FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.10.05 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

MAMATKULOVA XURSHIDABONU ANVARJON QIZI

O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA ANTONIM KOMPONENTLI FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING STRUKTURAL-SEMANTIK TADQIQI

10.00.13 – Qiyosiy va chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida frazeologik birliklarni struktur-semantik va lingvomadaniy yondashuvlar asosida tadqiq etish, ular tarkibidagi antonimik munosabatlarning obrazli ma’no shakllanishidagi o‘rnini aniqlash hamda turli tizimli tillardagi universal va milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini qiyosiy o‘rganish bo‘yicha muayyan ilmiy va amaliy tajriba to‘plangan. Biroq antonim komponentli frazeologik birliklarda lug‘aviy va kontekstual qarama-qarshiliklarni farqlash, ularning struktur-grammatik va frazeosemantik xususiyatlarini izchil tasniflash hamda tillararo funksional ekvivalentlikni aniqlash mezonlarining yetarlicha tizimlashtirilmagani qiyosiy tadqiqotlarda ma’lum metodologik murakkabliklarni yuzaga keltiradi. Shu bois antonim komponentli frazeologik birliklarning struktur-semantik xususiyatlarini tizimlashtirish, ularning tillararo muvofiqligini aniqlash va milliy-madaniy ma’nolarini izohlash asosida ikki tilli frazeologik lug‘atlarni takomillashtirish, tarjima jarayonida semantik aniqlikni ta’minlash hamda xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishda frazeologik kompetensiyani rivojlantirish alohida amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida antonim komponentli frazeologik birliklarning struktur-semantik xususiyatlari, oppozitsiyalarning semantik tasnifi, obrazli ma’no shakllanishi, lingvomadaniy xoslanishi hamda turli tizimli tillardagi universal va differensial belgilarini aniqlash bo‘yicha keng ko‘lamli tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Zamonaviy tilshunoslik yo‘nalishlari doirasida ushbu birliklarni shunchaki leksik qarama-qarshilik ifodasi sifatida emas, balki tarkibiy komponentlarning o‘zaro zidligi, grammatik tuzilishi va yaxlit frazeologik ma’nosi uyg‘unligida shakllanuvchi murakkab semantik hodisa sifatida talqin etish muhim nazariy masalalardandir. Shuningdek, lug‘aviy va kontekstual antonimiyaning frazeologik ma’no shakllanishidagi o‘rnini belgilash, struktur-grammatik modellar va frazeosemantik guruhlar o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlikni aniqlash hamda tillararo funksional ekvivalentlik qonuniyatlarining qiyosiy tahlili asosida izohlash zamonaviy frazeologiya va chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslikning nazariy muammolaridan biri bo‘lib qolmoqda.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida so‘nggi yillarda milliy tilni boshqa tillarga chog‘ishtirish orqali uning imkoniyatlarini yuzaga chiqarish hamda o‘zbek tilini rivojlangan tillar qatoriga qo‘shish davlat siyosati darajasidagi masalaga aylandi. Shuning uchun “...ilmiy tadqiqot va innovatsion faoliyatni rivojlantirish, ijodiy g‘oya va ishlanmalarni har tomonlama qo‘llab-quvvatlash vazifasi”ni[1] ado etishda bu sohadagi izlanishlarning amaliy natijalar berishi shubhasiz. Frazeologik birliklarni tadqiq etishda qiyosiy yondashuv turli lisoniy olam manzaralarini, xususan, ularning milliy tafakkurdagi aksini bilim bloklaridagi periferik qatlamlarga kiritish imkonini beradi, bu esa frazeologiyani alohida ilmiy yo‘nalish sifatida chuqur o‘rganishni taqozo etadi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish

[1] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси. 2017 йил 22 декабрь // Халқ сўзи. – 2017. – 23 декабрь. – № 258.

konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”, 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi farmonlari, 2025-yil 20-oktabrdagi PQ-308-son “Davlat tilini yanada rivojlantirishga oid qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi Qarori hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Mazkur tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. “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. Jahon tilshunosligida S.Jones frazeologik antonimlarning umumiy xususiyatlari va funksional xoslanishiga e’tibor qaratgan[2] bo‘lsa, Sh.Balli, A.Smirnitskiy va N.Amosova frazeologiyani tilshunoslikning alohida sohasi sifatida o‘rganib, ingliz tilidagi frazeologik birliklarni tahlil qilgan[3]. Y.Polivanov va V.Vinogradov[4] rus tilidagi frazeologik birliklarni semantik jihatdan guruhlagan bo‘lsa, V.Teliya, A.Kovi, M.Merfi kabi olimlar[5] frazeologik birliklarni to‘plab, ularning semantik-pragmatik hamda lingvomadaniy jihatlarini tadqiq etganlar.

M.Beshay va N.Shanskiy frazeologik birliklarni semantik jihatdan tahlil qilgan bo‘lsa, A.Dabrovska bu birliklarning sintaktik tomoniga e’tibor qaratgan. D.Kruz, F.Palmer va B.Altenberg frazeologizmlarning nutqiy vaziyatda qo‘llanishini, Y.Barilova oziq-ovqat komponentli frazeologik birliklarni fransuz va rus tillari misolida tadqiq etgan. O.Lixacheva ingliz va rus tillaridagi antonimlarning struktur-semantik tahlilini amalga oshirgan, N.Tukeshova esa ingliz va qozoq tillarida antonim komponentli frazeologik birliklarni qiyosiy o‘rgangan[6].

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[2] Jones S. Antonymy: A Corpus-Based Perspective. – London: Taylor & Francis, 2004.

[3] Балли Ш. Французская стилистика / пер. с франц. К.А. Долинина. – М.: Эдиториал УРСС, 2001; Смирницкий А.И. Лексикология английского языка. – М.: Изд-во МГУ, 1998. – 260 с.; Амосова Н.Н. Основы английской фразеологии. – Л.: Изд-во Ленинградского университета, 1963. – 227 с.

[4] Поливанов Е.Д. Труды по восточному и общему языкознанию. – М.: Наука, 1991. – 623 с.; Виноградов В.В. Об основных типах фразеологических единиц в русском языке // Избранные труды. Лексикология и лексикография. – М.: Наука, 1977. – С. 140-161.

[5] Телия В.Н. Русская фразеология. Семантический, прагматический и лингвокультурологический аспекты. – М.: Школа “Языки русской культуры”, 1996. – 288 с.; Cowie A.P. Phraseology: Theory, Analysis, and Applications. – Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1998. – 258 p.; Murphy M.L. Semantic Relations and the Lexicon: Antonymy, Synonymy, and Other Paradigms. – Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003.

[6] Beshaj M.L. Phraseological Units used in the Functional Styles in English and Albanian Language // Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences. – Rome: MCSER-CEMAS-Sapienza University of Rome, 2013. – Vol. 4, № 2. – P. 453-456; Шанский Н.М. Фразеология современного русского языка. – 3-е изд. – М.: Высшая школа, 1985. – 160 с.; Dabrowska A. A Syntactic Study of Idioms. – Newcastle upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2018; Cruse D.A. Lexical Semantics. – Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1986; Palmer F.R. Semantics. – 2nd ed. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1981; Altenberg B. On the

O‘zbek tilshunosligida uzoq yillar davomida frazeologik birliklar doirasida ko‘plab tadqiqotlar olib borildi. Ushbu sohada Sh.Rahmatullayev[7], B.Yo‘ldoshev[8], A.Mamatov[9] va boshqa tilshunoslarning xizmatlari katta. Professor Sh.Rahmatullayev tomonidan frazeologizmlarning semantik xususiyatlari, shakl va ma’no munosabatlari atroflicha o‘rganilgan, ko‘plab monografiyalar hamda o‘zbek tilidagi frazeologik birliklarning izohli lug‘ati yaratilgan. B.Yo‘ldoshev frazeologizmlarning uslubiy xususiyatlari, A.Mamatov esa iboralarning shakllanishi doirasidagi ilmiy ishlari bilan o‘zbek frazeologiyasining rivojiga katta hissa qo‘shgan.

Frazeologiya sohasida M.Umarxodjayev, H.Berdiyorov, M.Vafoyeva, Sh.Sultonova, Sh.Ganiyeva[10], turli tizimli tillar qiyosiy frazeologiyasi doirasida A.Nasirov, L.Xolmuradova, G.Adashulloyeva, N.Nasrullayeva, G.Umarjonova, F.Mamatova, O‘.Xudoynazarova[11] kabi tadqiqotchilarning ishlarini misol qilib keltirish mumkin. Biroq o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi antonim komponentli frazeologik birliklar hozirgacha struktur-semantik jihatdan qiyosiy tadqiqot obyekti o‘rganilmagan.

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya Farg‘ona davlat universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining “Chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslikning dolzarb muammolari” mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

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phraseology of spoken English: The evidence of recurrent word-combinations // Phraseology: Theory, Analysis, and Applications / ed. A.P. Cowie. – Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1998. – P. 101-121; Барилова Е.Э. “Еда” как фрагмент русской и французской языковой картины мира // Вестник Псковского государственного педагогического университета. Серия: Социально-гуманитарные и психолого-педагогические науки. – Псков, 2011. – Вып. 13; Лихачева О.Н. Сопоставительно-типологический структурно-семантический анализ антонимов в русском и английском языках: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.01, 10.02.20. – Майкоп, 2006; Тукешова Н.М. Фразеологические единицы с антонимичными компонентами в английском и казахском языках: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.20. – Казань, 2022.

[7] Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978.

[8] Йўлдошев Б. Ўзбек фразеологияси ва фразеографияси масалалари. – Тошкент: Муҳаррир, 2013.

[9] Маматов А.Э. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масалалари: филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000.

[10] Умарходжаев М.И. Принципы составления многоязычного фразеологического словаря: автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1972; Бердиёров Ҳ. Ўзбек фразеологиясидан материаллар. 3-қисм. – Самарқанд: СамДУ, 1976; Вафоева М.Й. Ўзбек тилида фразеологик синонимлар ва уларнинг структурал-семантик таҳлили: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009; Султонова Ш.М. Диний фразеологизмлар трансформацияси: семантик ва лингвомаданий аспектлар: Филол. фан. д-ри (DSc) ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2022. – 176 б.; Ганиева Ш.А. Ўзбек фразеологизмлари структураси (шаклий ва мазмуний моделлаштириш): Филол. фан. б. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2017.

[11] Насиров А. Француз, ўзбек ва рус тилларидаги провербиал фразеологизмларнинг семантик-стилистик ва миллий-маданий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2016; Холмурадова Л.Э. Инглиз ва француз тилларидаги образли ва мотивлашган фразеологизмларнинг тематик-идеографик талқини (лингвомаданий аспект): Филол. фан. б. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2017; Адашуллоева Г. Тожик ва ўзбек тилларида шахс хусусиятини ифодаловчи фразеологизмларнинг қиёсий-типологик таҳлили: Филол. фан. б. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2018; Насруллаева Н. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида оламнинг фразеологик манзарасида гендер концептларининг шаклланиши: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 2018; Umarjonova G.M. Nemis va o‘zbek tillarida “Hand” – “qo‘l” komponentli frazeologik birliklarning chog‘ishtirma tahlili: Filol. fan. b. fals. d-ri (PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Andijon, 2022; Маматова Ф.М. Инглиз ва ўзбек фразеологизмларида оилавий анъана ва муносабатларнинг лингвомаданий тадқиқи: Филол. фан. б. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2022; Худойназарова Ў. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида мифоним компонентли фразеологизмларнинг лингвокультурологик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. б. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Термиз, 2022.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi antonim tarkibli frazeologik birliklarning struktur-semantik xususiyatlarini qiyosiy tahlil qilishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

o‘zbek va ingliz tillari frazeologik tizimidagi antonim tarkibli birliklarning lug‘aviy ko‘lamini aniqlash hamda tadqiqot materiallarini jamlash;

ingliz hamda o‘zbek tillaridagi antonim tarkibli frazeologik birliklarning (keyingi o‘rinlarda – FB) struktur hamda semantik xususiyatlarini qiyosiy jihatdan tahlil qilish;

FBlarning semantik xususiyatlari asosida frazeosemantik guruhlarini aniqlash va ular orqali ingliz hamda o‘zbek tillariga xos differensial belgilarni ochib berish;

qiyoslanayotgan tillarda antonim tarkibli FBlarning tillararo munosabat turlarini belgilash.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi antonim tarkibli frazeologik birliklar tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi antonim tarkibli frazeologik birliklarning struktur-semantik va grammatik xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiya mavzusini yoritishda tavsiflash, tasniflash, statistik, komponent tahlil, kontekstual, kategorial va qiyosiy tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

o‘zbek va ingliz tillariga oid frazeologik lug‘atlar asosida antonim tarkibli frazeologik birliklarning tizimli tahlili amalga oshirilgan, ularning struktur-semantik xususiyatlari hamda bu birliklar orasidagi funksional ekvivalentlikni ta’minlovchi lingvomadaniy omillar aniqlangan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi antonim tarkibli frazeologik birliklarning struktur hamda grammatik xususiyatlarini qiyosiy tahlil qilish jarayonida ushbu birliklarning ot, sifat, fe’l va ravishlarga asoslanishi aniqlanib, har bir turga xos morfosintaktik tuzilma hamda semantik funksiyalarni qamrab olgan umumiy modellarning mavjudligi dalillangan;

antonim tarkibli frazeologik birliklarning semantik tahlili natijasida ular to‘rt asosiy frazeosemantik guruhga – shaxsni tavsiflovchi, jonli va jonsiz tabiat hodisalarini bildiruvchi, aniq va mavhum tushunchalarni hamda qo‘shimcha xususiyatlarni ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklarga ajratilgan va har bir guruh doirasida milliy tafakkurga xos konseptual belgilar namoyon bo‘lishi isbotlangan;

qiyosiy tahlil jarayonida ingliz tilida 257 ta, o‘zbek tilida esa 134 ta antonim tarkibli frazeologik birlik aniqlanib, har ikki tilda ham eng ko‘p birliklar fe’l tarkibli, eng ozi birikma va modal tarkibli ekanligi, frazeosemantik jihatdan esa inson shaxsini tavsiflovchi birliklarning ustuvorligi asoslangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

antonim tarkibli FBlarning tadqiqi orqali turli tizimli tillar milliy olam manzarasiga xos o‘xshash va farqli jihatlar haqida muayyan xulosalarga kelingan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida antonim tarkibli frazeologik birliklarning struktur-semantik xususiyatlari, ularning tarkibiy qismlari o‘rtasidagi zid ma’noviy munosabatlar madaniy-lisoniy jihatdan farqlangan, tavsiflangan va dalillangan;

tadqiqot natijalari antonim tarkibli FBlarning lisoniy talqinini anglashga, ayniqsa, mutolaa va tarjima jarayonlarida matn mazmunini to‘g‘ri tushunishga yordam berishi asoslangan;

lingvokulturologiya, psixolingvistika, leksikologiya, lingvopragmatika, chog‘ishtirma lingvistika, nazariy grammatika, lingvokognitologiya fanlari bo‘yicha darslik va o‘quv qo‘llanmalari yaratish hamda nazariy va amaliy kurslarni takomillashtirish uchun xizmat qiluvchi antonim tarkibli frazeologik birliklarga oid materiallar to‘plangan va tizimli tahlilga tortilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi keltirilgan ilmiy ma’lumotlarning ishonchli nazariy manbalardan olinganligi, tadqiqot natijalarining turli tahlil usullari yordamida aniqlanganligi, nazariy fikr va xulosalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi hamda natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati to‘plangan materiallar va olingan natijalardan kognitologiya, lingvokulturologiya, semantika, tarjimashunoslik, leksikologiya, frazeologiya kabi fanlar doirasida ilmiy adabiyotlar yaratishda hamda kelgusida ingliz va o‘zbek tillari frazeologik olam manzarasiga oid kognitologik, tarixiy-etimologik, milliy-madaniy, baholovchi-aksiologik tadqiqotlar olib borishda, monografiyalar yaratishda, o‘quv qo‘llanmalarni takomillashtirishda xizmat qilishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, ushbu dissertatsiya natijalaridan “Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti”, “Zamonaviy leksikologiya”, “Frazeologiya”, “Matn lingvistikasi”, “Roman-german filologiyasiga kirish” kabi fanlarni o‘qitishda, seminar va maxsus kurslar tashkil etishda muhim manba sifatida foydalanish mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida antonim komponentli frazeologizmlarni struktur-semantik jihatdan o‘rganish jarayonida olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

o‘zbek va ingliz tillariga oid frazeologik lug‘atlar asosida antonim tarkibli frazeologik birliklarning tizimli tahlili, ularning semantik-strukturaviy xususiyatlari hamda ular orasidagi funksional ekvivalentlikni ta’minlaydigan lingvomadaniy omillar borasidagi ilmiy xulosalardan 2023-2025-yillarda O‘zbekiston davlat xoreografiya akademiyasining F3-202003161-raqamli “O‘zbek bolalar raqslari, raqs liboslari va taqinchoqlari nomlarining o‘zbekcha-ruscha-inglizcha-fransuzcha qisqacha izohli lug‘ati” mavzusidagi fundamental loyihasida foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston davlat xoreografiya akademiyasining 2026-yil 14-apreldagi 1/04-23-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha doirasida raqs va liboslarga oid atamalarning tarjima ekvivalentlarini tanlashda antonim tarkibli frazeologik birliklar tahlilida qo‘llanilgan semantik-strukturaviy tasniflash metodikasidan foydalanilgan, bu esa ko‘p tilli lug‘at materiallarining nazariy jihatdan izchilligini ta’minlashga xizmat qilgan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi antonim tarkibli frazeologik birliklarning ot, sifat, fe’l va ravishlarga asoslanishi, har bir turga xos morfosintaktik tuzilma hamda semantik funksiyalarni qamrab olgan umumiy modellarning mavjudligi to‘g‘risidagi ilmiy xulosalardan ALM-202304076-05-raqamli “Milliy neyropsixolingvistik tashxislash metodikasini yaratish” mavzusidagi loyiha doirasida foydalanilgan (Farg‘ona davlat universitetining 2026-yil 28-apreldagi 04/4592-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur umumiy modellar asosida shakllantirilgan frazeologik-antonimik test topshiriqlari bloki nutqiy-kognitiv jarayonlarni so‘z turkumlari kesimida differensiallashtirilgan holda tashxislash imkonini bergan;

antonim tarkibli frazeologik birliklarning to‘rt asosiy frazeosemantik guruhga – shaxsni tavsiflovchi, jonli va jonsiz tabiat hodisalarini bildiruvchi, aniq va mavhum tushunchalarni hamda qo‘shimcha xususiyatlarni ifodalovchi birliklarga ajratilishi va har bir guruh doirasida milliy tafakkurga xos konseptual belgilar namoyon bo‘lishi yuzasidan berilgan xulosa va tavsiyalardan Farg‘ona viloyat teleradiokompaniyasining 2024-2025-yillarda efirga uzatilgan “Yoshlar vaqti”, “Xayrli kun!”, “Ona tilim” ko‘rsatuvlari hamda “Ma’naviyat – qalb ko‘zgusi”, “Yoshlar kundaligi” eshittirishlarining ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (Farg‘ona viloyat teleradiokompaniyasining 2026-yil 6-maydagi 01-12/88-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur ko‘rsatuv va eshittirishlarning mazmuni boyitilgan, ilmiy va amaliy salmog‘i ortgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 2 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida ma’ruza ko‘rinishida bayon qilingan hamda aprobatsiyadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 10 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, shulardan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 5 ta, jumladan 4 tasi respublika hamda 1 tasi xorijiy jurnalda nashr qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan tashkil topgan bo‘lib, umumiy hajmi 150 sahifadan iborat.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning **kirish** qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsadi va vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti 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 dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **“O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida antonim tarkibli frazeologik birliklarni o‘rganishning nazariy asoslari”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobi to‘rt fasldan iborat. Bobning birinchi fasli *“Leksik antonimlar va ularni aniqlash mezonlari”* deb nomlanib, unda antonimiya hodisasining o‘rganilish tarixi,

antonimlarni aniqlash va chegaralash mezonlari hamda bu boradagi asosiy nazariy qarashlar tahlil qilingan.

