

QARSHI DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.11.05 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

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XASANOVA YULDUZ MUXTOR QIZI

**ZAMONAVIY INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK MOTIVATSION DISKURSIDA
SHAXS RUHIYATI KONSEPTOSFERASINING LINGVOPRAGMATIK
VOQELANISHI: QIYOSIY-TIPOLOGIK TADQIQOT**

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

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**Оглавление автореферата доктора наук (DSc)
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Xasanova Yulduz Muxtor qizi

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KIRISH (Fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Bugungi kunda jahon tilshunosligida zamonaviy diskurs janrlarini lingvopragmatik va konseptual jihatdan tadqiq etishga qaratilgan izlanishlar alohida ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Zamonaviy motivatsion diskurs nafaqat publitsistik-tarbiyaviy hodisa, balki shaxsning ichki olamini, ruhiy holatini va irodaviy yo‘nalishini til vositasida modellashtirishga qaratilgan murakkab kommunikativ tizim sifatida tushuniladi. Zero, mazkur diskurs shaxs ongiga ta‘sir ko‘rsatish, uning emotsional-irodaviy holatini shakllantirish hamda ijtimoiy qadriyatlarni kommunikativ vositalar orqali singdirishning samarali mexanizmlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Biroq ingliz va o‘zbek motivatsion diskursida shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasining lingvopragmatik voqelanishi hamda milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini qiyosiy aspektda yoritishga bag‘ishlangan kompleks tadqiqotlar yetarli emas. Shu ma‘noda, motivatsion diskursda shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasining konseptual-pragmatik xususiyatlarini, ularning ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi umumiy hamda o‘ziga xos jihatlarini aniqlash qiyosiy tilshunoslik, pragmalingvistika va diskurs tahlilida muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida konsept va konseptosfera masalasi kognitiv-pragmatik tadqiqotlarning markaziy yo‘nalishlaridan biri sifatida qaralib, ular inson tafakkurida shakllangan bilim, qadriyat va hissiy kechinmalarni ifodalovchi asosiy birlik sifatida e‘tirof etilmoqda. Konseptlarni lingvistik tahlil qilish diskursning chuqur mazmun qatlamlarini ochish, muallifning kommunikativ-pragmatik strategiyasini aniqlash va matnning aksiologik qiymatini belgilash imkonini beradi. Shu boisdan zamonaviy motivatsion diskursda shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasining lingvopragmatik voqelanishi, konseptlarning nutqiy ta‘sir mexanizmlari hamda ularning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini qiyosiy aspektda tadqiq etishga alohida e‘tibor qaratilmoqda. So‘nggi tadqiqotlarda motivatsion diskursning konseptual-pragmatik modeli, shaxs ruhiyatini ifodalovchi konseptlarning kommunikativ vazifalari va turli tillardagi voqelanish xususiyatlarini aniqlash dolzarb ilmiy yo‘nalish sifatida e‘tirof etilmoqda.

Mamlakatimizda Yangi O‘zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasi doirasida shaxsning ichki olamini, motivatsiyasini va shaxsiy taraqqiyotini ifodalovchi til birliklarini semantik, konseptual va pragmatik yondashuvlar asosida tadqiq etish tilshunoslikning ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biri sifatida e‘tirof etilmoqda. Shuningdek, jamiyatimizning barcha sohasida bo‘lgani kabi ilm-fanning, ayniqsa, zamonaviy tilshunoslikning rivojida ham ilmiy maktablarni yanada takomillashtirish zarur. “Fundamental, amaliy va innovatsion ilmiy ishlarni rivojlantirish bilan birga ilmiy maktablarni saqlab qolish va yangilarini barpo etish, ularning kadrlar salohiyatini mustahkamlash, bunda iqtidorli yoshlarning ilm-fanga keng jalb etilishini rag‘batlantirish”ga alohida e‘tibor berilmoqda¹. Bu esa ingliz va o‘zbek motivatsion diskursida shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasining lingvopragmatik voqelanishini qiyosiy-tipologik tadqiq qilishni dolzarb ilmiy vazifaga aylantiradi.

¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta‘lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni // <https://lex.uz/docs/4545887>

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”, 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi PF-5850-son “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari 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, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018-yil 8-noyabrdagi PQ-4038-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida milliy madaniyatni yanada rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi qarori va mazkur sohaga tegishli boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda mazkur dissertatsiya muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining “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‘nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi.² Zamonaviy motivatsion diskurs va persuaziv kommunikatsiya bo‘yicha jahonning yetakchi ilmiy markazlarida keng ko‘lamli tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Buyuk Britaniya (Lankaster, Birmingham universitetlari)da kritik diskurs tahlili (N. Feyrklaf, R. Vodak, J. Charteris-Blek) va konseptual metafora tadqiqotlari (Z. Kevichesh) markaziy o‘rin egallaydi. AQShda kognitiv-lingvistik tahlil (G.Leykof, M. Jonson, M. Tyorner) va nutq aktlari nazariyasi (J. Sirl) doirasida zamonaviy self-help va motivatsion adabiyotning lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari tadqiq qilinmoqda. Avstraliyada (ANU) A. Vejbitska rahbarligida tabiiy semantik metalingvistika (NSM) doirasida konseptlarning madaniyatlararo qiyoslanmoqda. Polshada (Lodz universiteti) konseptosfera va aksiologik tahlil masalalari, Italiya va Niderlandiyada esa konseptual metafora va emotiv kontseptualizatsiya masalalari ustida ish olib borilmoqda.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida shaxs ruhiyatini ifodalovchi konseptlar lingvistikasi, ularni freym, konseptual metafora va aksiologik baholash tushunchalari orqali tadqiq etish ko‘plab tilshunos olim va tadqiqotchilarning e‘tiborini jalb qilmoqda. Jumladan, J. Leykof va M. Jonsonning konseptual metafora nazariyasi, Ch.J. Filmorning freym semantikasi va Z.Kevicheshning konseptual emotsiya nazariyasi shaxs ruhiyatini diskursda konseptual modellashtirishning metodologik poydevorini tashkil qiladi³. Rus

² Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha xorijiy ilmiy adabiyotlar sharhi quyidagi manbalar asosida amalga oshirildi: <http://philology.snauka.ru>, www.researchgate.net, <https://www.disercat.com>, www.google.scholar.com, www.cambridge.org, www.aclanthology.org, www.cyberleninka.ru, www.inlibrary.uz, www.interaktiv.oak.uz, www.uzswlu.uz, www.academia.edu, www.philpapers.org.

³ Lakoff G., Johnson M. Metaphors We Live By. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1980. – 256 p.; Fillmore Ch.J. Frame semantics // Linguistics in the Morning Calm. – Seoul: Hanshin Publishing, 1982. – P. 111-137.; Kövecses Z. Metaphor and Emotion: Language, Culture, and Body in Human Feeling. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000. – 224 p.

tilshunosligida konseptosfera nazariyasining hozirgi ko‘rinishini shakllantirish va uni kognitiv tilshunoslik bilan integratsiyalash yo‘nalishida D.S. Lixachyov, Y.S. Stepanov, V.A. Maslova, V.I. Karasik, S.G. Vorkachyov, E.S. Kubryakova, N.N. Boldirev, Z.D. Popova hamda I.A. Sterninning ilmiy tadqiqotlari muhim nazariy asos bo‘lib xizmat qilgan⁴.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida ushbu nazariy yo‘nalishning rivojlanishiga Sh.S. Safarov, N. Mahmudov, N.M. Djusupov, D.U. Ashurova, M.R. Galiyeva, N.Z. Nasrullayeva hamda D. Xudoyberganovalarning kognitiv tilshunoslikka oid ilmiy izlanishlari salmoqli hissa qo‘shib, mazkur yo‘nalishning nazariy-metodologik asoslarini mustahkamlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi⁵.

Lingvopragmatik tadqiqotlar yo‘nalishida J.L. Ostin va J.R. Sirlning nutq aktlari nazariyasi, H.P. Graysning hamkorlik tamoyili, P. Braun va S. Levinsonning xushmuomalalik konsepsiyasi, G. Lichning pragmatik tamoyillari motivatsion diskursdagi direktiv, komissiv va ekspressiv aktlarning ifodalanishini o‘rganish uchun fundamental nazariy bazani taqdim etadi⁶. Persuaziv kommunikatsiya va tanqidiy diskurs tahlili T. van Deyk, N. Feyrklaf, J. Charteris-Blek, R. Chaldini ishlarida tizimli rivojlantirilgan bo‘lib, ular motivatsion matnning o‘ziga xos bo‘lgan ishontirish mexanizmini metafora va aksiologik tasniflar orqali tushuntiradi⁷. Motivatsion diskurs tarkibida hissiy-ruhiy konseptlarni madaniyatlararo qiyosiy o‘rganishda A. Vejbitskaning Tabiiy semantik metalingvistika yondashuvi⁸ alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. P. Kepning “Qo‘rquv tili” monografiyasi esa “fear” konseptining diskursda lingvistik konstruksiyalanish mexanizmini ochib beradi⁹.

⁴ Лихачёв Д.С. Концептосфера русского языка // Известия РАН. Серия литературы и языка. – Москва: Наука, 1993. – № 1. – С. 3-9.; Степанов Ю.С. Константы: Словарь русской культуры. – Москва: Академический проект, 2001. – 990 с.; Маслова В.А. Лингвокультурология: учебное пособие. – Москва: Академия, 2001. – 208 с.; Карасик В.И. Языковой круг: личность, концепты, дискурс. – Волгоград: Перемена, 2002. – 477 с.; Воркачёв С.Г. Лингвокультурная концептология: становление и перспективы. – Москва: Гнозис, 2007. – 288 с.; Кубрякова Е.С. В поисках сущности языка: Когнитивные исследования. – Москва: Знак, 2012. – 208 с.; Болдырев Н.Н. Когнитивная семантика: курс лекций по английской филологии. – Тамбов: ТГУ, 2002.; Попова З.Д., Стернин И.А. Когнитивная лингвистика. – Москва: АСТ; Восток-Запад, 2010. – 314 с.

⁵ Safarov Sh.S. Kognitiv tilshunoslik. – Jizzax: Sangzor, 2006. – 92 b.; Mahmudov N. Tilning mukammal tadqiqi yo‘llarini izlab... – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 2011. – 184 b.; Djusupov N.M. Фреймовые структуры и рефрейминг в интерпретации текста. International Scientific-Methodological Electronic Journal “Foreign Languages in Uzbekistan”. – Toshkent, 2025. Vol. 11, No 2 (61). – P. 63-72; Ashurova D.U., Galiyeva M.R. Cognitive Linguistics. O‘quv qo‘llanma. – Toshkent: Turon-Iqbol, 2016. – 107 b.; Nasrullayeva N.Z. Структурирование гендерных фреймов во фразеологии английского языка // Xorijiy filologiya. – Samarqand: SamDChiti, 2016. – №4. – B. 92-95; Xudoyberganova D. Til. Tafakkur. Madaniyat. – Toshkent: Nodirabegim, 2020. – 120 b.

⁶ Austin J.L. How to Do Things with Words. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1962. – 168 p.; Searle J.R. Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1969. – 203 p.; Grice H.P. Logic and Conversation // Syntax and Semantics. – New York: Academic Press, 1975. – Vol. 3. – P. 41-58; Brown P., Levinson S. Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987. – 358 p. Leech G. Principles of Pragmatics. – London: Longman, 1983. – 250 p.;

⁷ Van Dijk T.A. Discourse and Power. – Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008. – 320 p.; Fairclough N. Critical Discourse Analysis: The Critical Study of Language. – London: Longman, 1995. – 265 p.; Charteris-Black J. Politicians and Rhetoric: The Persuasive Power of Metaphor. 2nd ed. – Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2011. – 384 p.; Cialdini R. Influence: The Psychology of Persuasion. – New York: HarperBusiness, 2007. – 336 p.

⁸ Wierzbicka A. Emotions Across Languages and Cultures: Diversity and Universals. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999. – 361 p.;

⁹ Cap P. The Language of Fear: Communicating Threat in Public Discourse. – Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2017. – 211 p.

O'zbek tilshunosligida ushbu yo'nalishning nazariy asoslarini shakllantirishda Sh.S. Safarovning pragmalingsvistika nazariyasiga oid tadqiqotlari, N.Mahmudovning tilning pragmatik xususiyatlari va nutq madaniyatlari to'g'risidagi ilmiy yondashuvlari, M. Hakimovning ilmiy matnning pragmatik talqini haqidagi ilmiy izlanishlari, D. Xudoyberganovanning matnning antroposentrik tadqiqiga oid ishlari, M.J. Daniyevaning so'z birikmalari pragmatikasiga doir izlanishlari hamda S.S. Saydullayevaning matn tarkibidagi nutqiy etiketlarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini yorituvchi tadqiqotlari muhim o'rin tutadi¹⁰. Shuningdek, D.U. Ashurova va M.R. Galiyevaning badiiy matn stilistikasi hamda matn lingvistikasi yo'nalishidagi, G. Toirovning esa pragmalingsvistika sohasidagi ilmiy ishlari mazkur yo'nalishning nazariy poydevorini yanada mustahkamlagan¹¹.

Mazkur tadqiqotlar shaxs ruhiyatini ifodalovchi alohida konseptlar (hissiy-ruhiy, qo'rquv) hamda matnning lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari yuzasidan muhim natijalarni taqdim etgan, ammo zamonaviy motivatsion diskursdagi shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasining yaxlit, qiyosiy-tipologik va integrativ lingvopragmatik voqelanish modeli ingliz va o'zbek tillari qiyosida maxsus monografik darajada yaratilmagan.

Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Tadqiqot Navoiy davlat universitetining "Qiyosiy tilshunoslik, lingvistik tarjimashunoslik masalalari hamda leksikografiya va terminologiya muammolari" mavzusidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot yo'nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi zamonaviy ingliz va o'zbek motivatsion diskursida shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasining struktur tuzilishini, ichki mikrokonseptual qatlamlarini va lingvopragmatik voqelanish mexanizmlarini ochib berish, hamda bunday tahlil uchun integrativ model va olti bosqichli amaliy tahlil tartibini asoslashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

ingliz va o'zbek zamonaviy motivatsion diskursini lingvistik tadqiqot obyekti sifatida lingvopragmatika, konseptologiya hamda kognitiv tilshunoslik integratsiyasi asosida tadqiq etish va mazkur diskursda shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasining to'rt qatlamli tipologik modelini belgilash;

shaxs ruhiyati konseptlarining lingvopragmatik voqelanishini yaxlit, tizimli va qiyoslash imkonini beruvchi to'rt tarkibli integrativ nazariy modelni hamda uni empirik tahlilga moslashtiruvchi olti bosqichli amaliy tahlil tartibini asoslash;

ingliz va o'zbek motivatsion diskursida hissiy-ruhiy va ekzistensial konseptlarning leksik-semantik xaritasi, freym tarkibi, konseptual metaforik

¹⁰Safarov Sh.S. Pragmalingsvistika. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston Milliy Ensiklopediyasi, 2008. – 320 b.; Mahmudov N. Tilning mukammal tadqiqi yo'llarini izlab... – Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 2011. – 184 b.; Hakimov M. O'zbek tilida matnning pragmatik talqini: Filol. fan. dok. ... diss. – Toshkent, 2001. – 265 b.; Xudoyberganova D. Matnning antroposentrik tadqiqi. – Toshkent: Fan, 2013. – 136 b.; Daniyeva M.D. So'z birikmalari pragmatikasi. – Qarshi: "Intellect" nashriyoti, 2023. – 285 b.; Saydullayeva S.S. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida nutqiy etiketlarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. – Samarqand, 2023. – 125 b.;

¹¹Ashurova D.U., Galiyeva M.R. Stylistics of Literary Text. – Toshkent: Turon-Iqbol, 2016. – 272 b.; Toirova G. Pragmalingsvistika: o'quv lug'at. – Toshkent: Akademnashr, 2016. – 68 b.;

bazasi, illokutiv profili va aksiologik koloritini qiyosiy-tipologik darajada ochib berish;

irodaviy-motivatsion konseptlarning ingliz va o'zbek motivatsion diskursidagi lingvopragmatik tuzilishini aniqlash va ulardagi konseptual oppozitsiyalarni qiyosiy-tipologik darajada ochib berish;

transformativ konseptlarning ichki tuzilishini, konseptual metaforaning manba va maqsad domenlarining ikki tildagi qiyosiy taqsimotini hamda modallik, deysis va adresat strategiyalarining motivatsion diskursdagi persuaziv vazifalarini qiyosiy-tipologik darajada yoritish hamda yakuniy xulosalarni shakllantirish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida zamonaviy ingliz va o'zbek motivatsion diskursiga tegishli beshta ingliz tilidagi motivatsion va badiiy-psixologik nashr (S.R. Kovey, K. Dvek, V.E. Frankl, B. Braun, J. Klir) hamda to'rtta o'zbek tilidagi motivatsion va badiiy-psixologik nashrlardagi (T. Murod, E. A'zam, O'.Hoshimov, A. A'zam) shaxs ruhiyatini ifodalovchi konseptlar va ularning lingvopragmatik verballashuvini ta'minlovchi til birliklari tanlab olingan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini ingliz va o'zbek motivatsion diskursida shaxs ruhiyatining markaziy konseptlari hisoblangan hissiy-ruhiy, irodaviy-motivatsion, transformativ va ekzistensial konseptlarning freym strukturasi, leksik-semantik xaritasi, konseptual metaforik bazasi, illokutiv profili va aksiologik koloritini tadqiq etish tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot jarayonida qiyosiy-tipologik, leksik-semantik, konseptual, lingvopragmatik, tasniflash va statistik-deskriptiv kuzatish usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o'zbek tilshunosligida ilk bor zamonaviy motivatsion diskursdagi shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasi yaxlit tizim sifatida qaralib, uning to'rt qatlamli (hissiy-ruhiy, irodaviy-motivatsion, transformativ, ekzistensial) tipologik modeli belgilangan hamda qatlamlararo munosabatlar asoslangan;

shaxs ruhiyati konseptlarining lingvopragmatik voqelanishini yaxlit, tizimli va qiyoslash imkonini beruvchi freym semantikasi, konseptual metafora nazariyasi, nutq akti taksonomiyasi va aksiologik kontseptologiyani birlashtiruvchi to'rt tarkibli integrativ nazariy model hamda uni empirik tahlilga moslashtiruvchi olti bosqichli amaliy tahlil tartibi dalillangan;

“fear – qo'rquv”, “hope – umid”, “anxiety – xavotir”, “meaning – ma'no” konseptlarining leksik-semantik xaritasi, freym tarkibi, konseptual metaforik bazasi, illokutiv profili va aksiologik koloriti qiyosiy-tipologik darajada ochib berilib, ingliz diskursida “individual strategik boshqaruv”, o'zbek diskursida esa “e'tirof va sabr bilan yengish” paradigmasi ustunlik qilishi aniqlangan;

“willpower – iroda”, “goal – maqsad”, “habit – odat”, “success – muvaffaqiyat” irodaviy-motivatsion konseptlarning ingliz va o'zbek diskursidagi lingvopragmatik tuzilishi ochib berilib, ingliz diskursida amaliy-strategik pragmatika, o'zbek diskursida esa axloqiy-qadriyatli pragmatika ustunligi tipologik isbotlangan;

“growth – o‘shish”, “resilience – sabr-bardosh” kabi transformativ konseptlarning strukturasi, konseptual metaforaning manba va maqsad domenlari hamda modallik, deyksis, adresat persuaziv strategiyalari qiyosiy ochib berilib, ingliz diskursida vertikal-mexanik (ladder, wall, machine) va amaliy-strategik, o‘zbek diskursida esa tabiat-organik (kamol topish, ildiz otish) va axloqiy-qadriyatli vositalar ustunligi tipologik dalillangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

motivatsion diskursning lingvopragmatik tahlilida qo‘llanadigan to‘rt komponentli integrativ model va olti bosqichli tahlil tartibi amaliy filologik tadqiqotlar, badiiy va publitsistik matn tarjimasi hamda lingvodidaktika sohasida foydalanish uchun zarur metodologik baza sifatida taklif etilgan;

shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasining hissiy-ruhiy, irodaviy-motivatsion, transformativ va ekzistensial qatlamlariga oid o‘n uch tayanch konseptning leksik-semantik, freym, metaforik, illokutiv va aksiologik tavsiflari zamonaviy motivatsion adabiyot tarjimasi hamda ingliz-o‘zbek qiyosiy izohli lug‘atlari tuzilishi uchun ilmiy asos sifatida taqdim etilgan;

sakkiz tipologik metaforik kategoriya hamda modallik, deyksis va adresat strategiyalarining persuaziv vazifasiga oid natijalar ommaviy axborot vositalari, reklama va ommaviy nutq muloqoti diskurslarini tahlil qilishda amaliy ahamiyatga egaligi asoslab berilgan;

tahlil natijalari oliy o‘quv yurtlarida “Diskurs tahlili”, “Lingvopragmatika”, “Lingvopsixologiya”, “Kognitiv tilshunoslik” va “Qiyosiy tilshunoslik” fanlarini o‘qitishda nazariy va amaliy material sifatida xizmat qilishi belgilangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi muammoning aniq qo‘yilganligi, nazariy bazaning eng muhim tilshunoslik manbalariga (J. Sirl, G. Leykof, M. Jonson, A. Vejbitska, Z. Kevichesh, Y.S. Stepanov, V.I. Karasik, S.G. Vorkachyov, Y.S. Kubryakova, V.A. Maslova, Sh.S. Safarov, N. Mahmudov, D.U. Ashurova, M.Dj. Daniyeva va boshqalar) asoslanganligi, empirik bazasining ichki va tashqi mezonlar bilan asoslab tanlangani, qo‘llanilgan tahlil usullarining qiyosiy-tipologik dissertatsion talablariga muvofiqligi hamda olingan natijalarning amaliyotda tasdiqlangani bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati shundan iboratki, dissertatsiya qiyosiy va chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslikning yangi yo‘nalishi bo‘lganligi bois, qiyosiy diskurs tipologiyasi, lingvopragmatika va konseptologiya integratsiyasi sohasidagi ilmiy bazani boyitadi. To‘rt tarkibli integrativ nazariy modelni hamda uni empirik tahlilga moslashtiruvchi olti bosqichli amaliy tahlil tartibini boshqa konseptologik-pragmatik tadqiqotlarda qo‘llanish uchun yangi metodologik baza taqdim etadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati zamonaviy motivatsion diskurs janrida shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasining struktur tuzilishi, ichki mikrokonseptual qatlamlari hamda lingvopragmatik voqelanish mexanizmlarini integrativ model va olti bosqichli amaliy tahlil tartibi asosida tadqiq etishga bag‘ishlangan darslik hamda o‘quv qo‘llanmalarini yaratishda namoyon bo‘ladi. Shuningdek, ular oliy

ta'lim muassasalarida "Diskurs tahlili", "Lingvopragmatika", "Qiyosiy va chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik", "Kognitiv tilshunoslik", "Lingvopsixologiya" fanlari bo'yicha nazariy hamda amaliy mashg'ulotlarni tashkil etishda, motivatsion publitsistik va badiiy matnlar tarjimai sohasidagi amaliy ishlarda foydalanish uchun muhim metodologik manba sifatida xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Zamonaviy ingliz va o'zbek motivatsion diskursida shaxs-ruhiyati konseptosferasining lingvopragmatik voqelanishi mavzusi yuzasidan chiqarilgan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

ingliz va o'zbek tilshunosligida ilk bor zamonaviy motivatsion diskursdagi shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasi yaxlit tizim sifatida qaralib, uning to'rt qatlamli (hissiy-ruhiy, irodaviy-motivatsion, transformativ, ekzistensial) tipologik modeli belgilangan hamda qatlamlararo munosabatlar asoslanganligi to'g'risidagi nazariy xulosalardan davlat ilmiy-texnika dasturlari doirasida olib borilgan Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2021-2023-yillarda bajarilgan PF-201912258 "O'zbek adabiyotining ko'p tilli (o'zbek, rus, ingliz tillarida) elektron platformasini yaratish" amaliy loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2026-yil 8-iyundagi № 4/4-2739-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada motivatsion diskurs birliklarini ko'p tilli elektron platformada konseptual va lingvomadaniy jihatdan izohlashga oid tushunchalarning boyishiga xizmat qilgan;

shaxs ruhiyati konseptlarining lingvopragmatik voqelanishini yaxlit, tizimli va qiyoslash imkonini beruvchi freym semantikasi, konseptual metafora nazariyasi, nutq akti taksonomiyasi va aksiologik kontseptologiyani birlashtiruvchi to'rt tarkibli integrativ nazariy model hamda uni empirik tahlilga moslashtiruvchi olti bosqichli amaliy tahlil tartibi dalillanganligi kabi ilmiy natijalardan Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2021-2023-yillarda bajarilgan PZ-2020042022 "Turkiy tillarning lingvodidaktik elektron platformasini yaratish" amaliy loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2026-yil 8-iyundagi № 4/4-2742-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada turkiy tillardagi motivatsion diskurs birliklarini freym-semantik va lingvopragmatik asosda tasniflash hamda ularning elektron platformadagi lingvodidaktik taqdimotini takomillashtirishga erishilgan.

