JIZZAX DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
PhD.01/2025.27.12.Fil.06.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

JIZZAX DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI

XOLMATOVA MALIKA IBADULLAYEVNA

INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA ADYEKTIV FRAZEOLOGIZMLARNING LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK TAVSIFI

10.00.13 – Qiyosiy va chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik

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

Jizzax – 2026

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**Contents of dissertation abstract of doctor of philosophy (PhD)
on philological sciences**

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

Xolmatova Malika Ibadullayevna
Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida adyektiv frazeologizmlarning leksik-grammatik tavsifi 3

Kholmatova Malika Ibadullayevna
Lexical and grammatical description of adjectival phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages 25

Холматова Малика Ибадуллаевна
Лексико-грамматическая характеристика адъективных фразеологизмов в английском и узбекском языках 47

E’lon qilingan ishlar ro‘yxati
List of published works
Список опубликованных работ..... 52

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Ilmiy rahbar:	**Mamatov Abdug‘afur Eshonqulovich** filologiya fanlari doktori, professor
Rasmiy opponentlar:	**Axmedov Oybek Saporboyevich** filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
	Gadoyeva Mavluda Ibragimovna filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
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U.A. Jumanazarov
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash rais o‘rinbosari, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

X.L. Maxammadiyev
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash ilmiy kotibi, filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent

I.R. Ermatov
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash qoshidagi Ilmiy seminar raisi, filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor

KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligining hozirgi bosqichida frazeologiya taraqqiyotning muayyan pog‘onalarini bosib o‘tgan bo‘lsa-da, adyektiv frazeologizmlarning real nutqdagi chastotaviy faolligi, grammatik modellari va kontekstual-semantik xususiyatlarini turli tillar kesimida korpus lingvistikasi asosida qiyosiy o‘rganish masalasi yetarlicha qamrab olinmagan. So‘nggi yillarda dunyo tilshunoslari an’anaviy tadqiqot usullaridan tashqari, til korpuslari asosida empirik ma’lumotlarga tayangan, statistik tahlillar bilan tasdiqlangan ilmiy tadqiqotlarni amalga oshirmoqdalar. Shu sababli Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), British National Corpus (BNC), English Web 2021 (enTenTen21) ma’lumotlar bazasi va milliy til korpusi asosida adyektiv frazeologizmlarning turli kontekstlarda qo‘llanilishi, janrlar kesimidagi chastotasi, leksik-grammatik xususiyatlari hamda semantik o‘zgarishlarini ishonchli statistik raqamlar orqali tahlil qilish mazkur tadqiqotning ilmiy dolzarbligi va zaruratini belgilaydi.

Dunyo qiyosiy va chog‘ishtirma tilshunosligi doirasida olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda frazeologik birliklarning strukturaviy modellari, komponent tarkibi, semantik tasnifi hamda funksional xususiyatlarini tahlil qilishga alohida e’tibor qaratilgan. Bugungi kunda mazkur yo‘nalishdagi ustuvor vazifalardan biri adyektiv frazeologizmlarning leksik-grammatik tabiatini, strukturaviy-sintaktik modellarini, semantik xususiyatlarini hamda real nutqdagi qo‘llanish faolligini zamonaviy korpus lingvistikasi va qiyosiy-tipologik yondashuvlar uyg‘unligida aniqlash, shuningdek, ingliz va o‘zbek tillari frazeologik tizimida ularning umumiy va farqli jihatlarini belgilashdan iboratdir. Bunday qiyosiy tahlil natijalari ikki tilning frazeologiya, tarjimashunoslik, lingvokulturologiya va xalqaro kommunikatsiya sohalari rivojida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Mamlakatimizda xorijiy tillarni o‘qitish sifatini oshirish, zamonaviy lingvistik tadqiqot metodlarini joriy etish, raqamli texnologiyalar va kompyuter lingvistikasi imkoniyatlaridan samarali foydalanish hamda ilmiy tadqiqotlarning amaliy samaradorligini ta’minlashga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Bu borada, “Ilm-fan taraqqiyotiga ko‘maklashuvchi zamonaviy axborot muhitini – milliy ilmiy portalni yaratish, ilmiy faoliyat bilan shug‘ullanib kelayotgan iqtidorli yoshlarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash, ilm-fanga keng jalb qilish, nufuzli ilmiy maktablarni shakllantirish va ilmiy salohiyatini oshirish” kabi ustuvor vazifalar belgilangan[1]. Bu esa mazkur vazifalarning samarali ijrosini ta’minlash, xorijiy tillarni o‘qitish va lingvistik tadqiqotlarni yangi ilmiy yondashuvlar asosida rivojlantirish, shuningdek, olingan natijalarni amaliyotga keng tatbiq etish zaruratini yuzaga keltiradi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 29-oktabrdagi PF–6097-son “Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF–60-son “2022–2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi

[1] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 29-oktabrdagi PF–6097-son farmoni “Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”. Qonun hujjatlari ma’lumotlari milliy bazasi, 30.10.2020-y., https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-5073447

O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi farmonlari, 2018-yil 5-iyundagi PQ–3775-son “Oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta’minlash bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”, 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ–5117-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2020-yil 9-martdagi 133-son “Ilmiy-tadqiqot va innovatsion faoliyatni rivojlantirishning normativ-huquqiy bazasini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori hamda sohaga oid boshqa normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda mazkur tadqiqot muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

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

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda til birliklarining mazmuniy tomoniga bo‘lgan qiziqishning oshishi muhim xususiyatlardan biridir. Frazeologizmlarni turli tematik rakursda tahlil qilish, ularni ekspressiv va emotsional semalarga ajratish, inson tashqi ko‘rinishi, rang belgilari, turli tipdagi ma’nolar va ularning o‘zaro ta’sirini o‘rganishning obyektiv qonuniyatlari va samaradorligini ko‘plab mahalliy va xorijiy lingvistlar tadqiqotlarida kuzatishimiz mumkin. Ingliz olimi A.Cowie ta’kidlaganidek, klassik rus nazariyasi hozirgi frazeologik tadqiqotlarga keng ta’sir ko‘rsatgan[2].

Rus tilshunosligi doirasidagi tadqiqotlarda Z.N. Anisimova, N.M. Sidyakova, V.G. Pechenkina, A.V. Kunin, E.F. Arsentyeva kabi olimlarning tadqiqotlarida FB(frazeologik birlik)larning strukturaviy, semantik va qiyosiy xususiyatlari turli aspektlarda o‘rganilgan[3]. Adyektiv frazeologizmlarga bag‘ishlangan so‘nggi tadqiqotlarda komparativ birliklar, rang-tus komponentli frazeologizmlar hamda sifat komponenti asosida shakllangan FBlar asosiy tadqiqot obyektlaridan biri bo‘lgan. Jumladan, A.V. Terentyev, S.G. Karimova va A.N. Lyubovaning tadqiqotlarida ingliz, rus, nemis va norveg tillaridagi adyektiv komparativ frazeologik birliklar yoritilgan bo‘lsa[4], R. Zakirov, M. Nazirova, Ya.A. Biyik va

[2] Cowie A. Phraseology: Theory, Analysis, and Applications. – Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1998. - 258 p.

[3] Анисимова З. Н. Фразеологические единицы типа «прилагательное + существительное» в современном английском языке /с приложением словаря фразеологических единиц/. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. - Москва, 1954. – 428 с.; Сидякова Н. М. Компаративные фразеологические единицы типа (as) + прилагательное + as + существительное в современном английском языке: автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. - Москва, 1964.; Печенкина В. Г. Адъективно-субстантивные фразеологические сочетания в современном русском языке (фраземы с несерийной сочетаемостью имени прилагательного): автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. - Ростов-на-Дону, 1969; Кунин А. В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. - М.: Высшая школа, 1996. – 381 с.; Арсентьева Е.Ф. Сопоставительный анализ фразеологических единиц, выражающих характер человека, в английском и русском языках. Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – М. 1984.

[4] Терентьев А. В. Адъективные компаративные фразеологические единицы как языковая универсалия: на материале англ. яз.: дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Нижний Новгород, 1997. – 352 с.; Каримова С.Г. Адъективные

S. Zhou tadqiqotlarida esa ingliz va boshqa tillardagi rang-tus komponentli FBlarning lingvistik hamda kognitiv xususiyatlari qiyosiy-tipologik jihatdan tahlil qilingan[5].

Ingliz tili frazeologiyasini korpus materiallari asosida o‘rganishda R. Moonning tadqiqotlari muhim o‘rin tutadi. Uning “Fixed Expressions and Idioms in English: A Corpus-Based Approach” asari frazeologik birliklar haqidagi asosiy manbalardan biri hisoblanadi[6]. Shuningdek, A. Makkai[7] “sifat+ot”, “sifat+sifat” tuzilishidagi idiomalarni tadqiq etgan bo‘lsa, Michael McCarthy va Felicity O'Dell[8] idiomalarni tematik guruhlar asosida tasniflash masalasiga e’tibor qaratgan.

Adyektiv frazeologizmlarni qiyosiy o‘rganishga doir tadqiqotlar turli tillar materiallari asosida ham amalga oshirilgan. Xususan, L.T. Miftaxutdinova[9] ingliz va turk tillaridagi sifat komponentli frazeologik birliklarni, M.Ya. Eljurkaeva[10] esa ingliz va chechen tillaridagi mazkur birliklarni qiyosiy jihatdan tadqiq etgan. M.A. Sulaymonova[11] nemis va o‘zbek tillarida inson xarakterini ifodalovchi frazeologizmlarning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini tahlil qilgan. M. Dedej[12] esa adyektiv frazeologik birliklarni semantik va sintaktik jihatdan o‘zaro bog‘langan komponentlardan tashkil topib, yaxlit ma’no ifodalovchi birliklar sifatida tavsiflagan.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida adyektiv frazeologizmlarning o‘rganilish tarixiga nazar soladigan bo‘lsak, A.Rafiyev “Iboralar-nutqimiz ko‘rki” asarida o‘rganilayotgan muammoga sintaktik jihatdan qisqacha nazar tashlagan[13]. Professor A.E. Mamatov[14] o‘zbek tili frazeologizmlarining shakllanish masalalarini tadqiq etgan. M.Y. Vafoyeva[15] sifat frazeologik birliklarning sinonimiyasiga to‘xtalgan bo‘lsa, Sh.T. Almamatova[16] o‘zbek tili frazemalarining komponent tahlilini o‘rganishga

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фразеологические единицы метафорического характера в английском и русском языках: Дис. .., канд. филол. наук. – Казань, 2007. – 169 с.; Любова А.Н. Адъективные компаративные фразеологизмы в английском, немецком и норвежском языках: общее и специфическое: Дис…, канд. филол. наук. – М., 2009. – 207 с.

[5] Закиров Р. Р. Фразеологические единицы с компонентом цветообозначения в английском, русском и татарском языках: автореф. дис. … канд. филол. наук. – Казань, 2003. – 20 с.; Назирова М. Фразеологические единицы с компонентом цветообозначения английского, таджикского и русского языков: автореф. дис. … канд. филол. наук. – Душанбе, 2009. – 24 с.; Byiyk I. A. Phraseological units with a colour component in the English and Turkish languages: avtoref. dis. … kand. filol. nauk. – Kazan, 2016. – 24 p.; Zhou S. A Cognitive Analysis of Conceptual Metaphors of Color Idioms in English and Chinese Based on Data Mining // MMIA 2020. Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing. – Cham: Springer, 2021. – Vol. 1234. – P. 511–523.

[6] Moon, R. Fixed Expressions and Idioms in English. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998. – 115 p.

[7] Makkai, Adam. Idiom Structure in English. – Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 2013. – 371 p.

[8] McCarthy, M., O'Dell, F. English Idioms in Use. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008.

[9] Мифтахутдинова Л. Т. Сопоставительный анализ фразеологических единиц с компонентом-прилагательным в английском и турецком языках: автореф. дис. … канд. филол. наук. – Казань, 2003. – 89 с.;

[10] Эльжуркаева М. Я. Фразеологические единицы с компонентом-прилагательным в чеченском и английском языках: автореф. дис. … канд. филол. наук. – Майкоп, 2024. – 26 с.;

[11] Сулаймонова М. А. Фразеологические единицы качественной характеристики человека в немецком и узбекском языках: автореф. дис. … канд. филол. наук. – Душанбе, 2005. – 24 с.;

[12] Dedej M. Phraseological units and the integration of other elements in English and Albanian // Social Studies, International Journal. – 2014. – Vol. 8, No. 1. – P. 73.

[13] Рафиев А. Иборалар – нутқимиз кўрки. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон нашриёти, 1985. – 25 б.;

[14] Маматов А. Э. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масалалари: филол. фан. ... док. дисс. – Тошкент, 1999. – 312 б.;

[15] Вафоева М. Й. Ўзбек тилида фразеологик синонимлар ва уларнинг структурал-семантик таҳлили: филол. фан. номзоди ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2009. – 127 б.

[16] Алмаматова Ш. Т. Ўзбек тили фраземаларининг компонент таҳлили: филол. фан. номзоди ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2008. – 116 б.

doir nomzodlik ishining bitta bobini sifat komponentli frazemalarning semantik tahliliga bag‘ishlagan. Yuqoridagi tadqiqotlardan shu narsa ayonki, adyektiv frazeologizmlar faqat o‘zbek tili misolida qisman tor doirada o‘rganilgan bo‘lib, boshqa qardosh va qardosh bo‘lmagan tillar bilan chog‘ishtirib, qiyosiy nuqtai nazardan kompleks tahlil etilmagan.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasi bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya Jizzax davlat pedagogika universitetining ilmiy-tadqiqot rejasiga muvofiq “Raqamlashtirilgan ta’lim muhitida xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishni takomillashtirish va filologik tadqiqotlarning zamonaviy tendensiyalari” mavzusidagi ilmiy yo‘nalish doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi adyektiv frazeologizmlarning lingvistik maqomini belgilash, ularni adyektiv frazeologizmlar sifatida tavsiflovchi mezonlarni ishlab chiqish, leksik-grammatik tabiatini qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirma aspektda yoritish, strukturaviy-sintaktik modellari, semantik xususiyatlari va funksional imkoniyatlarini ochib berish, real nutqdagi qo‘llanish faolligini korpus lingvistikasi asosida qiyosiy o‘rganishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi adyektiv frazeologizmlarning lingvistik maqomi, tarkibiy xususiyatlari va real nutqdagi qo‘llanish faolligini qiyosiy tahlil qilish;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi adyektiv frazeologizmlarning leksik-semantik, grammatik-strukturaviy va morfologik xususiyatlarini qiyosiy-tipologik aspektda tadqiq etish, ularning semantik hamda strukturaviy tasnifini ishlab chiqish;

binomial, predlogli, sifatdoshli va boshqa adyektiv komponentli frazeologik birliklarning funksional-stilistik xususiyatlarini yoritish hamda korpus materiallari asosida qo‘llanish chastotasini statistik jihatdan tahlil qilish;

tadqiqot natijalari asosida izohli va ikki tilli adyektiv frazeologizmlar lug‘atini yaratish hamda sifat komponentli frazeologik birliklarni tizimli ravishda taqdim etish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi adyektiv frazeologizmlar tanlab olingan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi adyektiv frazeologik birliklarning tarkibiy modellari, morfologik-sintaktik tuzilishi, semantik xususiyatlari, metaforiklik va emotsional-ekspressivlik darajasi, funksional-stilistik xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot jarayonida strukturaviy-tipologik, sinxron-qiyosiy, struktur-grammatik, leksik-semantik, konseptual, korpus va statistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi adyektiv frazeologizmlar korpus materiallari asosida kompleks qiyosiy-statistik jihatdan o‘rganilib, ularning tarkibiy, leksik va struktur xususiyatlari aniqlangan; ingliz tilida 602 xil, o‘zbek tilida 103 xil sifat qo‘llanilganligi, ulardan eng yuqori faollik good (146 birlik) va qora (49 birlik) sifatlariga xos ekanligi asoslangan;

adyektiv frazeologizmlar semantikasida antropotsentrizm ustuvorligi aniqlanib, inson shaxsiga oid salbiy xarakter-xususiyatlarini ifodalovchi birliklar ijobiylarga nisbatan ustunligi, semantik petrifikatsiya asosida, komponentlar idiomatik mazmunni ifodalashi, ayrimlari literal yoki kontekstual ma'nosi qisman saqlanib, umumiy obrazli mazmunni shakllantirishi dalillangan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida adyektiv frazeologizmlarning asosiy qismi atributiv, predikativ, kontributiv predikativ pozitsiyasida bo'lib, o'zbek tili adyektiv frazeologizmlar morfologik tarkibiga ko'ra maxsus tasnifga ega emasligi aniqlanib, grammatik xususiyatlari asosida guruhlarga ajratilgan va o'zbek tilida ot + sifat (N + Adj) modeli (186 birlik) eng mahsuldor strukturaviy modelligi ilmiy asoslangan;

