

**ANDIJON DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI  
ILMIY DARAJA BERUVCHI PhD.03/30.12.2019.FIL.60.02 RAQAMLI  
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**ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI**

**HALIMOVA MUHAYYOXON MUHAMMEDOVNA**

**INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA OLAMNING LISONIY MANZARASI  
VOQELASHUVIDA “HEAD/BOSH” SOMATIZMI**

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

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO‘YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD) DISSERTATSIYASI  
AVTOREFERATI**

**Andijon – 2023**

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati  
mundarijasi**

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

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

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

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Jahon tilshunosligida olam-inson-til munosabatlari, xususan, ichki va tashqi olam konseptual manzarasining lisoniy tasviriy vositalar orqali obyektivlashuvi, til va nutq birliklarining konseptiv-semantik, lingvokognitiv, lingvomadaniy va lingvopragmatik xususiyatlarini fanlar hamkorligiga tayangan holda chogʻishtirma planda amalga oshirilayotgan tadqiqotlar salmogʻi sezilarli ravishda ortib bormoqda. Antroposentrik paradigma yoʻnalishida bajarilayotgan bunday tadqiqotlar til va tafakkur oʻrtasidagi murakkab munosabatlar, olamning konseptual sistemasi bilan til sistemasi oʻrtasidagi munosabatlar inson, inson tilining olamni bilish, idrok etish, u haqidagi bilimlarni kodlashtirish va yetkazish borasidagi roli, konseptlarni verballashtiruvchi vositalarning milliy-madaniy va kommunikativ-pragmatik aspektlari kabi qator munozarali masalalarning ijobiy yechimini topishda, bu boradagi mavjud paradigmalar takomillashuvi va rivojiga hissa boʻlib qoʻshilmoqda.

Dunyoning turli xalqlar, elatlar, milliy konseptosferasidan oʻrin olgan, intranatsional va internatsional xususiyatga ega boʻlgan “head/bosh” konseptining umumiy va xususiy belgi-xususiyatlarini ochib berish, ularning milliy tillarda verballashuvi, konseptni verballashtiruvchi vositalarning madaniy jihatlari, oʻrni, maydonni tashkillovchi birliklar oʻrtasidagi sistem munosabatlar, lisoniy vositalarning struktur-semantik, funksional-stilistik, lingvomadaniy va pragmatik xususiyatlari, ularni tarjima tilida qayta yaratish kabilar ingliz va oʻzbek tillari materiallari asosida qiyosan oʻrganilmaganligi tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligidan darak beradi. Xususan, bugungi globallashuv davrida qiyoslanayotgan tillarda ular orqali muloqot qiluvchi til egalarining lisoniy tafakkuridan oʻrin olgan “head/bosh” konsepti nominativ maydoni birliklarini kognitiv, semantik, struktur, funksional, milliy-madaniy va kommunikativ xususiyatlari tadqiqi natijasida erishiladigan natijalar nafaqat tilshunoslikning zamonaviy yoʻnalishlari, balki chet tillarni oʻqitish, oʻrganish jarayonini sifat jihatdan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish, kognitiv lingvistika, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik, lingvopragmatika, psixolingvistika, sotsiolingvistika fanlariga oid ishlanmalar tadqiqiga yangicha qarash va yondashuvlarni taqozo etmoqda.

Mamlakatimizda chet tillari taʼlimiga eʼtibor siyosatining ustuvor yoʻnalishlaridan biriga aylangan bugungi kunda olib borilayotgan islohotlarda turli tillarning qiyosiy tadqiqini ilmiy asoslash, qardosh boʻlmagan tillarning oʻxshash va nooʻxshash xususiyatlarini ochib berish zamonaviy tilshunoslikning dolzarb vazifalaridan hisoblanadi. “Aholi orasida xorijiy tillarni oʻrganishni ommalashtirish va ularni mukammal oʻzlashtirish uchun zarur sharoitlar yaratish, xorijiy tillarni oʻqitishning xalqaro tan olingan dastur va darsliklari taʼlimning barcha bosqichlarida joriy etilishini muvofiqlashtirish”<sup>1</sup> kabi vazifalar belgilangan.

<sup>1</sup> Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2021 йил 19 майдаги ПҚ-5117-сонли “Ўзбекистон Республикасида хорижий тилларни ўрганишни оммалаштириш фаолиятини сифат жиҳатидан янги босқичга олиб чиқиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги қарори.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni, 2012-yil 10-dekabrdagi PQ-1875-son “Chet tillarni o‘rganish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son “Oliy ta’lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2018-yil 5-iyundagi PQ-3775-son “Oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta’minlash bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qarorlari 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 texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. «Axborotlashtirilgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari» ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

**Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi.** Tilshunoslikda turli millat va elatlar konseptosferalarini tizimli talqin qilish muammosi bir qator tadqiqotlarning obyekti sifatida o‘rganilgan. Xorij tilshunos olimlari S.G.Vorkachev, Z.D.Popova, A.P.Babushkin, I.A.Sternin, G.G.Slishkin, D.S.Lixachev, N.M. Kravsova, Ye.A.Menzairova, N.N.Boldirev, V.I.Karasik turli tillardagi konseptlarni ilmiy asosda tadqiq etishgan<sup>2</sup>.

Mamlakatimizda ham kognitiv tilshunoslik, xususan, lingvokonseptologiyaning umumnazariy, xususiy va amaliy tadqiq etish metodologiyasiga bag‘ishlangan tadqiqotlar M.R.Galieva, A.A.Abduazizov, D.U.Ashurova, M.D.Djusupov, M.I.Umarxo‘jaev, A.E.Mamatov, Sh.Safarov, O‘.Q.Yusupov, G‘.Xoshimov J.Yakubov, G.Ergasheva, Z.A.Kasimova, D.Bahronova kabi tilshunos olimlar tomonidan olib borilgan<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Воркачев С.Г. Концепт “счастья” в русском языковом сознании: опыт лингвокультурологического анализа: Монография. – Краснодар: изд-во Кубан. гос. техн. ун-та, 2002. –142 с.; Попова З.Д., Стернин И.А. Понятие «концепт» в лингвистических исследованиях. – Воронеж: Изд-во Воронеж, ун-та, 2000. – 30 с.; Кравцова Н.М. Концепт «человек телесный»: когнитивное моделирование и переносы (на материале сопоставительного анализа древнерусского и древнеанглийского языков); Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тюмень: 2008. – 30 с.; Галиева М.Р. Вербализация концептосферы word/cўз/слово в английской, узбекской и русской языковых картинах мира: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. –Ташкент, 2010. – 28 с.; Болдырев, Н.Н. Концептуальная основа языка // Когнитивные исследования языка. Вып. IV. Концептуализация мира в языке: коллектив. моногр. М.: Ин-т языкознания РАН; Тамбов: Издательский дом ТГУ им. Г.Р.Державина, 2009. – 460 с.; Карасик В.И. Определение и типология концептов // Этнокультурная концептология: сб. науч. тр. / Калм. гос. ун-т. – Вып. 1. – Элиста: Изд-во Калм. ун-та, 2006. – 332 с.

<sup>3</sup> Абдуазизов А.А. Тилшунослик назариясига кириш. – Тошкент: Шарк, 2015. –176 б.; Ашурова Д.У. Новые подходы к лингвистике текста // Хорижий филология. – №3. – Самарканд, 2011. – Б.26-33; Бабушкин А.П. Типы концептов в лексико-фразеологической семантике языка. – Воронеж: Изд-во ВГУ, 1996. – С. 38; Бахронова Д.К. Оламнинг лисоний манзараси тасвирида концепт ва концептосфера // Хорижий филология, 2019. – №3. – Б.62-68; Маматов А.Э. Замоनावий лингвистика. – Toshkent: “Noshir”, 2019. – Б.160.; Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Сангзор, 2006. – Б.25-46; Сафаров Ш. Семантика. – Ташкент: «Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси» Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2013. – Б.283; Юсупов Ў.Қ. Тилшуносликдаги янги йўналишлар ва уларда ишлатиладиган айрим истилохлар. / Филология масалалари. – Тошкент, 2011; Хошимов Г.М. К теории концептов и их таксономики в когнитивной лингвистика. / Систем-структур тилшунослик муаммолари. Филология фанлари доктори, профессор Н.К.Турниёзов таваллудининг

Rus tilshunosligida S.I.Magomedova<sup>4</sup> tomonidan “bosh” somatizmi, “ko‘z”, “yurak” somatizmlarining semantik xususiyatlari avar va arab tillari misolida tadqiq etilgan bo‘lsa, R.Batsuren<sup>5</sup> somatik va zoonim komponentli frazeologizmlarning lingvomadaniy jihatlarini ingliz, rus va mongol tillari materiallari misolida o‘rgangan. Nemis tilidagi S.I.Podobed<sup>6</sup> “Kopf”(Bosh) o‘tining semantik strukturasi, polisemantik xususiyatlarini, E.S.Gasanova<sup>7</sup> esa ozarbayjon, rus va ingliz tillarida “bosh va yurak” komponentli frazeologizmlarning konnotativ xususiyatlarini o‘z maqolalarida tadqiq etishgan.

Tadqiqotimiz yuqoridagi ishlardan quyidagi lisoniy omillar bilan farq qiladi: 1) turli tizimli tillarda “head/bosh” konsepti verballashuvining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari ochib berilgan; 2) “head/bosh” konsepti ifoda vositalarining nomenklaturasi, ularning maydoniy tabiati, o‘zaro munosabatlari chog‘ishtirma planda o‘rganilgan; 3) ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “head/bosh” konsepti ifoda vositalarining o‘ziga xos lingvomadaniy va lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari badiiy matnlar va lug‘atlar misolida tahlil qilingan.

**Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi.** Dissertatsiya Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq “Kognitiv tilshunoslikda konsept muammolarini o‘rganish” mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi** o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida “head/bosh” konsepti lisoniy manzarasini tashkillovchi birliklarning lingvokognitiv, lingvomadaniy va lingvopragmatik xususiyatlarini ochib berishdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

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

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “head/bosh” konseptini ifodalovchi lisoniy vositalarning maydoniy tabiati, uning miqyosi, yadro va periferiya birliklarini aniqlash;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “head/bosh” konseptini obyektivlashtiruvchi birliklarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini ochib berish;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “head/bosh” tarkibli birliklarning lingvopragmatik mohiyatini ochib berish;

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70-йиллигига бағишланган Республика илмий-назарий конференцияси материаллари. – Самарканд, 2010; Якубов Ж.А. Концептнинг семантик кирралари. / “Хорижий тилларни ўқитишда замонавий ёндашувлар” мавзусидаги халқаро илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари. 2018 йил 11 апрель. 2-китоб. – Фарғона, 2018. – Б.227-228.

<sup>4</sup> Магомедова С.И. Соматизмы «глаз», «сердце», «голова» в объективации картины мира (на материале аварского и арабского языков) Автореферат дис. на соискании ученой степени кандидата филологических наук. – Махачкала, 2009. – Б.24.

<sup>5</sup> Батсурен Р. Отображение универсальных этноспецифических черт языковой картины мира в фразеологических фондах английского, русского и монгольского языков (на материале фразеологизмов – соматизмов зоонимов) АКД. – Саратов, 2010. – 26 с.

<sup>6</sup> Подобед С.И. Семантическая структура существительного Kopf в немецком языке // Семантико – системные исследования по романо-германскому языкознанию. Вып. 9. – Волгоград, 1979. – Б.24-30.

<sup>7</sup> Гасанова Э.С. Коннотативные значения полисемичных соматических фразеологизмов с компонентами «голова» и «сердце» в азербайджанском, русском и английском языках // Современный ученый. – №5, 2017. с. 169 – 172.

“head/bosh” semantikasiga ega birliklarni tarjimada qayta yaratish muammolarini o‘rganish.

**Tadqiqotning obyekti** sifatida ingliz adabiyoti namoyandalari (T.Drayzer, O.Xenri, J.K.Jerom, V.M.Takerey, D.Xammet, A.Kristi, J.Golsuorsi, V.S.Moem) va o‘zbek adiblarining (A.Qahhor, S.Ahmad, K.Yashin, A.Muhtor, T.Murod, A.Qodiriy, P.Tursun, A.Cho‘lpon, Oybek) asarlarida hamda har ikki tildagi izohli lug‘atlarda (A.Madvaliyev, Z.Ma‘rufov, Sh.Rahmatullayev, Sh.Bo‘tayev, A.Kunin, A.Xornbi, A.Jon) uchraydigan “bosh” semantikasiga ega lisoniy birliklar tanlangan.

**Tadqiqotning predmetini** “head/bosh” nominativ maydonining yadro va periferiya qismlaridan o‘rin olgan birliklarining kognitiv-semantik, struktur-semantik, funksional-stilistik, lingvomadaniy va lingvopragmatik jihatlarini tashkil etadi.

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

#### **Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi:**

konsept va u bilan aloqador bo‘lgan tushunchalar, ularning zamonaviy kognitiv tilshunoslik fanidagi markaziy o‘rni ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan asoslangan hamda ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “head/bosh” semantik maydonining yadro hamda periferiya qismlarini tashkillovchi lisoniy va assotsiativ birliklar aniqlangan, ular orasidagi sistem munosabatlar ochib berilgan;

“head/bosh” konsepti umumlisoniy konseptlar sirasiga kirganligi sababli, chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda izomorf – o‘xshash va allomorf – farqli lingvomadaniy jihatlar ushbu konsept lisoniy voqelanishini kuzatish orqali ochib berilgan;

“head va bosh” komponentli frazeologik birliklar va paremiyalarning turli ingliz va o‘zbek xalqlari milliy ongida mavjud arxetip tasavvurlar umuminsoniy va milliy, ijobiy, salbiy va betaraf ekanligi, ularda xalqning intellektual va hayotiy tajribasi, donishmandligi, ma‘naviy dunyosi, axloq-odob stereotiplari o‘z ifodasini topishi va boshqa mavzuiy guruhlarini tasvirlagan frazeologik va paremiologik birliklar orqali ochib berilgan;

tarkibiga head/bosh kirgan birliklar nafaqat madaniy ma‘no, balki pragmatik ma‘no ifodalash xususiyatiga ega ekanligi, uning kontekstual va perlokutiv ta’sir samaradorligi, asosan, kommunikativ maqsad-muddaoning konstativ guruhiga mansubligi, unda maslahat, buyruq, kesatq, ogohlantirish kabi intensional ottenkalar mavjud bo‘lishi aniqlangan.

#### **Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari:**

chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda “head/bosh” semantikasiga ega til birliklarining sintagmatik plandagi valentlik imkoniyatlari hamda “head/bosh” leksemasining morfologik tarkibiga moslangan tayanch va transformatsion modellar ishlab chiqilgan;



o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi “head/bosh” konsepti lisoniy manzarasini tashkillovchi birliklarni qiyosiy o‘rganish natijasida tillararo izomorfik hamda allamorfik jihatlari aniqlangan va asoslangan;

“head/bosh” lisoniy tasvirida markaziy ma’no (yadro) hamda chegara (periferik) ma’nolarni ifodalovchi lisoniy birliklarning o‘rni, maydoniy tabiati tasvirlangan;

shuningdek, “head/bosh” tarkibli verbalizatorlarning lingvomadaniy, pragmatik, funksional-stilistik, hamda semantik jihatlari ochib berilgan.

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

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Ingliz hamda o‘zbek tillarida “head/bosh” leksemi maydonini chog‘ishtirish asosida chiqarilgan ilmiy-nazariy xulosalar lingvistik kognitologiya, lingvopragmatika, chog‘ishtirma lingvistika, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik va zamonaviy leksikologiya, tarjima nazariyasi uchun nazariy va amaliy ahamiyatga ega ekanligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati tadqiqot natijalari olingan xulosalardan qiyosiy tipologiya, leksikologiya, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik, stilistika, tarjima nazariyasi kabi nazariy fanlar kursi uchun ma’ruza matnlari va seminar materiallari sifatida, leksikografiya amaliyotida inglizcha-o‘zbekcha, o‘zbekcha-inglizcha lug‘atlar tuzishda, shuningdek, til amaliyoti darslarida qo‘llanma sifatida foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida “head/bosh” konseptining lisoniy manzarasini tashkillovchi birliklarning lingvokognitiv, lingvomadaniy va lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari tadqiqi bo‘yicha olingan natijalar asosida:

“konsept” tushunchasining tahlili, o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida berilgan “head/bosh” nominativ maydonining yadro va periferiya birliklari aniqlanganligi, ularning maydon miqyosidagi o‘rni, verbalizatorlarning qiyosiy tahlili hamda bu orqali aniqlangan o‘xshash va farqli xususiyatlar borasidagi ilmiy-nazariy xulosalardan “O‘zbekistonda oliy ta’lim tizimi jarayonlarini modernizatsiyalash va xalqarolashtirish” mavzusidagi loyihada foydalanilgan (2016-2018-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yevropa Ittifoqi Erasmus+ dasturining 1684/30.02.01-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha doirasida talabalar uchun o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida tuzilgan dastur va o‘quv qo‘llanmalarining mazmuni boyitilgan;

o‘zbek millatining til an‘analarini, nomoddiy madaniy merosi, ijtimoiy qadriyatlarining millatlararo munosabatlarini yo‘lga qo‘yish va aloqalarini mustahkamlashga doir ilmiy xulosalardan “Ingliz tili mutaxassislik predmetlaridan

axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalari asosida virtual resurslar yaratish va o'quv jarayoniga joriy etish" nomli loyihasida foydalanilgan (I-204-4-5-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada ingliz tili mutaxassislik predmetlaridan axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalari asosida virtual resurslar yaratish va o'quv jarayoniga joriy etishning nazariy asoslari konsept-tushuncha-ma'no o'rtasidagi umumiy va xususiylik masalalarining keng qamrovli o'rganilishi va o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini ochib berishda tadqiq etishga hizmat qilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "head/bosh" konseptining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlariga doir taklif va ilmiy xulosalardan O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston" teleradiokanali DM "Madaniy-ma'rifiy va badiiy eshittirishlar" muharririyati tomonidan tayyorlangan "Ta'lim va taraqqiyot", "Adabiy jarayon" radio eshittirishlar ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2022-yil 17-oktabrdagi 04-36-1744-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada "Ta'lim va taraqqiyot", "Adabiy jarayon" radio eshittirishlari mazmunining ilmiy jihatdan boyitilishiga erishilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Dissertatsiyaning asosiy mazmuni jami 4 ta, jumladan, 2 ta xalqaro, 2 ta respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalardagi ma'ruzalarda ochib berilgan hamda aprobatsiyadan o'tkazilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha 9 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy natijalari chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 5 ta maqola, jumladan, 3 tasi xorijiy jurnalda nashr qilingan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati va ilovalardan iborat bo'lib, dissertatsiyaning umumiy hajmi 148 sahifani tashkil qiladi.

## **DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI**

**Kirish** qismida ilmiy tadqiqotning mavzusi va uning dolzarbligi asoslangan bo'lib, tadqiqot ishining maqsadi va vazifalari, obykti va predmeti aniqlangan, ilmiy ishning fan va texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishning muhim yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Shu bilan birga, dissertatsiyaning ilmiy yangiligi, amaliy natijalari va ularning ishonchliligi, ishning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati, erishilgan natijalarning amaliyotga joriy etilishi, ilmiy nashrlarda e'lon qilinganligi, ishning tuzilishi borasidagi ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **"Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "head/bosh" konsepti lisoniy ifoda vositalarining nominativ maydoni"** nomli birinchi bobida jahon tilshunosligida nutqning (matning) yaratilishi, qabul qilinishini lingvistik, psixologik aspektlarda tahlil qilishga doir psixolingvistik tadqiqotlar nutqiy faoliyatning yangi qirralarini ochib berdi. Ommaviy axborot vositalari, internet ta'sir doirasining kengayishi nutqning kognitiv, psixolingvistik, pragmatik tomoniga e'tibor qaratish kechiktirib bo'lmas vazifa ekanligini, nutqning yaratilishi unda muallif dunyoqarashi, his-tuyg'ulari, ruhiy kechinmalarining aks etishi, nutq (matn)ning retsipient tomonidan qabul qilinishiga ushbu ruhiy

holatlarning ta'siri muammolariga ilmiy yechim topish zarurligini ko'rsatdi<sup>8</sup>, deb ta'kidlaydi Sh.Alpanova. Darhaqiqat, nutqning paydo bo'lishida lingvistik, psixolingvistik tadqiqotlar hozirga qadar o'zining yangi qirralarini namoyon etib kelishda davom etib kelyapti. Shu borada yana bir qator tilshunos olimlarimizning fikrlarini keltirib o'tsak.