"fear – qo'rquv", "hope – umid", "anxiety – xavotir", "meaning – ma'no" konseptlarining leksik-semantik xaritasi, freym tarkibi, konseptual metaforik bazasi, illokutiv profili va aksiologik koloriti qiyosiy-tipologik darajada ochib berilib, ingliz diskursida "individual strategik boshqaruv", o'zbek diskursida esa "e'tirof va sabr bilan yengish" paradigmasi ustunlik qilishi aniqlanganligiga oid chiqarilgan ilmiy natijalardan Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2023-2024-yillarda bajarilgan AL-662205561 "Alisher Navoiy mualliflik korpusini yaratish" amaliy loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2026-yil 8-iyundagi № 4/4-2738-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada korpus matnlarini konseptual, freym-semantik va lingvopragmatik mezonlar asosida annotatsiyalash

hamda ularning qidiruv va tahlil imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishga xizmat qiluvchi ilmiy-metodik yechimlar belgilanishiga xizmat qilgan.

zamonaviy motivatsion diskursda shaxs ruhiyatidagi “willpower – iroda”, “goal – maqsad”, “habit – odat”, “success – muvaffaqiyat” irodaviy-motivatsion konseptlarning ingliz va o‘zbek diskursidagi lingvopragmatik tuzilishi ochib berilib, ingliz diskursida amaliy-strategik pragmatika, o‘zbek diskursida esa axloqiy-qadriyatli pragmatika ustunligi tipologik isbotlangan; “growth – o‘rish”, “resilience – sabr-bardosh” kabi transformativ konseptlarning strukturasi, konseptual metaforaning manba va maqsad domenlari hamda modallik, deysis, adresat persuziv strategiyalari qiyosiy ochib berilib, ingliz diskursida vertikal-mexanik (ladder, wall, machine) va amaliy-strategik, o‘zbek diskursida esa tabiat-organik (kamol topish, ildiz otish) va axloqiy-qadriyatli vositalar ustunligi tipologik dalillanganligi yuzasidan olingan ilmiy natijalardan Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot institutida 2024-2025-yillarda bajarilgan “Hozirgi qoraqalpoq tilidagi so‘z yasash tizimining nazariy asoslari” fundamental tadqiqot loyihasida foydalanilgan (Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot institutining 2026-yil 15-iyundagi № 291/1-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada qoraqalpoq tilidagi so‘z yasash jarayonlarini konseptual motivatsiya va lingvopragmatik omillar asosida tahlil qilish metodikasi boyitilib, yasama birliklarning semantik va funksional xususiyatlarini izohlashning nazariy asoslari takomillashtirilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 8 ta, jumladan, 4 ta xalqaro va 4 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 27 ta ilmiy nashr, jumladan 1 ta monografiya, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan dissertatsiyalarning asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 18 ta ilmiy maqola, shulardan 5 tasi xorijiy, 13 tasi respublika jurnallarida nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, to‘rt bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati va asosiy atamalarning izohli lug‘atidan tashkil topgan bo‘lib, jami 242 sahifadan iborat.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning **Kirish** qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga bog‘liqligi ko‘rsatilgan, maqsad va vazifalari berilgan, obykti va predmeti tavsiflangan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, tadqiqot aprobatsiyasi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi “**Zamonaviy motivatsion diskurs va shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasining lingvistik-nazariy asoslari**” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, unda mavzuning nazariy-metodologik asosi to‘rt fasl davomida izchil yoritilgan.

Bobning “*Motivatsion diskurs lingvistik tadqiqot obykti sifatida*” deb nomlangan dastlabki faslida “*diskurs*” tushunchasining zamonaviy tilshunoslikdagi

talqinlari, Z. Xarrisning 1952-yilda “Language” jurnalida nashr etilgan “Discourse Analysis” maqolasi orqali kiritgan tizimli ta’rifi¹², E. Benvenistning *langue – parole* oppozitsiyasi asosida shakllantirgan pragmatik yondashuvi¹³ hamda M.Fukoning diskursni “*ular o‘zlari so‘z yuritadigan obyektlarni tizimli ravishda shakllantiruvchi amaliyotdir*” tarzida ijtimoiy amaliyot sifatida talqin qilishi keltirilgan¹⁴. Motivatsion diskursning shakllanish jarayoni va lingvistik xususiyatlari T. van Deykning sotsiokognitiv yondashuvi¹⁵, N. Feyrklafning uch o‘lchovli modeli¹⁶ hamda M.A.K. Xellidayning funksional grammatika nazariyasiga¹⁷ tayanib aniqlangan. Fasl yakunida motivatsion diskursning yondosh diskurs janrlari (publitsistik, badiiy-psixologik, terapevtik) bilan o‘zaro munosabati ochib berilgan.

Mazkur faslda motivatsion diskursning to‘rt komponentli analitik shakllantirilgan tahlil obyekti ilk marotaba o‘zbek tilshunosligida tizimli asoslantirilib, freym strukturalari orqali kognitiv-konseptual, konseptual metafora orqali domenlararo, illokutiv akt orqali pragmatik va aksiologiya orqali madaniy-qadriyatli o‘lchovlarda yoritishga zamin yaratildi. Sh. Safarov pragmalingsvistikaning predmetini “*nutqiy muloqot tizimi*” sifatida ko‘rsatishi¹⁸ mazkur faslning metodologik tayanchi hisoblanib, unga ko‘ra lingvodidaktika va matn tahlili orqali diskurs janrini idrok etishning yangi nazariy modeli taqdim etildi.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli “*Shaxs ruhiyatini lingvistik tadqiq etishda konsept va konseptosfera nazariyalari*” ga bag‘ishlangan bo‘lib, unda V.I. Karasikning uch komponentli (tushunchaviy, obrazli, aksiologik) modeli¹⁹, Y.S. Stepanovning diaxronik uch qatlamli yondashuvi²⁰ va A. Vejbitskaning Tabiiy semantik metatil universal primlari yondashuvi²¹ yaxlit holda tahlil qilingan. Sh. Safarovning “Lingvomadaniy kontseptologiya milliy-madaniy tafakkur jarayonlarini sof lisoniy sath nuqtayi nazaridan emas, balki lisoniy faoliyatga yo‘naltirilgan tarzda o‘rganishi lozim”²² degan tezisi mazkur faslning yetakchi metodologik tayanchi sifatida xizmat qiladi. Fasl yakunida shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasining to‘rt qatlamli tipologik modeli, ya’ni hissiy-ruhiy, irodaviy-motivatsion, transformativ va ekzistensial-aksiologik qatlamlar tarkibi taqdim etilgan.

¹² Harris Z.S. Discourse Analysis // Language. – 1952. – Vol. 28, No. 1. – P. 1-30.

¹³ Benveniste É. Problèmes de linguistique générale. – Paris: Gallimard, 1966. – 356 p.

¹⁴ Foucault M. The Archaeology of Knowledge. – London: Tavistock, 1972. – P. 49.

¹⁵ Van Dijk T.A. Discourse and Power. – Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008. – 320 p.

¹⁶ Fairclough N. Critical Discourse Analysis: The Critical Study of Language. – London: Longman, 1995. – 265 p.

¹⁷ Halliday M.A.K., Matthiessen Ch.M.I.M. An Introduction to Functional Grammar. 3rd ed. – London: Hodder Education, 2004. – 689 p.

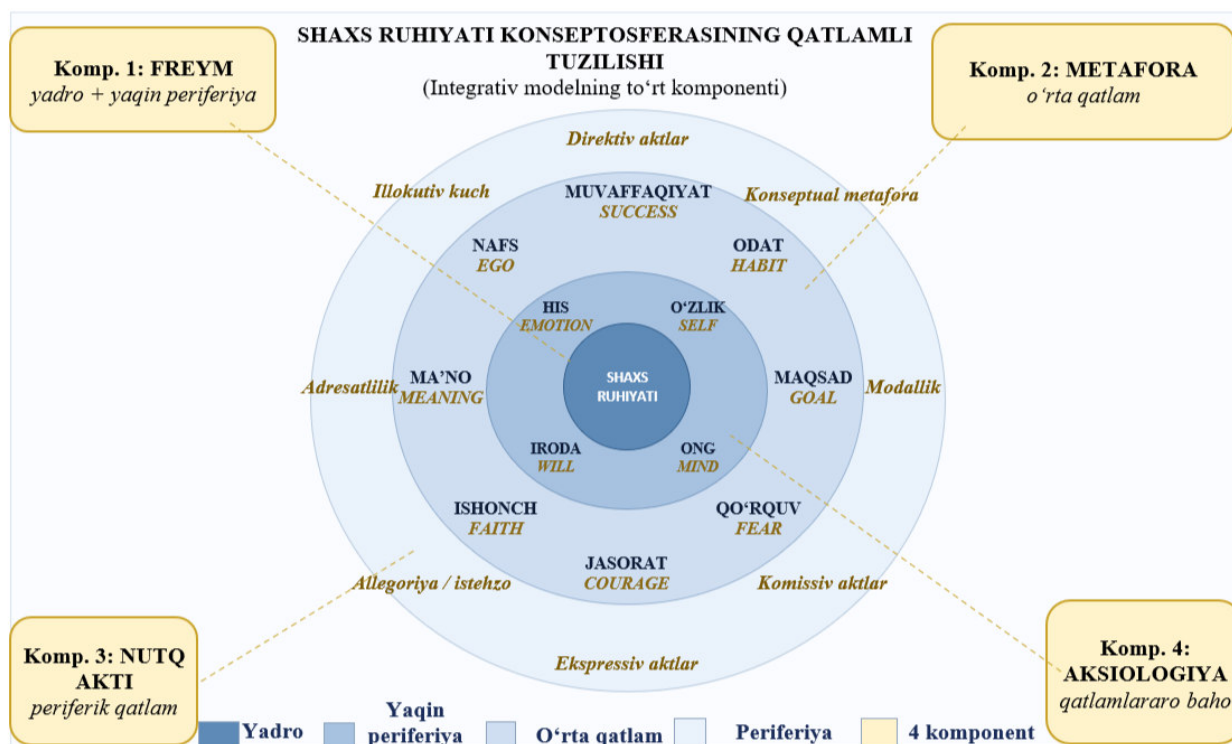
¹⁸ Safarov Sh.S. Pragmalingsvistika. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2008. – B. 56-76.

¹⁹ Карасик В.И. Языковой круг: личность, концепты, дискурс. – Волгоград: Перемена, 2002. – С. 110.

²⁰ Степанов Ю.С. Константы: Словарь русской культуры. – Москва: Академический проект, 2001. – С. 43.

²¹ Wierzbicka A. Semantics: Primes and Universals. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996. – 500 p.

²² Safarov Sh.S. Kognitiv tilshunoslik. – Jizzax: Sangzor, 2006. – B. 38.



1.1-rasm. Shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasining qatlamli tuzilishi va integrativ modelning to'rt komponenti o'rtasidagi munosabat

1.1-rasmda yadro va yaqin periferiya qatlamlari (shaxs ruhiyati, o'zlik, ong, iroda, his) konseptning tushunchaviy-strukturali asosi va freym tahlili komponenti orqali; o'rta qatlamdagi motivatsion konseptlar konseptual metafora va aksiologiya komponentlari orqali; periferik qatlamdagi pragmatik strategiyalar esa nutq akti komponenti orqali tadqiq qilinishi ko'rsatilgan. Ushbu faslning ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, unda ilk marotaba o'zbek tilshunosligida shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasining *to'rt qatlamli* (hissiy-ruhiy, irodaviy-motivatsion, transformativ, ekzistensial-aksiologik) tipologik modeli belgilangan. Aynan ushbu modelning motivatsion diskursdagi konseptual va lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari ilk bor to'rt komponentli integrativ model orqali izohlandi. O'z navbatida, ushbu integrativ modelning nazariy-metodologik negizi lingvomadaniy konseptlarning ichki tuzilishini tavsiflovchi V.I. Karasikning tushunchaviy, obrazli va aksiologik komponentlardan iborat uch o'lchovli modeli²³ hamda ingliz tilshunosi J.R. Sirl tomonidan ilgari surilgan pragmatik komponentning integratsiyasiga tayanadi²⁴. Natijada konseptlarni to'rt komponentli tahlil asosida kompleks, parallel va o'zaro uyg'un holda kuzatish imkoniyati yaratiladi.

Bobning uchinchi fasli "*Lingvopragmatika konseptual tahlilning metodologik bazasi sifatida*" mavzusida bo'lib, unda J.L. Ostinning lokutiv, illokutiv va perlokutiv aktlar nazariyasi²⁵ va J.R. Sirlning vakil, direktiv, komissiv, ekspressiv, deklarativ illokutiv aktlar taksonomiyasi²⁶, H.P. Graysning hamkorlik tamoyili,

²³ Карасик В.И. Языковой круг: личность, концепты, дискурс. – Волгоград: Перемена, 2002. – С. 110.

²⁴ Searle J.R. A Classification of Illocutionary Acts // Language in Society. – 1976. – Vol. 5. – No. 1. – P. 10.

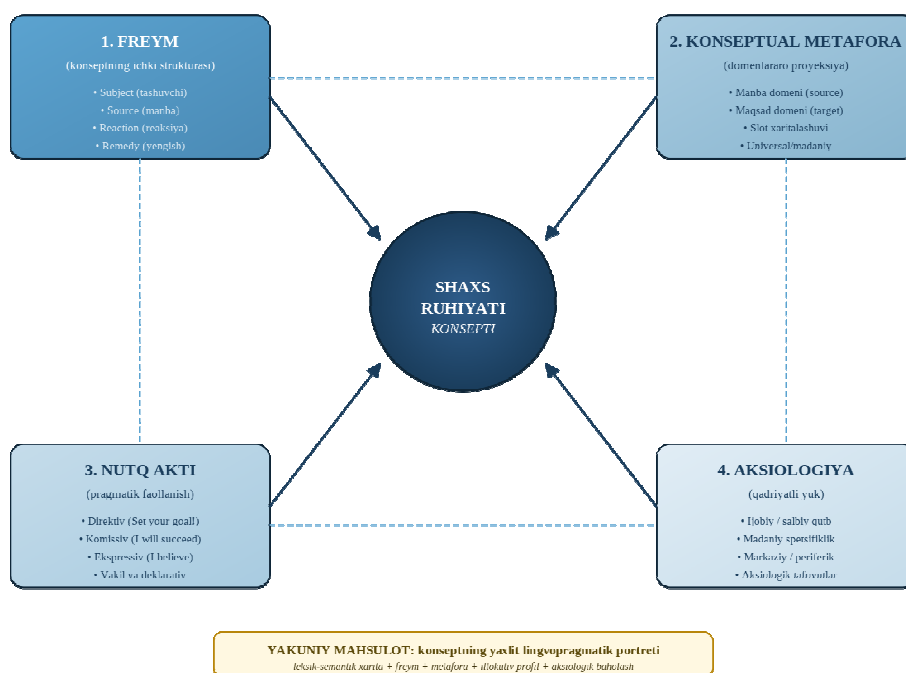
²⁵ Austin J.L. How to Do Things with Words. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1962. – P. 91.

²⁶ Searle J.R. Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1969. – P. 23.

P.Braun va S.C. Levinsonning xushmuomalalik nazariyasi hamda R. Chaldinining ishonirish prinsiplari umumlashtirilgan holatda ko‘rib chiqilgan. Bundan tashqari, olim Sh. Safarov tomonidan o‘zbek tilshunosligida ilk marta tizimli bayon etilgan nutq akti nazariyasi mazkur faslning nazariy ahamiyatini yanada oshiradi.

Bobning to‘rtinchi fasli “*Shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasini lingvopragmatik tahlil qilishning integrativ modeli*” deb nomlanib, unda dissertatsiyaning muhim nazariy yangiligi sifatida Ch.J. Fillmorening freym semantikasi²⁷, G. Lakoff va M.Jonsonning konseptual metafora nazariyasi²⁸, J.L. Ostin va J.R. Sirlning nutq aktlari taksonomiyasi hamda V.I. Karasik va S.G. Vorkachyov tomonidan takomillashtirilgan lingvomadaniy aksiologik tahlilning²⁹ yaxlitlanishi asosida *to‘rt tarkibli integrativ uslubiy model* belgilangan.

Shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasini lingvopragmatik tahlil qilishning integrativ modeli (4-komponentli arxitektura)



1.2-rasm. Integrativ modelning to‘rt komponentli arxitekturasini va komponentlararo o‘zaro munosabat

1.2-rasmda tadqiqotning nazariy-metodologik asosini tashkil etuvchi integrativ modelning konseptual tuzilishi ifodalangan bo‘lib, u shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasini kognitiv, semantik, pragmatik va aksiologik yondashuvlarning o‘zaro integratsiyasi asosida kompleks tahlil qilish tamoyiliga tayanadi. Mazkur modelning asosiy vazifasi konseptni faqat semantik hodisa sifatida emas, balki tafakkur, til, kommunikatsiya va madaniyatning uzviy kesishgan nuqtasida shakllanuvchi ko‘p qatlamli lingvopragmatik birlik sifatida talqin etish hamda uning ichki mazmunini tuzilishi, freym-semantik tashkil topishi, konseptual

²⁷ Fillmore Ch.J. Frame Semantics // Linguistics in the Morning Calm. – Seoul: Hanshin Publishing Co., 1982. – P. 117.

²⁸ Lakoff G., Johnson M. Metaphors We Live By. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1980. – P. 5.

²⁹ Vorkachev S.G. Linguocultural Conceptology and Its Terminological System // Procedia. – Social and Behavioral Sciences. – 2017. – Vol. 200. – P. 25.

metaforalar orqali modellashirilishi, nutq aktlari vositasida kommunikativ voqelanishi va aksiologik qiymatini yagona metodologik platformada birlashtirishdan iborat. Natijada ushbu integrativ model har bir shaxs ruhiyati konseptining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari, freym tuzilishi, metaforik modellashirilishi, illokutiv-pragmatik profili va qadriyat mazmunini qamrab oluvchi yaxlit lingvopragmatik portretini yaratishga xizmat qiladigan universal tahlil mexanizmi sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. O'z navbatida, ushbu modelning empirik tahlilga moslashishini ta'minlovchi olti bosqichli amaliy tahlil tartibi yaratilib, ushbu amaliy tahlil tartibi quyidagi 1.1-jadvalda yaxlit holda taqdim etilgan:

1.1-jadval

Integrativ modelning empirik tahlilga moslashuvi – olti bosqichli amaliy tahlil tartibi

№	Bosqich	Nazariy asos	Amaliy harakat	Kutilgan natija
1	Leksik-semantik inventarizatsiya	Leksik-semantik maydon nazariyasi	Yadroviy leksema va leksik tarmoqni belgilash; ikki til motivatsion diskursiga oid asarlar matnlaridan misollar yig'ish	Leksik xarita
2	Freym strukturasini aniqlash	Ch.J. Filmor freym semantikasi (1982)	Slotlarni ajratish; har bir slot uchun ikki til motivatsion diskursiga oid asarlar matnlaridan misollar keltirish	Freym diagrammasi
3	Konseptual metafora identifikatsiyasi	G. Leykof va M.Jonson (1980), Pragglejaz Group MIP protokoli (2007)	MIP-protokoli bo'yicha noqardosh tillar motivatsion janridagi asarlar matnida keltirilgan metaforalarni aniqlash; manba va maqsad domenini belgilash	Metaforik xarita
4	Nutq aktlari tasnifi	J. Sirl illokutiv taksonomiyasi (1976)	Tahlilga tortilgan har bir gapni vakil, direktiv, komissiv, ekspressiv, deklarativ guruhga ajratish	Illokutiv profil
5	Aksiologik baholash	V.I. Karasik, S.G. Vorkachyov aksiologik kontseptologiyasi	Konseptning ijobiy, salbiy, ambivalent qadriyatli koloritini kontekstual sharhlash orqali aniqlash	Aksiologik xarita
6	Qiyosiy-tipologik sintez	Qiyosiy va chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik an'anasi	Ingliz – o'zbek tahlil natijalarini qiyoslab tipologik xulosalarni shakllantirish	Tipologik portret

Dissertatsiyaning empirik tahlil obyekti sifatida zamonaviy ingliz va o'zbek motivatsion diskursiga tegishli asarlar saralangan. Korpus tanlovi besh asosiy mezon – kanonik ahamiyati, konseptual fundamental jihati, pragmatik boyligi, diskursiv-xronologik izchilligi va janrlararo muvozanati – asosida amalga oshirilgan. Ikki noqardosh til diskursining o'ziga xos jihatlarini har tomonlama tadqiq eta oladigan asarlarning yaxlit tavsifi quyidagi 1.2-jadvalda taqdim etiladi:

1.2-jadval

Empirik tadqiqot korpusini tashkil etuvchi asarlarning qiyosiy tavsifi

№	Muallif va asar (yil)	Asosiy konseptlar	Tanlash mezonlari
1	S.R. Kovey. <i>The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People</i> (1989)	Odat, proaktivlik, maqsad, o'zaro bog'liqlik	Janrning paradigmatic manbasi
2	K. Dvek. <i>Mindset</i> (2006)	Tafakkur, iroda, o'sish, muvaffaqiyat	Eng faol konseptual oppozitsiya
3	V.E. Frankl. <i>Man's Search for Meaning</i> (1946 / 2006)	Ma'no, azob, ozodlik, mas'uliyat	Ekzistensial chuqurlik
4	B. Braun. <i>Daring Greatly</i> (2012)	Zaiflik, jasorat, uyat, o'zlik	Emotsional qadriyat qayta talqini
5	J. Klir. <i>Atomic Habits</i> (2018)	Odat, identifikatsiya, tizim, kichik qadam	Eng zamonaviy operatsional model
6	Tog'ay Murod. "Otamdan qolgan dalalar" (1994)	Bardosh, ota-meros, nomus, er	Xalq tilida ruhiyat ifodasi
7	Erkin A'zam. "Anoyining jaydari olmasi" (1991)	Vijdon, or, nafs, ayb	Ironik-axloqiy talqin
8	O'. Hoshimov. "Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar" (1995)	Hayot, ma'no, vijdon, sabr-bardosh	Aforistik-falsafiy publitsistika
9	A. A'zam. "O'zim bilan o'zim" (2003)	O'zlik, xotira, afsus, hayot tajribasi	Refleksiv shaxsiy diskurs

Ushbu 1.2-jadval ingliz va o'zbek tilidagi asarlar korpusini ikki til motivatsion diskursining janrlararo va uslubiy xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib shakllantirilganligini tasvirlaydi. Ushbu mezonlar tadqiqot obyektining to'laqonli va xolis ifodalanishini ta'minlash hamda qiyosiy-tipologik tahlil uchun ishonchli metodologik asos yaratishga xizmat qiladi. Xususan, tanlangan besh ingliz tilidagi asar zamonaviy motivatsion adabiyotning asosiy konseptual yo'nalishlarini qamrab olib, klassik paradigmatic (S.R. Kovey), ilmiy-psixologik (K. Dvek), ekzistensial-falsafiy (V.E. Frankl), zaiflik – jasorat paradigmasi (B. Braun) hamda zamonaviy operatsional yondashuv (J. Klir)ni ifodalaydi. O'z navbatida, tanlangan to'rt o'zbek tilidagi asar zamonaviy o'zbek motivatsion diskursining milliy-madaniy va janrlararo o'ziga xosligini aks ettirib, chuqur badiiy-psixologik (T. Murod), ironik-axloqiy (E. A'zam), aforistik-falsafiy publitsistika (O'. Hoshimov) hamda shaxsiy refleksiv nasr (A. A'zam) namunalarini o'zida mujassamlashtiradi. Bunday saralash ikki til motivatsion diskursining turli janrlararo ko'rinishlari va konseptual-pragmatik xususiyatlarini qamrab olish, shuningdek, ularda voqelanuvchi shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasini ishonchli va obyektiv qiyosiy-tipologik tahlil qilish imkonini beradi.