tipologik tahlil natijasida o'zbek tilidagi komparativ adyektiv frazeologizmlarning morfo-sintaktik inkor transformatsiyalarini qabul qilmaydigan semantik monolit birliklar ekanligi aniqlanib, ingliz tilida predlogli adyektiv frazeologizmlarning eng mahsuldor tur ekanligi, o'zbek tilida esa mustaqil predlogli adyektiv iboralar mavjud emasligi, biroq binomial konstruksiyalarning qo'llanishi orqali ikki tilning grammatik-tipologik farqlari ochib berilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi adyektiv frazeologizmlarning leksik-grammatik, morfologik-sintaktik, strukturaviy-modellashtirish hamda semantik xususiyatlarini qiyosiy o'rganish natijalari asosida adyektiv frazeologik birliklarni tizimlashtirish va tavsiflashning amaliy mezonlari ilmiy jihatdan asoslangan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi adyektiv frazeologizmlarning strukturaviy modellari, morfologik-sintaktik xususiyatlari, semantik turlari hamda milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi materiallar asosida "Qisqacha inglizcha-o'zbekcha adyektiv frazeologizmlar" lug'ati nashr etilib, lug'at birliklarining leksikografik tavsifi va amaliy qo'llanish imkoniyatlari dalillangan;

o'zbek tilidagi adyektiv frazeologizmlarning semantik xususiyatlari, izohlanishi va kontekstual qo'llanishini yoritishga xizmat qiluvchi "Adyektiv iboralar" izohli lug'ati tuzilib, nashr etilgan hamda mazkur lug'at materiallaridan o'zbek frazeologiyasi, leksikografiya va til ta'limi jarayonlarida amaliy foydalanish mumkinligi isbotlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi ishda qo'llanilgan yondashuv va usullarning zamonaviy nazariyalarga mosligi hamda metodologik jihatdan asoslanganligi, tadqiq materialining ishonchli manbalardan olinganligi, muammoning aniq shakllantirilganligi, xulosalarning qat'iyligi, taklif va tavsiyalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, olingan natijalar tatbig'ining vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi adyektiv frazeologik birliklarning leksik-grammatik tabiati, tarkibiy modellari, morfologik-sintaktik tuzilishi, leksik-semantik va funksional xususiyatlari qiyosiy-tipologik hamda korpus tahlili asosida aniqlanib, ularning tipologik mushtarak va farqli jihatlari asoslanganligi hamda olingan natijalar frazeologiya, leksikologiya, qiyosiy-chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik va korpus lingvistikasi nazariyasini boyitishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati dissertatsiya materiallari va xulosalaridan ingliz va o‘zbek tillariga oid frazeologik lug‘atlar, o‘quv-uslubiy qo‘llanmalar va elektron lingvistik resurslar yaratishda, oliy ta’limda frazeologiya, qiyosiy tilshunoslik va xorijiy tillarni o‘qitish fanlari bo‘yicha mashg‘ulotlar mazmunini takomillashtirishda, shuningdek, keyingi ilmiy tadqiqotlarda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida adyektiv frazeologizmlarning leksik-grammatik tavsifi bo‘yicha olib borilgan tadqiqot natijalari asosida:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi adyektiv frazeologizmlar korpus materiallari asosida kompleks qiyosiy-statistik jihatdan o‘rganilib, ularning tarkibiy, leksik va struktur xususiyatlari aniqlangan; ingliz tilida 602 xil, o‘zbek tilida 103 xil sifat qo‘llanilganligi, ulardan eng yuqori faollik good (146 birlik) va qora (49 birlik) sifatlariga xos ekanligiga asoslangan xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2022–2024-yillarga mo‘ljallangan “Axborot-qidiruv tizimlari (Google, Yandex, Google Translate) uchun o‘zbek tilining morfologik analizatori va morfoleksikoni dasturiy vositasini yaratish” (IL-402104209 raqamli) nomli innovatsion grant loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2025-yil 15-maydagi 01/4-1996-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, dasturiy vosita algoritmlarini aniqlash va ularni avtomatik tahlil qilish mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqishda muhim nazariy asos bo‘lib xizmat qilgan;

adyektiv frazeologizmlar semantikasida antropotsentrizm ustuvorligi aniqlanib, inson shaxsiga oid salbiy xarakter xususiyatlarini ifodalovchi birliklar ijobiylarga nisbatan ustunligi, semantik petrifikatsiya asosida, komponentlar idiomatik mazmunni ifodalashi, ayrimlari literal yoki kontekstual ma’nosi qisman saqlanib, umumiy obrazli mazmunni shakllantirishi dalillangan tahlil natijalarilaridan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Madaniyat vazirligi Madaniy-ma’rifiy muassasalar nomoddiy milliy merosni rivojlantirish sho‘basi tomonidan 2023–2024 yillarda bajarilgan **(**I-203-4 raqamli) o‘zbek xalqining boy milliy til an’analari, nomoddiy madaniy merosi, ijtimoiy qadriyatlarimizning millatlararo munosabatlarni yo‘lga qo‘yish va aloqalarni mustahkamlash borasida tuzilgan “Mamlakatimizda millatlararo munosabatlarni yanada rivojlantirish va uyg‘unlashtirish” nomli fundamental loyiha ishlanmalarida foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Madaniyat vazirligining 2025-yil 15-avgustdagi 02-15-06-978-son ma’lumotnomasi). Mazkur ilmiy natijalarning amaliyotga joriy etilishi loyiha ishlanmalarining ilmiy-metodik asoslarini takomillashtirishga, milliy til an’analarini frazeologik materiallar asosida boyitishga xizmat qilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida adyektiv frazeologizmlarning asosiy qismi atributiv, predikativ, kontributiv predikativ pozitsiyasida bo‘lib, o‘zbek tili adyektiv frazeologizmlar morfologik tarkibiga ko‘ra maxsus tasnifga ega emasligi aniqlanib, grammatik xususiyatlari asosida guruhlarga ajratilgan va o‘zbek tilida ot + sifat (N + Adj) modeli (186 birlik) eng mahsuldor strukturaviy modelligi ilmiy asoslangan tahlil natijalaridan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti

universitetining 2022–2024-yillarga mo‘ljallangan “Axborot-qidiruv tizimlari (Google, Yandex, Google Translate) uchun o‘zbek tilining morfologik analizatori va morfoleksikoni dasturiy vositasini yaratish” (IL-402104209 raqamli) nomli innovatsion grant loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2025-yil 15-maydagi 01/4-1996-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, dasturiy vosita algoritmlarini ishlab chiqishda va morfologik qoidalarni shakllantirishda olingan natijalar muhim nazariy asos bo‘lib xizmat qilgan;

tipologik tahlil natijasida o‘zbek tilidagi komparativ adyektiv frazeologizmlar morfo-sintaktik inkor transformatsiyalarni qabul qilmaydigan, semantik monolit birliklar ekanligi aniqlanib, ingliz tilida predlogli adyektiv frazeologizmlar eng produktiv tur sifatida dalillandi, o‘zbek tilida mustaqil predlogli adyektiv iboralar yo‘qligi, lekin binomial konstruksiyalarning mavjudligi ikki tilning grammatik-tipologik farqiga oid ilmiy xulosalardan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Madaniyat vazirligining 2023–2024-yillarda bajarilgan (I-203-4 raqamli) «Mamlakatimizda millatlararo munosabatlarni yanada rivojlantirish va uyg‘unlashtirish» nomli fundamental loyiha ishlanmalarida foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Madaniyat vazirligining 2025-yil 15-avgustdagi 02-15-06-978-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha ishlanmalarining ilmiy-metodik asoslari takomillashtirilgan, hamda tillararo qiyosiy-tipologik tavsiflar boyitilishiga erishilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 6 ta, jumladan, 3 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalarida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinishi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 15 ta ilmiy ish nashr etilgan. Shulardan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarni chop etish tavsiya etilgan xorijiy nashrlarda 5 ta maqola, mahalliy respublika jurnallarida 4 ta maqola e’lon qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat bo‘lib, uning umumiy hajmi 142 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

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

Ishning **“Adyektiv frazeologizmlarning lingvokognitiv asoslari va ularning tadqiqot mezonlari”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobi uch fasldan iborat bo‘lib, bobda

sifatlarning leksik-frazeologik maydondagi iboraviylik xususiyatlari va faollik darajasi, adyektiv frazeologizmlar tavsifi hamda korpus materiallari asosidagi qo‘llanilish tahlili yoritilgan.

Bobning *“Frazeologizmlardagi adyektivlarning tarkibiy roli va qo‘llanish chastotasi”* nomli birinchi faslida sifatlarning tarixiy-nazariy tadqiqi, ularning iboralar ichidagi qiyosiy faolligi o‘rganilgan.

Sifatlar frazeologik birikmalarning ma’no va ifoda usullarini boyituvchi element sifatida tilning obrazli imkoniyatlarini kengaytirar ekan, bu esa ularni faqat grammatik birlik emas, balki frazeologizmlarning iboraviylik jihatlarini shakllantiruvchi muhim vositaga aylantiradi. Shunday ekan, bu muhim vositaning frazeologizmlar tarkibida qo‘llanilish chastotasini aniqlash zarurati tug‘iladi.

Tadqiqot materiali sifatida Sh. Rahmatullayev, N. Mahmudov, Z. Xolmanova, I. O‘razova va K. Rixsiyevalar[17] tomonidan tuzilgan “O‘zbek tili frazeologik lug‘ati” (5198 ibora) hamda Sh. Shomaqsudov, S. Dolimov va U. Dolimovlar[18] muallifligidagi “Keng uyning kelinchagi yoki o‘zbek xalq matal va iboralari ensiklopediyasi” asos qilib olindi. Ushbu manbalardagi frazeologizmlar orasida sifat komponentiga ega 666 ta frazeologizmlar aniqlanib, ular tarkibida 103 xil sifat leksemasining qatnashgani ma’lum bo‘ldi.

Qiyoslanayotgan ikkinchi til, ya’ni ingliz tili frazeologiyasida sifatlarning chastotasini aniqlash maqsadida biz Oksford korpusi asosida yaratilgan “Oxford dictionary of idioms” to‘rtinchi nashrdan foydalandik [19].

Tadqiqotimiz uch bosqichda olib borildi. Dastlab frazeologizmlar qo‘lda ajratib olinib, ularning komponentlarida sifat leksemalari mavjudligi identifikatsiya qilindi. Keyingi bosqichda ajratilgan iboralar maxsus formatga o‘tkazilib, elektron ko‘rinishda tadqiqot uchun asosiy korpus shakllantirildi. Yakuniy bosqichda esa ushbu korpus asosida Sketch Engine platformasi vositasida so‘z shakllari, qo‘llanish chastotasi va kollokatsion imkoniyatlar aniqlanib, statistik tahlil amalga oshirildi.

Natijada eng ko‘p ishlatilgan 100 ta sifatning chastotasi o‘rganildi. Ular uch guruhga ajratildi:

Yuqori chastotali sifatlar (≥50): *good, own, old, big, bad* (59–146 marta). Ular egalik, baho, yosh, hajm kabi asosiy mezonlarni ifodalaydi *(a good deal, one’s own man, as old as the hills).*

O‘rta chastotali sifatlar (20–49): *dead, high, hot, black, white, short, clean* va boshq. Rang, harorat, o‘lcham kabi mezonlar bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, ko‘proq madaniy-metaforik ahamiyatga ega *(black sheep, cold feet, white lie).*

Quyi chastotali sifatlar (10–19): *rough, wild, soft, heavy, pale* va boshq. O‘rtacha chastotasi 11,2 bo‘lib, frazeologizmlarda kontekstual ekspressivlikni kuchaytiradi *(rough diamond, heavy heart).*

Umuman, korpusdagi 10 mingga yaqin idiomada 602 xil sifat qayd etilgan. Shundan 402 tasi past faollikka ega. Bu quyi faol sifatlarning ko‘pligi

[17] Rahmatullayev Sh., Mahmudov N., Xolmanova Z., O‘razova I., & Rixsiyeva K. O‘zbek tili frazeologik lug‘ati. – Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom, 2022. – 636 b.

[18] Shomaqsudov Sh., Dolimov U., & Dolimov S. Keng uyning kelinchagi yoki o‘zbek xalq matal va iboralari ensiklopediyasi. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2020. – 640 b.

[19] Ayto J. Oxford Dictionary of Idioms (4th ed.). – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2020. – 1592 p.

frazeologiyada uslubiy xilma-xillikni ko‘rsatadi; ammo ular ishlatilgan idiomalar hamisha past faollikka ega degani emas, balki nechta iborada “qurilish materiali” sifatida qo‘llanilganini bildiradi.

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi eng ko‘p ishlatiladigan “Top 10” sifatni qiyosiy tahlil qilish shuni ko‘rsatadiki, har ikki tilda ham sifatlarning o‘ziga xos faollik darajasi mavjud bo‘lib, bu tillarning semantik va madaniy xususiyatlarini aks ettiradi. (*1-jadvalga qarang*). Sonlardagi farq sabablari – bu korpus hajmi, til resurslarining rivojlanish darajasi, ibora shakllanish madaniyati, zamonaviy uslubiy foydalanish imkoniyatlari, bu tilning global muloqot vositasi bo‘lishi, mediatizatsiya darajasi va keng korpusli tahlillar bilan bog‘liq. O‘zbek tili esa mazmun va badiiylik jihatidan boy, ammo korpusga asoslangan frazeologik bazasi hali to‘liq shakllanmagan. Bu esa tilshunoslar oldiga tilni tezkorlik bilan tizimlashtirish talabini qo‘yadi.

1-jadval

Ikki til frazeologizmlaridagi top-10 sifatlarning solishtirma faollik darajasi

№	Ingliz tili adyektivlari	Faollik darajasi	O‘zbek tili adyektivlari	Faollik darajasi
1.	good	146	Qora	49
2.	own	77	Oq	40
3.	old	73	Ochiq, yengil, sovuq	24
4.	big	63	Baland	22
5.	bad	59	Katta	20
6.	dead	44	Qattiq	19
7.	high	39	Past	16
8.	last	38	Issiq	15
9.	hot	37	Tor, og‘ir	13
10.	black	34	Uzun	12

Bobning *“Leksik-frazeologik maydonda sifatlarning iboraviylik xususiyati”* deb nomlangan ikkinchi faslida adyektivlarning ushbu maydon tarkibidagi o‘rni va ularning iboraviylik qirralari o‘rganilgan. Leksik-frazeologik maydon doirasida sifatlarning frazeologizmlar tarkibida qo‘llanilishi ularning semantik imkoniyatlari va uslubiy boyligini oshirish bilan birga tilning obrazlilik va emotsionallik darajasini belgilashda asosiy omil hisoblanadi. Masalan, ***bag‘ri qora, bag‘ri butun, bag‘ri qon, bag‘ri dog‘li, bag‘ri xun, bag‘ri keng.***

Yuqoridagi misollarda *bag‘ir* so‘zi odatiy ma’nosidan og‘ib, metaforik va iboraviy ko‘rinishda ishlatilgan. *Qora, keng, dog‘li, butun* kabi sifatlar bitta otga birikib, turli tuman ma’nolar hosil qilib, uning iboraviylik xususiyatini yanada oshirishga xizmat qilgan.

Anisimova tadqiqotlarida ko‘plab frazeologik birliklarning birinchi komponenti sifat bo‘lib, u boshqa komponentlarni tasniflash xususiyatiga ega ekanligini qayd qiladi[20]. Uning “sifat+ot” modeli bo‘yicha o‘tkazgan tadqiqoti FBlar

[20] Анисимова З.Н. Фразеологические единицы типа «прилагательное + существительное» в современном английском языке /с приложением словаря фразеологических единиц/. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1954. – 428 с.

ichida sifatlarning turli vazifalari va ularning semantik o‘zgarishlarini tahlil qilishga qaratilgan.

N.M.Sidyakova ingliz tilidagi (as) + sifat + as + ot modelidagi qiyosiy frazeologik birliklarni tadqiq etib, ularning ikki komponentli strukturaga ega ekanligi va semantik jihatdan qayta talqin qilinishini ta’kidlaydi[21]. Tadqiqotchiga ko‘ra, birinchi komponent – sifat – odatda, motivlangan bo‘lib, o‘zining asosiy yoki ko‘chma ma’nosini saqlaydi. Shuningdek, sifat komponenti frazeologik birliklarda antonimik munosabatlarni shakllantirishda muhim semantik vosita sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi: as light as a feather va as heavy as lead.