Rus tilshunos olimi N.F.Alefirenkoning ta'kidlashicha<sup>9</sup>, kognitologiyada inson faoliyatiga, birinchi navbatda, axborotni qabul qilish, qayta ishlash, saqlash hamda shu axborotdan vaziyatga muvofiq foydalanish tizimi sifatida qaraladi. U tilshunoslikda so'zning kognitivsemiologik nazariyasi vujudga kelishida, strukturalizmdan farqli o'laroq, til faktlari nolisoniy tabiatga ega faktlar bilan izohlanishi mumkin ekanligining tan olinishi turtki bo'lganini qayd etadi. O'zbek tilshunos olimi N.Mahmudovning ta'kidlashicha<sup>10</sup>, til olamni aks ettirishda to'laligicha subyektiv antropologik xarakterga ega. Har bir millat, avvalo, turlicha iqlim (yashash) sharoiti, so'ng shu sharoitdan kelib chiquvchi turmush tarzi, dini va shu kabi "yo'naltiruvchilar" ta'sirida milliy shartlangan nigoh, milliy lisoniy manzaraga ega bo'ladi. Inson ongida in'ikos topgan olam haqidagi tasavvurlar xususida so'z yuritgan olimlar uni turli atamalar bilan ataydilar. Masalan, B.Uorf<sup>11</sup>, G.Kolshanskiylar olam manzarasi<sup>12</sup>, D.Potebnya olam obrazi<sup>13</sup>, G.Gachev milliy kosmos yoki Kosmo-Psixo-Logos<sup>14</sup> atamalaridan foydalanadi. G.Gachevda "kosmos" so'zi o'zining tub – "olam tuzilishi" ma'nosida qo'llanadi. Demak, olamning lisoniy manzarasi olamning til vositalari yordamida yaratilgan tasvirini anglatadi. Hozirda fanda olamning konseptual, lisoniy, ilmiy, qadriyatli, badiiy va sh.k. manzaralari farqlanadi. Olamning konseptual (kognitiv) manzarasi deganda, birinchi navbatda, hissiy idrok etilgan, anglangan, his etilgan manzara tushuniladi. Olamning lisoniy manzarasi esa konseptual manzaraning tilda gavdalangan, ifoda topgan ko'rinishidir. Olamning konseptual manzarasi konseptlar yig'indisi sifatida namoyon bo'lsa, olamning lisoniy manzarasi til birliklarining ma'nolari va bu ma'nolarni ifodalash usullari yig'indisidir.

Shuningdek, XX asr oxiri – XXI asr boshlarida madaniyatlararo munosabatlar, til lug'at tarkibini o'rganish samaradorligini oshirish yo'llarini izlash maqsadida tilshunoslar aynan somatik leksikaga katta e'tibor bera boshladilar. Birinchi bo'lib, ushbu termin F.O.Vakk tomonidan olib kirildi. Uning fikricha, somatizmlar konseptning eng qadimiy qatlamlaridan biri bo'lib, har bir tilning keng ishlatiluvchi leksik birliklari sanaladi». Shuni aytish mumkinki, «somatizm» terminining sharhi va qamrovi masalasida tilshunoslar bir to'xtamga kela olganlaricha yo'q. Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, hozirgi zamonaviy

<sup>8</sup> Алпанова Ш. Ўзбек тилида рухий ҳолатнинг акс этиши. Монография. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2019. – Б.5-

<sup>9</sup> Алефиренко Н.Ф. Лингвокультурология. Ценностно-смысловое пространство языка. – М.: Флинта, Наука. 2014. – С.96.

<sup>10</sup> Маҳмудов Н. Тилнинг мукамал тадқиқи йўллари излаб.../ Тил тилсими тадқиқи. – Тошкент: Mumtoz so'z, 2017. – Б.65.

<sup>11</sup> Уорф Б.Л. Лингвистика и логика / Новое в лингвистике. – М., 1980. – С.183.

<sup>12</sup> Колшанский Г.В. Объективная картина мира в познании и языке – М., 1990. – С.62.

<sup>13</sup> Поцепня Д.М. Образ мира в слове писателя. – Санкт-Петербург, 1997. – С.67.

<sup>14</sup> Гачев Г.Д. Ментальности народов мира. – М., 2003. – С.33.

tilshunoslikda somatizm atamasi dastlab, tilshunos F.Vakk<sup>15</sup> tomonidan somatizmlar tarkibiga kishi yoki hayvon tana a'zolarining otlari, tanadagi narsa va suyuqliklarning otlari («qon», «suyak», «nervlar» va b.), shuningdek, ramz va holatni aks ettiruvchi turg'un birikmalarni kiritgan. O.Nazarov<sup>16</sup> esa frazeologizmlar sirasiga kishi tana a'zolarini atovchi somatizm komponentli leksik birliklarnigina kiritgan xolos.

Shunday qilib, XX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab, «somatizm» termini tadqiqotlarda kishi tanasining barcha a'zolarini anglatuvchi so'zlarga nisbatan qo'llana boshladi. Tilshunoslarning somatizmlarga bunchalik qiziqishining sababi kishi o'zini kimsa sifatida anglashida, birinchi galda, u o'z tana a'zolarining sezgilariga tayana olishi tufaylidir. Olim A.M.Kochevatkin<sup>17</sup>, somatik leksikaning xususiyati aloqadorligi va nomlanish obyektidan kelib chiqib, ularni guruhlashtirib chiqqan.

Yuqorida keltirilgan fikrlardan ko'rinib turibdiki, somatizm asosan konseptlarda namoyon bo'ladi va biz dastlab ularni kognitologiyada tutgan o'rni haqida ozroq to'xtalib o'tishni o'zimizga joiz deb topdik.

A.Vejbitskaya<sup>18</sup> konseptlarni konsept – minimum va konsept – maksimum, N.I.Ubiyko universal (yoki umuminsoniy), etnik (yoki milliy, jamoaviy (mikro – va makrojamoaviy, yoshga oid, gender, kasbga oid) va individual (superkonseptlar, makrokonseptlar, bazis konseptlar va mikrokonseptlarga, M.V.Pimenova<sup>19</sup> turli yondashuvlarga asoslanib mahalliy (исконные) va o'zlashgan, rivojlanayotgan va turg'un (заставшие), ilk (первичные), asosiy (основные) va yasama (производные), aktualigiga ko'ra, yetakchi (ведущие), kalit (ключевые) va ikkinchi darajali (второстепенные) konseptlarga bo'lishni taklif etadi, Z.D.Popova<sup>20</sup> bir sathga, ko'p sathga oid va segment konseptlarni farqlaydi.

So'z ma'nolari inson ongidagi mavjud tushunchalarning muqobillari ekanligini e'tirof etgan holda O'.Q.Yusupov tushuncha – konsept munosabatlari borasida quyidagi e'tiborga loyiq fikrlarni bildiradi: Bugungi kunda konsept tushunchadan keng ekanligini barcha kognitivistlar tushunadilar. Agar tushuncha va uning tildagi muqobil bo'lgan so'z ma'nosi o'sha aytilayotgan predmetning yoki hodisaning boshqa predmet va hodisadan ajratuvchi eng ahamiyatli belgilarini aks ettirsa, konsept uning (predmet yoki hodisaning) ma'lum bo'lgan barcha belgilarini, shu jumladan, ikkinchi darajali belgilarini ham aks ettiradi. Shuning uchun konsept shaxsga, guruhga, millatga, hatto erkaklarga, ayollarga, yoshlarga va keksalarga taalluqli bo'lishi mumkin<sup>21</sup>.

<sup>15</sup> Вакк Ф. Соматизмы как особый класс слов в лексической системе церковнославянского языка. // Вестник. Филология, 2011. Вып. 2(24). – С.80-85.

<sup>16</sup> Назаров О.О. Соматические фразеологизмы ишканинского языка. Автореферат. – Душанбе, 2008. – 28 с.

<sup>17</sup> Кочеваткин А.М. Соматическая лексика в диалектах эрзянского языка (лингвогеографический анализ): дисс.. к. филол. н. – Саранск, 1999. – 315 с.

<sup>18</sup> Вежицкая А. Язык. Культура. Познание. – М.: Русские словари, 1997. – 416 с.

<sup>19</sup> Пименова М.В. Типы концептов. – [http://www.kuzspa.ru/diss/conf\\_27\\_28/5\\_pimenova.doc](http://www.kuzspa.ru/diss/conf_27_28/5_pimenova.doc). – 2009.

<sup>20</sup> Попова З.Д. Язык и сознание: теоретические разграничения и понятийный аппарат / З.Д. Попова, И.А. Стернин // Язык и национальное сознание. Вопросы теории и методологии. – Воронеж: Воронежский государственный университет, 2002. – С.8-49.

<sup>21</sup> Ўша манбадан. – Б.11.

Leksema – soʻz va tushuncha oʻrtasidagi munosabatlar borasidagi munozaralar va tadqiqotlar tarixiga nazar tashlasak, mazkur masala dunyo tilshunos olimlari (F.de.Sossyur, A.Vaysgerber, A.A.Potebnya, A.I.Smirnitskiy, I.A.Sternin, A.A.Ufimseva, L.A.Novikov, N.G.Komlev, N.M.Shanskiy) hamda oʻzbek tilshunos olimlari (A.Gʻulomov, I.Qoʻchqortoyev, Sh.Raxmatullayev, A.Xojiev, A.Nurmonov, N.Mahmudov, X.Neʼmatov, R.Rasulov, M.Mirtojiyev, A.Madvaliyev) tadqiqotlari eʼtiborida boʻlgan ishlarga guvoh boʻlamiz. Maʼlumki, leksema soʻz bilan tushuncha oʻrtasida signifikativ (lot. Significativus – ishora etuvchi, ayon etuvchi) aloqa mavjud boʻlib, mazkur aloqa natijasida konseptual maʼno (designat) yuzaga keladi.

E.Yusupov<sup>22</sup> umumiy tahriri ostida nashr etilgan “Falsafa” nomli oʻquv qoʻllanmada tushunchaga shunday taʼrif beriladi: “Narsa va hodisalarning sifati, aniqligi va muayyanligining ongda aks etishiga tushuncha deyiladi”.

Oʻzbek tilida “bosh” konsepti 19 dan ziyod belgi-xususiyatlarga ega boʻlib, ular quyidagilardir: 1) tananing boʻyindan yuqorigi, oldingi (odamda, hayvonlarda) qismi, kalla, 2) koʻchma: aql-hush, miya, 3) boshliq, rahbar, 4) sft lavozim, mansab jihatdan katta, yuqori turuvchi, 5) ulkan, katta, asosiy, 6) sft. eng oldingi, birinchi, 7) koʻchma s.t. odam, kishi, 8) (sanoq, sonlar bilan) chorva hisobida har bir adad jonivor, 9) tik narsalarining tepa qismi uchi, choʻqqisi, 10) biror marosim, tadbir, voqea-hodisaning roʻy berish, amalga oshish jarayonidagi dastlabki bosqich, 11) yon, old, tomon, 12) oʻrin, karavot va sh.k.ning bosh qoʻyiladigan yuqori tomoni; shunday oʻrinda yotgan kishining beldan yuqori tomonidagi joy 13) Baʼzi otlar bilan birikib, shu ot orqali ifodalangan narsaning oʻzini yoki u oʻrnashgan joyni, yon-atrofini bildiradi, 14) choʻziq, davomli, boʻyli narsalar, joy, maydonlarining boshlanish joyi yoki oxiri, etagi; shunday narsalarning ikki uchidan chekkasidan, tomonidan biri, 15) voqea, hodisaning biror muddat yoki faslning, asar, matn va sh.k.ning boshlanish joyi, payti, avvali muqaddimasi, 16) voqea, hodisa va sh.k.ning boshlanish uchun bahona boʻlgan narsa, dastlabki sabab. 17) baʼzi oʻsimliklarning kalla yoki chochoq shaklidagi hosili, mevasi. 18) (sanoq sonlar bilan) karra, hisob. 19) 3-sh. egalik va j.k., oʻ.p.k., ch.k., affikslari bilan koʻmakchi vazifasida qoʻllanadi (boshiga, boshida, boshidan)<sup>23</sup>.

Shuningdek, bosh konsepti turli predmet, hodisalar, holatlar qurshovida va ular bilan munosabatga kirishishi oqibatida ham turlicha belgi-husuriyatlar kasb etadi. Masalan, bir yoqadan bosh chiqarmoq (bir jon, bir tan boʻlib, xamjihatlik, yakdillik bilan), boshi bogʻliq (unashtirilgan), boshiga yetmoq (oʻldirmoq, halok qilmoq, nobud qilmoq), boshiga chiqib olmoq (birovga hukmron yoki xoʻjayin boʻlmoq, boʻysunmay qoʻymoq), boshi qorongʻi (baʼzi homilador ayollarda homiladorlikning dastlabki oylarida boʻladigan holat, ahvol (mas. biror narsani tusash yoki unga toqat qilmaslik) kabilar.

<sup>22</sup> Юсупов Э.Фалсафа. Тошкент 2011. – Б.413.

<sup>23</sup> Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 1-жилд. – Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2006. – Б.332-335.

Masalan, Minnie shook her head<sup>24</sup>; It would never have come into my head!<sup>25</sup>. and when she took a thing into her head there was no stopping her<sup>26</sup>. What was the use of keeping half a dozen servants eating their heads off?<sup>27</sup> Best of all I like to hear him tell of his earlier days when he sold liniments and cough cures on street corners, living hand to mouth, heart to heart with the people, throwing head or tails with fortune for his last coin<sup>28</sup>;

Yuqoridagi misollardan ko‘rinib turibdiki, bosh konsepti turli odatiy va noodatiy belgi-xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lib, uning tarkibiy qismini tashkil etuvchi ayrim belgi-xususiyatlar nutqiy vaziyat, kontekst talablaridan hamda kommunikant (suhbatdosh)lar tanlovidan kelib chiqqan holda, muloqot ishtirokchilarining lingvistik va hayotiy tajribasiga mos ravishda voqelashmoqda. “Bosh” konsepti tarkibini tashkil etuvchi kognitiv belgilar semik xususiyatga ega bo‘lib, semalar uning u yoki bu belgisini anglatadilar. Ularni konseptual belgi va konseptual semalar deb ataymiz”.

“Bosh” konsepti olamning konseptual manzarasi bo‘lagi sifatida ingliz, o‘zbek va boshqa xalqlar konseptosferasida mavjud ekan, ularning har biri kognitiv belgi-xususiyatlar, tarkibi, yorqinlik darajasi qardosh va qardosh bo‘lmagan boshqa tillarda konseptlar bilan munosabati kabilarga ko‘ra o‘xshash va farqli jihatlariga ega bo‘ladilar. Bu hol ushbu konseptlar lisoniy manzara kasb etganda ham kuzatiladi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan mazkur konseptlarga xos belgi-xususiyatlarni yagona konseptual nominativ maydonga jamlab, bunga hamohang ravishda ularning lisoniy verbalizatorlari maydoni miqyosi, konstituentlarning maydon uzra tutgan o‘rnini aniqlash juda muhimdir. Chunki bugungi kunda globallashuv jarayoni shiddat bilan keng tus olayotgan, mamlakatlar, xalqlar o‘rtasidagi siyosiy, madaniy, ilm-fan, iqtisodiy-hamkorlik aloqalari kengayib, chuqurlashib borayotgan davrda bu kabi tadqiqotlar natijalari turli ijtimoiy, lisoniy vaziyatlarda turli kommunikativ pragmatik, uslubiy ahamiyat kasb etgan til va nutq birliklarini o‘z o‘rnida to‘g‘ri qo‘llashga, nutq madaniyatini rivojlantirishga, shuningdek, muloqot samaradorligiga erishishni ta‘minlaydi, lingvistik konseptologiya, semasiologiya, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik, lingvopragmatika kabi yangi fan tarmoqlari rivojiga hissa bo‘lib qo‘shiladi.

“Bosh” konsepti lisoniy manzarasi haqida gap ketar ekan, dastavval ularning lisoniy verbalizatorlari nomenklaturasini aniqlab olish muhimdir.

Chog‘ishtirma tadqiqqa tortilgan ingliz va o‘zbek tillari materillarining kognitiv tahlili “head” (bosh) konsepti lisoniy verbalizatorlari quyidagilar ekanligini aniqlash imkonini berdi:

**Ot, fe‘l, sifat so‘z turkumlariga mansub tub (bir asosli) so‘zlar:** - head (heads) puzzle(n) head (v), head (adj), brain, nod, skull(n) shake plate, sconce, nut; (You can scriven then?): Pivet nodded<sup>29</sup>.

<sup>24</sup> Dreiser Th, Sister Carrie tigher school publishing house Moscow 1968, p.54

<sup>25</sup> Galsworthy J. The man of property Moscow, progress publishers 1973, 33.

<sup>26</sup> Galsworthy J. The man of property Moscow, progress publishers 1973, 33.

<sup>27</sup> Galsworthy J. The man of property Moscow, progress publishers. 1973. – P.50.

<sup>28</sup> Henry O. The skylight room and, other stories M., Higher school publishing House. 1972. – P.30.

<sup>29</sup> William Horwood Duncton Tales 1991, Harper publishers, – P.43.

**Ot, sifat, ravish va fe'l so'z turkumlariga mansub sodda yasama so'zlar:** heading (n), header (n), headship (n), headlessness (n), headed (adj), headful (adj), headless (adj), heady (adj), headward (adj), headily (adv), headward (s) (adv), heador – up (v); brainless, giddiness, giddy, dizzy, dizzying.

**Ot, ravish, sifat va fe'l vazifasida keluvchi qo'shma so'zlar:** headache, headband, headboard, headbox, head – cavity, headcheese, headcloth, head collar, headress, head fast, headfish, headframe, headgate, headgear, headphone, headpiece, headpin, headquarter, head and front, head – and – tail – light, head or tail, head reach(n), head first, head foremost, head long, head over ears, head over heads, head and shoulders (adv), headstrong (adj), head reach (v), puzzle head(n), forehead, chuckle – head; headman, headphone, head most (adj), head note(n) head – nurse, head room, heading, headrest, head sea, head set, head stone, head water(s), headway, head wear, headwind, headwork, train giddy;

**Ot, sifat, ravish so'z turkumlariga mansub qo'shma yasama so'zlar:** headender, head dropper, header – box, header barge, header fork, header man, head – flattening, headhunter, heading joint, head lightning, headshrinker, head strongeness, headworker, head mastership, headshaking, weak – headed (adj)

(oson kayf bo'luvchi), thick – headed, headmaster, headmistress, headship, headship, headstrongness, head teacher headtorch, headworker, headliner, brain – teaser, bare – headed, head blighting(n), head masterly, head aching (adj), headstrongly, headachy, puzzle – headed;

**Predlogli fe'l, ravish va sifat vazifasidagi head so'zi:** head in, head off, head up (v), head on (adv), head – on, heads – up (adj), puzzle over (v) (lomat sebe golovu)... but don't drink when the sun is blazing down on your head<sup>30</sup>; Soames mechanically laid a pat on his head<sup>31</sup>;

**Undov so'z (interjection):** Heads up

**So'z birikmalari:** head of a bed (thick skull (ko'ch. aqli pastlik), to turn one's brain, to beat one's grave, to puzzle (cudgel) one's brams to cross one's mind) head of a grave, head of navigation, the head of the Nile, a cost of \$5 per head, the head of a valley, at the head of sth, by a head taller, fifty heads of cattle to, head the list, to head for London, put on one's hat, shake one's head, to turn one's head: skull and cross bones.

**Frazeologik birliklar:** to give one his head, let one have his head, out of one's head, over one's head, can't make head or tail of sth, to keep one's head, lay heads together, make head against, be head over cars in love, beat sth out of sb's head, dead head, bury one's head in the sand from head to foot, have a head like a sieve, have an old head on young shoulders, keep one's head above ground, (water), put one's head into the lion's mouth;

**Paremiyalar:** Two heads are better than one, Better be the head of a dog than the tail of a lion, It's easy to swim if another (an ass) holds your head, Head I win tails you lose, A still tongue makes a wise head.

<sup>30</sup> Jerome K.Jerome, Three men in a boat. London. P-31.

<sup>31</sup> Galsworthy The man of property Moscow, progress publishers 1973, 33..

