ка, характеризующие человека (лингвокультурологический аспект): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филос. наук. – Санкт-Петербург: 2011. – 24 с.; Галиева М.Р. Вербализация концептосферы word/cўз/слово в английской, узбекской и русской языковых картинах мира: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. –Ташкент: 2010. – 28 с.; Мензайрова Е.А. Актуализация концептов “Любовь” и “Женщина” в письменном дискурсе: дисс... канд. наук. – Ижевск: 2010. – 187 с.; Эргашева Г. Концепт “женщина” с позиции гендерного подхода (на примере фразеологии английского и узбекского языков) //TürkologiY. –2010.№1-2. – С.72-78.; Kasimova Z. A. Olam va odam konsepsiyasi milliy va jahon adabiyoti an‘analari prizmasida (A.Fitrat, A.Qodiriy, A.ChO‘lpon ijodi misolida): Filol.fanlar nomz.diss. avtoreferati – Toshkent, O‘zMU. 2009. – 24 b.; Abdinazimov SH.N. “Hayal” sezi haqqinda // Berdaq nomidagi QDU Axborotnomasi. Nukus: 2015, №4. – B. 104-107.; Орынбетова Н.Б. Проблема характера героев в каракалпакском романе 80х годов: Автореф. дисс. ... докт. филол. наук. Нукус: 2001. – 32 с.

<sup>3</sup> Кошарная С.А. Лингвокультурологическая реконструкция мифологического комплекса “человек – природа” в русской языковой картине мира: Автореф. дисс. ... докт. филол. наук: – Белгород: 2002. – 46 с.; Ширшиков В.Б. Лексикографическая и текстовая репрезентация концептов ограниченной ментальной способности человека в русском и английском языках: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Саратов: 2005. – 23 с.;

Bundan tashqari, “qiyofa” konseptining ayrim jihatlari adabiyotshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan Z.A.Kasimova, Sh.N.Abdinazimov, N.B.Orinbetova<sup>4</sup> lar tomonidan yoritilgan.

Ushbu ishimizda “til – tafakkur – madaniyat”<sup>5</sup> uchligi doirasida konseptlar majmuasi o‘rnini egallaydigan “qiyofa” konseptini lisoniy voqelantiruvchi faoliyatga xos hodisalar, birliklarning mohiyati va tabiati o‘rganiladi.

**Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta‘lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqigi.** Mazkur tadqiqot Andijon davlat universiteti ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarining “Kognitiv tilshunoslikda konsept muammolarini o‘rganish” mavzusidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasi doirasida amalga oshirilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi** ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “qiyofa” konsepti verbalizatorlarining lingvokognitiv va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini ochib berishdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat:**

ingliz va o‘zbek lingvomadaniyatida “qiyofa” konseptining mazmun-mohiyati, konseptual tuzilishi, lingvokognitiv belgilarini aniqlash hamda uning konseptosferadagi o‘rnini belgilash;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarining nominativ maydonida “qiyofa” konseptini verbalizatsiya qiluvchi leksik, frazeologik va paremiologik birliklarni aniqlash, tasniflash, tizimlashtirish hamda ularning definitson, etimologik va leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini qiyosiy tahlil qilish;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “qiyofa” konsepti verbalizatorlarining kontekstual, funksional-pragmatik, valentlik, sinonimik va semantik xususiyatlarini ochib berish hamda ular asosida konseptning lingvokognitiv farqlarini aniqlash;

ingliz va o‘zbek xalqlarining olamning milliy manzarasida “qiyofa” konseptining lingvokulturologik voqelanishini maqol, matal, ibora va boshqa madaniy-belgili birliklar asosida qiyosiy yoritish.

**Tadqiqotning obyektini** ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “qiyofa” konsepti verbalizatorlarining lingvokognitiv va lingvomadaniy jihatlari tashkil etadi.

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Катермина В.В. Национально-культурной специфики образа человека: на материале русского и английского языков: Автореф. дисс. ... докт. филол. наук: – Волгоград: 2005. – 44 с.; Смагулова Г.Н. Концепт “женщина” в казахских фразеологизмах // Вестник Новгородского государственного университета: – Новгород, 2008. №49. – С 84-87.; Кравцова Н.М. Концепт “человек телесный”: когнитивное моделирование и переносы (на материале сопоставительного анализа древнерусского и древнеанглийского языков): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тюмень: 2008. – 30 с.; Пинтова А.А. Концепты OLD/YOUNG и СТАРЫЙ/МОЛОДОЙ в английской и русской языковых картинах мира: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Санкт-Петербург: 2009. – 18 с.; Ефремов В.А. Динамика русской языковой картины мира: Вербализация концептуального пространства “мужчина – женщина”: Автореф. дисс. ... докт. филол. наук. – Санкт-Петербург: 2010. – 40 с.; Кириллова И.В. Лингвокультурологическая специфика когнитивной оппозиции *ум – глупост* в русской языковой картине мира: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук: Нижний Новгород, 2012. – 22 с.

<sup>4</sup> Орынбетова Н.Б. Проблема характера героев в каракалпакском романе 80х годов: Автореф. дисс. ... докт. филол. наук. Нукус: 2001. – 32 с.; Qasimova Z. A. Olam va odam konsepsiyasi milliy va jahon adabiyoti an‘analari prizmasida (A.Fitrat, A.Qodiriy, A.Cho‘lpon ijodi misolida): Filol.fanlar nomz.diss. avtoreferati – Toshkent, O‘zMU. 2009. – 24 b.; Abdinazimov Sh.N. «Hayal» so‘zi haqqida // Berdaq nomidagi QDU Axborotnomasi. Nukus: 2015, №4. – B. 104-107.

<sup>5</sup> Safarov Sh. Tilshunoslikning navbatdagi vazifalari// Xorijiy filologiya. – Samarqand: SamDCHTI, 2016. – №3. – B. 101.

**Tadqiqotning predmetini** ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “qiyofa” konseptual maydonini tashkil etuvchi lisoniy birliklarning leksik-semantik, struktur, funksional, lingvomadaniy, stilistik va pragmatik xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

**Tadqiqotning metodlari.** Mavzuni yoritishda kognitiv modellashtirish, freym, komponent tahlil, distributiv, statistik, funksional, qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirma va statistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi:**

ingliz va o‘zbek lingvomadaniyatida “qiyofa” konseptining lingvokognitiv mohiyati, konseptual tuzilishi va konseptosferadagi o‘rni qiyosiy asosda aniqlanib, uning madaniyatlararo umumiy va differensial belgilari ochib berilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “qiyofa” konseptini verbalizatsiya qiluvchi leksik, frazeologik va paremiologik birliklar ajratilib, ularning nominativ maydoni tizimlashtirilgan hamda universal va milliy-madaniy komponentlari belgilangan;

“qiyofa” konsepti verbalizatorlarining definitsion, etimologik, leksik-semantik, kontekstual, pragmatik va valentlik xususiyatlari va ularning funksional-semantik farqlari aniqlangan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “qiyofa” konseptining lingvokognitiv modeli ishlab chiqilib, uning sinonimik qator, semantik munosabatlar va paremiyalarda ifodalanishi orqali olamning milliy manzarasida voqelanish mexanizmi asoslangan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari.** Turli tizimli tillarda “qiyofa” konsepti verbalizatorlarining mohiyatini ochib beruvchi yadroviy leksemalarning sinonimlar tarkibi aniqlangan;

“qiyofa” semantik maydonining yadro va pereferiyasini tashkil etuvchi leksemalarning o‘rni va ularga xos semantik, funksional, pragmatik xususiyatlari ko‘rsatilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchligi.** Tadqiqotda zamonaviy tilshunoslikda qo‘llanilayotgan tadqiq usullari tatbiqi asosida mavzu bo‘yicha ilmiy asoslangan nazariy xulosalar chiqarilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillari materiallaridan saralab olingan misollarni tahlil qilish orqali “qiyofa” konsepti verbalizatorlarining milliy lisoniy manzarasida voqelanishining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlariga doir fikrlar umumlashtirilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati ingliz va o‘zbek tillari kognitiv tilshunosligi, lingvomadaniyatshunosligi, leksikologiyasi, va leksikografiyasi bo‘yicha nazariy manba yaratishda, darslik hamda qo‘llanmalarni takomillashtirishda, maxsus kurslar uchun qo‘shimcha materiallar berishda, ingliz va o‘zbek tillarining zamonaviy akademik va o‘quv lug‘atlarini takomillashtirishda foydalanilishi bilan izohlanadi. Tadqiqot natijasida olingan nazariy xulosalar turli tillarda “qiyofa” konsepti verbalizatorlarini voqelantiruvchi leksemalarni tadqiq qilishda ilmiy manba sifatida xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning natijalaridan ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida zamonaviy tilshunoslik muammolari bo‘yicha ma‘ruzalar o‘qishda hamda leksikologiya, stilistika, madaniyatlararo muloqot va tarjimashunoslik, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik aspektida maxsus kurslar tashkil etishda, ingliz tili amaliy kurslarida va leksikografik ishlarda foydalanish mumkin.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “qiyofa” konsepti verbalizatorlarining lingvokognitiv va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari bo‘yicha olingan natijalar asosida:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida nominativ maydonda “qiyofa” konseptini izohlovchi birliklarni universal va milliy o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari to‘g‘risida yozilgan dissertatsiyasi tadqiqoti natijalari va materiallaridan 2022-2023 yillarda bajarilgan 1-203-4 raqamli O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Madaniyat vazirligi Madaniy-ma’rifiy muassasalar nomoddiy milliy merosni rivojlantirish sho‘basi tomonidan o‘zbek xalqining boy milliy til an‘analari, nomoddiy madaniy merosi, ijtimoiy qadriyatlarimizning millatlararo munosabatlarni yo‘lga qo‘yish va aloqalarni mustahkamlash borasida tuzilgan “Mamlakatimizda millatlararo munosabatlarni yanada rivojlantirish va uyg‘unlashtirish” nomli fundamental loyiha doirasida joriy qilingan (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Madaniyat vazirligi 2025-yil 4-fevral 02-14-06-869- son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, “qiyofa” konseptining ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi lisoniy olam manzarasida milliy voqelanishining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari qiyoslab o‘rganildi. Shuningdek, zamonaviy tilshunoslikning kognitiv tilshunoslik va lingvomadaniyatshunoslik yo‘nalishlari chet tillarni o‘qitishning mazmuniga Davlat ta’lim standarti, o‘quv dasturlari va darsliklariga integratsion tarzda singdirish jihatlarini aniqlash amaliyotini tashkillovchi samarali usullar majmui loyiha ishlanmalarining takomillashishiga xizmat qildi;

ta’lim muassasalarida chet tillarini o‘rganish jarayonida “qiyofa” konseptini ifodalovchi til birliklaridan foydalanishga doir xulosalardan Xalq ta’limi vazirining 2023-yil 18-maydagi 156-son buyrug‘i asosida 2023-2024 yillarda bajarilishi nazarda tutilgan AI-201704-sonli “Umumta’lim muassasalari bitiruvchilarining ona tili (o‘zbek tili) fani bo‘yicha malakasini baholash hamda 14 ta fandan test tizimini ishlab chiqish” nomli fundamental loyihasida foydalanilgan (Xalq ta’limi vazirining 2025-yil 3- fevraldagi 1406-310207-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada “qiyofa” konsepti verbalizatorlarining ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi lisoniy olam manzarasida milliy voqelanishining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari qiyoslab o‘rganildi. Shuningdek, zamonaviy tilshunoslikning kognitiv tilshunoslik va lingvomadaniyatshunoslik yo‘nalishlari chet tillarni o‘qitishning mazmuniga, Davlat ta’lim standarti, o‘quv dasturlari va darsliklariga integratsion tarzda singdirish jihatlarini aniqlash amaliyotini tashkillovchi samarali usullar majmui loyiha ishlanmalarining takomillashishiga xizmat qildi;

“qiyofa” konsepti verbalizatorlarining kundalik muloqotdagi o‘rni va ahamiyati, ayniqsa, uning paradigmatic va sintagmatic vositalar orqali voqelantirilishiga oid ilmiy ma’lumotlardan “Assalom, O‘zbekiston!”, “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot” kabi turkum ko‘rsatuvlar va eshittirishlarni tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2024-yil 12-dekabrda 06-28/825-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada ko‘rsatuvlar mazmunli lisoniy faktlar bilan boyitildi va tomoshabinlar “qiyofa” konseptini muloqotni to‘laqonli kechishidagi ahamiyati to‘g‘risida qimmatli ma’lumotlarga ega bo‘lgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida nominativ maydonida “qiyofa” konsepti verbalizatorlarini izohlovchi birikmalarni universal va milliy o‘ziga xos komponentlariga oid ilmiy ma’lumotlaridan O‘zbekiston yozuvchilar uyushmasi

Badiiy kengashi, yosh tarjimon to‘garagi va adabiy kechalarda talabalarning bilim, ko‘nikmalarini mustahkamlashda foydalanildi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari, 6 ta xalqaro va 6 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e‘lon qilinganligi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 12 ta ilmiy maqola; shulardan, 3 tasi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari va 2 ta OAK xorijiy ilmiy asosiy ilmiy natijalari chop etish uchun tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda, 3tasi respublika va 4tasi xorijiy jurnallarda chop etilgan.

**Tadqiqotning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat bo‘lib, uning umumiy hajmi 130 betni tashkil etadi.

## **DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI**

Dissertatsiyaning **“Kirish”** qismida tanlangan mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsadi va vazifalari, obyekt va predmetlari tavsiflangan. Mavzuning respublika fan va texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma‘lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **“Kognitiv tilshunoslikda “konsept” terminini qo‘llanishining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari”** deb nomlangan. Birinchi faslda **“Tilshunoslikda “konsept” terminining kognitiv hodisa sifatidagi o‘rni”** yoritilgan.

Lingvomadaniyatshunoslikni bugungi kunda tilshunoslikning jadal rivojlanayotgan, tilda o‘z ifodasini topayotgan va barqarorlashayotgan xalqlar madaniyatini kishilar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarning muayyan bir shakli sifatida tadqiq qilinayotgan yangi yo‘nalish sifatida talqin qilish mumkin. N.M.Mahmudovning yozishicha, **“lingvokulturologiya tilni madaniyat hodisasi sifatida o‘rganadi. Bu dunyoni milliy til prizmasi orqali o‘ziga xos tarzda ko‘rish bo‘lib, bunda til alohida milliy mentallikning ifodachisi sifatida ishtirok etadi. Bugun lingvokulturologiya rus va boshqa xorijiy tilshunosliklarida alohida lingvistik yo‘nalish sifatida shakllandi va rivojlanib bormoqda. Vazifasi til va madaniyat, til va etnos, til va mentalitet o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro munosabatni tavsiflash va o‘rganishdan iborat bo‘lgan bu yo‘nalish o‘zbek tilshunosligida ko‘proq qiyosiy aspektidagi izlanishlarda endi-endi boshlanmoqda.”**<sup>6</sup>

Kognitiv tilshunoslik lisoniy tafakkur faoliyati va milliy mentalitetni muayyan shaxsga, ijtimoiy yoki etnik guruhlariga xos bo‘lgan hamda ongdagi kognitiv stereotiplar majmuasiga tegishli bo‘lgan, borliqni idrok qilish va tushunishning o‘ziga xos vositasi deb qaraydi.

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<sup>6</sup> Mahmudov N. M. Tilning mukammal tadqiqi yo‘llarini izlab // O‘zbek tili va adabiyoti. – Toshkent, 2012. №5. – 51 b.

Olamning lisoniy manzarasini shakllantirish mexanizmi quyidagicha talqin qilinadi: fikrlash jarayonida borliq haqidagi axborotlar qayta ishlanadi. Ongda ma'lum darajada olam manzarasi shakllanadi va ular muayyan darajada inson xulq atvorini belgilaydi. Ammo olam manzarasini shakllantirishga nafaqat shaxsning individual bilimlari, balki uning e'tiqodi, shaxsiy fikri, baholovchi mezonlari ham ta'sir qiladi. Bunday faoliyat natijasida shakllangan olam manzarasi insonning hayotiy faoliyati jarayonida doimo to'ldirilib va yangilanib boradi.

V.I. Postovalova olam manzarasini o'rganishga doir tadqiqotida quyidagilarni alohida ta'kidlaydi: "Aftidan bu hodisa olam manzarasining barcha qirralarini o'z ichiga oladi: unda dastlab, inson-pozitsiyasi va uning qiziqishlarini ifodalovchi, izomorfizm xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan olam obrazini ko'ramiz. U o'z empirik korrelyatlariga ega va uning muhim jihatlarini aniqlashda shubha-gumonlarga yo'l qo'yilmaydi hamda inson faoliyatining doimo boshqarib turuvchi mexanizm vazifasini bajaradi va insonning olamga munosabatini belgilab beradi. Shu tarzda, inson muloqotining kommunikativ makonida xulqiy va axloqiy stereotiplar shakllantiriladi."<sup>7</sup>

Yuqorida keltirilgan fikrlardan olamning lisoniy manzarasi olamning konseptual manzarasining verballashgan qismi, shuningdek, uning lisoniy shakllarda ifodalangan bilimlar yig'indisini hisobga oladigan chuqur va yuqori qatlamlaridir degan xulosaga kelish mumkin.

"Qiyofa" konseptining lisoniy manzarasidagi o'rniga doir hodisalar tahlili lingvomadaniy konseptning strukturasi uchta komponent mavjudligini ko'rsatdi. Ya'ni madaniy qadriyatga doir elementlar, faktual va obrazli elementlar. Konsept haqidagi ma'lumotlar, uning aniq faktlarga doir elementlari xotirada verbal shaklda saqlanadi va shu sabab u nutqda bevosita qayta aks etishi mumkin, obrazli element esa noverbaldir, uni faqat tasvirlab ifodalash mumkin.