Bobning *“Adyektiv frazeologizmlar va ularning korpus tahlili”* deb nomlangan uchinchi faslida adyektiv frazeologizmlar nima degan savolga javob berilgan.

Adyektiv frazeologizmlar – bu sifat so‘z turkumi bilan funksional moslikka ega bo‘lgan, shaxs, predmet yoki hodisaning belgi-xususiyatini ifodalovchi va baholovchi barqaror frazeologik konstruksiyalardir.

Adyektiv frazeologizmlar gap tarkibida semantik va morfosintaktik jihatdan yaxlit birlik sifatida namoyon bo‘lib, gapda ko‘pincha atributiv yoki predikativ pozitsiyada, ayrim hollarda esa kontributiv predikativ vazifada ishtirok etadi.

Frazeolog olim E.F.Arsentyeva quyidagicha ta’riflaydi: “Adyektiv frazeologizmlar – bu asosiy komponenti sifat bo‘lgan va funksional jihatdan sifatga mos keladigan frazeologik birliklardir[22].” Ammo bu ta’rif ingliz va o‘zbek tillari FBlarining tabiatini to‘liq ifoda etmaydi. Chunki har ikki tilda ham shunday frazeologizmlar mavjudki, ularning tarkibida sifat so‘z turkumiga mansub komponent bo‘lmasa-da, ular gapda sifat kabi funksional rol bajara oladi. Ingliz tilidan misollar: *on the ball – ziyrak, chaqqon; out of temper – jahli chiqqan; on cloud nine – nihoyatda xursand*. O‘zbek tilidan misollar: *bir ko‘ylak et – xom semiz, beso‘naqay; bag‘ri tosh – rahmsiz, hissiz; bag‘ri qon – iztirobli, g‘amgin*. Ushbu iboralarning hech birida asliy sifat qatnashmaydi, ammo ular tilda sifatlar kabi semantik va sintaktik funksiya bajaradi.

Adyektiv frazeologizmlarni quyidagicha ikki guruhga ajratish mumkin:

1. Formal (struktural) jihatdan sifatdan tashkil topgan adyektiv frazeologizmlar – tayanch komponenti sifat so‘z turkumiga mansub bo‘lgan frazeologizmlardir. (*thick skin, black and blue, ichi qora, ko‘ngli toza* va h.k.)

Bu kabi AFlarda asosiy semantik yuk aynan sifatga yuklatilgan bo‘lib, u frazeologizmning turli sintaktik vazifalarda, jumladan predikativ, aniqlovchi yoki tavsiflovchi funksiyada qo‘llanishiga xizmat qiladi. Mazkur iboralar tarkibiy jihatdan sinfleksiv emas, balki barqarorlik va ko‘chma ma’no ifodalash xususiyatiga ega. Tayanch komponent qanday formadagi sifatdan iborat bo‘lishidan qat’iy nazar, bunday AFlar shaxs yoki predmetga xos doimiy yoki intensiv belgi-xususiyatni bildiradi hamda baholovchi-emotsional semantikani ifoda etadi.

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[21] Сидякова Н.М. Компаративные фразеологические единицы типа (as) + прилагательное + as + существительное в современном английском языке: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1964. – 16 с.

[22] Арсентьева Е.Ф. Сопоставительный анализ фразеологических единиц, семантически ориентированных на человека, в русском и английском языках и вопросы создания русско-английского словаря. Дисс. ... докт. филол. наук. – Казань, 1993. – 326 с.

2. Funksional jihatdan adyektivlik xususiyatiga ega bo‘lgan frazeologizmlar – tarkibida sifat bo‘lmagan, ammo gapda sifatlardek xizmat qiluvchi iboralar. *(under the weather, over the moon, burni osmonda, onasi o‘pmagan, bir ko‘ylak et va h.k.).* Ushbu AFlar turi tayanch komponenti asosan sifatdoshli, predlogli yoki boshqa so‘z turkimidan tarkib topgan bo‘lib, ular nisbiy belgi ifodalovchi birliklar sifatida til tizimida faol ishlatiladi. Ko‘p hollarda ular orqali shaxs yoki predmetning vaziyatga bog‘liq, o‘tkinchi, dinamik holati ifodalanadi.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi adyektiv frazeologizmlarning leksik-semantik tahlili”** deb nomlangan.

Bobning *“Semantik tavsif: denotativ va konnotativ ma’nolar”* nomli birinchi faslida adyektiv frazeologizmlarning denotativ va konnotativ ma’nolari, metaforik ko‘chish asosida shakllangan semantik xususiyatlari hamda milliy-madaniy konnotatsiyalari qiyosiy tahlil qilingan.

Adyektiv frazeologizmlarning semantik tahlili quyidagi yo‘nalishlarda amalga oshiriladi: 1. Denotativ va konnotativ ma’no o‘rtasidagi farqlar: *“blue blood”* (aslzoda) iborasida “blue” komponenti asosiy denotativ ma’nosi bo‘yicha *“ko‘k rang”*ni anglatadi. Ammo bu iborada *“blue”* so‘zi yuqori ijtimoiy tabaqaga mansublikni ifodalaydigan metaforik ma’noda ishlatilgan. O‘zbek tilidagi *“qora qozon”* iborasida “qora” komponenti rang ma’nosini anglatishi bilan birga, xalq hayotidagi oddiylik va mehnatkashlikni aks ettiruvchi konnotatsiyani o‘zida mujassamlashtiradi.

2. Metaforik transferlar: Frazeologizmlarning obrazlilik darajasi ularning tarkibiy qismlarining metaforik ko‘chishlari orqali yangi konnotatsiyalar hosil qiladi. Masalan: *full of beans* (so‘zma-so‘z: *“loviyalarga to‘la”*) iborasi dastlab otlarga nisbatan qo‘llanib, *“jo‘shqin, harakatchan”* ma’nosini anglatgan. Vaqt o‘tishi bilan mazkur birlikning ma’nosi kengayib, antropotsentrik mazmun kasb etgan hamda *“hayotga to‘la, quvvatli, energiyali”* degan umumiy ma’noda qo‘llanila boshlagan.

O‘zbek tilidagi *baland oxurdan yem yegan (suv ichgan)* iborasi ham dastlab otlarga nisbatan qo‘llanilgan. Biroq ibora xalq orasida ko‘chma ma’noda boy oilada katta bo‘lib, yaxshi sharoitda ulg‘aygan odamni tasvirlash uchun ishlatila boshlandi[23].

3. Madaniy va milliy konnotatsiyalar: Frazeologizmlar milliy mentalitetni ifodalaydi. Masalan*, red tape – byurokratik to‘siq, white elephant – keraksiz sovg‘a;* o‘zbek tilida: *oq yo‘l – yaxshi niyat; sariq chaqa – qadimiy pul birligi* asosida “arzimaslik”.

4. Sinonimiya va antonimiya: Inglizchada *as hard as rock – as hard as stone* sinonimik, o‘zbek tilida *og‘zi mahkam – og‘zi bo‘sh; terisi qalin – terisi yuqa* antonimik birliklardir.

Ikkinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli *“Adyektiv frazeologizmlarning leksik-semantik guruhlari va ularning statistik tahlili”* deb nomlangan.

[23] Shomaqsudov Sh., Dolimov U., & Dolimov S. Keng uyning kelinchagi yoki o‘zbek xalq matal va iboralari ensiklopediyasi. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2020. – 640 b.

Tadqiqotning asosiy obyekti – o‘zbek tilining frazeologik lug‘atlarida 7000 ga yaqin iboralar mavjud bo‘lib, shundan jami 797 tasi, ya’ni tildagi umumiy frazeologizmlar sonining taxminan 11,39 foizini adyektiv frazeologizmlar tashkil etadi. Ularni leksik-semantik tahlil qilish maqsadida quyidagicha tasnifladik.

Adyektiv frazeologizmlarning 18,2 % i insonning ijobiy fazilatlarini ifodalaydi (*bag‘ri keng, ko‘ngli pok, aqli raso, lafzi halol*), bu milliy mentalitetni aks ettiradi.

Salbiy xarakter xususiyatlarini ifodalovchi frazeologizmlar esa 192 birlik (29,6 %) ni tashkil etib, tilimizda faol qo‘llaniladi *(dimog‘i baland, ichi qora, ko‘zi och, qo‘li egri).*

2-jadval

O‘zbek tili adyektiv frazeologizmlarning semantik taqsimoti.

Guruhlar	Subguruhlar	Ibora soni	Subguruh ulushi (%)
I. Shaxs (Umumiy: 648)	Insonning ijobiy xarakter xususiyatlarini ifodalovchi frazeologizmlar	118	18.2%
	Insonning salbiy xarakter xususiyatlarini ifodalovchi frazeologizmlar	192	29.6%
	Insonning neytral xarakter xususiyatlarini ifodalovchi frazeologizmlar	41	6.3%
	Insonning chiroyli tashqi ko‘rinish	29	4.5%
	Insonning salbiy tashqi ko‘rinish	29	4.5%
	Insonning jismoniy holati	7	1.1%
	Insonning ijobiy his-tuyg‘ularini ifodalovchi frazeologizmlar	24	3.7%
	Insonning salbiy his-tuyg‘ularini ifodalovchi frazeologizmlar	57	8.8%
	Insonning ijtimoiy mavqei yoki ahvolini ifodalovchi frazeologizmlar	28	4.3%
	Ijtimoiy munosabatlarni ifodalovchi frazeologizmlar	12	1.9%
	Insondagi turli xil holatni ifodalovchi frazeologizmlar	111	17.1%
Jami:		**648**	**100%**
II. Predmetlar (Umumiy: 149)	Rang va ohang	21	14.1%
	Hajm va shakl	4	2.7%
	Holat va faktura	4	2.7%
	Miqdor va son	22	14.8%
	Zamon va makon	9	6.0%
	Abstrakt tushunchalar va holatlarni baholash	89	59.7%
Jami:		**149**	**100%**

Tashqi qiyofa ifodasida *bir qoshiq suv bilan yutguday* iborasi go‘zallikni, *rangi sovuq, rangi xino* kabi iboralar so‘lg‘inlik va kasallikni bildiradi. *Sovuq tabassum* – ichki sovuqlikni, *eti suyagiga yopishgan, po‘st-u-ustuxon* – ozg‘inlikni, *burni qo‘vadek, chumoli bel* – tana tuzilishidagi g‘ayrioddiylikni tasvirlaydi.

Jismoniy holatga oid *qirchillama yigit* – kuchli, sog‘lom, *tog‘ni ursa tolqon qiladigan* – g‘ayritabiiy kuch egasini bildiradi. Ijtimoiy mavqeni bildiruvchi iboralar *achib ketgan boy, pichog‘i moy ustida, beli baquvvat* shaxsning moliyaviy qudratini, *palagi toza* – nasl-nasab pokligi va ijtimoiy hurmatini, *zoti past* esa salbiy konnotatsiyani beradi.

Umuman, tahlillar salbiy baholovchi AFlar ijobiylardan ko‘proq ekanini ko‘rsatadi. Bu hodisa til leksikasida ham kuzatiladi, chunki kishilar tajribalarini ifodalashda ko‘pincha to‘siq va muammolarni yengishga urg‘u berishadi.

Ikkinchi bobning uchinchi fasli *“Frazeologik birliklarda semantik modifikatsiya va intensifikatsiya usullari”* deb nomlanib, unda adyektiv frazeologizmlarning semantik modifikatsiya va intensifikatsiya jarayonlari nazariy va amaliy misollar asosida tahlil qilingan.

Modifikatsiyaning semantik natijalari: a) Kengayish: *black and white thinking* avval dualistik fikrlashni bildirgan bo‘lsa, hozir “masalalarni soddalashtirib baholash” ma’nosini ham anglatadi. b) Konnotativ o‘zgarish: *green with envy* rashk bilan birga hasadning nozik tuslarini ham bildiradi. c) Torayish: *smooth operator* iborasi ayrim kontekstlarda faqat biznes doirasida ishlatilishi mumkin.

Tilshunoslikda intensifikatsiya adyektiv iboralarda ma’noni kuchaytirish jarayoni bo‘lib, ifodaning hissiy va semantik ta’sirini oshiradi. Uning asosiy ko‘rinishlari quyidagilardan iborat: a) Sintaktik intensifikatsiya – qo‘shimcha so‘zlar yordamida kuchaytirish: *As clear as* ***absolutely*** *crystal*.

E, Xudoyim-ey, bu sariqning turqi ***muncha*** *sovuq? Negayam shu ilonning dumini bosdim-a?* [N. Aminov. Yolgonchi farishtalar]

b) Morfologik intensifikatsiya – prefiks yoki suffiks orqali: *super-cool, ultra-bright;* o‘zbekchada *ko‘ngli top-toza, qop-qora.*

c) Takrorlash – bir sifatning qayta ishlatilishi: *very, very hot, oqi-oqqa.*

d) Metaforik intensifikatsiya – kuchli obraz orqali ta’sir berish: *As fierce as a lion”* (sherdek shiddatli) iborasi kuchaytirilgan obrazlilik hosil qiladi.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi adyektiv frazeologizmlarning qiyosiy strukturaviy-sintaktik xususiyatlari”** deb nomlangan bo‘lib, mazkur bobning “*Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida adyektiv frazeologizmlarning sintaktik tuzilmalari*” nomli faslida adyektiv frazeologizmlarning asosiy sintaktik tuzilmalari, ularning gap tarkibidagi funksiyalari, hamda ikki til o‘rtasidagi strukturaviy o‘xshashlik va farqlar o‘rganilgan.

Frazeologizmlar tarkibidagi grammatik komponentlar ularning strukturaviy va funksional xususiyatlarini belgilashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. O‘zbek tilida adyektiv frazeologizmlar morfologik tarkib asosida maxsus tasniflanmagan. Tahlillarga tayanib, ular quyidagi guruhlarga ajratildi:

Komparativ adyektiv frazeologizmlar;

Nokomparativ adyektiv frazeologizmlar: a) predlogli; b) binomial va trinomial; c) sifatdoshli frazeologizmlar.

Frazeologik birlikning strukturaviy tasnifi ularning sintaktik qurilishini yoritishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Adyektiv frazeologizmlar leksik komponentlari soniga ko‘ra sodda va murakkab tarkibli guruhlarga bo‘linadi. Sodda tarkiblilarda, odatda, ikki yoki uchta komponent ishtirok etadi.

Adj+N strukturasi. Ingliz tilida mazkur konstruksiyadagi frazeologik birliklar ko‘pincha adyektiv-substantiv birikmalar shaklida qo‘llanadi (*big mouth, thin skin, black sheep*). Ular grammatik jihatdan ot turkumiga xos vazifani bajaradi, biroq muayyan kontekstda adyektiv funksiyani ham bajarishi mumkin. Mazkur hodisa “funksional qayta tasniflanish” (functional reclassification) sifatida izohlanib, aksariyat hollarda birlikning metaforik ma’no kengayishi asosida yuzaga keladi. O‘zbek tilida esa *Adj+N* modeli ayrim hollarda substantiv, ayrim hollarda adyektiv ibora sifatida qo‘llanadi (*qora xat, qora sahifa* – substantiv; *qari tulki, katta og‘iz* – adyektiv). Bunda birlikning funksional-semantik xususiyati uning gapdagi sintaktik vazifasi va kontekstual ma’nosi asosida belgilanadi.

N+Adj strukturasi. Ingliz tilida mazkur shakl kam uchraydi, chunki sifat, odatda, otdan oldin keladi. Shunga qaramay, idiomatik postpozitiv birikmalar mavjud: *bone dry, paper thin, stone cold.* O‘zbek tilida esa ushbu struktura eng sermahsul bo‘lib, 186 ta birlikni tashkil etadi va asosan, shaxsning xususiyatini ifodalashga xizmat qiladi: *ko‘zi och, qo‘li gul, tili qisiq.* Ayrim birliklarda egalik affikslarining ishtiroki kuzatiladi: *ko‘ngli to‘q – ko‘nglim to‘q.*

Uchinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli *“Komparativ adyektiv frazeologizmlar”* deb nomlangan.

Korpus materiallarini tahlil qilish jarayonida ingliz tilida sifat komponentiga ega bo‘lgan 165 ta, o‘zbek tilida esa 73 ta KAF aniqlandi. Bu natijaga ko‘ra, bunday birliklar ingliz tilida o‘zbek tiliga nisbatan taxminan 2, 3 barobar ko‘proq uchraydi.