**Paralingvistik vositalar:** nod one's head, shake one's head, keep one's head low with shy. Hannah smiled and nodded<sup>32</sup>;

**Ikki yoki undan ortiq gaplar (matn):** You are the head. The expedition is leaving tonight; He is a cattle – dealer. Last Sunday he bought 20 heads of cattle from Sweden: I need a headdress for autumn. It's getting cooler and cooler day by day. Have you got money to buy it? Over head and ears. Heads up! This does not mean the end. I am sure everything will be all right soon, I'm in your heart just as you are in mine: Will you remember always? He nodded<sup>33</sup>;

**Sodda va murakkab gaplar:** A hairless man entered the room at about 6:30, you are neither bald – headed, nor ugly. Whose little eyes are these, whose little head? Anna Garflige with granny Kandiki<sup>34</sup>;

**Bog'langan qo'shma gaplar:** On her head was a wreath of orange blossoms, perched high on a mass of hair, and from it was thrown back a long veil<sup>35</sup>;

**Ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar:** When I went home to dinner, my hair insufficiently dried and clinging lankily to my head, I remarked that I had met the curate and he was coming up that afternoon<sup>36</sup>;

**O'zbek tilida: 1.Ot, sifat so'z turkumiga mansub tub so'zlar:** bosh, kalla, bosh (sif.), kal (sifat): Uning katta, yumaloq boshida kir taqya, egnida har joyi kuygan, turli dog'lar bilan yiltiragan eski jomakor...<sup>37</sup>;

**2. Ot, sifat, fe'l, ravish so'z turkumlariga mansub yasama so'zlar:** boshchi, boshliq, boshlang'ich, boshlama, boshlanma, boshli, kallavaram, boshsiz, boshlamoq, boshloqlamoq, boshqarmoq, boshiga, boshida, boshidan, boshda, boshdan boshdan – oyoq boshlab, boshqatdan (rav.) boshqoq, kallapaz, boshlovchi, boshqaruv, kallador, kallapazlik, bebosh.

**3. Ot, sifat so'z turkumlariga oid qo'shma so'zlar:** boshariq, boshbarmoq, boshboshdoq, boshvoq, boshog'riq, bosh – qosh, boshqurt, boshyalang, yalangbosh, kallaxom, bosh adoq, kallaxum, kallakesar, boshkesar, boshqorong'i bosh, yurtboshi boshi – adog'i, ust – bosh: Yurtboshimizning viloyatimizga tashriflari ushbu muammoni oqilona hal qilinishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etdi<sup>38</sup>;

**4. Ko'makchi bilan berilgan so'zlar:** Shunda, onasi qabri boshida. . . oppoq marmar sag'ana ko'rdi<sup>39</sup>!; Qora soya qabr boshida o'tirdi<sup>40</sup>; Eski rais boshi bilan Bo'ri polvon onasi qabriga ishora qildi<sup>41</sup>;

**5. Ot sifat so'z turkumlariga mansub qo'shma yasama so'zlar:** boshboshdoqlik, yo'l boshchi, boshvoqsizlik, boshqorong'ilik, boshqotirma,

<sup>32</sup> Abrahams. The path of thunder, - P.291

<sup>33</sup> Abrahams. The path of thunder, - P.267

<sup>34</sup> Jerome. K.Jerome, Three men in a boat. P.15.

<sup>35</sup> Maugham, Cakes and Ail or the skeleton in the cupboard, 1980. – Б.181.

<sup>36</sup> Maugham Cakes and Ail or the skeleton in the cupboard, 1980. – Б.55.

<sup>37</sup> Ойбек, Навоий. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон НМИУ, 2016. – Б.59.

<sup>38</sup> Андижоннома, 2021, 17.07. – Б.2

<sup>39</sup> Ўша манбадан. – Б.2.

<sup>40</sup> Ўша манбадан. – Б.2.

<sup>41</sup> Ўша манбадан. – Б.3.



boshpanasiz, boshvoqsiz, boshvoqli, boshpanasiz: Yo‘lboshchi serka qomatini g‘oz tutdi<sup>42</sup>;

**6. Ko‘makchili** (uchun, bilan kabi, yarasha, boshlab, old, orqa, singari, oldin, avval, ost, tag, sari, tomon) va ko‘makchi fe‘l (ko‘r, ber, qol, tush, kel kabilar)li otli birikmalar: Boshga tushgan (kelgan), boshi bilan, bosh tomonida: Dafnda hozir bo‘lgan kishi qabrning bosh tomonida turib unga uch siqim tuproq tashlashi mustahabdir<sup>43</sup>.

**7. So‘z birikmalari:** bosh egmoq, boshini quyi solmoq, so‘z boshi, do‘ppi (telpak) kiymoq, bosh bilan zarba berish, boshvoq solmoq, kalla qo‘ymoq, kalla pishirmoq, boshini qashlamoq, kemani boshqarmoq, Prezidentlik boshqaruvi, kallapazlik qilmoq, kalla – pochani ajratmoq, kallaxom charm, kallaxum yigit, kalla go‘шти, kalla kuydirmoq, bosh xotin: Bekasini hozirgina saroydan kanizak kelib, podshohning bosh xotini Beka Sultonbегinning ziyofatiga olib ketganligini bildirdi<sup>44</sup>.

**8. Frazеologik birliklar** boshiga suv quymoq, boshiga minib olmoq, boshini ikkita qilmoq, boshi ketmoq, boshini bog‘lamoq, boshi ochiq, bosh qosh bo‘lmoq, boshi yostiqqa tekkanda, bir yostiqqa bosh qo‘ymoq, bosh suqmoq, kalla (si) g‘ovlab ketmoq: Achchiqlanma, bek yigit, o‘zi uyatchan qiz, yana boshi bog‘liq<sup>45</sup>;

**9. Paremlar:** Qo‘shnimning oshi – janjalning boshi, Baliq boshidan sasiydi<sup>46</sup>. Otga minsang – boshingni o‘yla, yerga tushsang otingni o‘yla<sup>47</sup>!

**10. Bosh bilan bog‘liq imo – ishoralarni ifodalovchi birliklar:** boshini burish, boshini to‘lg‘ash, boshini changallash, boshini tebratish, boshini saraklatish, boshini silkish, boshini chayqash, boshini qashish, boshini urish, boshini tik tutish, boshini bir yonga tashlash, boshini pastga egish, boshini ikki qo‘li bilan ushlash, ko‘zini yumib boshini ikki marotaba chayqash, boshi bilan rozilik bildirmoq, boshi bilan tasdiqlamoq. – Ajab harorat ekan! – boshni qimirlatib To‘g‘onbek<sup>48</sup>;

**11. Ikki yoki undan ortiq mazmунan bog‘langan gaplar (tekst) :** - U nima? – Bumi, - Bu Gulnorning boshi. Gulnorni miya og‘rig‘i bilan o‘ldiraman! Joni ham, boshi ham metin ekan<sup>49</sup>;

**12. Ergash gapli qo‘shma gaplar:** Agar shu xom qovoqda miyang bo‘lsa, yig‘lama, kasofat<sup>50</sup>;

**13. Sodda va murakkab gaplar:** . . . ikki hafta muqaddam ul janobning muborak boshlariga humoyun qushi qo‘ndi, ko‘ngillari barqaror bo‘ldi<sup>51</sup>;

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<sup>42</sup> Ўша манбадан. – Б.3.

<sup>43</sup> Рахимов, Ж.И. Язык современной литературы / Ж.И. Рахимов, Ю.Ш. Рузметова. — Текст: Аватар // Молодой ученый. — 2018. — № 24 (210). — С. 37.

<sup>44</sup> Ойбек, Навоий. Тошкент: Ўзбекистон НМИУ 2016. – Б.43.

<sup>45</sup> Ойбек, Навоий. Тошкент: Ўзбекистон НМИУ 2016. – Б.51.

<sup>46</sup> XXIаср 2021, 15.07. – Б.9.

<sup>47</sup> Қаранг: Ўша манбадан. – Б.117.

<sup>48</sup> Ойбек, Навоий. Тошкент: Ўзбекистон НМИУ 2016. – Б.11.

<sup>49</sup> Ойбек, Қутлуғ қизи. Тошкент: Ўзбекистон / НМИУ/ 2016. – Б.227.

<sup>50</sup> Ойбек, Қутлуғ қон. Тошкент: Ўзбекистон / НМИУ/ 2016. – Б.210.

<sup>51</sup> Ўша манбадан. – Б.10.

**14. Bog‘langan qo‘shma gap.** U oltmishlarga borgan, lekin qomati o‘qdek tikka, yuzi qizil, boshi taqir, po‘lat rang kostyumli qotma gavdasida shalvarabroq turibdi;

“Head/bosh” konseptual maydonining periferiya (chekka) qismini yuqorida sanab o‘tilgan ingliz va o‘zbek tillarining har biriga xos bo‘lgan belgi – xususiyatlar tashkil etadi. Bu belgilarni distant konseptual belgilar deb atashni maqbul topdik, chunki ular arxibelgiga bilvosita aloqador bo‘lgan atributlardir.

“Head/bosh” konseptining asl (xos) nominativ birligi yoki birliklari konsept va uning maydoni, va sinonimlarini ot so‘z turkumiga mansub so‘z – reprezentant orqali nomlash bo‘lib, bu vazifa ingliz tilida “head”, o‘zbek tilida “bosh” bir o‘zakli so‘zlar zimmasiga tushadi. O‘zbek tilidagi ot so‘z turkumiga mansub kalla so‘zi so‘z – reprezentativning sinonimi (ma‘nodoshi) sifatida uning qatoridan o‘rin oladi. Bu so‘zlarning bevosita jonli yoki yozma nutqda obyektivlashuvi asl (xos) nutqiy nominativ birliklarni hosil qiladi.

Yuqoridagi mezonlarga tayangan holda, turli funksional uslublarga xos matnlar, ingliz va o‘zbek tillari izohli, frazeologizmlar lug‘atlari ustida o‘tkazilgan statistik tahlillar asosida “head” va “bosh” nominativ maydonlarini tashkillovchi ifoda vositalarining maydon sathi uzra tutgan o‘rni, maqomini aniqlashga harakat qildik.

Yuqorida taqdim etilgan statistik tahlil natijalari quyidagi aniq xulosalarga olib keldi;

“Head/bosh” konsepti emik jihatdan leksema, frazema, frazoema, morfema, sentencema, tekstema va paralingvoema orqali lisoniy manzaraga ega bo‘ladi.

Ingliz tilida “head” konseptual semantikasi sodda, yasama qo‘shma, qo‘shma yasama tarkibli ot, sifat, fe‘l, ravish so‘z turkumlari orqali o‘z ifodasini topadi. Ifoda va qo‘llanish chastotasi (faolligi)ga ko‘ra ular bir – birlaridan farq qilib, turli funksional vazifalarni o‘z zimmalariga oladilar. Masalan, ingliz tilida yasama so‘zlar tahliliy materiallarning 13.3% ini, sifat so‘z turkumiga mansub yasama so‘zlar esa 6.6 % ni tashkil etsa, tub so‘zlar 13.1% ni, qo‘shma so‘zlar 11.5 % ni, qo‘shma yasama so‘zlar 11 % ni tashkil etmoqda. Ot so‘z turkumiga mansub leksik birliklar ushbu hisob-kitoblarda birinchi ( 9.7 %), fe‘l leksemalar ikkinchi (1.8%), sifat leksemalar uchinchi (1.4 %) o‘rinlarni egallamoqda.

O‘zbek tilida mazkur konseptning lisoniy manzarasini tashkil etishdagi eng faollari yasama va tub so‘zlar (11.6 %; 11.4%) bo‘lib, yasama so‘zlar uchinchi pog‘onani egallamoqda. So‘z turkumlariga mansubligi nuqtayi nazaridan ushbu sistemada sifat so‘z turkumi birinchi (5.5 %), ot ikkinchi (3.2%), fe‘l uchinchi (0.6%), ravish esa (0.2%,) eng so‘nggi pog‘onani egallamoqda.

Shuni ta’kidlash joizki, o‘zbek tilida “bosh” konseptual semantikasini leksik ifoda vositalari orasida fe‘l va ravish so‘z turkumlarining ulushi ingliz tilidagi muvofiq so‘z turkumlariga hisob-kitoblar nisbatan ancha past. Ingliz tilida ravish so‘z turkumining fe‘l so‘z turkumiga nisbatan faolligini ko‘rsatgan bo‘lsa, o‘zbek tilida buning aksi kuzatildi, ya’ni ravish faqat yasama so‘zlar tarkibida kelib. (0.2 %), boshqa turdagi leksemalar tarkibida kuzatilmadi.

“Head/bosh” konsepti chog‘ishtiralayotgan tillarda so‘z birikmalari orqali ifodalansa – da, ular faollik darajalariga ko‘ra (14.8 % ingliz tilida, 18.9 % o‘zbek tilida) bir – birlaridan keskin farq qiladilar.

Tahlillar, o‘zbek tilining frazeologik imkoniyatlari ingliz tili imkoniyatlaridan ko‘ra ancha keng (7.7 %, 5.4 %) ekanligini ko‘rsatdi.

Har ikki tilda mazkur semantikaning ifoda vositalari sifatida paremiologik vositalar ham xizmat qiladi. Paremiyalarning chog‘ishtiralayotgan tillardagi ulushi deyarli bir xil (3.8 %, 4.2%) ekanligi aniqlandi.

Har ikki tilda ham paralingvistik vositalarning mazkur semantikani ifoda etishdagi xissalari ancha past ekanligi (1.3 %; 5.5 %) ni ko‘rsatdi. Bizning fikrimizcha, bu tabiiy xol. Yuqorida nomi zikr etilgan verbal vositalar muloqot uchun zarur va asosiy vositalar yukini o‘z zimmasiga olsa, paralingvistik vositalar muloqot uchun qo‘shimcha (lekin ayrim kontekstlarda ular asosiy yukni o‘z zimmasiga olishligini ham e‘tirof etgan holda) vosita vazifasini o‘taydilar.

**Tadqiqotning ikkinchi bobi “Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “head/bosh”konseptining nominativ maydonini tashkilovchi birliklar paradigmaticasi va sintagmatikasi”** deb nomlanib, ushbu bobda “head” va “bosh” konseptlari nominativ maydoni konstituentlari, sodda va turli semantik va konstruktiv murakkablik, funksional va uslubiy xoslanganlik, eksplitsit va implitsit ma‘naviy xususiyatlari va nutqiy akt jarayonida o‘zaro qovushish imkoniyatlarini hamda ular bilan bog‘liq qonuniyatlarni chog‘ishtirma planda tadqiq etish ham nazariy ham amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi deb o‘ylaymiz.

Ingliz tilida “head” ot so‘z turkumiga mansub bo‘lib, polisemantlik xususiyatiga ega. A.S.Xornbinning<sup>52</sup> “Oxford Advanced learners Dictionary of Current English” lug‘atida uning 18 ta ma‘nosi qayd etilgan. Bular: part of body 1 [C] the part of the body on top of the neck containing the eyes, nose, mouth and brain (bosh ma‘no yoki arxisema): It’s no good hiding our heads under our wings, is it?<sup>53</sup>; She was sleeping heavily, face down, one blue – sleeved arm crooked above her head<sup>54</sup>; Now and then she nodded her head<sup>55</sup>; mind 2 [C] the mind or brain (aql – idrok, miya): I wish you’d use your head (= think carefully before doing or saying sth); Try to put the exams out of your head (= stop thinking about them)<sup>56</sup>; measurement (a head) [sing] the size of a person’s or animal’s head, used as a measurement of distance or height (odam yoki hayvonning bosh (kalla) o‘lchami).

**Head** fe‘l turkumi sifatida beshta ma‘noga ega: Move towards 1 [V+ adv./prep.] to move in a particular direction (ma‘lum yo‘nalishda harakatlanmoq): Where are we heading? (figurative) Can you forecast where the economy is heading?; Group / organization (guruh / tashkilotni boshqarmoq, guruh / tashkilotga yetakchilik qilmoq) 2 [VN] to lead or be in charge of sth: She has been

<sup>52</sup> Oxford Advanced learners Dictionary of Current English. 2000.

<sup>53</sup> Galsworthy, 1964 The Forsyte Saga, 126.

<sup>54</sup> Dashiell Hammett Selected Detective prose, 1985. - B.87.

<sup>55</sup> Maugham Cakes and Ail or the skeleton in the cupboard, 1980. – B.164.

<sup>56</sup> Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary.2000. - P.594

appointed to head the research team; list/ line of people (odamlar, ularning nomlari ro'yxat boshida, qator boshida turmoq) to be at the top of a list of names or at the front of a line of people: Italy heads the table after two games: to head a march / procession; be at top 4 [VN] (usually passive) to put a word or words at the top of page or section of a book as a title: The chapter was headed "My early life" (so'z yoki so'zlarni varaq yuqori qismiga yoki kitob sarlavhasi sifatida qo'yimoq). Football 5 [VN] to hit a football with your head (to'pni bosh bilan urmoq): Walsh headed the ball into an empty goal.

Shunisi qiziqarlilik, o'zbek tilida fe'l so'z turkumiga mansub boshlamoq, yetaklamoq, yo'llamoq fe'llari bosh semali fe'llar guruhini tashkil etadilar. Bular orasida boshlamoq yo'l ko'rsatib, yetaklab, bosh bo'lib bormoq; tortmoq, olib ketmoq, yetaklamoq, qo'lidan ushlab, ko'maklashib olib yurmoq, o'ziga ergashtirib (yurmoq, o'zi bilan birga olmoq (to'g'ri va ko'chma ma'noda), yo'llamoq fe'li esa yo'l ko'rsatmoq, yo'l boshlamoq, yo'naltirmoq ma'nolarini ifoda etadilar).

**To shake** (odatda head bilan) boshini u yon va bu yonga burish orqali "yo'q" deyish yoki hafalik, norizolik yoki shubhani anglatish uchun qo'llanadi:

She shook her head in disbelief<sup>57</sup>;

O'zbek tilida ularga mos keladigan silkitmoq (silkitmoq), chayqamoq (u yon bu yon tebratmoq yo'q ma'nosidan bosh so'zi bilan kelganda ifoda etsa, "ha" ma'nosida to nod fe'li head otisiz qo'llanishi ko'p uchraydi. U "yo'q" degan ma'noda bosh silkitdi; Ulg'ay ona afsus bilan bosh chayqadi<sup>58</sup>.

**Head va bosh** semantik maydonlari yuqorida sanab o'tilgan semalar majmuidan iborat bo'lib, ularning ba'zi semalari har ikki tilda izomorflik xususiyatlariga egalar. Bular ularning bosh ma'nolaridan tashqari, aql – hush, miya, boshliq, rahbar, lavozim mansab jihatdan katta, yuqori turuvchi, hayvon (chorva)lar soni, miqdori odam, kishi, o'rin, karavot va boshqalarning bosh qo'yiladigan yuqori tomoni, daryo, suv inshootlari boshlangan joy, odamlar qatorining boshi, ba'zi o'simlik va sabzavotlarning kalla yoki chochoq shaklidagi hosili, mevasi kabi semalari ham bir xildir.

Ingliz tilidan farqli o'laroq, bosh semantikasi yana bir leksema kalla orqali ifodalanadi va quyidagi oltita differensial semalarga ega:

1.Jonivorlarning boshi (odatda, chorva mollarining boshi haqida) qo'y, mol, fil kabilarning kallasi

2.So'yilgan chorvaning boshi (xom yoki pishirilgan) kalla sho'rva, kalla go'shti

3.Odam gavgasining yuqori qismi, boshi: Har kallada bir hayol

4.Boshi katta kishi ismiga laqab sifatida qo'shib ishlatiladi: Jo'ra kalla, Qodir kalla.

5.S.T.Ko'chma Aql, miya Kallangni ishlat! O'zimning kallam bor, sening maslahatingsiz ham eplab ketman<sup>59</sup>

<sup>57</sup> Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary.2000. - P.1175

<sup>58</sup> Карим Ф. Соҳибқирон ва Аллома. – Тошкент: Шарқ нашриёти, 2002. – Б.250.

<sup>59</sup> Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. К ҳарфи. – Б.214.

6.S.T.Ko'chma "Nodon"; "ahmoq", "kallavaram" <sup>60</sup>.

Ko'rinib turibdiki, bosh va kalla leksemalarining semantik strukturasi va ko'lamlari turlicha. Aslida bosh leksemasi kishi tana a'zosiga nisbatan qo'llansa, kalla leksemasi hayvon a'zosiga nisbatan qo'llanadi. Ularning har ikkalasi betaraf (neytral) baholi leksema maqomiga ega.