Bobning ikkinchi faslida **"Dunyo tilshunosligida "qiyofa" konseptining talqini"** tadqiq etilgan. Qiyofa deganda odamning yuzi, uning qomati, kiyimi, tashqi ko'rinishining xarakterli belgilari majmui, murakkab shakllanish, xususiyatlar majmui<sup>8</sup>, "tafsilot"<sup>9</sup>, elementlar<sup>10</sup>, sensor aks ettirish uchun ochiq va insonning vizual idroki bilan ajralib turadigan semiotik tizimlar<sup>11</sup> tushuniladi. S.V.Popov ikki guruh belgilarini ajratib ko'rsatadi, ya'ni, insonga xos bo'lgan umumiy jismoniy, demografik, antropologik, anatomik, funksional va tegishli, qo'shimcha ravishda uni tavsiflovchi kiyim, poyabzal va boshqalar.<sup>12</sup> Boshqa tadqiqotchilar belgilarning uchta guruhini ajratib ko'rsatishadi. Birinchisi, insonning jismoniy jihatini tashkil etuvchi anatomik xususiyatlardan iborat<sup>13</sup> (shuningdek, umumiy jismoniy<sup>14</sup> tus deb

<sup>7</sup> Постовалова В.И. Язык как духовная реальность: учение об имени и молитве и православной традиции (истоки, направления, концептуальное развитие). – М.: Культурная революция, 2019. – 532 с

<sup>8</sup> Бодалев А.А. Восприятие и понимание человека человеком/А.А.Бодалев. – М.:Изд-во МГУ, 1982. – 200 с.

<sup>9</sup> Лукина М.М. Технология интервью: учеб.пособие для вузов / М.М. Лукина. – М.: Аспект Пресс, 2003. – 191 с.

<sup>10</sup> Бугаев К.В. Использование данных о внешности человека в раскрытии и расследовании преступлений / К.В. Бугаев // Законодательство и практика. № 2. – Омск. Омск.акад. МВД России, 2005. – С. 66–69.

<sup>11</sup> Петрова Е.А. Знаки общения / Е.А. Петрова. – М.: Изд-во ГНОМ, 2001. – 256 с.

<sup>12</sup> Попов С.В. Визуальное наблюдение / 2002. – 320 с.

<sup>13</sup> Бодалев А.А. Восприятие и понимание человека человеком / – М.: Изд-во МГУ, 1982. – 139 с.

<sup>14</sup> Бугаев К.В. Использование данных о внешности человека в раскрытии и расследовании преступлений / К.В. Бугаев // Законодательство и практика. – № 2. – Омск: Изд-во Омск.акад. МВД России, 2005. – С. 66–69.

ataladi, inson tanasi tuzilishining xususiyatlari sifatida tushuniladi.<sup>15</sup> Ikkinchi guruh mimika, imo-ishoralar, xulq-atvor, turish, yurish va hokazolar bilan ifodalanadigan funksional belgilardan (yoki A.E.Laguna terminologiyasida dinamik belgilardan) iborat, ya'ni, kinesika, jumladan, noverbal imo-ishoralar. Uchinchi guruhga kiyim-kechak, taqinchoqlar, soch turmagi bilan ifodalanadigan ijtimoiy belgilar va tegishli aksessuarlar kiradi<sup>16</sup>. O.G.Podkovirin, o'z navbatida, qiyofa maydoniga barcha hissiy idrok etilgan daqiqalarni nazarda tutadi va "qatlamlar" ("kiyim" va "tana") tashkil etuvchi tana va moddiy elementlarni ajratib turadi.<sup>17</sup>

O.V.Korotun "tashqi shaxs" konseptiga "inson qiyofasiga obyektiv va subyektiv, pragmatik, estetik jihatdan bog'liq bo'lgan hamma narsa: jismoniy va jismoniy bo'lmagan organlar (tabiiy va sun'iy), odamni bezab turgan va uning tanasini qoplaydigan narsalar yoki boshqalar, tashqi ko'rinishning dinamik belgilarini (tana harakatlari, yuz ifodalari, turish, harakat, yurish), tashqi nutq belgilarini (ovoz, nutq), shuningdek, inson qiyofasini estetik, axloqiy, ijtimoiy, psixologik baholash uchun ishlatiladi."<sup>18</sup>

A.V.Demutskaya ta'kidlaganidek, "birinchi navbatda, odam boshqa odamni vizual qabul qiladi. Va hatto bunday dastlabki vizual baholash allaqachon bir kishiga boshqa odam haqida xulosa chiqarishga imkon beradi – u uni yoqtiradimi yoki yo'qmi, uning xarakteri va temperamentini talqin qilishga imkon beradi."<sup>19</sup>

S.Stepanovning fikricha, odamning qiyofasi "old tomon" va "so'zsiz til"dan iborat. Qiyofa komponentlari – "o'qiladigan" va talqin qilinadigan "noverbal signallar."<sup>20</sup>

Shunday qilib, vizual tarzda idrok etiladigan qiyofa so'zsiz til, inson, narsalar haqida ma'lumot beruvchi belgidir. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, yaxlit tasvir ham, uning alohida komponentlari ham muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Ushbu bobning uchinchi fasli **"Qiyofa" konsepti lingvomadaniyat-shunoslikda tushuncha sifatida** deb nomlangan.

Kognitiv tushunchalar "atrofdagi haqiqatni tuzish va qayta qurish uchun individual mazmunli aqliy shakllanishlar va madaniy tushunchalarga tegishli madaniyatning o'ziga xosligini belgilaydigan jamoaviy mazmunli aqliy shakllanishlardir". Binobarin, "lingvokognitiv va lingvokulturologik yondashuvlar shaxsga nisbatan matnlarda farq qiladi: lingvokognitiv tushuncha – bu doimiy ravishda ong bilan madaniyat sari intilish bo'lsa, lingvokulturologik tushuncha

<sup>15</sup> Петрова Е.А. Знаки общения / Е.А. Петрова. – М.: Изд-во ГНОМ, 2001. – 256 с.

<sup>16</sup> Бодалев А.А. Восприятие и понимание человека человеком / А.А. Бодалев. – М.: Изд-во МГУ, 1982. – 200 с; Бугаев К.В. Использование данных о внешности человека в раскрытии и расследовании преступлений / К.В. Бугаев // Законодательство и практика. № 2. – Омск: Изд-во Омск.акад. МВД России, 2005. – С. 66–69; Лукина М.М. Технология интервью: учеб.пособие для вузов / М.М. Лукина. – М.: Аспект Пресс, 2003. – 191 с; Петрова Е.А. Знаки общения / Е.А. Петрова. – М.: Изд-во ГНОМ и Д, 2001. – 256 с.

<sup>17</sup> Подковырин Ю.В. Внешность литературного героя как художественная ценность: дис. ... канд. филол. наук.: 10.01.08 / Подковырин Ю.В. – Кемерово, 2007. – 172 с.

<sup>18</sup> Коротун О.В. Образ-концепт "внешний человек" в русской языковой картине мира: дисс. ... канд. филол. наук.: 10.02.01 / Коротун Ольга Владимировна. – Омск: Ом.гос. ун-т, 2002. – 15 с

<sup>19</sup> Демуцкая А.В. Сопоставление языковых картин мира в русском и английском языках на примере моделирования внутренних свойств человека через внешность / А.В. Демуцкая // Логический анализ языка. Языки эстетики: Концептуальные поля прекрасного и безобразного. – М.: Индрик, 2004. – С. 162–168.

<sup>20</sup> Степанов С. Язык внешности / С. Степанов. – М.: ООО "Эксмо-Пресс", 2001. – 8 с.

madaniyatdan ong tomon odimlash” degan fikrni olg‘a surgan Karasik<sup>21</sup>. Demak, “qiyofa” konsepti til, ong va madaniyatni har tomonlama o‘rganishga qaratilgan bir qancha elementlardan tashkil topgan psixologik birlik sifatida ta’riflanadi, chunki konsept ongda mavjud bo‘lib, madaniyat bilan belgilanadi va til bilan obyektivlashtirilsa, lingvomadaniy yondashuv doirasida ko‘rib chiqiladi va uning asosida konsept tarkibida qiymat komponentiga ega bo‘lish g‘oyasi yotadi. Bu bizga dunyoning “qiyofa” konsepti tasvirining elementi sifatida ko‘rib chiqishga imkon beradi. “Qiyofa” konsepti o‘zining vizual idrok etilgan xususiyatlarining yig‘indisi sifatida, tarkibida qiymat komponentining mavjudligi tufayli lingvomadaniy maqomini oladi, uning yo‘qolishi bilan u o‘zining jismoniy mavjudligini saqlab qoladi, lekin madaniy maqomini yo‘qotadi. “Qiyofa” komponenti lingvomadaniy konseptni ajratib ko‘rsatishning asosiy mezonini hisoblanadi. “Konseptning markazi har doim qadriyatdir, chunki konsept madaniyatni o‘rganishga xizmat qiladi, madaniyat esa qadriyat tamoyiliga asoslanadi.”<sup>22</sup>

Qadriyatlar ham o‘z egalarining ehtiyojlarini qondirishga, ham ma’lum bir idealni yaratishga qaratilgan bo‘lishi mumkin. “Madaniyat – bu yo‘nalish bo‘lib, har doim qandaydir ya’ni, shaxs doirasidan tashqariga chiqadigan idealga, jamiyat idealiga yo‘naltirilgan”. B.Parigin ta’kidlaydiki, jamiyatda mavjud bo‘lgan qadriyatlar tizimida davlat ixtiyorida bo‘lgan keng qamrovli vositalar tizimi yordamida faqat kundalik ong darajasida ishlaydigan rasman ruxsat etilgan va singdiriladigan qadriyatlar bilan farqlash kerak.<sup>23</sup> Shularni inobatga olib, biz ma’lum bir madaniyatga amal qiladigan barcha bevosita yoki bilvosita, rasmiy yoki norasmiy ideallar, shuningdek ularni ifodalovchi lingvomadaniy konseptlar o‘rtasida tizimli aloqalar mavjudligi haqida gapirishimiz mumkin.

Dissertatsiyaning “Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “Qiyofa” konsepti verbalizatorlarining paradigmatic va sintagmatic xususiyatlari” deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobida, tilshunoslikda “qiyofa” konsepti tuzilishining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari xususida fikr va xulosalar berilgan.

M.V. Nikitin konseptning tuzilishi u ko‘rsatadigan obyekt turiga bog‘liqligini ta’kidlaydi va ontologik narsalar tushunchalari va belgilari konseptlariga ajratadi. Ushbu konseptlar “kognitiv va baholovchi ta’sirlar aurasiga singib ketadi”<sup>24</sup>. M.V.Nikitin konsept tuzilishidagi mumkin bo‘lgan komponentlar sifatida hissiy obrazni, mavhum tushunchani, implikativ salohiyatni va baholovchi-pragmatik ahamiyatni ajratib ko‘rsatadi. Majburiy xususiyatlar konseptning o‘zagini – uning intensiyasi, periferik xususiyatlar implikatsionalini tashkil qiladi.<sup>25</sup>

Z.D.Popova va I.A.Sternin konsept maydoni, yadro-periferik tuzilishi va undagi perseptiv va kognitiv tasvirlar bilan ifodalangan obrazli komponentni, axborot mazmunini, shu jumladan kalit so‘zning lug‘atdagi ta’rifini - konseptning

<sup>21</sup> Карасик В.И. Лингвокультурная концептология / В.И. Карасик, Н.А. Красавский, Г.Г. Слышкин. – Волгоград: Парадигма, 2009. – 34-139].

<sup>22</sup> Карасик В.И. Лингвокультурная концептология / В.И. Карасик, Н.А. Красавский, Г.Г. Слышкин. – Волгоград.: Парадигма, 2009. – 116 с.

<sup>23</sup> Парыгин Б.Д. Основы социально-психологической теории/ Б.Д. Парыгин. – М.Мысль, 1971. – 351 с.

<sup>24</sup> Никитин М.В. Развернутые тезисы о концептах // Вопросы когнитивной лингвистики. – 2004. – № 1. – С. 60.

<sup>25</sup> Никитин М.В. Развернутые тезисы о концептах // Вопросы когнитивной лингвистики. – 2004. – № 1. – С. 76

nomini va badiiy, ilmiy va publitsistik matnlardagi maqollar, aforizmlar, talqinlar yordamida tahlil qilinadigan talqin sohasi haqida gapiradilar.<sup>26</sup>

I.S.Shevchenko konsept tarkibiy qismlarining o‘zaro singishishini qayd etadi va nisbatan alohida komponentlar bilan tushunchalarni, binar tuzilish konseptlarini va sinkretik konseptlarni belgilaydi. Birinchi turdagi konseptlar tarkibida (hokimiyat, saylov) konseptual, obrazli va qiymat komponentlari aniq farqlanadi. Ikkinchi turdagi tushunchalar (gunoh/sin, yaxshi/good, kamtarlik/ modesty) ikki komponentning – konseptual va qiymatning ajralmasligi bilan tavsiflanadi, chunki qiymat tushunchalarning o‘zida mavjud bo‘lib, bu konseptlar nomlarida baholovchi semalar mavjudligidan dalolat beradi.

“Qiyofa” tushunchasi strukturasi sinkretizmi o‘rganilayotgan konsept nomi – *appearance* leksemasining komponentli tahlilidan dalolat beradi, buning natijasida qiyofa, baholash va persektiv obraz tushunchasiga mos keladigan semalar topilgan. Qiymat va majoziy komponentlar o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlik ko‘chma komponentni obyektivlashtiruvchi konseptual metaforalar bilan baholovchilikni aniqlashdan dalolat beradi. Demak, o‘rganilayotgan konseptning tarkibida konseptual, qiymat va obrazli komponentlar uzviy bog‘langan.

Qiyofaning eng xarakterli xususiyatlaridan biri shundaki, u odamga bevosita kuzatish uchun berilmaydi. Shunday qilib, “qiyofa”ni o‘rganish uni idrok etishning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini, tegishli bilimlarning mavjudligini va muayyan tafsilotlarga e‘tiborni jamlashni o‘z ichiga oladi. Shu munosabat bilan qiyofani talqin qilish, unga baho berish, unga shaxs hayotida alohida ahamiyat berish har doim o‘zgalarning pozitsiyasini, nuqtai nazarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Shunday qilib, bir xil narsalar, obyektlar, hodisalar barcha odamlar tomonidan turlicha idrok qilinadi.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli “Ingliz tilida “*appearance-qiyofa*” konsepti verbalizatorlarining paradigmatic va sintagmatic tadqiqi” deb nomlangan. Ingliz tili izohli lug‘atlari bilan ishlash jarayonida o‘tkazilgan tahlillar “*appearance*” leksemasini polisemantik xususiyatga ega ekanligi va ular alohida olinganda ham, so‘z birikmalari va frazeologik birikmalar tarkibida kelganda ham turli ma’nolarni kasb etishlari mumkinligini ko‘rsatdi.

Shuni inobatga olgan holda lug‘atlarda ro‘yxatga olingan “*appearance*” va u bilan bog‘liq morfologik va sintaktik tuzilishga ega birliklarni ma’noviy nuqtai nazardan tahlil etishni lozim deb topdik. Ingliz tilidagi “*appearance*” leksemasiga lug‘atlarda berilgan ta’riflarga e‘tibor beramiz. Vebsterning “Ingliz tilining uchinchi yangi xalqaro lug‘ati” (Webster’s third new international dictionary of the English Language”, Kōnemann, 1993, P. 103)da ot so‘z turkumiga kiruvchi “*appearance*” so‘zi o‘rta asrlar ingliz tilida “*apperaunce*”, o‘rta asrlar fransuz tilida *aparance*, *apparence*, qadimgi lotin tilida “*apparentia*”, lotin tilida “*apparent-, apparens*” so‘zlariga qarindosh ekanligi, uning asl va yetakchi ma’nosi “*the act, action, or process of appearing*”. “*harakat, holat, jarayonlarni vujudga kelishi*”

“*Appearance*” so‘zining boshqa ma’nolarini lug‘atdagi ketma-ketlikda tarjima usuli orqali quyidagicha aniqladik:

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<sup>26</sup> Попова З.Д. Когнитивная лингвистика. – М.: АСТ: Восток-Запад, 2007. – С. 128.