Qarama-qarshilik inson tafakkurining asosiy kategoriyalaridan biri bo‘lib, til tizimida u antonimlar vositasida ifodalanadi. Jahon tilshunosligida J.Layons, D.Kruz, S.Jons, M.L.Merfi, F.R.Palmer, L.A.Novikov, O.N.Lixacheva kabi olimlarning ishlari antonimiya nazariyasining shakllanishida muhim o‘rin tutadi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida antonimiya haqidagi dastlabki qarashlar S.Mutallibov va S.Usmonov maqolalari[12]da bayon etilgan bo‘lsa, keyinchalik bu hodisa R.Shukurov va B.Isabekovning nomzodlik dissertatsiyalarida monografik planda yoritilgan[13].

Tilshunoslikda antonimiyaga nisbatan tor va keng yondashuv mavjud. Tor talqin tarafdorlari, xususan, J.Layons antonimlar qatoriga faqat darajali (gradatsion) qarama-qarshiliklarni kiritadi (big – small, katta – kichik; high – low, baland – past), chunki aynan ular qutblilik xususiyatini yaqqol namoyon etadi[14]. S.Jons esa til egalari tomonidan intuitiv ravishda qarama-qarshi deb idrok etiladigan har qanday birliklarni antonim sifatida qarashni taklif etadi va ularni komplementar hamda gradatsion turlarga ajratadi[15]. L.A.Novikov fikricha, antonimiyaning asosini bir mohiyat doirasidagi farqlanishning keskin qutblari tashkil etadi, barcha antonimlarni birlashtiruvchi umumiy belgi esa juftlikning bir a’zosi mazmunida ikkinchisiga nisbatan chegaraviy inkorning ifodalanishidir[16]. Tadqiqot ishimizda keng yondashuv asos qilib olingan, ya’ni gradatsion qarama-qarshiliklar bilan bir qatorda komplementar, vektorli va konversiv zidliklar ham antonimiya doirasida o‘rganilgan.

Antonimlarni aniqlash mezonlari masalasida ham turlicha qarashlar mavjud. Jumladan, *opa-singil, aka-uka* kabi juftliklarni B.Isabekov antonim emas, balki korrelyativ birliklar sifatida baholaydi, chunki ular mazmunan o‘zaro zid emas, aksincha, bir-biriga yaqin va bog‘liqdir. Fe’lning bo‘lishli va bo‘lishsiz shakllarini Sh.Rahmatullayev antonim deb hisoblamaydi: olimning fikricha, ular ikki leksema emas, balki bitta leksemaning ikki shakli bo‘lib, antonimiya esa ikki leksema orasidagi ma’no munosabatidir[17]. Dissertatsiyada bunday birliklarni antonimlar qatoriga kiritishda ular o‘rtasidagi semantik oppozitsiyaning darajasi, kontekstual qarama-qarshilikning mavjudligi va tizimli paradigmatik bog‘liqlik inobatga olinishi lozimligi asoslangan.

Faslda antonimiya va antiteza munosabatiga ham alohida e’tibor qaratilgan. Antonimiya til birliklarining ma’noviy qarama-qarshiligi bo‘lsa, antiteza esa shu munosabatga asoslangan, nutqning ta’sirchanligini kuchaytiruvchi uslubiy vositadir. O.S.Axmanova antitezani “mos keluvchi so‘zlarning antonimlashuvi

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[12] Муталлибов С. Антоним сўзлар // Совет мактаби, 1955. – № 4. – Б. 28-30; Усмонов С. Антонимлар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти масалалари, 1958. – № 2. – Б. 33-40.

[13] Шукуров Р. Ўзбек тили антонимларининг лексик-семантик табиати: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1973; Исабеков Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида лексик антонимия: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1973.

[14] Lyons J. Semantics. Vol. 1. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1977. – P. 271.

[15] Jones S. Antonymy: A Corpus-Based Perspective. – London: Taylor & Francis, 2004. – P. 12-15.

[16] Новиков Л.А. Семантика русского языка: учеб. пособие. – М.: Высшая школа, 1982. – С. 243-246.

[17] Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978. – Б. 10.

asosida yaratilgan nutqiy figura” sifatida ta’riflaydi[18]. Shu bois antonim tarkibli FBlarni o‘rganishda antonimiyaning til tizimidagi tabiati bilan bir qatorda uning nutqdagi uslubiy voqelanishi ham hisobga olinadi.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli *“Frazeologik antonimlar. Antonim tarkibli frazeologik birliklarni hosil qilish usullari”* deb nomlanadi. Faslda A.V.Kunin, E.N.Miller, N.F.Alefirenko, N.S.Skvorsova, G.M.Polkina, Sh.Rahmatullayev, R.Shukurov kabi olimlarning frazeologik antonimiyaga oid qarashlari tahlil qilingan. A.V.Kunin frazeologik birliklar o‘rtasidagi ziddiyatni belgilashda “antonim differensiator” tushunchasidan foydalanadi[19]. E.N.Millerning fikricha, frazeologizmlardagi antonimlik ularning umumiy semantik mazmunidagi qarama-qarshilik orqali namoyon bo‘ladi, uni aniqlashning asosiy usuli esa semantik tahlildir. Olim FB tarkibida leksik antonimlarning mavjudligi uni o‘z-o‘zidan frazeologik antonimga aylantirmasligini ham ta’kidlaydi[20]. N.F.Alefirenko frazeologik antonimiya ma’no farqlantiruvchi belgilarning tubdan tafovutiga, ya’ni to‘liq semantik qarama-qarshilikka asoslanishini qayd etadi[21].

R.Shukurov “frazeologik birikma – frazeologik birikma” modelidagi antonimlarni komponentlar tafovutiga ko‘ra uch guruhga ajratadi: barcha komponentlari farqlanuvchi (ko‘kka ko‘tarmoq – yerga urmoq), faqat bitta komponenti farqlanuvchi (ko‘zini ochmoq – ko‘zini yummoq) hamda komponentlari bir xil bo‘lib, kontekst asosida zid ma’no kasb etuvchi birliklar[22]. Dissertatsiyada o‘zbek tilidagi frazeologik antonimlarni aniqlashning to‘rt mezoni taklif etilgan: 1) *semantik qarama-qarshilik* – iboralarning umumiy ma’nosida ziddiyatning mavjudligi (tili shirin – tili zahar); 2) *kontekstda qarama-qarshi qo‘yilish* – juftliklarning bir gap yoki matnda oppozitsiyaga kirishuvi; 3) *struktura va komponentlar o‘rtasidagi moslik* – juftliklarning bir xil model asosida qurilishi (ko‘ngli oq – ko‘ngli qora: [ot (ega) + sifat (kesim)] modeli); 4) *qo‘llanish chastotasi* – juftliklarning O‘zbek tili milliy korpusidagi (uzcorpora.uz) real nutqiy faolligi (ko‘ngli ko‘tarildi – ko‘ngli cho‘kdi).

N.S.Skvorsova frazeologik birliklar o‘rtasidagi antonimlikni aniqlashda ikki asosiy mezonni qayd etadi: qarama-qarshilikning alohida komponentlar o‘rtasida emas, balki butun ibora mazmuni darajasida mavjud bo‘lishi hamda juftlik a’zolarining bitta tarkibiy ma’no turi va bitta semantik-grammatik sinfga mansubligi[23]. Sh.Rahmatullayev ham frazeologik antonimiya bevosita komponentlarning zidligiga emas, balki iboralarning umumiy semantik mazmuniga asoslanishini ta’kidlaydi[24]. Shu bois polisemantik iboralarda har bir ma’no alohida baholanadi: masalan, savol bermoq iborasining faqat bitta ma’nosi javob

[18] Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – 5-е изд. – М.: Либроком, 2009. – С. 49.

[19] Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. – 2-е изд., перераб. – М.: Высшая школа; Дубна: Феникс, 1996. – С. 69.

[20] Миллер Е.Н. Антонимия в лексике и фразеологии (на материале немецкого и русского языков). – Алма-Ата: [б. и.], 1978. – С. 67-70.

[21] Алефиренко Н.Ф., Семененко Н.Н. Фразеология и паремиология. – М.: Флинта: Наука, 2009. – С. 74.

[22] Шукуров Р. Ўзбек тилида антонимлар. – Тошкент: Фан, 1977. – Б. 33.

[23] Скворцова Н.С. Антонимические отношения в английской фразеологии (на материале концептов “success” – “failure”): дис. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.04. – М., 2019. – С. 33.

[24] Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978. – Б. 7-8.

qaytarmoq iborasiga zidlanadi, qolgan ma’nolari esa bunday munosabatga kirishmaydi.

Frazeologik antonimlar ikki FBning qarama-qarshi qo‘yilishi asosida shakllanadi: *pretty as a picture – ugly as sin* (nihoyatda chiroyli – nihoyatda xunuk), heavy as lead – light as a feather; oq niyat – qora niyat, og‘zi ochiq – mum tishlamoq. Tadqiqot obyekti bo‘lgan antonim tarkibli FBlarda esa qarama-qarshilik bitta birlik doirasida, uning tarkibiy komponentlari o‘rtasida yuzaga chiqadi. G.M.Polkina bunday birliklarni tarixan shakllangan, ma’no jihatdan yaxlit va obrazli, tarkibida antonim komponentlar mavjud bo‘lgan barqaror birikmalar yoki gaplar sifatida ta’riflaydi[25]. Shu asosda dissertatsiyada antonim tarkibli FB deganda tarkiban mustaqil tuzilgan, komponentlari semantik jihatdan qisman yoki to‘liq qayta talqin etilgan, barqaror va yaxlit ma’noga ega hamda bir birlik doirasida semantik jihatdan zid leksik komponentlarni o‘z ichiga olgan frazeologik birlik tushuniladi. Masalan, *from the cradle to the grave* (beshikdan to qabrgacha, ya’ni “butun umr davomida”); *ups and downs* (hayotdagi yaxshi va yomon kunlarning almashinuvi); *to know something backwards and forwards* (biror narsani puxta, har tomonlama bilmoq).

Bobning uchinchi fasli *“Frazeologik birliklar tarkibidagi leksik antonimlarning turlari”* deb nomlanadi. Unda J.Layons, D.Kruz, U.Kroft, M.Merfi, F.Palmer, N.Trubetskoy, L.A.Novikov, V.Levitskiy, R.Shukurov tasniflariga tayangan holda FBlar tarkibidagi qarama-qarshilikning to‘rt turi – komplementar, kontrar (gradatsion), konversiv va vektorli antonimlar tahlil qilingan.

Komplementar antonimlar orasida oraliq holat bo‘lmaydi: birining tasdiqlanishi ikkinchisining inkorini anglatadi va aksincha[26]. Bunday komponentlar ingliz *tilida more dead than alive* (“tirikdan ko‘ra o‘likroq”) – o‘ta holdan toygan, *off and on* – vaqti-vaqti bilan, o‘zbek tilida *so‘zi bor, amali yo‘q, lov etib yonib, pis etib o‘chmoq* kabi birliklarda uchraydi: ...*Axir, bu lov etib yonib, pis etib o‘chadigan bir narsa-ku* (A.Muxtor. Opa-singillar, 23-b.). Bu misoldagi *yonmoq-o‘chmoq* juftligida hodisaning qanchalik tez boshlanib, shunchalik tez barham topishi obrazli ifodalangan.

Kontrar (gradatsion) antonimlar orasida oraliq zona mavjud bo‘lib, ular belgining turli darajasini ifodalaydi: ingliz tilida – *through thick and thin* (so‘zma-so‘z: “qalin va yupqa orqali”) – har qanday sharoitda, sodiqlik bilan; *to search high and low* – hamma yerdan qidirmoq; *young and old* – katta-yu kichik; o‘zbek tilida *issiq-sovuqni ko‘rgan – hayot tajribasiga ega; keng dunyo tor bo‘ldi – umidsizlikka tushmoq* kabi.

Konversiv antonimlar ikki tomonlama, o‘zaro bog‘liq munosabatlarni ifodalaydi; F.R.Palmer ularni “nisbiy qarama-qarshiliklar” (relational opposites) deb ataydi[27]. Ingliz tilida: *give or take* – taxminan, kam-ko‘st bilan; *give-and-take*

[25] Полькина Г.М. Сопоставительный анализ фразеологических единиц с антонимичными компонентами в английском и татарском языках: дис. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.20. – Казань, 2002. – С. 52.

[26] Cruse D.A. Lexical Semantics. – Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1986. – P. 199.

[27] Palmer F.R. Semantics. – 2nd ed. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1981. – P. 136.

– o‘zaro yon berish; o‘zbek tilida: kattani aka, kichikni uka demoq – bir-birini hurmat qilmoq.

Vektorli antonimlar harakat yoki belgining qarama-qarshi yo‘nalishini bildiradi: *here and there* – u yer-bu yerda; *up hill and down dale* – tog‘u vodiylar osha, hamma yerda; *go for wool and come home shorn* – foyda ko‘zlab borib, zarar ko‘rib qaytmoq; birda u yerda, birda bu yerda – tartibsiz, betayin yurmoq. Tadqiqotda yo‘nalishli va reversiv qarama-qarshiliklar alohida kichik guruhlarga bo‘linmasdan, vektorli antonimlar tarkibida birlashtirilgan.

D.A.Kruz gradatsion antonimlarni polyar (hot – cold), qisman mos tushuvchi (overlapping) va ekvivalent turlarga ajratib, qisman mos tushuvchilar ichida privativ antonimlarni ham farqlaydi: ularda juftlikning bir a’zosi biror belgining mavjudligini, ikkinchisi esa uning yo‘qligini bildiradi (armed – unarmed)[28]. Yo‘nalishli qarama-qarshiliklarni esa olim yo‘nalishlar (up – down, north – south), antipodlar (peak – foot), qarama-qarshi tomonlar (hill – valley) va reversivlar (enter – exit) kabi kichik turlarga bo‘ladi[29]. Dissertatsiyada mazkur tasniflar FB materialiga tatbiq etilib, ularning frazeologik ma’no shakllanishidagi o‘rni aniqlangan: gradatsion komponentlar ko‘proq belgining darajasini mubolag‘ali ifodalashga, komplementar komponentlar esa yaxlitlik, to‘liqlik ma’nosini hosil qilishga xizmat qiladi.

Qarama-qarshilik turlarining qiyoslanayotgan tillardagi miqdoriy taqsimoti quyidagi jadvalda aks ettirilgan.

1-jadval

Antonim tarkibli FBlar tarkibidagi qarama-qarshilik turlarining miqdoriy taqsimoti

Qarama-qarshilik turi	**Ingliz tili (soni)**	**%**	**O‘zbek tili (soni)**	**%**
Kontrar (gradatsion)	102	39,69	46	34,33
Komplementar	73	28,40	42	31,34
Vektorli	70	27,24	32	23,88
Konversiv	12	4,67	14	10,45
Jami	**257**	**100**	**134**	**100**

Jadvaldan ko‘rinadiki, ikki tilda ham kontrar va komplementar oppozitsiyalar yetakchi o‘rinni egallaydi: ingliz tilida ular birgalikda materialning 68,09 foizini, o‘zbek tilida esa 65,67 foizini tashkil etadi. Konversiv oppozitsiyalarning ikki tilda ham eng kam uchrashi FB tabiatida subyekt va obyekt rollarini qarama-qarshi qo‘yish imkoniyatlarining leksik sathga nisbatan cheklanganligi bilan izohlanadi. FBlar tarkibidagi antonim komponentlar lug‘aviy yoki kontekstual antonimlar ko‘rinishida namoyon bo‘ladi: kontekstual antonimlar ingliz tilida 107 ta, o‘zbek tilida esa 73 ta FB tarkibida aniqlangan.