Birinchi bob yakunida to'rt qatlamli tipologik model, to'rt tarkibli integrativ uslubiy model, olti bosqichli amaliy tahlil tartibi va saralangan to'qqizta asardan

iborat korpus birgalikda dissertatsiyaning empirik tahlili uchun bevosita metodologik bazani tashkil etishi asoslantirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **“Ingliz va o‘zbek motivatsion diskursida hissiy-ruhiy va ekzistensial konseptlarning lingvopragmatik voqelanishi”** deb nomlanib, bobning to‘rt fasli davomida shaxs ruhiyatining hissiy-ruhiy va ekzistensial qatlamlariga oid asosiy konseptlar batafsil yoritilgan.

Bobning birinchi fasli *“Ingliz va o‘zbek motivatsion diskursida “fear – qo‘rquv” konseptining freym tarkibi va lingvopragmatik ifodalanishi”* ga bag‘ishlangan. Ingliz korpusida *“fear”* yadroviiy leksema atrofida *anxiety, dread, terror, panic, apprehension, worry* kabi sinonimik va konseptual qardosh birliklar, antonimik qatorda esa *courage, bravery, boldness* leksemalari joylashadi. S.R.Koveyning *“So many people today are gripped with a sense of fear. They are afraid of losing their jobs...”*³⁰ jumlasida qo‘rquvning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy kelib chiqish manbalarini, V.E. Franklning *“realistic fear”* va *“neurotic fear”* oppozitsiyasi qo‘rquvning ekzistensial-falsafiy tabaqalanishini, B. Braunning *“What drives our fear of being vulnerable?”*³¹ ritorik savoli zaiflik va qo‘rquv munosabatini ochib beradi.

O‘zbek korpusida qo‘rquv konsepti somatik, axloqiy va refleksiv-ekzistensial darajalarda voqelanadi. T. Murodning *“Bobomiz ko‘ngli bir uvishib oldi”* konstruksiyasi³² qo‘rquvning yurak-ko‘ngil makonida lokalizatsiyalanishini (Yurak – Idish konseptual metaforasi), A. A’zamning *“Ko‘zgudagi ko‘zlardan ko‘zlarimni olib qochdim. Ko‘zgudagi ko‘zlardan ko‘zlarimni yashirdim”* qurilmasi³³ o‘zlikdan qo‘rquvning refleksiv-ekzistensial ifodasini namoyon etadi.

Ushbu faslning qiyosiy-tipologik xulosasi to‘rt komponentli tahlil natijasida quyidagicha bayon qilinadi: freym strukturasi ingliz diskursida aniq-operatsional slotlarga tayanadi (Subject, Source, Reaction, Remedy, Outcome), o‘zbek diskursida aniq funksional chegaraga ega bo‘lmagan, bir nechta semantik belgilarni qamrab oluvchi diffuz slotlar hamda axloqiy-qadriyatli slotlarga tayanadi; konseptual metafora bazasi ingliz korpusida vertikal-mexanik (Fear Is A Wall, Fear Is Fuel, Fear Is A Grip), o‘zbek korpusida tabiiy-organik va somatik-spatsial (qo‘rquv – yurakning bo‘g‘izga tiqilishi, yuragi qinidan chiqishi) modellariga; illokutiv profil ingliz korpusida direktiv-strategik, o‘zbek korpusida vakil-ekspressiv dominantlikga; aksiologik kolorit esa ingliz korpusida ambivalent qayta talqinga asoslansa, o‘zbek korpusida tabiiy holat sifatida qabul qilish bilan farqlanadi. Tahlil natijalarining o‘xshash jihatlariga ko‘ra, ikkala diskurs ham qo‘rquvni harakatga to‘siq sifatida konseptuallashtiradi. Farqli jihatiga ko‘ra, ingliz korpusi *individual strategik boshqaruv* (operatsional yengish algoritmi), o‘zbek korpusi *e’tirof va sabr bilan yengish* paradigmasini taqdim etadi. Ushbu faslning ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyati, qo‘rquv konseptining ikki diskursdagi tipologik o‘ziga xosligi ilk marotaba to‘rt komponentli model orqali empirik darajada tadqiq

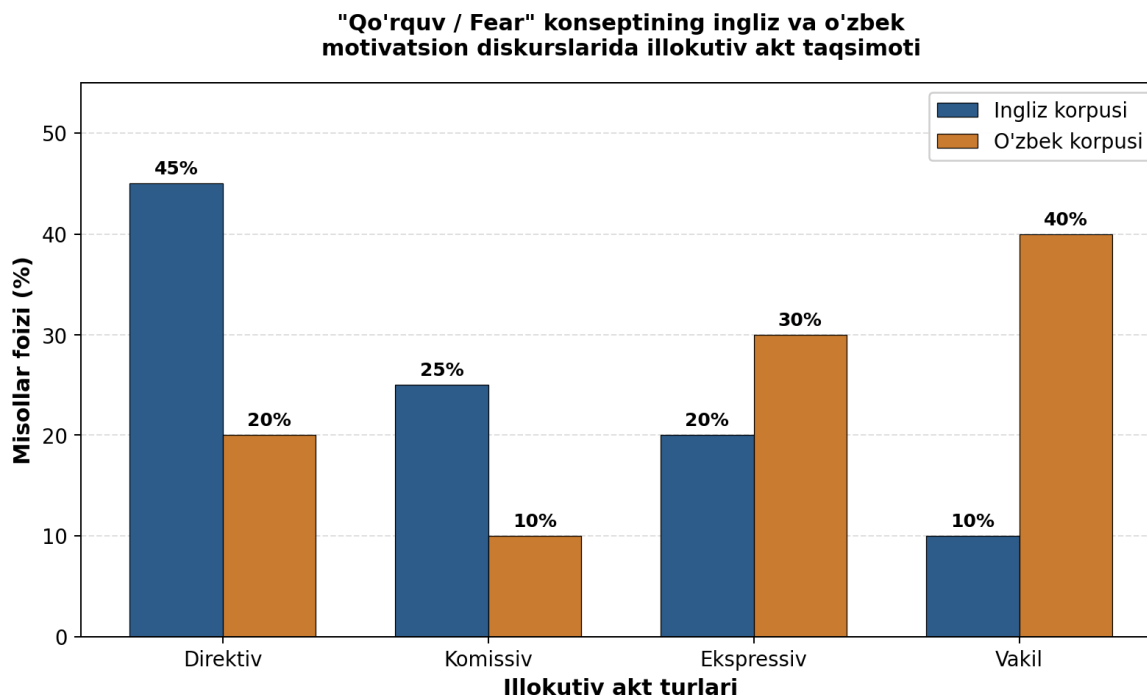
³⁰ Covey S.R. The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People. 25th Anniv. ed. – New York: RosettaBooks, 2013. – P. 31.

³¹ Brown B. Daring Greatly: How the Courage to Be Vulnerable Transforms the Way We Live, Love, Parent, and Lead. – New York: Avery, 2012. – P. 11.

³² Tog‘ay M. Otamdan qolgan dalalar: roman. – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 1994. – B. 11.

³³ A’zam A. O‘zim bilan o‘zim: novella. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2003. – B. 17.

qilinishi hamda psixoterapevtik va motivatsion matn tarjimasida ikki paradigma orasidagi pragmatik moslashtirish uchun nazariy tayanch shakllantirilishi bilan belgilandi.



2.1-rasm. "Fear – qo'rquv" konseptining illokutiv akt taqsimoti – qiyosiy diagramma

Ushbu 2.1-rasmda taqdim etilgan qiyosiy diagramma ikki diskurs an'anasidagi illokutiv akt taqsimotining teskari simmetriyasini namoyon etadi: ingliz korpusi direktivdan vakilga qarab tushuvchi, o'zbek korpusi esa direktivdan vakilga qarab ko'tariluvchi pog'onali shaklga ega.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli *"Hope – umid" va "fulfillment – qoniqish" konseptlarining diskursiv qurilmasi* deb nomlanib, unda mazkur konseptual juftlikning to'rt komponentli integrativ model orqali tahlili bayon qilinadi. Tahlil C.R. Snyderning *"Hope Theory" – Goal – Pathway – Agency*³⁴ uch komponentli zanjirini nazariy asos qilib oladi. V.E. Franklning *"We, too, clung to shreds of hope and believed to the last moment that it would not be so bad"* qurilmasi³⁵ Hope Is A Fragment To Cling To metaforasini, O'. Hoshimovning *"Inson tabiati shu: hamma erkni orzu qiladi. Hamma ozodlikka intiladi"* aforizmi³⁶ "umid – insonning hayotdagi mohiyati" kabi ontologik modelini faollashtiradi.

Ushbu faslning qiyosiy-tipologik xulosasi: freym strukturasi ingliz diskursida Goal – Pathway – Agency uch komponentli zanjirga, o'zbek diskursida esa pok niyat – sabr – vijdon mas'uliyati zanjiriga asoslanadi; konseptual metafora ingliz korpusida vertikal-mexanik (langar, ko'prik) bilan birga tabiat-organik (urug', yorug'lik) modelini, o'zbek korpusida deyarli to'liq tabiat-organik va somatik

³⁴ Snyder C.R. Hope Theory: Rainbows in the Mind // Psychological Inquiry. – 2002. – Vol. 13, No. 4. – P. 249-275.

³⁵ Frankl V.E. Man's Search for Meaning. – New York: Washington Square Press, 1984. – P. 30.

³⁶ Hoshimov O'. Daftari hoshiyasidagi bitiklar. – Toshkent: Nurli dunyo, 2022. – B. 59.

(ko'ngil chirog'i, bahor uyg'onishi) modelini voqelantiradi; illokutiv profil ingliz diskursida direktiv-komissiv aktlar orqali, o'zbek diskursida esa vakil-ekspressiv aktlar bilan ustunlik qiladi; aksiologik kolorit ingliz korpusida sof ijobiy, o'zbek korpusida ambivalent-ehtiyotkor (umid sabr bilan to'ldirilmasa xayolparastlikka aylanadi). Tahlil natijalarining o'xshash jihatlariga ko'ra, ikkala diskurs ham "*umid – yo'l, safar*" fundamental metaforasini shakllantiradi. Farqli tomonlari esa, ingliz korpusi *shaxsiy umid arxitekti* modelini, o'zbek korpusi *ma'naviy-axloqiy umid sohibi* modelini namoyon etadi.

Bobning uchinchi fasli "*Anxiety – xavotir*" va "*burnout – ruhiy tushkunlik*" konseptlarining lingvopragmatik ko'rsatkichlari" mavzusini qamrab olib, unda C.Maslachning uch komponentli "burnout" modeli³⁷ va A. Bekning kognitiv-xulqiy xavotir nazariyasi³⁸ qo'shimcha nazariy manba sifatida jalb etiladi. V.E.Franklning "*Man's search for meaning may arouse inner tension rather than inner equilibrium. However, precisely such tension is an indispensable prerequisite of mental health*"³⁹ jumalasi xavotirni Anxiety Is An Inner Tension That Sharpens Meaning modeli orqali ekzistensial-falsafiy qayta talqin qiladi. O'Hoshimovning "*Ko'chada tinchi yo'qning azobi – bir kun. Uyida tinchi yo'qning azobi – bir umr*" aforizmi⁴⁰ ingliz motivatsion diskursiga tegishli bo'lgan *acute – chronic anxiety* (o'tkir va surunkali xavotir) oppozitsiyasini sof o'zbek lingvomadaniyatining konseptual tizimiga ko'chirib, ushbu faslning ilmiy ahamiyatini empirik asoslaydi.

Mazkur faslning qiyosiy-tipologik xulosasiga ko'ra, freym strukturasi ingliz korpusida *Subject – Source – Reaction – Remedy – Outcome* kabi amaliy slotlarga, o'zbek korpusida konseptual tuzilma somatik-axloqiy va makon-oilaviy slotlar asosida voqelanadi; konseptual metafora ingliz korpusida tashqi-mexanik domenlarga (*Anxiety Is A Storm, Knot, Drowning, Maze*), o'zbek korpusida esa qo'rquv konsepti qalb-jarohati hamda xonadon osoyishtaligining buzilishi domenlari orqali konseptualizatsiya qilinadi (qo'rquv – qalbdagi jarohat, qo'rquv – osoyishtaligini yo'qotgan xonadon); illokutiv profil ingliz korpusida direktiv-tashxisli, o'zbek korpusida ekspressiv-tasviriy va vakil-aforistik dominantlikka; aksiologik kolorit ingliz korpusida sof salbiy, o'zbek korpusida aralash (xavotir ham ehtiyot signali bo'la oladi) shakllarda voqelanadi. Tahlil natijalarining o'xshash jihatlariga ko'ra, ikkala diskursda ham xavotirdan qutilish uchun tashqi manbasi aniqlanishi lozim. Farqli jihatlar shuki, ingliz korpusi *shaxsiy psixomuhandislik modeliga*, o'zbek korpusi esa *axloqiy-ma'naviy qalb sohibi modeliga* asoslanadi.

Bobning to'rtinchi fasli "*Meaning – ma'no*" ekzistensial konseptining lingvopragmatik voqelanish usullari" deb nomlanib, unda V.E. Franklning

³⁷ Maslach C., Jackson S.E. The Measurement of Experienced Burnout // Journal of Occupational Behavior. – 1981. – Vol. 2, No. 2. – P. 99-113.

³⁸ Beck A.T. Cognitive Therapy and the Emotional Disorders. – New York: International Universities Press, 1976. – 356 p.; Beck A.T., Emery G., Greenberg R.L. Anxiety Disorders and Phobias: A Cognitive Perspective. – New York: Basic Books, 1985. – 368 p.

³⁹ Frankl V.E. Man's Search for Meaning. – Boston: Beacon Press, 2006. – P. 128.

⁴⁰ Hoshimov O'. Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar. – Toshkent: Nurli dunyo, 2022. – B. 29.

logoterapiya nazariyasi (will to meaning)⁴¹ asosiy nazariy manba sifatida jalb etiladi. V.E. Franklning *“We needed to stop asking about the meaning of life, and instead to think of ourselves as those who were being questioned by life – daily and hourly”* qurilmasi⁴² Meaning Is The Answer To Life’s Daily Questions inqilobiy konseptual metafora modelini namoyon etsa, T. Murodning *“Bobomiz ana shu yo‘ldan sahar-sahar dalalaydi. Tolga xurjun iladi. Tahorat oladi. Qiblalatib belbog‘ yoyadi”* qurilmasi⁴³ esa Hayot mohiyati – yer, tabiat va ibodat muqaddas uchligi metaforik modelini ifodalaydi.

Faslning qiyosiy-tipologik xulosasiga ko‘ra, freym strukturasi ingliz korpusida *Subject – Source – Object – Goal – Outcome* zanjirli slotlarni, o‘zbek korpusida yer – tabiat – ibodat uchligini konseptuallashtiradi; konseptual metaforalar ingliz motivatsion diskursida sayohat – manzil va shaxsning uzluksiz kamolotini ifodalovchi modellar (*Meaning Is A Destination – Ma’no manzildir, Journey of Becoming – Kamolot sari sayohat, Web of Human Connection – Insoniy rishtalar tarmog‘i*) orqali konseptuallashta, o‘zbek motivatsion diskursida muqaddaslik, meros va tabiiy hayot ritmiga asoslangan modellar (*muqaddas uchlik, mehnat va shukronaning kundalik ritmi, muqaddas omonat*) vositasida konseptuallashtiradi; illokutiv profil ingliz korpusida deklarativ-prinsipial va vakil-empirik aktlarda, o‘zbek korpusida vakil-narrativ va aforistik aktlarda dominantlik qiladi; aksiologik kolorit ikki korpusda ham sof ijobiy, lekin asosi farq qiladi (ingliz korpusida individual ichki yutuq, o‘zbek korpusida ilohiy-meros). Tahlil natijalarining o‘xshash jihatlariga ko‘ra, *ma’no* ikkala diskursda ham hayotni boshqaruvchi yuksak qadriyat ekanligi ta’kidlandi va shu orqali V.E. Frankl logoterapiyasining ikki diskursdagi tipologik moslashuvini namoyon qilib ishning ilmiy ahamiyatini asosladi. Farqli tomonlari esa ingliz korpusi *shaxsiy ma’no qurilishi*, o‘zbek korpusi *axloqiy qadriyatlar vorisi* modeli orqali *ma’noni* voqelashtiradi.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“Ingliz va o‘zbek motivatsion diskursida irodaviy-motivatsion konseptlarning lingvopragmatik tuzilishi”** deb nomlanib, unda shaxs ruhiyatining irodaviy-motivatsion qatlamiga oid besh tayanch konsept to‘rt fasl davomida ko‘rsatib beriladi.

Bobning birinchi fasli *“Ingliz va o‘zbek motivatsion diskursida “willpower – iroda” konseptining freym va aksiologik strukturasi”* shaklida berilgan. V.E.Franklning *“What alone remains is ‘the last of human freedoms’, the ability to choose one’s attitude in a given set of circumstances, to choose one’s own way”* qurilmasi⁴⁴ Willpower Is The Last Inalienable Human Freedom modelini, O‘.Hoshimovning *“Tangri insonga sabot bergan. Nonini tortib olsalar, chidaydi. Molini o‘g‘irlasalar, chidaydi. Ursalar, so‘ksalar, chidaydi. Ammo oqni qora, qorani oq desalar ... bunisiga chidashi qiyin”* aforizmi⁴⁵ *“iroda – tangri bergan*

⁴¹ Frankl V.E. Man’s Search for Meaning. – Boston: Beacon Press, 2006. – P. 99.

⁴² Ko‘rsatilgan manba. – P. 98.

⁴³ Tog‘ay M. Otamdan qolgan dalalar: roman. – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 1994. – B. 1.

⁴⁴ Frankl V.E. Man’s Search for Meaning. – Boston: Beacon Press, 2006. – P. 66.

⁴⁵ Hoshimov O‘. Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar. – Toshkent: Nurli dunyo, 2022. – B. 53.

sabot quvvatidir” modelini ifodalaydi. 3.1-jadval mazkur tipologik tafovutni yaxlitlab ko‘rsatadi.

3.1-jadval

“Willpower – iroda” konseptining ikki diskurs an‘anasidagi qiyosiy-tipologik konseptual metafora domenlari tavsifi

Tahlil o‘lchovi	Ingliz motivatsion diskursi	O‘zbek motivatsion diskursi
Asosiy metaforaviy domen	Stimulus-response oraliq, so‘nggi insoniy erkinlik, tafakkur tanlovi, atrof-muhit va kundalik faoliyatni tartibga solish qobiliyati	Jismoniy – “sokinlik bilan bardosh berish, harakatning mavsumiy takrorlanishi, Tangri saboti, ko‘ngil uyini ko‘tarish”
Illokutiv yo‘nalishi	Direktiv-strategik (“Be Proactive”, “Design your environment”)	Vakil-tasviriy va aforistik (“tishimni-tishimga bosaman”, “sabot bergan”, “bel bog‘ladim”)
Aksiologik koloriti	Shaxsiy mas‘uliyat, tanlash erkinligi, intizomli irodani shakllantirish	Tangri amri, ajdodlar-oila-vatan oldidagi burch, haqiqat oldida turg‘unlik
Pragmatik vazifasi	O‘quvchini ichki tanlovini anglashga va atrofidagi imkoniyatlarni strategik boshqarishga undash	O‘quvchini sabr-bardoshli bo‘lish, sodiqlikka hamda kundalik mehnatga chorlash

Faslning qiyosiy-tipologik xulosasiga ko‘ra, freym strukturasi ingliz korpusida *Subject – Source – Goal – Pathway – Resistance* besh slotli operatsional zanjirga, o‘zbek korpusida axloqiy-ekzistensial slotlarga (Tangri saboti – shaxs – sinov – vijdon javobi) yaxlitlanadi; konseptual metafora ingliz korpusida ichki tanlov makoni (*Sacred Gap, Inalienable Freedom, Mindset Choice, Quiet Art Of Structuring*) modellariga, o‘zbek korpusida esa ilohiy-axloqiy va kundalik-takroriy domenlarga (*tishni-tishga bosib matonat ko‘rsatish, va’daga sodiqlik, Tangri saboti, ko‘ngil uyini ko‘tarish*) ajraladi; illokutiv profil ingliz korpusida direktiv-strategik, o‘zbek korpusida vakil-aforistik dominantlikga; aksiologik kolorit ikki korpusda ham yuksak ijobiy, lekin o‘lchov mezoni tubdan farq qiladi. O‘xshashlik tomonlari shuki, ikkala diskurs ham irodani shaxsning tashqi sinovga qarshi turish qobiliyati sifatida tan oladi. Farqli jihatlari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ingliz korpusi *heroic willpower* (faol-strategik iroda), o‘zbek korpusi *silent endurance* (sokin matonat) paradigmasini namoyon etib, ushbu faslning ilmiy ahamiyatini empirik darajada asoslaydi.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli “*Illokutiv nutq aktlari orqali “goal – maqsad” va “intention – niyat” konseptlarining lingvopragmatik voqelanishi*” deb nomlanadi. S.R. Coveyning “*Begin with the End in Mind means to begin each day, task, or project with a clear vision of your desired direction and destination*” qurilmasi⁴⁶ direktiv-strategik maqsadni Meaning Is A Destination kognitiv metafora domeni orqali ifodalasa, A. A’zamning “*niyatni ko‘nglinga mahkam tugdim*” komissiv qurilmasi⁴⁷ niyatni qalbga mahkam tugiluvchi axloqiy ahd sifatida konseptuallashtiradi.

⁴⁶ Covey S.R. The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People. 25th Anniv. ed. – New York: Rosetta Books, 2013. – P. 96.

⁴⁷ A’zam A. O‘zim bilan o‘zim: novella. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2003. – B. 12.

Faslning qiyosiy-tipologik xulosasiga ko'ra, freym-semantik tashkil etilish ingliz korpusida markaziy *Aim* sloti, ya'ni aniq strategik maqsadga yo'naltirilganlik bilan tavsiflansa, o'zbek korpusida asosiy *qat'iy ahd* sloti, ya'ni qalbdagi mustahkam qaror topgan ichki ahd konsepti yetakchi o'rin tutadi; konseptual metaforik modellar ingliz korpusida *Goal Is A Destination* va *End State Is A Visible Target*, o'zbek korpusida esa "*Niyat – qalbgaga tugilgan muqaddas ahddir*" hamda "*Niyat insonning sodiq yo'ldoshidir*" metaforalari orqali voqelanadi. Illokutiv tuzilma ingliz motivatsion diskursida direktiv – komissiv – deklarativ izchilligi asosida, o'zbek motivatsion diskursida esa vakil – direktiv – komissiv – axloqiy ketma-ketligi asosida tashkil topadi; aksiologik kolorit ingliz korpusida samaradorlik va shaxsiy o'sish, o'zbek korpusida axloqiy poklik va vijdoniy mas'uliyat asosida baholanadi. O'xshash xususiyatlari: ikki tilda ham niyat-maqsad oppozitsiyasi mavjud (authentic vs surface intention ↔ niyati pok vs nopok niyatli). Farqli jihatlari shuki, ingliz korpusi maqsadni tashqi-strategik manzil, o'zbek korpusi niyatni ichki-axloqiy ahd sifatida birlamchi ko'radi.