1. a) birdan paydo bo‘lish (*the act or action of coming into view or being visible*): for example: *the sudden appearance of enemy troops; the unexpected appearance of smoke on the horizon*;

b) jamoatchilik oldida paydo bo‘lish (*the act or action of coming before the public or into public view*): for example: *his last appearance on the London stage; financially secure since the appearance of his last novel*;

s) vujudga kelish harakati yoki jarayoni (*the action or process of coming into existence*): for example: *within a few years after the appearance of the ..... canal boat*;<sup>27</sup>

d) vakolatli organ oldiga rasmiy ravishda kelish (*the act or action of coming formally before an authoritative body*): for example: *his appearance before the board*;

2. a) Qiyofa yoki shakl paydo bo‘lish (*the state or form in which one appears*); for example: *his whole appearance was markedly different from that of the guests usually to be seen*;<sup>28</sup>

b) 1) tashqi ko‘rinish holati (haqiqiy holatdan farqli o‘laroq) (*an outward state of appearing as opposed to an actual state*): for example: *traders, though hostile to the settlement, had to preserve an appearance of neutrality*;<sup>29</sup>

2) haqiqiy yoki xayoliy sharmandalikni yashirish yoki ijtimoiy tanazzulni oldini olish (*to conceal a real or fancied disgrace or to avoid a social lapse*): for example: *they spent their lives trying to keep up appearances and to make his salary do more than it could*;

c) tashqi ko‘rsatmalar, holatlar yoki voqealar (*outward indications, circumstances, or events*): for example: *to all he was guilty*;

d) 1) haqiqiy tabiatidan yoki haqiqiy mavjudligidan ajralib turadigan narsaning hissiy taassurotlari (*a sense impression of a thing as distinguished from its true nature or real existence*): for example: *the blue of distant hills is only an appearance*; 2) sezgi organlarining xarakteri yoki muayyan holatlari bo‘yicha ishlab chiqarilgan yoki o‘zgartirilgan obyekt: for example: *the different of a penny viewed from different angles (har xil tomondan qaraladigan bir tiyinning farqi)*;

e) haqiqiydan fenomenal (*the phenomenal as opposed to the real*):

1) sensatsiya yoki taassurotda berilgan narsa, oqilona tekshiriladigan narsaga qarama-qarshi; 2) mutlaq haqiqat bilan qarama-qarshi bo‘lgan inson: for example: *That philosophic legerdemain which, with only experience for its datum, would condemn this experience to the status of appearance and disclose a reality more edifying*;<sup>30</sup>

3. a) ko‘rinadigan biror narsa, hodisa: b) birinchi ko‘rinish: for example: *a great observer of natural*;<sup>31</sup>

4. yig‘ilish yoki kompaniya: attendance; for example: *an innumerable appearance of gallants*.<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> Aldrington R. Death of Hero. – Moscow: Visshaya shkola, 1985. – 350 p.

<sup>28</sup> Cronin A. J. Crusader’s Tomb. – London: New English Library, 1977. – 392 p.

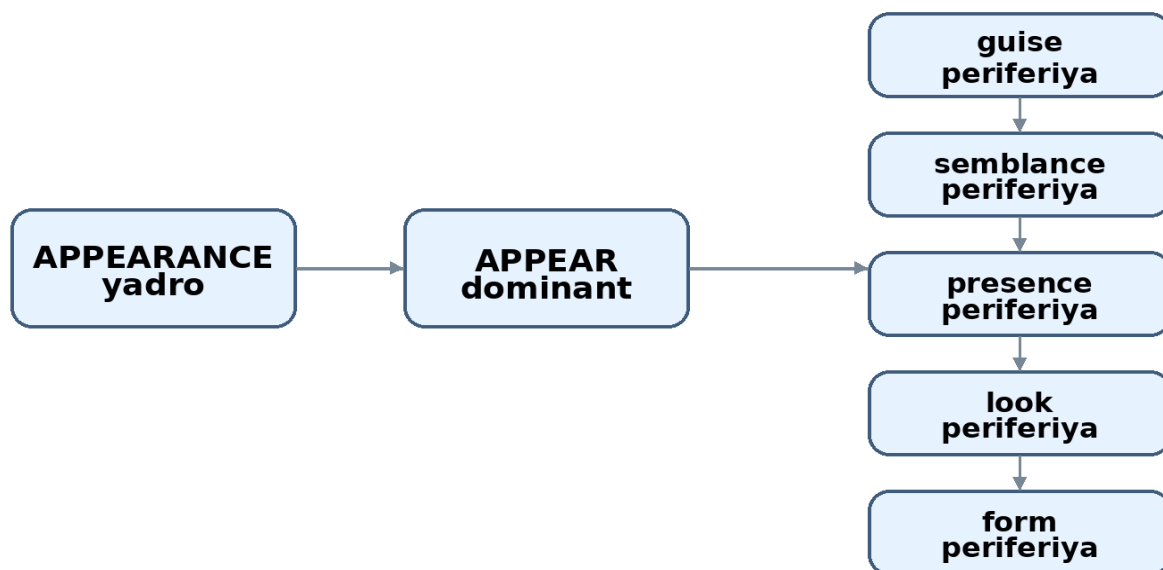
<sup>29</sup> Henry O. 100 Selected Stories. – E.: Worldsworth Classics, 1992. – 735 p.

<sup>30</sup> Lewis S. Babbit. – M.: Foreign Lang. Publ. House.1962. – 250 p.

<sup>31</sup> Cronin A. J. Crusader’s Tomb. – London: New English Library, 1977. – 392 p.

<sup>32</sup> Joanne Kathleen Rowling. Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone [Text]. J. K. Rowling. London.: Bloomsbury, 2001.

Yuqoridagi mulohazalardan kelib chiqib, “*appearance-qiyofa*” semantikasining asosiy holatini ifodalovchi til omillari kognitiv jarayoni bosqichlarini chizma (1-rasm) asosida ifodalashga harakat qilamiz.



**1-rasm. “Appearance–qiyofa” semantikasining yadro–periferiya modeli**

Yuqorida zikr qilingan mulohazalarga tayangan holda ta’kidlash mumkinki, “*appearance-qiyofa*” konsepti verbalizatorlarining yadrosi til egalari uchun faol assotsiatsiya hosil qiladi, kamroq ahamiyatga ega bo’lganlari esa periferiyadan joy oladi va markazdan uzoqlashgan sari ular (assotsiatsiya)ning ma’nosi ham susayib boradi. Qiyofa konseptning yadrosi sifatida so’zlovchi ongida hosil bo’lgan asosiy tushuncha (tasavvur) tan olinadi. Uning periferiyasini esa yadroning kognitiv xususiyatini baholaydigan va izohlab, talqin qilib bera oladigan maydon hosil qiladi.

Ushbu bobning uchinchi fasli “**O‘zbek tilida “qiyofa” konseptining turli xil konseptual belgilar bilan ifodalanishining semantik xususiyatlari**” deb nomlangan bo’lib, ushbu faslda o‘zbek tilida “qiyofa” leksemasining etimologik kelib chiqishiga e’tibor qaratilgan.

E.Begmatov, A.Madvaliyevlar tahriri ostida chiqarilgan “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”da o‘zbek tilida “qiyofa” oti o‘z ichiga turli semantik til ma’nolarini olib, ko‘p sonli so‘zlar oilasining semantik markazi hisoblanadi. Bu so‘zning lug‘atdagi ta’rifiga ko‘ra, “qiyofa” so‘zi arab tilidan olingan bo‘lib – tashqi ko‘rinish, yuz, aft, qaddi-qomad; o‘zini tutish degan ma’nolarni anglatadi. Shuningdek, ushbu lug‘atning (V-jildi)da ot so‘z turkumiga mansub “qiyofa” so‘zining quyidagi asosiy ma’nolari sanab ko‘rsatiladi:

1. Tashqi ko‘rinish, tus. Masalan: *shahrimiz qiyofasi kundan-kunga o‘zgarmoqda. – Go‘yo ulug‘ bir hodisa sodir bo‘lishi kutilayotganday yeru ko‘k tantanali qiyofa oldi (S.Anorboyev, Oqsoy).*

2. Yuz ifodasi. Masalan: *uning qiyofasidan xursand ekanligi ko‘rinadi. – Negadir, hammaning qiyofasi birdan jiddiy tus olgan.* Anvarning ko‘zlarida hatto qo‘rquv. (H. Ahmar, Kim haq)

3. Kishining ma’naviy, ruhiy va axloqiy xususiyatlari, ongi, dunyoqarashi, bilim-savyasi va shunga ko‘ra majmui.

Masalan: *kishining ma'naviy qiyofasi*. – *Yoshlarning qilayotgan ishlari ularning qiyofasini belgilab beradi* (Gazetadan).

Berilgan ta'riflarga qo'shimcha tarzda yana bir lug'at ma'lumotlarini qo'shish mumkin. Z.M.Ma'rufovning 1981-yilda chop etilgan "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati"da ot so'z turkumiga kiruvchi mulkning qo'shimcha quyidagi ma'nolarini kuzatamiz:<sup>33</sup>

Kishi yoki narsalarning o'ziga xos xususiyati, mohiyati. Masalan: *keng dehqonlar ommasiga yangi O'zbekiston hokimiyatining haqiqiy qiyofasini ko'rsatish kerak. Ana shunda dushman ig'vosiga uchganlarning ko'zi ochiladi* (I. Sultonov, Burgutning parvozi).

Shunday qilib, lug'atlarda ko'rib chiqilgan "qiyofa" leksik-semantik maydoniga doir misollar tahlili shuni ko'rsatdiki, "qiyofa" konsepti 4 ta semantik modellar yordamida ifodalanishi aniqlandi:

- 1) N yoki Adj (sodda tuzilishga ega bir o'zakli so'zlar);
- 2) N+suffix = Adj (ot yasovchi suffiksli yasama so'z);
- 3) N+suffix= Adv (ot yasovchi suffiksli yasama so'z);
- 4) N+V= V (ot va fe'lli so'z birikma);

Yuqoridagi modellar og'zaki va yozma nutqda reallashadi va aniqlashadi.

Qayd qilish lozimki, o'zbek tilida "qiyofa" konseptining o'ziga xos xususiyati oshkoralik belgisidir; bu qiyofa ko'pincha ma'lum harakatlarni amalga oshirish ko'rinishida isbot talab qiladi va badiiy adabiyotdan olingan misollar bilan tasdiqlanadi. Insonning umumiy qiyofasi borasidagi til materiallaridagi go'zallikka emas, to'g'rirog'i, yoqimlilik va xarizmga ega bo'lishni nazarda tutadi. Insonning tashqi qiyofasini ko'rsatib beruvchi jihati – baland bo'y, baquvvat qaddi-qomat, xipchanlik, o'ta to'liqlik, muskullarning pishiqligi, shuningdek badanning oftobda qoraygan rangi va qat'iyat, viqorlilik, o'ziga ishonch bag'ishlaydigan gavdani mag'rur tutishdir.

O'zbek tilida "qiyofa" konseptini o'rganish jarayonida quyidagi guruhlariga bo'linishini guvohi bo'ldik. Qiyofa konseptining tashqi tuzilishining anatomik xususiyatlari va quyidagi kichik guruhlarni o'z ichiga oladi:

1) Jismoniy xususiyatlar sifatida: *jismoniy, shakl, holat, balandlik*;

2) Tana qismlari sifatida: *teri, bosh: yuz, peshona, qoshlar, ko'zlar (kirpiklar, ko'zqovoqlari, burun (orqa, burun ko'prigi, burun teshigi), og'iz (lablar, tishlar), yonoq suyaklari, iyak (jag'), yonoqlar, teri, quloqlar, sochlari (soch turmagi, kal), yuz sochlari - mo'ylov, soqol, bo'yin, yelka, ko'krak, qorin, orqa, bel, tos, jinsiy a'zolar, qo'llar, barmoqlar, oyoqlar, son, tovon*.

3) Qiyofani tariflash sifatida: *yuz: chiroyli, to'la, qizg'ish, katta ko'zli; peshona: ajinlangan, baland, sochlari cho'zilgan; orqa: tor, ingichka, yig'ilgan va hokazo*.

Yuqoridagi "qiyofa" konseptining strukturasi ko'rish mumkinki, biz ushbu konseptning tilda turli lisoniy vositalar bilan ifodalanishini kuzatdik. Natijada lisoniy birliklar qiyofani ichki va tashqi holati, psixologik qobiliyati, fiziologik ko'rinishi va o'zining tutishi tilda sifat, ravish va ot kabi so'z turkumlari bilan kelib, qiyofani xarakterini ochib berishi ma'lum bo'ldi.

<sup>33</sup> Ma'rufov Z.M. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. – Toshkent.1981. – B. 447-448

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi “Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “appearance-qiyofa” konseptining lingvomadaniy va lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari” bo‘lib, bobning birinchi faslida “Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “appearance-qiyofa” semantikasiga ega lisoniy birliklarning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari” yoritilgan.

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “appearance–qiyofa” konseptining semantik ma’nolarini aniqlashga va uning kognitiv xususiyatlarini o‘rganishga harakat qildik. Leksemalarning leksik-semantik maydonini o‘rganish jarayonida “appearance-qiyofa” konseptining mantiqiy tushunchalari ham bor. Badiiy matnlarning tahlil qilish natijasida “appearance-qiyofa” konseptini mazmunini tashkil etuvchi metaforik va nometaforik nominatsiyalari o‘rganildi va ular guruhlarga bo‘lib chiqildi.

1. Egalikni ifodalovchi qiyofa:

ingliz tilida: *he had appearance of a country farmer; a gifted writer will also have a charming appearance; I could describe his appearance; I recalled the man’s appearance*;<sup>34</sup>

o‘zbek tilida: *Saidahmad o‘z uy chegarasini xuddi saroy cheragasidek qiyofada o‘rab olgan. (Gazetadan).*

2. Mamlakat, madaniyatni, joyni ifodalovchi qiyofa:

ingliz tilida: *Middle-Eastern appearance; Mediterranean appearance; an-English appearance; foreign appearance*;

o‘zbek tilida: *shahrimiz qiyofasi kundan-kunga o‘zgarmoqda. – Go‘yo ulug‘ bir hodisa sodir bo‘lishi kutilayotganday yeru ko‘k tantanali qiyofa oldi (S.Anorboyev, Oqsoy).*

3. Yoshni ifodalovchi qiyofa:

ingliz tilida: *youthful appearance; old appearance*;

o‘zbek tilida: *bog‘cha yoshidagi bola qiyofasi, o‘rta yoshlar chamasi, navqiron yoshlarda, yosh juvonlardek va h.k.*

4. Jinsni ifodalovchi qiyofa:

ingliz tilida: *his appearance is an advantage; appearance is of the essential parameters by which a person is judged; appearance is a symbol of success*;<sup>35</sup>

o‘zbek tilida: *o‘zaro qarama-qarshi ikki jins qiyofasida tiriklikni davom ettiradi.*<sup>36</sup>

5. Mansabni ifodalovchi qiyofa:

ingliz tilida: *his appearance had changed; his striking appearance compelled attention*;

o‘zbek tilida: *u juda katta mansabga mingan qiyofada yon-veriga qaragisi kelmaydi.*<sup>37</sup>

6. His-hayajonni ifodalovchi qiyofa:

ingliz tilida: *the effect their appearance has on these people; they are amused by my appearance*;

<sup>34</sup> Austen J. Emma– Moscow: Manager, 1997. – 132 p.

<sup>35</sup> Ch. Dickens, Dombey and Son– Moscow: Manager, 1998. – 232 p.

<sup>36</sup> Said Hamid. Dabdabali to‘y. 2012.

<sup>37</sup> P.Tursunov “O‘qituvchi”–T.: 2018.

o‘zbek tilida: *ushbu hukmimizni yeriga yetkazishda sustlik qilgan qiyofadagi kimsalar bizga itoatdan bosh tortgan hisoblanib, eng qattiq jazomizga mahkum qilinur.*<sup>38</sup>

7. Muomalani ifodalovchi qiyofa:

ingliz tilida: *he takes pride in his appearance; there is no point hating your appearance; I have interest in my appearance.*

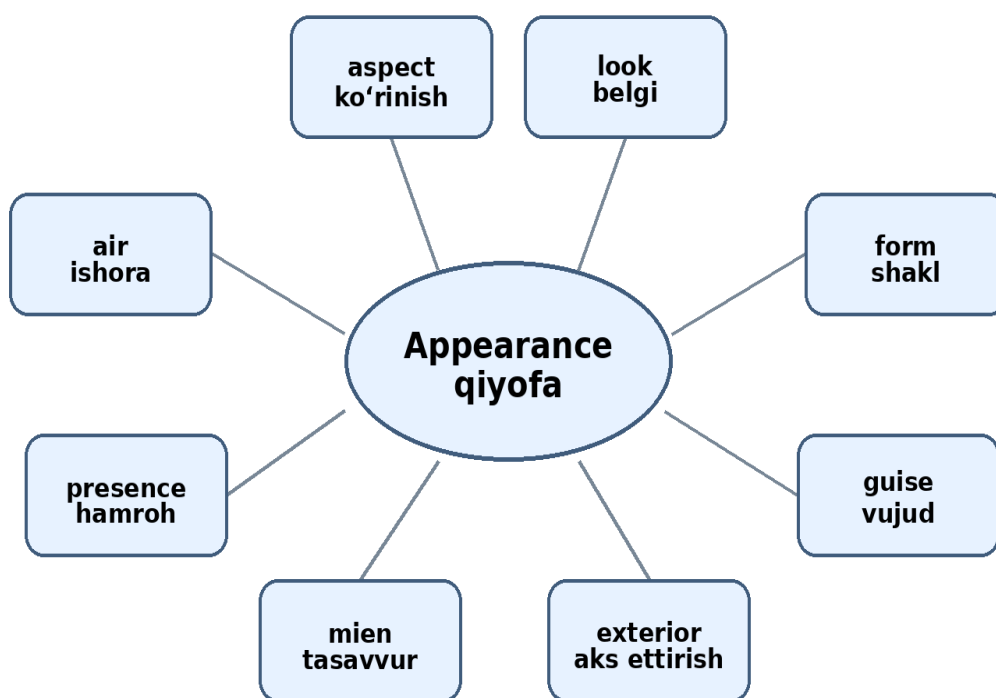
o‘zbek tilida: *U banklar orqali o‘z raqiblarigacha qarshi olib bormoqchi bo‘lgan “sirli ishlari”ni o‘z qarzdorlariga qanday muomala va munosabat qiyofasida bo‘lishni o‘ylar edi.*<sup>39</sup>

8. Qiyoslov, o‘xshashlikni ifodalovchi qiyofa:

ingliz tilida: *catlike appearance, Bey-like appearance, appearance of crocodiles.*

o‘zbek tilida: *O‘rdaning tevarak masofasini chamalab ko‘rgan edik, shuning uchun o‘rdaning qiyofasi qiyosan bizga ma‘lum.*<sup>40</sup>

Yuqoridagi lisoniy omillariga suyangan holda quyida biz ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “appearance–qiyofa” semantik maydoni slotlar orqali tashkil etuvchi diagrammasini berishga harakat qilamiz.