Ushbu misollarda bosh va kalla leksemalari ijobiy uslubiy bahoga egalar. Ko'chma ma'noda, ya'ni kalla leksemasi odamga nisbatan qo'llanganda, u salbiy uslubiy baholi leksemaga aylanadi. Bosh leksemasi semantik mundarijasidan o'rin olgan aql – hush, miya, kalla leksemasi mundarijasidagi nodon, ahmoq, kallavaram, kallaxum, xumkalla zidlashuv munosabatiga kirishganda salbiy uslubiy baho paydo bo'ladi.

Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida bald va kal leksemalari boshida sochi yo'q, sochi to'kilgan, sochi kam, jun – pati to'kilib, taqir bo'lib qolgan joy, yerning o't – o'lan chiqmay qolgan bo'lagi degan ma'nolari bilan ekvivalent birliklar hisoblanadilar. Bald sifatidan farqli o'laroq kal sifati terining zamburug' kasalligi, shu kasalga uchragan kishi, sochi butunlay yoki qisman to'kilib ketgan kishi ma'nolariga ega ekanligini alohida ta'kidlash lozim: He started going bald in his twenties<sup>61</sup>.

Yasama tarkibli head, bosh semantikasiga ega birliklar qatoriga so'z yasovchi prefiksli va suffiksli leksemalarni kiritamiz. Ular quyidagi tayanch modellar asosida yasaladilar: 1) suffiksli ot leksemalar ( $N + suf = N$ ,  $N+suf+Suf=N$ ,  $Adj+Suf=N$ ,  $Pref+V+Suf=N$  header, heading, headiness, headship, headlessness, baldness, beheading, decapitation balding; 2) suffiksli sifat leksemalar: heady, headless, headed, headlong, headon; 3) suffiksli ravish leksemalar  $N+Adj=Adv$ ,  $N+pref=Adv$ ,  $N+Suf=Adv$ ,  $Adj+Suf=Adv$ : headlong, head – on, head-on, headmost, baldly, giddily; 4) prefiksli fe'l leksemalar  $Pref+V=V$ : behead, decapitate.

**Qisqartmalar:** N noun (ot), V verb (fe'l), Adj = adjective (sifat), Aux. W = auxiliary word (ko'makchi so'z), Adv adverb (ravish).

### **I.Qo'shma yasama leksemalar:**

a) qo'shma yasama ot leksemalar  $N+V+Suf=N$ : head - banger, masthead head banging, headhunter, head master, head mistress, head teacher, head dropper, head register.

b) qo'shma yasama sifat leksemalar ( $N+N+Suf=N$ ;  $Adj+N+Suf=N$ ): gold – headed, head quartered, headlined, bald - faced, bareheaded.

### **II. Qo'shma leksemalar**

a) qo'shma fe'l leksemalar: ( $V+N=V$ ) head butt, headhunt

b) qo'shma sifat leksemalar: ( $N + Adj = Adj$ ,  $N + to - N = Adj$ ) headstrong, head – to John and Tim had a head head to head battle yesterday

c) qo'shma ravish leksemalar: ( $N + to + N = Adv$ ) head to head They are set to meet head – to – head in next weeks final<sup>62</sup>

<sup>60</sup> Ўша манбадан. – Б.215.

<sup>61</sup> Oxford Advanced learners' dictionary. - P.200.

<sup>62</sup> Oxford Advanced learners' dictionary. - P.201.

O'zbek tilida bosh semali yasama va qo'shma leksemalarning qo'yidagi modellari aniqlandi:

**Yasama tarkibli leksemalar:**

Prefiksli va suffiksli yasama ot leksemalar: boshlama (boshlanma), boshliq, boshlovchi, boshliq boshq, boshchi, boshchilik, boshqaruvchi, (N + suf = N, N + suf + suf = N);

**Yasama ravish leksemalar:** boshda, boshdan, boshqatdan (N + case end = Adv).

**Yasama ko'makchi leksemalar:** boshiga, boshida boshdan (N + case end = Aux W)

**Yasama sifat leksemalar:** boshlang'ich, boshli, boshsiz, bebosh (N + suf = Adj: pref + N = Adj)

**Qo'shma (ot, sifat, ravish) leksemalar:** ot: boshariq, boshbarmoq (boshmaldoq), boshvoq, boshog'riq, boshpurt, bosh – qosh, kallavaram, kallakesar, kalla – pocha, kallapush, kallaxom, kallaxum, buzoqboshi, po'stkalla (po'skalla). Adj+N=N, N+N=N, N+Adj=N. Birdan gapning po'skallasini aytishga yuragi betlamadi (Toshmatov, Tongdagi ko'lanka).

**Sifat:** tepakal, boshyalang, yalangbosh, boshqorong'i, kallavaram; Bu so'z unga (xotiniga) qanday ta'sir qilganini faqat boshqorong'i xotingina biladi <sup>63</sup>

**Ravish:** boshdan – oyoq, boshma – bosh, (N+case end+N=Adv;)

**Qo'shma yasama leksemalar:**

**Ot:** boshqorong'ilik, boshpanasizlik, teleboshlovchi (N+Adj+Suf=N;)

**Sifat:** boshmaldoqli, boshmaldoqsiz, boshqirdcha (N+N+Suf=Adj)

Yuqoridagi ikki til materiallari tahliliga tayangan holda head va bosh semantikasiga ega birliklarni quyidagicha tasniflaymiz:

Shuningdek, ingliz va o'zbek tillarida head/bosh semantikasiga ega monoleksema va polileksemalarning quyidagi 36 ta tayanch modellar aniqlandi: N,V, Adj; N+V+suf = N; N+N+ suf = Adj; N+N=N; N+suf=Adv, N=suf+suf=N, pref+V=V, N+Adv=N, Adj+suf= Adv, N+V+suf=N, N+N+suf =Adj, N+N=N(pl), V+N=V, N+Adj=Adj, N+prep+N= Adj, N+prep.+N= Adv, N+ case end = Adv, N+suf= N, N+case end = Aux. W; N+suf=Adj, Prep + N= Adj, N+N=N, Adj+Adj=Adj, N+Adj=Adj, Adj+N+Suf=Adj, Adv+N=Adv, N+N=Adv, N+Adv+suf+ suf=N, N+N+ suf+suf=N,N+N+suf=N, N+N+suf=Adj, V+Adj=N, Pref+N=Adj, Pref+N+Suf=N

O'zbek tilida leksemalarni qovushtiruvchi vosita sifatida ko'makchilar faollik ko'rsatsa, ingliz tilida bunday vazifa predloglar zimmasiga tushadi. Shuningdek, ingliz tilida so'z tartibi bunday munosabatlarni ifoda etuvchi asosiy ko'rsatkich vazifasini o'tasa, o'zbek tilida so'z tartibining aloqa vositasi sifatidagi vazifasi nisbatan ahamiyatli emas. Bu hol ingliz tili analitik tillar, o'zbek tili aglyutinatив tillar tiplarini tashkil qilib, ingliz tilidagi darak gaplar SVO o'zbek tilida esa SOV qoliplari asosida yuzaga kelishida namoyon bo'ladi.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida “head/bosh” semantikasiga ega birliklarning lingvomadaniy va lingvopragmatik tadqiqi”** nomli uchinchi

<sup>63</sup> Каххор А. Асарлар. Тошкент, Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 1987. – Б.145

bobining birinchi faslida bugungi kunga kelib jahon tilshunosligida ma'lum millat yoki elat mulki bo'lgan til va madaniyat munosabatlari tadqiqiga antroposentrizm nuqtayi nazaridan yondashuv urf bo'lib ulgurdi va jadal rivojlanish bosqichiga kirdi. Tilshunoslik va madaniyatshunoslik hamkorligiga asoslangan kelajagi porloq bu fan lingvokulturologiya (lot.loingua – til, cultura – madaniyat, - logos – fan, ta'limot) nomi va maqomini oldi<sup>64</sup>. Lingvokulturologiyani fan sifatida shakllanishi rivojlanish tarixi V.Fon Xumboldt, A.A.Potebnya, L.Vaysgerter, X.Xols, U.D.Uitni, E.Sepir, F.Baos, B.L.Uiorf, A.Venestitskaya, V.N.Temiya, N.D.Arutyunova, A.N.Leontev kabi olimlarning nomi va tadqiqotlari bilan bog'liq.

Tadqiqotlar diqqat markazida til – millat (shaxs) – madaniyat munosabatlari mustahkam o'rin egalladi. Alohida olingan til yoki chog'ishtirma planda bajarilayotgan tadqiqotlarning asosiy obyekti til va madaniyat aloqalari va o'zaro ta'siri, lisoniy birliklar ifodasi va semantikasidagi milliy madaniy o'xshashliklar va farqli jihatlar, bunga sabab bo'luvchi omillarni aniqlash, tavsiflash, ular bilan bog'liq omillarni xususiy qonuniyatlarni aniqlash bo'lib lingvokulturologiya lingvokulturema termini (V.V.Vorobev<sup>65</sup> tomonidan ilmiy muomalaga kiritilgan) bilan ish ko'radi. Professor O'Q.Yusupov<sup>66</sup> fikriga ko'ra “Lingvokulturema o'z semantikasida (ma'nosida) madaniyatning biror bo'lagini aks ettiruvchi til yoki nutq birligidir”.

Shu nuqtayi nazardan, “head/bosh” konsepti verbalizatorlari tarkibiga kirgan ingliz va o'zbek tillarida milliy – madaniy semantikaga ega tub, yasama, qo'shma, qo'shma yasama, murakkab tarkibli so'z, frazeologik birlik (frazema, parema), so'z birikmasi, gap, matn kabi lisoniy va nutqiy birliklarni lingvokulturema deb ataymiz.

Hat (shlyapa) ishtirokida yasalgan FB lar ham turli milliy ma'nolarni ifoda etadi. Masalan, go round with the hat (make the hat go round, pass / send round the hat) daydi cholg'uchilarning ijrovan so'ng aylanib shlyapaga pul yig'ishi yoki hayr – ehson yig'ishini shaxsan tashkil etgan kishini; take off one's hat to sb – kimgadir hurmat bajo keltirmoq, Kup sth under one's hat – nimanidir sir tutmoq, tin hat (jargon) harbiylarning po'latdan tayyorlangan kaskasi o'zbek milliy kiyimi bo'lishi, boshga kiyiladigan do'ppi ham turli leksik tarkibli FB lar tarkibida turli ma'nolarni anglatishga guvoh bo'ldik, Masalan, birovning do'ppisini birovga kiygizmoq (o'zining foydasini ko'zlagan holda boshqalarni aldash, laqillati yurmoq): Buni birovning do'ppisini birovga kiygizish deydi<sup>67</sup>; do'ppini almashtirgandek (juda oson, qiyinchilik tug'dirmaydigan): Bosh omon bo'lsa, ish topish do'ppini almashtirishga o'xshash bir narsa<sup>68</sup>, do'ppini yerga qo'yib

<sup>64</sup> Темия В.Н. О методологических основаниях лингвокультурологии / XI Международная конференция “Логика, методология, философия, наука”. – М.: Обник, 1995.

<sup>65</sup> Ворбьев В.В. Лингвокультурология. – М.: Изд-во. Российского университета дружбы народов, 2006; Маслова В.А. Лингвокультурология: учеб. пособ. для студ. – М.: Академия, 2001. – 204 с.; Маслова В.А. Введение в лингвокультурологию: учеб.пособ. – М.: Наследие, 1997. – 208 с.

<sup>66</sup> Юсупов Ў.Қ. Концепт ва лингвокультурема атамалари хусусида. / Қиёсий-чоғиштирма, типологик ва умумий тилшуносликнинг долзарб муаммолари. Республика илмий-амалий анжумани материаллари. – Андижон: Жаҳон интер принт, 2010. – Б.13-14

<sup>67</sup> Шукрулло. Сайланма. – Тошкент: Фафур Фулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 1981.

<sup>68</sup> Анвар Обиджон. Аканг қарағай Гулмат. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон ЛКСМ Марказий Комитети “Ёш гвардия” нашриёти, 1987. – Б.165.

(xotirjamlik bilan, bamaylixotir, diqqatni bir joyga to‘plab): ketidan chachavasi chiqmasligi uchun, do‘ppini yerga qo‘yib . . . o‘ylab ko‘ring oldin<sup>69</sup>, do‘ppining tagida odam bor (ehtiyot bo‘l, siringni saqla, laqillab gapiraverma); do‘ppini osmonga otmoq (irg‘itmoq, tashlamoq) (ortiq darajada quvnamoq, nihoyatda, xursand bo‘lmoq), do‘ppisi yarimta (ishi joyida, g‘am – tashvishi yo‘q, beg‘am), do‘ppi tor kelganda (ish qistalang bo‘lgan vaqtda): Do‘ppi tor kelib qoladigan vaqtlarda kabob qilib yuboramiz<sup>70</sup>, ichagingni boshinga salla qilib qo‘yaman (do‘q - po‘pisa): Esing borida etagingni yop, ichak – chavog‘ingni boshingga salla qilib qo‘yaman<sup>71</sup>, paytava salla (befarosat): Paytava sallalardan o‘lib bo‘ldim<sup>72</sup>.

Qalpoq leksemali FB qalpoq qilib kiymoq biror narsani qoyil qilmoq bajaruvchi, biror ish – faoliyatining juda ustasi bo‘lgan shaxsga nisbatan qo‘llanadi: - Ishni qalpoq qilib kiyib qo‘yamiz, - deya javob qaytardik<sup>73</sup>.

Demak, bosh kiyim lingvokulturemasini lisoniy ifoda vositalari qiyoslanayotgan tillarda turli emotsional holatlarni, aqllilik darajasi, boshqalarga munosabat holatlarni, tirikchilik tarzi, ogohlik (ehtiyotkorlik)ka chorlash kabilarni ifoda etar ekan. Bularning barchasi ingliz va o‘zbek xalqlari mentalitetining ajralmas qismiga aylanib ulgurgani bois, insonlar bunday FB larni muloqot jarayonining turli vaziyatlarida faol qo‘llaydilar va tushunadilar: bunday madaniy kodlar ingliz va o‘zbek madaniyatida turlicha namoyon bo‘lmoqda. Bunday farqli xususiyatlarni o‘sha xalqlarning an‘analari, tarixiy tajribasi, turmush tarzi, tabiati va iqlim sharoitlari kabilar turlicha ekanligi bilan izohlash mumkin.

“Kommunikativ – pragmatik vaziyat deganda, E.S.Aznaurova, nutqiy akt jarayonida so‘zlovchi ongida mavjud bo‘lgan bir qator muloqot sharoitlari, ya’ni kim – nima – qayerda – qachon – qanday qilib – nima uchun – kimga, tushuniladi” deb yozadi va ushbu tarkibga adresat aks harakatlari verbal va noverbal xulq – atvorida ifodalanadigan pragmatik effekt samarasini ham kiritadi.<sup>74</sup>

O.Xenrining “Selected stories” nomli hikoyalar to‘plamidagi “Megining sovg‘asi” nomli hikoyasidagi Dellaning so‘zlari e’tiborni tortadi. Ushbu nutqiy kontekstda Dellaning eri Jim xotining boshidagi sochlar qayoqqa ketganligini surishtiradi. U sochini Jimga Rojdestvo bayram sovg‘asi uchun sotib yuborganligini aytadi. Va deydi: May be the hairs of my head were numbered, she went on with a sudden serious sweetness, but nobody could ever count my love for you<sup>75</sup>. (Tarjimasi: balkim boshimdagi sochlarning sanog‘i bordir, kutilmaganda jiddiy shirinlik bilan davom etdi, lekin mening senga bo‘lgan sevgim qanchalik darajada ekanligini hech kim va hech qachon aytib bera olmaydi – Tarjima bizniki). Boshdagi sochlar bilan Dellaning eriga bo‘lgan muhabbati qiyosida (Vebsterning uchinchi yangi xalqaro lug‘atida<sup>76</sup> bosh somatizmi soch ma’nosida qo‘llanilishi mumkinligi haqida ma’lumot bor. Ayolning sevgisi nafaqat soch,

<sup>69</sup> Ойбек. Танланган асарлар. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон НМИУ, 2016. – Б.62.

<sup>70</sup> Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. Д ҳарфи. – Б.321

<sup>71</sup> Ҳамза Ҳакимзода Ниёзий. Паранжи сирлари // Шарқ юлдузи журнали, -Тошкент, 2013 й. №1.

<sup>72</sup> Ўша манбадан.

<sup>73</sup> Тўхтабоев Х. Ширин қовунлар мамлакатиди. – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2018. – Б.65

<sup>74</sup> Ўша асар, - Б.38.

<sup>75</sup> Henry, Selected stories, – P.35

<sup>76</sup> WTNID, 1993,1042. – P.544



balki jonidan ham voz kechishga arziydigan darajada kuchli ekanligidan dalolat beradi.

Demak, gapning pragmatik ma'nosi "Men seni jonimdan ham ortiq ko'raman, sen uchun boshimdan judo bo'lishga ham tayyorman" ekanligi yaqqol namoyon bo'lmoqda.

Har qanday tillararo nutqiy akt jaryonida xabar egasi (so'zlovchi/yozuvchi) va retseptor (tinglovchi/o'quvchi) o'rtasida kechadigan muloqot tarjimon vositasida kechadi. Shu bois tarjimaning sifati va adekvatligi tarjimonning lisoniy kompetensiyasi, olam haqidagi bilimlari, til birliklarini turli nutqiy kontekstlarda to'g'ri tanlash va qo'llash malakalariga bog'liq. Tarjimon birlamchi matnga tayangan holda ikkilamchi matnni yaratadi. Shu ma'noda har qanday tarjima mohiyatan subyektiv xususiyatga ega bo'ladi.

As he walked many thoughts raced through his brain<sup>77</sup>; Her head was so full of the swirl of life<sup>78</sup>; She died of a brain tumor<sup>79</sup>.

Yuqoridagi so'zlarning ziddi bo'lgan **brainless** (sifat: ahmoq, tentak, aqlsiz, esi past, **mindless** (sifat) maqsad yoki biron bir sababsiz fikr yuritmasdan harakat qilish yoki qilingan ish, ahmoq, tentak, aqlsiz, fahm – farosatsiz ma'nolari orqali insonning salbiy xususiyatini ifoda etishga hizmat qiladi. Lekin **brainless** va **mindless** sifatlari aql, miyani ishlatishni talab qilmaydigan xatti – harakatlarni ham ifodalashi mumkinligini quyidagi misollardan ko'rish mumkin: a **brainless** task; a **mindless** task. Tarjima faoliyatining samarasi va sifati u yoki bu tarjima birligining zahirida yotgan yozuvchi yoki adresantning uni qo'llashdan ko'zda tutgan maqsad – muddaosini to'g'ri aniqlashga ham bog'liq bo'ladi.

**Pumpkin head** ahmoq, galvars, kallavaram ma'nosida qovoq kalla va qovoq – boshlar bilan ekvivalentlik munosabatida bo'lishi mumkin. Shuni ta'kidlash lozimki, **pumpkin head** ijtimoiy – tarixiy, milliy – madaniy xoslangan, lekin eskirgan ma'noga ham ega bo'lib, u 1620-yilda "Meyflave" kemasida Amerika qit'asiga Angliyadan borib qolgan, puritanlar, birinchi qo'nim topgan joyni yangi Angliya deb atashgan.

Yuqoridagilardan shunday xulosa qilish mumkinki, har qanday milliy tildagi olamning frazeologik manzarasi olamning aynan nusxasi emas, balki uning erkin izohi (interpretatsiyasi)dir, chunki FBlar olamni sodda, bir qadar o'zgacha subyektiv va assotsiativ baholash tarzida ifoda etadi. FBlarda olamning til egalari uchun muhim bo'lgan jihatlari barobarida borliqqa xos bo'lmagan xususiyatlar, insonlarning unga bo'lgan munosabatlari ham ifodalanadi. FBlar olamdagi narsa – hodisalar o'rtasidagi munosabatlar borasidagi tasavvurlarni o'zida aks ettiradilar.

## XULOSA

<sup>77</sup> Abrahams The path of thunder, - P.81

<sup>78</sup> Dreiser Sister Carrie, - P.106

<sup>79</sup> Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary.2000. - P.139

Mavzuga taalluqli konsepsiyalar va nazariy manbalarni o'rganish, ingliz va o'zbek tillari materiallarini qiyoslash va tahlil etish asnosida quyidagi umumiy xulosalarga kelindi.