KAFlar ikki asosiy komponentdan iborat bo‘lib, ular quyidagilardir:

1. Sifat – bu komponent obyektning xususiyatini yoki sifatini bildiradi, masalan, rang, shakl, holat va h.k.

2. Ot – bu komponent taqqoslashning obyektini yoki qiyoslanayotgan narsani bildiradi.

Qiyoslanayotgan tillardagi KAFlar o‘ziga xos strukturaga ega. Eng sodda va keng tarqalgan tuzilma ingliz tilida *as + adj + as + (a/the) + N*, o‘zbek tilida esa *Ot + day/dek + sifat* bo‘lib, bu konstruksiya komparativ frazeologizmlarning asosiy qismini tashkil etadi: *as soft as silk – ipakday mayin; as busy as a bee – chumoliday mehnatkash; pichoqdek o‘tkir – as sharp as a knife*. Ingliz tilida sifat prepozitsiyada joylashsa, o‘zbek tilida u postpozitsiyada keladi.

Keyingi model *as + adj + as + adj + N* bo‘lib *(as tough as old boots),* o‘zbek tilida bu sifat + day/dek + sifat + ot shaklida yuzaga chiqadi. Bunda *ot + sifatdosh + ot-day/dek* yoki *egalik qo‘shimchali ot + sifat* konstruksiyalari qo‘llanadi: *ashurchining eshagidek daqqi.*

As + adj + as + N + prep/conj + N tuzilmasi (masalan, *as different as chalk and cheese*) ingliz tilida obrazli va kengaytirilgan taqqoslashlar yaratadi. O‘zbek tilida ham shunga yaqin konstruksiyalar mavjud bo‘lib, tasviriylikni kuchaytiradi.

As + adj + as + sentence modeli esa *(as welcome as the day is long)* o‘xshatishni kuchaytiradi. O‘zbek tilida bunday tuzilma *“Yil o‘n ikki oy ko‘rishmagan oshiqlarday”* kabi gap asosida shakllanadi.

Inkor shaklli KAFlar ingliz tilida keng qo‘llanadi *(no better than; worse than useless)*, biroq o‘zbek tilida tipologik jihatdan deyarli uchramaydi. Chunki o‘zbekcha komparativ frazeologizmlar semantik jihatdan monolit bo‘lib, tarkibiga

yo‘q, emas, -mas kabi inkor elementlari qo‘shilsa, frazeologik yaxlitlik buziladi (*ko‘z qorachig‘imday emas* kabi shakllar kommunikativ jihatdan noto‘liq bo‘ladi).

Bobning *“Ingliz tilidagi predlogli adyektiv frazeologizmlar”* deb nomlangan uchinchi (3.3.) faslida ingliz tilidagi predlogli adyektiv iboralarning strukturaviy-statistik tahlili amalga oshirilgan.

Adyektiv frazeologizmlar tarkibida komparativ ma’no ifodalanishi ushbu birliklarning funksional-semantik imkoniyatlarini kengaytiradi. Biroq komparativ xususiyatga ega bo‘lmagan frazeologik birliklar ham tilda barqaror semantik va stilistik vazifalarni bajaradi. Bunday birliklar qatoriga predlogli adyektiv frazeologizmlar kiradi. Ingliz tilida qiyoslanmaydigan AFlar orasida bu turdagi iboralar keng tarqalgan bo‘lib, ko‘pincha metaforaga asoslangan bo‘ladi. *Prep+(article)+N (predlog+(artikl)+ot)* tuzilmasida *at, in, on, down, of, out of, off, up to,behind, below, beyond, under, without kabi* predloglar ishtirok etadi. Masalan, *in blood – qoni qaynagan; over the hill – yoshi o‘tgan, kuchdan qolgan; over the moon – boshi osmonga yetgan; on the ball – chaqqon, hushyor, sergak, ziyrak.*

*Marie’s pretty **under the weather** for the next couple of days. [BNC, doc.ID:A74]*[24]

Predlogli struktiralarning ikkinchi modelli *Adj + Prep + N (sifat + predlog + ot)* shaklidagi tuzilmadir. Ushbu tuzilma predlogli-attribitiv tipga mansub bo‘lib, unda sifat komponenti predlog va ot bilan birikib, bir butun semantik birlikni tashkil etadi. A.V. Kuninning tasnifiga ko‘ra, bunday frazeologik birliklar sintaktik jihatdan bo‘ysunuvchi tuzilishga ega adyektiv ifodalar sirasiga kiradi[25]. Ushbu modelning o‘ziga xos belgisi – sifatning otga nisbatan old qismda joylashuvi va u bilan bevosita bog‘lanishidir. *Masalan; full of beans – g‘ayrati jo‘shgan; dry behind the ears – ko‘pni ko‘rgan; green with envy – hasaddan to‘lib ketgan; long in the tooth – qarib qolgan.*

*The parable is a **true to life** description of a Galilean peasant's attitude towards the foreign landlords of which there were many. [BNC, doc.ID:CEJ]*

Tahlil natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ingliz tilidagi adyektiv frazeologizmlarning muhim bir qismi predlogli (230 ta) tuzilmalar asosida shakllanadi. Ayniqsa, “preposition + (article) + noun” modeliga oid konstruksiyalar yuqori mahsuldorlik kasb etib, ular turli baholoviy va emotsional ma’no qatlamlarini ifodalashda faol qo‘llaniladi.

Boshqa tomondan, o‘zbek tilidagi frazeologizmlar tarkibida mustaqil predloglar mavjud emasligi bois, predlogli adyektiv iboralar o‘zbek tili frazeologik tizimiga xos emas. O‘zbek tilida predloglarning funksiyasini postpozitsiyalar, affiksal vositalar yoki sintaktik bog‘lovchilar bajaradi. Bu esa ikki til orasidagi tipologik tafovutni yaqqol ko‘rsatadi.

Bobning to‘rtinchi fasli *“Binomial va trinomial adyektiv frazeologizmlar”* deb nomlanib, unda binomial va trinomial adyektiv iboralarning nazariy asoslari, strukturaviy xususiyatlari hamda ularning korpus asosidagi qo‘llanishi tahlil qilingan.

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[24] British National Corpus. — Oxford: Oxford University Computing Services, 2007. – https://www.english-corpora.org/bnc/

[25] Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. – Дубна, 2005. – С. 331–488.

Binomial frazeologizmlar – tilshunoslikda ikki so‘zli, odatda *“and”* yoki *“or”* yordamida hosil qilinadigan va barqaror tartibda qo‘llanadigan birikmalardir. Ular frazeologik birlik sifatida qaralib, ko‘pincha “o‘zgarmas tartibli birikmalar” deb nomlanadi[26].

Adyektivli binomial frazeologizmlar – bu *“adjective + and + adjective”* tuzilmasidagi simmetrik birikmalardir. Frazeologiyadagi simmetriya ritmik muvozanatni oshiradi, qarama-qarshilik yoki o‘xshashlikni ta’kidlaydi hamda ifoda ma’nosini kuchaytiruvchi uslubiy ta’sirni yaratadi.

Fernando va Flavell[27] adyektivli binomiallarni quyidagi asosiy guruhlarga ajratadi:

a) Sinonimik binomiallar: *happy and cheerful*, *safe and secure*,

b) Antonimik binomiallar: *hot and cold*, *thick and thin*, *young and old, high and low.* c) Reduplikatsiyalangan birliklar: *more and more, neck and neck, out and out.*

Ular ba’zan stilistik vosita sifatida ishlatiladi va ko‘pincha konnotativ ma’noga ega bo‘ladi. Misol uchun, *black and blue* iborasi faqat ranglarni emas, balki kaltaklangan holatni bildirib, *“hamma joyi ko‘kargan, momataloq bo‘lgan”* degan ma’noda keng qo‘llaniladi.

Adyektivli binomial frazeologizmlar sintaktik jihatdan turli funksiyalarni bajaradi:

a) Epitet funksiyasida: *We had a hot and cold reaction from the audience.*

b) Predikativ funksiyada: *She was calm and collected.*

Binomial adyektiv frazeologizmlarni tadqiq etishda asosiy manba sifatida Sketch Engine platformasidagi English Web 2021 (enTenTen21) korpusi tanlandi. Mazkur korpus zamonaviy ingliz tilidagi internet matnlarini qamrab olishi sababli binomial frazeologizmlarning real nutqiy qo‘llanishini statistik jihatdan o‘rganish uchun muhim manba hisoblanadi. Tadqiqotda 67 ta sifatga oid binomial iboralarning statistik holati aynan shu korpus asosida o‘rganildi.

3-jadval

Eng yuqori chastotaga ega adyektivli binomial iboralar

№	Binomial adyektiv ibora	Umumiy chastota	Hujjatlar soni
1.	black and white *oq-qora; qarama-qarshi tamoyillar yoki masalalar*	6168	4949
2.	past and present *o‘tmish va bugun*	3158	2976
3.	good and bad *yaxshi va yomon*	1475	1397
4.	alive and well *sog‘-salomat*	1178	1132

Ushbu iboralar yuqori nutq chastotasi bilan ajralib turadi va odatda publitsistik, ijtimoiy va huquqiy kontekstlarda faol qo‘llaniladi.

O‘rta chastotali va kuchli idiomatik xususiyatga ega binomial adyektiv iboralar orasida *alive and kicking (“soppa sog‘, kuch-g‘ayratga to‘la”)* 175 marta, *through thick and thin (“og‘ir kunlarda, yomon kunda”)* 169 marta, *quick and dirty (“palapartish, qo‘l uchida”)* 143 marta, *high and dry (“tushkun ahvolda”)* 141 marta qayd etilgan.

[26] Malkiel Y. Studies in irreversible binomials. Lingua, 1959. – №8(2). – P.113–160.
[27] Fernando C., & Flavell R. On Idiom: Critical Views and Perspectives, University of Exeter, 1981. – P. 48



1-rasm. *Alive and kicking* idiomasining COCA til korpusidagi janrlar va yillar bo‘yicha taqsimoti [28]

COCA korpusi ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, mazkur ibora 221 marta qayd etilgan bo‘lib, asosan emotsional tusdagi janrlarda – OAV (49 ta), bloglar (44 ta), badiiy adabiyot (30 ta) va web sahifalarda (24 ta) faol qo‘llangan. Nutqiy va publitsistik matnlarda o‘rtacha darajada (20–23 ta), ilmiy matnlarda esa juda kam (9 ta) uchrashi uning norasmiy va ekspressiv kontekstlarga xos ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.

O‘zbek tilida ingliz tilidagi binomiallarga qiyos qilinadigan 31 ta barqaror “juft sifatli ibora” mavjud bo‘lib, ular odatda chiziqcha bilan yoziladi (masalan, *arzon-garov, emin-erkin, horib-tolmas, sog‘-salomat*). Morfologik jihatdan ular *adj+adj, adj+adv, adj+noun* yoki reduplikativ shakllarda hosil bo‘ladi.

Trinomial birliklar uchta muqim tartibdagi komponentlardan tashkil topib, semantik jihatdan yaxlit ma’no ifodalaydi. Ular ko‘pincha koordinatsiyalangan simmetrik tuzilmalar (*ot+ot+and+ot, adj+adj+and+adj*) asosida yuzaga keladi va emotsional-ekspressiv ta’sirni kuchaytiruvchi vosita sifatida xizmat qiladi. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi *ready, willing and able; blood, sweat and tears; calm, cool and collected* kabi trinomiallar aynan shu emfatik vazifaga ega.

O‘zbek tilida sifat komponentli turg‘un trinomiallar deyarli uchramaydi. Uch komponentli sifat birikmalari *(tiniq, musaffo, ko‘m-ko‘k osmon; g‘amgin, yolg‘iz va bechorahol)* badiiy ifoda sifatida qo‘llansa-da, ular hali frazeologik lug‘atlarda mustaqil turg‘un birlik sifatida qayd etilmagan.

Bobning *“Sifatdoshli adyektiv frazeologizmlar”* nomli beshinchi faslida sifatdosh shaklli adyektiv frazeologik birliklarning morfologik-sintaktik xususiyatlari, ularning atributiv va predikativ funksiyalari hamda semantik-emotiv yuklamalari tahlil qilingan.

O‘zbek tilidagi adyektiv frazeologizmlarning ko‘pchiligi morfologik jihatdan sifatdosh shaklida bo‘lib, deskriptiv-atributiv funksiyani bajaradi. Ular, odatda, personajning tashqi yoki ichki sifatini ifodalovchi, baholovchi va emotiv-ekspressiv ma’no kasb etuvchi birliklar sifatida qo‘llanadi. Aksariyat hollarda salbiy konnotatsiyaga ega bo‘lib, kinoya, tanqid yoki ironiyani bildiradi.

Agar sifatdosh komponent ot bilan determinativ munosabatda bo‘lsa, ibora atributiv-semantik, ya’ni sifatlovchi-aniqlovchi funksiyani bajaradi. Aksincha, u fe’l

[28] Data retrieved from the **Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)**, https://www.english-corpora.org/coca/. Compiled by Mark Davies, Brigham Young University. Accessed: 20 July 2025.

bilan predikativ bog‘lanishda bo‘lsa, unda ibora kesimlik vazifasini bajaruvchi, ya’ni predikativ-semantik xususiyat kasb etadi.

Sifatdoshli adyektiv frazeologizmlar fe’llar kabi ham bo‘lishli, ham bo‘lishsiz shaklda qo‘llana olmaydi, *ayroni achimaydigan; aql bovar qilmas*; *beli og‘rib pul topmagan*; *birovning ola ipidan hatlamagan*; – kabi iboralar nutqda doimo bo‘lishsiz shaklda qo‘llaniladi. Ushbu birliklarda sifatdosh subyektning doimiy yoki holatga xos salbiy belgilarini bildiradi.

Sifatdoshli frazeologik birliklarning bo‘lishli shakllarini quyida tahlil qilamiz.
Ot + sifatdosh: *Alimsoqdan qolgan; bino qo‘ygan; ichidan pishgan.* Ular ko‘pincha obrazni baholovchi, kinoyaviy yoki hajviy ma’no anglatadi.
Ot + ot + sifatdosh: *burganing ko‘zini ko‘rgan; gapga to‘n bichadigan.*

Bu turkumdagi frazeologizmlarning yana bir e’tiborli jihati – ular tarkibidagi sifatdoshlarning otlashishidir. Otlashganda otga xos qo‘shimchalarni qabul qiladi.

Ko‘rmaganning *ko‘rgani qursin.* ***Ko‘rgansiz*** *ekan.*

Mas’ullarni holi-joniga qo‘ymaymiz, oramizda ***“tepsa, tebranmaslar”*** *bor.*

Bu iborada sifatdosh aniqlanmishsiz qo‘llanilib, egalik va ko‘plik qo‘shimchalari bilan birikkan holda gapda ega vazivasida kelgan.

Ingliz tilida ham sifatdoshli frazeologizmlar faol qo‘llanadi. Participle I asosidagi iboralar holatni bildiradi *(dripping wet, piping hot),* Participle II asosidagi birliklar tugallanganlikni ifodalaydi *(cut and dried, dead and buried).*

Umuman, sifatdoshli adyektiv frazeologizmlar harakat va holatni ifodalash asosida shakllanib, sintaktik jihatdan sifat funksiyasini bajaradi. Bu ularning fe’l va sifat o‘rtasidagi oraliq grammatik kategoriya sifatida til tizimidagi o‘rnini belgilaydi.

XULOSALAR

1. Mazkur dissertatsiyada ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida adyektiv frazeologizmlarning leksik-grammatik xususiyatlari, ularning strukturaviy turlari, semantik vazifalari hamda sintaktik funksiyalari, til korpusidagi faollik darajalari tahlil qilindi. Tadqiqot davomida ushbu birliklarning har ikki tilda ham emotsional-baholovchi, figurativ va stilistik imkoniyatlari o‘rganildi hamda ular antropotsentrik yondashuv nuqtayi nazaridan izohlandi.

2. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, sifatlar frazeologizmlarda faqatgina leksik komponent bo‘lib qolmasdan, balki semantik markaz – yadroviy element vazifasini bajaradi. Ular baholovchi, figurativ hamda emotsional yuklamalarga ega bo‘lib, frazeologik ifodaning asosiy ma’no yo‘nalishini belgilaydi.