2-rasm. “Appearance–qiyofa” semantik maydonining slotli modeli

Chizma (2-rasm)dan ko‘rinib turibdiki, “appearance – qiyofa” konseptini o‘rganish inson o‘z-o‘zini anglash fonida sodir bo‘ladi. Bu boshqa konseptual tushunchalarni talqin qilish imkoniyatini yaratadi va shu bilan birga boshqa domenlar fonida tushunilgan tushuncha sifatida harakat qila oladi.

<sup>38</sup> Qodiriy A. O‘tgan kunlar. –Toshkent. Yangi asr avlodi,2016. – B. 458

<sup>39</sup> Oybek “Tanlangan asarlar” – Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi Adabiyot va san’at nashriyoti. 1980. – 194 b

<sup>40</sup> Qodiriy A. O‘tgan kunlar. –Toshkent. Yangi asr avlodi,2016. – B. 458.

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “appearance-qiyofa” konseptiga oid bo‘lgan leksik birliklarni tahlil qilish natijasida har ikki tillarda qiyofa konseptini semantik ma’nolarini ifodalaydigan quyidagi leksik birliklar aniqlandi: ingliz tilida: *appearance, air, aspect, exterior, form, guise, look, mien, presence, semblance*; o‘zbek tilida: *qiyofa, komil, ko‘rkam, salobatli, kuchli, shayton, do‘st, dono, ayyor, makkor, sofdil va h.k.* Ushbu leksemalarning ichki shakli, shuningdek, konseptual mazmunini tashkil etuvchi yangi yoki mavjud semantik xususiyatlarning yo‘qolish dinamikasi etimologik tahlilni kuzatish imkonini beradi.

“Appearance – qiyofa” konsepti ingliz va o‘zbek tilida turli so‘z turkumlari orqali *yorqin ochib berishda qo‘llangan lisoniy vositalarning statistik tahlilini foizlar asosida quyidagi semantik jadvalda ko‘rish mumkin.*

**1-jadval**

**Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “Appearance–qiyofa” konseptining statistik tahlili**

Til	Ot	Fe‘l	Sifat	Jami
O‘zbek tilida	29	21	47	97
Ingliz tilida	56	8	41	105

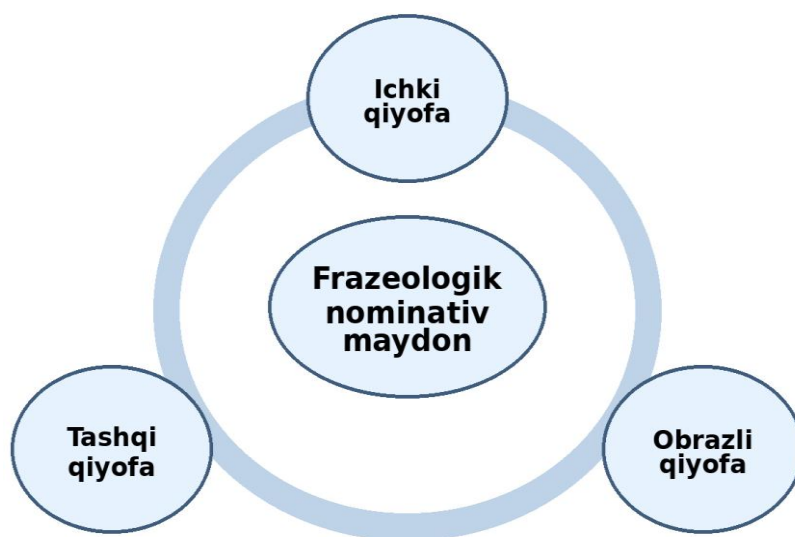
Statistik tahlillardan ko‘rinib turibdiki, ingliz tilida “qiyofa” konseptini ifodalovchi leksik birliklar 105 tani, o‘zbek tilida esa 97 tani tashkil etarkan. Izlanish jarayonida shuni guvohi bo‘ldikki, qiyoslanayotgan ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “qiyofa” konsepti ikki tilda ham izomorfik, ham allomorfik xususiyatlarini ifodalay ekan. Ayrim so‘z va so‘z birikmalari ikki tildan birida o‘zining universal va unikal xususiyatlariga ega ekanligini ham namoyon qildi.

Ushbu bobning ikkinchi fasli **“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “appearance-qiyofa” komponentli frazeologik va paremiologik birliklarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari”** bo‘lib, bu faslda frazeologiya fanining intensiv rivojlanishi natijasida qator ilmiy muammolarning hal qilinishiga e’tibor qaratilgan.

Konsept tilning frazeologik tizimi tarkibidagi tayyor leksemalar va frazeologik birliklar orqali; erkin so‘z birikmalari, gaplarning struktur va pozitsion sxemalari (sintaktik konseptlar); matnlar va matnlar majmui (zarur hollarda murakkab, abstrakt, individual-muallif konseptlarini izohlash) orqali ifodalanadi.

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillari frazeologik lug‘atlaridan yoppasiga tanlash asosida ajratib olingan frazeologizmlarning quyidagi mavzuiy guruhlari aniqlandi (qarang 3-rasm).

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillari frazeologik birliklarini qiyoslab o‘rganishdan asosiy maqsad ikki til madaniyatiga frazeo-semantik guruhlarni aniqlash va tahlil qilish, frazeologik birliklarning semantik belgilaridagi farqlarni aniqlash, shuningdek, frazeologik birliklarning komponentlarini ifodalaydigan konnotatsiyalarni aniqlashdan iborat.



3-rasm. “Appearance–qiyofo” konseptosferasining frazeologik nominativ maydoni

“Appearance–qiyofo” frazeologik maydonda tahlil qilinayotgan birliklarning ayrim o‘ziga xos milliy xususiyatlari namoyon bo‘ldi. Alohida so‘zlar, so‘z birikmalari, jumladan, frazeologik birliklar ham turli tizimli tillarda o‘zaro bog‘liq nuqtalarga egaligi, to‘liq yoki qisman o‘xshashliklari borligi bilan xarakterlanadi. Masalan, o‘zbek tilida *ikki yuzlamachi*, rus tilida *двулицие*, ingliz tilida *double-facedness* frazeologik birliklarining mavjud bo‘lishi fikrimizning dalilidir. Bu misollarda asosiy komponentlar sifatida “*ikki, o‘ba, double*” kabi sonlar ishtirok etmoqda. Bunday o‘xshashlikning asosiy sababi ular uchun bir tildan boshqa tilga o‘tgan o‘zlashtirma so‘z yoki kalka ekanligida emas, balki odamlarning o‘sha subyektga munosabatlari bir xil ekanligi, uning ko‘pgina hollarda umuminsoniy xarakterda ekanligi bilan, ular turli xalqlarning ijtimoiy, lisoniy ongida o‘z ifodasini bir xil topganligi bilan ham izohlanadi. Assotsiativ va semantik ma’no belgilarining mavjudligi quyidagi aspektlarda aniqlandi:

1. “Appearance–qiyofo” leksemasi frazeologik birlik tarkibida kelganida: *Appear out of the blue* – “tomdan tarasha tushganday”, – “harakatda barakat”;

2. frazeologizmni semantik jihatdan izohlashda insoniy belgining mavjudligi: *Appearances are deceptive* – “usti yaltiroq ichi qaltiroq”.

“Appearance–qiyofo” frazeologik maydonida mavzuiy guruhlar mavjudligi ko‘zga tashlanadi. Bunday guruhlar faqat frazeologizmlardan tashkil topib, denotatni ifodalash uchun o‘z mustaqil leksemalariga ega bo‘lmaydilar.

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “qiyofo” konseptini ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklarning quyidagi jadvalda statistik tahlilini ko‘rishimiz mumkin.

## 2-jadval

### Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “qiyofo” konseptini ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklar

3	Guruhlar nomi	Ingliz tilida	%	O‘zbek tilida	%
1	Tashqi qiyofa	79	3,5	57	3,5
2	Obrazli qiyofa	17	6,6	58	3,1
3	Ichki qiyofa	163	6,9	33	2,4
	Jami:	259	100	148	100

Statistik ma'lumotdan ko'rinib turibdiki, tadqiqotimiz natijalari qiyoslanayotgan tillardagi frazeologik maydonda izomorf hodisalar allomorf hodisalarga ko'ra ko'proq ekanligidan darak beradi.

Bunday tahlil asosan ikki yondashuv orqali amalga oshiriladi:

- 1) madaniy qadriyatlarni konseptlar doirasida tahlil qilish,
- 2) tillarda konseptni voqelantiruvchi so'zlarni semantik va funksional yondashuv asosida tahlil qilish.

Paremiyalar ifodalaydigan ma'nolar tahlilida ularning o'zi mansub etnomadaniyatga, o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga alohida e'tibor berildi. Bundan maqol ifodalaydigan ma'no uning derivatsion bazasiga mos kelmasligi holati aniqlandi. Har bir paremiya qiyofa konseptiga, uning tayanch so'zlariga bog'liq. Ammo til sohiblari ongida konseptni markaziy qismining muayyan leksik va frazeologik birliklar bilan bog'liq bo'lishi u yoki bu so'zning paremiya tarkibida mavjud bo'lishiga har doim ham olib kelavermaydi.

Uchinchi bob uchinchi fasli **“qiyofa” konsepti verbalizatorlarini baholashda lingvistik vositalaridan foydalanish usullari**”ga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, bu yerda baholash mezonlari orqali ko'p o'lchovli so'zlar, so'z birikmalari ko'rib chiqildi.

Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida “qiyofa”ni tasvirlashda undagi ba'zi xususiyatlar, belgilar va ushbu belgilarni nomlaydigan lingvistik vositalarning nomlarini aniqlashdan iborat. Baholashning eng muhim xususiyati unda ikkita omilning mavjudligi bo'lib, birinchisi subyektiv, ikkinchisi obyektiv. Subyektiv omil – predmetining obyektga qanday xususiyatlarga ega bo'lishidan qat'iy nazar, munosabatini ifodalashdan iborat, obyektiv omil esa obyektga xos bo'lgan o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga asoslanadi. Baholashning bu ikki omili o'z navbatida bir-biri bilan o'zaro ta'sir qiluvchi emotsional va tavsiflovchi komponentlarni ifodalaydi.

Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida “qiyofa” konseptini tasvirlashda quyidagi tarkibdagi modellardan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq degan fikrga keldik. Masalan: ingliz tilida:

#### **1.adj + appearance**

(76) *He turned up the collar of his coat and produced a red silk muffler, which completely dashed his festive appearance /BNC, NY4 674 /*

#### **2.adj + in + appearance**

*But others thought this frivolous, and they wore "art fabrics" and barbaric jewelry. The men were seldom eccentric in appearance. They tried to look as little like authors as possible /BNC, AV6 569/*

#### **3.appearance + prep + adj + noun**

(78) *Being of a more slender figure than Mr. Jarndyce and having a richer complexion, with browner hair, he looked younger. Indeed, he had more the appearance in all respects of a damaged young man than a well-preserved elderly one /BNC, RTY 783/*

#### **4.appearance + be + adj**

(79) *His appearance was wild and uncouth; he was big and strong; he gave the impression of untamed passion /BNC, ANM 653/*

#### **5. prep + adj + appearance**

(80) *Before Mr. Justice Vaughan and Mr. Baron Alderson, Thomas Griffiths Wainwright, aged forty-two, a man of gentlemanly appearance, wearing mustachios /BNC, RF2 623 /*

## 6.noun + prep + someone's appearance

*Upright before his face like the sabre of a horse-soldier, now over his shoulder like a musket, now between his finger and thumb, but always in some uncouth and awkward fashion--contributed in no small degree to the absurdity of his appearance. Stiff, lank, and solemn, dressed in an unusual manner, and ostentatiously exhibiting – whether by design or accident – all his peculiarities of carriage, gesture, and conduct, all the qualities, natural and artificial, in which he differed from other men*  
/BNC, NMC 765/

O'zbek tilida:

### 1. Ot+qiyofali

*Biz bepayon Vatanimizga tumshuq suqmoq orzusini qilgan, odam qiyofali bir mahluqqa o'z kuchimizni ko'rsatmoqchi bo'ldik. (A.Umar "Muxtor").*

### 2. Sifat+qiyofali

*Mansur dehqonlarcha kamtar, sodda qiyofali o'zbek yigit kichik serjant edi. (Oybek "Quyosh qoraymas");*

### 3. Olmosh+qiyofali

*Negadir hammaning qiyofasi birdan jiddiy tus olgan. Anvarning ko'zlarida hatto qo'rquv. (H.Ahmar "Kim haq").*

Yuqoridagilarni hisobga olgan holda biz ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "qiyofa" konseptini guruhlariga bo'lib, ularni idrok etish jarayonidagi ayrim mezonlarini o'rganib chiqishga harakat qildik.

1. Hissiy
2. Ijobiy
3. Salbiy
4. Betaraflikda
5. Estetik baholash
6. Ratsionalistik baholash

Xulosa qilib aytganda, hissiy baholash uchta turda – ijobiy, salbiy va betaraflik mezonlari asosida taqdim etilishi mumkin. Har bir turda ularning ma'nolari ma'lum bir oqimga bog'lash imkonini beradi. "Qiyofa" konseptini ingliz va o'zbek tillarida hissiy baholash tashqi ko'rinish xususiyatlarini ifoda etmaydigan so'zlar bilan obyektivlashtiriladi, shuningdek, idrok etuvchi subyektning unga bo'lgan munosabati haqida ham ma'lumot beradi va uning obyektiv xususiyatlaridan ko'ra subyektning didini ko'proq tavsiflaydi.

## XULOSA

1. Kognitiv tilshunoslik negizida rivojlangan lingvomadaniyatshunoslik til va madaniyatning murakkab va ko'p aspektli o'zaro munosabatlarini tadqiq qiladi. U madaniyat va tilning o'zaro bog'liklikda va o'zaro bir-biriga ta'siri jarayonida faollashadigan imkoniyatlarini, bu jarayonda qo'llanilgan lisoniy va nolisoniy (madaniy) birliklar mazmunini yaxlit strukturalar sifatida tizimga solingan metodlar orqali va madaniy qonun-qoidalarga tayangan holda o'rganadi.

2. Bugunga kelib, kognitiv lingvistika o'zining jadal rivojlanish bosqichiga kirdiki, uning tarkibida lingvokonseptologiya, kognitiv semantika kabi mustaqil tarmoqlar paydo bo'ldi va ular o'zining mustahkam nazariy va metodologik asoslariga ega bo'lib bormoqda.

3. Kognitiv tilshunoslik doirasidagi tahlil asosida “qiyofa” konseptining tipologik xususiyati, mental tasavvurlar shakllanishini e’tiborga olish talab qilinadi, shuning bilan birga lingvomadaniyashunoslik nuqtai nazaridan mental birliklar umumiy va xususiy belgilariga ko‘ra semantik guruhlar kesimlariga egaligi ma’lum bo‘ldi.

4. Qiyoslanayotgan madaniyatlardagi “qiyofa” konsepti verbalizatorlarining lisoniy voqelantirilishi holatlari tadqiqi ularning madaniyatlararo o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini ochib berish imkoniga ega. Hozirgi umumiy tilshunosligida lingvokognitiv va lingvomadaniyatshunoslik aspektlarida talqin qilish muammosi dolzarb bo‘lib turibdi. Tadqiqotda “qiyofa” konseptining ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi lisoniy olam manzarasida lisoniy voqelanishining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini qiyoslab o‘rganilishi nazariy va amaliy jihatdan muhim bo‘lib, tilshunoslikning lingvomadaniyatshunoslik yo‘nalishida bajarilayotgan tadqiqotlar natijalari ko‘lamini yanada boyitdi

5. Bu ayniqsa tillar, madaniyatlar orasida noekvivalent konseptda ba’zi xususiyatlarning mavjudligida namoyon bo‘ldi. Ular orasida endomik yoki unikal maqomga ega bo‘ladilar. Bunday konseptlarning lingvistik mushohadalarini lingvokulturema deb atash maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi deb o‘ylaymiz.

6. “Qiyofa” konsepti verbalizatorlarini barcha madaniyatlar, xususan ingliz va o‘zbek madaniyatlari va konseptosferasidan o‘rin olgan universal hamda milliy madaniyat, belgi-xususiyatlarga ega hodisa bo‘lib, uning mazmun va tuzilishi xalq hayoti, turmush tarzi, salohiyati bilan chambarchas bog‘liq. Uning obyektivlashuvi lisoniy vositalar orqali amalga oshadi.

7. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “qiyofa” konsepti verbalizatorlarining so‘z turkumlari kesimidagi ifodasida ot va sifat so‘z turkumlari, o‘zbek tilida sifat, fe’l va ravish so‘z turkumlari dominant ekanligini ko‘rsatdi. “Qiyofa” konsepti verbalizatorlarining unga turdosh konseptlar bilan muvofiq va nomuvofiq semantik xususiyatlari tanlab olingan 10 ta leksemalar misolida dalillandi. “Qiyofa” konsepti verbalizatorlarining eksplitsit va imlitsit ifoda vositalarining o‘rni ko‘rsatib berildi.

8. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “qiyofa” semantikasiga ega leksemalar ishtirok etgan frazeologik birliklar soni ingliz tilida 259 tani, o‘zbek tilida 148 tani tashkil etdi. Bunday frazeologik birliklar tahlili ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “qiyofa” konsepti interpatsiyasi borasida mushtarak va farqli xususiyatlarga ega ekanligi, u asosan xalqlar fikrlash tarzi bir xil ekanligi, borliqni idrok etish va in’ikos tarzi turlicha ekanligidan dalolat beradi. Tahliliy materiallar ingliz madaniyatida qiyofa o‘zi orzu qilgan narsaga erishgan holat sifatida tushunilsa, o‘zbeklar uchun yurti, xalqi uchun hamma narsaga tayyor ekanligini anglatadi.