Bobning to‘rtinchi fasli *“Frazeologik birliklar tarkibidagi antonimlarning stilistik xususiyatlari”* deb nomlanib, unda antonim komponentlarning asosiy uslubiy vazifalari – antiteza va oksyumoron hosil qilish xususiyatlari yoritilgan. G.Qaliyev antonimlarning bir gap doirasida bevosita taqqoslanishi, yondosh

[28] Cruse D.A. Lexical Semantics. – Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1986. – P. 204-208.
[29] Cruse D.A. Lexical Semantics. – Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1986. – P. 223.

gaplarda moslashtirilgan holda qo‘llanishi, navbatma-navbat keltirilishi hamda FBlarning matnda teskari ma’no ifodalashi kabi to‘rt usulini ajratadi[30]. V.P.Moskvin esa antonimlarning stilistik vazifasi sifatida antiteza va oksyumoron yaratishni ko‘rsatadi[31].

Antiteza qarama-qarshi tushunchalarni ochiq qarshilantirish orqali ifodaning ta’sirchanligi va obrazliligini oshiradi. Ingliz tilida: *move heaven and earth* – bor kuchini ishga solmoq; *to blow hot and cold* – goh u, goh bu fikrga o‘tmoq, ikkilanmoq; o‘zbek tilida: yer bilan osmoncha (juda katta farq); issiq-sovuqni ko‘rgan (hayotning turli holatlarini boshdan kechirgan). *Oksyumoron* esa mantiqan nomuvofiq belgilarni bitta obrazda birlashtiradi. Dissertatsiyada oksyumoronning umumiy semantik paradoksga asoslangan ko‘rinishlari (tirik murda, ziqna boy) bilan bevosita antonim komponentlar ishtirok etgan frazeologik oksyumoronlar farqlangan. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi *a living death birligida life – death, poor little rich girl birligida poor – rich* iboralarida; o‘zbek tilidagi *tirik murda* birligida esa “tirik – o‘lik” qutbiy oppozitsiyasi bevosita ifodalangan: *Sir Orfeo, in the Middle English verse romance, went into the forest “to lead a living death” and entered hell*[32] (Sir Orfeo o‘rmonga “tirik o‘likdek yashash” uchun kirib ketadi). Antonim komponentli oksyumoronlar ingliz tilida 6 ta, o‘zbek tilida esa 1 ta holatda aniqlangan bo‘lib, bu ularning antiteza turidagi birliklarga nisbatan ancha kam uchrashini ko‘rsatadi.

O‘zbek tilida antonim komponentli FBlar ko‘pincha maqol va hikmatli so‘zlarga yaqin turadi hamda nasihat, ogohlantirish mazmunini ta’sirchan ifodalaydi: *Menga uyat o‘limdan ortiqdir. Bundan buyon bunday so‘zlarni oraga solmang, achchiq o‘yin shirin hayotni buzadi* (H.H.Niyoziy. Maysaraning ishlari). Bu misolda *achchiq-shirin* antonim juftligi qo‘pol hazilning oqibatini keskin qarshilantirish orqali fikrni kuchaytirgan. Ingliz tilida esa antiteza ko‘proq juft bog‘lovchili qoliplarda (ups and downs, give and take, sink or swim) namoyon bo‘lib, ixcham va ritmik ifoda hosil qiladi. Shu tariqa antonim komponentlar har ikki tilda obrazlilik, ekspressivlik va baholovchilikni kuchaytiruvchi asosiy uslubiy vosita sifatida faol ishtirok etadi.

Dissertatsiyaning **“O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida antonim tarkibli frazeologizmlarning struktur-grammatik xususiyatlari”** deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobi besh fasldan iborat. A.V.Kunin yondashuviga tayangan holda antonim tarkibli FBlar ot, sifat, ravish, fe’l hamda birikma va modal frazeologik birliklarga ajratilib, har bir guruhning sintaktik bog‘lanish turlari, komponentlar soni, variantliligi va gapdagi vazifasi qiyosiy tahlil qilingan.

Bobning birinchi fasli *“Ot-antonimlar ishtirokidagi FBlar”* deb nomlanadi. Substantiv FBlar predmet yoki substantivlashgan harakatni ifodalab, gapda “kim?”, “nima?” so‘roqlariga javob beradi. Ingliz tilida bunday birliklar 81 ta bo‘lib, fe’l tarkibli FBlardan keyin ikkinchi o‘rinda turadi; o‘zbek tilida esa 17 ta substantiv FB aniqlangan. Ingliz tilidagi boshqaruvli substantiv FBlarda *of, in,*

[30] Калиев Г., Болганбаев О. Современная лексикология и фразеология казахского языка: учебник. – 3-е изд., доп. – Алматы: Сөздік-Словарь, 2006. – С. 120.

[31] Москвин В.П. Теоретические основы стилистики. – 3-е изд., стер. – М.: Флинта: Наука, 2018. – С. 150.

[32] Mikami H. Frank McGuinness and His Theatre of Paradox. – Gerrards Cross: Colin Smythe, 2002. – P. 105.

before, after, among predloglari qo‘llanadi: *the beginning of the end* – oxirning boshlanishi; *a matter of life and death* – hayot-mamot masalasi; *a wolf in sheep’s clothing* – qo‘y terisini yopingan bo‘ri; *calm before the storm* – bo‘ron oldidagi sukunat; *a sheep among wolves* – bo‘rilar orasidagi qo‘y. Bitishuvli birliklar asosan *and*, kamroq *or* bog‘lovchisi yordamida hosil bo‘ladi: *ups and downs, ebb and flow, bouquets and brickbats* (so‘zma-so‘z: “guldastalar va g‘ishtlar”) – maqtov va tanqid, *heads or tails* – tanganing gerbi yoki raqami. O‘zbek tilida komponentlar *-u, -yu* yuklamasi va *bilan* ko‘makchisi (ko‘zining oq-u qorasi, oq bilan qora), ayrim hollarda esa *yoki* bog‘lovchisi (hayot yoki o‘lim masalasi) vositasida bog‘lanadi.

Komponentlar soniga ko‘ra ingliz tilida ikki komponentli (likes and dislikes, cash or credit), uch komponentli (a cat-and-dog existence – it-mushukdek hayot; give-and-take policy – o‘zaro yon berish siyosati) va ko‘p komponentli (bone of one’s bone and flesh of one’s flesh – qondosh, eng yaqin kishi; cross questions and crooked answers) birliklar farqlanadi; o‘zbek tilida esa bunday tasnif uchun yetarli material kuzatilmaydi. Ingliz tilidagi substantiv FBlarda variantlilik keng tarqalgan: leksik (the calm before the storm – the lull before the storm), struktur-grammatik (a matter of life and death – a life-and-death matter; a game of cat and mouse – a cat-and-mouse game) variantlar shular jumlasidandir. O‘zbek tilidagi substantiv Fblar doirasida variantlar aniqlanmadi, buni ularning shaklan barqarorligi bilan izohlash mumkin bo‘ladi.

Substantiv FBlar gapda turli sintaktik vazifalarni bajaradi. Ingliz tilida ular ko‘proq to‘ldiruvchi vazifasida keladi: *We discussed the pros and cons of the new policy before making a decision* (Biz qaror qabul qilishdan oldin yangi siyosatning ijobiy va salbiy tomonlarini muhokama qildik). O‘zbek tilida esa to‘ldiruvchi va kesim vazifalarida qo‘llanishi kuzatiladi: *Omma o‘sdi, oq-u qorani biladigan bo‘lib qolishdi* (Oybek. Nur qidirib); *Jamila xolani tashvish bosdi. Bitta-yu bitta ko‘zining oq-u qorasi* (S.Anorboyev. Pushaymon). Ikkinchi misolda *ko‘zining oq-u qorasi* birligi “eng aziz, yagona farzand” ma’nosida kesim vazifasini bajargan.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli *“Sifat-antonimlar ishtirokidagi FBlar”* deb nomlanadi. Sifat asosli FBlar tarkibida yadro komponent sifatida sifat ishtirok etadigan va vazifasi jihatidan sifat so‘z turkumiga mos keladigan barqaror birikmalardir[33]. Bunday birliklar ingliz tilida 19 ta, o‘zbek tilida 11 ta bo‘lib, tuzilishiga ko‘ra qiyosiy (komparativ) va qiyosiy bo‘lmagan (nokomparativ) turlarga bo‘linadi. Ingliz tilidagi qiyosiy birliklar “as ... as” qolipida shakllanadi, bunda birinchi as tushib qolishi mumkin, ikkinchisi esa doimo saqlanadi[34]: *as different as night and day* – tun bilan kundek farqli, mutlaqo boshqacha: *But now we are as different as night and day*[35] (Ammo hozir biz tun bilan kundek farqlanamiz). Sifatning qiyosiy darajasi asosidagi birlik bittagina: *more dead than alive* (o‘ta holsiz). O‘zbek tilida

[33] Арсентьева Е.Ф. Сопоставительный анализ фразеологических единиц (на материале фразеологических единиц, семантически ориентированных на человека в английском и русском языках). – Казань: Изд-во Казанского университета, 1989. – С. 30.

[34] Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. – 2-е изд., перераб. – М.: Высшая школа; Дубна: Феникс, 1996. – С. 144.

[35] Milevsky A. Sibling Relationships in Childhood and Adolescence: Predictors and Outcomes. – New York: Columbia University Press, 2011. – P. 110.

qiyosiy ma’no *-dek, -day, -cha* qo‘shimchalari yordamida ifodalanadi: *farqi yer bilan osmoncha; oy bilan quyoshdek* – nihoyatda go‘zal, munosib juftlik. Qiyosiy birliklar har ikki tilda 4 tadan aniqlandi.

Qiyosiy bo‘lmagan sifat tarkibli FBlar ikki tilda ham ustunlik qiladi (ingliz tilida 19 tadan 15 tasi): sweet and sour – nordon-shirin; open and shut – oddiy, ravshan; black or white – keskin, oraliqsiz; o‘zbek tilida usti yaltiroq, ichi qaltiroq – ikkiyuzlamachi, pismiq; issiq-sovuqni ko‘rgan; achchiq-chuchukni totgan – hayotda ko‘p narsani ko‘rgan. Ular asosan biriktiruv (open and shut) va ayiruv (black or white) munosabatidagi bitishuvli munosabatni ifodalaydi; ingliz tilida tobe bog‘lanishli sifat tarkibli antonim FBlar aniqlanmagan. Pozitsion variantlar ham uchraydi: *different as night and day* – different as day and night. Sifat tarkibli FBlar inson fazilati, fe’l-atvori va ijtimoiy munosabatlarini baholashda faol bo‘lib, ko‘proq kontrar va komplementar antonimlarga tayanadi.

Uchinchi fasl *“Ravish-antonimlar ishtirokidagi FBlar”* deb nomlanadi. Ravish tarkibli FBlar harakatning belgisi, usuli, o‘rni yoki vaqtini ifodalaydi; ular ingliz tilida 59 ta, o‘zbek tilida 16 ta. Ingliz tilidagi boshqaruvli birliklar *in, from, between, by, through, till, with* predloglari bilan boshlanadi: *in black and white* – yozma, rasmiy shaklda; *between life and death* – hayot va o‘lim orasida; *by fair means or foul* – qanday yo‘l bilan bo‘lsa ham; *from dawn to dusk* – tongdan shomgacha. O‘zbek tilida predlog kategoriyasi mavjud bo‘lmagani uchun boshqaruv munosabati kelishik qo‘shimchalari orqali ifodalanadi: tundan tonggacha, u chetidan bu chetigacha. Ingliz tilidagi yagona qiyosiy ravish FB – as night follows day (kundan keyin tun kelgani kabi muqarrar) gapda ko‘pincha ajratilgan hol vazifasida keladi: *As night follows day, so day follows night, whether we like it or not*[36] (Kundan keyin tun kelgani kabi, xohlaymizmi-yo‘qmi, tundan keyin ham kun keladi).

Bitishuvli ravish FBlar teng (high and low, right and left, off and on), ayiruv (now or never – hozir yoki hech qachon) va inkor (neither here nor there – ahamiyatsiz, gapga aloqasi yo‘q) bog‘lovchilari yordamida hosil bo‘ladi; ingliz tilida uch komponentli (here, there and everywhere; left, right and centre) va ko‘p komponentli (till all hours of the day and night) birliklar ham mavjud. O‘zbek tilida bunday bog‘lanish *va, -u, -yu, ham, goh* vositalari orqali yuzaga chiqadi: *shu kecha-yu kunduzda, gohida u yerda, gohida bu yerda*. Ikki til o‘rtasidagi muhim tipologik farq ravish FBlarning gapdagi o‘rnida namoyon bo‘ladi: ingliz tilida ular odatda fe’ldan keyin (postpozitsiyada), o‘zbek tilida esa fe’ldan oldin (prepozitsiyada) keladi: *Olti oy yoz, olti oy qish, kechani kecha demay, kunduzni kunduz demay mehnat qildi* (G‘.G‘ulom. Eri bilan bahs boylashgan xotin). Ingliz tilida pozitsion variantlar ham kuzatiladi: back and forth – forth and back.

To‘rtinchi fasl *“Fe’l-antonimlar ishtirokidagi FBlar”* deb nomlanadi. Fe’l tarkibli FBlar ikki tilda ham son jihatidan ustunlik qiladi: ingliz tilidagi 257 ta birlikning 95 tasi (36,96%), o‘zbek tilidagi 134 ta birlikning 72 tasi (54%) fe’l asosli tuzilmalardir. Ingliz tilidagi qiyosiy fe’l FBlar *like* vositasida shakllanadi: *to fight like cat and dog* – it-mushukdek urishmoq; *go up like a rocket and come*

[36] Deurzen E. van. Psychotherapy and the Quest for Happiness. – London: SAGE, 2008. – P. 165.

down like a stick – tez ko‘tarilib, tez qulamoq. O‘zbek tilida qiyosiy ma’no *-day, -dek* qo‘shimchalari va *kabi* ko‘makchisi orqali ifodalanadi: *pashshaday narsani fil qilib ko‘rsatmoq; olov bilan suv kabi bo‘lmoq.* Nokomparativ fe’l asosli FBlar obyekt yoki obyekt-holat munosabatini ifodalaydi: *move heaven and earth* – bor kuchini ishga solmoq; *set the wolf to keep the sheep* – bo‘rini qo‘yga cho‘pon qilmoq; *make a mountain out of a molehill* – arzimas narsani bo‘rttirmoq. Ingliz tilida bu birliklar tarkibidagi otlar artikl bilan yoki artiklsiz qo‘llanib, birlikning semantik-pragmatik mazmunini aniqlashtiradi, inkor shaklidagi birliklar ham uchraydi: not to know if one is coming or going – nima qilishini bilmay qolmoq; not to let one’s left hand know what one’s right hand does – ishni sir tutmoq. O‘zbek tilida fe’l komponent doimo birlik oxirida keladi: *Modomiki katta boshlaringizni kichik qilib... maslahatga kelibsizlar, men xolis gapni aytishim kerak* (I.Rahim. Ixlos).

Fe’l tarkibli FBlarning bir qismi holat munosabatini ifodalaydi: *ingliz tilida come high, come low* – nima bo‘lsa ham, har qanday holatda; *can’t get there from here* – maqsadga mavjud vositalar bilan erishib bo‘lmaydi; o‘zbek tilida *oldi-ortiga qaramay qochmoq* (shoshilinch, o‘ylamay qochmoq). Ingliz tilida bunday birliklarda *in, on, out of* kabi predloglar holatni aniqlashtiruvchi vosita bo‘lsa (to be a square peg in a round hole – o‘z o‘rnini topmagan bo‘lmoq; have an old head on young shoulders – yoshiga nisbatan aqlli, tajribali bo‘lmoq), o‘zbek tilida bu vazifani kelishik qo‘shimchalari bajaradi. Shu bilan birga, ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi *make a mountain out of a molehill* va *pashshadan fil yasamoq* birliklari strukturasi farqli bo‘lsa-da, “kichiklik-kattalik” obrazlari qarama-qarshiligiga asoslangan funksional analoglar hisoblanadi.

Ingliz tilida ayiruv bog‘lovchisi *or* bilan hosil bo‘lgan, keskin tanlov yoki muqarrar oqibatni ifodalovchi fe’l FBlar alohida guruhni tashkil etadi: *make or break* – yo yutuq, yo barbodlik; *sink or swim* – yo cho‘kasan, yo suzasan; stand or fall; kill or cure. Teng bog‘lanishli juft fe’llar (wax and wane – goh ortib, goh kamayib bormoq) hamda teng va tobe bog‘lanish xususiyatlari mushtarak birliklar ham uchraydi: *to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds* – ikki tomonga ham xizmat qilmoq, ikki kemaning boshini tutmoq: *you are one of the happy sheep that go out for wool, and come home shorn*[37] (Siz jun olishga borib, o‘zi qirqilib qaytadigan “baxtli” qo‘ylardan birisiz). O‘zbek tilida bunday birliklar kam bo‘lib, *-u* yuklamasi orqali bog‘lanadi: *Olinglar-u, oldirmanglar, omin!* (M.Ismoiliy. Farg‘ona tong otguncha). Ingliz tilidagi fe’l FBlarda leksik (prove that black is white – swear that black is white; to rain cats and dogs – to pour cats and dogs) va kvantitativ (to struggle to keep body and soul together – to keep body and soul together) variantlar uchraydi.

Beshinchi fasl *“Birikma va modal antonimlar ishtirokidagi FBlar”* deb nomlanadi. Bunday birliklar ikki tilda ham juda kam uchraydi. Ingliz tilida undov FB sifatida faqat *Dog my cats!* (hayrat, ajablanish ifodasi) qayd etilgan. O‘zbek tilida undov ifodali antonim FBlar aniqlanmagan, biroq M.Vafoyeva tasnifidagi

[37] Scott W. Waverley Novels. – Edinburgh: Robert Cadell, 1832. – P. 305.

subyektiv-modal birliklar[38] orasida antonim komponentlilari mavjud: so‘zi bor, amali yo‘q; na issiqqa ko‘nmoq, na sovuqqa; boy bo‘lib boltasi yo‘q, gadoy bo‘lib xaltasi yo‘q: *“Boy bo‘lib boltang yo‘q, gadoy bo‘lib xaltang yo‘q”, – deb zaharxanda qildi* (A.Qahhor. Qo‘shchinor chiroqlari). Bu birliklar so‘zlovchining voqelikka shaxsiy munosabati va bahosini ifodalaydi.