3. Til korpusi natijalariga ko‘ra, ingliz tilida frazeologizmlar tarkibida eng ko‘p uchraydigan sifat – “good” bo‘lib, u 146 ta frazeologizmlarda, o‘zbek tilida esa “qora” leksemasi – 49 xil frazeologik birliklarda qo‘llanilgani aniqlangan. Ingliz tilidagi bunday birliklarning son va ko‘lam jihatidan ko‘proqligi, asosan, tilning xalqaro maqomi, korpuslarining kengligi va frazeologik materiallarning to‘liq raqamlashtirilgani, o‘zbek tilida esa bu jarayon hali to‘liq yo‘lga qo‘yilmaganligi bilan izohlanadi.

4. Adyektiv frazeologizmlar – bu sifat so‘z turkumi bilan funksional moslikka ega bo‘lgan, shaxs, predmet yoki hodisaning belgi-xususiyatini ifodalovchi va baholovchi barqaror frazeologik birlik ekanligi tadqiqot davomida asoslandi.

5. Ushbu birliklar tarkibida sifat, sifatdosh yoki kompozitsiyalashgan birliklar (kompleks komponentlar) ishtirok etadi. AFBlarning asosiy atributiv va predikativ pozitsiyasidan tashqari, kontributiv predikativ roli dalillandi.

6. Adyektiv frazeologizmlar tarkibidagi komponentlarning semantik mustaqillik darajasi ularning frazeologik rivojlanish bosqichlarini aniqlashda asosiy ko‘rsatkich hisoblanadi. Ayrim birliklarda semantik petrifikatsiya to‘liq yuz berib, komponentlar dastlabki ma’nosidan butunlay ajralgan holda faqat idiomatik mazmunni ifodalashi, boshqalarida esa ayrim elementlar literal yoki kontekstual ma’nosini qisman saqlagan holda umumiy obrazli mazmunni shakllantirishi ochiqlandi. Ushbu holat frazeologizmlarning semantik transformatsiyasi natijasida ularning yangi, barqaror va ko‘pincha metaforik mazmunga ega bo‘lishini ilmiy jihatdan tasdiqlaydi.

7. Semantik guruhlar asnosidagi o‘rganishlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, adyektiv frazeologizmlar tarkibida inson shaxsiga oid tasvirlar yetakchi o‘rinni egallaydi. Ular orasida, ayniqsa, insonning salbiy xarakter xususiyatlarini ifodalovchi frazeologizmlar ijobiy xarakter tasvirlariga nisbatan ustunlik qiladi. Shuningdek, insonning turli holatlari va tashqi ko‘rinishiga oid birliklar ham muhim o‘rin tutadi. Bu holat adyektiv frazeologizmlarning antropotsentrik yo‘nalishga egaligini hamda ularning semantik tarkibida inson omili va baholovchi komponentning ustuvorligini tasdiqlaydi.

8. Adyektiv frazeologizmlarda semantik modifikatsiya va intensifikatsiya jarayoni nafaqat sintaktik manipulyatsiya, balki chuqur semantik transformatsiyaning ifodasi sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Ushbu holat mazkur birliklarning kommunikativ ta’sirchanligini kuchaytirish va konseptual ma’no tizimini boyitishdagi faol rolini ilmiy jihatdan asoslaydi.

9. Xulosa qilib aytganda, o‘zbek tilida adyektiv frazeologizmlar morfologik tarkibiga ko‘ra maxsus tasnifga ega emasligi aniqlanib, ular grammatik xususiyatlari asosida ikki yirik guruhga ajratildi: komparativ hamda nokomparativ adyektiv frazeologizmlar. Nokomparativlar esa o‘z navbatida predlogli, binomial, trinomial hamda sifatdoshli adyektiv frazeologizmlar kabi kichik guruhlarga tasniflandi.

10. Tipologik tahlilga ko‘ra, o‘zbek tilidagi komparativ adyektiv frazeologizmlar morfo-sintaktik inkor transformatsiyani qabul qilmaydigan monolit birliklardir; inkor qo‘shilishi ularning yaxlitligini buzadi. Ingliz tilidagi as… as modeli esa inkor shaklida ham qo‘llanishi mumkin, biroq bunda idiomatik rang ko‘pincha susayib, literal yoki neytral tusga o‘tadi. Bu holat ikki til frazeologizmlarida morfosintaktik moslashuvchanlik va idiomatik yaxlitlik darajasidagi tipologik farqni ko‘rsatadi.

11. Xulosa sifatida aytish mumkinki, ingliz tilidagi adyektiv frazeologizmlar orasida predlogli iboralar eng keng tarqalgan va mahsuldor tur bo‘lib, ular frazeologik tizimning strukturaviy hamda semantik rivojlanishida muhim rol o‘ynaydi. O‘zbek tilida mustaqil predloglarning mavjud emasligi esa mazkur tipdagi birliklarning shakllanmasligiga olib keladi va bu ikki til o‘rtasidagi grammatik-tipologik farqlarni aniq namoyon etadi.

12. Tahlil natijalari ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida adyektivli binomial frazeologizmlar mavjudligini hamda ularning funksional jihatdan sifat vazifasini bajarishini tasdiqlaydi. English Web 2021 korpusi ma’lumotlari ingliz tilida bunday birliklarning zamonaviy nutqda yuqori darajada faol qo‘llanilishini ko‘rsatadi.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL PhD.01/2025.27.12.Fil.06.02
AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT
THE JIZZAKH STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY

JIZZAKH STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY

KHOLMATOVA MALIKA IBADULLAYEVNA

LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL DESCRIPTION OF ADJECTIVAL PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

10.00.13 – Comparative and contrastive linguistics

THE ABSTRACT
of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) dissertation in philological science

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Scientific adviser:	**Mamatov Abdugafur Eshonkulovich** Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor
Official opponents:	**Akhmedov Oybek Saporboyevich** Doctor of Philological Sciences (DSc), Professor
	Gadoyeva Mavluda Ibragimovna Doctor of Philological Sciences (DSc), Professor
Leading organization:	**Namangan State University**

The dissertation defense will be held at the meeting of the Academic Council of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University, PhD.01/2025.27.12.Fil.06.02, «____» _____ 2026 y., at _____(Address: 4 Sh. Rashidov Avenue, Jizzakh, 130100; Tel.: (872) 226-13-57, 226-21-76; Fax: (872) 226-46-56; e-mail: jdpuinfo@umail.uz). Jizzakh State Pedagogical University, Main Academic Building 2nd floor, Small Conference Hall.

The dissertation can be reviewed in the Information Resource Centre of the Jizzakh State Pedagogical University, (registered No.____), (Address: 4 Sh. Rashidov Avenue, Jizzakh, 130100; Tel.: (872) 226-13-57, 226-21-76; Fax: (872) 226-46-56).

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U.A. Jumanazarov
Deputy Chairman of the Scientific Council awarding scientific degrees, Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Kh.L. Makhammadiev
Scientific Secretary of the Scientific Council awarding scientific degrees, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philological Sciences, Associate Professor

I.R. Ermatov
Chairman of the Scientific Seminar at the Scientific Council awarding scientific degrees, Doctor of Philological Sciences (DSc), Professor

INTRODUCTION (Abstract of the dissertation of the PhD)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. At the present stage of development of world linguistics, although phraseology has undergone considerable stages of development, the comparative study of the frequency of adjectival phraseological units in actual speech, their grammatical models, and contextual-semantic characteristics across different languages based on corpus linguistics has not yet been sufficiently addressed. In recent years, linguists worldwide have increasingly conducted research based on empirical data obtained from language corpora and substantiated by statistical analysis, alongside traditional research methods. Therefore, the analysis of the use of adjectival phraseological units in various contexts, their frequency across different genres, lexical-grammatical characteristics, and semantic changes on the basis of the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), the British National Corpus (BNC), the English Web 2021 (enTenTen21) database, and the national language corpus, supported by reliable statistical data, determines the scientific relevance and necessity of the present study.

Within the framework of comparative and contrastive linguistics, considerable attention has been devoted to the analysis of structural models, component composition, semantic classification, and functional characteristics of phraseological units. At present, one of the priority tasks in this field is to identify the lexico-grammatical nature, structural-syntactic models, semantic characteristics, and usage frequency of adjectival phraseological units in actual speech through an integrated application of modern corpus-linguistic and comparative-typological approaches, as well as to determine their common and distinctive features in the phraseological systems of English and Uzbek. The results of such comparative analysis are of considerable importance for the further development of phraseology, translation studies, linguoculturology, and international communication in the context of the two languages.

In our country, particular attention is being paid to improving the quality of foreign language teaching, introducing modern methods of linguistic research, effectively utilizing the potential of digital technologies and computational linguistics, and ensuring the practical effectiveness of scientific research. In this regard, priority tasks have been identified, including "creating a modern information environment that contributes to the development of science – a national scientific portal, supporting talented young people engaged in scientific activities, involving them more extensively in science, establishing prestigious scientific schools, and enhancing their scientific potential"[1]. This, in turn, necessitates ensuring the effective implementation of these objectives, advancing foreign language teaching and linguistic research through innovative scholarly approaches, and promoting the wider practical application of the findings obtained.

The present research serves, to a certain extent, to implement the tasks set forth in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6097 dated October 29, 2020, "On approval of the concept for the development of science until 2030"; Decree No. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022, "On the development strategy of

[1] Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6097 dated October 29, 2020, "On Approval of the Concept for the Development of Science until 2030". National Database of Legislation, October 30, 2020. LexUZ

new Uzbekistan for 2022–2026"; Resolution No. PQ-3775 dated June 5, 2018, "On additional measures to improve the quality of education in higher education institutions and ensure their active participation in the comprehensive reforms being implemented in the country"; Resolution No. PQ-5117 dated May 19, 2021, "On measures to bring the promotion of foreign language learning in the republic of Uzbekistan to a qualitatively new level"; Resolution of the cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 133 dated March 9, 2020, "On measures to further improve the regulatory and legal framework for the development of scientific research and innovation activities"; as well as other regulatory and legal documents related to the field.

The accordance of research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the Republic. This dissertation has been carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the development of science and technology in the Republic, specifically: I. "The formation and implementation of a system of innovative ideas for the social, legal, economic, cultural, and spiritual-educational development of an information society and a democratic state."

The extent of study of the problem. One of the distinctive features of modern linguistics is the growing interest in the semantic aspect of linguistic units. The analysis of phraseological units from various thematic perspectives, their classification according to expressive and emotive semes, as well as the investigation of the objective patterns and effectiveness of studying human appearance, colour characteristics, different types of meanings and their interaction can be observed in the works of numerous Uzbek and foreign linguists. As noted by the British scholar A. Cowie, the classical Russian theory has exerted a significant influence on contemporary phraseological research[2].

Within Russian linguistics, the structural, semantic and comparative characteristics of phraseological units have been investigated from various perspectives in the studies of scholars such as Z. N. Anisimova, N. M. Sidyakova, V. G. Pechenkina, A. V. Kunin and E. F. Arsentyeva[3].

In recent studies devoted to adjectival phraseological units, comparative units, phraseological units containing colour terms, and phraseological units formed on the basis of an adjectival component have constituted important research objects. In particular, A. V. Terentyev, S. G. Karimova and A. N. Lyubova examined adjectival comparative phraseological units in English, Russian, German and Norwegian[4],

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[2] Cowie A. Phraseology: Theory, Analysis, and Applications. – Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1998. - 258 p.

[3] Анисимова З. Н. Фразеологические единицы типа «прилагательное + существительное» в современном английском языке /с приложением словаря фразеологических единиц/. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. - Москва, 1954. – 428 с.; Сидякова Н. М. Компаративные фразеологические единицы типа (as) + прилагательное + as + существительное в современном английском языке: автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. - Москва, 1964.; Печенкина В. Г. Адъективно-субстантивные фразеологические сочетания в современном русском языке (фраземы с несерийной сочетаемостью имени прилагательного): автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. - Ростов-на-Дону, 1969; Кунин А. В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. - М.: Высшая школа, 1996. – 381 с.; Арсентьева Е.Ф. Сопоставительный анализ фразеологических единиц, выражающих характер человека, в английском и русском языках. Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – М. 1984.

[4] Терентьев А. В. Адъективные компаративные фразеологические единицы как языковая универсалия: на материале англ. яз.: дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Нижний Новгород, 1997. – 352 с.; Каримова С.Г. Адъективные фразеологические единицы метафорического характера в английском и русском языках: Дис…., канд. филол.

whereas R. Zakirov, M. Nazirova, Ya. A. Byiyk and S. Zhou comparatively and typologically analysed the linguistic and cognitive features of phraseological units containing colour components in English and other languages[5].

R. Moon's studies hold an important place in the corpus-based investigation of English phraseology. Her work "Fixed expressions and idioms in English: A corpus-based approach" is regarded as one of the key sources on phraseological units[6]. In addition, A. Makkai[7] investigated idioms with the structural patterns "adjective + noun" and "adjective + adjective", while Michael McCarthy and Felicity O'Dell[8] focused on the classification of idioms according to thematic groups.

Studies on the comparative investigation of adjectival phraseological units have also been conducted on the basis of materials from various languages. In particular, L.T. Miftakhutdinova[9] carried out a comparative analysis of phraseological units containing an adjectival component in English and Turkish, whereas M.Ya. Elzhurkaeva [10] comparatively examined such units in English and Chechen. M. A. Sulaymonova [11] analysed the national and cultural characteristics of phraseological units denoting human character in German and Uzbek. M. Dedej[12], in turn, characterised phraseological units as expressions consisting of semantically and syntactically interconnected components that convey an integral meaning.

With regard to the history of the study of adjectival phraseological units in Uzbek linguistics, A. Rafiev briefly addressed the problem from a syntactic perspective in his work "Iboralar – nutqimiz ko'rki" [13]. Professor A. E. Mamatov investigated the formation of phraseological units in the Uzbek language[14]. M.Ya. Vafoyeva examined the synonymy of adjectival phraseological units[15], whereas Sh. T. Almamatova devoted one chapter of her candidate dissertation on the componential analysis of Uzbek phraseological units to the semantic analysis of phraseological units containing an adjectival component[16].

наук. – Казань, 2007. – 169 с.; Любова А.Н. Адъективные компаративные фразеологизмы в английском, немецком и норвежском языках: общее и специфическое: Дис…, канд. филол. наук. – М., 2009. – 207 с.

[5] Закиров Р. Р. Фразеологические единицы с компонентом цветообозначения в английском, русском и татарском языках: автореф. дис. … канд. филол. наук. – Казань, 2003. – 20 с.; Назирова М. Фразеологические единицы с компонентом цветообозначения английского, таджикского и русского языков: автореф. дис. … канд. филол. наук. – Душанбе, 2009. – 24 с.; Byiyk I. A. Phraseological units with a colour component in the English and Turkish languages: avtoref. dis. … kand. filol. nauk. – Kazan, 2016. – 24 p.; Zhou S. A Cognitive Analysis of Conceptual Metaphors of Color Idioms in English and Chinese Based on Data Mining // MMIA 2020. Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing. – Cham: Springer, 2021. – Vol. 1234. – P. 511–523.

[6] Moon, R. Fixed Expressions and Idioms in English. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998. – 115 p.

[7] Makkai, Adam. Idiom Structure in English. – Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 2013. – 371 p.

[8] McCarthy, M., O'Dell, F. English Idioms in Use. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008.

[9] Мифтахутдинова Л. Т. Сопоставительный анализ фразеологических единиц с компонентом-прилагательным в английском и турецком языках: автореф. дис. … канд. филол. наук. – Казань, 2003. – 89 с.;

[10] Эльжуркаева М. Я. Фразеологические единицы с компонентом-прилагательным в чеченском и английском языках: автореф. дис. … канд. филол. наук. – Майкоп, 2024. – 26 с.;

[11] Сулаймонова М. А. Фразеологические единицы качественной характеристики человека в немецком и узбекском языках: автореф. дис. … канд. филол. наук. – Душанбе, 2005. – 24 с.;

[12] Dedej M. Phraseological units and the integration of other elements in English and Albanian // Social Studies, International Journal. – 2014. – Vol. 8, No. 1. – P. 73.

[13] Рафиев А. Иборалар – нутқимиз кўрки. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон нашриёти, 1985. – 25 б.;

[14] Маматов А. Э. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масалалари: филол. фан. ... док. дисс. – Тошкент, 1999. – 312 б.;

[15] Vafoyeva M.Y. O'zbek tilida frazeologik sinonimlar va ularning struktural-semantik tahlili: Filol. fan. nomz. diss. – Toshkent, 2009. – 127 b.;

[16] Алмаматова Ш. Т. Ўзбек тили фраземаларининг компонент таҳлили: филол. фан. номзоди ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2008. – 116 б.

The analysis of the aforementioned studies demonstrates that adjectival phraseological units have so far been investigated only partially and within a relatively narrow scope, primarily on the basis of Uzbek. A comprehensive comparative and contrastive analysis of such units in Uzbek and other genetically related and unrelated languages has not yet been undertaken.