Bobning uchinchi fasli "*Habit – odat*" konseptining lingvopragmatik tahlili" deb nomlanadi. J. Klirning "*Every action you take is a vote for the type of person you wish to become*"⁴⁸ jumlasini identity-based habits (shaxsiyatga asoslangan odatlar) modelini *Habit Is A Vote For Future Identity* tarzida metaforik tasvirlasa, T. Murodning "*Bobomiz urmish ketmonni o'zidan o'zga yerdan tortib ololmaydi. Bobomiz kalima qaytarib-qaytarib ketmon chopadi. Xudoni yodlab-yodlab ketmon chopadi. Xudoga shukrona aytib-aytib ketmon chopadi*"⁴⁹ jumlasidagi "*Odat – mehnat va shukronalikning har kunlik uyg'unligidir*" metaforasi orqali mehnat va shukronani kundalik odatga aylantiruvchi axloqiy-toat modelini ifodalaydi.

Faslning qiyosiy-tipologik xulosasiga ko'ra, freym strukturasi ingliz korpusida cue – craving – response – reward to'rt zanjirli slotiga, o'zbek korpusida niyat – toat – sabr – shukronalik axloqiy zanjiriga asoslanadi; konseptual metafora ingliz korpusida *Habit Is A Compound Vote* va *Identity-Based Choice* modellariga, o'zbek korpusida esa "*Odat – muqaddas kundalik ritmdir*" hamda "*Odat – avloddan avlodga o'tuvchi ma'naviy meros*" modellariga; illokutiv profil ingliz korpusida direktiv-instrumental va deklarativ-prinsipial aktlarda, o'zbek korpusida vakil-narrativ va deklarativ-axloqiy aktlarda dominantlik qiladi; aksiologik kolorit ingliz korpusida samaradorlik va shaxsiyatni qurish, o'zbek korpusida axloqiy poklik va ajdodlar merosi doirasida baholanadi. O'xshash tomonlariga ko'ra, ikkala diskurs ham odatni shaxs taraqqiyotining poydevor mexanizmi sifatida ko'radi. Farqli jihatlari esa ingliz diskursi odatni *shaxsiy strategik loyiha*, o'zbek diskursi esa *ijtimoiy-ma'naviy meros* sifatida talqin qilishida ko'riladi.

Bobning to'rtinchi fasli "*Success – muvaffaqiyat*" va "*failure – mag'lubiyat*" oppozitsion konseptlarining freym-pragmatik va illokutiv tahlili" deb nomlanadi. V.E. Franklning "*Don't aim at success, the more you aim at it, the more you are going to miss it*" paradoksal qurilmasi⁵⁰ *Success Is The Unintended Side-Effect Of*

⁴⁸ Clear J. Atomic Habits: An Easy & Proven Way to Build Good Habits & Break Bad Ones. – New York: Avery, 2018. – P. 38.

⁴⁹ Tog'ay M. Otamdan qolgan dalalar: roman. – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 1994. – B. 2.

⁵⁰ Frankl V.E. Man's Search for Meaning. – Boston: Beacon Press, 2006. – Preface.

Devotion modelini, O‘. Hoshimovning “*Urushda g‘olib va baxtli odam bo‘lmaydi*” paradoksal aforizmi⁵¹ institutsional g‘alaba va shaxsiy baxt oppozitsiyasini namoyon etadi.

Faslning qiyosiy-tipologik xulosasiga ko‘ra, freym strukturasi ingliz korpusida Subject – Path – Outcome (effort + identity) zanjiriga, o‘zbek korpusida ilohiy o‘lchov – axloqiy mas’uliyat – jamoaviy e’tirof oppozitsiyasiga asoslanadi; konseptual metafora ingliz korpusida Success Is The Inner Victory Over Self, Success Is Compounding Margin Over Time, Failure Is An Honored Risk Within Daring Engagement modellariga, o‘zbek korpusida “Muvaffaqiyat Tangri tomonidan o‘lchab beriladigan muqaddas ne‘mat”, “Haqiqiy muvaffaqiyat donishmandlikdir” modellariga; illokutiv profil ingliz korpusida vakil-axloqiy, direktiv-paradoksal va ekspressiv-refleksiv aktlarda, o‘zbek korpusida vakil-aforistik, deklarativ-axloqiy va vakil-narrativ aktlarning ustunligini ko‘rsatadi; aksiologik kolorit ingliz korpusida to‘rt mezon (effort, identity-growth, learning, daring), o‘zbek korpusida esa shukronalik, donishmandlik, ko‘ngil xazinasiga sadoqat, axloqiy o‘zlik to‘rt o‘ziga xos mezon orqali o‘lchanadi. Ikki diskurs ham muvaffaqiyatni tashqi yutuqdan yuksak ma’naviy mazmunga ko‘tarishi ularning o‘xshash jihatlarini, ingliz korpusi odatni simmetrik bipolar modelda, o‘zbek korpusi esa asimmetrik-kontekstual modelda voqelantirishi ularning farqli tomonlarini ochib beradi. Ushbu faslda *muvaffaqiyat-mag‘lubiyat* oppozitsiyasining o‘zbek lingvomadaniyatidagi asimmetrik tabiati empirik isbotlandi.

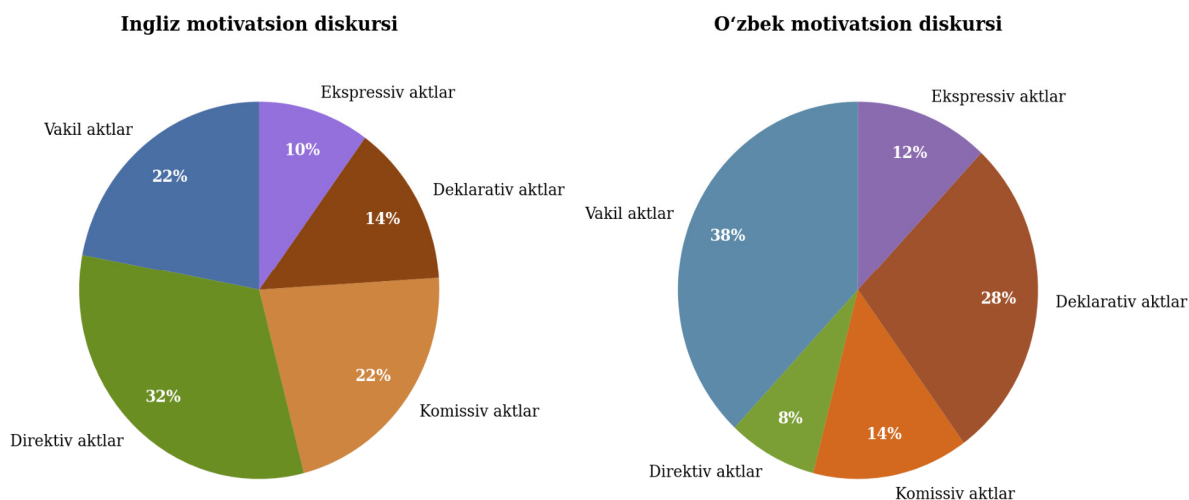
Dissertatsiyaning to‘rtinchi bobi “**Ingliz va o‘zbek motivatsion diskursida transformativ konseptlar, konseptual metafora va persuaziv lingvopragmatik mexanizmlar**” deb nomlanib, unda uch fasl davomida transformativ qatlam konseptlari, konseptual metaforalarning yaxlit tipologik xaritasi va persuaziv ta’sirning lisoniy mexanizmlari tahlil etilgan.

Bobning birinchi fasli “Growth – o‘rish” va “resilience – sabr-bardosh” transformativ konseptlarining illokutiv profili va aksiologik tavsifi” deb atalgan. Shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasining transformativ qatlami mazkur dissertatsiyada o‘zbek tilshunosligi va kontseptologiya doirasida ilk bor uchinchi tarkibiy qatlam sifatida joriy qilinadi. V.E. Franklning “*When we are no longer able to change a situation, we are challenged to change ourselves*” qurilmasi⁵² Transformation Is The Inner Change When Outer Change Is Impossible modelini, O‘. Hoshimovning “*Odam o‘z farzandlarining yil sayin o‘shib, kamol sari ketayotganini biladi-yu, o‘z ota-onasining yil sayin cho‘kib, zavol sari ketayotganini bilmaydi*” paradoksal aforizmi⁵³ “*O‘shib – avlodlar o‘rtasida parallel ikki yo‘nalishli jarayondir*” kabi metaforik modeli orqali avlodlar oralig‘ida parallel kechuvchi ikki teskari yo‘naltirilgan transformatsiya jarayonini konseptuallashtiradi.

⁵¹ Hoshimov O‘. Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar. – Toshkent: Nurli dunyo, 2022. – B. 159.

⁵² Frankl V.E. Man’s Search for Meaning. – Boston: Beacon Press, 2006. – P. 112.

⁵³ Hoshimov O‘. Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar. – Toshkent: Nurli dunyo, 2022. – B. 10.



4.1-rasm. Transformativ konseptlar (“growth – o‘shish” va “resilience – sabrbardosh”) bo‘yicha illokutiv akt taqsimotining qiyosiy-tipologik statistikasi

4.1-rasmda taqdim etilgan miqdoriy statistik ma’lumotlardan ko‘rinib turibdiki, ingliz korpusida direktiv aktlar 32 foiz, vakil va komissiv aktlar 22 foizdan, deklarativ aktlar 14 foiz va ekspressiv aktlar 10 foiz; o‘zbek korpusida vakil aktlar 38 foiz, deklarativ-axloqiy aktlar 28 foiz, komissiv aktlar 14 foiz, ekspressiv aktlar 12 foiz va direktiv aktlar atigi 8 foiz darajasida qoladi. Mazkur statistik tafovut ikki diskurs an’anasining xarakterli persuzativ strategiyasini empirik darajada tasdiqlaydi.

Faslning qiyosiy-tipologik xulosasiga ko‘ra, freym strukturasi ingliz korpusida Subject – Initial State – Obstacles – Process – Outcome – Means olti slotli zanjirga, o‘zbek korpusida shaxs – jamoa – meros – sinov – sabot – ma’naviy mukofot zanjiriga asoslanadi; konseptual metafora ingliz korpusida Maturity Continuum (S.R. Kovey), Cultivation Of Inner Qualities (K. Dvek), Compound Growth (J. Klir), Cultivated Resilient Spirit (B. Braun), Inner Change (V.E. Frankl) modellariga, o‘zbek korpusida xalq-yer birligi tarixiy matonati (T. Murod), avlodlararo kamol-zavol parallel oqimi (O‘. Hoshimov), o‘zlikni anglash refleksiyasi (A. A’zam) modellariga; illokutiv profil ingliz korpusida direktiv-strategik va vakil-empirik, o‘zbek korpusida vakil-narrativ va deklarativ-axloqiy aktlarda dominantlik qiladi. Ikki diskursning o‘xshash tomonlari transformatsiyani inson kamolotining markaziy mexanizmi sifatida tan olishida yaqqol ko‘rinadi. Farqli jihatlari esa ingliz korpusi shaxsiy ichki tafakkur va kunlik mikroharakatlar zanjirini, o‘zbek korpusi esa jamoaviy-tarixiy meros va ko‘ngil refleksiyasi sintezini markaziy manba sifatida qabul qilishida ko‘rinadi. Ushbu faslning ilmiy ahamiyati – transformativ qatlam o‘zbek tilshunosligida ilk bor mustaqil tarkibiy qatlam sifatida joriy qilinib, ikki paradigmaning miqdoriy taqsimoti aniqlanishi bilan asoslanadi.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli “Shaxs ichki olamini aks ettiruvchi konseptual metaforalar va ularning qiyosiy taqsimoti” ga bag‘ishlanadi. Empirik korpus tahlili natijasida shaxs ichki olamini ifodalovchi konseptual metaforalar sakkiz tipologik kategoriyaga ajratilgan: *idish va sig‘im, sayohat va manzil, bino va*

me'moriy tuzilma, yorug'lik va zulmat, jang va kurash, tabiat va o'simlik, tana a'zolari (somatik domen) hamda muqaddas qadriyat va diniy qarashlar. Ingliz korpusi misolida B. Braunning “*fear as enclosed energy*” obrazi⁵⁴ idish va sig'im kategoriyasini shakllantirsa, O'. Hoshimovning “*umr kitobi*” obrazi⁵⁵ muqaddas qadriyat va diniy qarashlar kategoriyasini ifodalaydi. Mazkur sakkiz manba domenining qiyosiy chastota taqsimoti quyidagi 4.3-jadvalda yaqqol ko'rsatib berilgan.

4.3-jadval

Shaxs ichki olamini aks ettiruvchi konseptual metaforalarning ikki diskurs an'anasidagi manba domenlari bo'yicha qiyosiy chastota taqsimoti

Manba domeni kategoriyasi	Asosiy metaforik formula	Ingliz diskursi	O'zbek diskursi
1. Idish va sig'im manbasi	INNER STATE IS A CONTAINER	16 %	14 %
2. Sayohat va manzil	LIFE IS A JOURNEY	28 %	6 %
3. Bino va me'moriy tuzilma	SELF IS A STRUCTURE	10 %	10 %
4. Yorug'lik va zulmat	HOPE IS LIGHT, DESPAIR IS DARKNESS	8 %	3 %
5. Jang va kurash	WILL IS A WARRIOR	20 %	8 %
6. Tabiat va o'simlik	GROWTH IS A PLANT	12 %	20 %
7. Tana va somatik	EMOTION IS BODILY PRESSURE	4 %	15 %
8. Muqaddas tushuncha va diniy qarashlar	LIFE IS A SACRED TRUST	2 %	24 %
Jami		100 %	100 %

4.3-jadvalda taqdim etilgan empirik ma'lumotlardan ko'rinib turibdiki, ingliz korpusining birinchi uchligini sayohat-manzil (28 %), jang-kurash (20 %) va idish-sig'im manbasi (16 %), o'zbek korpusining birinchi uchligini esa muqaddas-diniy (24 %), tabiat-o'simlik (20 %) va tana-somatik (15 %) kategoriyalari egallaydi. Ushbu faslning qiyosiy-tipologik o'xshashliklariga ko'ra, bino va me'moriy tuzilma kategoriyasi har ikki korpusda teng (10 %) ulushga ega, idish va sig'im domeni ham yaqin (16 %–14 %); ya'ni shaxs ichki olamini “*qurilma*” va “*idish*” sifatida konseptuallashtirish umuminsoniy universal ko'rinishga ega. Farqli jihatlari esa ingliz korpusida sayohat va jang-kurash, o'zbek korpusida esa muqaddas-diniy hamda tana-somatik manba domenlari ustunlik qilishida, ya'ni ingliz korpusi shaxs ichki olamini sof tahliliy-strategik, o'zbek korpusi madaniy-axloqiy va organik-jismoniy darajada konseptuallashtiradi. *Ilmiy ahamiyati*: sakkiz tipologik kategoriya birinchi marta ikki diskursdagi miqdoriy taqsimot bilan empirik isbotlandi.

⁵⁴ Brown B. Daring Greatly. – New York: Gotham Books, 2012. – P. 33.

⁵⁵ Hoshimov O'. Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar. – Toshkent: Sharq, 1995. – B. 27-28.

Bobning uchinchi fasli “*Modallik, deyksis va adresat strategiyalarining persuaziv ta’sir vositasi sifatidagi roli*” deb nomlanib, unda F.R. Palmerning modallik tipologiyasi (epistemik, deontik, dinamik)⁵⁶, K. Buhler va Sh. Safarov deyksis tasnifi⁵⁷ hamda P. Braun va S.C. Levinsonning xushmuomalalik nazariyasi⁵⁸ yaxlit holda qo‘llaniladi.

Ushbu faslda lingvistik tahlil misollar uch tayanch nazariyaning integrallashuvi orqali dalillanadi. Masalan, V.E. Franklning “*We needed to stop asking about the meaning of life, and instead to think of ourselves as those who were being questioned by life, daily and hourly*” qurilmasida⁵⁹ uch lingvopragmatik ustun yagona tizimni hosil qiladi: a) modallik – *needed to stop asking* konstruksiyasi deontik majburiyatni ifodalab, o‘quvchini passiv savol beruvchidan hayot oldida javobgar subyektga aylantiradi; b) deyksis – inklyuziv *we* muallif va o‘quvchini umumiy ekzistensial makonda birlashtiradi, *daily and hourly* zamon deyksisi uzluksiz mas’uliyat hissini faollashtiradi; v) adresat strategiyasi – inklyuziv *we* orqali *positive face* strategiyasi qo‘llanilib, o‘quvchini “*javobgar subyektlar*” toifasiga kiritadi. O‘. Hoshimovning “*Tangri insonga sabot bergan. Nonini tortib olsalar, chidaydi. Molini o‘g‘irlasalar, chidaydi...*” qurilmasida⁶⁰ ham uch ustun birlashadi: a) modallik – *chidaydi* fe’lining takroriy qo‘llanilishi va “*Tangri insonga sabot bergan*” diniy-axloqiy presuppozitsiyasi implitsit deontik majburiyatni hosil qiladi; b) deyksis – *inson* generik shaxs sifatida adresat-makonni ifodalaydi, takror fe’llar zamon deyksisini umumlashtiradi; v) adresat strategiyasi – *sen/siz* olmoshi tashlanib, umumlashtirilgan inson obrazi orqali negative face strategiyasi yuzaga keladi, o‘quvchining kommunikativ erkinligi saqlanadi.

Ushbu faslning qiyosiy-tipologik xulosasiga ko‘ra, modallik kategoriyalari ingliz korpusida explicit modal fe’llar (*must, should, ought to, can, may*) orqali deontic – epistemic – dinamik shakllar orqali ochiq ifodalanadi, o‘zbek korpusida ushbu shakllar implitsit – diniy-axloqiy presuppozitsiya, takror fe’llar va aforistik kontekstual normalar orqali yuzaga keladi; Deyktik vositalarning qo‘llanilishi – ingliz korpusida deyktik vositalar individuallashtirgan va to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri (*you, we, every day, arena*), o‘zbek korpusida umumlashtirilgan va axloqiy-qadriyatli (*odam, banda, kishi, har kuni, har lahzada, ko‘ngil, yer*) vositalar orqali ifodalanadi; adresat strategiyasi – ingliz korpusi *positive face* strategiyasi orqali o‘quvchini “*highly proactive people*” yoki “*we*” toifasiga kiritisa, o‘zbek korpusi *negative face* strategiyasi orqali aforistik-paradoksal qurilmalar bilan o‘quvchining kommunikativ erkinligini saqlab axloqiy o‘zini baholashga undaydi. O‘xshash jihatlariga ko‘ra, ikki diskurs ham uch ustunni yagona persuaziv tizimga birlashtiradi (V.E. Frankl va O‘. Hoshimov misollarida ko‘rildi). Farqli tomonlari – ingliz korpusi shaxsiy maqsad va strategik harakat dinamikasiga, o‘zbek korpusi

⁵⁶ Palmer F.R. *Mood and Modality*. 2nd ed. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001. – P. 7-24.

⁵⁷ Safarov Sh. *Pragmalingvistika*. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2008. – B. 167, 183.

⁵⁸ Brown P., Levinson S. *Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage*. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987. – 358 p.

⁵⁹ Frankl V.E. *Man’s Search for Meaning*. – Boston: Beacon Press, 2006. – P. 76.

⁶⁰ Hoshimov O‘. *Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar*. – Toshkent: Nurli dunyo, 2022. – B. 54.

jamoaviy qadriyatlar va ma'naviy komillik g'oyasiga tayanadi. Mazkur persuaziv lingvopragmatik mexanizmlarning uch ustun yaxlit tahlili birinchi marta ikki diskurs misolida amalga oshirilishi ushbu faslning ilmiy ahamiyatini dalillaydi.

XULOSA

1. Mazkur dissertatsiyada zamonaviy ingliz va o'zbek motivatsion diskursida shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasining lingvopragmatik voqelanishi qiyosiy-tipologik tartibda birinchi marotaba tizimli ravishda tadqiq qilindi. Motivatsion diskurs zamonaviy pragmalingvistikaning mustaqil obyekti sifatida ko'rib chiqilib, uning mazmuniy-pragmatik chegaralari, g'oyaviy asoslari hamda janr tuzilishiga xos jihatlari ko'rsatilgan.

2. Konsept va konseptosfera nazariyalarining tahlili V.I. Karasikning uch komponentli (tushunchaviy, obrazli, aksiologik) modeli, Y.S. Stepanovning diaxronik uch qatlamli yondashuvi, A. Vejbitskaning TSM universal primlari va Sh. Safarovning lisoniy-kognitiv faoliyatning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari ta'limoti integratsiyasi asosida tizimli konseptual tahlilga aylantirildi. Mazkur integratsiya shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasining hissiy-ruhiy, irodaviy-motivatsion, transformativ va ekzistensial-aksiologik qatlamlardan iborat to'rt qatlamli tipologik modeliga nazariy tayanch bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

3. Lingvopragmatika konseptual tahlilning metodologik bazasi sifatida uch yetakchi yo'nalish sintezi orqali asoslantirildi: J.L. Ostin va J.R. Sirlning nutq aktlari taksonomiyasi, P. Graysning hamkorlik tamoyili, P. Braun va S.C. Levinsonning xushmuomalalik nazariyasi hamda Sh. Safarovning nutqiy akt nazariyasiga oid tizimli bayoni; R. Chaldinining ishontirish prinsiplari, T. van Deykning sotsiokognitiv yondashuvi, N. Feyrklafning uch o'lchovli modeli, R. Vodakning diskurs-tarixiy yondashuvi, J. Charteris-Blekning kritik metafora tahlili va D. Kanemanning ikki tafakkur tizimi nazariyasi; G. Leykof va M. Jonsonning konseptual metafora nazariyasi, Z. Kevicheshning hissiy konseptlar metaforik strukturasi, M. Tyornerning konseptual integratsiya nazariyasi hamda Sh. Safarovning "*Kognitiv tilshunoslik*" (2006) monografiyasidagi freym semantikasiga doir xulosalar aniqlangan.

4. Dissertatsiyaning asosiy nazariy yangiligi sifatida shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasini lingvopragmatik tahlil qilishning to'rt tarkibli integrativ uslubiy modeli belgilandi. Mazkur model Ch.J. Filmorning freym semantikasi, G. Leykof va M. Jonsonning konseptual metafora nazariyasi, J.L. Ostin va J.R. Sirlning nutq aktlari taksonomiyasi hamda V.I. Karasik va S.G. Vorkachyov tomonidan o'rganilgan lingvomadaniy aksiologik tahlilning sintezi asosida yaxlit analitik tizim sifatida taqdim etildi. Uning empirik tahlilga moslashuvi leksik-semantik inventarizatsiya, freym strukturasi aniqlash, konseptual metafora identifikatsiyasi, nutq aktlari tasnifi, aksiologik baholash va qiyosiy-tipologik sintezdan iborat olti bosqichli amaliy tahlil tartibida ko'rsatib berildi.

5. Dissertatsiyaning empirik tahlil obyekti sifatida besh ingliz, ya'ni S.R.Koveyning "*The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People*", K. Dvekning

“*Mindset*”, V.E. Franklning “*Man’s Search for Meaning*”, B. Braunning “*Daring Greatly*” va J. Klirning “*Atomic Habits*” hamda to‘rt o‘zbek tilidagi, ya’ni T.Murodning “*Otamdan qolgan dalalar*”, E. A’zamning “*Anoyining jaydari olmasi*”, O‘. Hoshimovning “*Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar*” va A. A’zamning “*O‘zim bilan o‘zim*” motivatsion janr asarlari kanonik ahamiyati, konseptual fundamental asoslanishi, pragmatik ahamiyati, diskursiv-xronologik izchillik va janrlararo muvozanat mezonlari asoslangan.