9. “Qiyofa” konsepti verbalizatorlarining baholash komponenti uning egasi uchun tashqi ko‘rinishning qiymatini aks ettiradi va jamiyatda mavjud bo‘lgan meyorlarga muvofiq idrok etuvchi tomonidan berilgan baholar asosida aniqlanadi. Baholovchi sifatlar tashqi ko‘rinishning uchta guruhini ifodalash vositasidir – hissiy, estetik va ratsionalistik tizimdir. Shunday qilib, aniq vazifalarni hal qilish natijasida inson qiyofasi tushunchasining nozik ontologik, etimologik baholovchi xususiyatlari asosida uning tuzilishi aniqlangan.

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

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**ANDIJAN STATE UNIVERSITY**

**USMONOVA MADINABONU QODIRJON QIZI**

**LINGUOCOGNITIVE AND LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES  
OF THE VERBALIZERS OF THE CONCEPT “APPEARANCE”  
IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

**10.00.06 – Comparative Literary Criticism, Contrastive Linguistics  
and Translation studies**

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

**The theme of (PhD) dissertation is registered by the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the Number B2022.1.PhD/Fil2305**

The dissertation has been completed at Andijan State University.

The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three (Uzbek, Russian, and English (resume)) languages on the website of the Scientific Council ([www.adchti.uz](http://www.adchti.uz)) and the information and education portal "ZiyoNet" ([www.ziynet.uz](http://www.ziynet.uz)).

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The dissertation is available at the Information Resources of Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages (registration number \_\_\_\_\_). (Address: 170100, Andijan city, Babur Avenue 5, Tel: 0(374) 223-42-76).

The abstract of the dissertation is distributed on "\_\_\_\_\_" \_\_\_\_\_ 2026.  
(Protocol at the registered № \_\_\_\_\_ on "\_\_\_\_\_" \_\_\_\_\_ 2026).

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

**The topicality and necessity of the dissertation topic.** In world linguistics, conducting extensive research within fields such as pragmalinguistics, sociolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology, and text linguistics is of great importance. In particular, theoretical paradigms have emerged for the in-depth study of the structural-functional layers of language, which further intensify the need for comparative and typological study of the world's languages. Determining how the concept of "image" is expressed in English and Uzbek, its status in communicative contexts, identifying the cognitive nature of these phenomena, revealing their functional potential, and creating a conceptual classification represent significant challenges.

In the field of world linguistics, from cognitive and linguoculturological perspectives, it is necessary to investigate the cognitive and linguoculturological features of the concept of "image" in English and Uzbek, to clarify existing problematic issues in comparative linguistics and related approaches such as linguistic field theory, and to study the spatial aspects of semantically meaningful lexical units (words, phraseological units, proverbs, and sayings), their systematic relations, the roles of units organizing the field, their meanings, and their communicative functions. The lack of prior comparative studies on this topic highlights the relevance of the present research.

Since the early years of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has paid special attention to the development of science and education. In particular, the field of linguistics has emphasized the need to identify the ethno-specific features of the national linguistic worldview that reflect how speakers of different languages perceive the world. Notably, the fifth direction of the Action Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, titled "Ensuring security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, and pursuing a well-thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy"<sup>1</sup> designates the formation of a secure, stable, and harmonious interethnic environment around the country as a strategic priority. This has created opportunities to expand scientific research in the fields of cognitive linguistics and linguoculturology. Furthermore, the study of linguistic units related to the concept of "appearance" – in terms of their semantic-logical, semantic-functional, and linguocultural characteristics in a cross-linguistic context – opens up one of the promising directions in modern linguistics.

The present dissertation, to a certain extent, serves the implementation of the tasks outlined in the Republic of Uzbekistan's normative-legal documents, including: Resolution No. PQ-1875 dated December 10, 2012, "On Measures to Further Improve the System of Foreign Language Learning"; Resolution No. PQ-2909 dated April 20, 2017, "On Measures to Further Develop the Higher Education System"; Presidential Decree No. PF-4947 dated February 7, 2017, "On the Action Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan"; as well as other relevant regulatory documents related to the topic.

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<sup>1</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasi prezidentining "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi Farmoni// Xalq so'zi.2017-yil 18-fevral. № 28 (6722).

**The compliance of the research with the priority areas of scientific and technological development of the republic.** The research was conducted in accordance with the priority area of the Republic's science and technology development: "Forming a system of innovative ideas and ways of implementing them in the social, legal, economic, cultural, and spiritual-educational development of an information-based society and a democratic state."

**The degree of the problem's study.** In modern linguistics, the issue of systematically interpreting various conceptospheres has led to the emergence of numerous insightful studies. These include research dedicated to the concepts of beauty, love, life, death, labor/work, woman, man, mother, and word, as well as works focused on analyzing the paremiological layers of specific literary texts or individual languages. Notable contributions in this area include the studies conducted by linguists such as Ye.V. Babayeva, Ye.N. Belaya, N.M. Janpeisova, I.L. Gureyeva, N.M. Kravtsova, T.V. Lukina, A.S. Alyoshin, M.R. Galiyeva, Ye.A. Menzairova, G. Ergasheva, and G'. Ismoilov<sup>2</sup>.

The semantic and cognitive aspects of the verbal representation of intellectual, physical, psychological, and certain other features related to the concept of "appearance" have been reflected in the research of scholars such as N.M. Kravtsov, M.A. Yeremina, A.A. Pintova, I.V. Kirillova, O.B. Klevsova, V.B. Shirshikov, Ko Chun In, V.V. Katermina, Ye.V. Komarov, V.A. Kameneva, T.V. Lukina, Ye.A. Menzairova, L.A. Sayfi, G.N. Smagulova, and Ye.A. Chistyukhina<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> Бабаева Е.В. Лингвокультурологические характеристики русской и немецкой аксиологической картины мира: Дисс. ... докт. филол. наук. – Волгоград: 2004. – 438 с.; Бelaya Е.Н. Теоретические основы исследования языковых и речевых репрезентаций базовых эмоций человека (на материале русского и французского языков): Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Омск: 2006. – 210 с.; Жанпеисова Н.М. Когнитивно-лингвокультурологический анализ картины мира казахско-русских билингов: Учебное пособие по спецкурсу. – Актобе: Принта, 2006. – 232 с.; Гуреева И.Л. Диахронические сдвиги в семантике и смысловых связях английских прилагательных, выражающих понятие "красивый"/ "некрасивый" (на материале историсемантического поля прилагательных с XII по XX вв.): Автореф. дисс... канд. фил. наук. – Киров: 2007. – 23 с.; Кравцова Н.М. Концепт "человек телесный": когнитивное моделирование и переносы (на материале сопоставительного анализа древнерусского и древнеанглийского языков): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тюмень: 2008. – 30 с.; Лукина Т.В. Семантико-синтаксические и коммуникативно-прагматические особенности выражения физического и эмоционального состояний человека в современном немецком языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва: 2008. – 28 с.; Алёшин А.С. Устойчивые сравнения шведского языка, характеризующие человека (лингвокультурологический аспект): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филос. наук. – Санкт-Петербург: 2011. – 24 с.; Галиева М.Р. Вербализация концептосферы word/cўз/слово в английской, узбекской и русской языковых картинах мира: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент: 2010. – 28 с.; Мензайрова Е.А. Актуализация концептов "Любовь" и "Женщина" в письменном дискурсе: дисс канд. наук. – Ижевск: 2010. – 187 с.; Эргашева Г. Концепт "женщина" с позиции гендерного подхода (на примере фразеологии английского и узбекского языков) // *Türkologiya*. – 2010. №1-2. – С.72-78.; Qasimova Z. A. Olamvaodamkonsepsiyasimilliyvajahonadabiyotian' analariprizmasida (A. Fitrat, A. Qodiriy, A. Cho'ponijodimisolidi) // *Filol. fanlarnomz. diss. avtoreferati* – Toshkent, O'zMU. 2009. – 24 b.; Abdunazimov Sh. N. «Хаял» сөзи ҳаққинда // *Berdaqnomidagi QDU Axborotnomasi*. Nukus: 2015, №4. – В. 104-107.; Орынбетова Н.Б. Проблема характера героев в каракалпакском романе 80х годов: Автореф. дисс. ... докт. филол. наук. Нукус: 2001. – 32 с.

<sup>3</sup> Кошарная С.А. Лингвокультурологическая реконструкция мифологического комплекса "человек – природа" в русской языковой картине мира: Автореф. дисс. ... докт. филол. наук: – Белгород: 2002. – 46 с.; Ширшиков В.Б. Лексикографическая и текстовая репрезентация концептов ограниченной ментальной способности человека в русском и английском языках: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Саратов: 2005. – 23 с.; Кatermina В.В. Национально-культурной специфики образа человека: на материале русского и английского языков: Автореф. дисс. ... докт. филол. наук: – Волгоград: 2005. – 44 с.; Смагулова Г.Н. Концепт "женщина" в казахских фразеологизмах // *Вестник Новгородского государственного университета*: – Новгород, 2008. №49. – С 84-87.; Кравцова Н.М. Концепт "человек телесный": когнитивное моделирование и переносы (на

In addition, certain aspects of the concept of “appearance” have been explored from a literary perspective by scholars such as Z.A. Kasimova, Sh.N. Abdinazimov, and N.B. Orinbetova<sup>4</sup>. In this research, within the framework of the triad “language – thought – culture”<sup>5</sup>, the linguistic realization of the “appearance” concept—considered part of a broader system of concepts—is examined through phenomena and units characteristic of linguistic representation, focusing on their essence and nature.

**The relevance of the research to the scientific research plans of the higher education institution where the dissertation was carried out.** This research was conducted within the framework of the scientific research plan of Andijan State University under the topic “Investigation of Conceptual Problems in Cognitive Linguistics”.

**The aim of the research** is to reveal the linguocognitive and linguocultural features of the verbalizers of the concept “appearance” in English and Uzbek.

**The objectives of the research are as follows:**

to determine the core essence, conceptual structure, and linguocognitive features of the concept of “appearance” in English and Uzbek linguocultures, and to establish its position within the conceptosphere;

to identify, classify, and systematize the lexical, phraseological, and paremiological units verbalizing the concept of “appearance” within the nominative field of the English and Uzbek languages, and to conduct a comparative analysis of their definitional, etymological, and lexico-semantic features;

to reveal the contextual, functional-pragmatic, valency, synonymic, and semantic features of the verbalizers of the concept of “appearance” in English and Uzbek, and to determine the linguocognitive differences of the concept based on them;

to comparatively elucidate the linguocultural actualization of the concept of “appearance” in the national linguistic worldview of the English and Uzbek peoples based on proverbs, sayings, idioms, and other culturally marked units.

**The object of the research** is the linguocognitive and linguocultural aspects of the verbalizers of the concept “appearance” in English and Uzbek.

**The subject of the research** is the linguocognitive and linguocultural indicators of the verbalizers of the concept “**appearance**” within the national linguistic worldviews of English and Uzbek.

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материале сопоставительного анализа древнерусского и древнеанглийского языков): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук . – Тюмень: 2008. – 30 с.; Пинтова А.А. Концепты OLD/YOUNG и СТАРЫЙ/МОЛОДОЙ в английской и русской языковых картинах мира: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук . – Санкт-Петербург: 2009. – 18 с.; Ефремов В.А. Динамика русской языковой картины мира: Вербализация концептуального пространства “мужчина – женщина”. Автореф. дисс. ... докт. филол. наук. – Санкт-Петербург: 2010. – 40 с.; Кириллова И.В. Лингвокультурологическая специфика когнитивной оппозиции *ум – глупость* в русской языковой картине мира. Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук: Нижний Новгород, 2012. – 22 с.

<sup>4</sup> Орынбетова Н.Б. Проблема характера героев в каракалпакском романе 80х годов. Автореф. дисс. ... докт. филол. наук. Нукус: 2001. – 32 с.; Qasimova Z. A. Olam va odam konsepsiyasi milliy va jahon adabiyoti an’analari prizmasida (A.Fitrat, A.Qodiriy, A.Cho’lponijodimisolidida)» Filol.fanlarnomz.diss. avtoreferati – Toshkent, O’zMU. 2009. – 24 b.; Abdunazimov Sh.N. «Ҳаял» сөзи ҳаққинда // Berdaq nomidagi QDU Axborotnomasi. Nukus: 2015, №4. – B. 104-107.

<sup>5</sup> Safarov Sh. Tilshunoslikning navbatdagi vazifalari// Xorijiy filologiya. – Samarqand: SamDCHTI, 2016. –№3. –B.101.

**The research methods.** In presenting and analyzing the topic, methods such as cognitive modeling, frame analysis, componential analysis, distributive analysis, statistical analysis, functional analysis, contrastive-comparative analysis, and statistical methods were employed.

**The scientific novelty of the research:**

the linguocognitive essence, conceptual structure, and position within the conceptosphere of the concept of “appearance” (“image”) in English and Uzbek linguocultures have been determined on a comparative basis, revealing its cross-cultural universal and differential features;

lexical, phraseological, and paremiological units verbalizing the concept of “appearance” in the English and Uzbek languages have been identified, their nominative field has been systematized, and their universal and national-cultural components have been determined;

the definitional, etymological, lexico-semantic, contextual, pragmatic, and valency features of the verbalizers of the concept of “appearance” along with their functional-semantic differences, have been identified;

a linguocognitive model of the concept of “appearance” in English and Uzbek has been developed, and the mechanism of its actualization in the national linguistic worldview has been substantiated through its representation in synonymic series, semantic relations, and plemias.

**The practical results of the research.** The composition of synonyms of core lexemes that reveal the essence of the verbalizers of the concept “appearance” in languages of different types has been identified;

the position of the lexemes forming the core and periphery of the semantic field of the concept “appearance”, as well as their inherent semantic, functional, and pragmatic characteristics, has been determined.

**The reliability of the research results.** Based on the application of research methods widely used in modern linguistics, theoretically well-grounded scientific conclusions were drawn in the study; through the analysis of selected examples from English and Uzbek language materials, the distinctive features of the realization of the verbalizers of the concept “appearance” in the national linguistic worldview were generalized.

**The scientific and practical significance of the research results.** The scientific significance of the research results lies in their applicability to the development of a theoretical framework in the cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology, lexicology, and lexicography of English and Uzbek; in the improvement of textbooks and teaching manuals; in providing supplementary materials for specialized courses; and in enhancing contemporary academic and educational dictionaries of the English and Uzbek languages. The theoretical conclusions obtained in the study serve as a scholarly source for researching lexemes that realize the verbalizers of the concept “appearance” in different languages.

The research findings may also be used in delivering lectures on topical issues of modern linguistics in English and Uzbek, in organizing specialized courses in lexicology, stylistics, intercultural communication, translation studies, and linguoculturology, as well as in practical English language courses and lexicographic work.

**The implementation of the research results.** On the results obtained regarding the linguocognitive and linguocultural features of the verbalizers of the concept “appearance” in English and Uzbek:

the results and materials of the dissertation research devoted to the universal and nationally specific features of the units interpreting the concept “appearance” in the nominative field of English and Uzbek were implemented in 2022–2023 within the framework of the fundamental project No. 1-203-4 entitled “*Further Development and Harmonization of Interethnic Relations in Our Country*”. This project was developed by the Department for the Development of Intangible National Heritage of Cultural and Educational Institutions of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and aimed at promoting the rich national linguistic traditions of the Uzbek people, intangible cultural heritage, and social values in fostering interethnic relations and strengthening mutual cooperation (Certificate of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 4, 2025, No. 02-14-06-869). As a result, the nationally specific features of the realization of the the concept “appearance” in the linguistic worldviews of English and Uzbek were comparatively examined. In addition, the research contributed to the improvement of a set of effective methods for organizing the practice of integrating the cognitive linguistics and linguoculturology approaches of modern linguistics into the content of foreign language education, including state educational standards, curricula, and textbooks, thereby enhancing the project’s conceptual and methodological frameworks;

conclusions concerning the use of linguistic units expressing the concept “appearance” in the process of foreign language learning in educational institutions were utilized within the framework of the fundamental project No. AI-201704 entitled “*Assessment of General Secondary School Graduates’ Proficiency in the Mother Tongue (Uzbek Language) and Development of a Test System for 14 Subjects,*” planned for implementation in 2023–2024 on the basis of Order No. 156 of the Minister of Public Education of May 18, 2023 (Certificate of the Ministry of Public Education dated February 3, 2025, No. 1406-310207). As a result, the national specific features of the realization of the verbalizers of the concept “appearance” in the linguistic worldviews of English and Uzbek were comparatively studied. In addition, the research contributed to the improvement of a set of effective methods for organizing the practice of integrative incorporation of the cognitive linguistics and linguoculturology approaches of modern linguistics into the content of foreign language teaching, including state educational standards, curricula, and textbooks;

scholarly data on the role and significance of the verbalizers of the concept “appearance” in everyday communication—particularly regarding their realization through paradigmatic and syntagmatic mechanisms—were utilized in the preparation of television programs and broadcasts such as “*Assalom, O‘zbekiston!*” and “*Ta’lim va taraqqiyot*” (Certificate of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan dated December 12, 2024, No. 06-28/825). As a result, the broadcasts were enriched with substantive linguistic facts, and viewers received valuable

information concerning the importance of the concept “appearance” in ensuring effective and complete communication;

addition, scholarly materials on the universal and nationally specific components of word combinations interpreting the verbalizers of the concept “appearance” in the nominative fields of English and Uzbek were used by the Artistic Council of the Writers’ Union of Uzbekistan, youth translator circles, and literary events to strengthen students’ knowledge and skills.