Relevance of the research to the research work of the higher education institution where the dissertation was carried out. The dissertation was carried out within the framework of the research area entitled "Improving foreign language teaching in a digitalized educational environment and modern trends in philological research," included in the research plan of Jizzakh state pedagogical university.

The purpose of the research is to determine the linguistic status of adjectival phraseological units in English and Uzbek, develop criteria for their identification and characterization as adjectival phraseological units, elucidate their lexico-grammatical nature from a comparative and contrastive perspective, reveal their structural-syntactic models, semantic characteristics, and functional potential, and comparatively examine their usage frequency in actual speech based on corpus linguistics.

The task of the research:

to conduct a comparative analysis of the linguistic status, structural characteristics, and usage frequency of adjectival phraseological units in English and Uzbek in actual speech;

to investigate the lexico-semantic, grammatical-structural, and morphological characteristics of adjectival phraseological units in English and Uzbek from a comparative-typological perspective and to develop their semantic and structural classification;

to elucidate the functional-stylistic characteristics of binomial, prepositional, participial, and other phraseological units containing adjectival components, and to statistically analyze their frequency of occurrence based on corpus data;

to compile an explanatory and bilingual dictionary of adjectival phraseological units based on the findings of the research and to provide a systematic presentation of phraseological units containing adjectival components.

The object of the study comprises adjectival phraseological units in English and Uzbek.

The subject of the research comprises the structural models, morphological-syntactic structure, semantic characteristics, degree of metaphoricality and emotional-expressiveness, and functional-stylistic features of adjectival phraseological units in English and Uzbek.

Research methods. The study employed structural-typological, synchronic-comparative, structural-grammatical, lexico-semantic, conceptual, corpus-based, and statistical methods of analysis.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

English and Uzbek adjectival phraseological units have been comprehensively investigated from a comparative and statistical perspective based on corpus data, and their structural, lexical, and compositional features have been identified; it has been established that 602 distinct adjectives in English and 103 distinct adjectives in Uzbek are used in adjectival phraseological units, with the highest phraseological

productivity observed for the adjectives good (146 units) and qora (49 units), respectively;

the predominance of anthropocentrism in the semantics of adjectival phraseological units was established, and it was demonstrated that units expressing negative characteristics of human personality prevail over those denoting positive characteristics; on the basis of semantic petrification, it was substantiated that the components of phraseological units convey idiomatic meanings, while in some units their literal or contextual meanings are partially retained, thereby contributing to the formation of an overall figurative meaning;

it was established that the majority of adjectival phraseological units in English and Uzbek occur in attributive, predicative, and contributive-predicative positions; it was also determined that adjectival phraseological units in Uzbek do not have a specific morphological classification and, therefore, were grouped according to their grammatical characteristics; the Noun + Adjective (N + Adj) model, comprising 186 units, was substantiated as the most productive structural model in Uzbek;

typological analysis demonstrated that comparative adjectival phraseological units in Uzbek constitute semantically monolithic units that do not undergo morphosyntactic negation transformations; prepositional adjectival phraseological units were identified as the most productive type in English, while the absence of independent prepositional adjectival phraseological units and the presence of binomial constructions in Uzbek revealed a significant grammatical-typological distinction between the two languages.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

based on the results of a comparative study of the lexical and grammatical, morphological and syntactic, structural and modelling, as well as semantic features of adjectival phraseological units in English and Uzbek, the practical criteria for the systematisation and description of adjectival phraseological units have been scientifically substantiated;

the “English–Uzbek Dictionary of Adjectival Phraseological Units” has been compiled and published on the basis of materials reflecting the structural models, morphological-syntactic features, semantic types and national-cultural characteristics of adjectival phraseological units in English and Uzbek. The lexicographic description of the dictionary entries and their potential for practical application have been substantiated;

the “Explanatory Dictionary of Adjectival Expressions” has been compiled and published to elucidate the semantic features, interpretation, and contextual use of adjectival phraseological units in Uzbek. The practical applicability of the dictionary materials in Uzbek phraseology, lexicography, and language teaching has also been demonstrated.

The reliability of the research results is ensured by the conformity of the approaches and methods employed in the study with contemporary theoretical frameworks and their methodological validity; the use of research materials obtained from reliable and authoritative sources; the precise formulation of the research problem; the validity and consistency of the conclusions; the implementation of the

proposed recommendations in practice; and the confirmation of the application of the research findings by competent organizations.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the research findings lies in identifying the lexical-grammatical nature, structural models, morphological-syntactic structure, lexical-semantic and functional features of adjectival phraseological units in English and Uzbek on the basis of comparative-typological and corpus-based analyses, substantiating their typological similarities and differences, and enriching the theoretical foundations of phraseology, lexicology, comparative-contrastive linguistics, and corpus linguistics.

The practical significance of the research findings is determined by the possibility of applying the materials and conclusions of the dissertation to the compilation of phraseological dictionaries, the development of teaching and methodological materials and electronic linguistic resources in English and Uzbek, the improvement of the content of university-level courses in phraseology, comparative linguistics, and foreign language teaching, as well as in further scholarly research.

Implementation of the research results. Based on the results of the research conducted on the lexical and grammatical description of adjectival phraseological units in English and Uzbek:

the findings derived from a comprehensive comparative-statistical study of adjectival phraseological units in English and Uzbek based on corpus materials, which established their structural, lexical and formal features and demonstrated that 602 different adjectives are used in English and 103 in Uzbek, with the highest levels of phraseological activity recorded for good (146 units) and qora (49 units), were utilized within the framework of the innovation grant project entitled “Development of a Software Tool for a Morphological Analyzer and Morpho-lexicon of the Uzbek Language for Information Retrieval Systems (Google, Yandex, Google Translate)” (Project No. IL-402104209), implemented at Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature for 2022–2024 (Certificate No. 01/4-1996 dated 15 May 2025, issued by Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature). As a result, these findings served as an important theoretical basis for identifying the algorithms of the software tool and developing mechanisms for their automated analysis;

the findings of the analysis which established the predominance of anthropocentrism in the semantics of adjectival phraseological units, demonstrated that units expressing negative characteristics of human personality prevail over those denoting positive characteristics, and substantiated, on the basis of semantic petrification, that the components of phraseological units may acquire idiomatic meanings, while in some units their literal or contextual meanings are partially retained and contribute to the formation of an overall figurative meaning, were utilized in the fundamental project entitled “Further Development and Harmonization of Interethnic Relations in Our Country” (Project No. I-203-4), implemented in 2023–2024 by the Department for the Development of Intangible National Heritage of Cultural and Educational Institutions under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, with a focus on the rich national linguistic

traditions, intangible cultural heritage and social values of the Uzbek people in fostering interethnic relations and strengthening intercultural ties (Certificate No. 02-15-06-978 dated 15 August 2025, issued by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan). The implementation of these research findings contributed to improving the scientific and methodological foundations of the project outputs and enriching national linguistic traditions through phraseological materials.

The findings of the analysis, which established that the majority of adjectival phraseological units in English and Uzbek occur in attributive, predicative and contributive-predicative positions; revealed that Uzbek adjectival phraseological units do not have a specific classification based on their morphological composition and were therefore grouped according to their grammatical features; and scientifically substantiated that the noun + adjective (N + Adj) model, comprising 186 units, is the most productive structural model in Uzbek, were utilized within the framework of the innovation grant project entitled "Development of a Software Tool for a Morphological Analyzer and Morpho-lexicon of the Uzbek Language for Information Retrieval Systems (Google, Yandex, Google Translate)" (Project No. IL-402104209), implemented at Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature for 2022–2024 (Certificate No. 01/4-1996 dated 15 May 2025, issued by Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature). As a result, the findings served as an important theoretical basis for developing the algorithms of the software tool and formulating morphological rules;

the conclusions of the typological analysis, which established that comparative adjectival phraseological units in Uzbek are semantically monolithic units that do not undergo morpho-syntactic negative transformations, demonstrated that prepositional adjectival phraseological units constitute the most productive type in English, and revealed the absence of independent prepositional adjectival expressions but the presence of binomial constructions in Uzbek, thereby identifying grammatical-typological differences between the two languages, were utilized in the framework of the fundamental project entitled "Further Development and Harmonization of Interethnic Relations in Our Country" (Project No. I-203-4), implemented by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2023–2024 (Certificate No. 02-15-06-978 dated 15 August 2025, issued by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan). As a result, the scientific and methodological foundations of the project outputs were improved, and the interlingual comparative-typological descriptions were further enriched.

Approbation of the research results. The research results were discussed and presented at a total of six scientific and practical conferences, including 3 international and 3 national conferences.

Publication of the research results. A total of 15 scientific works have been published on the topic of the dissertation. Of these, 5 articles were published in international journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations, and 4 articles have been published in national academic journals.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an Introduction, three chapters, a Conclusion, and a list of references, with a total length of 142 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **Introduction**, the relevance and necessity of the research are substantiated; the aim and objectives, object and subject of the study are defined; its correspondence to the priority areas of the development of science and technology of the Republic is indicated; the scientific novelty and practical outcomes of the research are presented; the scientific and practical significance of the results obtained is revealed; information is provided on the implementation of the research findings into practice, published works, and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter, entitled ***"Linguocognitive foundations of adjectival phraseological units and criteria for their investigation,"*** consists of three sections and addresses the phraseological properties and frequency of adjectives within the lexical-phraseological field, the characterization of adjectival phraseological units, and their usage based on corpus data.

The first section of the chapter, entitled *"The structural role and frequency of adjectives in phraseological units,"* examines the historical and theoretical development of adjectives and investigates their comparative frequency within phraseological units.

As elements that enrich the semantic and expressive potential of phraseological combinations, adjectives expand the figurative resources of a language. This makes them not merely grammatical units, but also important means of shaping the phraseological and figurative properties of phraseological units. Therefore, it is necessary to determine the frequency with which this important linguistic resource occurs within phraseological units.

The research material was based on "O‘zbek tili frazeologik lug‘ati" (5,198 phraseological units), compiled by Sh. Rahmatullayev, N. Mahmudov, Z. Xolmanova, I. O‘razova, and K. Rixsiyeva[17], as well as "Keng uyning kelinchagi yoki o‘zbek xalq matal va iboralari ensiklopediyasi," authored by Sh. Shomaqsudov, S. Dolimov, and U. Dolimov[18]. Among the phraseological units contained in these sources, 666 units with an adjective component were identified, comprising 103 distinct adjective lexemes.

To determine the frequency of adjectives in the phraseology of the second language under comparison, namely English, we used the fourth edition of Oxford Dictionary of Idioms, compiled on the basis of the Oxford corpus [19].

The study was conducted in three stages. At the initial stage, phraseological units were manually extracted, and the presence of adjective lexemes among their

[17] Rahmatullayev Sh., Mahmudov N., Xolmanova Z., O‘razova I., & Rixsiyeva K. O‘zbek tili frazeologik lug‘ati. – Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom, 2022. – 636 b.
[18] Shomaqsudov Sh., Dolimov U., & Dolimov S. Keng uyning kelinchagi yoki o‘zbek xalq matal va iboralari ensiklopediyasi. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2020. – 640 b.
[19] Ayto J. Oxford Dictionary of Idioms (4th ed.). – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2020. – 1592 p.

components was identified. At the second stage, the extracted expressions were converted into a specialized format, and an electronic research corpus was compiled. At the final stage, the forms of the words, frequency of occurrence, and collocational patterns were identified using the Sketch Engine platform on the basis of this corpus, followed by statistical analysis.

As a result, the frequencies of the 100 most frequently occurring adjectives were examined. They were classified into three groups.

High-frequency adjectives (≥50): *good, own, old, big, bad* (59–146 occurrences). They express major semantic criteria such as possession, evaluation, age, and size (*a good deal, one's own man, as old as the hills*).

Medium-frequency adjectives (20–49): *dead, high, hot, black, white, short, clean,* and others. They are associated with criteria such as colour, temperature, and size and tend to carry greater cultural and metaphorical significance (*black sheep, cold feet, white lie*).

Low-frequency adjectives (10–19): *rough, wild, soft, heavy, pale,* and others. With an average frequency of 11.2 occurrences, they enhance contextual expressiveness in phraseological units (*rough diamond, heavy heart*).

Overall, 602 distinct adjectives were recorded across approximately 10,000 idioms in the corpus. Of these, 402 demonstrated low activity. The prevalence of low-frequency adjectives indicates stylistic diversity within phraseology; however, this does not necessarily mean that the idioms containing these adjectives themselves have low frequency. Rather, it indicates the number of phraseological units in which these adjectives occur as "building blocks".

Table 1

Top 10 adjectives frequency list in the expressions of both languages

№	English adjectives	Frequency	Uzbek adjectives	Frequency
1.	good	146	Qora	49
2.	own	77	Oq	40
3.	old	73	Ochiq, yengil, sovuq	24
4.	big	63	Baland	22
5.	bad	59	Katta	20
6.	dead	44	Qattiq	19
7.	high	39	Past	16
8.	last	38	Issiq	15
9.	hot	37	Tor, og'ir	13
10.	black	34	Uzun	12

A comparative analysis of the top 10 most frequently used adjectives in English and Uzbek phraseological units demonstrates that both languages exhibit specific patterns of adjective frequency, reflecting their respective semantic and cultural characteristics (see Table 1). The differences in frequency can be attributed to such factors as corpus size, the level of development of linguistic resources, phraseological formation practices, opportunities for contemporary stylistic use, the status of English as a global means of communication, the degree of mediatization, and the availability

of large-scale corpus-based analyses. Uzbek, in turn, is rich in content and artistic expressiveness; however, its corpus-based phraseological resources have not yet been fully developed. This situation necessitates the systematic and prompt structuring and documentation of phraseological data by linguists.

The second section of the chapter, entitled *"The phraseological properties of adjectives within the lexical-phraseological field,"* examines the position of adjectives within this field and their phraseological properties. Within the lexical-phraseological field, the use of adjectives as components of phraseological units not only enhances their semantic potential and stylistic richness but also constitutes a key factor in determining the degree of figurativeness and emotional expressiveness of the language. For example: ***bag'ri qora, bag'ri butun, bag'ri qon, bag'ri dog'li, bag'ri xun, bag'ri keng.***

In the examples above, the word *bag'ir* deviates from its literal meaning and is used metaphorically and phraseologically. Adjectives such as *qora, keng, dog'li, butun,* when combined with the same noun, generate diverse meanings and thereby contribute to the enhancement of its phraseological properties.

In her studies, Anisimova notes that the first component of many phraseological units is an adjective and that it possesses a classificatory function with respect to the other components[20]. Her study of the "adjective + noun" model focuses on the analysis of the various functions of adjectives within phraseological units and the semantic transformations they undergo.

N.M. Sidyakova investigates comparative phraseological units in English based on the *(as) + adjective + as + noun* model and emphasizes that they possess a two-component structure and undergo semantic reinterpretation[21]. According to the researcher, the first component the adjective is generally motivated and retains either its primary or figurative meaning. In addition, the adjective component functions as an important semantic means of establishing antonymic relations within phraseological units, as illustrated by *as light as a feather* and *as heavy as lead*.

The third section of the chapter, entitled *"Adjectival phraseological units and their corpus analysis,"* addresses the question of what constitutes an adjectival phraseological unit.

Adjectival phraseological units are stable phraseological constructions that are functionally equivalent to the adjective as a part of speech, express the characteristic or property of a person, object, or phenomenon, and convey an evaluative meaning.

Adjectival phraseological units function within a sentence as semantically and morphosyntactically integral units and generally occur in attributive or predicative positions, while in certain cases they perform a contributive-predicative function.

The phraseologist E. F. Arsentyeva defines them as follows: "Adjectival phraseological units are phraseological units whose principal component is an adjective

[20] Анисимова З.Н. Фразеологические единицы типа «прилагательное + существительное» в современном английском языке /с приложением словаря фразеологических единиц/. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1954. – 428 с.

[21] Сидякова Н.М. Компаративные фразеологические единицы типа (as) + прилагательное + as + существительное в современном английском языке: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1964. – 16 с.

and which functionally correspond to an adjective[22]." However, this definition does not fully capture the nature of phraseological units in English and Uzbek. This is because both languages contain phraseological units whose structure does not include a component belonging to the adjective category, yet which can perform an adjectival function within a sentence. Examples from English include: *on the ball – ziyrak, chaqqon; out of temper – jahli chiqqan; on cloud nine – nihoyatda xursand*. Examples from Uzbek include: *bir ko'ylak et – bulky person; bag'ri tosh – stone-hearted; bag'ri qon – broken-hearted*. None of these expressions contains an adjective as a formal component; nevertheless, they perform semantic and syntactic functions equivalent to those of adjectives in language.