1. Insonning ongli kognitiv faoliyatlari mahsuli bo'lgan, barcha yoki ayrim xalqlar konseptosferasidan o'rin olgan konseptlar ichki va tashqi olamning biror bo'lagi haqidagi bilimlar majmuini tashkil etadigan mental birlikdir. Konsept mazmunli bo'lib, uning asosida predmet yoki hodisaga xos belgi-xususiyatlar yotadi. Ushbu belgi va xususiyatlar konseptning verballashmagan konseptual maydonini tashkil etadilar. Konseptual maydon ochiq sistema bo'lib, uning miqyosi yangi aniqlangan belgi xususiyatlar hisobiga kengayib boradi. Olamning biror bo'lagi manzarasini tashkillovchi belgi obyektiv va subyektiv xususiyatlar yoki atributlar tilda verballashadi. Shu jihatdan konseptning mazmun mundarijasi tushunchadan keng bo'lib, konsept predmet, hodisaning ma'lum bo'lgan barcha belgilarini o'zida aks ettirsa, tushuncha uning eng muhim va ahamiyatli umumiy belgilarini ifoda etadi. Har ikki holda ham konseptlar va tushunchalar semalari qatori kengayib, boyib borish xususiyatiga ega bo'lib, bu hol lisoniy verbalizatorlarning formal ifoda vositalari, ma'nolari kengayib, yorqinlashib borishiga sabab bo'ladi. Konsept, tushuncha, ma'no, mental (fikrlash) faoliyat, umumlashtirish natijasi sifatida namoyon bo'lsa, ma'no har bir til doirasida yuzaga keladi, voqelashadi va xususiylik kasb etadi. Demak, konsept asosida tushuncha, obraz, kognitiv ma'no, obyektiv va subyektiv baholar yotadi. Demak, konsept, tushuncha, ma'no munosabatlarida izomorf va allomorf jihatlar mavjud bo'lib, ularni tilshunoslikning zamonaviy yo'nalishlarida bajarilayotgan tadqiqotlar jarayonida hisobga olish foydadan holi bo'lmaydi.

2. "Head/bosh" konsepti umumlisoniy konseptlar sirasiga kirib, chog'ishtirilayotgan tillarda izomorf va allomorf, odatiy va noodatiy konseptual belgi-xususiyatlar, muvofiq ravishda kognitiv semalarga ega. Bunday o'xshash va farqli jihatlar ushbu konsept lisoniy manzara olganda ham kuzatiladi. Bunday verbalizatorlar sodda va murakkab tuzilishga ega leksik, frazeologik, morfologik, sintaktik va paremiologik birliklardan iborat bo'lib, ular turli yorqinlik darajalariga ega, turli kommunikativ vaziyatlar uchun xoslangan yoki xoslanmagan belgi xususiyatlarni obyektivlashtiruvchi yoki dekodlashtirish va turli diskurslarda qo'llash uchun xizmat qiladilar. Arxi belgi asosida shakllangan turli belgilar yig'indisi "bosh"ning konseptual maydonning lisoniy libos olishida xizmat qiluvchi birliklar uning nominativ maydonini tashkillaydi. Mazkur maydon verbalizatorlari yorqinlik va faollik darajasi hamda muloqot uchun zarurlik darajasiga ko'ra maydon sathi uzra turlicha o'rinlarni egallaydilar. Qiyoslanayotgan tillarda mazkur maydon dominant, markaz va periferiya qismlaridan iborat. Maydon arxisemasi "head/bosh" so'z-reprezentantlari orqali o'z ifodasini topadi. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida so'z birikmalari dominant, tub, yasama va qo'shma so'zlar, sodda, murakkab tarkibli gaplar uning yadrosini, qo'shma yasama so'zlar, frazeologik birliklar, paralingvistik vositalar, paremiyalar, bog'langan qo'shma gaplar va matn asosan maydonning chet qismini tashkillaydilar. Maydon konstituentlari o'rtasida sifatiy va miqdoriy farqli jihatlar

asosan ularning semik tarkibi, ularni ifodalash uchun bevosita yoki bilvosita xoslanganligi, lisoniy ifodasi, muloqot vaziyatlari bilan bog'liq vazifalarida namoyon bo'lmoqda. Chog'ishtiralayotgan tillardagi "head va bosh" konsepti verbalizatorlarini eksplitsit va implitsit ifoda vositalariga ajratish maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.

3. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "head va bosh" leksemalari tana a'zosi birlamchi semantikasiga ega bo'lib, ularning mazmun mundarijasini tashkil etuvchi boshqa semalar umumiy va xususiy semalardan iborat. Ushbu leksemalar uchun izomorf semalar aql-hush, miya, boshliq, rahbar, hayvonlar soni, daryo, suv inshootlari boshlangan joy bo'lsa, aloqador semalar, og'riq, tanganing odam boshi tushirilgan tomoni, mixning qalpog'i kabilar ingliz tilida, ulkan, birinchi, yon, old tomon, narsalarning tepa (uch) qismi kabilar o'zbek tiligagina xosligi bilan e'tiborga loyiq. Bunday allomorf jihatlarning turli etnoslarning olamni idrok etish tarzi, interpretatsion salohiyati, turmush tarzi turlicha ekanligi bilan izohlanishi mumkin. Shu nuqtayi nazardan "head/bosh" konseptini verballashtiruvchi leksemalarning semik tarkibini integral va differensial tiplarga ajratish mumkin bo'ladi. Shuningdek, "head va bosh" semantikasiga ega leksemalar tarkibi nuqtayi nazaridan, mono va polileksemalarga ajratish mumkin. Monoleksemalar har ikki tilda ot, sifat, fe'l, ravish, suffiksli va prefiksli monoleksemalarga bo'linsa, polileksemalar struktur jihatdan qo'shma, qo'shma-yasama, suffiksli, prefiksli va prefiks va suffiksli polileksemalar shaklida bo'ladi. Qiyoslanayotgan tillarda "head/bosh" semantikasiga ega monoleksema va polileksemalarni 36 ta tayanch modellari aniqlandi.

4. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida o'zaro ma'nodoshlik munosabatida bo'lgan "head va bosh" leksemalarining 6 ta mavzuiy guruhlarini aniqlandi. Bunday mikroparadigmalar a'zolarining sinonimik munosabatga asoslangan qatorlari mavjud. (head-brain(s)-mind-pate-sconce, nut, noddle; bosh- kalla-peshona-miya-aql-xush va boshqalar). Qiyoslanayotgan tillarda ikki tarkibli qo'shma so'zlar, so'z birikmalari sinonimiyasi ko'p kuzatiladi. Head va bosh borasidagi mavjud bilimlarni idrok etish, tushinish jarayonlarini osonlashtirish, ularni qayta ishlash va muloqot amaliyotiga joriy etishda, ularning andozaviy (freym) tuzilmasi o'zbek tilidagi boshini ikkita qilmoq freymi va uning subfreymilari misolida yaratildi. Head va bosh, nod, shake leksemalarining munosabatlari, ularning atributiv va erkin so'z birikmalari tarkibidagi leksemalar bilan qovushish imkoniyatlari, bu orqali sodir bo'ladigan ma'noviy o'zgarishlar, ma'noviy nomuvofiqlikdir. Shuningdek, ushbu noodatiy jarayonga omil bo'luvchi analitik, sintetik-analitik, sintetik-analitik-sintetik usullar kuzatildi. O'zbek tilida bosh va unga qavm leksemalarni qovushtiruvchi vosita rolini asosan ko'makchilar, kelishik qo'shimchalar bajarishi, ingliz tilida esa bu vazifa predloglar va so'z tartibi zimmasida ekanligi dalillandi.

5. "Head va bosh" konseptlarini obyektivlashtiruvchi birliklarning nutqning turli uslublarida voqelashuv imkoniyatlari, ya'ni harbiy, texnika, yurisprudensiya, lingvistika, rasmiy publitsistika, so'zlashuv, badiiy publitsistika kabi sohalarida namoyon bo'lishi, ma'nolari borasida o'xshash, farqli jihatlari ochib berildi. Head

va bosh semali birliklarning individual mualliflik uslubiga xos tomonlari mavjudligi dalillandi. Sinonimdosh soʻzlarning emotiv va ekspressivlik jihatlari, ularning salbiy va ijobiy boʻyoqdorligi ikki til materiallari asosida ochib berildi. Head va bosh leksemalarining bosh oʻlchami, harakati, holati kabi belgilariga koʻra gradual jihatlari, ularning nutq taʼsirchanligi va ifodalanishini taʼminlovchi muhim omillardan biri ekanligi isbotlandi.

6. Bosh semali birliklarning metoforik, metonimik xususiyatlari, oʻxshatish, mubolagʻa vazifasidagi ifodalilik, tasviriylilik va ekspressivlik tabiati ingliz va oʻzbek adiblari qalamiga mansub badiiy asarlardan olingan materiallar tahlili asosida ochib berildi.

7. Head va bosh komponentli frazeologik birliklar va paremiyalarning turli ingliz va oʻzbek xalqlari milliy ongida mavjud arxetip tasavvurlar umuminsoniy va milliy, ijobiy, salbiy va betaraf ekanligi, ularda xalqning intellektual va hayotiy tajribasi, donishmandligi, maʼnaviy dunyosi, axloq-odob stereotiplari oʻz ifodasini topishi, ingliz tilida qadr, hamjihatlik, aqlli boʻlish, oʻzbek tilida el koriga yaraydigan boʻlish, tugʻilib oʻsgan yurtiga sadoqat, yaxshilar oʻgitlariga quloq tutish, doʻstlik, insof va boshqa mavzui guruhlarini tasvirlagan frazeologik va paremiologik birliklar tahlili orqali ochib berildi.

8. Head, bosh va tarkibiga head/ bosh kirgan birliklar nafaqat madaniy maʼno, balki pragmatik maʼno ifodalash xususiyatiga ega ekanligi, bunday maʼnoli vositalar parema maqomiga egaligi, uning kontekstual va perlokutiv taʼsir samaradorligi aniq misollar yordamida dalillangan. Bunday maqollarning, asosan, kommunikativ maqsad-muddaoning konstativ guruhiga mansubligi, unda maslahat, buyruq, kesatq, ogohlantirish kabi intensional ottenkalarning mavjud boʻlishi koʻrsatib berilgan.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL NO. PhD.03/30.12.2019.Fil.60.02 AWARDING THE  
SCIENTIFIC DEGREE AT ANDIJAN STATE UNIVERSITY**  

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**ANDIJAN STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

**HALIMOVA MUHAYOKHON MUXAMMEDOVNA**

**“HEAD/BOIII” SOMATISMS IN THE WORLDVIEW OF THE  
ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

**10.00.06 – Comparative literary studies, cross-linguistics and translation studies**

**ABSTRACT OF DISSERTATION ON PHILOLOGY THE DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY  
(PhD)**

**Andijan – 2023**

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The dissertation can be available at the Information Resource Center of Andijan State University (registered number\_\_\_\_\_). (Address: 129, Universitet street, Andijan city; Tel: 0(374) 223-88-14;)

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(Protocol at the registered № \_\_\_\_\_ on «\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2023).

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Chairman of Scientific Council awarding scientific degree, Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

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Scientific secretary of Scientific Council awarding scientific degree, PhD.

**M.I.Umarhodjaev**

Chairman of Scientific Seminar under the Scientific Council awarding scientific degree, Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

## INTRODUCTION (PhD thesis annotation)

**Topicality and necessity of the dissertation theme.** In world linguistics, the objectification of the world-human-language relations, in particular the conceptual landscape of the inner and outer world through linguistic visual means, the conceptual-semantic, linguo-cognitive, linguo-cultural and pragmatic features of language and speech units, relying on the cooperation of disciplines, is significantly increasing the weight of cross-disciplinary research.

Such research in the direction of the anthropocentric paradigm contributes to the improvement and development of existing paradigms in finding a positive solution to a number of controversial issues such as complex relations between language and thinking, the relations between the conceptual system of the world and the language system, the role of human, human language in knowing, perceiving, codifying and conveying knowledge about the world, national-cultural and communicative-pragmatic aspects of means of verbalizing concepts. Revealing the general and specific features of the "head" concept, which takes place in the national conceptual sphere of different peoples, and has an intranational and international feature, their verbalization in national languages, cultural aspects of the means of verbalizing the concept, system relations between the units that make up the field, structural-semantic, functional-stylistic, linguistic-cultural and pragmatic features of linguistic means, their re-creation in the translated language, etc., have not been comparatively studied on the basis of materials of English and Uzbek languages, which indicates the relevance of the research topic. In particular, in today's era of globalization, the results obtained as a result of researching the cognitive, semantic, structural, functional, national-cultural and communicative features of the nominative units of the concept of "head" which take place in the linguistic thinking of the speakers of the languages that communicate through them, are not only modern directions of linguistics, but also teaching foreign languages, bringing the learning process to a qualitatively new level, requires new views and approaches to the research of developments in cognitive linguistics, linguistics, linguo-pragmatics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics.

When attention to foreign language education has become one of the policy priorities in our country today, scientific justification of the comparative study of different languages in the ongoing reforms, revealing the similar and dissimilar features of unrelated languages is one of the urgent tasks of modern linguistics.

Such tasks as "Popularizing the study of foreign languages among the population and to create the necessary conditions for their perfect mastery, to coordinate the introduction of internationally recognized programs and textbooks for teaching foreign languages at all stages of education"<sup>1</sup> have been defined.

This research work serves to a certain extent in performing the Decrees No. ПФ-5847 of October 8, 2019 "On approval of the concept of development of the

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1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2021 йил 19 майдаги ПҚ-5117-сонли "Ўзбекистон Республикасида хорижий тилларни ўрганишни оммалаштириш фаолиятини сифат жиҳатидан янги босқичга олиб чиқиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида" ги қарори

higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030", No. ПҚ-1875 of December 10, 2012 "On measures to further improve the system of learning foreign languages", ПҚ-2909 dated April 20, 2017 "On measures for further development of the higher education system", ПҚ-3775 dated June 5, 2018 "On additional measures to improve the quality of education in Decisions of higher education institutions and ensure their active participation in comprehensive reforms implemented in the country" of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and in the implementation of tasks defined in other regulatory legal documents related to this activity.

**Compliance of the research with the priorities of the republic's science and technology development.** This research was carried out in accordance with the priority direction I. «Ways to form a system of innovative ideas and implement them in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an informed society and a democratic state» of the republic's science and technology development.

**The level of study of the problem.** In linguistics, the problem of systematic interpretation of the conceptospheres of various peoples and ethnic groups has been studied as an object of a number of studies. Foreign linguists S.G. Vorkachev, Z.D. Popova, A.P. Babushkin, I.A. Sternin, G.G. Slyshkin, D.S. Likhachev, N.M. Kravtsova, E.A. Menzairova, N.N. Boldyrev, V.I. Karasik researched the concepts of different languages on a scientific basis<sup>2</sup>.

Also in our country, cognitive linguistics, in particular, studies devoted to general theoretical, specific and practical research methodology of linguoconceptology was conducted by linguists such as M.R. Galieva, A.A. Abduazizov, D.U. Ashurova, M.D. Dzhusupov, M.I. Umarcho'jaev, A.E. Mamatov, Sh. Safarov, U.Q. Yusupov, G. Khoshimov, J. Yakubov, G. conducted by such linguists as Ergasheva, Z.A. Kasimova, D. Bahranova<sup>3</sup>.

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2. Воркачев С.Г. Концепт "счастья" в русском языковом сознании: опыт лингвокультурологического анализа: Монография. Краснодар: изд-во Кубан. гос. гос. техн. ун-та, 2002. –142 с.; Попова З.Д., Стернин И.А. Понятие «концепт» в лингвистических исследованиях. Воронеж: Изд-во Воронеж. ун-та, 2000. –30 с.; Кравцова Н.М. Концепт «человек телесный»: когнитивное моделирование и переносы (на материале сопоставительного анализа древнерусского и древнеанглийского языков); Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тюмень: 2008. – 30 с.; Галиева М.Р. Вербализация концептосферы word/сўз/слово в английской, узбекской и русской языковых картинах мира: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. –Ташкент; 2010. – 28 с.; Болдырев, Н.Н. Концептуальная основа языка // Когнитивные исследования языка. Вып. IV. Концептуализация мира в языке: коллектив. моногр. М.: Ин-т языкознания РАН; Тамбов: Издательский дом ТГУ им. Г.Р. Державина, 2009. – 460 с.; Карасик В.И. Определение и типология концептов // Этнокультурная концептология: сб. науч. тр. / Калм. гос. ун-т. – Вып. 1. –Элиста: Изд-во Калм. ун-та, 2006. – 332 с.

3. Абдуазизов А.А. Тилшунослик назариясига кириш. –Тошкент: Шарқ. 2015. –176 б.; Ашурова Д.У. Новые подходы к лингвистике текста. – Хорижий филология. – №3. – Самарканд. – 2011. – Б.26-33; Бабушкин А. П. Типы концептов в лексико-фразеологической семантике языка. –Воронеж: Изд-во ВГУ, 1996. –С. 38; Бахронова Д.К. Оламнинг лисоний манзараси тасвирида концепт ва концептосфера// Хорижий филология, 2019. – №3. – Б. 62-68; Маматов А.Э. Замонавий лингвистика. –Toshkent - "Noshir". 2019. – Б.160.; Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах.: Сангзор, 2006. – Б. 25-46.; Сафаров Ш. Семантика. – Ташкент: «Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси» Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2013. –Б. 283.; Юсупов Ў.К. Тилшуносликдаги янги йўналишлар ва уларда ишлатиладиган айрим истилохлар. Филология масалалари. – Тошкент, 2011; Хошимов Г.М. К теории концептов и их таксономики в когнитивной лингвистике. // Систем-структур тилшунослик муаммолари. Филология фанлари доктори, профессор Н.К.Турниёзов таваллудининг 70-йиллигига бағишланган Республика илмий-назарий конференцияси материаллари. –Самарканд, 2010;



In Russian linguistics, S.I. Magomedova<sup>4</sup> studied the semantic features of "head" somatism "eye", "heart" somatisms on the example of Avar and Arabic languages, while R. Batsuren<sup>5</sup> studied the linguistic and cultural aspects of phraseological units with somatic and zoonym components on the example of English, Russian and Mongolian materials. In their articles, S.I. Podobed<sup>6</sup> studied the semantic structure and polysemantic features of the noun "Kopf" (Head) in German, and E.S. Gasanova<sup>7</sup> studied the connotative features of phraseologisms with "head and heart" components in Azerbaijani, Russian and English languages.

Our study differs from the above works by the following linguistic factors: 1) the lexical-semantic features of the verbalization of the "head" concept in different systematic languages are revealed; 2) "head" concept, the nomenclature of means of expression, their spatial nature, mutual relations are studied in cross-sectional plan; 3) the specific linguistic, cultural and linguopragmatic features of the "head" concept in English and Uzbek languages are analyzed on the example of literary texts and dictionaries.

**The connection of the research topic with the research work of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed.** The dissertation was completed in accordance with the scientific research plan of Andijan State University under the theme "Study of Conceptual Problems in Cognitive Linguistics".

**The aim of the research** is to reveal the linguocognitive, linguocultural and linguopragmatic features of the units that make up the linguistic landscape of the concept of "head" in English and Uzbek.

**The tasks of the research:**

Linguistic analysis in linguistics, comparing theoretical views on concepts and concepts related to it, expressing subjective views;

determining the spatial nature of the linguistic means expressing the concept of "head" in English and Uzbek, its dominant central scale, and peripheral units;

to reveal the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the units that objectify the concept of "head" in English and Uzbek;

to reveal the linguo-pragmatic essence of the units containing "head" in English and Uzbek languages;

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Якубов Ж.А. Концептнинг семантик кирралари. – “Хорижий тилларни ўқитишда замонавий ёндашувлар” мавзусидаги халқаро илмий - амалий анжуман материаллари. 2018 йил 11 апрель. 2 китоб. –Фарғона, 2018. – Б. 227- 228.

4.С.И.Магомедова Соматизмы «глаз», «сердце», «голова» в объективации картины мира (на материале аварского и арабского языков) Автореферат дис. на носкание ученой степени кандидати филологических наук Махачкала 2009, 24.

5.Батсурен Р. Отображение универсальных этноспецифических черт языковой картины мира в фразеологических фондах английского, русского и монгольского языков (на материале фразеологизмов – соматизмов зоонимов) АҚД, Саратов 2010 26 с.

6. Подобед С.И.Семантическая структура существительного Kopf в немецком языке в К.Семантико – системные Исследования по роману – германскому языкознанию выпуск 9 Волгоград 1979 Стр.24-30

7. Гасанова Э.С.Конотативные значения полисемичных соматических фразеологизмов с компонентами «голова» и сердце в Азербайджанском, русском и английском языках В.Современной учений №5,2017 с. 169 – 172.

Studying the problems of re-creating units with "head" semantics in translation.