**The approbation of the research results.** The findings of this research were discussed and approved at 4 international and 2 national scientific-practical conferences.

**The publication of the research results.** A total of 12 scholarly articles were published on the topic of the dissertation. Among them, 5 articles were published in scientific journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for publishing the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations, 4 articles appeared in national journals, and 2 were published in international journals.

**The structure and volume of the dissertation.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references. Its total length is 130 pages.

## THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the “**Introduction**”, the relevance and necessity of the chosen topic are substantiated, and the aim and objectives of the research, as well as its object and subject, are described. The correspondence of the topic to the priority directions of the development of science and technology in the Republic is indicated. The scientific novelty and practical results of the study are presented, the scientific and practical significance of the obtained findings is revealed, and information is provided regarding the implementation of the research results, the published works, and the structure of the dissertation.

**First chapter** of the dissertation is entitled “**Lexical-semantic features of the use of the term “concept” in cognitive linguistics.**” The first section discusses the role of the term “concept” as a cognitive phenomenon in linguistics.

Today, linguoculturology can be interpreted as an emerging and rapidly developing branch of linguistics that explores the culture of a nation as it is reflected, expressed, and stabilized in language, viewing it as a specific form of social interaction. According to N.M. Mahmudov, “Linguoculturology studies language as a cultural phenomenon. It involves perceiving the world through the lens of a national language, where language acts as a representative of distinct national mentality. Nowadays, linguoculturology has been established and is actively developing as a separate linguistic discipline in Russian and other foreign linguistics. Its task is to describe and explore the interrelations between language and culture, language and ethnicity, language and mentality. In Uzbek linguistics, this field is only just beginning to emerge, primarily within comparative studies”<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup> Mahmudov N. M. Tilning mukammal tadqiqi yo‘llarini izlab // O‘zbek tili va adabiyoti. – Toshkent, 2012. №5. – 51 b.

Cognitive linguistics regards linguistic thinking activity and national mentality as a unique means of perceiving and understanding reality, specific to individuals, social or ethnic groups, and linked to a set of cognitive stereotypes in the mind.

The mechanism of shaping the linguistic worldview is interpreted as follows: during the thinking process, information about reality is processed. A certain mental representation of the world is formed in the mind, which, to some extent, determines human behavior. However, not only individual knowledge but also a person's beliefs, opinions, and evaluative criteria influence the formation of this worldview. The worldview shaped by such activity is constantly enriched and updated throughout a person's life.

In her research on the study of worldview, V.I. Postovalova emphasizes: "This phenomenon apparently encompasses all facets of the worldview: initially, it presents an picture of the world that reflects the human position and interests and has the property of isomorphism. It possesses empirical correlates, allows no ambiguity in identifying its key aspects, serves as a constant guiding mechanism of human activity, and defines a person's attitude toward the world. In this way, within the communicative space of human interaction, behavioral and moral stereotypes are formed"<sup>7</sup>.

From the ideas presented above, we may conclude that the linguistic worldview is the verbalized part of the conceptual worldview, as well as its deeper and higher-level layers that reflect a collection of knowledge expressed in linguistic forms.

By "linguistic worldview," we propose understanding a model of perceiving the world that is reflected in language and is specific to a particular linguistic community. In this sense, the linguistic worldview represents the unique way speakers of a given language perceive the world through language.

In research related to cognitive linguistics, the concepts of the linguistic worldview and the conceptual worldview are distinguished, and the lack of correspondence between the two is acknowledged in all studies. At the same time, in the conceptual worldview, the generality and broad scope of a concept are emphasized.

An analysis of phenomena related to the place of the concept of *appearance* within the linguistic worldview revealed that the structure of a linguocultural concept consists of three components: cultural value elements, factual elements, and figurative elements. Information about the concept, especially its factual elements, is stored in memory in verbal form, and therefore can be directly reproduced in speech. The figurative element, however, is non-verbal and can only be expressed through descriptive means.

In the second section of the chapter, "**The interpretation of the concept of appearance in global linguistics**" is examined. The term *appearance* refers to a set of characteristics such as a person's face, physique, clothing, and distinguishing external features – a complex formation<sup>48</sup>, encompassing various attributes,

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<sup>7</sup> Постовалова В.И. Язык как духовная реальность: учение об имени и молитве и православной традиции (истоки, направления, концептуальное развитие). – М.: Культурная революция, 2019. – 532 с.

<sup>8</sup> Бодалев А.А. Восприятие и понимание человека человеком/А.А.Бодалев. – М.:Изд-во МГУ, 1982. – 200 с.

“details”<sup>9</sup>, elements<sup>10</sup>, and semiotic systems that are open to sensory perception and distinguished through human visual cognition.<sup>11</sup> S.V. Popov identifies two groups of features: general physical, demographic, anthropological, anatomical, and functional characteristics inherent to a person; and, additionally, descriptive features such as clothing, footwear, and other accessories<sup>12</sup>. Other researchers, however, classify the features into three distinct groups.

The first group consists of anatomical features<sup>13</sup> that form a person’s physical aspect<sup>14</sup> (also referred to as general physical appearance), which are understood as the structural characteristics of the human body.<sup>15</sup> The second group includes functional features expressed through facial expressions, gestures, behavior, posture, walking style, and so on – also known as dynamic features according to A.E. Laguna’s terminology<sup>16</sup>. These are related to kinesics, particularly nonverbal gestures. The third group encompasses social features expressed through clothing, jewelry, hairstyles, and relevant accessories. O.G. Podkovyrin, in turn, includes in the domain of appearance all moments perceived through the senses and distinguishes between bodily and material elements that form the “layers” of appearance – namely, “clothing” and “body”<sup>17</sup>. O.V. Korotun defines the concept of “external persona” as encompassing “everything that is objectively and subjectively, pragmatically, and aesthetically related to a person’s appearance: physical and non-physical organs (natural and artificial), items that adorn or cover the human body, dynamic features of appearance (body movements, facial expressions, posture, gestures, walking style), external speech-related traits (voice, speech), as well as elements used to evaluate a person’s appearance from aesthetic, moral, social, and psychological perspectives”<sup>18</sup>.

As A.V. Demutskaya emphasized, “first and foremost, a person perceives another person visually. And even such an initial visual assessment already allows one to make a judgment about the other – whether they like them or not, and enables interpretation of their character and temperament”<sup>19</sup>.

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<sup>9</sup> Лукина М.М. Технология интервью: учеб. пособие для вузов / М.М. Лукина. – М.: Аспект Пресс, 2003. – 191 с.

<sup>10</sup> Бугаев К.В. Использование данных о внешности человека в раскрытии и расследовании преступлений / К.В. Бугаев // Законодательство и практика. № 2. – Омск: Омск.акад. МВД России, 2005. – С. 66–69.

<sup>11</sup> Петрова Е.А. Знаки общения / Е.А. Петрова. – М.: Изд-во ГНОМ, 2001. – 256 с.

<sup>12</sup> Попов С.В. Визуальное наблюдение / 2002. – 320 с.

<sup>13</sup> Бодалев А.А. Восприятие и понимание человека человеком / – М.: Изд-во МГУ, 1982. – 139 с.

<sup>14</sup> Бугаев К.В. Использование данных о внешности человека в раскрытии и расследовании преступлений / К.В. Бугаев // Законодательство и практика. – № 2. – Омск: Изд-во Омск.акад. МВД России, 2005. – С. 66–69.

<sup>15</sup> Петрова Е.А. Знаки общения / Е.А. Петрова. – М.: Изд-во ГНОМ, 2001. – 256 с.

<sup>16</sup> Бодалев А.А. Восприятие и понимание человека человеком / А.А. Бодалев. – М.: Изд-во МГУ, 1982. – 200 с.; Бугаев К.В. Использование данных о внешности человека в раскрытии и расследовании преступлений / К.В. Бугаев // Законодательство и практика. № 2. – Омск: Изд-во Омск.акад. МВД России, 2005. – С. 66–69; Лукина М.М. Технология интервью: учеб. пособие для вузов / М.М. Лукина. – М.: Аспект Пресс, 2003. – 191 с.; Петрова Е.А. Знаки общения / Е.А. Петрова. – М.: Изд-во ГНОМ и Д, 2001. – 256 с.

<sup>17</sup> Подковырин Ю.В. Внешность литературного героя как художественная ценность: дис. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.01.08 / Подковырин Ю.В. – Кемерово, 2007. – 172 с.

<sup>18</sup> Коротун О.В. Образ-концепт “внешний человек” в русской языковой картине мира: дисс. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.01 / Коротун Ольга Владимировна. – Омск: Ом.гос. ун-т, 2002. – 15 с

<sup>19</sup> Демуцкая А.В. Сопоставление языковых картин мира в русском и английском языках на примере моделирования внутренних свойств человека через внешность / А.В. Демуцкая // Логический анализ языка. Языки эстетики: Концептуальные поля прекрасного и безобразного. – М.: Индрик, 2004. – С. 162–168.

According to S. Stepanov, a person's appearance consists of the “front side” and a “wordless language.” The components of appearance are “readable” and interpretable “nonverbal signals”<sup>20</sup>.

Thus, in linguoculturology, the term “concept” is considered a fundamental unit of worldview representation, in which the cultural component dominates and the values of the individual linguistic personality and society as a whole are embedded.

Cognitive concepts are “individually meaningful mental formations used to construct and reconstruct surrounding reality” and “collectively meaningful mental formations that reflect the specificity of a given culture.” Therefore, as Karasik notes, *“linguocognitive and linguocultural approaches differ in terms of directionality toward the individual: a linguocognitive concept represents a movement from consciousness toward culture, while a linguocultural concept implies a movement from culture toward consciousness”*<sup>21</sup>. Thus, the concept of “appearance” is defined as a psychological unit composed of various elements aimed at the comprehensive study of language, consciousness, and culture. This is because a concept exists in the mind, is shaped by culture, and is objectified through language. It is examined within the framework of a linguocultural approach, which is based on the idea that a concept must contain a value component. This enables us to view the concept of “appearance” as an element of the worldview representation. As a set of visually perceived characteristics, the concept of “appearance” gains its linguocultural status precisely due to the presence of a value component in its structure. Without this component, it retains only its physical existence but loses its cultural significance. The “appearance” component serves as a key criterion for distinguishing a linguocultural concept. As noted earlier: “The core of any concept is always a value, because a concept serves the study of culture, and culture is based on the principle of value.”<sup>22</sup> “Culture is a direction that is always oriented toward some ideal—one that extends beyond the individual and moves toward a societal ideal.” As B. Parygin notes, within the system of values existing in society, it is necessary to distinguish between those values that operate at the level of everyday consciousness—formally permitted and assimilated through the broad system of tools available to the state—and others that lie outside this domain<sup>23</sup>. Taking these aspects into account, we can assert that there are systematic connections between all direct or indirect, formal or informal ideals inherent in a particular culture and the linguocultural concepts that represent them.

In the second chapter of the dissertation, titled **“Paradigmatic and syntagmatic features of the verbalizers of the concept “Appearance” in English and Uzbek**”, the specific structural features of the concept “appearance” in linguistics are discussed and analyzed<sup>24</sup>. M.V. Nikitin emphasizes that the structure of a concept depends on the type of object it represents, distinguishing between the

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<sup>20</sup> Степанов С. Язык внешности / С. Степанов. – М.: ООО “Эжмо-Пресс”, 2001. – 8 с.

<sup>21</sup> Карасик В.И. Лингвокультурная концептология / В.И. Карасик, Н.А. Красавский, Г.Г. Слышкин. – Волгоград:Парадигма, 2009. – 34-139].

<sup>22</sup> Карасик В.И. Лингвокультурная концептология / В.И. Карасик, Н.А. Красавский, Г.Г. Слышкин. – Волгоград: Парадигма, 2009. – 116 с.

<sup>23</sup> Парыгин Б.Д. Основы социально-психологической теории / Б.Д. Парыгин.– М.: Мысль,1971. – 351 с.

<sup>24</sup> Никитин М.В. Развернутые тезисы о концептах // Вопросы когнитивной лингвистики. – 2004. – № 1. – С. 60.

concepts of ontological objects and features. These concepts, according to him, are “immersed in an aura of cognitive and evaluative influences.”

Nikitin identifies the following possible components in the structure of a concept: Emotive appearance, Abstract notion, Implicational potential, and Evaluative-pragmatic significance. He further notes that essential characteristics constitute the core of the concept – its intension– while peripheral characteristics form its implicational field<sup>25</sup>.

Z.D. Popova and I.A. Sternin discuss the conceptual field, its core-periphery structure, and its components, including the figurative element expressed through perceptual and cognitive imagery, informational content–such as the dictionary definition of the keyword (the name of the concept) – and the interpretative domain, which is analyzed through proverbs, aphorisms, and interpretations found in literary, scientific, and journalistic texts<sup>26</sup>.

V.I. Karasik, G.G. Slyshkin when describing the structure of a concept, distinguish three main components: the conceptual, the figurative (referred to as perceptual-metaphorical by V.I. Karasik), and the evaluative (termed “significant” by S.G. Vorkachev).

I.S. Shevchenko emphasizes the interpenetration of conceptual components and identifies relatively distinct-component concepts, binary-structure concepts, and syncretic concepts. Concepts of the first type (e.g., *power*, *elections*) clearly distinguish conceptual, figurative, and evaluative components. Concepts of the second type (e.g., *sin*, *good*, *modesty*) are characterized by the inseparability of the conceptual and evaluative components, as evaluative meaning is embedded in the concept itself and evidenced by the presence of evaluative semes in the concept’s name.

cretic nature of the structure of the concept “*qiyofa*” (appearance) is evidenced by the componential analysis of the lexeme *appearance*, which reveals semes corresponding to the notions of *appearance*, *evaluation*, and *perceptual image*. The connection between the evaluative and figurative components indicates the presence of conceptual metaphors that objectify the figurative element and simultaneously convey evaluative meaning. Thus, the *appearance* concept integrates conceptual, evaluative, and figurative components in an interrelated manner.

One of the most distinctive features of appearance is that it is not directly given to observation in its entirety. Therefore, studying *appearance* entails analyzing the specificities of its perception, the presence of relevant background knowledge, and attention to particular details. In this regard, the interpretation of appearance, the act of evaluating it, and the significance attributed to it in an individual’s life always involve the perspective and viewpoint of others. Consequently, the same things, objects, or phenomena may be perceived differently by different people.

The second section of the chapter is titled “**A Paradigmatic and syntagmatic study of the verbalizers of the concept “appearance-qiyofa” in English**” The analyses conducted through working with English explanatory dictionaries have shown that the lexeme *appearance* is polysemous and can convey various meanings

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<sup>25</sup> Никитин М.В. Развернутые тезисы о концептах // Вопросы когнитивной лингвистики. – 2004. – № 1. – С. 76

<sup>26</sup> Попова З.Д. Когнитивная лингвистика. – М.: АСТ: Восток-Запад, 2007. – С. 128.

both when used independently and when part of word combinations and idiomatic expressions.

Considering this, we found it necessary to examine from a semantic perspective the units recorded in dictionaries that are morphologically and syntactically related to the word *appearance*. Let us turn to the definitions of the lexeme *appearance* as presented in English dictionaries.

In *Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language* (Könemann, 1993, p. 103), the noun *appearance* is traced etymologically to the Middle English *apperaunce*, the Old French *aparance/aparence*, and the Late Latin *apparentia*, all of which derive from the Latin *apparent-*, *apparens*. Its primary and leading meaning is defined as “the act, action, or process of appearing.”

We determined the other meanings of the word *appearance* in the dictionary through sequential translation, as follows:

1. a) the act or action of coming into view or being visible: *for example: the sudden appearance of enemy troops; the unexpected appearance of smoke on the horizon;*

b) the act or action of coming before the public or into public view: *for example: his last appearance on the London stage; financially secure since the appearance of his last novel;*

c) the action or process of coming into existence: *for example: within a few years after the appearance of the ..... canal boat;*<sup>27</sup>

d) the act or action of coming formally before an authoritative body: *for example: his appearance before the board*

2. a) the state or form in which one appears; *for example: his whole appearance was markedly different from that of the guests usually to be seen;*<sup>28</sup>

b) 1) an outward state of appearing as opposed to an actual state: *for example: traders, though hostile to the settle ment, had to preserve an appearance of neutrality;*<sup>29</sup>

2) to conceal a real or fancied disgrace or to avoid a social lapse: *for example: they spent their lives trying to keep up appearances and to make his salary do more than it could;*

c) outward indications, circumstances, or events; *for example: to all he was guilty;*

d) 1) a sense impression of a thing as distinguished from its true nature or real existence: *for example: the blue of distant hills is only an appearances;* 2) an object produced or modified based on the nature of the sensory organs or specific conditions: *for example: the different of a penny viewed from different angles;*

e) the phenomenal as opposed to the real; 1) that which is presented in sensation or impression, as opposed to something rationally verifiable; 2) a human being as opposed to absolute truth. *for example: that philosophic legerdemain which, with only experience for its datum, would condemn this experience to the status of appearance and disclose a reality more edifying*<sup>30</sup>; 3. a) something that is visible; a

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<sup>27</sup> Aldrington R. *Death of Hero*. – Moscow: Visshaya shkola, 1985. – 350 p.