Adjectival phraseological units can be divided into the following two groups:

1. Formally (structurally) adjectival phraseological units – phraseological units whose core component belongs to the adjective category. For example: *thick skin, black and blue, ichi qora, ko'ngli toza, etc.*

In such APhUs, the primary semantic load is carried by the adjective itself, enabling the phraseological unit to function in various syntactic roles, including predicative, attributive, and descriptive functions. Structurally, these expressions are not inflectional but are characterized by stability and the expression of figurative meaning. Regardless of the morphological form of the adjective constituting the core component, such APhUs denote a permanent or intensive characteristic or property inherent in a person or object and convey evaluative and emotional semantics.

2. Phraseological units possessing functional adjectival properties – expressions that do not contain an adjective but function as adjectives within a sentence. For example: *under the weather, over the moon, burni osmonda, onasi o'pmagan, bir ko'ylak et, etc.*

This type of APhU generally consists of a core component represented by a participle, prepositional construction, or another part of speech and is actively used in the language system as a unit expressing a relative characteristic. In many cases, these units express a situational, temporary, or dynamic state of a person or object.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled ***"A lexical-semantic analysis of adjectival phraseological units in English and Uzbek."***

The first section of the chapter, entitled *"Semantic description: denotative and connotative meanings,"* presents a comparative analysis of the denotative and connotative meanings of adjectival phraseological units, their semantic features formed through metaphorical transfer, and their national and cultural connotations.

The semantic analysis of adjectival phraseological units is conducted in the following directions: 1. Distinction between denotative and connotative meanings. In the expression *blue blood* (aristocratic, noble), the component *"blue"* denotes the colour *"blue"* in its primary denotative meaning. However, within this phraseological unit, the word "blue" is used metaphorically to denote belonging to a high social class. In the Uzbek expression *qora qozon*, the component *"qora"*

[22] Арсентьева Е.Ф. Сопоставительный анализ фразеологических единиц, семантически ориентированных на человека, в русском и английском языках и вопросы создания русско-английского словаря. Дисс. ... докт. филол. наук. – Казань, 1993. – 326 с.

denotes the meaning of colour and, at the same time, embodies a connotation reflecting simplicity and industriousness in traditional Uzbek life.

2. Metaphorical transfers. The figurativeness of phraseological units gives rise to new connotations through the metaphorical transfer of their constituent components. For example, the expression *full of beans* (literally: "loviyalarga to'la") was initially used in reference to horses and conveyed the meaning *lively, active.* Over time, the meaning of this unit expanded, acquired an anthropocentric orientation, and came to be used in a more general sense to describe a person who is *full of life, vigorous, and energetic.* The Uzbek expression *baland oxurdan yem yegan (suv ichgan)* was likewise initially used in reference to horses. Subsequently, however, the expression acquired a figurative meaning and came to be used to describe a person who was raised in a wealthy family and brought up under favourable living conditions[23].

3. Cultural and national connotations. Phraseological units reflect national mentality and culturally specific perceptions. For example, the English expressions *red tape* – bureaucratic obstacles and *white elephant* – a useless gift demonstrate culture-specific connotations. In Uzbek, *oq yo'l* – good wishes conveys a positive wish, whereas *sariq chaqa,* originally referring to an old monetary unit, has developed a connotative meaning associated with "something insignificant or worthless."

4. Synonymy and antonymy. In English, *as hard as rock* and *as hard as stone* constitute synonymous phraseological expressions, whereas in Uzbek, *og'zi mahkam – og'zi bo'sh* and *terisi qalin – terisi yuqa* constitute antonymous phraseological units.

The second section of the chapter is entitled *"Lexical-semantic groups of adjectival phraseological units and their statistical analysis."*

The primary research material comprises approximately 7,000 phraseological expressions recorded in Uzbek phraseological dictionaries. Of these, 797 are adjectival phraseological units, accounting for approximately 11.39% of the total number of phraseological units in the Uzbek language. For the purposes of their lexical-semantic analysis, these units were classified as follows.

A total of 18.2% of adjectival phraseological units express positive human qualities, such as *bag'ri keng, ko'ngli pok, aqli raso, lafzi halol,* reflecting specific features of the national mentality.

Phraseological units expressing negative character traits account for 192 units (29.6%) and are actively used in the Uzbek language, including *dimo'g'i baland, ichi qora, ko'zi och, qo'li egri.*

In descriptions of physical appearance, the expression *bir qoshiq suv bilan yutguday* denotes beauty, whereas expressions such as *rangi sovuq, rangi xino* convey pallor and an unhealthy appearance. *Sovuq tabassum* describes inner emotional coldness; *eti suyagiga yopishgan, po'st-u-ustuxon* denote extreme thinness, while *burni qo'vadek, chumoli bel* describe unusual physical features.

[23] Shomaqsudov Sh., Dolimov U., & Dolimov S. Keng uyning kelinchagi yoki o'zbek xalq matal va iboralari ensiklopediyasi. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2020. – 640 b.

Table 2

Semantic distribution of adjectival phraseological units in Uzbek.

Groups	Subgroups	Number of expressions	Share of subgroup (%)
I. Person (Total: 648)	Idiomatic expressions denoting positive character traits of a person	118	18.2%
	Idiomatic expressions denoting negative character traits of a person	192	29.6%
	Idiomatic expressions denoting neutral character traits of a person	41	6.3%
	Attractive physical appearance	29	4.5%
	Unattractive physical appearance	29	4.5%
	A person's physical condition	7	1.1%
	Idiomatic expressions denoting positive emotions of a person	24	3.7%
	Idiomatic expressions denoting negative emotions of a person	57	8.8%
	Idiomatic expressions denoting a person's social status or condition	28	4.3%
	Idiomatic expressions denoting social relationships	12	1.9%
	Idiomatic expressions denoting various states or situations of a person	111	17.1%
Total:		**648**	**100%**
II. Objects (Total: 149)	Color and tone	21	14.1%
	Size and shape	4	2.7%
	Condition and texture	4	2.7%
	Quantity and number	22	14.8%
	Time and space	9	6.0%
	Abstract concepts and evaluations of states	89	59.7%
Total:		**149**	**100%**

Among phraseological units referring to physical condition, *qirchillama yigit* denotes a strong and healthy person, whereas *tog'ni ursa tolqon qiladigan* refers to a person possessing extraordinary physical strength. Phraseological units denoting social status, such as *achib ketgan boy, pichog'i moy ustida, beli baquvvat,* express a person's financial prosperity; *palagi toza* conveys the connotations of noble ancestry and social esteem, whereas *zoti past* carries a negative connotation.

Overall, the analysis demonstrates that negatively evaluative adjectival phraseological units outnumber positively evaluative ones. This tendency is also observed in the lexical system of the language, as speakers frequently place greater emphasis on overcoming obstacles and dealing with difficulties when expressing their experiences.

The third section of the second chapter is entitled *"Methods of semantic modification and intensification in phraseological units."* It examines the processes of semantic modification and intensification in adjectival phraseological units on the basis of theoretical considerations and illustrative examples.

The semantic outcomes of modification include the following: a) Extension: *black and white thinking*, which originally referred to dualistic thinking, has acquired an additional meaning of "evaluating issues in an oversimplified manner." b) Connotative change: *green with envy* conveys not only the meaning of jealousy but also subtle shades of envy. c) Narrowing: in certain contexts, the expression *smooth operator* may be used specifically within the sphere of business.

In linguistics, intensification refers to the process of strengthening meaning in adjectival expressions, thereby increasing their emotional and semantic impact. Its

principal forms include the following: a) Syntactic intensification – strengthening meaning through the use of additional words: *As clear as* ***absolutely*** *crystal.*

E, Xudoyim-ey, bu sariqning turqi ***muncha*** *sovuq? Negayam shu ilonning dumini bosdim-a?* [N. Aminov. Yolgonchi farishtalar]

b) Morphological intensification – intensification through prefixes or suffixes: *super-cool, ultra-bright;* in Uzbek, *ko'ngli top-toza, qop-qora.*

c) Reduplication – the repeated use of an adjective: *very, very hot, oqi-oqqa.*

d) Metaphorical intensification – conveying a heightened effect through a vivid image: *As fierce as a lion* (sherdek shiddatli) creates an intensified figurative image.

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled ***"Comparative structural and syntactic features of adjectival phraseological units in English and Uzbek."*** The section of this chapter entitled *"Syntactic structures of adjectival phraseological units in English and Uzbek"* examines the principal syntactic structures of adjectival phraseological units, their functions within sentence structures, and the structural similarities and differences between the two languages.

The grammatical components constituting phraseological units play an important role in determining their structural and functional properties. In Uzbek, adjectival phraseological units have not been specifically classified according to their morphological composition. Based on the analysis, they were classified into the following groups:

Comparative adjectival phraseological units;

Non-comparative adjectival phraseological units:

a) prepositional;

b) binomial and trinomial;

c) participial phraseological units.

The structural classification of phraseological units is of particular significance for identifying their syntactic patterns. According to the number of lexical components, adjectival phraseological units can be divided into simple and complex structures. Simple structures generally consist of two or three components.

The *Adj+N* structure. In English, phraseological units of this structural type are commonly used in the form of adjective–noun combinations (*big mouth, thin skin, black sheep*). Grammatically, they typically function as nouns; however, in certain contexts, they may also perform an adjectival function. This phenomenon is interpreted as functional reclassification and, in most cases, arises through the metaphorical extension of the meaning of the phraseological unit. In Uzbek, the *Adj+N* model may function either as a substantival or as an adjectival phraseological unit depending on the context (*qora xat, qora sahifa – substantival; qari tulki, katta og'iz – adjectival*). In such cases, the functional-semantic properties of the unit are determined by its syntactic function within the sentence and its contextual meaning.

The *N+Adj* structure. In English, this structure is relatively uncommon because adjectives generally precede nouns. Nevertheless, idiomatic postpositive combinations do occur, such *as bone dry, paper thin, stone cold*. In Uzbek, by contrast, this structure is highly productive, comprising 186 units and primarily serving to express personal characteristics: *ko'zi och, qo'li gul, tili qisiq*. The use of possessive affixes is also observed in certain units: *ko'ngli to'q – ko'nglim to'q*.

The second section of the third chapter is entitled *"Comparative adjectival phraseological units."*

In the analysis of corpus materials, 165 comparative adjectival phraseological units (CAPUs) containing an adjectival component were identified in English, whereas 73 such units were identified in Uzbek. These findings indicate that such units occur approximately 2.3 times more frequently in English than in Uzbek.

CAPUs consist of two principal components:

1. Adjective – this component denotes a property or quality of the object being described, such as colour, shape, state, and other characteristics.

2. Noun – this component denotes the object of comparison or the entity being compared.

CAPUs in the languages under comparison exhibit distinctive structural patterns. The simplest and most widespread pattern is *as + adj + as + (a/the) + N* in English and *Ot + day/dek + sifat* in Uzbek. This construction accounts for a substantial proportion of comparative phraseological units: *as soft as silk – ipakday mayin; as busy as a bee – chumoliday mehnatkash; pichoqdek o'tkir – as sharp as a knife*. In English, the adjective occurs in the prepositive position, whereas in Uzbek it occupies the postpositive position.

The next structural pattern is *as + adj + as + adj + N (as tough as old boots)*. In Uzbek, a corresponding pattern is realised as *sifat + day/dek + sifat + ot*. In this construction, *ot + sifatdosh + ot-day/dek* or *egalik qo'shimchali ot + sifat* structures may be employed: *ashurchining eshagidek daqqi.*

The structure *as + adj + as + N + prep/conj + N* (e.g. *as different as chalk and cheese*) creates vivid and extended comparisons in English. Similar constructions also occur in Uzbek and serve to enhance the figurative character of comparison.

The *as + adj + as + sentence* pattern *(as welcome as the day is long)* further intensifies the comparison. In Uzbek, a similar structure may be formed on the basis of a sentence such as *"Yil o'n ikki oy ko'rishmagan oshiqlarday."*

Negative comparative phraseological units are widely used in English *(no better than; worse than useless)*, whereas they are typologically rare in Uzbek. This is because Uzbek comparative phraseological units are semantically monolithic, and the addition of negative elements such as *yo'q, emas,* and *-mas* may disrupt their phraseological integrity. For example, forms such as *ko'z qorachig'imday emas* are communicatively incomplete and do not function as established comparative phraseological units.

The third section of the chapter, entitled *"Prepositional adjectival phraseological units in English"* (Section 3.3), provides a structural and statistical analysis of prepositional adjectival phraseological units in English.

The expression of comparative meaning within adjectival phraseological units expands their functional-semantic potential. However, phraseological units lacking comparative features also perform stable semantic and stylistic functions in language. Prepositional adjectival phraseological units constitute one such category. Among non-comparative adjectival phraseological units in English, these expressions are widespread and are frequently based on metaphorical transfer. The *Prep + (Article) + N* (*preposition + (article) + noun*) structure involves prepositions such as *at, in, on, down, of, out of, off, up to, behind, below, beyond, under,* and *without*. Examples include *in blood – qoni qaynagan; over the hill – yoshi o'tgan, kuchdan qolgan; over the moon – boshi osmonga yetgan; on the ball – chaqqon, hushyor, sergak, ziyrak.*

Marie's pretty ***under the weather*** *for the next couple of days. [BNC, doc.ID: A74]*[24]

The second structural model of prepositional constructions is *Adj + Prep + N* (*adjective + preposition + noun*). This structure belongs to the prepositional-attributive type, in which the adjectival component combines with a preposition and a noun to form a semantically integrated unit. According to A.V. Kunin's classification, such phraseological units belong to adjectival expressions characterised by a syntactically subordinate structure[25]. A distinctive feature of this model is the prepositive position of the adjective in relation to the noun and its direct syntactic connection with the noun. Examples include *full of beans – g'ayrati jo'shgan; dry behind the ears – ko'pni ko'rgan; green with envy – hasaddan to'lib ketgan; long in the tooth – qarib qolgan.*

The parable is a ***true to life*** *description of a Galilean peasant's attitude towards the foreign landlords of which there were many. [BNC, doc.ID: CEJ]*

The findings demonstrate that a substantial proportion of adjectival phraseological units in English are formed according to prepositional structures, with 230 such units identified. In particular, constructions based on the *"preposition + (article) + noun"* model exhibit high productivity and are actively used to express various evaluative and emotional-semantic nuances.

By contrast, Uzbek phraseological units do not contain independent prepositions; consequently, prepositional adjectival expressions are not characteristic of the Uzbek phraseological system. In Uzbek, the functions performed by English prepositions are realised through postpositions, affixal means, or syntactic connectors. This constitutes a clear typological distinction between the two languages.

The fourth section of the chapter is entitled *"Binomial and trinomial adjectival phraseological units."* It examines the theoretical foundations and structural features of binomial and trinomial adjectival expressions, as well as their corpus-based usage.

Binomial phraseological units are two-word combinations in linguistics, typically formed with *"and"* or *"or"* and used in a fixed order. They are regarded as phraseological units and are often referred to as *"irreversible binomials"*[26].

Adjectival binomial phraseological units are symmetrical combinations following the *"adjective + and + adjective"* structure. Symmetry in phraseology enhances rhythmic balance, highlights contrast or similarity, and produces a stylistic effect that intensifies the meaning of the expression. Fernando and Flavell[27] classify adjectival binomials into the following principal groups: **a) Synonymous binomials:** *happy and cheerful, safe and secure*; **b) Antonymous binomials:** *hot and cold, thick and thin, young and old, high and low*; **c) Reduplicated units:** *more and more, neck and neck, out and out.*

Such units may also function as stylistic devices and frequently acquire connotative meanings. For example, the expression *black and blue* does not merely denote colours but also refers to a state of having been beaten, and is widely used in the sense of *"hamma joyi ko'kargan, momataloq bo'lgan."*

[24] British National Corpus. — Oxford: Oxford University Computing Services, 2007. – https://www.english-corpora.org/bnc/

[25] Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. – Дубна, 2005. – С. 331–488.

[26] Malkiel Y. Studies in irreversible binomials. Lingua, 1959. – №8(2). – P.113–160.

[27] Fernando C., & Flavell R. On Idiom: Critical Views and Perspectives, University of Exeter, 1981. – P. 48.