6. Ikkinchi bob doirasida hissiy-ruhiy va ekzistensial konseptlarning (“*fear – qo‘rquv*”, “*hope – umid*”, “*fulfillment – qoniqish*”, “*anxiety – xavotir*”, “*burnout – ruhiy tushkunlik*”, “*meaning – ma’no*”) lingvopragmatik voqelanishi atroflicha tadqiq qilindi. “*Fear – qo‘rquv*” konseptini tahlil etish natijasida ingliz diskursida S.R. Koveyning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy qo‘rquv tasviri va B. Braunning zaiflik bilan bog‘liq qo‘rquv tahlili dominantlik qilsa, o‘zbek diskursida mazkur konsept ilohiy taqdir va axloqiy sinov tarzida talqin qilinishini tashkil etadi.

7. “*Hope – umid*” va “*fulfillment – qoniqish*” konseptual juftligining qiyosiy tahlili natijasida ingliz motivatsion diskursida shaxsiy umid modeli, o‘zbek diskursida esa ma’naviy-axloqiy umid sohibi modeli ustuvorligi aniqlandi. C.R.Snayderning umid nazariyasi (Hope Theory) asosida maqsad – yo‘l – faollik uch tarkibli zanjiri ingliz korpusida izchillik bilan namoyon bo‘lsa, o‘zbek diskursida umid Yaratganga tavakkul va ma’naviy umidvorlik orqali konseptuallasadi. Xuddi shu darajada “*anxiety – xavotir*” va “*burnout – ruhiy tushkunlik*” konseptual juftligi ingliz diskursida shaxsiy psixo-muhandislik modeli, o‘zbek diskursida esa axloqiy-ma’naviy qalb sohibi modeli orqali talqin qilinadi; “*meaning – ma’no*” ekzistensial konsepti esa V.E. Franklning logoterapiya ta’limoti asosida ingliz diskursida shaxsiy ma’no qurilishi modeli, o‘zbek diskursida axloqiy qadryatlar vorisi modeli sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

8. Uchinchi bobda irodaviy-motivatsion qatlamning besh tayanch konsepti, ya’ni “*willpower – iroda*”, “*goal – maqsad*”, “*intention – niyat*”, “*habit – odat*” hamda “*success – muvaffaqiyat*” va “*failure – mag‘lubiyat*” oppozitsion juftligining freym-pragmatik, illokutiv va aksiologik strukturasi yaxlit qiyosiy-tipologik usul orqali tadqiq qilindi. Ingliz diskursida “*iroda*” konsepti S.R.Koveyning proaktivlik nazariyasi, V.E. Franklning so‘nggi insoniy erkinlik tezisi, K. Dvekning sa’y-harakatga asoslangan o‘shish tafakkuri va J. Klirning resurs-cheklov modeli sintezi orqali konseptuallashtirilsa, o‘zbek diskursida u T.Murodning jismoniy-ruhiy zo‘riqish manzarasi, E. A’zamning so‘zida turish axloqi, O‘. Hoshimovning Tangri bergan sabot talqini va A. A’zamning oilaviy mas’uliyat asosidagi qat’iyat konseptual obrazlarda ifodalanadi.

9. “*Goal – maqsad*” va “*intention – niyat*” konseptlarining lingvopragmatik voqelanishi J.R. Sirl illokutiv akt taksonomiyasi orqali tahlil qilindi: ingliz diskursi mazkur juftlikni S.R. Koveyning “*begin with the end in mind*” direktiv-strategik akti va C.R. Snayderning umid nazariyasidagi vakil akt orqali, o‘zbek diskursi esa T. Murodning deklarativ-komissiv akti, O‘. Hoshimovning “*Niyating – yo‘ldoshing*” rivoyati va A. A’zamning “*Niyatni ko‘nglimga mahkam tugdim*” komissiv qurilmasi orqali konseptuallashtiradi. “*Habit – odat*” konsepti irodaviy-

motivatsion qatlamning amaliy-operatsional markazini tashkil etib, ingliz diskursida bilim – ko‘nikma – istak uyg‘unligi va shaxsiy strategik loyiha sifatida, o‘zbek diskursida esa ijtimoiy-ma‘naviy meros va kundalik mas‘uliyat ifodasi tarzida talqin qilinadi.

10. To‘rtinchi bobda transformativ qatlam konseptlari, ya‘ni “*growth – o‘shish*” va “*resilience – sabr-bardosh*”, mazkur dissertatsiyada ilk marotaba uchinchi tarkibiy qatlam sifatida joriy qilindi. Ingliz motivatsion diskursida mazkur konseptlar S.R. Koveyning Yetuklik Kontinuumi (Maturity Continuum) modeli, K.Dvekning o‘shish tafakkuri (growth mindset) nazariyasi, V.E. Franklning shaxsiy tragediyani triumfga aylantirish g‘oyasi va B. Braunning matonatli ruh tarbiyalash qurilmasi sintezi orqali konseptuallashtirilsa, o‘zbek diskursida ular T. Murodning xalq-jamoaviy bardosh tasviri, E. A‘zamning mavsumiy-davriy takror ritmi, O‘.Hoshimovning “*Kamol va zavol*” avlodlararo parallel oqimi va A. A‘zamning ichki o‘zlikni anglash refleksiv jarayoni orqali qayta talqin qilinadi.

11. Shaxs ichki olamini aks ettiruvchi konseptual metaforalar empirik korpus tahlili asosida sakkiz tipologik kategoriyaga ajratildi, ya‘ni idish va sig‘im, sayohat va manzil, bino va me‘moriy tuzilma, yorug‘lik va zulmat, jang va kurash, tabiat va o‘simlik, tana a‘zolari (somatik domen) hamda muqaddas qadriyat va diniy qarashlar kategoriyalari. Mazkur sakkiz manba domeni G. Leykof va M. Jonson tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan klassik metafora tipologiyasi va Z. Kevichesh hissiy konseptlar metaforik strukturasi asosida tartibga solinib, ularning miqdoriy taqsimoti ikki diskurs an‘anasida tubdan farqli paradigmatic konfiguratsiyada amalga oshadi.

12. Motivatsion diskursning persuaziv ta‘sirini ta‘minlovchi uchta asosiy lingvopragmatik vositalar, ya‘ni modallik, deysis va adresat strategiyalari, J.Ostin va J. Sirl nutq akti nazariyasi, F.R. Palmer modallik tipologiyasi, P. Braun va S.C.Levinson xushmuomalalik nazariyasi, R. Chaldini ishontirish prinsiplari hamda Sh. Safarovning o‘zbek pragmalingvistikasidagi tatbiqi sintezida tahlil qilindi. Adresat strategiyalarining qiyosiy tahlili shuni ko‘rsatdiki, ingliz diskursi to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri *you*-deysisi va inklyuziv *we* qurilmalari orqali ijobiy yuz (positive face) strategiyasiga, o‘zbek diskursi esa generik, ya‘ni umumlashgan “*odam, banda, kishi*” shakllari va aforistik-paradoksal qurilmalar orqali salbiy yuz (negative face) strategiyasiga ustunlik beradi.

13. Dissertatsiyaning umumiy tipologik xulosasi shundaki, ingliz va o‘zbek motivatsion diskurslari shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasini va persuaziv lingvopragmatik mexanizmlarni tubdan farqli madaniy-aksiologik paradigmalar asosida tashkil etadi. Ingliz motivatsion diskursida amaliy-strategik pragmatika ustun bo‘lib, o‘quvchini konkret strategiya, algoritmi va kunlik harakat zanjiriga yo‘naltirsa, o‘zbek motivatsion diskursida axloqiy-aksiologik va merosli paradigma yetakchi mavqe egallab, o‘quvchini Yaratgan, ajdodlar, oila va ma‘naviy qadriyatlar bilan birlashtirilgan vertikal qadriyat tizimida pozitsiyalashtiradi. Mazkur paradigmatic oppozitsiya ikki lingvomadaniyatning shaxs ichki olamiga yondashuvdagi fundamental tipologik tafovutni empirik darajada namoyon etadi.

14. Dissertatsiyaning ilmiy yangiligi sifatida shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasi nazariy birligining joriy qilinishi, uning to'rt qatlamli tipologik modeli, to'rt tarkibli integrativ uslubiy modeli va olti bosqichli amaliy tahlil tartibining empirik darajada asoslantirilishi, ingliz va o'zbek motivatsion diskurslari o'rtasidagi tipologik tafovutlarning sakkiz metaforik manba domenidagi miqdoriy taqsimot, illokutiv akt profili va aksiologik koloriti orqali ko'rsatib berilishi hamda o'zbek motivatsion diskursida shaxsiy umid sohibi, axloqiy-ma'naviy qalb sohibi va axloqiy-merosli ma'no vorisi modellarining lingvopragmatik darajada birinchi marta asoslantirilishi alohida e'tirof etishga loyiqdir.

15. Dissertatsiyada ilgari surilgan asosiy ilmiy faraz, ya'ni shaxs ruhiyati konseptosferasining ingliz va o'zbek motivatsion diskurslarida tubdan farqli madaniy-aksiologik jihatdan voqelanishi haqidagi g'oya empirik dalillar bilan to'liq tasdiqlandi. Tadqiqot natijalari motivatsion diskursning lingvopragmatik tahlili sohasida o'zbek lingvomadaniyatining global qiyosiy pragmalingvistika maydoniga qo'sha oladigan o'ziga xos hissasini, ya'ni muqaddas qadriyat va diniy qarashlar, tabiat va o'simlik hamda tana a'zolari kategoriyalaridagi dominant metaforalar tizimini, axloqiy-vertikal modallik konfiguratsiyasini va aforistik-axloqiy adresat strategiyalarini empirik darajada namoyon etdi.

TAVSIYALAR

1. Motivatsion diskurs janrining tarjima va madaniy moslashtirilishi sohasida ishlovchi tarjimonlar va muharrirlar uchun ikki lingvomadaniyatning paradigmatic tafovutini hisobga oluvchi metodologik qo'llanma tayyorlash zarur.

2. Doktorantura va magistratura dasturlari uchun maxsus seminarlar tashkil etishda to'rt qatlamli tipologik model va olti bosqichli amaliy tahlil tartibidan namunaviy metodologiya sifatida foydalanish lozim.

3. O'zbek tilidagi motivatsion adabiyot janrining shakllanish va rivojlanish tendensiyalarini ilmiy asosda kuzatib boruvchi tadqiqot loyihalarini yaratish kerak.

4. Mazkur tadqiqotda belgilangan nazariy yondashuvlar va metodologik tamoyillar asosida quyidagi istiqbolli ilmiy yo'nalishlarni rivojlantirish tavsiya etiladi: motivatsion diskursning ovozi (podkast, ma'ruza, ommaviy nutq), vizual (video va infografika) hamda raqamli (ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, bloglar va kanallar) shakllarini lingvopragmatik nuqtayi nazardan tadqiq etish mumkin.

5. O'zbek motivatsion diskursining global tarjima makoniga integratsiyalashuvi hamda uning xorijiy auditoriyaga lingvomadaniy moslashtirilishi masalalarini tarjimashunoslik doirasida chuqur tadqiq etish masalalari ko'rib chiqilsa maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.

6. Tadqiqotda taklif etilgan to'rt tarkibli integrativ modelni siyosiy, diniy, badiiy, reklama va axborot diskurslari tahliliga tatbiq etish, shuningdek, mazkur integrativ modelni sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalari va korpus lingvistikasi vositalari asosida avtomatlashtirilgan tahlil tizimlariga joriy etish. Ushbu yo'nalishlarda olib boriladigan tadqiqotlar zamonaviy o'zbek tilshunosligining nazariy va amaliy salohiyatini yanada boyitish, uning xalqaro ilmiy maydondagi raqobatbardoshligini

oshirish hamda global lingvistik tadqiqotlar bilan integratsiyasini mustahkamlash uchun keng istiqbollarni ochib beradi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.11.05 AWARDING
ACADEMIC DEGREES AT KARSHI STATE UNIVERSITY**

NAVOI STATE UNIVERSITY

KHASANOVA YULDUZ MUKHTOR KIZI

**THE LINGUOPRAGMATIC ACTUALISATION OF THE CONCEPTUAL
SPHERE OF PERSONALITY PSYCHE IN MODERN ENGLISH AND
UZBEK MOTIVATIONAL DISCOURSE: A COMPARATIVE-
TYPOLOGICAL STUDY**

10.00.13 – Comparative and contrastive linguistics

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
for a Doctor of Philology (DSc)**

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The dissertation is available at the Information-resource center of Karshi State University (registration number _____). (Address: 180119, Kuchabag street 17, Karshi. Phone: (+99 875) 221-21-04).

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INTRODUCTION (DSc thesis abstract)

The relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. At present, in world linguistics, research aimed at studying modern discourse genres from a linguopragmatic and conceptual perspective is acquiring particular significance. Modern motivational discourse is being widely investigated as a communicative system that models the inner world, psyche and volitional orientation of the personality through linguistic means, and it has become one of the important research objects of anthropocentric linguistics. Indeed, this discourse is considered one of the effective mechanisms for influencing individual consciousness, shaping its emotional and volitional states, and instilling social values through communicative means. However, comprehensive studies devoted to illuminating, in a comparative aspect, the linguopragmatic realization of the personality-psyche conceptosphere and its national-cultural features in English and Uzbek motivational discourse remain insufficient. In this sense, identifying the conceptual-pragmatic features of the personality-psyche conceptosphere in motivational discourse, as well as their universal and language-specific aspects in English and Uzbek, constitutes one of the relevant and essential problems of comparative linguistics, pragmalinguistics, and discourse analysis.

In contemporary linguistic research, the notions of concept and conceptosphere are considered central to cognitive-pragmatic studies, as they represent the fundamental units through which human knowledge, values, and emotional experiences are conceptualized. Linguistic analysis of concepts enables researchers to reveal the deep semantic layers of discourse, identify the author's communicative-pragmatic strategies, and determine the axiological value of texts. For this reason, special attention is being paid to the investigation, in a comparative aspect, of the linguopragmatic realization of the personality-psyche conceptosphere in modern motivational discourse, of the speech influence mechanisms of concepts, and of their national-cultural features. In recent studies, the conceptual-pragmatic model of motivational discourse, the communicative functions of the concepts expressing the personality-psyche, and the identification of their realization features in various languages are being recognized as a relevant scientific direction.

Within the framework of the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan, increasing attention is being devoted to the in-depth study of foreign languages and the linguopragmatic analysis of contemporary discourse. In particular, the investigation of linguistic units expressing an individual's inner world, motivation, and personal development from semantic, conceptual, and pragmatic perspectives has become one of the priority areas of modern linguistics. Furthermore, as emphasized by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, special attention is being paid to "developing fundamental, applied, and innovative scientific research, preserving existing scientific schools, establishing new ones, strengthening their human resources, and encouraging talented young researchers to actively engage in

science.”⁶¹ These priorities make the comparative-typological investigation of the linguopragmatic realization of the conceptsphere of human psychology in English and Uzbek motivational discourse an urgent scientific task.

The present dissertation contributes, to a certain extent, to the implementation of the objectives specified in the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan: No. PD-5847 of October 8, 2019, “On Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”; No. PD-5850 of October 21, 2019, “On Measures to Radically Enhance the Prestige and Status of the Uzbek Language as the State Language”; No. PD-6084 of October 20, 2020, “On Measures for the Further Development of the Uzbek Language and Improvement of Language Policy”; No. PD-60 of January 28, 2022, “On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022 – 2026”; Resolution No. PR-4038 of November 28, 2018, “On Approval of the Concept for the Further Development of National Culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, as well as other relevant legislative and regulatory documents.

Correspondence of the research to the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the Republic. The dissertation has been carried out within the framework of the priority direction “Development of science and technology in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual-enlightenment development of an informed society and a democratic state, and in the formation of an innovative economy” of the development of science and technology of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Review of foreign scientific research on the dissertation topic.⁶² Extensive research on modern motivational discourse and persuasive communication is being conducted at the leading scientific centres of the world. Central place is occupied by critical discourse analysis (N. Fairclough, R. Wodak, J. Charteris-Black) and conceptual metaphor studies (Z. Kövecses) at universities of the United Kingdom (Lancaster, Birmingham). In the USA, within the framework of cognitive-linguistic analysis (G. Lakoff, M. Johnson, M. Turner) and the theory of speech acts (J. Searle), the linguopragmatic features of modern self-help and motivational literature are being studied. In Australia (ANU), under the supervision of A. Wierzbicka, the cross-cultural comparative analysis of concepts is being conducted within the framework of Natural Semantic Metalanguage (NSM).

The degree of the problem’s coverage. In world linguistics, the linguistic analysis of concepts expressing the personality psyche and their study through the notions of frame, conceptual metaphor and axiological evaluation serve as the basis for the scholarly research of many linguists and scholars. In particular, G. Lakoff and M. Johnson’s theory of conceptual metaphor, C.J. Fillmore’s frame semantics and Z. Kövecses’s theory of conceptual emotion constitute the

⁶¹ Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-5847 of October 8, 2019, “On Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030.” <https://lex.uz/docs/4545887>

⁶² The review of the foreign scholarly literature related to the dissertation topic was conducted based on the following sources: <http://philology.snauka.ru>, www.researchgate.net, <http://www.disercat.com>, www.google.scholar.com, www.cambridge.org, www.aclanthology.org, www.cyberleninka.ru, www.inlibrary.uz, www.interaktiv.oak.uz, www.uzswlu.uz, www.academia.edu, www.philpapers.org.

methodological foundation of the conceptual modelling of the personality psyche in discourse⁶³. In Russian linguistics, in the direction of shaping the current form of the theory of conceptual sphere and of integrating it with cognitive linguistics, the scholarly investigations of D.S. Likhachyov, Y.S. Stepanov, V.A. Maslova, V.I. Karasik, S.G. Vorkachyov, E.S. Kubryakova, N.N. Boldyrev, Z.D. Popova and I.A. Sternin have served as an important theoretical basis⁶⁴. In Uzbek linguistics, the cognitive-linguistic investigations of Sh.S. Safarov, N. Mahmudov, N.M. Djusupov, D.U. Ashurova, M.R. Galiyeva, N.Z. Nasrullayeva and D. Khudoyberganova have made a substantial contribution to the development of this theoretical direction and are of great importance in strengthening its theoretical-methodological foundations⁶⁵.

In the direction of linguopragmatic studies, the speech-act theory of J.L. Austin and J.R. Searle, H.P. Grice's cooperative principle, P. Brown and S. Levinson's conception of politeness and G. Leech's pragmatic principles provide the fundamental theoretical basis for studying the expression of directive, commissive and expressive acts in motivational discourse⁶⁶. Persuasive communication and critical discourse analysis have been systematically developed in the works of T. van Dijk, N. Fairclough, J. Charteris-Black and R. Cialdini, who explain the specific persuasive mechanism of motivational text through metaphor and axiological classifications⁶⁷. In the cross-cultural comparative study of emotional-psychological concepts within motivational discourse, A. Wierzbicka's Natural Semantic Metalanguage approach⁶⁸ is of particular importance. P. Cap's

⁶³ Lakoff G., Johnson M. *Metaphors We Live By*. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1980. – 256 p.; Fillmore Ch.J. *Frame semantics* // *Linguistics in the Morning Calm*. – Seoul: Hanshin Publishing, 1982. – P. 111–137.; Kövecses Z. *Metaphor and Emotion*. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000.

⁶⁴ Лихачёв Д.С. Концептосфера русского языка // *Известия РАН. Серия литературы и языка*. – 1993. – № 1. – С. 3–9.; Степанов Ю.С. *Константы: Словарь русской культуры*. – Москва: Академический проект, 2001. – 990 с.; Маслова В.А. *Лингвокультурология: учебное пособие*. – Москва: Академия, 2001. – 208 с.; Карасик В.И. *Языковой круг: личность, концепты, дискурс*. – Волгоград: Перемена, 2002. – 477 с.; Воркачёв С.Г. *Лингвокультурная концептология: становление и перспективы*. – Москва: Гнозис, 2007. – 288 с.; Кубрякова Е.С. *В поисках сущности языка: Когнитивные исследования*. – Москва: Знак, 2012. – 208 с.; Болдырев Н.Н. *Когнитивная семантика: курс лекций по английской филологии*. – Тамбов: ТГУ, 2002.; Попова З.Д., Стернин И.А. *Когнитивная лингвистика*. – Москва: АСТ; Восток-Запад, 2010. – 314 с.

⁶⁵ Safarov Sh.S. *Kognitiv tilshunoslik*. – Jizzax: Sangzor, 2006. – 92 b.; Mahmudov N. *Tilning mukammal tadqiqi yo‘llarini izlab...* – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 2011. – 184 b.; Djusupov N.M. *Фреймовые структуры и рефрейминг в интерпретации текста*. *International Scientific-Methodological Electronic Journal “Foreign Languages in Uzbekistan”*, vol. 11, No 2 (61), 2025. – P. 63-72; Ashurova D.U., Galiyeva M.R. *Cognitive Linguistics. O‘quv qo‘llanma*. – Toshkent: Turon-Iqbol, 2016. – 107 b.; Nasrullayeva N.Z. *Структурирование гендерных фреймов во фразеологии английского языка* // *Xorijiy filologiya*. – №4, – Samarqand: SamDChiti, 2016. – B. 92-95; Khudoyberganova D. *Til. Tafakkur. Madaniyat*. – Toshkent: Nodirabegim, 2020. – 120 b.

⁶⁶ Austin J.L. *How to Do Things with Words*. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1962. – 168 p.; Searle J.R. *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1969. – 203 p.; Grice H.P. *Logic and Conversation* // *Syntax and Semantics*. – New York: Academic Press, 1975. – Vol. 3. – P. 41-58; Brown P., Levinson S. *Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage*. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987. – 358 p. Leech G. *Principles of Pragmatics*. – London: Longman, 1983. – 250 p.;

⁶⁷ Van Dijk T.A. *Discourse and Power*. – Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008. – 320 p.; Fairclough N. *Critical Discourse Analysis: The Critical Study of Language*. – London: Longman, 1995. – 265 p.; Charteris-Black J. *Politicians and Rhetoric: The Persuasive Power of Metaphor*. 2nd ed. – Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2011. – 384 p.; Cialdini R. *Influence: The Psychology of Persuasion*. – New York: HarperBusiness, 2007. – 336 p.

⁶⁸ Wierzbicka A. *Emotions Across Languages and Cultures: Diversity and Universals*. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999. – 361 p.

monograph “*The Language of Fear*” reveals the mechanism of the linguistic construction of the “fear” concept in discourse⁶⁹.

In Uzbek linguistics, the studies of Sh.S. Safarov on the theory of pragmalinguistics, the scholarly approaches of N. Mahmudov to the pragmatic features of language and speech culture, the investigations of M. Hakimov on the pragmatic interpretation of scientific text, the works of D. Khudoyberganova on the anthropocentric analysis of text, the studies of M.J. Daniyeva on the pragmatics of word combinations, as well as the studies of S.S. Saydullayeva revealing the lingvo-cultural features of speech etiquette in text occupy an important place⁷⁰. Likewise, the works of D.U. Ashurova and M.R. Galiyeva in the stylistics of literary text and of G. Toirova in the field of pragmalinguistics have further strengthened the theoretical foundation of this direction⁷¹.

Connection of the research topic with the scientific-research plans of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was performed. The research was carried out within the framework of the scientific-research plan of Navoi State University on the topic “Issues in Comparative Linguistics, Linguistic Translation Studies, Lexicography, and Terminology”.

The aim of the research is to reveal the structural organisation, internal microconceptual layers and linguopragmatic mechanisms of the actualisation of the conceptual sphere of the personality psyche in modern English and Uzbek motivational discourse, as well as to elaborate an integrative theoretical model and a six-stage practical analytical procedure for such investigation.