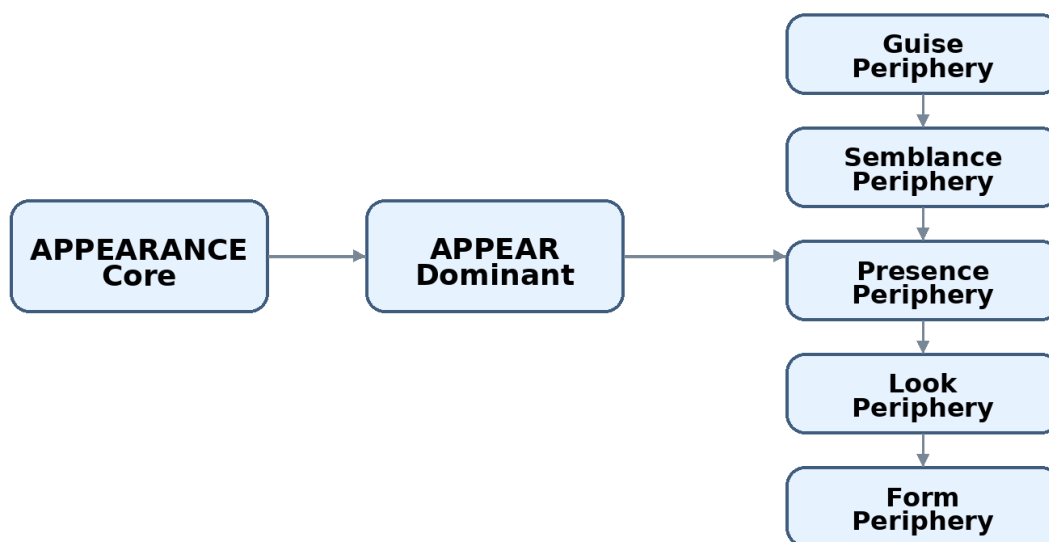
<sup>28</sup> Cronin A. J. *Crusader's Tomb*. – London: New English Library, 1977. – 392 p.

<sup>29</sup> Henry O. *100 Selected Stories*. – E.: Worldsworth Classics, 1992. – 735 p.

<sup>30</sup> Lewis S. Babbitt. – M.: Foreign Lang. Publ. House. 1962. – 250 p.

phenomenon that can be seen; b) a first appearance; an initial manifestation or presentation. *for example: a great observer of natural*<sup>31</sup>; 4. meeting or company: attendance; *for example: an innumerable appearance of gallants*<sup>32</sup>.

Based on the considerations outlined above, we attempt to present, in a schematic form, the stages of the cognitive process reflected by the linguistic factors that express the core state of the semantics of “appearance (qiyofa).”



**Figure 1. Core-periphery model of the “appearance” concept**

Based on the above considerations, it can be emphasized that the core of the verbalizers of the concept “*appearance–qiyofa*” generates active associations for native speakers, while elements of lesser importance occupy the periphery, and the farther they are from the center, the weaker their associative meaning becomes. The core of the “qiyofa” concept is recognized as the primary notion (mental image) formed in the speaker’s mind. Its periphery constitutes a field that interprets, explains, and evaluates the cognitive features of the core. The third section of this chapter is titled “**The semantic features of the representation of the concept ‘qiyofa’ with various conceptual characteristics in the Uzbek language.**” In this section, attention is paid to the etymological origin of the lexeme *qiyofa* in Uzbek.

According to the *Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language*, edited by E. Begmatov and A. Madvaliyev, the noun “*qiyofa*” in Uzbek carries a wide range of semantic meanings and functions as the semantic center of a large word family. Based on the dictionary entry, the word “*qiyofa*” is of Arabic origin and denotes meanings such as appearance, face, physique, and demeanor.

In Volume V of the same dictionary, “*qiyofa*”, classified as a noun, is defined with the following primary meanings:

1. External appearance, color or form. *Example: shahrimiz qiyofasi kundankunga o‘zgarib bormoqda.–Go ‘yo ulug‘ bir hodisa sodir bo‘lishi kutilayotganday yeru ko‘k tantanali qiyofa oldi. (S. Anorboyev, Oqsoy).*

<sup>31</sup> Cronin A. J. *Crusader’s Tomb*. – London: New English Library, 1977. – 392 p.

<sup>32</sup> Joanne Kathleen Rowling. *Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone* [Text]. J. K. Rowling. London.: Bloomsbury, 2001.

2. Facial expression. *Example: uning qiyofasidan xursand ekanligi ko'rinadi. Negadir, hammaning qiyofasi birdan jiddiy tus olgan. Anvarning ko'zlarida hatto qo'rquv.* (H. Ahmar, *Kim haq*)

3. Figurative: a person's spiritual, psychological, and moral characteristics, consciousness, worldview, level of knowledge, and, accordingly, their overall makeup. *Example: kishining ma'naviy qiyofasi. - Yoshlarning qilayotgan ishlari ularning qiyofasini belgilab beradi.* (Newspaper)

In addition to the definitions provided above, further dictionary data can be added. In the “*Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language*” edited by Z.M. Ma'rufov, published in 1981, we observe the following additional meanings of the noun “qiyofa”<sup>33</sup>: A distinctive feature or essence of a person or object. For example: *keng dehqonlar ommasiga yangi O'zbekiston hokimyatining haqiqiy qiyofasini ko'rsatish kerak-ku. Ana shunda dushman ig'vosiga uchganlarning ko'zi ochiladi* (I. Sultonov, *Burgutning parvozi*).

It should be noted that in the Uzbek language, a specific characteristic of the concept “qiyofa” is its association with visibility or openness; this “appearance” is often evidenced through the performance of certain actions, which is confirmed by examples taken from literary works. The linguistic material regarding a person's general appearance refers not to beauty, but rather to having attractiveness and charisma. The aspects that define a person's external appearance include: tall stature, a strong and well-built body, slimness or moderate fullness, well-developed muscles, sun-tanned skin, as well as a firm, dignified posture that conveys confidence and pride.

In the process of studying the concept of “qiyofa” in the Uzbek language, we observed its classification into the following groups. The external structure of the “qiyofa” concept includes anatomical features and is subdivided into the following subgroups:

1) As physical characteristics: physique, shape, posture, height;

2) As body parts: skin, head: face, forehead, eyebrows, eyes (eyelashes, eyelids), nose (bridge, nasal ridge, nostrils), mouth (lips, teeth), cheekbones, chin (jaw), cheeks, skin, ears, hair (hairstyle, bald), facial hair – mustache, beard; neck, shoulders, chest, abdomen, back, waist, pelvis, genital organs, arms, fingers, legs, thighs, heels.

3) As descriptors of appearance: face – beautiful, full, rosy, large-eyed; forehead – wrinkled, high, hairline extending over it; back – narrow, thin, slouched, etc.

From the structure of the “appearance-qiyofa” concept described above, it can be seen that this concept is expressed in language through various linguistic means. As a result, it was revealed that linguistic units convey aspects of appearance such as internal and external state, psychological abilities, physiological features, and behavior through different parts of speech like adjectives, adverbs, and nouns, thereby revealing the nature of appearance.

The third chapter of the dissertation is titled “**Linguocultural and linguopragmatic features of the concept of “appearance–qiyofa” in English and**

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<sup>33</sup> Ma'rufov Z.M. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. – Toshkent.1981. – B. 447-448

**Uzbek.”** The first section of the chapter is dedicated to “Linguocultural Characteristics of Linguistic Units with the Semantics of “Appearance–Qiyofa” in English and Uzbek.”

We aimed to identify the semantic meanings of the “appearance–qiyofa” concept in English and Uzbek and to study its cognitive features. In the process of analyzing the lexical-semantic field of the lexemes, it was determined that the “appearance–qiyofa” concept also includes logical notions. Through the analysis of literary texts, metaphorical and non-metaphorical nominations that make up the content of the “appearance–qiyofa” concept were examined and categorized into groups.

1. Appearance expressing possession:

in English: *he had appearance of a country farmer; a gifted writer will also have a charming appearance; I could describe his appearance; I recalled theman’s appearance*;<sup>34</sup>

in Uzbek: *Saidahmad o‘z uy chegarasini xuddi saroy cheragasidek qiyofada o‘rab olgan. (Gazetadan).*

2. Appearance expressing country, culture and place:

in English: *Middle-Eastern appearance; Mediterranean appearance; un-English appearance; foreign appearance*;

in Uzbek: *shahrimiz qiyofasi kundan-kunga o‘zgarmoqda. – Go‘yo ulug‘ bir hodisa sodir bo‘lishi kutilayotganday yeru ko‘k tantanali qiyofa oldi (S.Anorboyev, Oqsoy).*

3. Appearance expressing the age:

in English: *youthful appearance; old appearance*; o‘zbek tilida: *bog‘cha yoshidagi bola qiyofasi, o‘rta yoshlar chamasi, navqiron yoshlarda, yosh juvonlardek va h.k.*

4. Appearance expressing the gender:

in English: *his appearance is an advantage; appearance is of the essential parameters by which a person is judged; appearance is a symbol of success*;<sup>35</sup>

in Uzbek: *o‘zaro qarama-qarshi ikki jins qiyofasida tiriklikni davom ettiradi*<sup>36</sup>.

5. Appearance expressing the position:

in English: *his appearance had changed; his striking appearance compelled attention*;

in Uzbek: *u juda katta mansabga mingan qiyofada yon-veriga qaragisi kelmaydi*<sup>37</sup>.

6. Appearance expressing the excitement:

in English: *the effect their appearance has on these people; they are amused by my appearance*;

in Uzbek: *ushbu hukmimizni yeriga yetkazishda sustlik qilgan qiyofadagi kimsalar bizga itoatdan bosh tortgan hisoblanib, eng qattiq jazomizga mahkum qilinur*<sup>38</sup>.

<sup>34</sup> Austen J. Emma– Moscow: Manager, 1997. – 132 p.

<sup>35</sup> Ch. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* – Moscow: Manager, 1998. – 232 p.

<sup>36</sup> Said Hamid. Dabdabali to‘y. 2012.

<sup>37</sup> P.Tursunov “O‘qituvchi”–T.: 2018.

<sup>38</sup> Qodiriy A. O‘tgan kunlar. –Toshkent. Yangi asr avlodi,2016. – B. 458.

7. Appearance expressing the communication:

in English: *he takes pride in his appearance; there is no point hating your appearance; I have interest in my appearance.*

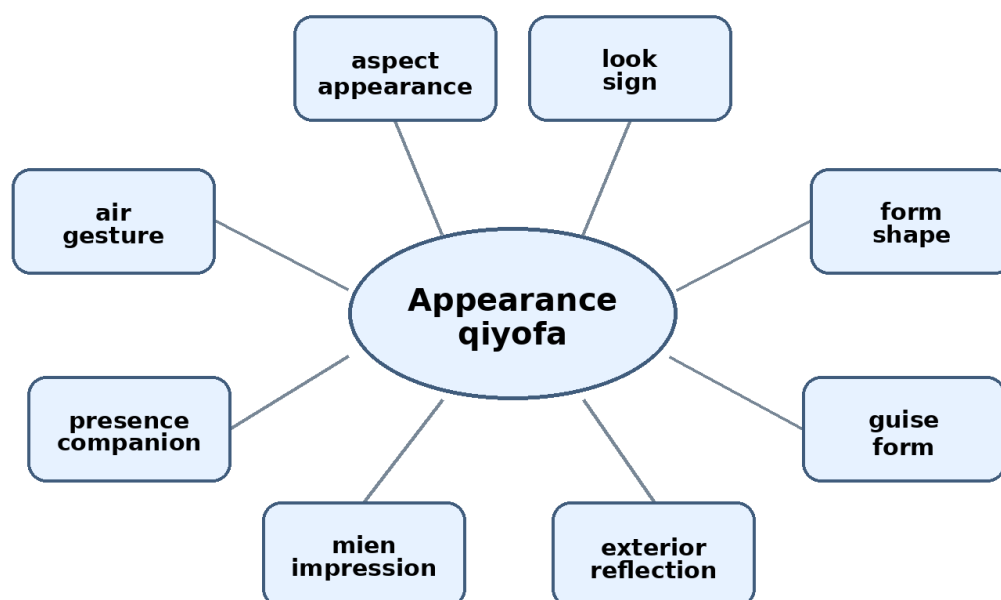
in Uzbek: *u banklar orqali o'z raqiblarigacha qarshi olib bormoqchi bo'lgan "sirli ishlari"ni o'z qarzdorlariga qanday muomala va munosabat qiyofasida bo'lishni o'ylar edi*<sup>39</sup>.

8. Appearance expressing the comparison, similarity:

in English: *catlike appearance, Bey-like appearance, appearance of crocodiles.*

in Uzbek: *O'rdaning tevarak masofasini chamalab ko'rgan edik, shuning uchun o'rdaning qiyofasi qiyosan bizga ma'lum.*<sup>40</sup>

Relying on the linguistic factors discussed above, below we attempt to present a diagram illustrating the slot-based organization of the semantic field of "appearance (qiyofa)" in English and Uzbek.



**Figure 2. Slot-based model of the semantic field of “appearance–qiyofa”**

As the diagram shows, the study of the concept of “appearance-qiyofa” occurs against the background of a person's self-awareness. This creates the opportunity to interpret other conceptual concepts and, at the same time, can act as a concept understood against the background of other domains.

As a result of analyzing the lexical units related to the “appearance-qiyofa” concept in English and Uzbek, the following lexical units that express the semantic meanings of the appearance concept in both languages were identified: in English: *appearance, air, aspect, exterior, form, guise, look, mien, presence, semblance*; In Uzbek: *qiyofa, komil, ko'rkam, salobatli, kuchli, shayton, do'st, dono, ayyor, makkor, sofdil* and others. The internal form of these lexemes, as well as the dynamics of the loss of new or existing semantic features that make up their conceptual content, allows for an etymological analysis to be observed.

<sup>39</sup> Oybek “Tanlangan asarlar” – Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi Adabiyot va san’at nashriyoti. 1980. – 194 b.

<sup>40</sup> Qodiriy A. O‘tgan kunlar. –Toshkent.Yangi asr avlodi,2016. – B. 458.

The statistical analysis of the linguistic means used to vividly reveal the concept “Appearance-qiyofa” in English and Uzbek through various word groups can be seen in the following semantic table based on percentages.

**Table 1**

**Statistical analysis of the concept “Appearance–qiyofa” in English and Uzbek**

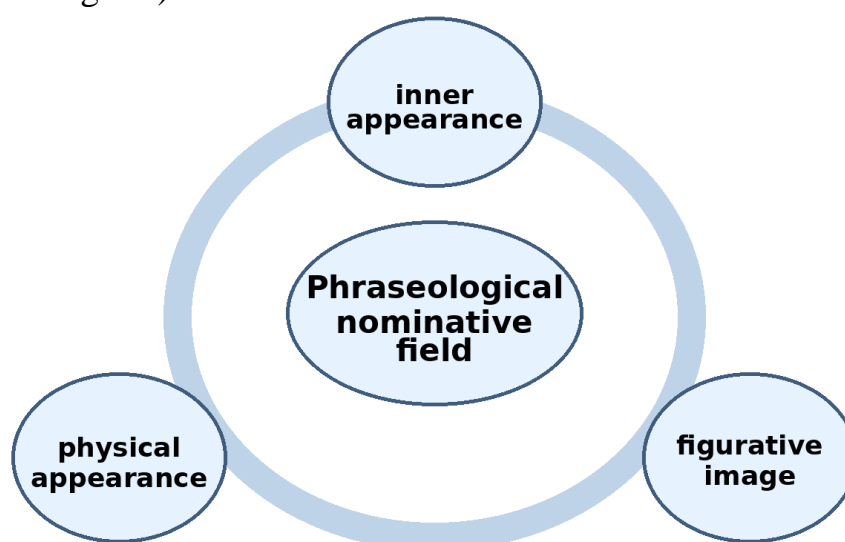
Language	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Total
Uzbek	29	21	47	97
English	56	8	41	105

Statistical analysis shows that the number of lexical units expressing the concept “appearance” in English is 105, while in Uzbek it is 97. The research showed that the concept “appearance” in the English and Uzbek languages being compared expresses both isomorphic and allomorphic features in both languages. It also showed that some words and word combinations have their universal and unique features in one of the two languages.

The second section of this chapter is titled **“Linguocultural features of phraseological and paremiological units containing the component “appearance-qiyofa” in English and Uzbek”**, and in this section, attention is paid to solving a number of scientific problems resulting from the intensive development of the science of phraseology.

A concept is expressed through ready-made lexemes and phraseological units within the phraseological system of a language; through free word combinations, structural and positional patterns of sentences (syntactic concepts); and through texts or collections of texts (in necessary cases, explaining complex, abstract, or individual-author concepts).

The following thematic groups of phraseologisms were identified based on a comprehensive selection from phraseological dictionaries of the English and Uzbek languages (see diagram):



**Figure 3. Nominative field of the “appearance” concept in phraseological systems**

The main purpose of a comparative study of phraseological units in English and Uzbek is to identify and analyze phraseo-semantic groups characteristic of the

two linguistic cultures, to determine differences in the semantic features of phraseological units (PUs), and to reveal the connotations expressed by the components of these units.

In the phraseological field of “appearance–qiyofa” several nationally specific features of the analyzed units have been identified. Individual words, word combinations, including phraseological units, are characterized by having points of correlation across different language systems, as well as by complete or partial similarities. For example: the existence of such phraseological units as *ikki yuzlamachi* in Uzbek, *двуличие* in Russian, and *double-facedness* in English serves as evidence of this claim. In these examples, numerals like *ikki*, *два*, and *double* function as core components. The main reason for such similarity lies not in their being loanwords or calques transferred from one language to another, but rather in the fact that people’s attitudes toward the same subject are similar and often universal in nature. Consequently, these attitudes are expressed in a similar way within the social and linguistic consciousness of different peoples. In our study, phraseological units belonging to the “appearance–qiyofa” concept were examined from associative and semantic perspectives. The presence of associative and semantic features was identified in the following aspects:

1. When the lexeme “*appearance–qiyofa*” occurs as part of a phraseological unit: *appear out of the blue* – “as if dropped from the roof,” “coming unexpectedly”;
2. The presence of a human attribute when interpreting a phraseological unit semantically: *appearances are deceptive* – “all that glitters is not gold.”