Adjectival binomial phraseological units perform various syntactic functions:
a) **Attributive function:** *We had a hot and cold reaction from the audience.*
b) **Predicative function:** *She was calm and collected.*

The English Web 2021 (enTenTen21) corpus available on the Sketch Engine platform was selected as the principal source for the study of adjectival binomial phraseological units. As this corpus encompasses Internet texts from contemporary English, it constitutes an important source for the statistical investigation of the actual use of binomial phraseological units in authentic discourse. In the study, the statistical distribution of 67 adjectival binomial expressions was examined on the basis of this corpus.

Table 3

Adjectival binomial expressions with the highest frequency

№	Binomial adjectival expressions	General Frequency	Document frequency
1.	black and white *oq qora; qarama-qarshi tamoyillar yoki masalalar*	6168	4949
2.	past and present *o'tmish va bugun*	3158	2976
3.	once and for all *butunlay, bir umrga, biryo'la*	2337	2218
4.	good and bad *yaxshi va yomon*	1475	1397
5.	alive and well *sog'-salomat*	1178	1132

These expressions are characterized by a high frequency of occurrence and are typically used actively in publicistic, social, and legal contexts.

Among the medium-frequency binomial adjectival phraseological units with a high degree of idiomaticity, *alive and kicking* ("soppa sog', kuch-g'ayratga to'la") was recorded 175 times, *through thick and thin* ("og'ir kunlarda, yomon kunda") 169 times, *quick and dirty* ("palapartish, qo'l uchida") 143 times, and *high and dry* ("tushkun ahvolda") 141 times.



Picture 1. Distribution of the idiom *alive and kicking* across genres and years in the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) [28]

[28] Data retrieved from the **Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)**, https://www.english-corpora.org/coca/. Compiled by Mark Davies, Brigham Young University. Accessed: 20 July 2025.

According to data from the COCA corpus, this expression was recorded 221 times and was predominantly used in genres characterised by a high degree of emotional expression, including mass media (49 occurrences), blogs (44), fiction (30), and web pages (24). Its moderate frequency in spoken and journalistic texts (20–23 occurrences) and its very limited occurrence in academic texts (9 occurrences) indicate that the expression is primarily characteristic of informal and expressive contexts.

In Uzbek, there are 31 fixed *"paired adjectival expressions"* comparable to English binomials. These expressions are generally written with a hyphen, for example, *arzon-garov, emin-erkin, horib-tolmas, sog'-salomat*. Morphologically, they are formed according to the *adj + adj, adj + adv, adj + noun,* or reduplicative patterns.

Trinomial units consist of three components occurring in a fixed order and convey a semantically integral meaning. They are frequently formed on the basis of coordinated symmetrical structures, such as *noun + noun + and + noun* and *adj + adj + and + adj*, and serve to enhance emotional and expressive impact. For example, English trinomials such as *ready, willing and able; blood, sweat and tears; calm, cool and collected* perform precisely this emphatic function.

Fixed trinomials containing adjectival components are virtually absent in Uzbek. Although three-component adjectival combinations such as *tiniq, musaffo, ko'm-ko'k osmon; g'amgin, yolg'iz va bechorahol* may be used as literary or stylistic expressions, they have not yet been recorded in phraseological dictionaries as independent fixed units.

The fifth section of the chapter, entitled *"Adjectival phraseological units with participial components,"* analyses the morpho-syntactic features of adjectival phraseological units containing participial forms, their attributive and predicative functions, and their semantic and emotive load.

The majority of adjectival phraseological units in Uzbek are morphologically represented by participial forms and perform a descriptive-attributive function. They are generally used to express the external or internal qualities of a person and to convey evaluative, emotive, and expressive meanings. In most cases, they carry negative connotations and express irony, criticism, or sarcasm.

When the participial component enters into a determinative relationship with a noun, the phrase performs an attributive-semantic, that is, modifying-determinative function. Conversely, when it is in a predicative relationship with a verb, the phrase acquires a predicative-semantic function, thereby functioning as a predicate.

Adjectival phraseological units with participial components, unlike verbs, cannot generally be used in both affirmative and negative forms. Expressions such as *ayroni achimaydigan; aql bovar qilmas*; *beli og'rib pul topmagan*; *birovning ola ipidan hatlamagan* are consistently used in the negative form in speech. In these units, the participial component denotes permanent or situational negative characteristics of the subject.

The affirmative forms of adjectival phraseological units with participial components are analysed below.

Noun + Participle: *Alimsoqdan qolgan; bino qo'ygan; ichidan pishgan.* These expressions often convey evaluative, ironic, or humorous meanings associated with the characterization of a person.

Noun + Noun + Participle: *burganing ko'zini ko'rgan; gapga to'n bichadigan.*

Another noteworthy feature of this group of phraseological units is the substantivization of their participial components. When substantivized, participles may take suffixes characteristic of nouns:

Ko‘rmaganning *ko‘rgani qursin.* ***Ko‘rgansiz*** *ekan.*

Mas’ullarni holi-joniga qo‘ymaymiz, oramizda ***“tepsa, tebranmaslar”*** *bor.*

In this expression, the participial component is used without an explicitly expressed noun and, combined with possessive and plural suffixes, functions as the subject of the sentence.

Participial phraseological units are also actively used in English. Expressions based on Participle I denote a state or condition, as in *(dripping wet, piping hot)*, whereas units based on Participle II express a completed or resultant state, as in *(cut and dried, dead and buried).*

Overall, adjectival phraseological units with participial components are formed on the basis of actions and states while performing an adjectival function syntactically. This determines their position in the language system as an intermediate grammatical category between the verb and the adjective.

CONCLUSION

1. The present dissertation analyzes the lexical and grammatical features of adjectival phraseological units in English and Uzbek, including their structural types, semantic functions, syntactic roles, and degrees of activity in language corpora. The study also examines the emotional-evaluative, figurative, and stylistic potential of these units in both languages and interprets them from an anthropocentric perspective.

2. The findings of the study demonstrate that adjectives in phraseological units function not merely as lexical components but also as semantic centers and nuclear elements. They carry evaluative, figurative, and emotional connotations and determine the principal semantic orientation of the phraseological expression.

3. Corpus data indicate that good is the most frequently occurring adjective in English phraseological units, being identified in 146 phraseological units, whereas the Uzbek lexeme qora occurs in 49 different phraseological units. The greater number and broader range of such units in English can be attributed primarily to the international status of English, the extensive coverage of English-language corpora, and the comprehensive digitization of phraseological materials, whereas this process has not yet been fully established in Uzbek.

4. The study substantiates that adjectival phraseological units are stable phraseological units that are functionally equivalent to the adjective word class and express and evaluate the characteristic or property of a person, object, or phenomenon.

5. These units contain adjectives, participles, or compositional units (complex components). In addition to their principal attributive and predicative positions, their contributive-predicative function has also been established.

6. The degree of semantic independence of the components constituting adjectival phraseological units serves as a key indicator for determining the stages of their phraseological development. The study reveals that in some units semantic petrification is complete, with the components becoming entirely detached from

their original meanings and expressing exclusively an idiomatic meaning; in others, certain elements partially retain their literal or contextual meanings while contributing to the formation of an overall figurative meaning. This phenomenon provides linguistic evidence that, as a result of semantic transformation, phraseological units acquire new, stable, and often metaphorical meanings.

7. The analysis based on semantic groups demonstrates that representations associated with the human individual occupy a dominant position among adjectival phraseological units. In particular, phraseological units denoting negative character traits of a person outnumber those describing positive character traits. Units referring to various human states and physical appearance also constitute a significant group. This finding confirms the anthropocentric orientation of adjectival phraseological units and the predominance of the human factor and evaluative component in their semantic structure.

8. In adjectival phraseological units, semantic modification and intensification manifest themselves not merely as syntactic manipulation but as expressions of profound semantic transformation. This phenomenon substantiates the active role of such units in enhancing communicative expressiveness and enriching the conceptual system of meaning.

9. In conclusion, the study establishes that adjectival phraseological units in Uzbek do not have a specialized morphological classification and, based on their grammatical properties, are divided into two major groups: comparative and non-comparative adjectival phraseological units. Non-comparative units are further classified into prepositional, binomial, trinomial, and participial adjectival phraseological units.

10. According to the typological analysis, comparative adjectival phraseological units in Uzbek are monolithic units that do not permit morphosyntactic negation transformations; the addition of negation disrupts their structural integrity. The English as...as model, by contrast, may also occur in a negative form; however, in such cases, its idiomatic character is often weakened and shifts toward a literal or neutral meaning. This phenomenon demonstrates a typological difference between the two languages in terms of morphosyntactic flexibility and the degree of idiomatic integrity of phraseological units.

11. The findings demonstrate that prepositional expressions constitute the most widespread and productive type among English adjectival phraseological units and play an important role in the structural and semantic development of the phraseological system. The absence of independent prepositions in Uzbek, in turn, accounts for the non-formation of this type of unit and clearly demonstrates the grammatical and typological differences between the two languages.

12. The findings confirm the existence of adjectival binomial phraseological units in both English and Uzbek and demonstrate that they functionally perform the role of adjectives. Data from the English Web 2021 corpus indicate that such units are highly active in contemporary English usage.

НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD.01/2025.27.12.Fil.06.02 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ДЖИЗАКСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ

ДЖИЗАКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ХОЛМАТОВА МАЛИКА ИБАДУЛЛАЕВНА

ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА АДЪЕКТИВНЫХ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

10.00.13 – Сравнительное и сопоставительное языкознание

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам

Джизак – 2026

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Научный руководитель:	**Маматов Абдугафур Эшонкулович** доктор филологических наук, профессор
Официальные оппоненты:	**Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбоевич** доктор филологических наук (DSc), профессор
	Гадоева Мавлуда Ибрагимовна доктор филологических наук (DSc), профессор
Ведущая организация:	**Наманганский государственный университет**

Защита диссертации состоится «____» _____2026 г. в _____ часов на заседании Научного совета PhD.01/2025.27.12.Fil.06.02 по присуждению ученых степеней при Джизакском государственном педагогическом университете (Адрес: 130100, город Джизак, проспект Ш. Рашидова, 4. Тел.: (872) 226-13-57, 226-21-76; факс: (872) 226-46-56; e-mail: jdpuinfo@umail.uz). Джизакский государственный педагогический университет, главный учебный корпус, 2-й этаж, малый конференц-зал.

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Джизакского государственного педагогического университета (зарегистрирована под № _____).

(Адрес: 130100, город Джизак, проспект Ш. Рашидова, 4. Тел.: (872) 226-13-57, 226-21-76; факс: (872) 226-46-56).

Автореферат диссертации разослан «_____» _____ 2026 год.
(Протокол реестра № ___ от «_____» _____ 2026 года).

У.А. Жуманазаров
Заместитель председателя Научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филологических наук, профессор

Х.Л. Махаммадиев
Ученый секретарь Научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам, доцент

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

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Целью исследования заключается в определении лингвистического статуса адъективных фразеологизмов в английском и узбекском языках, выявлении критериев их квалификации в качестве адъективных фразеологизмов, освещении их лексико-грамматических особенностей в сопоставительно-сравнительном аспекте, раскрытии их структурно-синтаксических моделей, семантических особенностей и функциональных возможностей, а также в сопоставительном исследовании активности их употребления в реальной речи на основе корпусной лингвистики.

Объектами исследования являются адъективные фразеологизмы английского и узбекского языков.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем**:**

адъективные фразеологизмы английского и узбекского языков комплексно исследованы на основе корпусного материала в сопоставительно-статистическом аспекте, выявлены их структурные, лексические и композиционные особенности; установлено и научно обосновано, что в английском языке используется 602 различных прилагательных, а в узбекском – 103, при этом наиболее высокой активностью характеризуются прилагательные good (146 единиц) и qora (49 единиц);

установлено преобладание антропоцентризма в семантике адъективных фразеологизмов; доказано, что единицы, выражающие отрицательные черты характера человека, количественно преобладают над единицами, характеризующими положительные качества; на основе семантической netтификации выявлено, что компоненты одних фразеологизмов выражают идиоматическое значение, тогда как в других отдельные компоненты частично сохраняют свое буквальное или контекстуальное значение, формируя целостное образное содержание;

установлено, что основная часть адъективных фразеологизмов в английском и узбекском языках функционирует в атрибутивной, предикативной и контрибутивно-предикативной позициях; выявлено отсутствие специальной классификации адъективных фразеологизмов узбекского языка по морфологическому составу, в связи с чем они классифицированы на основе их грамматических особенностей; научно обосновано, что модель существительное + прилагательное (N + Adj) является наиболее продуктивной структурной моделью в узбекском языке и включает 186 единиц;

в результате типологического анализа установлено, что компаративные адъективные фразеологизмы узбекского языка представляют собой семантически монолитные единицы, не допускающие морфосинтаксических трансформаций отрицания; выявлено, что в английском языке предложные адъективные фразеологизмы являются наиболее продуктивным типом, тогда как в узбекском языке самостоятельные предложные адъективные фразеологические сочетания отсутствуют; вместе с тем функционирование

биномиальных конструкций позволило выявить грамматико-типологические различия между двумя языками.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе полученных результатов исследования лексико-грамматической характеристики адъективных фразеологизмов английского и узбекского языков:

выводы, полученные в результате комплексного сопоставительно-статистического исследования адъективных фразеологизмов английского и узбекского языков на основе корпусного материала, позволившего выявить их структурные, лексические и композиционные особенности, а также установить, что в английском языке используются 602 различных прилагательных, а в узбекском — 103, при этом наиболее высокой активностью характеризуются прилагательные good (146 единиц) и qora (49 единиц), были использованы в рамках инновационного грантового проекта «Создание программного средства морфологического анализатора и морфолексикона узбекского языка для информационно-поисковых систем (Google, Yandex, Google Translate)» (№ IL-402104209), реализованного в 2022–2024 годах Ташкентским государственным университетом узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои (справка Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои № 01/4-1996 от 15 мая 2025 года). В результате полученные данные послужили важной теоретической основой для определения алгоритмов программного средства и разработки механизмов их автоматического анализа;

результаты исследования, в которых установлено преобладание антропоцентризма в семантике адъективных фразеологизмов, выявлено количественное преобладание единиц, выражающих отрицательные черты характера человека, над единицами, характеризующими положительные качества, а также доказано, что на основе семантической petrификации компоненты одних единиц выражают идиоматическое содержание, тогда как отдельные компоненты других частично сохраняют свое буквальное или контекстуальное значение, формируя целостное образное содержание, были использованы в разработках фундаментального проекта «Дальнейшее развитие и гармонизация межнациональных отношений в нашей стране» (№ I-203-4), выполненного в 2023–2024 годах отделом развития нематериального национального наследия культурно-просветительских учреждений Министерства культуры Республики Узбекистан (справка Министерства культуры Республики Узбекистан № 02-15-06-978 от 15 августа 2025 года). Внедрение данных научных результатов в практику способствовало совершенствованию научно-методической основы проектных разработок и обогащению национальных языковых традиций на основе фразеологического материала;

результаты анализа, согласно которым основная часть адъективных фразеологизмов английского и узбекского языков функционирует в атрибутивной, предикативной и контрибутивно-предикативной позициях, установлено отсутствие специальной классификации адъективных фразеологизмов узбекского языка по морфологическому составу, в связи с чем

они классифицированы на основе грамматических особенностей, а модель существительное + прилагательное (N + Adj), включающая 186 единиц, обоснована как наиболее продуктивная структурная модель узбекского языка, были использованы в рамках инновационного грантового проекта «Создание программного средства морфологического анализатора и морфолексикона узбекского языка для информационно-поисковых систем (Google, Yandex, Google Translate)» (№ IL-402104209), реализованного в 2022–2024 годах Ташкентским государственным университетом узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои (справка Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои № 01/4-1996 от 15 мая 2025 года). В результате полученные результаты послужили важной теоретической основой для разработки алгоритмов программного средства и формирования морфологических правил;

научные выводы, полученные в результате типологического анализа, согласно которым компаративные адъективные фразеологизмы узбекского языка являются семантически монолитными единицами, не допускающими морфосинтаксических трансформаций отрицания, в английском языке предложные адъективные фразеологизмы обоснованы как наиболее продуктивный тип, а в узбекском языке отсутствуют самостоятельные предложные адъективные фразеологические сочетания, при этом функционируют биномиальные конструкции, были использованы в разработках фундаментального проекта «Дальнейшее развитие и гармонизация межнациональных отношений в нашей стране» (№ I-203-4), выполненного в 2023–2024 годах Министерством культуры Республики Узбекистан (справка Министерства культуры Республики Узбекистан № 02-15-06-978 от 15 августа 2025 года). В результате внедрение полученных результатов способствовало совершенствованию научно-методической основы проектных разработок и обогащению межъязыковых сопоставительно-типологических характеристик.

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

E’LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO‘YXATI
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