Struktur-grammatik tahlil natijalariga ko‘ra, ikki tilda ham fe’l tarkibli FBlar birinchi (ingliz tilida 95 ta, o‘zbek tilida 72 ta), ot tarkibli FBlar ikkinchi (81 ta va 17 ta), ravish tarkibli FBlar uchinchi (59 ta va 16 ta), sifat tarkibli FBlar to‘rtinchi (19 ta va 11 ta) o‘rinni egallaydi, birikma va modal tarkibli birliklar esa eng kam uchraydi. Komponentlar orasidagi grammatik munosabat ingliz tilida predloglar, bog‘lovchilar (and, or, as, like), artikllar va qat’iy so‘z tartibi, o‘zbek tilida esa kelishik va egalik qo‘shimchalari, *-dek, -day* affikslari, -u, -yu yuklamalari va ko‘makchilar orqali ifodalanadi. Bu farqlar ingliz tilining analitik va o‘zbek tilining agglutinativ tabiati bilan izohlanadi.

Dissertatsiyaning **“O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida antonim tarkibli frazeologizmlarning semantik xususiyatlari”** deb nomlangan uchinchi bobi to‘rt fasldan iborat. Dastlabki faslda frazeologik ma’noning signifikativ, denotativ va konnotativ jihatlari haqidagi A.V.Kunin qarashlariga[39] tayangan holda antonim tarkibli FBlar semantik tamoyil asosida to‘rt frazeosemantik guruhga ajratildi: 1) shaxsni tavsiflovchi; 2) jonli va jonsiz tabiat hodisalarini bildiruvchi; 3) aniq va mavhum tushunchalarni bildiruvchi; 4) qo‘shimcha xususiyatni bildiruvchi FBlar.

R.R.Zamaletdinovning ta’kidlashicha, frazeologizmlarning semantik tizimida nafaqat voqelikni bo‘laklash va kategoriyalarga ajratish, balki uni qayta talqin etish, yangi ma’lumotni avvaldan shakllangan sotsiomadaniy bilimlar tizimiga integratsiyalash ham amalga oshadi, natijada, etnomadaniy jamoaning hodisaga nisbatan emotsional-baholovchi munosabati shakllanadi[40]. A.V.Kunin konnotatsiya tarkibiga emotsional, ekspressiv, baholovchi va obrazli unsurlarni kiritadi va aynan ularning turli nisbatda namoyon bo‘lishi FBlarni kuchli ifodaviy vositaga aylantirishini qayd etadi[41]. Antonim tarkibli FBlarda bu unsurlar komponentlarning qarama-qarshiligi tufayli yanada bo‘rtib ko‘rinadi.

Bobning birinchi fasli *“Shaxsni tavsiflovchi antonim tarkibli FBlar”* deb nomlanadi. Ushbu guruh ikki tilda ham son jihatidan ustunlik qiladi: ingliz tilida 257 ta birlikning 91 tasi (35,41%), o‘zbek tilida esa 134 ta birlikning 55 tasi (41%) insonning tashqi ko‘rinishi, fe’l-atvori, jismoniy va emotsional holati, ijtimoiy mansubligi, qarindoshlik munosabatlari hamda faoliyatini ifodalaydi. Bu antonim tarkibli frazeologiyaning antropotsentrik tabiatini tasdiqlaydi. Ular quyidagi asosda tasniflandi:

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[38] Вафоева М.Й. Ўзбек тилида фразеологик синонимлар ва уларнинг структурал-семантик таҳлили: филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2009. – Б. 34.

[39] Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. – 2-е изд., перераб. – М.: Высшая школа; Дубна: Феникс, 1996. – С. 91-93.

[40] Замалетдинов Р.Р. Национально-языковая картина татарского мира: автореф. дис. ... д-ра филол. наук: 10.02.02. – Казань, 2004. – С. 19.

[41] Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. – 2-е изд., перераб. – М.: Высшая школа; Дубна: Феникс, 1996. – С. 93.

1. Tashqi ko‘rinishni ifodalovchi birliklar ingliz tilida kam (*beauty and the beast* – go‘zal va maxluq), o‘zbek tilida esa go‘zallik ko‘pincha oy va quyosh timsollari orqali ifodalanadi: oy desa og‘zi, kun desa ko‘zi bor; biri quyosh, biri oy – nihoyatda go‘zal. A.Smaylovning qayd etishicha, qadimda ajdodlarimiz oy va quyoshni yuksak qadrlagan va ularni madaniy-iqtisodiy hayot bilan chambarchas bog‘lagan[42].

2. Fe’l-atvorni ifodalovchi kichik guruhda salbiy konnotatsiyali birliklar ustunlik qiladi. Ingliz tilida ikkiyuzlamachilik, maqtanchoqlik, quruq va’dabozlik qoralanadi: *a wolf in sheep’s clothing* – qo‘y terisini yopingan bo‘ri; *all hat and no cattle* (“shlyapa bor-u, mol yo‘q”) – gapi katta, ishi yo‘q odam; *all fur coat and no knickers* – ko‘rinishi yaltiroq, ichi bo‘sh. O‘zbek tilida esa ularga mazmunan yaqin *usti yaltiroq, ichi qaltiroq; so‘zi bor, amali yo‘q; achib suyilmagan, qarib quyilmagan* kabi birliklar mavjud. Ijobiy fazilatlar ingliz tilida halollik va ishonchlilik (all wool and no shoddy – sof, halol odam), o‘zbek tilida esa hayot tajribasi, donolik, ehtiyotkorlik bilan bog‘lanadi: issiq-sovuqni ko‘rgan, achchiq-chuchukni totgan, oldi-ortiga qaragan.

3. Jismoniy va emotsional holat ikki tilda ham *tirik-o‘lik* juftligi orqali ifodalanadi: more dead than alive, between life and death, a walking corpse; bir oyog‘i yerda, bir oyog‘i go‘rda; tirik murda.

4. Ijtimoiy mansublikni ifodalovchi ingliz FBlarida *katta-kichik* ziddiyati yetakchi: *a big fish in a small pond, a big frog in a little pond* – kichik doiradagi “katta odam”; *haves and have-nots* – boylar va kambag‘allar.

5. Qarindoshlik munosabatlari guruhi oz tarkibli: *bone of one’s bone and flesh of one’s flesh* (Injildan kelib chiqqan) – qondosh, eng yaqin kishi; kattani aka, kichikni uka demoq.

6. Inson harakatini ifodalovchi birliklarda ingliz tilida qat’iyat va intilish (move heaven and earth), munosib javob qaytarish (to give someone a Roland for an Oliver – fransuz eposidagi teng kuchli qahramonlar nomi kontekstual antonim vazifasida) kabi ma’nolar, o‘zbek tilida esa qanoat, ahillik va saxovat qadriyatlari aks etadi: bir mayizni qirq kishi bo‘lib yemoq – ahil, inoq bo‘lmoq. Umuman olganda, ingliz lingvomadaniyatida halollik va ishonchlilik, o‘zbek lingvomadaniyatida esa mehribonlik, qanoat, kamtarlik, hushyorlik va mas’uliyat yuksak qadrlanishi aniqlangan.

Inson harakatini ifodalovchi birliklarning konnotativ tahlili shuni ko‘rsatdiki, ikki tilda ham salbiy baholi birliklar ijobiylariga nisbatan ko‘p. Ular azob-uqubat, xavotir, befarqlik, tushkunlik, g‘azab, dangasalik, ikkiyuzlamachilik, yolg‘on, isrofgarchilik, omadsizlik, maqtanchoqlik va mubolag‘a kabi ma’nolarni ifodalaydi. Ingliz tilida bularga qo‘shimcha ravishda beqarorlik, o‘zgaruvchanlik, sarosima va e’tiborsizlik (to blow hot and cold; not to know if one is coming or going); o‘zbek tilida esa shikoyat, uyat, qasos, xushomad, manfaatparastlik va o‘zboshimchalik ma’nolari faol. Intellektual, nutqiy va jismoniy faoliyatni ifodalovchi birliklar ikki tilda ham anglash, bilish, ishontirish, yanglishish,

[42] Смайлов А. Лингвокультурная специфика устойчивых выражений, формирующих концепт “женщина”: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.02. – Алматы, 2008. – С. 14.

bo‘ysunish, boylik va qashshoqlik, muloqot kabi semantik maydonlarga mansubdir.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli *“Jonli va jonsiz tabiat hodisalarini bildiruvchi antonim tarkibli FBlar”* deb nomlanadi. Ushbu faslda dastlab tillararo munosabatlar masalasi E.M.Soloduxo[43], Y.F.Arsentyeva[44] va G.M.Polkina[45] tasniflari asosida ko‘rib chiqildi. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi antonim tarkibli FBlar orasida 10 ta to‘liq ekvivalent aniqlandi, ularda obraz ham, ma’no ham deyarli bir xil: *a living death* – tirik murda; *separate the wheat from the chaff* – saragini sarakka, puchagini puchakka ajratmoq; *the sweet and the bitter of life* – dunyoning achchiq-chuchugi. Analoglarda ma’no bir xil bo‘lsa-da, obraz farqlanadi: *all fur coat and no knickers, all hat and no cattle* – usti yaltiroq, ichi qaltiroq; day and night – kechani kecha demay, kunduzni kunduz demay.

Tabiat hodisalarini ifodalovchi antonim tarkibli FBlar ikki tilda ham kam sonli. Ingliz tilida *old moon in new moon’s arms* (“eski oy yangi oy bag‘rida”) – ob-havo o‘zgarishi belgisi; *to rain cats and dogs* – shiddatli yomg‘ir yog‘moq kabi birliklar qayd etilgan. I.V.Batunova keyingi birlikning kelib chiqishini XVI asrda Angliyadagi nam va sovuq ob-havo sharoitida issiqlik izlab tomlarga chiqqan mushuk va itlarning yomg‘irda tomdan sirg‘anib tushishi voqeligi bilan bog‘laydi[46]. O‘zbek tilidan bunga *qordan qutulib, yomg‘irga tutilmoq* (yomondan battariga uchramoq) iborasini misol qilish mumkin (*Amerika quv, zolim, u bizning jilovimizni qo‘liga oldi, qordan qutulib yomg‘irga tutilyapmiz* (Oybek. Nur qidirib)); *to‘qayga o‘t ketsa, ho‘l-u quruq barobar yonadi* – umumiy kulfat hech kimni chetlab o‘tmaydi; *osmon yiroq, yer qattiq* – chorasizlik. Tahlillar asnosida hayvon nomlari ishtirok etgan frazeologik birliklar (to fight like cat and dog, the cat and mouse game; *pashshadan fil yasamoq, it-mushuk bo‘lmoq)* ma’no jihatidan insonga taalluqli bo‘lgani uchun shaxsni tavsiflovchi guruhga kiritildi.

Uchinchi fasl *“Aniq va mavhum tushunchalarni bildiruvchi antonim tarkibli FBlar”* deb nomlanadi. Abstrakt hodisalar to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri sezgi orqali idrok etilmaydigan, faqat til belgilari vositasida anglanadigan tushunchalar bo‘lsa[47], moddiy hodisalar sezgi a’zolari orqali bevosita idrok qilinadi. “Dalil, ish” ma’nosida ingliz tilida *open and shut, an open and shut case* – oddiy, yechimi ravshan ish; “tafsilot, mohiyat” ma’nosida *ins and outs, the long and the short of it, the top and bottom of it*; “farq” ma’nosida as different as night and day va farqi yer bilan osmoncha; “hal qiluvchi muammo” ma’nosida a matter of life and death va

[43] Солодухо Э.М. Проблемы интернационализации фразеологии (на материале языков славянской, германской и романской групп). – Казань: Изд-во Казанского университета, 1982. – С. 24.

[44] Арсентьева Е.Ф. Сопоставительный анализ фразеологических единиц (на материале фразеологических единиц, семантически ориентированных на человека в английском и русском языках). – Казань: Изд-во Казанского университета, 1989. – С. 97.

[45] Полькина Г.М. Сопоставительный анализ фразеологических единиц с антонимичными компонентами в английском и татарском языках: дис. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.20. – Казань, 2002. – С. 139.

[46] Батунова И.В., Лобынева Е.И., Николаева А.Ю. Этимология идиом: возникновение и употребление в современном английском языке // Международный научно-исследовательский журнал. – 2020. – № 12-3. – С. 111-113.

[47] Иссерс О.С. Теоретическая и прикладная лингвистика: курс лекций. – Омск: Изд-во Омского государственного университета, 2017. – С. 97.

hayot-mamot masalasi; o‘zbek tilida esa (*uzun) gapning qisqasi* kabi iboralar qo‘llaniladi.

Zidlikni bildiruvchi FBlar ingliz tilida 19 ta, o‘zbek tilida 10 ta: ups and downs, ebb and flow, wax and wane, likes and dislikes, the pros and cons, all or nothing, feast or famine; oq va qora, yer-u osmon, past-u baland, kecha-yu kunduz va hkz. Ingliz tilida antonim komponentlar yordamida murakkab munosabat (a love-hate relationship), murosa (give and take), qoida (dos and don’ts), harakat (the comings and goings), tafovut (light and shade) kabi mavhum tushunchalar ham ifodalanadi. Moddiy hodisalar ingliz tilida asosan taom va ichimlik (sweet and sour; fire water – kuchli spirtli ichimlik; Tom and Jerry – P.Igan asari qahramonlari nomi bilan atalgan issiq punsh), pul (an arm and a leg – juda qimmat; cash or credit) hamda kema qismlari (fore and aft) bilan bog‘liq; o‘zbek tilida bunday birliklar kam uchraydi.

Aniq va mavhum tushunchalarni bildiruvchi birliklarda *hayot-o‘lim, ochiq-yopiq, kun-tun, ko‘p-oz, bor-yo‘q* kabi antonim juftliklar voqelikdagi qarama-qarshi holatlarni badiiy ifodalash, ular orasidagi tafovutni kuchaytirish yoki mubolag‘ali tasvirlash vazifasini bajaradi. Masalan, *a matter of life and death va hayot-mamot masalasi* birliklarida komplementar antonimlar muammoning hal qiluvchi, keskin xarakterini ta’kidlasa, *ups and downs* va *past-u baland* birliklarida gradatsion antonimlar hayotning o‘zgaruvchanligini umumlashtiradi. Ingliz tilida bu guruhdagi birliklarning son va semantik jihatdan boyligi mavhum tushunchalarni ixcham juft qoliplar orqali ifodalash an’anasi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lsa, o‘zbek tilida bunday ma’nolar ko‘pincha juft so‘zlar va erkin birikmalar orqali beriladi.

To‘rtinchi fasl *“Qo‘shimcha xususiyatni bildiruvchi antonim tarkibli FBlar”* deb nomlanadi. Bu guruh ingliz tilida 82 ta, o‘zbek tilida 43 ta birlikni qamrab oladi va harakatning vaqti, uslubi, o‘rni, miqdori va darajasini ifodalaydi. *Vaqtni* bildiruvchi birliklar ingliz tilida 21 ta, o‘zbek tilida 10 ta: morning, noon and night; now or never; day in and day out; year in, year out; from cradle to grave; off and on; tundan tonggacha; erta yo kech; yo‘g‘on cho‘zilib, ingichka uzilgan payt – bahorda qor erib, chorva hali to‘yib o‘tlay olmaydigan og‘ir davr. *Harakat uslubini* bildiruvchi birliklar ingliz tilida 18 ta, o‘zbek tilida 13 ta: inside out, through thick and thin, by fair means or foul, as night follows day; ko‘z ochib-yumguncha – bir zumda. *Makonni* bildiruvchi birliklar ingliz tilida 14 ta, o‘zbek tilida 9 ta: far and near, here and there, to and fro, in the right church but in the wrong pew – umuman to‘g‘ri, ammo tafsilotda xato; birda u yerda, birda bu yerda; u chetidan bu chetigacha. *O‘lchov va darajani* bildiruvchi birliklar ingliz tilida 11 ta, o‘zbek tilida 15 ta: body and soul, from top to toe, from top to bottom, left, right and centre; yer bilan osmoncha, boshdan-oyoq. Maqsad ma’nosidagi birliklar faqat ingliz tilida qayd etilgan: for better or for worse – yaxshi kunda ham, yomon kunda ham; for weal and woe – baxtda ham, kulfatda ham.

Demak, qo‘shimcha xususiyatni bildiruvchi FBlar ichida ingliz tilida vaqt, o‘zbek tilida esa o‘lchov va daraja ma’nosidagi birliklar yetakchilik qiladi. Jonli va jonsiz tabiat hodisalarini hamda aniq va mavhum tushunchalarni bildiruvchi birliklar esa har ikki tilda frazeosemantik maydonning periferiyasini tashkil etadi.

Bunday guruhlardagi miqdoriy va mazmuniy tafovutlar xalqlarning turmush tarzi, dunyoqarashi va madaniy qadriyatlaridagi farqlar bilan izohlanadi.

XULOSA

1. Antonimiya ingliz va o‘zbek tillariga xos umumiy til hodisasi bo‘lib, har ikki til frazeologiyasida alohida mikrotizimni tashkil etadi. Tadqiqotda antonimiyaga nisbatan keng yondashuv asos qilib olinib, frazeologik birlik tarkibidagi gradatsion, komplementar, vektorli va konversiv zidliklar antonimiya doirasida o‘rganildi. Antonim tarkibli FBlar – bir birlik doirasida semantik jihatdan zid leksik komponentlarni o‘z ichiga olgan, barqaror va yaxlit ma’noli frazeologik birliklardir. Ular ikki FBning semantik qarama-qarshiligiga asoslangan frazeologik antonimlardan farqlandi.

2. O‘zbek tilidagi frazeologik antonimlarni aniqlashning to‘rt mezoni – semantik qarama-qarshilik, kontekstda qarshilantirilish, struktur parallelizm va milliy korpusdagi qo‘llanish chastotasi asoslandi. Frazeologik antonimiyaning asosiy mezoni alohida komponentlar emas, balki birlikning yaxlit semantikasidagi qarama-qarshilik ekani aniqlandi.