Within the phraseological field of “*appearance–qiyofa*,” the existence of thematic groups can be observed. Such groups consist exclusively of phraseological units and do not possess independent lexemes of their own to denote the referent.

In the following table, a statistical analysis of phraseological units expressing the concept of “*appearance–qiyofa*” in English and Uzbek is presented.

**Table 2**

**Phraseological units expressing the “qiyofa” concept in English and Uzbek**

No.	Name of groups	In English	%	In Uzbek	%
1	External appearance	79	3,5	57	3,5
2	Figurative image	17	6,6	58	3,1
3	Internal appearance	163	6,9	33	2,4
Total		259	100	148	100

As can be seen from the statistical data, the results of our study indicate that isomorphic phenomena in the phraseological fields of the compared languages outnumber allomorphic phenomena.

This type of analysis is mainly carried out through two approaches: 1) analyzing cultural values within the framework of concepts, and 2) analyzing the words that actualize a concept in languages based on semantic and functional approaches. In analyzing the meanings expressed by pemyias, special attention was paid to the ethnocultural background to which they belong and to their distinctive features. As a result, cases were identified in which the meaning expressed by a proverb does not correspond to its derivational base. Each pemyia is connected to

the *appearance (qiyofa)* concept and to its core lexical elements. However, the association of a concept's central component with certain lexical and phraseological units in the linguistic consciousness of speakers does not always result in the explicit presence of a particular word within the structure of a paremia.

The third section of chapter three is devoted to the methods of employing linguistic means in the evaluation of verbalizers of the concept "*appearance (qiyofa)*". In this section, multidimensional words and word combinations are examined through evaluation criteria.

In describing "*appearance (qiyofa)*" in English and Uzbek, the focus is on identifying certain features and characteristics inherent in appearance, as well as the linguistic means that name these features. The most important characteristic of evaluation is the presence of two factors: one subjective and the other objective. The subjective factor expresses the speaker's attitude toward the object regardless of the actual properties it possesses, whereas the objective factor is based on the inherent characteristics of the object itself. In turn, these two evaluative factors represent emotional and descriptive components that interact with each other.

We have come to the conclusion that, in describing the "*appearance (qiyofa)*" concept in English and Uzbek, it is expedient to employ models with the following structure. For example, in English:

**1.adj + appearance**

(76) *He turned up the collar of his coat and produced a red silk muffler, which completely dashed his festive appearance /BNC, NY4 674 /*

**2.adj + in + appearance**

*But others thought this frivolous, and they wore "art fabrics" and barbaric jewelry. The men were seldom eccentric in appearance. They tried to look as little like authors as possible /BNC, AV6 569/*

**3.appearance + prep + adj + noun**

(78) *Being of a more slender figure than Mr. Jarndyce and having a richer complexion, with browner hair, he looked younger. Indeed, he had more the appearance in all respects of a damaged young man than a well-preserved elderly one /BNC, RTY 783/*

**4. appearance + be + adj**

(79) *His appearance was wild and uncouth; he was big and strong; he gave the impression of untamed passion /BNC, ANM 653/*

**5. prep + adj + appearance**

(80) *Before Mr. Justice Vaughan and Mr. Baron Alderson, Thomas Griffiths Wainwright, aged forty-two, a man of gentlemanly appearance, wearing mustachios /BNC, RF2 623 /*

**6.noun + prep + someone's appearance**

*Upright before his face like the sabre of a horse-soldier, now over his shoulder like a musket, now between his finger and thumb, but always in some uncouth and awkward fashion--contributed in no small degree to the absurdity of his appearance. Stiff, lank, and solemn, dressed in an unusual manner, and ostentatiously exhibiting – whether by design or accident – all his peculiarities of carriage, gesture, and conduct, all the qualities, natural and artificial, in which he differed from other men /BNC, NMK 765/*

In Uzbek:

**1. Noun+appearance**

*Biz bepayon Vatanimizga tumshuq suqmoq orzusini qilgan, odam qiyofali bir mahluqqa o‘z kuchimizni ko‘rsatmoqchi bo‘ldik. (A.Umar “Muxtor”).*

**2. Adjective+ appearance**

*Mansur dehqonlarcha kamtar, sodda qiyofali o‘zbek yigit kichik serjant edi. (Oybek “Quyosh qoraymas”);*

**3. Pronoun+ appearance**

*Negadir hammaning qiyofasi birdan jiddiy tus olgan. Anvarning ko‘zlarida hatto qo‘rquv. (H.Ahmar “Kim haq”).*

Taking into account the above, we tried to divide the concept “appearance” in English and Uzbek into groups and study some of the criteria in the process of their perception.

1. Emotional
2. Positive
3. Negative
4. Neutral
5. Aesthetic evaluation
6. Rationalistic evaluation

In conclusion, emotional evaluation can be presented in three types - based on the criteria of positive, negative and neutrality. In each type, their meanings allow us to attribute them to a certain trend. Emotional evaluation of the concept “appearance” in English and Uzbek is objectified by words that do not express the characteristics of appearance, but also provide information about the attitude of the perceiving subject to it and characterize the taste of the subject more than its objective characteristics.

## CONCLUSION

1. Linguoculturology, which has developed on the basis of cognitive linguistics, explores the complex and multifaceted interrelations between language and culture. It studies the potential that is activated in the interaction of culture and language, examining the meanings of linguistic and non-linguistic (cultural) units used in this process through systematically organized methods and in accordance with cultural norms and rules.

2. Today, cognitive linguistics has entered a phase of rapid development, giving rise to independent branches such as linguoconceptology and cognitive semantics, each of which is gaining solid theoretical and methodological foundations.

3. Analysis within the framework of cognitive linguistics requires consideration of the typological characteristics of the “*appearance (qiyofa)*” concept and the formation of mental representations. At the same time, from a linguocultural perspective, mental units were found to be divisible into semantic groupings based on their shared and distinctive features.

4. The study of the linguistic actualization of verbalizers of the “*appearance (qiyofa)*” concept in the compared cultures provides an opportunity to reveal their culture-specific features. In contemporary general linguistics, the problem of

interpretation within linguocognitive and linguocultural perspectives remains highly relevant. The comparative analysis of the specific features of the linguistic actualization of the “*appearance (qiyofa)*” concept within the linguistic worldviews of English and Uzbek is both theoretically and practically significant, further enriching the scope of research conducted in the field of linguocultural studies.

5. This is especially evident in the presence of certain features within non-equivalent concepts across languages and cultures. Such concepts may possess endemic or unique status. We believe that the linguistic representations of such concepts may appropriately be referred to as *linguoculturemes*.

6. The verbalizers of the “*appearance (qiyofa)*” concept constitute a phenomenon that embodies both universal and culture-specific features across all cultures, particularly within English and Uzbek cultures and their conceptual spheres. Its content and structure are closely connected with a people’s way of life, worldview, and cultural potential. The objectification of this concept is realized through linguistic means.

7. The expression of verbalizers of the “*appearance (qiyofa)*” concept across parts-of-speech categories in English and Uzbek shows that nouns and adjectives are dominant word classes in both languages, while in Uzbek, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs are particularly prominent. The congruent and incongruent semantic features of “*appearance (qiyofa)*” concept verbalizers in relation to cognate concepts were demonstrated through examples of ten selected lexemes. The roles of explicit and implicit means of expression of “*appearance (qiyofa)*” concept verbalizers were also identified.

8. The number of phraseological units containing lexemes with “*appearance (qiyofa)*” semantics amounts to 259 in English and 148 in Uzbek. Analysis of these phraseological units reveals both shared and divergent features in the interpretation of the “*appearance (qiyofa)*” concept in English and Uzbek. This indicates that while patterns of thinking among peoples are largely similar, the ways of perceiving and reflecting reality differ. The analytical material shows that in English culture, *appearance* is understood as a state of having achieved one’s aspirations, whereas in Uzbek culture it signifies readiness to devote oneself fully to one’s homeland and people.

9. The evaluative component of “appearance” concept verbalizers reflects the value of external appearance for its owner and is determined based on assessments given by the perceiver in accordance with societal standards. Evaluative qualities serve as means of expressing three groups of external appearance – emotional, aesthetic, and rationalistic. Thus, by solving specific tasks, the structure of the human concept of appearance is determined based on its subtle ontological and etymological evaluative characteristics.

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

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**АНДИЖАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**УСМОНОВА МАДИНАБОНУ КОДИРЖОН КИЗИ**

**КОГНИТИВНЫЕ И ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ  
ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВЕРБАЛИЗАТОРОВ КОНЦЕПТА «ВНЕШНОСТЬ» В  
АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ**

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

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

**Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан за номером B2022.1.PhD/Fil2305.**

Диссертация выполнена в Андижанском государственном университете.

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

**Научный руководитель:**

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доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам, профессор

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**Мардиев Тулкинбек Куллибоевич**  
доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам, доцент

**Ведущая организация:**

**Наманганский государственный университет**

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

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

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

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**А.Дж.Атабоев**

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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))**

**Цель исследования** заключается в раскрытии лингвокогнитивных и лингвокультурных особенностей вербализаторов концепта «внешность» в английском и узбекском языках.

**Объект исследования** являются лингвокогнитивные и лингвокультурные аспекты вербализаторов концепта «внешность» в английском и узбекском языках.

**Предмет исследования** выступают лексико-семантические, структурные, функциональные, лингвокультурные, стилистические и прагматические особенности языковых единиц, составляющих концептуальное поле «внешность» в английском и узбекском языках.

**Методы исследования.** В ходе исследования применялись методы когнитивного моделирования, а также фреймовый, компонентный, дистрибутивный, функциональный, сравнительно-сопоставительный и статистический анализ.

### **Научная новизна исследования:**

на сопоставительной основе определены лингвокогнитивная сущность, концептуальная структура и место концепта «внешность» в концептосфере английской и узбекской лингвокультур, а также раскрыты его общие и дифференциальные (отличительные) межкультурные признаки;

выделены лексические, фразеологические и паремиологические единицы, вербализующие концепт «внешность» в английском и узбекском языках, систематизировано их номинативное поле, а также определены универсальные и национально-культурные компоненты;

выявлены дефиниционные, этимологические, лексико-семантические, контекстуальные, прагматические и валентностные особенности вербализаторов концепта «внешность», а также их функционально-семантические различия;

разработана лингвокогнитивная модель концепта «внешность» в английском и узбекском языках, и обоснован механизм его репрезентации в национальной картине мира посредством выражения в синонимических рядах, семантических отношениях и паремиях.

### **Внедрение результатов исследования.**

Результаты и материалы диссертационного исследования, посвященные универсальным и национально-специфическим особенностям единиц, репрезентирующих концепт «внешность» в номинативном поле английского и узбекского языков, были внедрены в рамках фундаментального проекта № 1-203-4 «Дальнейшее развитие и гармонизация межнациональных отношений в нашей стране», реализованного в 2022–2023 годах Сектором развития нематериального национального наследия культурно-просветительских учреждений Министерства культуры Республики Узбекистан с целью налаживания межнациональных отношений и укрепления связей на основе богатых национальных языковых традиций, нематериального культурного наследия и социальных ценностей узбекского народа (Справка Министерства

культуры Республики Узбекистан № 02-14-06-869 от 4 февраля 2025 года). В результате были сопоставительно изучены специфические особенности национальной репрезентации концепта «внешность» в языковой картине мира английского и узбекского языков. Кроме того, комплекс эффективных методов, организующих практику выявления аспектов интегративного внедрения таких направлений современного языкознания, как когнитивная лингвистика и лингвокультурология, в содержание обучения иностранным языкам, в Государственный образовательный стандарт, учебные программы и учебники, послужил совершенствованию проектных разработок;

выводы касательно использования языковых единиц, репрезентирующих концепт «внешность», в процессе изучения иностранных языков в образовательных учреждениях были внедрены в фундаментальный проект № АІ-201704 «Оценка квалификации выпускников общеобразовательных учреждений по предмету родной (узбекский) язык и разработка системы тестирования по 14 предметам», реализация которого была предусмотрена в 2023–2024 годах на основании приказа Министра народного образования № 156 от 18 мая 2023 года (Справка Министерства народного образования № 1406-310207 от 3 февраля 2025 года). В результате были в сравнительном аспекте изучены специфические особенности национальной репрезентации вербализаторов концепта «внешность» в языковой картине мира английского и узбекского языков. Также комплекс эффективных методов, организующих практику выявления аспектов интегративного внедрения когнитивной лингвистики и лингвокультурологии в содержание обучения иностранным языкам, Государственный образовательный стандарт, учебные программы и учебники, послужил совершенствованию проектных разработок;

научные данные о роли и значении вербализаторов концепта «внешность» в повседневном общении, в частности, об их репрезентации посредством парадигматических и синтагматических средств, были использованы при подготовке цикла теле- и радиопередач, таких как «Ассалом, Узбекистон!» («Здравствуй, Узбекистан!»), «Таълим ва тараккиёт» («Образование и развитие») (Справка Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана № 06-28/825 от 12 декабря 2024 года). В результате передачи были обогащены содержательными лингвистическими фактами, а зрители получили ценную информацию о значимости концепта «внешность» для обеспечения полноценного процесса общения;

научные сведения, касающиеся универсальных и национально-специфических компонентов единиц, раскрывающих вербализаторы концепта «внешность» в номинативном поле английского и узбекского языков, были использованы для закрепления знаний и навыков студентов на заседаниях Художественного совета Союза писателей Узбекистана, в кружке молодых переводчиков и на литературных вечерах.

**Структура и объем исследования.** Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы; общий объем работы составляет 130 страниц.

**E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI**  
**СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ**  
**LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS**

**I bo'lim (часть I; part I)**

1. Usmonova M.Q. "The concept of appearance and its cognitive peculiarities" // International Journal of Education, social science humanities (Finland academic research science publisher). –Finland, 2025. –P. 131-135. "The concept of appearance and its cognitive peculiarities". <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14840903>
2. Usmonova M.Q. Ingliz tilida "Appearance- qiyofa" konseptining semantic tadqiqi // Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti. –Samarqand, 2022. –B. 74-78. (10.00.00 №3). <https://samxorfil.uz/maqola/arxiv>
3. Usmonova M.Q. Ingliz tilida "Boylikning paydo bo'lishi va qashshoqlik tasviri" tushunchalarining leksik va semantik xususiyatlari // O'zbekiston milliy universiteti xabarлари [1/4/1]. –Toshkent, 2024. –B. 359-361. (10.00.00 №10). <http://journals.nuu.uz>
4. Usmonova M.Q. The concept "appearance" as a linguocultural notion. Ethiopian International Journal of Multidisciplinary research. – pISSN:2349-5707. Volume:12, Issue 12, December-2025 eISSN:2349-5715 –P. 447-448. <https://www.eijmr.org/index.php/eijmr/article/view/4186>
5. Usmonova M.Q. "Olamning lisoniy manzarasida "qiyofa" konsepti xususida // Indian international scientific online conference (Part 28). – Amsterdam, 2024. –P.17-20. <https://interoncof.com/index.php/india/article/view/7362>
6. Usmonova M.Q. "Kognitiv tilshunoslikda "konsept" termini qo'llanishining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari// "Zamonaviy ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirish va unga qaratilgan kreativ g'oyalar, takliflar va yechimlar" nomli respublika konferensiyasi. –B. 24-28. <https://farspublishers.com/index.php/fars/article/view/1243>
7. Usmonova M.Q. "Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "qiyofa" konseptining kognitiv xususiyatlari". "Ilm fan yangiliklari konferensiyasi" dekabr. – Andijon, 2025. –B. 351-353. <https://worldlyjournals.com/index.php/ztdvq/article/view/20442>

**II bo'lim (частьII; part II)**

8. Usmonova M.Q. "Cognitive and linguacultural peculiarities of the concept of "appearance" in English and Uzbek // Theoretical aspects in the formation of pedagogical sciences. –P. 126-129. (T.2. Выпуск 22, сс.). <https://econferences.ru/index.php/tafps/article/view/11015/5766>
9. Usmonova M.Q. "Tilshunoslikda "konsept" terminining kognitiv hodisa sifatidagi o'rni". Ilmiy tadqiqotlar va ularning yechimlari jurnali. AOKA GUVOHNOMA № 323759, ISSN: 3060-4818 Volume 8, issue 02, 2025. <https://worldlyjournals.com/index.php/ituy/article/view/20646>
10. Usmonova M.Q. "Boylik va kambag'allik qiyofasi" konseptlarini modellar orqali o'rganish. "Yangi O'zbekiston: ilmiy tadqiqotlar" (71-son). –Toshkent. 1-dekabr, 2024-yil. – B. 36.

[https://conferences.uz/plugins/themes/bootstrap3/pdf/conf\\_71\\_2024/Dekabr\\_conf\\_2024\\_71-1.pdf](https://conferences.uz/plugins/themes/bootstrap3/pdf/conf_71_2024/Dekabr_conf_2024_71-1.pdf)

11. Usmonova M.Q. “Semantic study of the concept appearance” in English. Berlin Studies Transnational Journal of science and Humanities ISSN 2749-0866. Vol 2.Issue 1.6.Philological science. –P. 262-264. <http://berlinstudies.de/>

12. Usmonova M.Q. “Ingliz tilida “qiyofa” konseptining maydon nuqtai nazaridan tadqiqi. Xorazm Ma’mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi (2025/1/4). –Xorazm, 2025. –B.187-190. <https://mamun.uz/uz/bulletin/archive/2025/1>

Avtoreferatning o‘zbek, rus va ingliz tillaridagi nusxalari  
Andijon davlat chet tillari institutida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi.  
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