The objectives of the research are as follows:

to investigate English and Uzbek modern motivational discourse as a linguistic research object on the basis of the integration of linguopragmatics, conceptology and cognitive linguistics, and to substantiate the four-layered typological model of the conceptual sphere of the personality psyche in this discourse;

to substantiate a four-component integrative theoretical model enabling the holistic, systemic and comparative analysis of the linguopragmatic actualisation of concepts of the personality psyche, and a six-stage practical procedure adapting it to empirical analysis;

to reveal at a comparative-typological level the lexical-semantic map, frame composition, conceptual metaphorical base, illocutionary profile and axiological colouring of emotional-psychological and existential concepts in English and Uzbek motivational discourse;

⁶⁹ Cap P. *The Language of Fear: Communicating Threat in Public Discourse*. – Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2017. – 211 p.

⁷⁰ Safarov Sh.S. *Pragmalingvistika*. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston Milliy Ensiklopediyasi, 2008. – 320 b.; Mahmudov N. *Tilning mukammal tadqiqi yo‘llarini izlab...* – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 2011. – 184 b.; Hakimov M. *O‘zbek tilida matnning pragmatik talqini*: Filol. fan. dok. ... diss. – Toshkent, 2001. – 265 b.; Xudoyberganova D. *Matnning antroposentrik tadqiqi*. – Toshkent: Fan, 2013. – 136 b.; Daniyeva M.D. *So‘z birikmalari pragmatikasi*. – Qarshi: “Intellect” nashriyoti, 2023. – 285 b.; Saydullayeva S.S. *Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida nutqiy etiketlarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari*: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. – Samarqand, 2023. – 125 b.;

⁷¹ Ashurova D.U., Galiyeva M.R. *Stylistics of Literary Text*. – Toshkent: Turon-Iqbol, 2016. – 272 b.; Toirova G. *Pragmalingvistika: o‘quv lug‘at*. – Toshkent: Akademnashr, 2016. – 68 b.;

to identify the linguopragmatic structure of volitional-motivational concepts in English and Uzbek motivational discourse and to analyse conceptual oppositions in them at a comparative-typological level;

to describe at a comparative-typological level the internal structure of transformative concepts, the comparative distribution of the source and target domains of conceptual metaphor in the two languages, as well as the persuasive functions of modality, deixis and addressee strategies in motivational discourse.

The object of the research comprises five English-language motivational and literary-psychological publications (S.R. Covey, C. Dweck, V.E. Frankl, B. Brown, J. Clear) and four Uzbek-language motivational and literary-reflective publications (Toghay Murod, Erkin A'zam, O'. Hoshimov, A. A'zam) belonging to modern English and Uzbek motivational discourse.

The subject of the research consists of investigating the frame structure, lexical-semantic map, conceptual metaphorical base, illocutionary profile and axiological colouring of the emotional-psychological, volitional-motivational, transformative and existential concepts, which are considered the central concepts of the personality psyche in English and Uzbek motivational discourse.

The methods of the research. In the course of the study, comparative-typological, lexical-semantic, conceptual, linguopragmatic, classificatory and statistical-descriptive observation methods have been employed.

Scientific novelty of the research consists of the following:

for the first time in English and Uzbek linguistics, the conceptual sphere of the personality psyche in modern motivational discourse has been studied holistically, and its four-layered (emotional-psychological, volitional-motivational, transformative, existential) typological model has been substantiated, and the functional relations between layers have been revealed;

a four-component integrative model has been proposed that unites frame semantics, the theory of conceptual metaphor, the taxonomy of speech acts and axiological conceptology, and enables the holistic and systemic analysis of the linguopragmatic actualisation of concepts of the personality psyche;

the lexical-semantic map, frame composition, conceptual metaphorical base, illocutionary profile and axiological colouring of the concepts “fear – qo‘rquv”, “hope – umid”, “anxiety – xavotir” and “meaning – ma’no” have been revealed at a comparative-typological level, and operational-strategic actualisation patterns in English discourse and moral-somatic actualisation patterns in Uzbek discourse have been identified;

the linguopragmatic structure of the volitional-motivational concepts “willpower – iroda”, “goal – maqsad”, “habit – odat” and “success – muvaffaqiyat” has been revealed, and the prevalence of practical-strategic pragmatics in English discourse and of moral-axiological and collective pragmatics in Uzbek discourse has been established;

the structure of transformative concepts such as “growth – o‘shish” and “resilience – sabr-bardosh”, the source and target domains of conceptual metaphor and the persuasive strategies of modality, deixis and addressee have been comparatively revealed, and a vertical-strategic ascension paradigm in English

discourse and a vertical-axiological and heritage-based resilience paradigm in Uzbek discourse have been substantiated.

The practical results of the research consist of the following:

the four-component integrative model and six-stage analytical procedure applied in the linguopragmatic analysis of motivational discourse have been proposed as the necessary methodological basis for use in applied philological research, in the translation of literary and publicistic texts, and in the field of linguodidactics;

the lexico-semantic, frame, metaphorical, illocutionary, and axiological descriptions of the thirteen reference concepts belonging to the emotional-psychological, volitional-motivational, transformative, and existential layers of the personality-psyche conceptosphere have been presented as a scientific basis for the translation of modern motivational literature and for the compilation of English – Uzbek comparative annotated dictionaries;

the results concerning the eight typological metaphorical categories and the persuasive function of modality, deixis, and addressee strategies have been substantiated as being of practical significance in the analysis of mass-media, advertising, and public-speech communication discourses;

it has been proposed that the results of the analysis serve as theoretical and practical material in the teaching of “Discourse Analysis”, “Linguopragmatics”, “Linguopsychology”, “Cognitive Linguistics”, and “Comparative Linguistics” in higher educational institutions.

The reliability of the research results is ensured by the precise formulation of the problem, by the theoretical base relying on the most significant linguistic sources (J. Searle, G. Lakoff, M. Johnson, A. Wierzbicka, Z. Kövecses, Y.S. Stepanov, V.I. Karasik, S.G. Vorkachyov, C.J. Fillmore, F.R. Palmer, S.C. Levinson, C.R. Snyder, Sh.S. Safarov, N. Mahmudov, D.U. Ashurova), by the balanced composition of the empirical corpus in two languages and by the fact that the results have undergone approbation.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results. The scientific significance of the research results is explained by the fact that the dissertation, being a new direction of comparative and contrastive linguistics, serves as a theoretical basis for the fields of comparative discourse typology, linguopragmatics and conceptology. The practical significance of the research results consists in the possibility of revealing the structural organisation, internal microconceptual layers and linguopragmatic mechanisms of the conceptual sphere of the personality psyche in the modern motivational discourse genre by means of the integrative model and the six-stage analytical procedure.

Implementation of research results. Based on the scientific results obtained on the topic of the linguopragmatic actualisation of the personality-psyche conceptual sphere in modern English and Uzbek motivational discourse:

the theoretical conclusions that, for the first time in English and Uzbek linguistics, the conceptual sphere of personality psyche in modern motivational discourse was considered as an integral system, its four-layer typological model (emotional-psychological, volitional-motivational, transformative and existential) was defined, and the inter-layer relations were substantiated, were used in the

applied project PF-201912258 “Creation of a Multilingual (Uzbek, Russian and English) Electronic Platform of Uzbek Literature”, implemented within the framework of state scientific and technical programmes at Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi in 2021–2023 (Reference No. 4/4-2739 of Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi, dated 8 June 2026). As a result, they contributed to enriching the notions related to the conceptual and linguocultural interpretation of motivational discourse units on the multilingual electronic platform;

such scientific results as the substantiation of a four-component integrative theoretical model, which combines frame semantics, conceptual metaphor theory, speech act taxonomy and axiological conceptology and enables an integral, systematic and comparative analysis of the linguopragmatic actualisation of personality psyche concepts, together with a six-stage practical analytical procedure adapting this model to empirical analysis, were used in the applied project PZ-2020042022 “Creation of a Linguodidactic Electronic Platform of Turkic Languages”, carried out at Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi in 2021–2023 (Reference No. 4/4-2742 of Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi, dated 8 June 2026). As a result, the classification of motivational discourse units in Turkic languages on a frame-semantic and linguopragmatic basis, as well as their linguodidactic presentation on the electronic platform, was improved;

the scientific results revealing, at the comparative-typological level, the lexical-semantic map, frame structure, conceptual metaphorical base, illocutionary profile and axiological colouring of the concepts “fear – qo’rquv”, “hope – umid”, “anxiety – xavotir” and “meaning – ma’no”, and establishing that the paradigm of “individual strategic management” prevails in English discourse, whereas the paradigm of “acknowledgement and overcoming through patience” prevails in Uzbek discourse, were used in the applied project AL-662205561 “Creation of the Authorial Corpus of Alisher Navoi”, carried out at Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi in 2023–2024 (Reference No. 4/4-2738 of Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi, dated 8 June 2026). As a result, they contributed to defining scientific and methodological solutions for annotating corpus texts on conceptual, frame-semantic and linguopragmatic criteria and for expanding their search and analysis capabilities;

the scientific results obtained in several areas were used in the fundamental research project “Theoretical Foundations of the Word-Formation System of Modern Karakalpak”, carried out at the Karakalpak Research Institute of Humanities in 2024–2025 (Reference No. 291/1 of the Karakalpak Research Institute of Humanities, dated 15 June 2026). These results are as follows:

the linguopragmatic structure of the volitional-motivational concepts “willpower – iroda”, “goal – maqsad”, “habit – odat” and “success – muvaffaqiyat” in English and Uzbek discourse was revealed, and the

predominance of practical-strategic pragmatics in English discourse and of moral-value pragmatics in Uzbek discourse was typologically proven;

the structure of transformative concepts such as “growth – o‘shish” and “resilience – sabr-bardosh” was examined comparatively, together with the source and target domains of conceptual metaphor and the persuasive strategies of modality, deixis and addressee orientation; the predominance of vertical-mechanical (ladder, wall, machine) and practical-strategic means in English discourse, and of nature-organic (kamol topish “reaching maturity”, ildiz otish “taking root”) and moral-value means in Uzbek discourse, was typologically substantiated. As a result, the methodology for analysing word-formation processes in Karakalpak on the basis of conceptual motivation and linguopragmatic factors was enriched, and the theoretical foundations for interpreting the semantic and functional properties of derived units were improved.

Approbation of the research results. The results of the present research have been approved at 8 scientific-practical conferences, including 4 international and 4 republican scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of the research results. On the topic of the dissertation, a total of 27 scientific publications have been published, including 1 monograph, 18 scientific articles in academic journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for publishing the main scientific results of dissertations. Of these articles 5 were published in international journals and 13 in national journals.

Structure and volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, a list of used literature and an explanatory glossary of the main terms, and comprises a total of 242 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **Introduction** of the dissertation, the relevance and necessity of the topic are substantiated, the connection of the research with the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the Republic is shown, the aim and objectives are set out, the object and subject are described, and the research methods, scientific and practical results, scientific novelty, reliability and practical significance are covered.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled “**Linguistic and theoretical foundations of modern motivational discourse and of the conceptual sphere of the personality psyche**”, consistently presents the theoretical-methodological basis of the topic in four sections.

In the first section, entitled “*Motivational discourse as an object of linguistic research*”, the interpretations of the notion of “discourse” in modern linguistics are analysed: the systematic definition introduced by Z. Harris in his article “Discourse Analysis” published in the journal *Language* in 1952⁷², E. Benveniste’s pragmatic approach formed on the basis of the langue – parole opposition⁷³ and M.

⁷² Harris Z.S. Discourse Analysis // *Language*. – 1952. – Vol. 28, No. 1. – P. 1–30.

⁷³ Benveniste É. Problèmes de linguistique générale. – Paris: Gallimard, 1966. – 356 p.

Foucault's interpretation of discourse as "*practices that systematically form the objects of which they speak*" as a social practice⁷⁴. The formation and linguistic features of motivational discourse are established relying on T. van Dijk's socio-cognitive approach⁷⁵, N. Fairclough's three-dimensional model⁷⁶ and M.A.K. Halliday's functional grammar theory⁷⁷.

In this section, motivational discourse is for the first time systematically substantiated in Uzbek linguistics as a four-component analytical object of study; a foundation has been laid for its illumination through frame structure in cognitive-conceptual, through conceptual metaphor in inter-domain, through illocutionary act in pragmatic and through axiology in cultural-value dimensions. Sh. Safarov's presentation of the subject of pragmalinguistics as "the system of speech communication"⁷⁸ serves as the methodological support of the section.

The second section of the chapter, entitled "*Theories of concept and conceptual sphere in the linguistic study of the personality psyche*", comprehensively analyses V.I. Karasik's three-component (conceptual, imaginary, axiological) model⁷⁹, Y.S. Stepanov's diachronic three-layered approach⁸⁰ and A. Wierzbicka's universal NSM primes⁸¹. Sh. Safarov's thesis that "*lingvocultural conceptology should study national-cultural cognition processes not from a purely linguistic level but in an activity-oriented linguistic manner*"⁸² serves as the leading methodological support of this section.

⁷⁴ Foucault M. The Archaeology of Knowledge. – London: Tavistock, 1972. – P. 49.

⁷⁵ Van Dijk T.A. Discourse and Power. – Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008. – 320 p.

⁷⁶ Fairclough N. Critical Discourse Analysis: The Critical Study of Language. – London: Longman, 1995. – 265 p.

⁷⁷ Halliday M.A.K., Matthiessen Ch.M.I.M. An Introduction to Functional Grammar. 3rd ed. – London: Hodder Education, 2004. – 689 p.

⁷⁸ Safarov Sh.S. Pragmalingvistika. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2008. – B. 56–76.

⁷⁹ Карасик В.И. Языковой круг: личность, концепты, дискурс. – Волгоград: Перемена, 2002. – С. 110.

⁸⁰ Степанов Ю.С. Константы: Словарь русской культуры. – Москва: Академический проект, 2001. – С. 43.

⁸¹ Wierzbicka A. Semantics: Primes and Universals. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996. – 500 p.

⁸² Safarov Sh.S. Kognitiv tilshunoslik. – Jizzax: Sangzor, 2006. – B. 38.

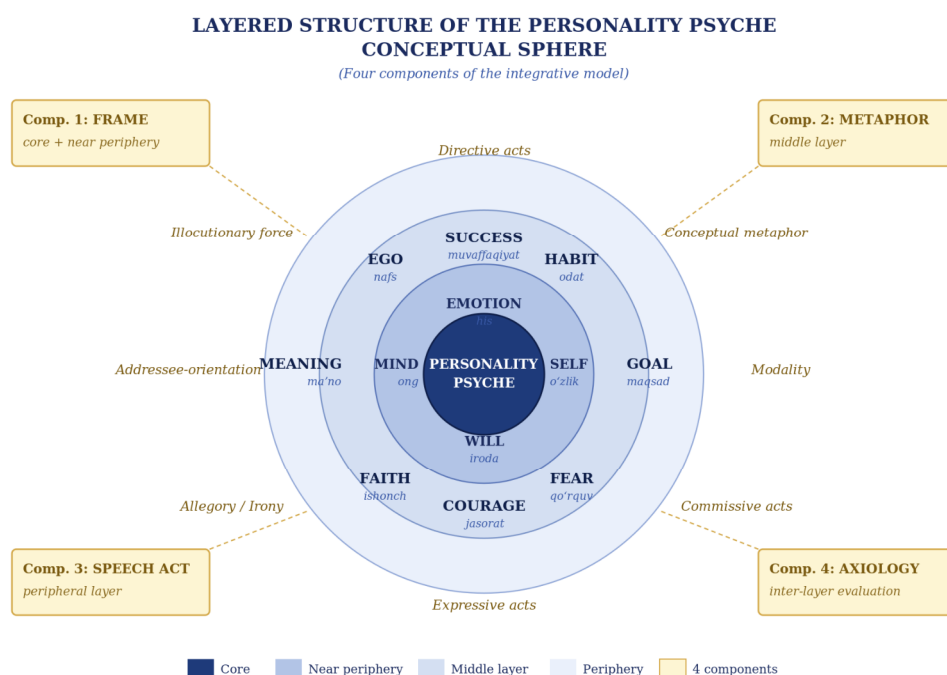


Figure 1.1. The relationship between the layered structure of the conceptual sphere of the personality psyche and the four components of the integrative model

Figure 1.1 illustrates that the core and near-peripheral layers (Psyche, Self, Consciousness, Willpower, and Emotion) are analyzed through the conceptual-structural foundation of concepts and the frame analysis component; the motivational concepts in the middle layer are examined through the components of conceptual metaphor and axiology; while the pragmatic strategies in the peripheral layer are investigated through the speech act component. The scientific and practical significance of this chapter lies in the fact that, for the first time in Uzbek linguistics, a four-layer typological model of the conceptual sphere of the human psyche (emotional-psychological, volitional-motivational, transformative, and existential-axiological) has been developed. Based on this model, the conceptual and linguopragmatic characteristics of motivational discourse are explained for the first time through a four-component integrative analytical framework. The theoretical and methodological foundation of this integrative model is based on the integration of V.I. Karasik's three-dimensional model of linguocultural concepts⁸³, comprising conceptual, figurative, and axiological components, with the pragmatic component proposed by the English linguist J.R. Searle⁸⁴. As a result, the model provides a comprehensive framework for the parallel, integrated, and systematic analysis of concepts through four interrelated components.

The third section of the chapter, entitled "*Linguopragmatics as the methodological basis of conceptual analysis*", comprehensively examines J.L. Austin's theory of locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts⁸⁵ and J.R. Searle's taxonomy of representative, directive, commissive, expressive and

⁸³ Карасик В.И. Языковой круг: личность, концепты, дискурс. – Волгоград: Перемена, 2002. – С. 110.

⁸⁴ Searle J.R. A Classification of Illocutionary Acts // *Language in Society*. – 1976. – Vol. 5. – No. 1. – P. 10.

⁸⁵ Austin J.L. *How to Do Things with Words*. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1962. – P. 91.

declarative illocutionary acts⁸⁶, H.P. Grice's cooperative principle, P. Brown and S.C. Levinson's theory of politeness, and R. Cialdini's principles of persuasion.

The fourth section of the chapter, entitled "*Integrative model of the linguopragmatic analysis of the conceptual sphere of the personality psyche*", presents as an important theoretical novelty of the dissertation a four-component integrative methodological model developed on the basis of the integration of C.J. Fillmore's frame semantics⁸⁷, G. Lakoff and M. Johnson's theory of conceptual metaphor⁸⁸, J.L. Austin and J.R. Searle's taxonomy of speech acts, and the linguocultural axiological analysis refined by V.I. Karasik and S.G. Vorkachyov⁸⁹.

**Integrative Model of the Linguopragmatic Analysis of the
Personality Psyche Conceptual Sphere (4-Component Architecture)**

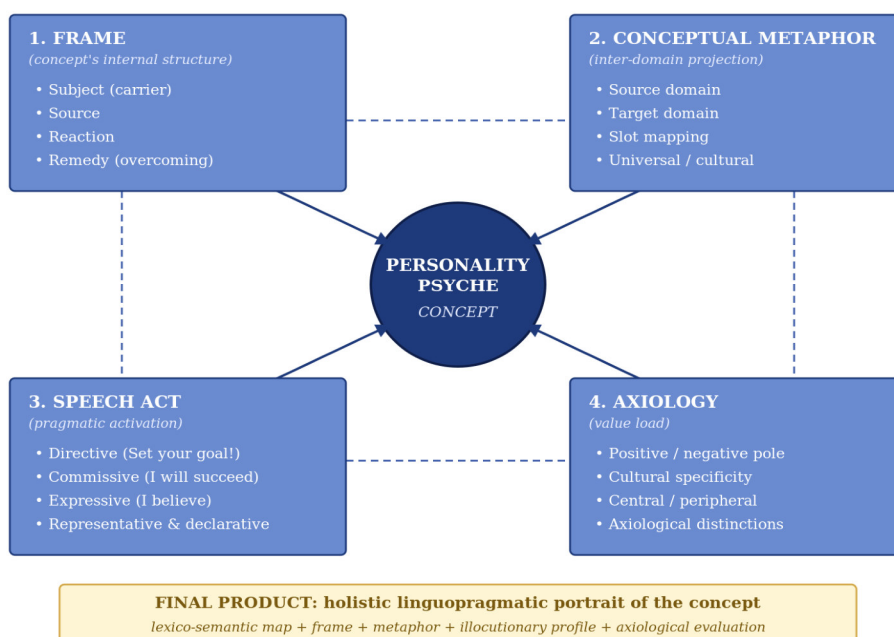


Figure 1.2. The four-component architecture of the integrative model and interrelations between its components

Figure 1.2 presents the conceptual structure of the integrative model that constitutes the theoretical and methodological foundation of the study. The model is based on the principle of comprehensively analyzing the conceptual sphere of the human psyche through the integration of cognitive, semantic, pragmatic, and axiological approaches. The primary objective of this model is to interpret a concept not merely as a semantic phenomenon, but as a multilayered linguopragmatic construct that emerges at the intersection of cognition, language, communication, and culture. Within a unified methodological framework, the model integrates the concept's internal semantic structure, its frame-semantic organization, its modeling through conceptual metaphors, its communicative realization via speech acts, and its axiological value. Consequently, this integrative

⁸⁶ Searle J.R. Speech Acts. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1969. – P. 23.

⁸⁷ Fillmore Ch.J. Frame Semantics // Linguistics in the Morning Calm. – Seoul: Hanshin Publishing Co., 1982. – P. 117.

⁸⁸ Lakoff G., Johnson M. Metaphors We Live By. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1980. – P. 5.

⁸⁹ Vorkachev S.G. Linguocultural Conceptology and Its Terminological System // Procedia – Social and Behavioral Sciences. – 2017. – Vol. 200. – P. 25.

model functions as a universal analytical framework for constructing a comprehensive linguopragmatic profile of each concept within the conceptual sphere of the human psyche, encompassing its lexical-semantic characteristics, frame structure, metaphorical modeling, illocutionary-pragmatic profile, and value-based content. Furthermore, to facilitate the empirical application of the model, a six-stage analytical procedure was developed. This procedure operationalizes the integrative framework for empirical investigation and is presented in its entirety in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1.

Adaptation of the integrative model to empirical analysis – the six-stage practical analytical procedure

No.	Stage	Theoretical foundation	Practical action	Expected outcome
1	Lexico-semantic inventorisation	Theory of lexico-semantic field	Identification of the nuclear lexeme and lexical network; collection of examples from the texts of works belonging to the motivational discourse of the two languages	Lexical map
2	Determination of the frame structure	C.J. Fillmore's frame semantics (1982)	Isolation of slots; provision of examples for each slot from the texts of works belonging to the motivational discourse of the two languages	Frame diagram
3	Conceptual metaphor identification	G. Lakoff and M. Johnson (1980), the MIP protocol of the Pragglejaz Group (2007)	Identification of the metaphors given in the texts of works belonging to the motivational genre of the unrelated languages by means of the MIP protocol; determination of source and target domains	Metaphorical map
4	Classification of speech acts	J. Searle's illocutionary taxonomy (1976)	Assignment of every sentence drawn into the analysis to the representative, directive, commissive, expressive or declarative group	Illocutionary profile
5	Axiological evaluation	The axiological conceptology of V.I. Karasik and S.G. Vorkachyov	Identification of the concept's positive, negative and ambivalent value colouring by means of contextual interpretation	Axiological map
6	Comparative-typological synthesis	The tradition of comparative and contrastive linguistics	Formation of typological conclusions through the comparison of English-Uzbek analytical results	Typological portrait

As the object of empirical analysis of the dissertation, works belonging to modern English and Uzbek motivational discourse have been selected. The corpus selection was carried out on the basis of five main criteria – canonical significance, conceptual fundamentality, pragmatic richness, discursive-chronological consistency and inter-generic balance. A holistic description of the works capable of comprehensively investigating the specific features of the two unrelated languages' discourses is presented in Table 1.2 below.