**As the object of the research**, linguistic units with the semantics of "head" selected from works of representatives of English and American literature (T. Dreiser, O. Henry, J. K. Jerome, W. M. Thackeray, D. Hammett, A. Christie, J. Galsworthy, V. S. Maugham) and Uzbek writers (A. Qahhor, S. Ahmad, K. Yashin, A. Mukhtar, T. Murad, A. Qadiri, P. Tursun, A. Chulpon, Oybek) and explanatory dictionaries in both languages (A. Madvaliev, Z. Marufov, Sh. Rakhmatullaev, Sh. Botaev, A. Kunin, A. Hornby, A. John).

**The subject of the research** is the cognitive-semantic, structural-semantic, functional-stylistic, linguistic-cultural and linguistic-pragmatic aspects of the central and peripheral units of the nominative field "head".

**Research methods.** In the dissertation, contrastive, field approach, cognitive modeling, transformation, component analysis, distributive, statistical analysis methods were used.

**The scientific novelty** of the research is as follows:

"concept" and concepts related to it, their place in modern linguistics are scientifically and theoretically based, and the units that make up the central and peripheral parts of the semantic field "head" in English and Uzbek languages are identified, and the systematic relationships between them are revealed;

Structural models of the units verbalizing the concept of "Head", their similarities and dissimilarities are revealed;

General and specific aspects of linguistic, cultural and linguistic pragmatic aspects of units with "head" semantics in English and Uzbek languages are shown;

Polysemantic nature of somatism "head/bosh", the possibilities of translating the means of expression included in it from language to language, acceptable methods are determined and proved by examples;

**The practical result of the research is as follows:**

base and transformation models adapted to the syntagmatic valence possibilities of language units with "head/bosh" semantics and the morphological structure of "head/bosh" lexemes have been developed;

As a result of the comparative study of the units that make up the linguistic landscape of the concept of "head" in the Uzbek and English languages, the interlanguage isomorphic and allomorphic aspects were determined and based;

The linguistic image of "head" describes the location and spatial nature of linguistic units representing the main meaning (core) and adjacent (peripheral) meanings.

also the linguistic, cultural, pragmatic, functional-stylistic, and semantic aspects of the verbalizers with "head" content are revealed.

**The reliability of the research** results is explained by the fact that scientific conclusions are proven, all materials are cited from specific literature, the samples and comments used are based on factual and analytical linguistic sources, modern research methods are used in the work, scientific materials have been discussed at scientific and practical conferences held in the republic and internationally,

national and articles are published in foreign magazines, suggestions and recommendations, conclusions are put into practice, achieved results are approved by authorized organizations.

**Scientific and practical significance of the research results.** The scientific-theoretical conclusions made on the basis of combining the field of the lexeme "head" in English and Uzbek languages are determined by the fact that they have value for linguistic cognitology, linguopragmatics, linguistics, linguocultural studies and modern lexicology, translation theory.

The practical significance of the results of the research is determined by the fact that results is explained by the fact that the conclusions obtained can be used as lecture texts and seminar materials for the course of theoretical subjects such as comparative typology, lexicology, linguistic and cultural studies, stylistics, translation theory, in the practice of lexicography, in the compilation of English-Uzbek, Uzbek-English dictionaries, as well as as a guide in language practice classes.

**Implementation of research results.** Based on the results of the study of linguistic cognitive, linguistic and cultural characteristics of units that make up the linguistic landscape of the concept of "head" in Uzbek and English languages:

The analysis of the notion of "concept", the identification of the core and peripheral units of the nominative field "head" given in Uzbek and English languages, their place on the scale of the field, the comparative analysis of verbalizers and the scientific-theoretical conclusions about the similar and different characteristics determined by this were used by the project on topic "Modernization and internationalization of higher education system processes in Uzbekistan" (Reference No. 1684/30.02.01 of the Erasmus+ program of the European Union for 2016-2018). As a result, the contents of the programs and training manuals compiled for students in Uzbek and English languages were enriched within the project;

Scientific conclusions on the establishment of inter-ethnic relations and strengthening of relations of linguistic traditions, intangible cultural heritage, social values of the Uzbek nation were used within the framework of the project "Creation of virtual resources based on information and communication technologies from English language specialty subjects and introduction into the educational process" (Reference No. I-204-4-5 for 2014-2015). As a result, the theoretical foundations of the creation of virtual resources based on information and communication technologies from the English language specialty subjects and the introduction into the educational process of the general and specific issues between the concept-notion-meaning have been extensively studied and researched in revealing their specific features;

suggestions and scientific conclusions about the linguistic and cultural features of the concept of "head/bosh" in English and Uzbek languages were used by "Cultural - educational and artistic broadcasts" of the "Uzbekistan" television and radio channel of the National Broadcasting Company of Uzbekistan in preparation of the script for the radio broadcasts "Education and Development",

"Literary Process" (Reference No. 04-36-1744 dated October 17, 2021-22 of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan).

**Approval of research results.** The results of this research were discussed at 2 international and 2 national scientific-practical conferences.

**Publication of research results.** A total of 8 articles on the topic of the research work were published, 4 scientific articles were published in the scientific publications recommended to publish the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2 of them were published in the republic and 2 in foreign journals.

**The structure and scope of the dissertation.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and appendices. The total volume of the dissertation consists of 148 pages.

## THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introduction, the topic of the scientific research and its relevance are based, the purpose and tasks, object and subject of the research work are determined, the compatibility of the scientific work with the important directions of development of science and technology is shown. At the same time, information on the scientific novelty of the dissertation, practical results and their reliability, theoretical and practical significance of the work, implementation of the achieved results into practice, publication in scientific publications, and the structure of the work are given.

In the first chapter of the dissertation entitled "Nominative field of linguistic means of expression of the concept of "head" in English and Uzbek", psycholinguistic research on the analysis of the creation and acceptance of speech (text) in linguistic and psychological aspects in world linguistics revealed new aspects of speech activity. Sh. Alpanova points out "The influence of the mass media and the expansion of the Internet showed that it is an urgent task to pay attention to the cognitive, psycholinguistic, pragmatic side of the speech, the creation of the speech is a reflection of the author's world view, feelings, mental experiences, and the recipient of the speech (text) showed the need to find a scientific solution to the problems of the influence of these mental states on acceptance"<sup>8</sup>. In fact, linguistic and psycholinguistic research on the emergence of speech continues to present new aspects. Let us quote the opinions of a number of our linguists in this regard.

Russian linguist N.F. Alefirenko said<sup>9</sup>, that in cognitology, human activity is considered primarily as a system of information reception, processing, storage and use of this information according to the situation. He notes that the emergence of the cognitive-semiological theory of speech in linguistics was motivated by the recognition that, unlike structuralism, linguistic facts can be explained by facts of a

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8. Алпанова Ш. Ўзбек тилида рухий ҳолатнинг ақс этиши. Монография. Тошкент. Академнашр: 2019. - Б. 5-6

9. Алефиренко Н.Ф. Лингвокультурология. Ценностно-смысловое пространство языка. – М.: Флинта, Наука. 2014. – С. 96

non-linguistic nature. Uzbek linguist N. Mahmudov says<sup>10</sup>, that language reflects the world and has a completely subjective anthropological character.

Also, in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, linguists began to pay great attention to the somatic lexicon in order to search for ways to improve the effectiveness of studying intercultural relations and vocabulary. First, this term was introduced by F.O. Vack. In his opinion, somatisms are one of the most ancient layers of the concept and are widely used as lexical units of every language. It can be said that linguists have not been able to reach a consensus on the definition and scope of the term "somatism". It can be seen that the term somatism in today's modern linguistics was originally coined by the linguist F. Vack<sup>11</sup> to include nouns of human or animal body parts, nouns of things and fluids in the body ("blood", "bone", "nerves", etc.), as well as symbols and introduced stative conjunctions denoting state. And O. Nazarov<sup>12</sup> included only lexical units with a somatism component naming human body parts among phraseologisms.

Thus, from the second half of the 20th century, the term "somatism" began to be used in research to mean all the organs of the human body. The reason why linguists are so interested in somatisms is that when a person perceives himself as a person, he can rely primarily on the sensations of his body parts. Scientist A.M. Kochevatkin<sup>13</sup>, grouped the somatic lexicon based on the characteristic relationship and the named object.

As can be seen from the above considerations, somatism is mainly manifested in concepts, and we thought it appropriate to dwell a little on their place in cognitology at first.

A. Vejbitskaya<sup>14</sup> defines concepts as concept-minimum and concept - maximum, N.I.Ubiyko distinguishes universal (or universal), ethnic (or national, collective (micro- and macro-collective, age-related, gender, profession) and individual (superconcepts, macroconcepts, basic concepts and microconcepts), M.V. Pimenova<sup>15</sup>, based on different approaches, defines local (исконные) and assimilated, developing and stable (застывшие), first (первичные), basic (основные) and derivative (производные), according to actuality, leading (ведущие), key (ключевые) and secondary (второстепенные) concepts, Z.D. Popova<sup>16</sup> distinguishes one-level, multi-level and segment concepts.

Acknowledging that the meanings of words are alternatives to existing concepts in the human mind, U.Q. Yusupov makes the following noteworthy

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Махмудов Н. Тилнинг мукамал тадқиқи йўллари излаб...//Тил тилсими тадқиқи. – Тошкент: Mumtoz so'z, 2017. – Б. 65.

11.Ф.Вакк. Соматизмы как особый класс слов в лексической системе церковнославянского языка.Вестник.Филология 2011.Вып.2(24) .С. 80-85

12.О.О.Назаров. Соматические фразеологизмы ишканинского языка, Автореферат. Душанбе.2008

13.Кочеваткин А. М. Соматическая лексика в диалектах эрзянского языка (лингвогеографический анализ): дисс.. к. филол. н. Саранск: Изд-во?, 1999. 315 с.

14. Вежицкая А. Язык. Культура. Познание / А. Вежицкая. – М.: Русские словари, 1997. – 416 с.

15.Пименова М.В. Типы концептов / М.В. Пименова. – [http://www.kuzspa.ru/diss/conf\\_27\\_28/5\\_pimenova.doc](http://www.kuzspa.ru/diss/conf_27_28/5_pimenova.doc). – 2009.

16.Попова З.Д. Язык и сознание: теоретические разграничения и понятийный аппарат / З.Д. Попова, И.А. Стернин // Язык и национальное сознание. Вопросы теории и методологии. – Воронеж: Воронежский государственный университет, 2002. – С. 8 49.

points about the notion - concept relationship: Today, all cognitivists understand that a concept is wider than a notion. If the notion and its alternative word meaning in the language reflect the most significant features of the object or phenomenon that distinguish it from other objects and phenomena, then the concept reflects all its (object or phenomenon) known features, including secondary features. Therefore, the concept can refer to an individual, a group, a nation, or even men, women, young and old<sup>17</sup>.

If we look at the history of discussions and research on the relationship between a lexeme - a word and a concept, we will witness that this issue has been on the focus of research by world linguists (F. de Saussure, A. Weisgerber, A. A. Potebnya, A. I. Smirnitsky, I. A. Sternin, A. A. Ufimtseva, L. A. Novikov, N. G. Komlev, N. M. Shansky) and Uzbek linguists (A. Gulomov, I. Kochkortoiev, Sh. Rakhmatullaev, A. Khojiev, A. Nurmonov, N. Makhmudov, Kh. Ne'matov, R. Rasulov, M. Mirtojiev, A. Madvaliev). It is known that there is a significant (lat. Significativus - indicating, revealing) connection between the word lexeme and the notion, and as a result of this connection, a conceptual meaning (designate) arises.

The notion is defined as follows in the textbook "Philosophy", published under the general editorship of E. Yusupov<sup>18</sup>:

"The reflection of the quality, accuracy and specificity of things and events in the mind is called notion."

In the Uzbek language, the concept "head" has more than 20 characteristic - features, which are as follows: 1. The front (in humans, animals) part of the body above the neck, 2. figurative meaning: the mind and mental abilities, brain, 3. someone in charge of or leading an organization, group, etc 4. adjective: senior or high in position, post, 5. big, large, main, 7. adjective: the main, the first, 8. figurative meaning: man, human being, 9. (with cardinal numbers) animal when considered as a unit, 10. The tip of the top of the vertical things, the peak, 11. A ceremony, an event, an event - the first stage in the process of occurrence, realization of an event, 12. Side, front, side, 13. The upper side of the bed, etc., where the head is placed; the place above the waist of a person lying in such a position 14. Combined with some nouns, it means the thing represented by this noun or the place where it is located, its surroundings, 15. Long, continuous, tall things, place, starting place or end of areas, end; from the two ends of such things, one from the other, 16. An event, the beginning of an event, a period or a season, a work, a text, etc. 17. The pretext for the beginning of an event, event, etc., the initial cause. 18. A head or spike-shaped crop, fruit of some plants. 19. (with few numbers) Multiplication, calculation. 20. 3rd person. Used as an auxiliary with the possessive and some other case affixes (бошига to the beginning, бошида at the beginning, бошидан, from the beginning)<sup>19</sup>.

Also, the concept of "head" acquires different signs and characteristics due to the fact that it is surrounded by various objects, events, situations and enters into a

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17. Ўша манбадан. -Б.11

18. Юсупов Э.Фалсафа. Тошкент 2011.-Б.413

19. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. Б ҳарфи. -Б. 332 - 335

relationship with them. For example, бир ёқадан боши чиқармоқ (as one soul - one body, with harmony and unanimity), боши боғлиқ (engaged), бошига етмоқ (kill, slay, murder), бошига чиқиб олмоқ (to be the ruler or master of someone, to disobey), боши қоронғи (a condition that some pregnant women experience in the early months of pregnancy).

For example, Minnie shook her head<sup>20</sup>; It would never have come into my head!<sup>21</sup>. .. and when she took a thing into her head there was no stopping her<sup>22</sup>. What was the use of keeping half a dozen servants eating their heads off?<sup>23</sup> Best of all I like to hear him tell of his earlier days when he sold liniments and cough cures on street corners, living hand to mouth, heart to heart with the people, throwing head or tails with fortune for his last coin<sup>24</sup>;

As can be seen from the above examples, the main concept has various typical and unusual sign - features, and some sign - features that make up its components are based on the requirements of the speech situation, context and the choice of communicants (interlocutors), in accordance with the linguistic and life experience of the participants of the dialogue. The cognitive signs that make up the concept of "Head" have a semic character, and semes represent one or another of its signs. We call them conceptual symbols and conceptual semes.

As the concept of "head" exists in the conceptual sphere of English, Uzbek and other peoples as a part of the conceptual landscape of the world, each of them has similar and different aspects according to the cognitive sign - characteristics, composition, level of brightness and the relationship with other national and non-national concepts. This situation is also observed when these concepts acquire a linguistic landscape. From this point of view, it is very important to collect the characteristic features of these concepts into a single conceptual nominative field, and accordingly determine the scale of the field of their linguistic verbalizers, the position of the constituents on the field. This is because today when the process of globalization is rapidly gaining momentum, political, cultural, scientific, economic-cooperation relations between countries and peoples are expanding and deepening, the results of such studies ensure the correct use of language and speech units of various communicative pragmatic and methodological importance in different social and linguistic situations, the development of speech culture, as well as the achievement of communication efficiency, and contribute to the development of new branches of science such as linguistic conceptology, semasiology, linguo-cultural studies, linguo-pragmatics.

When talking about the linguistic landscape of the concept of "head", it is important to define the nomenclature of their linguistic verbalizers.

The cognitive analysis of the English and Uzbek language materials subjected to a cross-sectional study made it possible to determine that the linguistic verbalizers of the "head" concept are the followings:

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20.Dreiser Th, Sister Carrie tigher school publishing house Moscow 1968, p.54

21.Galsworthy J. The man of property Moscow, progress publishers 1973, - P.33

22.Galsworthy J. The man of property Moscow, progress publishers 1973, - P.33

23.Galsworthy J. The man of property Moscow, progress publishers 1973, -P.50

24.Henry. The skylight room and, other stories M., Higher school publishing House, 1972, -P.30

Basic (one-root) words belonging to noun, verb, adjective word groups: - head (heads) puzzle(n) head (v), head (adj), brain, nod, skull(n) shake plate, scone, nut; (You can scavenge then?): Pivot nodded<sup>25</sup>.

Simple derivative words belonging to noun, adjective, adverb and verb groups: heading (n), header (n), headship (n), headlessness (n), headed (adj), headful (adj), headless (adj), heady (adj), headward (adj), headily (adv), headward (s) (adv), head on – up (v); brainless, giddiness, giddy, dizzy, dizzying.

**Compound words used as nouns, adverbs, adjectives and verbs:** headache, headband, headboard, headbox, head – cavity, headcheese, headcloth, head collar, headress, head fast, headfish, headframe, headgate, headgear, headphone, headpiece, headpin, headquarter, head and front, head – and – tail – light, head or tail, head reach(n), head first, head foremost, head long, head over ears, head over heads head and shoulders (adv) headstrong (adj) head reach (v) puzzle head(n), forehead, chuckle – head; headman headphone, head most (adj), head note(n) head – nurse head room, heading, headrest, head sea, head set, head stone head water(s), headway, head wear, headwind, headwork, train giddy;

**Compound derivative words belonging to noun, adjective, and adverb groups:** headender, head dropper, header – box, header barge, header fork, header man, head – flattening, headhunter, heading joint, head lightning, headshrinker, head strongness, headworker, head mastership, headshaking, weak – headed (adj)

(осон кайф бўлувчи), thick – headed, headmaster, headmistress, headship, headship, headstrongness, head teacher headtorch, headworker, headliner, brain – teaser, bare – headed, head blighting(n), head masterly, head aching (adj), headstrongly, headachy, puzzle – headed;

The word "head" with prepositional verb, adverb and adjectives: head in, head off, head up (v), head on (adv), head – on, heads – up (adj) puzzle over (v) (ломать себе голову)... but don't drink when the sun is blazing down on your head<sup>26</sup>; Soames mechanically laid a pat on his head<sup>27</sup>;

**Interjection:** Heads up

**Word combinations/collocations:** head of a bed thick skull (кўч. акли пастлик), to turn one's brain, to beat one's grave, to puzzle (cudgel) one's brains to cross one's mind) head of a grave, head of navigation, the head of the Nile, a cost of \$5 per head, the head of a valley, at the head of smth, by a head taller, fifty heads of cattle to, head the list, to head for London, put on one's hat, shake one's head, to turn one's head: skull and cross bones.

**Phraseological units:** to give one his head, let one have his head, out of one's head, over one's head, can't make head or tail of sth, to keep one's head, lay heads together, make head against, be head over ears in love, beat sth out of sb's head, dead head, bury one's head in the sand from head to foot, have a head like a sieve, have an old head on young shoulders, keep one's head above ground, (water), put one's head into the lion's mouth;

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25. William Horwood Duncton Tales 1991, Harper publishers, P.43

26. Jerome K. Jerome. Three men in a boat, -P.31

27. Galsworthy The man of property Moscow, progress publishers 1973, -P.87



**Premies:** Two heads are better than one, Better be the head of a dog than the tail of a lion, It's easy to swim if another (an ass) holds your head, Head I wing tails you lose, A still tongue makes a wise head.

Paralinguistic units: nod one's head, shake one's head, keep one's head low with shy. Hannah smiled and nodded<sup>28</sup>;

**Two or more sentences (text):** You are the head. The expedition is leaving tonight; He is a cattle – dealer. Last Sunday he bought 20 heads of cattle from Sweden: I need a headdress for autumn. It's getting cooler and cooler day by day. Have you got money to buy it? Over head and ears. Heads up! This does not mean the end. I am sure everything will be all right soon, I'm in your heart just as you are in mine: Will you remember always? He nodded<sup>29</sup>;

**Complicated sentences:** A hairless man entered the room at about 6:30, you are neither bald – headed, nor ugly. Whose little eyes are these, whose little head? Anna Garflige with granny Kandiki<sup>30</sup>;

**Syndetic compound sentences:** On her head was a wreath of orange blossoms, perched high on a mass of hair, and from it was thrown back a long veil<sup>31</sup>;

**Complex sentences with subordinate clauses:** When I went home to dinner, my hair insufficiently dried and clinging lankily to my head, I remarked that I had met the curate and he was coming up that afternoon<sup>32</sup>;

In Uzbek: **1.От, сифат сўз туркумига мансуб туб сўзлар:** бош, калла/head, бош/main (adj), кал/bald (adj): Унинг катта, юмалоқ бошида кир тақя, эгнида ҳар жойи қуйган, турли доғлар билан йилтираган эски жомакор...<sup>33</sup>;

**2. Derivative words belonging to noun, adjective, verb, adverb groups:** бошчи, бошлиқ, бошланғич, бошлама, бошланма, бошли, каллаварам, бошсиз, бошламоқ, бошоқламоқ, бошқармоқ, бошига, бошида, бошидан, бошда, бошдан бошдан – оёқ бошлаб, бошқатдан (рав.) бошоқ, каллапаз, бошловчи, бошқарув, калладор, каллапазлик, бебош.