3. Tadqiqot materialini ingliz tilida 257 ta, o‘zbek tilida 134 ta antonim tarkibli FB tashkil etdi. Har ikki tilda kontrar (ingliz tilida 102 ta – 39,69%, o‘zbek tilida 46 ta – 34,33%) va komplementar (73 ta – 28,40%; 42 ta – 31,34%) oppozitsiyalar ustunlik qiladi, vektorli oppozitsiyalar uchinchi o‘rinda turadi, konversiv oppozitsiyalar esa eng kam uchraydi (12 ta va 14 ta). Kontekstual antonimlar ingliz tilida 107 ta, o‘zbek tilida 73 ta FB tarkibida kuzatildi.

4. Antonim komponentlarning asosiy stilistik vazifasi antiteza hosil qilishdir. Antonim komponentli oksyumoronlar cheklangan bo‘lib, ingliz tilida 6 ta, o‘zbek tilida 1 ta (tirik murda) holatda qayd etildi. Tadqiqotda umumiy semantik paradoksga asoslangan oksyumoronlar bevosita antonim komponentli oksyumoronlardan farqlandi.

5. Struktur-grammatik jihatdan antonim tarkibli FBlar ot, sifat, ravish, fe’l hamda birikma va modal birliklarga ajratildi. Ikki tilda ham fe’l tarkibli birliklar ustunlik qiladi (ingliz tilida 95 ta – 36,96%, o‘zbek tilida 72 ta – 54%), so‘ng ot (81 ta; 17 ta), ravish (59 ta; 16 ta) va sifat (19 ta; 11 ta) tarkibli FBlar keladi, birikma va modal birliklar esa eng kam uchraydi. Ingliz tilida undov FB yagona holatda (Dog my cats!) qayd etilgan bo‘lsa, o‘zbek tilida undov FBlar uchramaydi, biroq subyektiv-modal birliklar mavjud.

6. Komponentlar orasidagi grammatik munosabat ingliz tilida predloglar, *and, or, as, like* bog‘lovchilari, artikllar va so‘z tartibi, o‘zbek tilida esa kelishik va egalik qo‘shimchalari, *-dek, -day, -cha* affikslari, *-u, -yu* yuklamalari va ko‘makchilar orqali ifodalanadi. Ingliz tilida ravish FBlar fe’ldan keyin, o‘zbek tilida esa fe’ldan oldin joylashadi. Ingliz tilidagi FBlarda pozitsion, leksik, struktur-grammatik va kvantitativ variantlar keng tarqalgan bo‘lsa, o‘zbek tilidagi antonim tarkibli FBlar shaklan barqarorligi bilan ajralib turadi. Bu tafovutlar ingliz tilining analitik va o‘zbek tilining agglutinativ tabiatidan kelib chiqadi.

7. Semantik jihatdan antonim tarkibli FBlar shaxsni tavsiflovchi, jonli va jonsiz tabiat hodisalarini bildiruvchi, aniq va mavhum tushunchalarni bildiruvchi

hamda qo‘shimcha xususiyatni (vaqt, uslub, makon, o‘lchov va daraja, maqsad) bildiruvchi guruhlarga ajratildi. Har ikki tilda shaxsni tavsiflovchi birliklar ustunlik qiladi (ingliz tilida 91 ta – 35,41%; o‘zbek tilida 55 ta – 41%), bu esa ushbu birliklarning antropotsentrik tabiatini tasdiqlaydi. Tabiat hodisalari hamda aniq va mavhum tushunchalarni bildiruvchi birliklar frazeosemantik maydonning periferik qismini tashkil etadi.

8. Qo‘shimcha xususiyatni bildiruvchi FBlar ingliz tilida 82 ta, o‘zbek tilida 43 ta bo‘lib, ular ichida ingliz tilida vaqt (21 ta), o‘zbek tilida o‘lchov va daraja (15 ta) ma’nosidagi birliklar yetakchilik qiladi. Maqsad ma’nosidagi antonim tarkibli FBlar (for better or for worse, for weal and woe) faqat ingliz tilida aniqlandi.

9. Ikki tildagi antonim tarkibli FBlarda mehribonlik, donolik, qat’iyat, matonat va sabr-toqat ijobiy, yolg‘on, ikkiyuzlamachilik, yovuzlik, loqaydlik va dangasalik salbiy baholanadi. Ingliz tilida halollik va ishonchlilik yuqori darajada qadrlansa, o‘zbek tilida o‘zaro yordam, qanoat, kamtarlik, mehr va e’tibor muhim axloqiy mezon sifatida ajralib turadi; ingliz lingvomadaniyatida maqtanchoqlik va beqarorlik, o‘zbek lingvomadaniyatida esa kibr, qo‘pollik, qaysarlik va xudbinlik qoralanadi.

10. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi antonim tarkibli FBlar orasida 10 ta to‘liq ekvivalent, shuningdek, qisman ekvivalentlar va obrazi farqli funksional analoglar aniqlandi. Bunday birliklarning tillararo munosabatini belgilash milliy-madaniy mazmunni to‘g‘ri yetkazish, ikki tilli frazeologik lug‘atlar tuzish va tarjima aniqligini ta’minlashda muhim nazariy asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Badiiy matnni ingliz tilidan o‘zbek tiliga vositachi til orqali tarjima qilish esa bunday birliklarning semantik aniqligini saqlashda muayyan noqisliklarni yuzaga keltirishi mumkin.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.10.05 AT FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY

FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY

MAMATKULOVA KHURSHIDABONU ANVARJON KIZI

STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH ANTONYMOUS COMPONENTS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

10.00.13 – Comparative and contrastive linguistics

DISSERTATION
ABSTRACT of the doctor of philosophy (PhD)
on PHILOLOGICAL sciences

Fergana – 2026

The theme of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) dissertation has been registered by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan under No. B2026.3.PhD/Fil7797.

The dissertation was carried out at Fergana State University.

The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (résumé)) on the website of Fergana State University (www.fdu.uz) and on the "ZiyoNet" information and educational portal (www.ziyonet.uz).

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Leading organization:	**Namangan Institute of Foreign Languages**

The defense of the dissertation will take place on "_____" _____ 2026 at _____ at the meeting of the Scientific Council DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.10.05 on awarding scientific degrees at Fergana State University. (Address: 100151, Fergana city, B.Marginoni street, 105. Tel.: (873) 244-66-02; (873) 244-44-01; e-mail: fardu_info@umail.uz)

The dissertation can be reviewed at the Information Resource Centre of Fergana State University (registered under No. _____). (Address: 100151, Fergana city, B.Marginoni street, 105. Tel.: (873) 244-66-02; (873) 244-44-01; e-mail: fardu_info@umail.uz)

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) dissertation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. World linguistics has accumulated considerable scientific and practical experience in studying phraseological units on the basis of structural-semantic and linguocultural approaches, in identifying the role of the antonymic relations within them in the formation of figurative meaning, and in the comparative study of their universal and national-cultural features in languages of different systems. However, the insufficient systematization of the criteria for distinguishing lexical and contextual oppositions in phraseological units with antonymous components, for consistently classifying their structural-grammatical and phraseosemantic features and for establishing interlingual functional equivalence creates certain methodological difficulties in comparative research. Therefore, improving bilingual phraseological dictionaries, ensuring semantic accuracy in translation and developing phraseological competence in foreign language teaching on the basis of systematizing the structural-semantic features of phraseological units with antonymous components, determining their interlingual correspondences and interpreting their national-cultural meanings acquire particular practical importance.

In world linguistics, large-scale research is being carried out to identify the structural-semantic features of phraseological units with antonymous components, the semantic classification of oppositions, the formation of figurative meaning, linguocultural specificity, as well as universal and differential features in languages of different systems. Within modern linguistic trends, interpreting these units not merely as an expression of lexical opposition, but as a complex semantic phenomenon formed through the harmony of the mutual contrast of their constituents, their grammatical structure and integral phraseological meaning, is one of the important theoretical issues. Furthermore, determining the role of lexical and contextual antonymy in the formation of phraseological meaning, establishing the relationship between structural-grammatical models and phraseosemantic groups, and explaining the regularities of interlingual functional equivalence on the basis of comparative analysis remain among the theoretical problems of modern phraseology and contrastive linguistics.

In recent years, revealing the potential of the national language through its comparison with other languages and including the Uzbek language among the developed languages of the world has become an issue at the level of state policy. Therefore, research in this field will undoubtedly yield practical results in fulfilling "...the task of developing scientific research and innovative activity, and comprehensively supporting creative ideas and developments"[1]. A comparative approach to the study of phraseological units makes it possible to include various linguistic pictures of the world, in particular their reflection in national thinking, in the peripheral layers of knowledge blocks, which requires an in-depth study of phraseology as a separate scientific field.

[1] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси. 2017 йил 22 декабрь // Халқ сўзи. – 2017. – 23 декабрь. – № 258.

This dissertation serves, to a certain extent, the implementation of the tasks set out in the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5847 of October 8, 2019 “On Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”, No. PF-5850 of October 21, 2019 “On Measures to Radically Increase the Prestige and Status of the Uzbek Language as the State Language”, No. PF-6084 of October 20, 2020 “On Measures for the Further Development of the Uzbek Language and the Improvement of the Language Policy in Our Country”, No. PF-60 of January 28, 2022 “On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026”, the Resolution No. PQ-308 of October 20, 2025 “On Additional Measures for the Further Development of the State Language”, as well as in other regulatory legal documents related to this activity.

Compliance of the research to the priority areas of the development of science and technology in the Republic. The research was carried out in accordance with priority area I of the development of science and technology in the Republic: “Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and democratic state”.

The scope of study of the problem. In world linguistics, S.Jones focused on the general features and functional specificity of phraseological antonyms[2], while Ch.Bally, A.Smirnitsky and N.Amosova studied phraseology as a separate branch of linguistics and analysed phraseological units of the English language[3]. Ye.Polivanov and V.Vinogradov[4] grouped Russian phraseological units semantically, whereas scholars such as V.Teliya, A.Cowie and M.Murphy[5] collected phraseological units and studied their semantic-pragmatic and linguocultural aspects.

M.Beshaj and N.Shansky analysed phraseological units from the semantic point of view, while A.Dabrowska focused on their syntactic aspect. D.Cruse, F.Palmer and B.Altenberg studied the use of phraseological units in speech situations, and Ye.Barilova investigated phraseological units with food-related components on the material of French and Russian. O.Likhacheva carried out a structural-semantic analysis of antonyms in English and Russian, and N.Tukeshova conducted a comparative study of phraseological units with antonymous components in English and Kazakh[6].

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[2] Jones S. Antonymy: A Corpus-Based Perspective. – London: Taylor & Francis, 2004.

[3] Балли Ш. Французская стилистика / пер. с франц. К.А. Долинина. – М.: Эдиториал УРСС, 2001; Смирницкий А.И. Лексикология английского языка. – М.: Изд-во МГУ, 1998. – 260 с.; Амосова Н.Н. Основы английской фразеологии. – Л.: Изд-во Ленинградского университета, 1963. – 227 с.

[4] Поливанов Е.Д. Труды по восточному и общему языкознанию. – М.: Наука, 1991. – 623 с.; Виноградов В.В. Об основных типах фразеологических единиц в русском языке // Избранные труды. Лексикология и лексикография. – М.: Наука, 1977. – С. 140-161.

[5] Телия В.Н. Русская фразеология. Семантический, прагматический и лингвокультурологический аспекты. – М.: Школа “Языки русской культуры”, 1996. – 288 с.; Cowie A.P. Phraseology: Theory, Analysis, and Applications. – Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1998. – 258 p.; Murphy M.L. Semantic Relations and the Lexicon: Antonymy, Synonymy, and Other Paradigms. – Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003.

[6] Beshaj M.L. Phraseological Units used in the Functional Styles in English and Albanian Language // Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences. – Rome: MCSER-CEMAS-Sapienza University of Rome, 2013. – Vol. 4, № 2. – P. 453-456; Шанский Н.М. Фразеология современного русского языка. – 3-е изд. – М.: Высшая школа,

In Uzbek linguistics, a great deal of research has been carried out on phraseological units over many years. The contributions of Sh.Rakhmatullayev[7], B.Yuldashev[8], A.Mamatov[9] and other linguists in this field are significant. Professor Sh.Rakhmatullayev thoroughly studied the semantic features of phraseological units and the relationship between their form and meaning, and authored a number of monographs as well as an explanatory dictionary of Uzbek phraseological units. B.Yuldashev made a great contribution to the development of Uzbek phraseology with his research on the stylistic features of phraseological units, and A.Mamatov with his works on the formation of idioms.

Examples include the works of M.Umarkhodjayev, H.Berdiyorov, M.Vafoyeva, Sh.Sultonova and Sh.Ganiyeva[10] in the field of phraseology, and those of A.Nasirov, L.Kholmuradova, G.Adashulloyeva, N.Nasrullayeva, G.Umarjonova, F.Mamatova and U.Khudoynazarova[11] in the field of comparative phraseology of languages of different systems. However, phraseological units with antonymous components in Uzbek and English have not yet been the object of a comparative structural-semantic study.

Relevance of the dissertation research to the research plans of the higher education institution where the dissertation was conducted.

1985. – 160 c.; Dabrowska A. A Syntactic Study of Idioms. – Newcastle upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2018; Cruse D.A. Lexical Semantics. – Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1986; Palmer F.R. Semantics. – 2nd ed. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1981; Altenberg B. On the phraseology of spoken English: The evidence of recurrent word-combinations // Phraseology: Theory, Analysis, and Applications / ed. A.P. Cowie. – Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1998. – P. 101-121; Барилова Е.Э. “Еда” как фрагмент русской и французской языковой картины мира // Вестник Псковского государственного педагогического университета. Серия: Социально-гуманитарные и психолого-педагогические науки. – Псков, 2011. – Вып. 13; Лихачева О.Н. Сопоставительно-типологический структурно-семантический анализ антонимов в русском и английском языках: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.01, 10.02.20. – Майкоп, 2006; Тукешова Н.М. Фразеологические единицы с антонимичными компонентами в английском и казахском языках: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.20. – Казань, 2022.

[7] Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978.

[8] Йўлдошев Б. Ўзбек фразеологияси ва фразеографияси масалалари. – Тошкент: Муҳаррир, 2013.

[9] Маматов А.Э. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масалалари: филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000.

[10] Умарходжаев М.И. Принципы составления многоязычного фразеологического словаря: автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1972; Бердиёров Ҳ. Ўзбек фразеологиясидан материаллар. 3-қисм. – Самарқанд: СамДУ, 1976; Вафоева М.Й. Ўзбек тилида фразеологик синонимлар ва уларнинг структурал-семантик таҳлили: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009; Султонова Ш.М. Диний фразеологизмлар трансформацияси: семантик ва лингвомаданий аспектлар: Филол. фан. д-ри (DSc) ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2022. – 176 б.; Ганиева Ш.А. Ўзбек фразеологизмлари структураси (шаклий ва мазмуний моделлаштириш): Филол. фан. б. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2017.

[11] Насиров А. Француз, ўзбек ва рус тилларидаги провербиал фразеологизмларнинг семантик-стилистик ва миллий-маданий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2016; Холмурадова Л.Э. Инглиз ва француз тилларидаги образли ва мотивлашган фразеологизмларнинг тематик-идеографик талқини (лингвомаданий аспект): Филол. фан. б. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2017; Адашуллоева Г. Тожик ва ўзбек тилларида шахс хусусиятини ифодаловчи фразеологизмларнинг қиёсий-типологик таҳлили: Филол. фан. б. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2018; Насруллаева Н. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида оламнинг фразеологик манзарасида гендер концептларининг шаклланиши: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 2018; Umarjonova G.M. Nemis va o‘zbek tillarida “Hand” – “qo‘l” komponentli frazeologik birliklarning chog‘ishtirma tahlili: Filol. fan. b. fals. d-ri (PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Andijon, 2022; Маматова Ф.М. Инглиз ва ўзбек фразеологизмларида оилавий анъана ва муносабатларнинг лингвомаданий тадқиқи: Филол. фан. б. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2022; Худойназарова Ў. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида мифоним компонентли фразеологизмларнинг лингвокультурологик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. б. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Термиз, 2022.

The dissertation was carried out within the framework of the topic "Current problems of contrastive linguistics" of the research plan of Fergana State University.

The aim of the research is to carry out a comparative analysis of the structural-semantic features of phraseological units with antonymous components in Uzbek and English.

The objectives of the research:

to determine the lexical scope of units with antonymous components in the phraseological systems of Uzbek and English and to compile the research material;

to carry out a comparative analysis of the structural and semantic features of phraseological units (hereinafter – PU) with antonymous components in English and Uzbek;

to identify phraseosemantic groups on the basis of the semantic features of the PUs and, through them, to reveal the differential features specific to English and Uzbek;

to determine the types of interlingual relations of PUs with antonymous components in the compared languages.

The object of the research is phraseological units with antonymous components in Uzbek and English.

The subject of the research is the structural-semantic and grammatical features of phraseological units with antonymous components in Uzbek and English.

Research methods. Descriptive, classificatory, statistical, componential, contextual, categorial and comparative methods of analysis were used in the dissertation.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

a systematic analysis of phraseological units with antonymous components has been carried out on the basis of Uzbek and English phraseological dictionaries, and their structural-semantic features as well as the linguocultural factors ensuring functional equivalence between these units have been identified;

in the course of the comparative analysis of the structural and grammatical features of phraseological units with antonymous components in Uzbek and English, it has been established that these units are based on nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs, and the existence of general models covering the morphosyntactic structure and semantic functions specific to each type has been proved;

as a result of the semantic analysis, phraseological units with antonymous components have been divided into four main phraseosemantic groups – units characterizing a person, units denoting animate and inanimate natural phenomena, units expressing concrete and abstract notions, and units expressing additional features – and it has been proved that conceptual features specific to national thinking are manifested within each group;

in the course of the comparative analysis, 257 phraseological units with antonymous components have been identified in English and 134 in Uzbek; it has been substantiated that in both languages the largest number of units are verbal and

the smallest are phrasal and modal ones, while phraseosemantically units characterizing a person prevail.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

through the study of PUs with antonymous components, certain conclusions have been drawn about the similarities and differences specific to the national pictures of the world of languages of different systems;

the structural-semantic features of phraseological units with antonymous components in Uzbek and English and the contrastive semantic relations between their constituents have been differentiated, described and substantiated from the cultural-linguistic point of view;

it has been substantiated that the research results help to comprehend the linguistic interpretation of PUs with antonymous components and, in particular, to understand the content of a text correctly in reading and translation;

materials on phraseological units with antonymous components have been collected and systematically analysed, which serve to create textbooks and teaching aids and to improve theoretical and practical courses in linguoculturology, psycholinguistics, lexicology, linguopragmatics, contrastive linguistics, theoretical grammar and linguocognitology.