Table 1.2

Comparative description of the works comprising the empirical research corpus

No.	Author and work (year)	Key concepts	Selection criterion
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1	S.R. Covey. The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People (1989)	Habit, proactivity, goal, interdependence	Paradigmatic source of the genre
2	C. Dweck. Mindset (2006)	Mindset, will, growth, success	Most active conceptual opposition
3	V.E. Frankl. Man's Search for Meaning (1946 / 2006)	Meaning, suffering, freedom, responsibility	Existential depth
4	B. Brown. Daring Greatly (2012)	Vulnerability, courage, shame, self	Reinterpretation of emotional value
5	J. Clear. Atomic Habits (2018)	Habit, identity, system, small step	Most contemporary operational model
6	Toghay Murod. Otamdan qolgan dalalar (1994)	Endurance, paternal heritage, honour, land	Expression of psyche in folk language
7	Erkin A'zam. Anoyining jaydari olmasi (1991)	Conscience, honour, ego, guilt	Ironic-moral interpretation
8	O'. Hoshimov. Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar (1995)	Life, meaning, conscience, patience-endurance	Aphoristic-philosophical publicistic writing
9	A. A'zam. O'zim bilan o'zim (2003)	Selfhood, memory, regret, life experience	Reflexive personal discourse

The present Table 1.2 depicts the fact that the corpus of English and Uzbek language works has been formed on the basis of the inter-generic and stylistic features of the motivational discourse of the two languages. The above criteria serve to ensure the full and impartial representation of the research object and to create a reliable methodological basis for comparative-typological analysis. In particular, the five selected English-language works cover the main conceptual directions of modern motivational literature and represent the classical-paradigmatic (S.R. Covey), scientific-psychological (C. Dweck), existential-philosophical (V.E. Frankl), the vulnerability–courage paradigm (B. Brown) and the contemporary operational approach (J. Clear). In turn, the four selected Uzbek-language works reflect the national-cultural and inter-generic specificity of modern Uzbek motivational discourse and incorporate samples of profound literary-psychological prose (T. Murod), ironic-moral prose (E. A'zam), aphoristic-philosophical publicistic writing (O'. Hoshimov) and personal reflexive prose (A. A'zam). Such selection allows the various inter-generic manifestations and conceptual-pragmatic features of the motivational discourse of the two languages to be embraced, as well as makes possible a reliable and objective comparative-typological analysis of the personality-psyche conceptual sphere actualised in them.

At the end of the first chapter, it has been substantiated that the four-layered typological model, the four-component integrative methodological model, the six-stage practical analytical procedure and the corpus consisting of the nine selected

works together constitute the immediate methodological basis for the empirical analysis of the dissertation.

The second chapter of the dissertation, entitled **“Linguopragmatic actualisation of emotional-psychological and existential concepts in English and Uzbek motivational discourse”**, comparatively-typologically analyses in four sections the reference concepts of the emotional-psychological and existential layers of the personality psyche.

The first section of the chapter is entitled *“The frame composition and linguopragmatic expression of the concept “fear – qo‘rquv” in English and Uzbek motivational discourse”*. In the English corpus, around the nuclear lexeme “fear”, the lexemes *anxiety, dread, terror, panic, apprehension, worry* form the synonymic and conceptually cognate units, while the antonymic row is filled with *courage, bravery, boldness*. S.R. Covey’s sentence *“So many people today are gripped with a sense of fear. They are afraid of losing their jobs...”*⁹⁰ reveals the socio-economic sources of fear; V.E. Frankl’s opposition of “realistic fear” and “neurotic fear” reveals the existential-philosophical stratification of fear; B. Brown’s rhetorical question *“What drives our fear of being vulnerable?”*⁹¹ discloses the relationship between vulnerability and fear.

In the Uzbek corpus, the concept of fear is actualised at somatic, moral and reflexive-existential levels. T. Murod’s construction *“Bobomiz ko‘ngli bir uvishib oldi”*⁹² expresses the localisation of fear in the heart-soul space (the conceptual metaphor HEART IS A CONTAINER), and A. A’zam’s construction *“Ko‘zgudagi ko‘zlardan ko‘zlarimni olib qochdim. Ko‘zgudagi ko‘zlardan ko‘zlarimni yashirdim”*⁹³ manifests a reflexive-existential expression of the fear of the self.

The comparative-typological findings of this chapter demonstrate that the concept of *fear* exhibits both shared and language-specific characteristics in English and Uzbek motivational discourse. While both discourses conceptualize fear as an obstacle to action, they differ in their cognitive, pragmatic, and axiological realization: the English corpus is characterized by operational frame structures, vertical-mechanical conceptual metaphors, directive-strategic illocutionary patterns, and an ambivalent reinterpretation of fear, whereas the Uzbek corpus relies on diffuse and value-oriented frame structures, natural-organic and somatic-spatial metaphors, representative-expressive speech acts, and the acceptance of fear as a natural human condition. The scientific and practical significance of this chapter lies in the fact that, for the first time, these typological differences have been empirically investigated through a four-component integrative model, providing a theoretical basis for the pragmatic adaptation and translation of motivational and psychotherapeutic texts across English and Uzbek.

⁹⁰ Covey S.R. The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People. 25th Anniv. ed. – New York: RosettaBooks, 2013. – P. 31.

⁹¹ Brown B. Daring Greatly: How the Courage to Be Vulnerable Transforms the Way We Live, Love, Parent, and Lead. – New York: Avery, 2012. – P. 11.

⁹² Tog‘ay M. Otamdan qolgan dalalar: roman. – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 1994. – B. 11.

⁹³ A’zam A. O‘zim bilan o‘zim: novella. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2003. – B. 17.

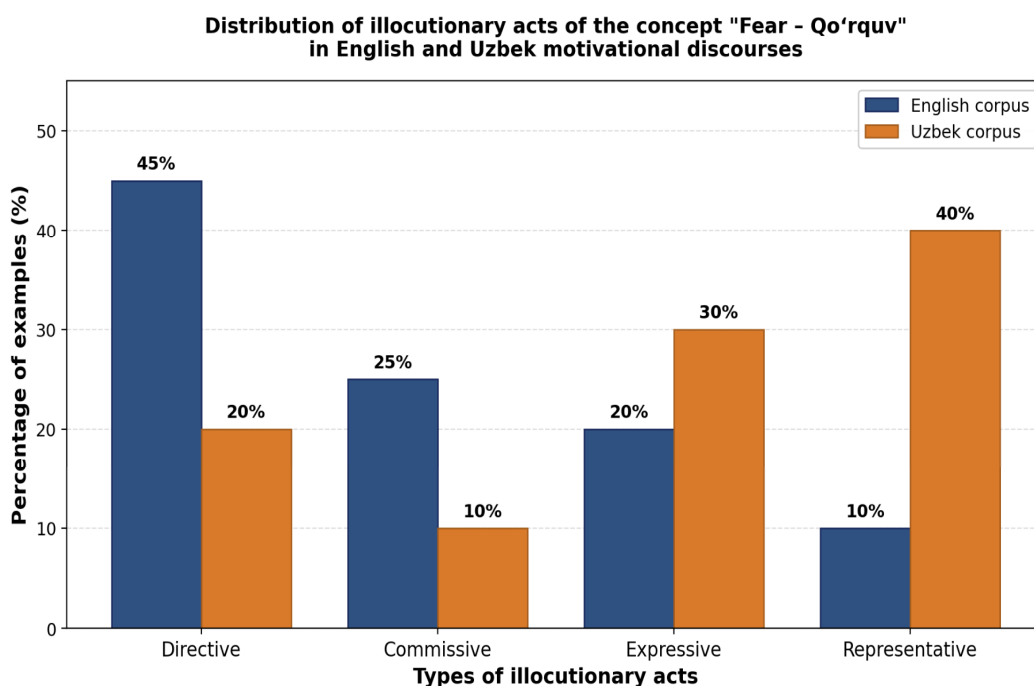


Figure 2.1. Distribution of illocutionary acts of the concept “Fear – Qo‘rquv” – comparative diagram

Figure 2.1 presents a comparative diagram illustrating the inverse symmetry in the distribution of illocutionary acts across the two discourse traditions: the English corpus demonstrates a descending stepwise pattern from directive to representative speech acts, whereas the Uzbek corpus exhibits an ascending stepwise pattern from directive to representative speech acts.

The second section of the chapter, entitled *“The discursive architecture of the concepts “hope – umid” and “fulfilment – qoniqish”*, presents the analysis of this conceptual pair through the four-component integrative model. The analysis takes as its theoretical foundation C.R. Snyder’s Hope Theory chain – Goal – Pathway – Agency⁹⁴. V.E. Frankl’s construction *“We, too, clung to shreds of hope and believed to the last moment that it would not be so bad”*⁹⁵ activates the metaphor Hope Is A Fragment To Cling To, and O‘. Hoshimov’s aphorism *“Inson tabiati shu: hamma erkni orzu qiladi. Hamma ozodlikka intiladi”*⁹⁶ activates the model Hope – the ontological essence of human life.

The third section of the chapter, entitled *“Linguopragmatic indicators of the concepts “anxiety – xavotir” and “burnout – ruhiy tushkunlik”*, additionally engages C. Maslach’s three-component burnout model⁹⁷ and A. Beck’s cognitive-behavioural anxiety theory⁹⁸ as supplementary theoretical bases. V.E. Frankl’s sentence *“Man’s search for meaning may arouse inner tension rather than inner*

⁹⁴ Snyder C.R. Hope Theory: Rainbows in the Mind // Psychological Inquiry. – 2002. – Vol. 13, No. 4. – P. 249–275.

⁹⁵ Frankl V.E. Man’s Search for Meaning. – New York: Washington Square Press, 1984. – P. 30.

⁹⁶ Hoshimov O‘. Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar. – Toshkent: Nurli dunyo, 2022. – B. 59.

⁹⁷ Maslach C., Jackson S.E. The Measurement of Experienced Burnout // Journal of Occupational Behavior. – 1981. – Vol. 2, No. 2. – P. 99–113.

⁹⁸ Beck A.T. Cognitive Therapy and the Emotional Disorders. – New York: International Universities Press, 1976. – 356 p.

equilibrium. However, precisely such tension is an indispensable prerequisite of mental health”⁹⁹ existentially-philosophically reinterprets anxiety through the model Anxiety Is An Inner Tension That Sharpens Meaning. O‘. Hoshimov’s aphorism “*Ko‘chada tinchi yo‘qning azobi – bir kun. Uyida tinchi yo‘qning azobi – bir umr*”¹⁰⁰ transposes the acute – chronic anxiety opposition into the conceptual system of pure Uzbek lingvo-culture.

The fourth section of the chapter, entitled “*Modes of linguopragmatic actualisation of the existential concept “meaning – ma’no”*”, engages V.E. Frankl’s logotherapy theory (will to meaning)¹⁰¹ as the main theoretical source. V.E. Frankl’s construction “*We needed to stop asking about the meaning of life, and instead to think of ourselves as those who were being questioned by life – daily and hourly*”¹⁰² manifests the revolutionary conceptual model Meaning Is The Answer To Life’s Daily Questions, while T. Murod’s construction “*Bobomiz ana shu yo‘ldan sahar-sahar dalalaydi. Tolga xurjun iladi. Tahorat oladi. Qiblalatib belbog‘ yoyadi*”¹⁰³ expresses the metaphorical model Life’s essence – the sacred trinity of earth, nature and prayer.

The third chapter of the dissertation, entitled “**The linguopragmatic structure of volitional-motivational concepts in English and Uzbek motivational discourse**”, comparatively-typologically analyses in four sections the five reference concepts of the volitional-motivational layer of the personality psyche.

The first section of the chapter is entitled “*The frame and axiological structure of the concept “willpower – iroda” in English and Uzbek motivational discourse*”. V.E. Frankl’s construction “*What alone remains is ‘the last of human freedoms’, the ability to choose one’s attitude in a given set of circumstances, to choose one’s own way*”¹⁰⁴ manifests the model Willpower Is The Last Inalienable Human Freedom, and O‘. Hoshimov’s aphorism “*Tangri insonga sabot bergan. Nonini tortib olsalar, chidaydi. Molini o‘g‘irlasalar, chidaydi. Ursalar, so‘ksalar, chidaydi. Ammo oqni qora, qorani oq desalar ... bunisiga chidashi qiyin*”¹⁰⁵ manifests the model Willpower Is The Fortitude Given By God.

Table 3.1.

Description of the comparative-typological conceptual-metaphor domains of the concept “willpower – iroda” in the two discourse traditions

Dimension of analysis	English motivational discourse	Uzbek motivational discourse
Principal metaphorical domain	The stimulus–response interval, the last human freedom, the choice of mindset, the ability to structure the environment	Enduring physical – psychological strain with quiet fortitude, the seasonal recurrence of action, the fortitude

⁹⁹ Frankl V.E. Man’s Search for Meaning. – Boston: Beacon Press, 2006. – P. 128.

¹⁰⁰ Hoshimov O‘. Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar. – Toshkent: Nurli dunyo, 2022. – B. 29.

¹⁰¹ Frankl V.E. Man’s Search for Meaning. – Boston: Beacon Press, 2006. – P. 99.

¹⁰² Frankl V.E. Man’s Search for Meaning. – Boston: Beacon Press, 2006. – P. 98.

¹⁰³ Tog‘ay M. Otamdan qolgan dalalar: roman. – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 1994. – B. 1.

¹⁰⁴ Frankl V.E. Man’s Search for Meaning. – Boston: Beacon Press, 2006. – P. 66.

¹⁰⁵ Hoshimov O‘. Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar. – Toshkent: Nurli dunyo, 2022. – B. 53.

	and daily activity	bestowed by the Almighty (Tangri saboti), the raising of the house of the heart (ko'ngil uyini ko'tarish)
Illocutionary orientation	Directive-strategic ("Be Proactive", "Design your environment")	Representative-descriptive and aphoristic ("tishimni-tishimga bosaman" ("I press my teeth against my teeth"), "sabot bergan" ("has bestowed fortitude"), "bel bog'ladim" ("I have girded my waist"))
Axiological colouring	Personal responsibility, freedom of choice, formation of a disciplined will	The command of the Almighty, duty before ancestors, family and homeland, steadfastness before the truth
Pragmatic function	To urge the reader to become aware of his or her inner choice and to strategically manage the opportunities surrounding him or her	To summon the reader to patience-endurance, to fidelity and to daily labour

The comparative-typological findings of this chapter reveal that the frame structure in the English corpus is organized around a five-slot operational sequence (Subject – Source – Goal – Pathway – Resistance), whereas the Uzbek corpus is based on moral-existential slots. Conceptual metaphors in the English corpus reflect models of inner choice and self-regulation, while the Uzbek corpus is grounded in divine-moral and everyday experiential domains. The illocutionary profile is predominantly directive-strategic in the English corpus but representative-aphoristic in the Uzbek corpus. Although both corpora assign a highly positive axiological value to willpower and conceptualize it as the capacity to withstand external challenges, they differ in emphasis: the English discourse promotes *heroic willpower*, whereas the Uzbek discourse foregrounds *silent endurance*, thereby empirically demonstrating the typological distinctiveness of volitional-motivational concepts.

The second section of the chapter is entitled "*Linguopragmatic actualisation of the concepts "goal – maqsad" and "intention – niyat" through illocutionary speech acts*". S.R. Covey's construction "*Begin with the End in Mind means to begin each day, task, or project with a clear vision of your desired direction and destination*"¹⁰⁶ expresses the directive-strategic goal through the cognitive metaphor Meaning Is A Destination, while A. A'zam's commissive construction "*niyatni ko'nglimga mahkam tugdim*"¹⁰⁷ conceptualises intention as a firmly tied moral commitment in the heart.

The third section of the chapter is entitled "*Linguopragmatic analysis of the concept "habit – odat"*". J. Clear's sentence "*Every action you take is a vote for the type of person you wish to become*"¹⁰⁸ depicts the identity-based habits model metaphorically as Habit Is A Vote For Future Identity, and T. Murod's sentence "*Bobomiz urmish ketmonni o'zidan o'zga yerdan tortib ololmaydi. Bobomiz*

¹⁰⁶ Covey S.R. The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People. 25th Anniv. ed. – New York: RosettaBooks, 2013. – P. 96.

¹⁰⁷ A'zam A. O'zim bilan o'zim: novella. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2003. – B. 12.

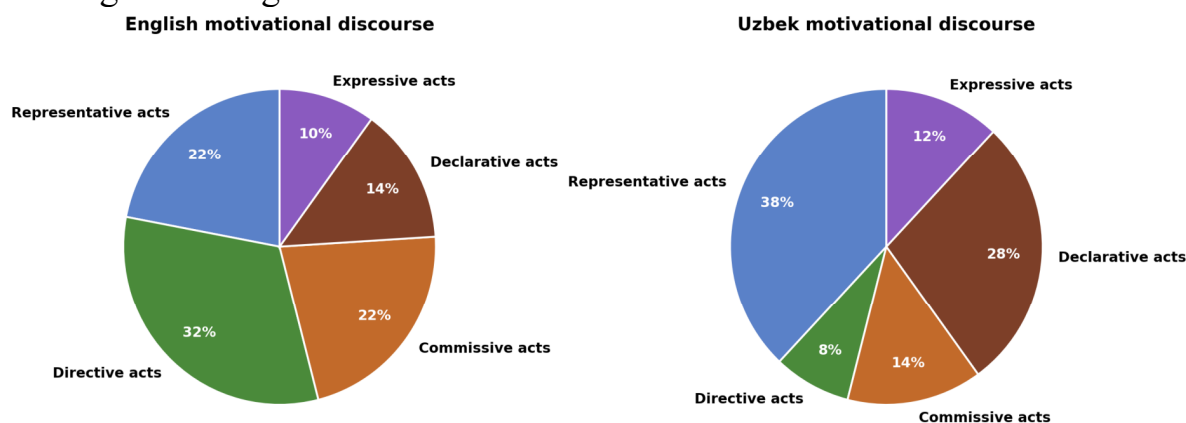
¹⁰⁸ Clear J. Atomic Habits: An Easy & Proven Way to Build Good Habits & Break Bad Ones. – New York: Avery, 2018. – P. 38.

kalima qaytarib-qaytarib ketmon chopadi. Xudoni yodlab-yodlab ketmon chopadi. Xudoga shukrona aytib-aytib ketmon chopadi”¹⁰⁹ expresses through the metaphor Habit is the daily harmony of labour and gratitude the moral-devotional model of transforming work and thankfulness into daily habit.

The fourth section of the chapter is entitled “*Frame-pragmatic and illocutionary analysis of the oppositional concepts “success – muvaffaqiyat” and “failure – mag‘lubiyat”*”. V.E. Frankl’s paradoxical construction “*Don’t aim at success, the more you aim at it, the more you are going to miss it*”¹¹⁰ manifests the model Success Is The Unintended Side-Effect Of Devotion, and O‘. Hoshimov’s paradoxical aphorism “*Urushda g‘olib va baxtli odam bo‘lmaydi*”¹¹¹ manifests the opposition between institutional victory and personal happiness.

The fourth chapter of the dissertation, entitled “**Transformative concepts, conceptual metaphor and persuasive linguopragmatic mechanisms in English and Uzbek motivational discourse**”, in three sections comparatively reveals the concepts of the transformative layer, the holistic typological distribution of conceptual metaphors and the persuasive function of modality, deixis and addressee strategies.

The first section of the chapter is entitled “*The illocutionary profile and axiological description of the transformative concepts “growth – o‘shish” and “resilience – sabr-bardosh”*”. The transformative layer of the conceptual sphere of the personality psyche is for the first time introduced in this dissertation as the third structural layer within the framework of Uzbek linguistics and conceptology. V.E. Frankl’s construction “*When we are no longer able to change a situation, we are challenged to change ourselves*”¹¹² manifests the model Transformation Is The Inner Change When Outer Change Is Impossible, and O‘. Hoshimov’s paradoxical aphorism “*Odam o‘z farzandlarining yil sayin o‘shib, kamol sari ketayotganini biladi-yu, o‘z ota-onasining yil sayin cho‘kib, zavol sari ketayotganini bilmaydi*”¹¹³ conceptualises through the metaphorical model Growth is a bidirectional parallel process between generations the two oppositely directed transformative processes occurring between generations.



¹⁰⁹ Tog‘ay M. Otamdan qolgan dalalar: roman. – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 1994. – B. 2.

¹¹⁰ Frankl V.E. Man’s Search for Meaning. – Boston: Beacon Press, 2006. – Preface.

¹¹¹ Hoshimov O‘. Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar. – Toshkent: Nurli dunyo, 2022. – B. 159.

¹¹² Frankl V.E. Man’s Search for Meaning. – Boston: Beacon Press, 2006. – P. 112.

¹¹³ Hoshimov O‘. Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar. – Toshkent: Nurli dunyo, 2022. – B. 10.

Figure 4.1. Comparative-typological statistics of the illocutionary-act distribution of the transformative concepts “growth – o‘sish” and “resilience – sabr-bardosh”

Figure 4.1 shows that directive speech acts account for 32% of the English corpus, followed by representative and commissive acts (22% each), declaratives (14%), and expressives (10%). In contrast, the Uzbek corpus is dominated by representative acts (38%) and declarative-moral acts (28%), followed by commissives (14%), expressives (12%), and directives (8%), empirically confirming the distinct persuasive strategies of the two discourse traditions. The comparative-typological analysis further reveals that the English corpus is structured around a six-slot frame (Subject – Initial State – Obstacles – Process – Outcome – Means), conceptual metaphors of personal growth and self-development, and a directive-strategic and representative-empirical illocutionary profile, whereas the Uzbek corpus is organized around a moral-historical frame, metaphors of collective heritage and self-reflection, and a representative-narrative and declarative-moral profile. While both discourses conceptualize transformation as the central mechanism of human development, the English corpus emphasizes individual inner change and daily self-improvement, whereas the Uzbek corpus foregrounds collective heritage and spiritual reflection. The scientific significance of this chapter lies in establishing the transformative layer as an independent conceptual category in Uzbek linguistics and empirically demonstrating its cross-linguistic typological features.

The second section of the chapter is entitled “*Conceptual metaphors reflecting the inner world of the personality and their comparative distribution*”. As a result of the empirical corpus analysis, the conceptual metaphors expressing the inner world of the personality have been divided into eight typological categories: *container and vessel, journey and destination, building and architectural structure, light and darkness, battle and struggle, nature and plant, body parts (somatic) and sacred concepts*. While Brené Brown’s image of *fear as enclosed energy*¹¹⁴ represents the *container and capacity* category, O‘tkir Hoshimov’s *Book of Life* image¹¹⁵ reflects the category of *sacred values and religious beliefs*. The comparative frequency distribution of these eight source domains is presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3.

Comparative frequency distribution of source domains of conceptual metaphors reflecting the inner world of the personality in the two discourse traditions

Source-domain categories	Primary Metaphorical Formula	English Discourse	Uzbek Discourse
1. Container – capacity source-	INNER STATE IS A CONTAINER	16 %	14 %

¹¹⁴ Brown B. *Daring Greatly*. – New York: Gotham Books, 2012. – P. 33.

¹¹⁵ Hoshimov O‘. *Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar*. – Toshkent: Sharq, 1995. – B. 27–28.

domain			
2. Journey – destination	LIFE IS A JOURNEY	28 %	6 %
3. Building – architecture	SELF IS A STRUCTURE	10 %	10 %
4. Light – darkness	HOPE IS LIGHT, DESPAIR IS DARKNESS	8 %	3 %
5. War – struggle	WILL IS A WARRIOR	20 %	8 %
6. Nature – plant	GROWTH IS A PLANT	12 %	20 %
7. Somatic domains	EMOTION IS BODILY PRESSURE	4 %	15 %
8. Sacred – religious	LIFE IS A SACRED TRUST	2 %	24 %
Total:		100 %	100 %

The empirical data presented in Table 4.3 indicate that the three most frequent source-domain categories in the English corpus are *journey – destination* (28%), *war – struggle* (20%), and *container – capacity* (16%), whereas the Uzbek corpus is dominated by *sacred – religious* (24%), *nature – plant* (20%), and *body – somatic* (15%) categories. Comparatively, both corpora display similar frequencies for the *building – architecture* (10%) and *container – capacity* (16% vs. 14%) domains, suggesting a universal tendency to conceptualize the inner self as a structure or a container. The principal difference lies in the dominance of journey and struggle metaphors in the English corpus, in contrast to the sacred-religious and somatic domains in the Uzbek corpus, reflecting analytical-strategic and cultural-moral conceptualizations, respectively. The scientific significance of this chapter lies in providing the first empirical quantitative evidence for the distribution of eight typological source-domain categories across the two discourse traditions.