**3. Compound words related to noun, adjective word groups:** бошариқ, бошбармоқ, бошбошдоқ, бошвоқ, бошоғриқ, бош – қош, бошқурт, бошяланг, ялангбош, каллахом, бош адоқ, каллахум, каллакесар, бошкесар, бошқоранғи бош, юртбоши боши – адоғи, уст – бош: Юртбошимизнинг вилоятимизга таширифлари ушбу муаммони оқилона ҳал қилинишида муҳим аҳамият касб этди<sup>34</sup>;

**4. Words accompanied with postpositions:** Шунда, онаси қабри бошида. . оппоқ мармар сағана кўрди<sup>35</sup>!; Қора соя қабр бошида ўтирди<sup>36</sup>; Эски раис боши билан Бўри полвон онаси қабрига ишора қилди<sup>37</sup>;

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28. Abrahams. The path of thunder. -P..291

29. Abrahams . The path of thunder. -P.267

30. Jerome. K. Jerome, Three men in a boat. -P.15

31. Maugham, Cakes and Ail or the skeleton in the cupboard, 1980, -P.181

32. Maugham Cakes and Ali or the skeleton in the cupboard, 1980, -P.55

33. Ойбек, Навоий. Тошкент: Ўзбекистон НМИУ 2016.-Б.59

34. Андижоннома, 2021, 17.07.2

35. Ўша манбадан.-Б.67

**5. Compound derivative words belonging to adjective groups:** бошбошдоқлик, йўлбошчи, бошвоқсизлик, бошқоронғилик, бошқотирма, бошпанасиз, бошвоқсиз, бошвоқли, бошпанасиз: Йўлбошчи серка қоматини ғоз тутди<sup>38</sup>;

**6. Nouns with auxiliaries and auxiliary verbs:** (учун, билан каби, яраша, бошлаб, олд, орқа, сингари, олдин, аввал, ост, таг, сари, томон) ва кўмакчи феъл (кўр, бер, қол, туш, кел кабилар)ли отли бирикмалар: Бошга тушган (келган), боши билан, бош томонида: Дафнда ҳозир бўлган киши қабрнинг бош томонида туриб унга уч сиқим тупроқ ташлаши мустаҳабдир<sup>39</sup>.

**7. Word combinations:** бош эғмоқ, бошини қуйи солмоқ, сўз боши, дўппи (телпак) киймоқ, бош билан зарба бериш, бошвоқ солмоқ, калла қўймоқ, калла пиширмоқ, бошини қашламоқ, кемани бошқармоқ, Президентлик бошқарувчи, каллапазлик қилмоқ, калла – почани ажратмоқ, каллахом чарм, каллахум йигит, калла гўшти, калла куйдирмоқ, бош хотин: Бекасини ҳозиргина сарайдон канизак келиб, подшоҳнинг бош хотини Бека Султонбегимнинг зиёфатига олиб кетганлигини билдирди<sup>40</sup>.

**8. Phraseological units:** бошига сув қуймоқ, бошига миниб олмоқ, бошини иккита қилмоқ, боши кетмоқ, бошини боғламоқ, боши очик, бош қош бўлмоқ, боши ёстикқа текканда, бир ёстикқа бош қўймоқ, бош суқмоқ, калла (си) ғовлаб кетмоқ: Аччиқланма, бек йигит, ўзи уятчан қиз, яна боши боғлиқ<sup>41</sup>;

**9. Paremies:** Қўшнимнинг оши – жанжалнинг боши, Балиқ бошидан касийди<sup>42</sup>. Отга минсанг – бошинги ўйла, ерга тушсанг отингни ўйла<sup>43</sup>!

**10. Paralinguistic units representing gestures related to the head:** бошини буриш, бошини тўлғаш, бошини чангаллаш, бошини тебратиш, бошини сараклатиш, бошини силкиш, бошини чайқаш, бошини қашиш, бошини уриш, бошини тик тутиш, бошини бир ёнга ташлаш, бошини пастга эгиш, бошини икки қўли билан ушлаш, кўзини юмиб бошини икки маротаба чайқаш, боши билан розилик билдирмоқ, боши билан тасдиқламоқ. – Ажаб ҳарорат экан! – бошни қимирлатиб Тўғонбек<sup>44</sup>;

**11. Two or more coherently related sentences (text):** - У нима? – Буми, - Бу Гулнорнинг боши. Гулнорни мия оғриғи билан ўлдираман! Жони ҳам, боши ҳам метин экан<sup>45</sup>;

**12. Complex sentences with subordinate clauses:** Агар шу хом қовоқда миянг бўлса, йиғлама, касофат<sup>46</sup>;

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36. Ўша манбадан. -Б.69

37. Ўша манбадан. -Б.70

38. Ўша манбадан. -Б.23

39. Рахимов, Ж. И. Язык современной литературы / Ж. И. Рахимов, Ю. Ш. Рузметова. — Текст : Аватар // Молодой ученый. — 2018. — № 24 (210). — С. 37.

40. Ойбек, Навоий. Тошкент: Ўзбекистон /НМИУ/ 2016.-Б.43

41. Ойбек, Навоий. Тошкент: Ўзбекистон /НМИУ/ 2016.-Б.51

42. ХХІаср 2021, 15.07,9

43. Қаранг: Ўша манбадан. -Б.117

44. Ойбек, Навоий. Тошкент: Ўзбекистон НМИУ 2016.-Б.11

45. Ойбек, Қутлуғ қизи. Тошкент: Ўзбекистон НМИУ 2016.-Б.227

46. Ойбек, Қутлуғ қон. Тошкент: Ўзбекистон НМИУ 2016.-Б.210

**13. Simple and complicated sentences:** . . . икки ҳафта муқаддам ул жанобнинг муборак бошларига ҳумоюн қуши қўнди, қўнгиллари барқарор бўлди<sup>47</sup>;

**14. Syndetic compound sentences.** У олтмишларга борган, лекин қомати ўқдек тикка, юзи қизил, боши тақдир, пўлат ранг костюмли қотма гавдасида шалвараброқ турибди;

The periphery (edge) of the conceptual field "Head" consists of signs and characteristics unique to each of the above-listed English and Uzbek languages. We found it acceptable to call these symbols distant conceptual, because they are attributes that are indirectly related to the archiseme.

The original (specific) nominative unit or units of the concept "head" is to name the concept and its field, and its synonyms by means of a representative word belonging to the noun family, and this task is carried out by monosyllabic words "head" in English and "bosh" in Uzbek. . The word "kalla" belonging to the Uzbek noun group is a synonym of the word-representer. The direct objectification of these words in live or written speech forms original (specific) speech nominative units.

Relying on the above criteria, we tried to determine the position and status of the nominative means of expression fields "head" and "bosh"; based on statistical analyzes of texts specific to different functional styles, explanatory dictionaries of English and Uzbek languages, phraseology.

The results of the statistical analysis presented above led to the following clear conclusions;

The concept of "Head" emically acquires a linguistic landscape through a lexeme, phraseme, phraseome, morpheme, sentenceme, texteme and paralinguoseme.

In English, the conceptual semantics of "head" is expressed through simple, derivative, compound, compound derivative noun, adjective, verb, and adverb phrases. According to the frequency of expression and use (activity), they differ from each other and take on different functional tasks. For example, in English, derivative words make up 13.3% of analytical materials, and derivative words belonging to the adjective group make up 6.6%, root words make up 13.1%, compound words make up 11.5%, and compound derivative words make up 11%. Lexical units belonging to the noun group are in the first place (9.7%), verb lexemes are in the second place (1.8%), adjective lexemes are in the third place (1.4%) in this account.

Derivative and root words (11.6%; 11.4%) are the most active in organizing the linguistic landscape of this concept in the Uzbek language, and derivative words occupy the third place. From the point of view of belonging to parts of speech, in this system, the adjective group is in the first place (5.5%), the noun is in the second (3.2%), the verb is in the third (0.6%), and the adverb (0.2%) is the last.

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47. Ўша манбадан. -Б.10

It should be noted that among the lexical means of expressing the conceptual semantics of "head" in the Uzbek language, the share of verb and adverbial word groups is much lower compared to the corresponding word groups in the English language. In English, the adverb word group showed activity in relation to the verb word group, but in Uzbek, the opposite was observed, that is, the adverb occurs only in the composition of derivative words (0.2%), it was not observed in the composition of other types of lexemes.

Although the concept of "head" is expressed through word combinations in the languages in question, they differ sharply from each other according to the level of activity (14.8% in English, 18.9% in Uzbek).

The analysis showed that the phraseological possibilities of the Uzbek language are much wider than the possibilities of the English language (7.7%, 5.4%).

Paremiological means also serve as means of expression of this semantics in both languages. It was found that the share of paremies in the languages being mixed is almost the same (3.8%, 4.2%).

The contribution of paralinguistic means in the expression of these semantics in both languages is very low (1.3 %; 5.5 %). In our opinion, it is a natural. The above-mentioned verbal means are necessary for communication and bear the burden of the main means, while paralinguistic means serve as additional (but in some contexts they also bear the main burden) means of communication.

The second chapter of the research is called **"Paradigmatics and syntagmatics of the units of the nominative field of the concept 'head/bosh' in English and Uzbek"** and in this chapter, the constituents of the nominative field of the concepts "head" and "bosh", similar and different semantic and constructive complexity, functional and stylistic features, explicit and implicit semantic features, and the possibilities of their interaction in the process of the speech act, as well as the laws related to them, are also theoretically researched and we think that it is also of practical importance.

In English, **"head"** belongs to the noun group and has polysemantic properties. It has 18 meanings in "Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary of Current English" by A.S. Hornby<sup>48</sup>. They are: part of body 1 [C] the part of the body on top of the neck containing the eyes, nose, mouth and brain (бош маъно ёки архисема): it's no good hiding our heads under our wings, is it?<sup>49</sup>. She was sleeping heavily, face down, one blue – sleeved arm crooked above her head<sup>50</sup>; Now and then she nodded her head<sup>51</sup>; mind 2 [C] the mind or brain (ақл – идрок, мия): I wish you'd use your head (= think carefully before doing or saying sth); Try to put the exams out of your head (= stop thinking about them)<sup>52</sup>; measurement (a head) [sing] the size of a person's or animal's head,

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48.Oxford Advanced learners Dictionary of Current English.2000

49.Galsworthy, 1964 The Forsyte Saga, -P.126

50.Dashiell Hammett Selected Detective prose, 1985, -P.87

51.Maugham Cakes and Ail or the skeleton in the cupboard, 1980, -P.64

52.OALD, 2000, -P.594

used as a measurement of distance or height (the size of the head (skull) of a person or animal.

**As the verb the word Head has five meanings:** Move towards 1 [V+ adv./prep.] to move in a particular direction (маълум йўналишда ҳаракатланмоқ): Where are we heading? (figurative) Can you forecast where the economy is heading?; Group / organization (группа / ташкилотни бошқармоқ, гуруҳ / ташкилотга етакчилик қилмоқ / to be in charge of a group / organization, to lead a group / organization) 2 [VN] to lead or be in charge of smth: She has been appointed to head the research team; list/ line of people (people, their names are at the beginning of the list, stand at the beginning of the line / одамлар, уларнинг номлари рўйхат бошида, қатор бошида турмоқ) to be at the top of a list of names or at the front of a line of people: Italy heads the table after two games: to head a march / procession; be at top 4 [VN] (usually passive) to put a word or words at the top of page or section of a book as a title: The chapter was headed "My early life" (to put a word or words at the top of a page or as a book title / сўз ёки сўзларни варақ юқори қисмига ёки китоб сарлавҳаси сифатида қўймоқ). Football 5 [VN] to hit a football with your head (тўпни бош билан урмоқ): Walsh headed the ball into an empty goal.

It is interesting to note that in the Uzbek language, verbs belonging to the verb group "бошламоқ, етакламоқ, йўлламоқ" form a group of verbs with a "head". Among these, "бошламоқ йўл кўрсатиб, етаклаб, бош бўлиб бормоқ; тортмоқ, олиб кетмоқ, етакламоқ, қўлидан ушлаб, кўмаклашиб олиб юрмоқ, ўзига эргаштириб" (to walk, to take with oneself (literally and figuratively), and the verb "йўлламоқ" means to show the way, to lead the way, to direct).

**To shake** (usually with "head") used to say "no" or express disappointment, displeasure, or doubt by turning the head from side to side:

She shook her head in disbelief<sup>53</sup>;

In the Uzbek language, if it is expressed with a head word from the meaning of "no", the verb to nod is often used without a head in the meaning of "yes". He shook his head no; Grandmother shook her head sadly<sup>54</sup>.

The semantic fields "Head" and "bosh" consist of the set of semes listed above, some of which have isomorphic properties in both languages. These are, in addition to their main meanings, intelligence, brain, head, leader, position, high position, number and quantity of animals (cattle), man, person, place, bed, etc. the place of beginning, the beginning of the line of people, and the semes of some plants and vegetables, such as the head or stalk-shaped crop, the fruit, are also the same.

Unlike English, the semantics of "head" is represented by another lexeme "kalla" and has the following six differential semes:

1. The head of animals (usually about the head of livestock) the head of sheep, cattle, elephants

2. Head of slaughtered cattle (raw or cooked) калла шўрва, калла гўшти

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53. Oxford Advanced learners' dictionary. P.-1175

54. Ғ.Карим. Соҳибқирон ва Аллома. Шарқ нашриёти. Тошкент 2002.-Б.250

3. The upper part of the human body, the head. Ҳар каллада бир ҳаёл (A dream in every head).

4. A person with a big head is used as a nickname: Jora kalla, Kodir kalla.

5. Figurative: mind, brain: Каллангни ишлат! Ўзимнинг каллам бор, сенинг маслаҳатингсиз ҳам эплаб кетман<sup>55</sup>

6. Figurative: “Нодон”; “аҳмоқ”, “каллаварам”<sup>56</sup>

It can be seen that the semantic structure and scope of lexemes "bosh" and "kalla" are different. In fact, the lexeme head is used for a human body part, while the lexeme "kalla" is used for an animal part. Both of them have the status of a neutral lexeme.

In these examples, the lexemes "bosh" and "kalla" have a positive stylistic value. In a figurative sense, that is, when the head lexeme is applied to a person, it becomes a lexeme with a negative stylistic value. A negative stylistic evaluation occurs when the words in the semantic content of the main lexeme, mind, brain, kalla enter into an opposite relationship with "нодон, аҳмоқ, каллаварам, каллахум, хумкалла (stupid, ignorant)" in the content of the lexeme.

In the English and Uzbek languages, the lexemes "**bald**" and "**kal**" are considered to be equivalent units with the meanings of no hair on the head, hair loss, little hair, wool - a place that has lost feathers and become bald, grass - a piece of land that has not grown grass. It should be noted that the quality "kal" in contrast to the quality "bald" has the meaning of a fungal skin disease, a person suffering from this disease, a person whose hair has completely or partially fallen out: He started going bald in his twenties<sup>57</sup>

We include lexemes with word-forming prefixes and suffixes among the units with derivative content head, head semantics. They are made on the basis of the following basic models: 1) suffixed noun lexemes (N + suf = N, N+suf+Suf=N, Adj+Suf=N, Pref+V+Suf=N header, heading, headiness, headship, headlessness, baldness, beheading, decupitation balding; 2) suffixed adjective lexemes: heady, headless, headed, headlong, headon; 3) suffixed adverb lexemes N+Adj=Adv, N+pref=Adv, N+Suf=Adv, Adj+Suf=Adv: headlong, head – on, head-on, headmost, baldly, giddily; 4) suffixed verb lexemes Pref+V=V: behead, decapitate.

### **I. Compound derivative lexemes:**

**a) compound derivative noun lexemes** N+V+Suf=N: head - banger, masthead head banging, headhunter, head master, head mistress, head teacher, head dropper, head register.

**б) compound derivative adjective lexemes** (N+N+Suf=N; Adj+N+Suf=N): gold – headed, head quartered, headlined, bald - faced, bareheaded.

### **II. Compound lexemes**

**a) compound verb lexemes:** (V+N=V) head butt, headhunt

**б) compound adjective lexemes:** (N + Adj = Adj, N + to – N = Adj) headstrong, head – to John and Tim had a head head to head battle yesterday

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55.Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. К харфи.-Б.214

56.Ўша манбадан.-Б.215

57.Oxford Advanced learners' dictionary. P.-200

**c) compound adverb lexemes:** (N + to + N = Adv) head to head They are set to meet head – to – head in next weeks final<sup>58</sup>

In the Uzbek language, the following models of derivatives and compound lexemes were identified:

**Lexemes with derived content:**

**Derivative noun lexemes with prefixes and suffixes:** бошлама (бошланма), бошлик, бошловчи, бошлик бошок, бошчи, бошчилик, бошқарувчи, (N + suf = N, N + suf + suf = N);

**Derivative adverb lexemes:** бошда, бошдан, бошқатдан (N + case end = Adv).

**Derivative auxiliary lexemes:** бошига, бошида бошдан (N + case end = Aux W)

**Derivative adjective lexemes:** бошланғич, бошли, бошсиз, бебош (N + suf = Adj: pref + N = Adj)

**Compound (noun, adjective, adverb) lexemes:** noun: бошарик, бошбармоқ (бошмалдоқ), бошвоқ, бошоғрик, бошпурт, бош – қош, каллаварам, каллакесар, калла – поча, каллапуш, каллахом, каллахум, бузоқбоши, пўсткалла (пўскалла). Adj+N=N, N+N=N, N+Adj=N. Бирдан гапнинг пўскалласини айтишга юраги бетламади (Toshmatov, Shade of dawn).

**Adjective:** тепакал, бошяланг, ялангбош, бошқоронғи, каллаварам; Бу сўз унга (хотинига) қандай таъсир қилганини фақат бошқоронғи хотингина билади<sup>59</sup>

**Adverb:** бошдан – оёқ, бошма – бош, (N+case end+N=Adv;)

**Compound derivative lexemes:**

**Noun:** бошқоронғилик, бошпанасизлик, телебошловчи (N+Adj+Suf=N;)

**Adjective:** бошмалдоқли, бошмалдоқсиз, бошқирдча (N+N+Suf=Adj)

Based on the analysis of the above two language materials, we classify units with "head" and "bosh" semantics as follows:

Also, the following 36 base models of monolexemes and polylexemes with "head/bosh" semantics in English and Uzbek languages were determined: N,V, Adj; N+V+suf = N; N+N+ suf = Adj; N+N=N; N+suf=Adv, N=suf+suf=N, pref+V=V, N+Adv=N, Adj+suf= Adv, N+V+suf=N, N+N+suf =Adj, N+N=N(pl), V+N=V, N+Adj=Adj, N+prep+N= Adj, N+prep.+N= Adv, N+ case end = Adv, N+suf= N, N+case end = Aux. W; N+suf=Adj, Prep + N= Adj, N+N=N, Adj+Adj=Adj, N+Adj=Adj, Adj+N+Suf=Adj, Adv+N=Adv, N+N=Adv, N+Adv+suf+ suf=N, N+N+ suf+suf=N,N+N+suf=N, N+N+suf=Adj, V+Adj=N, Pref+N=Adj, Pref+N+Suf=N

In Uzbek, auxiliaries act as a means of connecting lexemes, while in English, prepositions perform such a task. Also, word order in English serves as the main indicator of such relations, while in Uzbek the function of word order as a means of communication is relatively insignificant. This situation is manifested in the fact that the English language is an analytical language, and the Uzbek language is an

58.Oxford Advanced learners' dictionary. P.-201

59.А.Қаххор. Асарлар. Тошкент, Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 1987.-Б.145

agglutinative language, and the SVO sentences in the English language are formed on the basis of the SOV patterns in the Uzbek language.

In the first part of the third chapter of the dissertation entitled **"Linguo-cultural and linguo-pragmatic study of the units with the semantics of "head/bosh" in English and Uzbek languages"**, the anthropocentric approach to the study of language and culture relations belonging to a certain nation or people has become a tradition in world linguistics and entered the stage of developing rapidly. This science, which has a bright future based on the cooperation of linguistics and cultural studies, has received the name and status of linguoculturology (lat. *loingua* - language, *cultura* - culture, - *logos* - science, teaching).<sup>60</sup> The history of the formation and development of linguistic culture as a science is associated with the names and researches of scientists such as V. Von Humboldt, A. A. Potebnya, L. Weisgerter, H. Holtz, U. D. Whitney, E. Sepir, F. Baos, B. L. Uorf, A. Vezhbetskaya, It V.N. Teliya, N.D. Arutyunova, A.N. Leontev.