The reliability of the research results is explained by the fact that the scientific data were obtained from reliable theoretical sources, the research results were obtained by means of various methods of analysis, the theoretical ideas and conclusions were put into practice, and the results were confirmed by authorized organizations.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results. The scientific significance of the research results is determined by the fact that the collected materials and the results obtained can be used in creating scientific literature in such disciplines as cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology, semantics, translation studies, lexicology and phraseology, as well as in conducting future cognitive, historical-etymological, national-cultural and evaluative-axiological research on the phraseological picture of the world of English and Uzbek, in writing monographs and in improving teaching aids.

The practical significance of the research results lies in the fact that the results of this dissertation can be used as an important source in teaching such subjects as “Theory and Practice of Translation”, “Modern Lexicology”, “Phraseology”, “Text Linguistics” and “Introduction to Romance-Germanic Philology”, as well as in organizing seminars and special courses.

Implementation of the research results. On the basis of the scientific results obtained in the course of the structural-semantic study of phraseological units with antonymous components in English and Uzbek:

the scientific conclusions on the systematic analysis of phraseological units with antonymous components on the basis of Uzbek and English phraseological dictionaries, their semantic-structural features and the linguocultural factors ensuring functional equivalence between them were used in 2023-2025 in the fundamental project F3-202003161 “A concise Uzbek-Russian-English-French explanatory dictionary of the names of Uzbek children’s dances, dance costumes

and jewellery” of the Uzbekistan State Academy of Choreography (reference No. 1/04-23 of April 14, 2026 of the Uzbekistan State Academy of Choreography). As a result, the methodology of semantic-structural classification applied in the analysis of phraseological units with antonymous components was used in selecting translation equivalents of terms related to dances and costumes within the project, which served to ensure the theoretical consistency of the multilingual dictionary materials;

the scientific conclusions that phraseological units with antonymous components in Uzbek and English are based on nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs, and that there exist general models covering the morphosyntactic structure and semantic functions specific to each type, were used within the project ALM-202304076-05 “Development of a national neuropsycholinguistic diagnostic methodology” (reference No. 04/4592 of April 28, 2026 of Fergana State University). As a result, the block of phraseological-antonymic test tasks formed on the basis of these general models made it possible to diagnose speech-cognitive processes in a differentiated way according to parts of speech;

the conclusions and recommendations on the division of phraseological units with antonymous components into four main phraseosemantic groups – units characterizing a person, units denoting animate and inanimate natural phenomena, units expressing concrete and abstract notions and units expressing additional features – and on the manifestation of conceptual features specific to national thinking within each group were used in preparing the scripts of the TV programmes “Yoshlar vaqti”, “Xayrli kun!”, “Ona tilim” and the radio programmes “Ma’naviyat – qalb ko‘zgusi”, “Yoshlar kundaligi” broadcast in 2024-2025 by the Fergana regional TV and radio company (reference No. 01-12/88 of May 6, 2026 of the Fergana regional TV and radio company). As a result, the content of these programmes was enriched, and their scientific and practical value increased.

Approbation of the research results. The research results were presented in the form of reports and approved at 2 international and 3 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of the research results. A total of 10 scientific works have been published on the topic of the dissertation, including 5 articles in scientific journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations, of which 4 articles were published in national scientific journals and 1 article in a foreign scientific journal.

The structure and volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. The total volume of the dissertation is 150 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The **introduction** substantiates the topicality and necessity of the topic, describes the aim and objectives, object and subject of the research, shows its

relevance to the priority areas of the development of science and technology in the Republic, states the scientific novelty and practical results of the research, reveals the scientific and practical significance of the results obtained, and provides information on the implementation of the research results, published works and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled **"Theoretical foundations of the study of phraseological units with antonymous components in Uzbek and English"**, consists of four sections. The first section, entitled *"Lexical antonyms and the criteria for their identification"*, analyses the history of the study of antonymy, the criteria for identifying and delimiting antonyms and the main theoretical views on the issue.

Opposition is one of the basic categories of human thinking, and in the language system it is expressed by means of antonyms. In world linguistics, the works of scholars such as J.Lyons, D.Cruse, S.Jones, M.L.Murphy, F.R.Palmer, L.A.Novikov and O.N.Likhacheva play an important role in the formation of the theory of antonymy.

In Uzbek linguistics, the first views on antonymy were expressed in the articles of S.Mutallibov and S.Usmonov[12]; later this phenomenon was covered monographically in the candidate dissertations of R.Shukurov and B.Isabekov[13].

There are narrow and broad approaches to antonymy in linguistics. Supporters of the narrow interpretation, in particular J.Lyons, include only gradable oppositions among antonyms (big – small, Uzbek katta – kichik; high – low, baland – past), since it is precisely they that clearly manifest polarity[14]. S.Jones, on the other hand, proposes to regard as antonyms any units intuitively perceived as opposite by native speakers and divides them into complementary and gradable types[15]. According to L.A.Novikov, the basis of antonymy is formed by the sharp poles of differentiation within one essence, and the common feature uniting all antonyms is the expression of limiting negation in the content of one member of the pair in relation to the other[16]. Our research is based on the broad approach, that is, along with gradable oppositions, complementary, vectorial and conversive oppositions are also studied within antonymy.

There are also different views on the criteria for identifying antonyms. For example, B.Isabekov regards such pairs as opa – singil ("elder sister – younger sister") and aka – uka ("elder brother – younger brother") not as antonyms but as correlative units, since they are not opposite in meaning but, on the contrary, close and interrelated. Sh.Rakhmatullayev does not consider the affirmative and negative forms of a verb to be antonyms: in his opinion, they are not two lexemes but two forms of one lexeme, whereas antonymy is a semantic relation between two

[12] Муталлибов С. Антоним сўзлар // Совет мактаби, 1955. – № 4. – Б. 28-30; Усмонов С. Антонимлар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти масалалари, 1958. – № 2. – Б. 33-40.

[13] Шукуров Р. Ўзбек тили антонимларининг лексик-семантик табиати: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. Тошкент, 1973; Исабеков Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида лексик антонимия: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1973.

[14] Lyons J. Semantics. Vol. 1. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1977. – P. 271.

[15] Jones S. Antonymy: A Corpus-Based Perspective. – London: Taylor & Francis, 2004. – P. 12-15.

[16] Новиков Л.А. Семантика русского языка: учеб. пособие. – М.: Высшая школа, 1982. – С. 243-246.

lexemes[17]. The dissertation substantiates that the degree of semantic opposition between such units, the presence of contextual contrast and systemic paradigmatic connection should be taken into account when including them among antonyms.

The section also pays particular attention to the relationship between antonymy and antithesis. While antonymy is the semantic opposition of language units, antithesis is a stylistic device based on this relation that enhances the expressiveness of speech. O.S.Akhmanova defines antithesis as "a figure of speech created on the basis of the antonymization of corresponding words"[18]. Therefore, in studying PUs with antonymous components, not only the nature of antonymy in the language system but also its stylistic realization in speech is taken into account.

The second section of the chapter is entitled *"Phraseological antonyms. Ways of forming phraseological units with antonymous components"*. It analyses the views of scholars such as A.V.Kunin, E.N.Miller, N.F.Alefirenko, N.S.Skvortsova, G.M.Polkina, Sh.Rakhmatullayev and R.Shukurov on phraseological antonymy. A.V.Kunin uses the notion of an "antonymous differentiator" in determining the opposition between phraseological units[19]. According to E.N.Miller, antonymy in phraseological units manifests itself through the opposition in their general semantic content, and the main method of identifying it is semantic analysis. The scholar also emphasizes that the presence of lexical antonyms in a PU does not by itself turn it into a phraseological antonym[20]. N.F.Alefirenko notes that phraseological antonymy is based on a radical difference of the meaning-distinguishing features, that is, on complete semantic opposition[21].

R.Shukurov divides antonyms of the "phraseological combination – phraseological combination" model into three groups according to the difference of their components: units in which all components differ (ko'kka ko'tarmoq "to praise to the skies" – yerga urmoq "to humiliate"), units in which only one component differs (ko'zini ochmoq "to open one's eyes" – ko'zini yummoq "to close one's eyes"), and units with identical components that acquire opposite meanings in context[22]. The dissertation proposes four criteria for identifying phraseological antonyms in Uzbek: 1) semantic opposition – the presence of contrast in the general meaning of the idioms (tili shirin "sweet-tongued" – tili zahar "sharp-tongued"); 2) opposition in context – the entry of the pairs into opposition within one sentence or text; 3) correspondence between the structure and the components – the construction of the pairs according to the same model (ko'ngli oq "pure-hearted" – ko'ngli qora "evil-minded": the model [noun (subject) + adjective (predicate)]); 4) frequency of use – the actual speech activity of the pairs in the National Corpus of the Uzbek Language (uzcorpora.uz) (ko'ngli ko'tarildi "was cheered up" – ko'ngli cho'kdi "was disheartened").

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[17] Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978. – Б. 10.

[18] Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – 5-е изд. – М.: Либроком, 2009. – С. 49.

[19] Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. – 2-е изд., перераб. – М.: Высшая школа; Дубна: Феникс, 1996. – С. 69.

[20] Миллер Е.Н. Антонимия в лексике и фразеологии (на материале немецкого и русского языков). – Алма-Ата: [б. и.], 1978. – С. 67-70.

[21] Алефиренко Н.Ф., Семененко Н.Н. Фразеология и паремиология. – М.: Флинта: Наука, 2009. – С. 74.

[22] Шукуров Р. Ўзбек тилида антонимлар. – Тошкент: Фан, 1977. – Б. 33.

N.S.Skvortsova points out two main criteria for identifying antonymy between phraseological units: the opposition must exist not between individual components but at the level of the content of the whole idiom, and the members of the pair must belong to the same structural-semantic type and the same semantic-grammatical class[23]. Sh.Rakhmatullayev also emphasizes that phraseological antonymy is based not directly on the opposition of components, but on the general semantic content of idioms[24]. Therefore, in polysemous idioms each meaning is evaluated separately: for example, only one meaning of the idiom savol bermoq ("to ask a question") is opposed to the idiom javob qaytarmoq ("to give an answer"), while its other meanings do not enter into such a relation.

Phraseological antonyms are formed on the basis of the opposition of two PUs: pretty as a picture – ugly as sin, heavy as lead – light as a feather; Uzbek oq niyat "good intention" – qora niyat "evil intention", og'zi ochiq "talkative" – mum tishlamoq "to keep silent". In PUs with antonymous components, which are the object of the research, the opposition arises within one unit, between its constituent components. G.M.Polkina defines such units as historically formed, semantically integral and figurative stable combinations or sentences containing antonymous components[25]. On this basis, a PU with antonymous components is understood in the dissertation as a phraseological unit that is structurally independent, whose components are partially or fully semantically reinterpreted, that has a stable and integral meaning and contains semantically opposite lexical components within one unit. For example: from the cradle to the grave ("throughout one's whole life"); ups and downs (the alternation of good and bad times in life); to know something backwards and forwards ("to know something thoroughly, in every detail").

The third section of the chapter is entitled *"Types of lexical antonyms within phraseological units"*. Relying on the classifications of J.Lyons, D.Cruse, W.Croft, M.Murphy, F.Palmer, N.Trubetzkoy, L.A.Novikov, V.Levitsky and R.Shukurov, it analyses four types of opposition within PUs – complementary, contrary (gradable), conversive and vectorial antonyms.

Complementary antonyms have no intermediate state: the assertion of one means the negation of the other and vice versa[26]. Such components occur in English units such as more dead than alive ("utterly exhausted"), off and on ("from time to time"), and in Uzbek units such as so'zi bor, amali yo'q ("has words but no deeds") and lov etib yonib, pis etib o'chmoq ("to flare up and quickly go out"): *...Axir, bu lov etib yonib, pis etib o'chadigan bir narsa-ku* (A.Mukhtor. Opa-singillar, p. 23) (After all, this is something that flares up and dies down at once). The pair yonmoq – o'chmoq ("to burn – to go out") in this example figuratively expresses that an event ends as quickly as it begins.

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[23] Скворцова Н.С. Антонимические отношения в английской фразеологии (на материале концептов "success" – "failure"): дис. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.04. – М., 2019. – С. 33.

[24] Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978. – Б. 7-8.

[25] Полькина Г.М. Сопоставительный анализ фразеологических единиц с антонимичными компонентами в английском и татарском языках: дис. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.20. – Казань, 2002. – С. 52.

[26] Cruse D.A. Lexical Semantics. – Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1986. – P. 199.

Contrary (gradable) antonyms have an intermediate zone and express different degrees of a feature: in English – through thick and thin (literally "through thick and thin") – "under any circumstances, faithfully"; to search high and low – "to search everywhere"; young and old – "everybody"; in Uzbek – issiq-sovuqni ko'rgan (literally "has seen heat and cold") – "experienced in life"; keng dunyo tor bo'ldi (literally "the wide world became narrow") – "to fall into despair".

Conversive antonyms express two-sided, mutually dependent relations; F.R.Palmer calls them "relational opposites"[27]. In English: give or take – "approximately"; give-and-take – "mutual concession"; in Uzbek: kattani aka, kichikni uka demoq (literally "to call the elder one elder brother and the younger one younger brother") – "to respect each other".

Vectorial antonyms denote the opposite direction of an action or feature: here and there; up hill and down dale – "everywhere"; go for wool and come home shorn – "to go for profit and return with a loss"; Uzbek birda u yerda, birda bu yerda ("now there, now here") – "to wander about aimlessly". In the research, directional and reversive oppositions are not divided into separate subgroups but are united within vectorial antonyms.

D.A.Cruse divides gradable antonyms into polar (hot – cold), overlapping and equipollent types, and within the overlapping ones he also distinguishes privative antonyms, where one member of the pair denotes the presence of a feature and the other its absence (armed – unarmed)[28]. He divides directional oppositions into such subtypes as directions (up – down, north – south), antipodals (peak – foot), counterparts (hill – valley) and reversives (enter – exit)[29]. In the dissertation these classifications are applied to the material of PUs and their role in the formation of phraseological meaning is determined: gradable components mostly serve to express the degree of a feature hyperbolically, while complementary components create the meaning of integrity and completeness.

The quantitative distribution of the types of opposition in the compared languages is shown in the table below.

Table 1

Quantitative distribution of the types of opposition within PUs with antonymous components

Type of opposition	**English (number)**	**%**	**Uzbek (number)**	**%**
Contrary (gradable)	102	39.69	46	34.33
Complementary	73	28.40	42	31.34
Vectorial	70	27.24	32	23.88
Conversive	12	4.67	14	10.45
Total	**257**	**100**	**134**	**100**

As can be seen from the table, contrary and complementary oppositions occupy the leading position in both languages: together they account for 68.09 per

[27] Palmer F.R. Semantics. – 2nd ed. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1981. – P. 136.
[28] Cruse D.A. Lexical Semantics. – Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1986. – P. 204-208.
[29] Cruse D.A. Lexical Semantics. – Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1986. – P. 223.

cent of the material in English and 65.67 per cent in Uzbek. The fact that conversive oppositions are the least frequent in both languages is explained by the limited possibilities of opposing subject and object roles in the nature of PUs in comparison with the lexical level. Antonymous components within PUs are manifested as lexical or contextual antonyms: contextual antonyms were identified in 107 PUs in English and in 73 PUs in Uzbek.

The fourth section of the chapter, entitled *"Stylistic features of antonyms within phraseological units"*, describes the main stylistic functions of antonymous components – the formation of antithesis and oxymoron. G.Kaliyev distinguishes four ways of using antonyms: their direct comparison within one sentence, their coordinated use in adjacent sentences, their alternate use, and the expression of the opposite meaning by PUs in a text[30]. V.P.Moskvin points out the creation of antithesis and oxymoron as the stylistic function of antonyms[31].

Antithesis enhances the expressiveness and imagery of an utterance through the open contrast of opposite notions. In English: move heaven and earth – "to do everything possible"; to blow hot and cold – "to vacillate"; in Uzbek: yer bilan osmoncha (literally "like the earth and the sky") – "a very great difference"; issiq-sovuqni ko'rgan – "has experienced various situations in life". Oxymoron, in turn, combines logically incompatible features in one image. The dissertation distinguishes the types of oxymoron based on a general semantic paradox (tirik murda "a living corpse", ziqna boy "a stingy rich man") from phraseological oxymora in which antonymous components are directly involved. For example, the opposition life – death in the English unit a living death and poor – rich in poor little rich girl, and the polar opposition "alive – dead" in the Uzbek unit tirik murda are expressed directly: *Sir Orfeo, in the Middle English verse romance, went into the forest "to lead a living death" and entered hell*[32]. Oxymora with antonymous components were found in 6 cases in English and in 1 case in Uzbek, which shows that they are much less frequent than units of the antithesis type.

In Uzbek, PUs with antonymous components are often close to proverbs and aphorisms and expressively convey the content of admonition and warning: *Menga uyat o'limdan ortiqdir. Bundan buyon bunday so'zlarni oraga solmang, achchiq o'yin shirin hayotni buzadi* (H.H.Niyoziy. Maysaraning ishlari) (Shame is worse than death to me. From now on, do not bring up such words: a bitter joke spoils a sweet life). In this example the antonymous pair achchiq – shirin ("bitter – sweet") intensifies the idea by sharply contrasting the consequences of a rude joke. In English, antithesis mostly appears in patterns with paired conjunctions (ups and downs, give and take, sink or swim), creating a concise and rhythmic expression. Thus, in both languages antonymous components actively function as the main stylistic means enhancing imagery, expressiveness and evaluation.