The third section of the chapter, entitled “*The role of modality, deixis and addressee strategies as means of persuasive influence*”, comprehensively employs F.R. Palmer’s typology of modality (epistemic, deontic, dynamic)¹¹⁶, the deixis classification of K. Bühler and Sh. Safarov¹¹⁷, and P. Brown and S.C. Levinson’s politeness theory¹¹⁸.

In V.E. Frankl’s construction “*We needed to stop asking about the meaning of life, and instead to think of ourselves as those who were being questioned by life, daily and hourly*”¹¹⁹, three linguopragmatic pillars form a single system: (a) modality – the *needed to stop asking* construction expresses deontic obligation; (b) deixis – inclusive *we* unites the author and the reader in a common existential

¹¹⁶ Palmer F.R. Mood and Modality. 2nd ed. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001. – P. 7–24.

¹¹⁷ Safarov Sh. Pragmalingvistika. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2008. – B. 167, 183.

¹¹⁸ Brown P., Levinson S. Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987. – 358 p.

¹¹⁹ Frankl V.E. Man’s Search for Meaning. – Boston: Beacon Press, 2006. – P. 76.

space; (c) addressee strategy – through inclusive *we* the positive face strategy is applied. In O‘. Hoshimov’s construction “*Tangri insonga sabot bergan. Nonini tortib olsalar, chidaydi. Molini o‘g‘irlasalar, chidaydi...*”¹²⁰ the three pillars also unite: implicit deontic obligation, generalised deixis and the negative face strategy preserving the reader’s communicative freedom.

The comparative-typological findings of this chapter show that modality in the English corpus is expressed explicitly through deontic, epistemic, and dynamic modal verbs (*must, should, ought to, can, and may*), whereas in the Uzbek corpus it is conveyed implicitly through religious-moral presuppositions, repetitive verb forms, and aphoristic contextual norms. Deictic expressions are predominantly individualized and direct in the English corpus but generalized and value-oriented in the Uzbek corpus. Likewise, the English corpus employs a positive-face strategy that encourages readers to identify with proactive individuals, whereas the Uzbek corpus favors a negative-face strategy, using aphoristic and paradoxical constructions to preserve communicative autonomy while promoting moral self-reflection. Although both discourses integrate these three dimensions into a unified persuasive framework, they differ in emphasis: the English corpus foregrounds personal goals and strategic action, while the Uzbek corpus prioritizes collective values and spiritual maturity. The scientific significance of this chapter lies in providing the first integrated comparative analysis of these three linguopragmatic persuasive mechanisms across the two discourse traditions.

CONCLUSION

The following general conclusions have been drawn on the basis of the research:

1. This dissertation provides the first systematic comparative-typological investigation of the linguopragmatic realization of the conceptual sphere of the human psyche in contemporary English and Uzbek motivational discourse. Motivational discourse is established as an independent object of pragmalinguistic inquiry, and its semantic-pragmatic boundaries, ideological foundations, and genre-specific features are defined through the synthesis of the linguistic theories.

2. The theories of concept and conceptual sphere were integrated into a unified analytical framework based on V.I. Karasik’s three-component model, Y.S. Stepanov’s diachronic approach, A. Wierzbicka’s Natural Semantic Metalanguage, and Sh. Safarov’s linguocognitive perspective. This integration provided the theoretical foundation for a four-layer typological model of the conceptual sphere of the human psyche, comprising emotional-psychological, volitional-motivational, transformative, and existential-axiological layers.

3. The methodological framework of the research was developed through the integration of speech act theory, politeness theory, persuasion theory, critical discourse analysis, conceptual metaphor theory, and frame semantics. This interdisciplinary synthesis established a comprehensive linguopragmatic basis for

¹²⁰ Hoshimov O‘. Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar. – Toshkent: Nurli dunyo, 2022. – B. 54.

analyzing motivational discourse from cognitive, semantic, pragmatic, and axiological perspectives.

4. The principal theoretical contribution of the dissertation is the development of a four-component integrative model for the linguopragmatic analysis of the conceptual sphere of the human psyche. The model synthesizes frame semantics, conceptual metaphor theory, speech act taxonomy, and linguocultural axiology, and is operationalized through a six-stage analytical procedure comprising lexical-semantic inventory, frame analysis, conceptual metaphor identification, speech act classification, axiological evaluation, and comparative-typological synthesis.

5. The empirical corpus consists of five English motivational works, S.R. Covey's *The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People*, K. Dweck's *Mindset*, V.E. Frankl's *Man's Search for Meaning*, B. Brown's *Daring Greatly*, and J. Clear's *Atomic Habits*, and four Uzbek works by T. Murod, E. A'zam, O'. Hoshimov, and A. A'zam. These texts were selected according to their canonical status, conceptual relevance, pragmatic value, chronological continuity, and genre balance.

6. The second chapter examined the linguopragmatic realization of emotional-psychological and existential concepts, including *fear*, *hope*, *fulfillment*, *anxiety*, *burnout*, and *meaning*. The findings demonstrate that English motivational discourse primarily conceptualizes these notions through individual psychological growth and self-regulation, whereas Uzbek discourse emphasizes moral values, spiritual endurance, and religious-cultural perspectives.

7. The comparative analysis of the conceptual pairs *hope* – *fulfillment* and *anxiety* – *burnout*, together with the existential concept *meaning*, revealed that English discourse foregrounds personal agency, goal-directed behavior, and psychological resilience, while Uzbek discourse highlights trust in God, moral responsibility, spiritual perseverance, and inherited ethical values as the principal motivational frameworks.

8. The third chapter comparatively investigated the frame-semantic, illocutionary, and axiological structures of the volitional-motivational concepts *willpower*, *goal*, *intention*, *habit*, and the oppositional pair *success* – *failure*. The findings indicate that English discourse conceptualizes willpower through proactivity, personal freedom, growth mindset, and strategic self-regulation, whereas Uzbek discourse represents it through perseverance, moral responsibility, patience, and spiritual resilience embedded in national cultural values.

9. The linguopragmatic realization of the concepts *goal* and *intention* was examined through J.R. Searle's speech act taxonomy. The findings show that English discourse conceptualizes these concepts through directive-strategic and representative acts, whereas Uzbek discourse relies primarily on declarative and commissive acts. The concept of *habit* functions as the operational core of the volitional-motivational layer, representing strategic self-development in English discourse and moral responsibility embedded in cultural tradition in Uzbek discourse.

10. The fourth chapter introduces the transformative layer (*growth* and *resilience*) as an independent conceptual category. English discourse conceptualizes transformation through personal growth, resilience, and self-

development, whereas Uzbek discourse emphasizes collective endurance, intergenerational continuity, and moral self-reflection.

11. Based on the empirical corpus, conceptual metaphors of the human psyche were classified into eight typological source-domain categories: *container*, *journey*, *building*, *light – darkness*, *war*, *nature*, *body (somatic)*, and *sacred-religious* domains. Their quantitative distribution demonstrates fundamentally different metaphorical patterns across the two discourse traditions.

12. The persuasive mechanisms of motivational discourse were analyzed through three principal linguopragmatic categories, modality, deixis, and addressee strategies. The results indicate that English discourse favors explicit modality, direct deictic expressions, and positive-face strategies, whereas Uzbek discourse relies on implicit modality, generalized deictic forms, and negative-face strategies realized through aphoristic and moral discourse.

13. The overall typological conclusion is that English and Uzbek motivational discourses represent the conceptual sphere of the human psyche through fundamentally different cultural-axiological paradigms. English discourse prioritizes practical strategy, individual agency, and goal-oriented action, while Uzbek discourse foregrounds moral values, spiritual heritage, and collective identity.

14. The principal scientific contributions of the dissertation include the introduction of the concept of the conceptual sphere of the human psyche, the development of its four-layer typological model, the four-component integrative analytical framework, and the six-stage analytical procedure. The study also empirically demonstrates the typological differences between English and Uzbek motivational discourse through metaphorical source domains, illocutionary profiles, and axiological patterns, while identifying distinctive Uzbek models of hope, morality, and meaning.

15. The findings fully confirm the central hypothesis that the conceptual sphere of the human psyche is realized through fundamentally different cultural and axiological paradigms in English and Uzbek motivational discourse. The research also demonstrates the distinctive contribution of Uzbek linguoculture to comparative pragmalinguistics, particularly through its dominant sacred-religious, nature-based, and somatic metaphors, its moral-vertical modality configuration, and its aphoristic addressee strategies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Develop a methodological guide for translators and editors working with motivational discourse to facilitate translation and cultural adaptation while accounting for the paradigmatic differences between English and Uzbek linguocultures.

2. Incorporate the four-layer typological model and the six-stage analytical procedure into postgraduate (Master's and PhD) curricula as a methodological framework for teaching linguopragmatic discourse analysis.

3. Promote research projects that systematically investigate the development and emerging trends of motivational literature in the Uzbek language.

4. Extend the theoretical framework and methodological principles proposed in this dissertation to the linguopragmatic investigation of spoken (podcasts, lectures, public speeches), visual (videos and infographics), and digital (social media, blogs, and online platforms) forms of motivational discourse.

5. Encourage further translation studies on the integration of Uzbek motivational discourse into the global translation landscape and its linguocultural adaptation for international audiences.

6. Apply the proposed four-component integrative model to the analysis of political, religious, literary, advertising, and media discourse, and further develop automated discourse-analysis systems by integrating the model with artificial intelligence technologies and corpus linguistics. Such research will strengthen the theoretical and practical potential of Uzbek linguistics, enhance its international competitiveness, and promote its integration into global linguistic research.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.11.05 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ КАРШИНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

НАВОИЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ХАСАНОВА ЮЛДУЗ МУХТОР КИЗИ

**ЛИНГВОПРАГМАТИЧЕСКАЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИЯ КОНЦЕПТОСФЕРЫ
ПСИХИКИ ЛИЧНОСТИ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ АНГЛИЙСКОМ И
УЗБЕКСКОМ МОТИВАЦИОННОМ ДИСКУРСЕ: СРАВНИТЕЛЬНО-
ТИПОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ**

10.00.13. – Сравнительное и сопоставительное языкознание

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора наук (DSc) по филологическим наукам**

Карши – 2026

Тема диссертации доктора наук (DSc) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан под регистрационным номером B2026.2.DSc/Fil1221.

Диссертация выполнена в Навойском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (узбекский, английский и русский (резюме)) размещён на веб-странице Каршинского государственного университета (www.qarshidu.uz), а также на образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» (www.ziyo.net).

Официальные оппоненты:

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Ведущая организация:

Джизакский государственный педагогический университет

Защита диссертации состоится «_____» _____ 2026 года в _____ часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.11.05 при Каршинском государственном университете. (Адрес: 180119, город Карши, улица Кучабог, 17. Тел.: (+99 875) 221-21-04; факс: (+99 875) 220-02-10; e-mail: kasu_info@edu.uz). Каршинский государственный университет, факультет иностранных языков, аудитория 310).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Каршинского государственного университета (зарегистрирована за номером _____). Адрес: 180119, город Карши, улица Кучабог, 17. Тел.: (+99 875) 221-21-04; факс: (+99 875) 220-02-10; e-mail: kasu_info@edu.uz.

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

Г.Х. Эрназарова

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

Н.К. Очиллов

Секретарь Научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филологических наук (DSc), профессор

М.Ж. Даниева

Председатель Научного семинара при Научном совете по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филологических наук (DSc), профессор

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора наук (DSc))

Цель исследования заключается в выявлении структурной организации концептосферы психики личности, её внутренних микроконцептуальных слоёв и механизмов лингвопрагматической репрезентации в современном английском и узбекском мотивационном дискурсе, а также в разработке интегративной модели и шестиступенчатой процедуры практического анализа, предназначенной для исследования указанных явлений.

Объектом исследования являются концепты, репрезентирующие психику личности, и языковые единицы, обеспечивающие их лингвопрагматическую вербализацию в пяти англоязычных мотивационных и художественно-психологических произведениях (С.Р. Кови, К. Дуэк, В.Э. Франкл, Б. Браун, Дж. Клир), а также в четырёх узбекоязычных мотивационных и художественно-психологических произведениях (Т. Мурод, Э. Аъзам, О. Хошимов, А. Аъзам).

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

впервые в английском и узбекском языкознании концептосфера психики личности в современном мотивационном дискурсе исследована как целостная система; обоснована её четырёхуровневая типологическая модель (эмоционально-психологический, волевой-мотивационный, трансформативный и экзистенциальный уровни) и раскрыты межуровневые взаимосвязи;

разработана четырёхкомпонентная интегративная теоретическая модель, объединяющая фреймовую семантику, теорию концептуальной метафоры, таксономию речевых актов и аксиологическую концептологию, обеспечивающая комплексный, системный и сопоставительный анализ лингвопрагматической репрезентации концептов психики личности; предложена также шестиступенчатая процедура эмпирического анализа, адаптирующая данную модель к практическому исследованию;

на сравнительно-типологическом уровне раскрыты лексико-семантическая карта, фреймовая структура, концептуально-метафорическая база, иллюкативный профиль и аксиологическая окраска концептов «fear – страх», «hope – надежда», «anxiety – тревога» и «meaning – смысл»; установлено, что в английском дискурсе доминирует парадигма индивидуального стратегического управления, тогда как в узбекском дискурсе преобладает парадигма признания и преодоления посредством терпения;

выявлена лингвопрагматическая структура волевых-мотивационных концептов «willpower – сила воли», «goal – цель», «habit – привычка» и «success – успех» в английском и узбекском мотивационном дискурсе; типологически доказано, что английский дискурс характеризуется доминированием практически-стратегической прагматики, тогда как узбекский дискурс основывается преимущественно на нравственно-аксиологической прагматике;

в сопоставительном аспекте раскрыты структура трансформативных концептов «growth – личностный рост» и «resilience – психологическая

устойчивость», их концептуально-метафорические домены-источники и домены-цели, а также модальность, дейктические средства и адресатные стратегии убеждения; доказано, что английский дискурс характеризуется преобладанием вертикально-механических моделей (*ladder, wall, machine*) и практически-стратегических средств, тогда как для узбекского дискурса типичны природно-органические модели (*камол топиш, илдиз отиш*) и нравственно-аксиологические способы концептуализации.

Внедрение результатов исследования. Результаты исследования по теме «Лингвопрагматическая реализация концептосферы психики личности в современном английском и узбекском мотивационном дискурсе» внедрены следующим образом:

теоретические выводы о том, что в английском и узбекском языкознании впервые концептосфера психики личности в современном мотивационном дискурсе исследована как целостная система, обоснована её четырёхуровневая типологическая модель (эмоционально-психологический, волевой-мотивационный, трансформативный и экзистенциальный уровни) и раскрыты межуровневые взаимосвязи, использованы при выполнении прикладного проекта PF-201912258 «Создание многоязычной (на узбекском, русском и английском языках) электронной платформы узбекской литературы», реализованного в 2021–2023 годах в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои в рамках государственных научно-технических программ (справка Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 8 июня 2026 года № 4/4-2739). В результате усовершенствованы научно-методические основы концептуальной и лингвокультурной интерпретации единиц мотивационного дискурса на многоязычной электронной платформе, а также повышено качество их перевода и интерпретации;

научные результаты, связанные с разработкой четырёхкомпонентной интегративной теоретической модели, объединяющей фреймовую семантику, теорию концептуальной метафоры, таксономию речевых актов и аксиологическую концептологию, а также шестиступенчатой процедуры эмпирического анализа, использованы при выполнении прикладного проекта PZ-2020042022 «Создание лингводидактической электронной платформы тюркских языков», реализованного в 2021–2023 годах в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои в рамках государственных научно-технических программ (справка Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 8 июня 2026 года № 4/4-2742). В результате усовершенствованы принципы фреймово-семантической и лингвопрагматической классификации единиц мотивационного дискурса тюркских языков и их лингводидактического представления на электронной платформе;

научные результаты, раскрывающие на сравнительно-типологическом уровне лексико-семантическую карту, фреймовую структуру, концептуально-метафорическую базу, иллокутивный профиль и

аксиологическую характеристику концептов «fear – страх», «hope – надежда», «anxiety – тревога», «meaning – смысл», а также устанавливающие доминирование парадигмы индивидуального стратегического управления в английском дискурсе и парадигмы признания и преодоления посредством терпения в узбекском дискурсе, использованы при выполнении прикладного проекта AL-662205561 «Создание авторского корпуса Алишера Навои», реализованного в 2023–2024 годах в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои в рамках государственных научно-технических программ (справка Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 8 июня 2026 года № 4/4-2738). В результате разработаны научно-методические решения по аннотированию корпусных текстов на основе концептуальных, фреймово-семантических и лингвопрагматических критериев, а также расширены возможности их поиска и анализа;

научные результаты, полученные по нескольким направлениям, использованы в фундаментальном исследовательском проекте «Теоретические основы системы словообразования современного каракалпакского языка», выполненном в Каракалпакском научно-исследовательском институте гуманитарных наук в 2024–2025 годах (справка Каракалпакского научно-исследовательского института гуманитарных наук № 291/1 от 15 июня 2026 года). Эти результаты следующие:

раскрыта лингвопрагматическая структура волево-мотивационных концептов «willpower – iroda», «goal – maqsad», «habit – odat», «success – muvaffaqiyat» в английском и узбекском дискурсе; типологически доказано преобладание практико-стратегической прагматики в английском дискурсе и морально-ценностной прагматики – в узбекском;

в сопоставительном плане раскрыты структура трансформативных концептов «growth – o‘sish», «resilience – sabr-bardosh», сферы-источники и сферы-мишени концептуальной метафоры, а также персуазивные стратегии модальности, дейксиса и адресации. Типологически обосновано преобладание вертикально-механических (ladder, wall, machine) и практико-стратегических средств в английском дискурсе и природно-органических (kamol topish «созревание», ildiz otish «укоренение») и морально-ценностных средств – в узбекском. В результате обогащена методика анализа словообразовательных процессов каракалпакского языка на основе концептуальной мотивации и лингвопрагматических факторов, а также усовершенствованы теоретические основы интерпретации семантических и функциональных свойств производных единиц.

Апробация результатов исследования. Основные результаты исследования были апробированы на восьми научно-практических конференциях, в том числе на четырёх международных и четырёх республиканских научно-практических конференциях.

Публикация результатов исследования. По теме диссертации опубликовано в общей сложности 27 научных работ, в том числе 1 монография и 18 научных статей в научных изданиях, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан для публикации

основных научных результатов диссертаций. Из них 5 статей опубликованы в зарубежных журналах, а 13 в республиканских научных журналах.

Структура и объём работы. Диссертация состоит из введения, четырёх глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и глоссария основных терминов. Общий объём диссертации составляет 242 страницы.

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

I bo'lim (I part; I часть)

1. Xasanova Y.M. Zamonaviy ingliz va o'zbek motivatsion diskursida shaxs ruhiyatidagi hissiy konseptlarning lingvopragmatik voqelanishi. Monografiya. – Navoiy: Texno Print Navoi, 2026. ISBN 978-9910-276-49-1. – 144 bet.

2. Khasanova Y.M. The study of human psychology in linguistics // Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (GIIRJ). – India, 2025. Vol. 13. Issue 9. ISSN (E): 2347-6915. – P. 14-17.

<https://internationaljournals.co.in/index.php/giirj/article/view/6436>

3. Khasanova Y.M. Pragmatic categories and methodological approaches in modern Uzbek linguopragmatics // International Journal of European Research Output. – United Kingdom, 2026. Vol. 5. Issue 5. ISSN: 2053-3578. – P. 467-472.

<https://zenodo.org/records/20968164>

4. Xasanova Y.M. Sharq va G'arb madaniyatlaridagi ijtimoiy aloqa va inson ruhiyatini ifoda etuvchi lisoniy modellarni tahlil qilish // Qo'qon DPI Ilmiy xabarlari. – Qo'qon, 2025. № 7/8. – B. 1626-1630. (10.00.00. OAK Rayosatining 2021-yil 31-martdagi 295/6-sonli qarori)

<https://journals-kokandsu.uz/index.php/kspi/issue/view/31/32>

5. Khasanova Y.M. Motivational discourse as a linguistic object of study: genre boundaries, pragmatic architecture, and communicative strategies // Qoraqalpog'istonda fan va ta'lim. – Nukus: Qoraqalpoq davlat universiteti, 2026. № 1/2 (55). – B. 830-833. (10.00.00. № 12.).

<https://cdn.karsu.uz/uploads/qft-jurnal/69507b9b-4022-4e8e-8674-61f5af6f878a.pdf>

6. Xasanova Y.M. Zamonaviy o'zbek motivatsion diskursida “muvaqqafiyat – mag'lubiyat” oppozitsiyasining aksiologik va lingvopragmatik strukturasi // Buxoro davlat universiteti ilmiy axboroti. – Buxoro, 2026. № 6 (135). – B. 190-196. (10.00.00. № 1.)

https://buxdu.uz/media/jurnallar/ilmiy_axborot/3_Tishunoslik_va_ijtimoiy_fanlar_Ilmiy_axboroti_6_2026_PDF_3_mbTqNGs.pdf

7. Khasanova Y.M. Conceptual metaphors of “Hope” in English and “Umid” in Uzbek: a theoretical-comparative discussion // Filologiya va pedagogika. – Toshkent, 2026. №10(29). – B. 13-14. (10.00.00. OAK Rayosatining 2024-yil 30-noyabridagi 364/5-sonli qarori).

https://tilvaadabiyot.uz/f/10_29-son_filologiya_va_pedagogika_2026.pdf

8. Xasanova Y.M. O'zbek motivatsion diskursida “sabr” konseptining kognitiv-freym tahlili (Tohir Malikning “Odamiylik mulki” va “Shaytanat” asarlari materialida) // Tamaddun nuri. – Qoraqalpoq, 2026. 7-son, I qism (82) – B. 104-107. (10.00.00. № 28.)

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9. Xasanova Y.M. Zamonaviy ingliz motivatsion diskursida persuaziv

lingvopragmatik mexanizmlar // Ilm Sarchashmalari. – Urganch, 2026. 8-son. – B. 111-113. (10.00.00. № 3.)

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10. Xasanova Y.M. “Meaning” va “ichki ma’no”ning ekzistensial konsept sifatidagi nazariy-qiyosiy tahlili // Ijtimoiy-gumanitar sohada ilmiy-innovatsion tadqiqotlar. – Toshkent, 2026. Vol. 3. Issue 5. – B. 615-620. (10.00.00. OAK Rayosatining 2025-yil 28-noyabridagi 377-son qarori)

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11. Khasanova Y.M. The goal-intention cluster in English motivational discourse: speech-act architectures and pragmatic strategies // World of Philology. – Kokand, 2026. Vol. 5. Issue 5. – P. 56-62. (10.00.00. OAK Rayosatining 2024-yil 27-sentabridagi 361/5-son qarori)

<https://journals-kokandsu.uz/index.php/philo/article/view/5040/4944>

12. Khasanova Y.M. “Burnout” and “xavotir” as discursive concepts: a theoretical discussion of pragmatic orientations // Ilm vaqti. – Nukus, 2026. Vol. 4. Issue 5/1. – B. 634-639. (10.00.00. OAK Rayosatining 2025-yil 28-noyabridagi 377/5-son qarori)

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13. Khasanova Y.M. The conceptualization of willpower in contemporary English motivational discourse: a theoretical approach // Qo‘qon DPI Ilmiy xabarlar. – Qo‘qon, 2026. № 5. – B. 1657-1662. (10.00.00. OAK Rayosatining 2021-yil 31-martdagi 295/6-sonli qarori)

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