The second chapter of the dissertation, entitled **"Structural-grammatical features of phraseological units with antonymous components in Uzbek and English"**, consists of five sections. Relying on the approach of A.V.Kunin, PUs

[30] Калиев Г., Болганбаев О. Современная лексикология и фразеология казахского языка: учебник. – 3-е изд., доп. – Алматы: Сөздік-Словарь, 2006. – С. 120.

[31] Москвин В.П. Теоретические основы стилистики. – 3-е изд., стер. – М.: Флинта: Наука, 2018. – С. 150.

[32] Mikami H. Frank McGuinness and His Theatre of Paradox. – Gerrards Cross: Colin Smythe, 2002. – P. 105.

with antonymous components are divided into nominal, adjectival, adverbial, verbal, as well as phrasal and modal phraseological units, and the types of syntactic connection, the number of components, variability and the syntactic function of each group are analysed comparatively.

The first section of the chapter is entitled *"PUs with noun antonyms"*. Substantive PUs denote an object or a substantivized action and answer the questions "who?" and "what?" in a sentence. In English there are 81 such units, and they rank second after verbal PUs; in Uzbek, 17 substantive PUs were identified. The prepositions of, in, before, after and among are used in English substantive PUs with subordinate connection: the beginning of the end; a matter of life and death; a wolf in sheep's clothing; calm before the storm; a sheep among wolves. Units with coordinate connection are formed mainly with the conjunction and and less often with or: ups and downs, ebb and flow, bouquets and brickbats (literally "bouquets and bricks") – "praise and criticism", heads or tails. In Uzbek the components are connected by means of the particles -u, -yu and the postposition bilan (ko'zining oq-u qorasi, literally "the white and the black of one's eye" – "the dearest, only child"; oq bilan qora "white and black"), and in some cases by the conjunction yoki "or" (hayot yoki o'lim masalasi "a matter of life or death").

According to the number of components, two-component (likes and dislikes, cash or credit), three-component (a cat-and-dog existence; give-and-take policy) and multi-component (bone of one's bone and flesh of one's flesh – "a blood relative, the closest person"; cross questions and crooked answers) units are distinguished in English; in Uzbek, there is not enough material for such a classification. Variability is widespread in English substantive PUs: lexical (the calm before the storm – the lull before the storm) and structural-grammatical (a matter of life and death – a life-and-death matter; a game of cat and mouse – a cat-and-mouse game) variants are among them. No variants were found among Uzbek substantive PUs, which can be explained by their formal stability.

Substantive PUs perform various syntactic functions in a sentence. In English they mostly function as an object: *We discussed the pros and cons of the new policy before making a decision*. In Uzbek they are used as an object and as a predicate: *Omma o'sdi, oq-u qorani biladigan bo'lib qolishdi* (Oybek. Nur qidirib) (The people have grown; they have learnt to tell white from black); *Jamila xolani tashvish bosdi. Bitta-yu bitta ko'zining oq-u qorasi* (S.Anorboyev. Pushaymon) (Aunt Jamila was overcome with anxiety. Her one and only, the white and the black of her eye). In the second example the unit ko'zining oq-u qorasi functions as a predicate in the meaning "the dearest, only child".

The second section of the chapter is entitled *"PUs with adjective antonyms"*. Adjectival PUs are stable combinations in which an adjective acts as the core component and which correspond functionally to the adjective as a part of speech[33]. There are 19 such units in English and 11 in Uzbek; structurally they are divided into comparative and non-comparative types. Comparative units in English

[33] Арсентьева Е.Ф. Сопоставительный анализ фразеологических единиц (на материале фразеологических единиц, семантически ориентированных на человека в английском и русском языках). – Казань: Изд-во Казанского университета, 1989. – С. 30.

are formed according to the pattern “as ... as”, where the first as may be omitted, while the second is always retained[34]: as different as night and day – “completely different”: *But now we are as different as night and day*[35]. There is only one unit based on the comparative degree of an adjective: more dead than alive (“utterly exhausted”). In Uzbek, comparative meaning is expressed by the suffixes -dek, -day, -cha: farqi yer bilan osmoncha (“the difference is like that between the earth and the sky”); oy bilan quyoshdek (“like the moon and the sun”) – “an extremely beautiful, well-matched couple”. Four comparative units were identified in each language.

Non-comparative adjectival PUs prevail in both languages (15 out of 19 in English): sweet and sour; open and shut – “simple, obvious”; black or white – “categorical, without intermediate shades”; in Uzbek – usti yaltiroq, ichi qaltiroq (literally “shiny outside, trembling inside”) – “two-faced, hypocritical”; issiq-sovuqni ko‘rgan; achchiq-chuchukni totgan (literally “has tasted the bitter and the sweet”) – “has seen a lot in life”. They mainly express coordinate relations of the copulative (open and shut) and disjunctive (black or white) type; adjectival PUs with antonymous components and subordinate connection were not found in English. Positional variants also occur: different as night and day – different as day and night. Adjectival PUs are active in evaluating human qualities, character and social relations, and rely mostly on contrary and complementary antonyms.

The third section is entitled *“PUs with adverb antonyms”*. Adverbial PUs express the characteristic, manner, place or time of an action; there are 59 such units in English and 16 in Uzbek. English units with subordinate connection begin with the prepositions in, from, between, by, through, till, with: in black and white – “in writing, officially”; between life and death; by fair means or foul – “by any means”; from dawn to dusk. Since the category of prepositions does not exist in Uzbek, subordinate connection is expressed by case suffixes: tundan tonggacha (“from night till dawn”), u chetidan bu chetigacha (“from one end to the other”). The only comparative adverbial PU in English – as night follows day (“inevitably”) – often functions as a detached adverbial modifier: *As night follows day, so day follows night, whether we like it or not*[36].

Adverbial PUs with coordinate connection are formed by means of copulative (high and low, right and left, off and on), disjunctive (now or never) and negative (neither here nor there – “irrelevant”) conjunctions; English also has three-component (here, there and everywhere; left, right and centre) and multi-component (till all hours of the day and night) units. In Uzbek such connection is realized by means of va, -u, -yu, ham, goh: shu kecha-yu kunduzda (“this very night and day”), gohida u yerda, gohida bu yerda (“sometimes there, sometimes here”). An important typological difference between the two languages lies in the position of adverbial PUs in a sentence: in English they usually follow the verb (postposition), whereas in Uzbek they precede it (preposition): *Olti oy yoz, olti oy*

[34] Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. – 2-е изд., перераб. – М.: Высшая школа; Дубна: Феникс, 1996. – С. 144.

[35] Milevsky A. Sibling Relationships in Childhood and Adolescence: Predictors and Outcomes. – New York: Columbia University Press, 2011. – P. 110.

[36] Deurzen E. van. Psychotherapy and the Quest for Happiness. – London: SAGE, 2008. – P. 165.

qish, kechani kecha demay, kunduzni kunduz demay mehnat qildi (G‘.G‘ulom. Eri bilan bahs boylashgan xotin) (Six months of summer, six months of winter, he worked without distinguishing night from day). Positional variants are also observed in English: back and forth – forth and back.

The fourth section is entitled *“PUs with verb antonyms”*. Verbal PUs predominate numerically in both languages: 95 of the 257 English units (36.96%) and 72 of the 134 Uzbek units (54%) are verb-based structures. Comparative verbal PUs in English are formed by means of like: to fight like cat and dog; go up like a rocket and come down like a stick – “to rise quickly and fall quickly”. In Uzbek comparative meaning is expressed by the suffixes -day, -dek and the postposition kabi: pashshaday narsani fil qilib ko‘rsatmoq (literally “to present a fly-sized thing as an elephant”); olov bilan suv kabi bo‘lmoq (“to be like fire and water”). Non-comparative verb-based PUs express an object or object-adverbial relation: move heaven and earth – “to make every effort”; set the wolf to keep the sheep; make a mountain out of a molehill – “to exaggerate a trifle”. In English, the nouns in these units are used with or without an article, which specifies the semantic-pragmatic content of the unit; units in the negative form also occur: not to know if one is coming or going – “to be completely confused”; not to let one’s left hand know what one’s right hand does – “to keep something secret”. In Uzbek, the verbal component always comes at the end of the unit: *Modomiki katta boshlaringizni kichik qilib... maslahatga kelibsizlar, men xolis gapni aytishim kerak* (I.Rahim. Ixlos) (Since you have humbled yourselves and come for advice, I must speak impartially).

Some verbal PUs express an adverbial relation: in English come high, come low – “whatever happens, in any situation”; can’t get there from here – “the goal cannot be achieved with the available means”; in Uzbek oldi-ortiga qaramay qochmoq (literally “to run away without looking forward or back”) – “to flee hastily, without thinking”. While in English the prepositions in, on, out of specify the circumstance in such units (to be a square peg in a round hole – “to be out of place”; have an old head on young shoulders – “to be wise beyond one’s years”), in Uzbek this function is performed by case suffixes. At the same time, although the structures of the English make a mountain out of a molehill and the Uzbek pashshadan fil yasamoq (“to make an elephant out of a fly”) differ, they are functional analogues based on the opposition of the images “smallness – greatness”.

In English, verbal PUs formed with the disjunctive conjunction or and expressing a sharp choice or an inevitable consequence constitute a separate group: make or break; sink or swim; stand or fall; kill or cure. Paired verbs with coordinate connection (wax and wane – “to increase and decrease alternately”) as well as units combining features of coordinate and subordinate connection also occur: to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds – “to serve both sides”: *you are one of the happy sheep that go out for wool, and come home shorn*[37]. In Uzbek such units are few and are connected by the particle -u: *Olinglar-u, oldirmanglar, omin!* (M.Ismoiliy. Farg‘ona tong otguncha) (Take, but do not let yourselves be

[37] Scott W. Waverley Novels. – Edinburgh: Robert Cadell, 1832. – P. 305.

taken, amen!). Lexical (prove that black is white – swear that black is white; to rain cats and dogs – to pour cats and dogs) and quantitative (to struggle to keep body and soul together – to keep body and soul together) variants occur among English verbal PUs.

The fifth section is entitled *"PUs with phrasal and modal antonyms"*. Such units are very rare in both languages. In English, only Dog my cats! (an expression of surprise, astonishment) was registered as an interjectional PU. Interjectional antonymous PUs were not found in Uzbek; however, among the subjective-modal units in the classification of M.Vafoyeva[38] there are units with antonymous components: so'zi bor, amali yo'q ("has words but no deeds"); na issiqqa ko'nmoq, na sovuqqa ("to be satisfied neither with heat nor with cold"); boy bo'lib boltasi yo'q, gadoy bo'lib xaltasi yo'q (literally "rich, but without an axe; a beggar, but without a bag"): *"Boy bo'lib boltang yo'q, gadoy bo'lib xaltang yo'q", – deb zaharxanda qildi* (A.Qahhor. Qo'shchinor chiroqlari) ("You are neither a rich man with an axe nor a beggar with a bag", he sneered). These units express the speaker's personal attitude to and evaluation of reality.

According to the results of the structural-grammatical analysis, in both languages verbal PUs rank first (95 in English, 72 in Uzbek), nominal PUs second (81 and 17), adverbial PUs third (59 and 16) and adjectival PUs fourth (19 and 11), while phrasal and modal units are the least frequent. The grammatical relation between the components is expressed in English by prepositions, conjunctions (and, or, as, like), articles and fixed word order, and in Uzbek by case and possessive suffixes, the affixes -dek, -day, the particles -u, -yu and postpositions. These differences are explained by the analytical nature of English and the agglutinative nature of Uzbek.

The third chapter of the dissertation, entitled **"Semantic features of phraseological units with antonymous components in Uzbek and English"**, consists of four sections. Relying on A.V.Kunin's views on the significative, denotative and connotative aspects of phraseological meaning[39], PUs with antonymous components are divided according to the semantic principle into four phraseosemantic groups: 1) PUs characterizing a person; 2) PUs denoting animate and inanimate natural phenomena; 3) PUs denoting concrete and abstract notions; 4) PUs denoting additional features.

As R.R.Zamaletdinov emphasizes, the semantic system of phraseological units not only segments and categorizes reality but also reinterprets it and integrates new information into the previously formed system of sociocultural knowledge; as a result, the emotional-evaluative attitude of an ethnocultural community to a phenomenon is formed[40]. A.V.Kunin includes emotional, expressive, evaluative and figurative elements in the structure of connotation and notes that it is precisely their manifestation in various proportions that turns PUs

[38] Вафоева М.Й. Ўзбек тилида фразеологик синонимлар ва уларнинг структурал-семантик таҳлили: филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2009. – Б. 34.

[39] Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. – 2-е изд., перераб. – М.: Высшая школа; Дубна: Феникс, 1996. – С. 91-93.

[40] Замалетдинов Р.Р. Национально-языковая картина татарского мира: автореф. дис. ... д-ра филол. наук: 10.02.02. – Казань, 2004. – С. 19.

into a powerful expressive means[41]. In PUs with antonymous components these elements become even more prominent owing to the opposition of the components.

The first section of the chapter is entitled *"PUs with antonymous components characterizing a person"*. This group predominates numerically in both languages: 91 of the 257 English units (35.41%) and 55 of the 134 Uzbek units (41%) express a person's appearance, character, physical and emotional state, social status, kinship relations and activity. This confirms the anthropocentric nature of antonymous phraseology. These units were classified as follows:

1. Units expressing appearance are few in English (beauty and the beast), whereas in Uzbek beauty is often expressed through the images of the moon and the sun: oy desa og'zi, kun desa ko'zi bor (literally "if you say moon, she has a mouth; if you say sun, she has eyes"); biri quyosh, biri oy ("one is the sun, the other the moon") – "extremely beautiful". As A.Smaylov notes, our ancestors highly valued the moon and the sun and closely associated them with cultural and economic life[42].

2. In the subgroup expressing character, units with negative connotation prevail. In English, hypocrisy, boasting and empty promises are condemned: a wolf in sheep's clothing; all hat and no cattle – "a person who talks big but does nothing"; all fur coat and no knickers – "showy on the outside, empty inside". In Uzbek there are units close to them in meaning: usti yaltiroq, ichi qaltiroq; so'zi bor, amali yo'q; achib suyilmagan, qarib quyilmagan (literally "not having fermented and thinned, not having aged and settled") – "immature, inexperienced". Positive qualities are associated in English with honesty and reliability (all wool and no shoddy – "a sincere, honest person"), and in Uzbek with life experience, wisdom and prudence: issiq-sovuqni ko'rgan, achchiq-chuchukni totgan, oldi-ortiga qaragan (literally "has looked forward and back") – "prudent".

3. Physical and emotional state is expressed in both languages by the pair alive – dead: more dead than alive, between life and death, a walking corpse; bir oyog'i yerda, bir oyog'i go'rda (literally "one foot on the ground, the other in the grave"); tirik murda ("a living corpse").

4. In English PUs expressing social status, the opposition big – small is leading: a big fish in a small pond, a big frog in a little pond – "an important person in a small circle"; haves and have-nots – "the rich and the poor".

5. The group of kinship relations is small: bone of one's bone and flesh of one's flesh (of biblical origin) – "a blood relative, the closest person"; kattani aka, kichikni uka demoq.

6. Units expressing human activity reflect such meanings as determination and striving (move heaven and earth) and giving a worthy answer (to give someone a Roland for an Oliver, where the names of equally strong heroes of the French epic act as contextual antonyms) in English, and the values of contentment, unity and generosity in Uzbek: bir mayizni qirq kishi bo'lib yemoq (literally "forty people share one raisin") – "to live in harmony and unity". On the whole, it has

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[41] Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. – 2-е изд., перераб. – М.: Высшая школа; Дубна: Феникс, 1996. – С. 93.

[42] Смайлов А. Лингвокультурная специфика устойчивых выражений, формирующих концепт "женщина": Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.02. – Алматы, 2008. – С. 14.

been established that honesty and reliability are highly valued in the English linguoculture, while kindness, contentment, modesty, vigilance and responsibility are highly valued in the Uzbek linguoculture.

The connotative analysis of units expressing human activity has shown that negatively evaluative units outnumber positive ones in both languages. They express such meanings as suffering, anxiety, indifference, depression, anger, laziness, hypocrisy, lies, wastefulness, failure, boasting and exaggeration. In addition, the meanings of instability, changeability, confusion and inattention are active in English (to blow hot and cold; not to know if one is coming or going), while in Uzbek those of complaint, shame, revenge, flattery, self-interest and wilfulness are active. Units expressing intellectual, speech and physical activity in both languages belong to such semantic fields as understanding, knowing, persuading, being mistaken, obeying, wealth and poverty, and communication.

The second section is entitled *"PUs with antonymous components denoting animate and inanimate natural phenomena"*. In this section, the issue of interlingual relations is first considered on the basis of the classifications of E.M.Solodukho[43], Ye.F.Arsentyeva[44] and G.M.Polkina[45]. Ten full equivalents were identified among English and Uzbek PUs with antonymous components, in which both the image and the meaning are almost identical: a living death – tirik murda; separate the wheat from the chaff – saragini sarakka, puchagini puchakka ajratmoq; the sweet and the bitter of life – dunyoning achchiq-chuchugi. In analogues the meaning is the same, but the image differs: all fur coat and no knickers, all hat and no cattle – usti yaltiroq, ichi qaltiroq; day and night – kechani kecha demay, kunduzni kunduz demay.

PUs with antonymous components expressing natural phenomena are few in both languages. In English, such units as old moon in new moon's arms – a sign of a change in the weather, and to rain cats and dogs – "to rain very heavily" were registered. I.V.Batunova connects the origin of the latter unit with the fact that in the damp and cold weather of sixteenth-century England, cats and dogs that climbed onto roofs in search of warmth slid off the roofs in the rain[46]. An Uzbek example is the idiom qordan qutulib, yomg'irga tutilmoq (literally "to escape the snow and be caught by the rain") – "to go from bad to worse": *Amerika quv, zolim, u bizning jilovimizni qo'liga oldi, qordan qutulib yomg'irga tutilyapmiz* (Oybek. Nur qidirib) (America is cunning and cruel, it has taken our reins into its hands; we have escaped the snow only to be caught by the rain); to'qayga o't ketsa, ho'l-u quruq barobar yonadi (literally "when the thicket catches fire, the wet and the dry burn alike") – "a common disaster spares no one"; osmon yiroq, yer qattiq (literally "the sky is far, the earth is hard") – "helplessness". In the course of the

[43] Солодухо Э.М. Проблемы интернационализации фразеологии (на материале языков славянской, германской и романской групп). – Казань: Изд-во Казанского университета, 1982. – С. 24.

[44] Арсентьева Е.Ф. Сопоставительный анализ фразеологических единиц (на материале фразеологических единиц, семантически ориентированных на человека в английском и русском языках). – Казань: Изд-во Казанского университета, 1989. – С. 97.

[45] Полькина Г.М. Сопоставительный анализ фразеологических единиц с антонимичными компонентами в английском и татарском языках: дис. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.20. – Казань, 2002. – С. 139.

[46] Батунова И.В., Лобынева Е.И., Николаева А.Ю. Этимология идиом: возникновение и употребление в современном английском языке // Международный научно-исследовательский журнал. – 2020. – № 12-3. – С. 111-113.

analysis, phraseological units with animal names (to fight like cat and dog, the cat and mouse game; pashshadan fil yasamoq, it-mushuk bo‘lmoq “to live like cat and dog”) were included in the group characterizing a person, since they refer to a person in meaning.

The third section is entitled *“PUs with antonymous components denoting concrete and abstract notions”*. Whereas abstract phenomena are notions that are not perceived directly through the senses and are comprehended only by means of linguistic signs[47], material phenomena are perceived directly through the sense organs. In the meaning “evidence, case”, English uses open and shut, an open and shut case – “a simple case with an obvious solution”; in the meaning “details, essence” – ins and outs, the long and the short of it, the top and bottom of it; in the meaning “difference” – as different as night and day and Uzbek farqi yer bilan osmoncha; in the meaning “a crucial problem” – a matter of life and death and Uzbek hayot-mamot masalasi; and in Uzbek such idioms as (uzun) gapning qisqasi (“to make a (long) story short”) are used.

PUs denoting contrast number 19 in English and 10 in Uzbek: ups and downs, ebb and flow, wax and wane, likes and dislikes, the pros and cons, all or nothing, feast or famine; oq va qora (“white and black”), yer-u osmon (“earth and sky”), past-u baland (“low and high”), kecha-yu kunduz (“night and day”), etc. In English, antonymous components are also used to express such abstract notions as a complex relationship (a love-hate relationship), compromise (give and take), rules (dos and don’ts), movement (the comings and goings) and difference (light and shade). Material phenomena in English are mainly connected with food and drink (sweet and sour; fire water – “strong alcoholic drink”; Tom and Jerry – a hot punch named after the characters of P.Egan’s work), money (an arm and a leg – “very expensive”; cash or credit) and parts of a ship (fore and aft); such units are rare in Uzbek.

In units denoting concrete and abstract notions, such antonymous pairs as life – death, open – closed, day – night, much – little, present – absent serve to depict opposite states of reality artistically, to intensify the difference between them or to describe it hyperbolically. For example, in the units a matter of life and death and hayot-mamot masalasi, complementary antonyms emphasize the decisive, critical nature of the problem, whereas in the units ups and downs and past-u baland, gradable antonyms generalize the changeability of life. While the numerical and semantic richness of the units of this group in English is connected with the tradition of expressing abstract notions through concise paired patterns, in Uzbek such meanings are often conveyed by paired words and free combinations.

The fourth section is entitled *“PUs with antonymous components denoting additional features”*. This group comprises 82 units in English and 43 in Uzbek and expresses the time, manner, place, quantity and degree of an action. Units denoting time number 21 in English and 10 in Uzbek: morning, noon and night; now or never; day in and day out; year in, year out; from cradle to grave; off and on; tundan tonggacha (“from night till dawn”); erta yo kech (“sooner or later”);

[47] Иссерс О.С. Теоретическая и прикладная лингвистика: курс лекций. – Омск: Изд-во Омского государственного университета, 2017. – С. 97.

yo‘g‘on cho‘zilib, ingichka uzilgan payt (literally “the time when the thick stretches and the thin breaks”) – the hard period in spring when the snow melts and the livestock cannot yet graze their fill. Units denoting manner of action number 18 in English and 13 in Uzbek: inside out, through thick and thin, by fair means or foul, as night follows day; ko‘z ochib-yumguncha (“in the twinkling of an eye”). Units denoting place number 14 in English and 9 in Uzbek: far and near, here and there, to and fro, in the right church but in the wrong pew – “generally right, but wrong in details”; birda u yerda, birda bu yerda; u chetidan bu chetigacha. Units denoting measure and degree number 11 in English and 15 in Uzbek: body and soul, from top to toe, from top to bottom, left, right and centre; yer bilan osmoncha, boshdan-oyoq (“from head to foot”). Units with the meaning of purpose were registered only in English: for better or for worse; for weal and woe – “in happiness and in misfortune”.

Thus, among the PUs denoting additional features, units with the meaning of time lead in English, while units with the meaning of measure and degree lead in Uzbek. Units denoting animate and inanimate natural phenomena and concrete and abstract notions form the periphery of the phraseosemantic field in both languages. The quantitative and content differences in these groups are explained by differences in the way of life, worldview and cultural values of the peoples.

CONCLUSION

1. Antonymy is a common linguistic phenomenon characteristic of English and Uzbek and constitutes a separate microsystem in the phraseology of both languages. The research is based on a broad approach to antonymy, and gradable, complementary, vectorial and conversive oppositions within phraseological units were studied within antonymy. PUs with antonymous components are phraseological units with a stable and integral meaning that contain semantically opposite lexical components within one unit. They were distinguished from phraseological antonyms based on the semantic opposition of two PUs.

2. Four criteria for identifying phraseological antonyms in Uzbek were substantiated – semantic opposition, contrast in context, structural parallelism and frequency of use in the national corpus. It was established that the main criterion of phraseological antonymy is not the opposition of individual components but the opposition in the integral semantics of the unit.

3. The research material comprised 257 PUs with antonymous components in English and 134 in Uzbek. In both languages contrary (102 units – 39.69% in English, 46 units – 34.33% in Uzbek) and complementary (73 units – 28.40%; 42 units – 31.34%) oppositions prevail, vectorial oppositions rank third, and conversive oppositions are the least frequent (12 and 14 units). Contextual antonyms were observed in 107 PUs in English and in 73 PUs in Uzbek.

4. The main stylistic function of antonymous components is the formation of antithesis. Oxymora with antonymous components are limited and were registered in 6 cases in English and in 1 case in Uzbek (tirik murda). The research distinguished oxymora based on a general semantic paradox from oxymora directly containing antonymous components.

5. Structurally and grammatically, PUs with antonymous components were divided into nominal, adjectival, adverbial, verbal, as well as phrasal and modal units. In both languages verbal units predominate (95 units – 36.96% in English, 72 units – 54% in Uzbek), followed by nominal (81; 17), adverbial (59; 16) and adjectival (19; 11) PUs, while phrasal and modal units are the least frequent. While an interjectional PU was registered in English in a single case (Dog my cats!), interjectional PUs do not occur in Uzbek, but subjective-modal units exist.

6. The grammatical relation between the components is expressed in English by prepositions, the conjunctions and, or, as, like, articles and word order, and in Uzbek by case and possessive suffixes, the affixes -dek, -day, -cha, the particles -u, -yu and postpositions. In English adverbial PUs follow the verb, whereas in Uzbek they precede it. While positional, lexical, structural-grammatical and quantitative variants are widespread among English PUs, Uzbek PUs with antonymous components are distinguished by their formal stability. These differences stem from the analytical nature of English and the agglutinative nature of Uzbek.

7. Semantically, PUs with antonymous components were divided into groups characterizing a person, denoting animate and inanimate natural phenomena, denoting concrete and abstract notions, and denoting additional features (time, manner, place, measure and degree, purpose). In both languages units characterizing a person prevail (91 units – 35.41% in English; 55 units – 41% in Uzbek), which confirms the anthropocentric nature of these units. Units denoting natural phenomena and concrete and abstract notions constitute the peripheral part of the phraseosemantic field.

8. PUs denoting additional features number 82 in English and 43 in Uzbek; among them, units with the meaning of time (21) lead in English, and units with the meaning of measure and degree (15) lead in Uzbek. PUs with antonymous components with the meaning of purpose (for better or for worse, for weal and woe) were identified only in English.

9. In PUs with antonymous components in both languages, kindness, wisdom, determination, steadfastness and patience are evaluated positively, while lies, hypocrisy, malice, indifference and laziness are evaluated negatively. While honesty and reliability are highly valued in English, mutual assistance, contentment, modesty, affection and attentiveness stand out as important moral criteria in Uzbek; boasting and instability are condemned in the English linguoculture, whereas arrogance, rudeness, stubbornness and selfishness are condemned in the Uzbek linguoculture.

10. Ten full equivalents, as well as partial equivalents and functional analogues with different imagery, were identified among English and Uzbek PUs with antonymous components. Determining the interlingual relations of such units serves as an important theoretical basis for the correct rendering of national-cultural content, the compilation of bilingual phraseological dictionaries and ensuring translation accuracy. Translating a literary text from English into Uzbek through an intermediary language may lead to certain shortcomings in preserving the semantic accuracy of such units.

НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.10.05 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ФЕРГАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ

ФЕРГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

МАМАТКУЛОВА ХУРШИДАБОНУ АНВАРЖОН КИЗИ

СТРУКТУРНО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ С АНТОНИМИЧНЫМИ КОМПОНЕНТАМИ В УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

10.00.13 – Сравнительное и сопоставительное языкознание

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ наукам

Фергана – 2026

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан за № B2026.3.PhD/Fil7797.

Диссертация выполнена в Ферганском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации размещён на трёх языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) на веб-странице Ферганского государственного университета (www.fdu.uz) и на информационно-образовательном портале “ZiyoNet” (www.ziyonet.uz).

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Защита диссертации состоится “_____” _____ 2026 года в _____ часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.10.05 по присуждению учёных степеней при Ферганском государственном университете. (Адрес: 100151, г. Фергана, ул. Б.Маргинони, дом 105. Тел.: (873) 244-66-02; (873) 244-44-01; e-mail: fardu_info@umail.uz)

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Ферганского государственного университета (зарегистрирована за № _____). (Адрес: 100151, г. Фергана, ул. Б.Маргинони, дом 105. Тел.: (873) 244-66-02; (873) 244-44-01; e-mail: fardu_info@umail.uz)

Автореферат диссертации разослан “___ ___” _____ 2026 года.

(протокол реестра рассылки № _____ от “___ ___ __” _____ 2026 года)

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Целью исследования является сопоставительный анализ структурно-семантических особенностей фразеологических единиц с антонимичными компонентами в узбекском и английском языках.

Объектом исследования являются фразеологические единицы с антонимичными компонентами в узбекском и английском языках.

Предметом исследования являются структурно-семантические и грамматические особенности фразеологических единиц с антонимичными компонентами в узбекском и английском языках.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

на основе узбекских и английских фразеологических словарей проведён системный анализ фразеологических единиц с антонимичными компонентами, выявлены их структурно-семантические особенности, а также лингвокультурные факторы, обеспечивающие функциональную эквивалентность между этими единицами;

в ходе сопоставительного анализа структурных и грамматических особенностей фразеологических единиц с антонимичными компонентами в узбекском и английском языках установлено, что эти единицы основываются на существительных, прилагательных, глаголах и наречиях, и доказано наличие общих моделей, охватывающих морфосинтаксическую структуру и семантические функции, характерные для каждого типа;

в результате семантического анализа фразеологические единицы с антонимичными компонентами разделены на четыре основные фразеосемантические группы – единицы, характеризующие человека, единицы, обозначающие явления живой и неживой природы, единицы, выражающие конкретные и абстрактные понятия, и единицы, выражающие дополнительные признаки, – и доказано, что в пределах каждой группы проявляются концептуальные признаки, присущие национальному мышлению;

в ходе сопоставительного анализа выявлено 257 фразеологических единиц с антонимичными компонентами в английском и 134 – в узбекском языке; обосновано, что в обоих языках наибольшее количество составляют глагольные, наименьшее – фразовые и модальные единицы, а во фразеосемантическом отношении преобладают единицы, характеризующие человека.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных результатов, полученных в ходе структурно-семантического изучения фразеологических единиц с антонимичными компонентами в английском и узбекском языках:

научные выводы о системном анализе фразеологических единиц с антонимичными компонентами на основе узбекских и английских фразеологических словарей, их семантико-структурных особенностях и лингвокультурных факторах, обеспечивающих функциональную эквивалентность между ними, использованы в 2023-2025 годах в фундаментальном проекте F3-202003161 “Краткий узбекско-русско-англо-

французский толковый словарь названий узбекских детских танцев, танцевальных костюмов и украшений” Государственной академии хореографии Узбекистана (справка Государственной академии хореографии Узбекистана № 1/04-23 от 14 апреля 2026 года). В результате при выборе переводных эквивалентов терминов, связанных с танцами и костюмами, в рамках проекта была использована методика семантико-структурной классификации, применённая при анализе фразеологических единиц с антонимичными компонентами, что послужило обеспечению теоретической последовательности материалов многоязычного словаря;

научные выводы о том, что фразеологические единицы с антонимичными компонентами в узбекском и английском языках основываются на существительных, прилагательных, глаголах и наречиях, а также о наличии общих моделей, охватывающих морфосинтаксическую структуру и семантические функции, характерные для каждого типа, использованы в рамках проекта ALM-202304076-05 “Создание национальной нейропсихолингвистической диагностической методики” (справка Ферганского государственного университета № 04/4592 от 28 апреля 2026 года). В результате блок фразеолого-антонимических тестовых заданий, сформированный на основе указанных общих моделей, позволил дифференцированно диагностировать речемыслительные процессы в разрезе частей речи;

выводы и рекомендации о разделении фразеологических единиц с антонимичными компонентами на четыре основные фразеосемантические группы – единицы, характеризующие человека, обозначающие явления живой и неживой природы, выражающие конкретные и абстрактные понятия, а также дополнительные признаки, – и о проявлении в пределах каждой группы концептуальных признаков, присущих национальному мышлению, использованы при подготовке сценариев телепередач “Yoshlar vaqti”, “Xayrli kun!”, “Ona tilim” и радиопередач “Ma’naviyat – qalb ko‘zgusi”, “Yoshlar kundaligi”, вышедших в эфир в 2024-2025 годах на Ферганской областной телерадиокомпании (справка Ферганской областной телерадиокомпании № 01-12/88 от 6 мая 2026 года). В результате содержание данных передач обогатилось, возросла их научная и практическая ценность.

Апробация результатов исследования. Результаты исследования были представлены и обсуждены на 2 международных и 3 республиканских научно-практических конференциях.

Публикация результатов исследования. По теме диссертации опубликовано 10 научных работ, в том числе 5 статей в научных изданиях, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан для публикации основных научных результатов докторских диссертаций, из которых 4 статьи опубликованы в республиканских научных журналах и 1 статья — в зарубежном научном журнале.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Общий объём диссертации составляет 150 страницу.

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

I bo‘lim (I part; I часть)

1. Mamatkulova X.A. Frazeologik birliklar tarkibidagi leksik antonimlarning turlari // Tamaddun nuri/ The light of civilization IISN 2181-8258 IF-9.347DOI 10.69691. Beruniy, 2025. 8-son. –B.285-287. https://doi.org/10.69691/pb54vh18

2. Mamatkulova X.A. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida ot-antonimlar ishtirokidagi frazeologik birliklarning struktur-grammatik xususiyatlari //Xorazm Ma’mun Akademiyasi Axborotnomasi. – Xiva, 2025. – B.173-175. https://doi.org/10.69617/nuuz.v1i11.9705

3. Mamatkulova X.A. Comparative analysis of phraseological units with adverbial antonyms in English and uzbek languages // American Journal of Philological sciences. – USA, 2025. Vol.05 Issue10. – P. 120-124. https://doi.org/10.37547/ajps/Volume05Issue10-33

4. Mamatkulova.X.A. Frazeologik birliklar tarkibidagi antonimlarning stilistik xususiyatlari // Til va adabiyot.uz. ISSN 2021-9752. – Toshkent, 2025. 22(68)-son. – B.122-124. https://www.tiladabiyot.uz/file/55

5. Mamatkulova X.A. Sifat antonimlar ishtirokidagi frazeologik birliklarning qiyosiy-tarjimaviy tahlili // Filologik tadqiqotlarning yangi bosqichi: zamonaviy tendensiyalar va istiqbollar mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman. – Buxoro, 2025.–B.303-305. https://innoworld.net/index.php/ispconference/article/view/1366

6. Mamatkulova X.A. Antonim komponentli frazeologizmlarda milliy madaniy dunyoqarashning aks etishi: o‘zbek va ingliz tillari misolida // “Zamonaviy tadqiqotlar va barqaror rivojlanish” Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konfrensiyasi materiallari. – Farg‘ona, 2026. – №. – B.76-78. https://conf.ilmfdu.uz/conferences/zamonaviy-tadqiqotlar-va-barqaror-rivojlanish-respublika-ilmiy-amaliy-konferensi/proceedings

7. Mamatkulova X.A. Antonim komponentli frazeologik birliklarda qarama-qarshilik konseptining kognitiv-lingvistik tabiati: o‘zbek va ingliz tillari misolida // Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konfrensiyasi materiallari. – Farg‘ona, 2026. – №. – B.79-81. https://conf.ilmfdu.uz/conferences/zamonaviy-tadqiqotlar-va-barqaror-rivojlanish-respublika-ilmiy-amaliy-konferensi/proceedings

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