The relationship between language - nation (person) - culture has taken a strong place in the focus of research. The main object of the research carried out in a separate language or cross-cultural plan is the national cultural similarities and differences in the language and culture relations and interactions, the expression of linguistic units, and the semantics, the identification and description of the factors that cause this, and the determination of specific laws related to them, linguoculturology deals with the term *lingvoculturemas* (introduced in a scientific article by V.V. Vorobev)<sup>61</sup>. According to Professor U.Q. Yusupov<sup>62</sup>, "Lingvocultureme is a language or speech unit that reflects a part of culture in its semantics (meaning)".

From this point of view, we call the national-cultural semantics in English and Uzbek languages included in the verbalizers of the "head" concept - linguistic and speech units such as basic, derivative words, compound words, compound derivative words, words with complex content, phraseological unit (phrase, pareme), word combination, sentence, text as *lingvocultureme*.

Phraseological units made with the participation of "hat" also express different national meanings. For example, go round with the hat (make the hat go round, pass / send round the hat) дайди чолғучиларнинг ижродан сўнг айланиб шляпага пул йиғиши ёки ҳайр – эҳсон йиғишини шахсан ташкил этган кишини; take off one's hat to sb – кимгадир ҳурмат бажо келтирмақ, Keep sth under one's hat – ниманидир сир тутмақ, tin hat (jargon каска – we witnessed that the steel helmet of the military, the Uzbek national dress, and the cap worn on the head also mean different meanings in phraseological units with different lexical content. For example, бировнинг дўпписини бировга кийгизмақ (to deceive

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60.Телия В.Н. Ометодологических основаниях лингвокультурологии XXI Международная конференция Логика, методология, философия наука М.; Обник, 1995.

61.Воробьев В.В. Лингвокультурология М.Изд. Роситустского университета дружбы народов, 2006; Малова В.А. Лингвокультурология Учеб. Пособие Маслова В.А. Введение в лингвокультурология – М, 1997.

62.Юсупов Ў.Қ.Концепт ва лингвокультурема атамлари хусусида.Қиёсий чоғиштирма,типологик ва умумий тилшуносликнинг долзарб муаммолари. Жаҳон интер принт.Андижон 2010.-Б.13-14



others for one's own benefit): Буни бировнинг дўпписини бировга кийгишиш дейди<sup>63</sup>; дўппини алмаштиргандек (very easy, without difficulty): Бош омон бўлса, иш топиш дўппини алмаштиришга ўхшаш бир нарса<sup>64</sup>, дўппини ерга қўйиб (calmly, quietly, concentrating on one place): кетидан чачаваси чиқмаслиги учун, дўппини ерга қўйиб . . . ўйлаб кўринг олдин<sup>65</sup>, дўппининг тагида одам бор (be careful, keep your secret, don't gossip); дўппини осмонга отмоқ (ирғитмоқ, ташламоқ) (to be extremely happy, very happy), дўпписи яримта (things are in place, there is no sadness, no worries, no problem), дўппи тор келганда (when things go wrong): Дўппи тор келиб қоладиган вақтларда кабоб қилиб юборамиз<sup>66</sup>, ичагингни бошинга салла қилиб қўяман (threatening): Эсинг борида этагингни ёп, ичак – човоғингни бошинга салла қилиб қўяман<sup>67</sup>, пайтава салла (stupid, fool): Пайтава саллалардан ўлиб бўлдим<sup>68</sup>.

The phraseological unit with the cap lexeme "қалпоқ қилиб киймоқ" is used to refer to a person who admires something, who is very good at something: - Ишни қалпоқ қилиб кийиб қўямиз, - дея жавоб қайтардик<sup>69</sup>.

So, the linguocultureme "cap" expresses different emotional states, level of intelligence, attitude to others, way of life, calling for awareness (neediness) in the compared languages. Since all these have become an integral part of the mentality of the English and Uzbek people, people actively use and understand such phraseological properties in various tasks of the communication process: such cultural codes are manifested differently in the English and Uzbek culture. Such different characteristics can be explained by the fact that the traditions, historical experience, lifestyle, nature and climatic conditions of those peoples are different.

E.S. Aznaurova writes that "communicative-pragmatic situation means a number of communication conditions that exist in the speaker's mind during the speech act, i.e. who-what-where-when-how-why-to whom" and the addressee of this content reflex actions also have the effect of pragmatic effect expressed in verbal and non-verbal behavior.<sup>70</sup>

Della's words in the story "Maggie's Gift" from the collection of stories "Selected stories" by O. Henry attract attention. In this discourse context, Della's husband, Jim, asks where the hair on his wife's head has gone. She reveals that she sold her hair to Jim for a Christmas present. And says: May be the hairs of my head were numbered, she went on with a sudden serious sweetness, but nobody could ever count my love for you<sup>71</sup>. (Таржимаси балким бошимдаги сочларнинг саноғи бордир, кутилмаганда жиддий ширинлик билан давом

63. Шукурулло. Сайланма. Ғафур Ғулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 1981

64. Анвар Обиджон. Аканг қарағай Гулмат. Тошкент. Ўзбекистон ЛКСМ Марказий Комитет. Ёш гвардия нашриёти 1987.-Б.165

65. Ойбек, Танланган асарлар. Тошкент: Ўзбекистон НМИУ 2016.-Б.62

66. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. Д ҳарфи.-Б.321

67. Ҳамза Ҳакимзода Ниёзий. Паранжи сирлари. Шарқ юлдузи журнали, -Т. 2013 й.1- сон.

68. Ўша манбадан.

69. Тўхтабоев Х.Ширин қовунлар мамлакатаида. Янги аср авлоди нашриёти.-Т.2018.-Б.65

70. Ўша асар, 38 б.Н

71. Henry, Selected stories, -Р.35

этди, лекин менинг сенга бўлган севгим қанчали даражада эканлигини ҳеч ким ва ҳеч қачон айтиб бера олмайдиган) (Our translation). Della's love for her husband is compared to hair on the head (Webster's Third New International Dictionary notes that head somatism can be used in the sense of hair).<sup>72</sup> It shows that a woman's love is so strong that it is worth giving up not only hair, but also life.

So, the pragmatic meaning of the sentence is evident that "I love you more than my life, I am ready to die for you."

In the course of any interlanguage speech act, the communication between the owner of the message (speaker / writer) and receiver (listener / reader) takes place through the medium of an interpreter. Therefore, the quality and adequacy of the translation depends on the translator's linguistic competence, knowledge of the world, the skills of correct selection and application of language units in different speech contexts. The translator creates a secondary text based on the primary text. In this sense, any translation is essentially subjective.

As he walked many thoughts raced through his brain<sup>73</sup>; Her head was so full of the swirl of life<sup>74</sup>; She died of a brain tumor<sup>75</sup>.

Opposite of the above words, "brainless" (stupid, fool) - mindless (adjective) serves to express the negative character of a person through the meanings of acting or doing without thinking about a goal or any reason, stupid, foolish, without understanding. But it can be seen from the following examples that the adjectives brainless and mindless can also represent actions that do not require the use of the mind. a brainless task; a mindless task. The effectiveness and quality of the translation work also depends on the correct definition of the purpose - scope of the writer or the addressee, which lies at the heart of this or that translation unit.

Pumpkin-head in the sense of fool, blockhead, can be equivalent to qovoq kalla (Uzbek). It should be noted that the pumpkin head has a social-historical, national-cultural characteristic, but it also has an outdated meaning. It went to the American continent from England on the Mayflower ship in 1620, and the place where the Puritans first settled was called New England.

From the above, it can be concluded that the phraseological landscape of the world in any national language is not an exact copy of the world, but a free interpretation (interpretation) of it, because phraseological units express the world in a simple, somewhat different way of subjective and associative assessment. In phraseological units, along with the aspects of the world that are important for the language's owners, the features that are not characteristic of existence, the relations of people to it are also expressed. Phraseological units reflect perceptions of relationships between things and events in the world.

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72. Webster's Third New International Dictionary, 1993,1042

73.Abrahams The path of thunder, -P.81

74.Dreiser Sister Carrie, -P.106

75.Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary.2000.P.139

## Conclusion

The following general conclusions were obtained during the study, comparison and analysis of the concept and its verbalizers and theoretical sources related to the topic.

1. Concepts, which are the product of conscious cognitive activities of a person, are taken from the conceptsphere of all or some peoples, are a mental unit that forms a set of knowledge about a part of the internal and external world. The concept is meaningful, based on the characteristics of an object or event. These signs and properties constitute the non-verbal conceptual space of the concept. Conceptual space is an open system, its scope expands due to the newly defined sign properties. The sign, objective and subjective properties or attributes that make up the landscape of a part of the world are verbalized in language. In this respect, the content of the concept is wider than the notion, and if the concept reflects all the known signs of the object, the notion, expresses its most important and significant signs. In both cases, the range of concepts and notions has the characteristic of expanding and enriching, which cause the formal means of expression and meanings of linguistic verbalizers to expand and become brighter. If the concept, notion, meaning, mental (thinking) activity is manifested as a result of generalization, the meaning arises, manifests and acquires specificity within every language. So, concept, image, cognitive meaning, objective and subjective evaluations are based on the concept. So, there are isomorphic and allomorphic aspects in concept, notion, meaning relationships, and it will be useful to take them into account in the course of research in modern directions of linguistics.

2. The concept of "head" is among the general linguistic concepts and has isomorphic and allomorphic, typical and unusual conceptual features, correspondingly cognitive symbols in the target languages. Such similarities and differences are also observed when this concept takes a linguistic landscape. Such verbalizers consist of lexical, phraseological, morphological, syntactic and paremiological units with a simple and complex structure, which have different levels of brightness, serve to objectify or decode sign properties that are specific or not specific for different communicative situations and use them in different discourses. A set of different symbols formed on the basis of an archi-sign, the units serving to give linguistic dress to the conceptual space of the "head" form its nominative space. These field verbalizers occupy different positions on the field level according to their level of brightness and activity and the level of need for communication. In the languages under comparison, this field consists of dominant, central and peripheral parts. The field archiseme is expressed through the word-representatives "head/bosh". In the English and Uzbek languages, the dominant, root, derivative and compound words, simple and complex sentences form the core of the field, compound words, phraseological units, paralinguistic tools, paremies, connected clauses and text mainly form the periphery of the field. Qualitative and quantitative differences between the constituents of the field are manifested mainly in their semiotic composition, direct or indirect specialization for their expression, linguistic expression, tasks related to communication situations. It

is appropriate to divide verbalizers of the concept of "head and bosh" into explicit and implicit means of expression.

3. In the English and Uzbek languages, the lexemes "head and bosh" have the primary semantics of a body part, and the other semas that make up their content are general and specific semas. For these lexemes, the isomorphic semas are mind, brain, chief, leader, number of animals, river, the place where waterworks begin, and related semas, pain, the human-headed side of a coin, the cap of a nail, in English, huge, first, side, front such as side, the top (tip) of things, are worthy of attention because they are unique to the Uzbek language. Such allomorphic aspects can be explained by the fact that different ethnic groups have different ways of perceiving the world, interpretation potential, and lifestyle. From this point of view, it is possible to divide the semantic composition of lexemes verbalizing the concept of "head and bosh" into integral and differential types. Also, from the point of view of the composition of lexemes with "head and bosh" semantics, they can be divided into mono- and poly-lexemes. Monolexemes are divided into nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, suffixed and prefixed monolexemes in both languages, while polylexemes are structurally combined, compound, suffixed, prefixed and prefixed and suffixed polylexemes. In the languages under comparison, 36 base models of monolexemes and polylexemes with "head/bosh" semantics were identified.

4. Six thematic groups of the lexemes "head" and "bosh" in the English and Uzbek languages have been identified. Such microparadigms have a series of members based on a synonymous relationship. (head-brain(s)-mind-pate-sconce, nut, noddle; head-brain-forehead-brain-mind-hush, etc.). Synonymy of two-component compound words and word combinations is often observed in the languages being compared. In order to facilitate the processes of perceiving and understanding existing knowledge about head and head, their processing and introduction into communication practice, their model (frame) structure was created on the example of the Uzbek language "head" frame and its subframes. The relationship between "head and bosh, nod, shake" lexemes, their possibilities of combining with lexemes in the attributive and free word combinations, the semantic changes that occur through this, is the semantic inconsistency. Analytical, synthetic-analytical, synthetic-analytical-synthetic methods, which contribute to this unusual process, were also observed. It was proved that in the Uzbek language, the role of a means of joining lexemes to the head and to it is mainly performed by auxiliaries and adverbs, while in English this task is carried out by prepositions and word order.

5. The possibilities of realization of units that objectify the concepts of "head and bosh" in different styles of speech, i.e. in military, technical, jurisprudence, linguistics, official journalism, speech, art journalism, and similar and different aspects regarding their meanings have been revealed. It has been proved that there are aspects specific to the individual author's style of the "head and bosh"-semal units. Emotive and expressive aspects of synonymous words, their negative and positive coloring were revealed on the basis of materials of two languages. Gradual

aspects of head and head lexemes according to the signs such as head size, movement, and position have been proven to be one of the important factors that ensure effectiveness and expressiveness of speech.

6. Metaphoric, metonymic features of the units with the main theme, expressiveness, imagery and expressiveness in the role of simile, exaggeration were revealed based on the analysis of materials taken from the works of English and Uzbek writers.

7. Phraseological units and plemies with head and main components are universal and national, positive, negative and neutral archetypal images in the national consciousness of various English and Uzbek peoples, they express the people's intellectual and life experience, wisdom, spiritual world, moral stereotypes in the English language. value, solidarity, being smart, being useful in Uzbek language, loyalty to the country where you were born and raised, listening to the teachings of good people, friendship, honesty and other topics were revealed through the analysis of phraseological and plemiological units describing the groups.

8. "Head, bosh", and the units containing "head/bosh" have the characteristic of expressing not only cultural meaning, but also pragmatic meaning, the status of such meaningful tools, and the effectiveness of contextual and perlocutionary effect are proved by specific examples. It has been shown that this category of proverbs mainly belongs to the constative group of the communicative goal-term, and contains intentional shades such as advice, command, allusion, warning.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD.03/30.12.2019.Fil.60.02 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИИ  
НАУЧНОЙ СТЕПЕНИ ПРИ  
АНДИЖАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

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**АНДИЖАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ  
ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

**ХАЛИМОВА МУХАЁХОН МУХАММЕДОВНА**

**СОМАТИЗМ "HEAD/ БОШ" В МИРОВОЗЗРЕНИИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО  
И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ**

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

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ  
ДИССЕРТАЦИИ ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ (PhD) ПО ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ  
НАУКАМ**

**Андижан – 2023**

**Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологических наук зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан за № B2020.1.PhD/Fil2309.**

Диссертация выполнена в Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещён на веб-странице Андижанского государственного университета ([www.adu.uz](http://www.adu.uz)) и информационно-образовательном портале «Ziynet» ([www.ziynet.uz](http://www.ziynet.uz)).

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**Ведущая организация:**

**Наманганский Государственный  
Университет**

Защита диссертации состоится «\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2023 года в \_\_\_ часов на заседании Научного совета по присуждению учёных степеней PhD.03/30.12.2019.Fil.60.02 при Андижанском государственном университете (Адрес: 170100, г. Андижан, улица Университетская, дом 129. Тел: 0(374) 223-88-14; факс: 0(374) 223-88-30; e-mail: [agsu\\_info@edu.uz](mailto:agsu_info@edu.uz)).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Андижанского государственного университета (зарегистрировано за № \_\_\_\_). Адрес: 170100, г. Андижан, улица Университетская, дом 129. Тел: 0(374) 223-88-30.

Автореферат диссертации разослан «\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2023 года.  
(реестр протокола рассылки №\_\_\_ от «\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2023 года.)

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

**Цель исследования** - выявить лингвокогнитивные, лингвокультурологические и лингвопрагматические особенности единиц, составляющих языковой ландшафт концепта «head/бош» в узбекском и английском языках.

В качестве **объекта исследования** языковые единицы с семантикой «head/бош» выбраны из произведений представителей английской и американской литературы (Т. Драйзер, О. Генри, Дж. К. Джером, У. М. Теккери, Д. Хэммет, А. Кристи, Дж. Голсуорси, В.С.Моэм) и узбекских писателей (А.Каххор, С.Ахмад, К.Яшин, А.Мухтар, Т.Мурад, А.Кадири, П.Турсун, А.Чулпон, Ойбек) и в толковых словарях на обоих языках (А. Мадвалиев, З. Маруфов, Ш. Рахматуллаев, Ш. Ботаев, А. Кунин, А. Хорнби, А. Джон).

**Научная новизна исследования** заключается в следующем:

Научно и теоретически обоснованы «концепт» и связанные с ним понятия, их место в современном языкознании, а также выявлены единицы, составляющие ядро и периферийные части семантического поля «head/бош» в английском и узбекском языках, а также выявляются систематические связи между ними;

Выявляются структурные модели единиц, вербализирующих концепт «head/бош», их сходства и различия;

Показаны общие и специфические аспекты лингвокультурологических и лингвопрагматических аспектов единиц с семантикой «head/бош» в английском и узбекском языках;

полисемантический соматизм «head/бош», определяются и доказываются на примерах возможности перевода входящих в него средств выражения с языка на язык, допустимые приемы;

**Внедрение результатов исследования.** По результатам изучения лингвокогнитивных, лингвокультурологических характеристик единиц, составляющих языковой ландшафт концепта «head/бош» в узбекском и английском языках:

Анализ понятия «концепт», выявление основных и периферийных единиц номинативного поля «голова» данного в узбекском и английском языках, их место в шкале поля, сравнительный анализ вербализаторов и научно- Теоретические выводы о сходных и различных характеристиках, определяемых этим, были использованы проектом по теме «Модернизация и интернационализация процессов системы высшего образования в Узбекистане» (Ссылка № 1684/30.02.01 программы Erasmus+ Европейского Союза на 2016-2018 гг.). В результате в рамках проекта обогатилось содержание программ и учебных пособий, составленных для студентов на узбекском и английском языках;

Научные выводы по установлению межэтнических отношений и укреплению связей языковых традиций, нематериального культурного наследия, социальных ценностей узбекской нации использованы в рамках



проекта «Создание виртуальных ресурсов на основе информационно-коммуникационных технологий из Предметы специальности «Английский язык и введение в учебный процесс» (справка № И-204-4-5 ). В результате были широко изучены теоретические основы создания виртуальных ресурсов на основе информационных и коммуникационных технологий из предметов специальности английского языка и внедрения в учебный процесс общих и частных вопросов между понятием-понятием-значением и исследованы в выявлении их специфических особенностей;

предложения и научные выводы о лингвокультурологических особенностях концепта «голова/бош» в английском и узбекском языках были использованы «Культурно-просветительскими и художественными передачами» телерадиоканала «Узбекистан» Национального вещания Общество Узбекистана в подготовке сценария для радиопередач «Образование и развитие», «Литературный процесс» (Обращение № 04-36-1744 от 17 октября 2021-22 гг. Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана).

**Внедрение результатов исследований.** По результатам изучения лингвокогнитивных, лингвокультурологических и лингвопрагматических особенностей единиц, составляющих языковой ландшафт концепта «голова» в узбекском и английском языках:

Анализ понятия «концепт», определение основных и периферийных единиц номинативного поля «голова» данного в узбекском и английском языках, их место в шкале поля, сравнительный анализ вербализаторов и им подобных. различные характеристики, определенные на основе этих научно-теоретических выводов, были использованы в проекте «Модернизация и интернационализация процессов системы высшего образования в Узбекистане» (номер ссылки 1684/30.02.01 программы Европейского Союза Erasmus+ на 2016-2018 годы). В результате в рамках проекта обогатилось содержание программ и учебных пособий, составленных для студентов на узбекском и английском языках;

«Создание виртуальных ресурсов на основе информационных и коммуникационных технологий из предметов специальности английского языка и внедрение в учебный процесс», использованных в названном проекте (номер ссылки I-204-4-5). В результате всесторонне изучаются и исследуются теоретические основы создания виртуальных ресурсов на базе информационно-коммуникационных технологий из предметов специальности английского языка и внедрения их в учебный процесс, общие и частные вопросы между понятием-понятием-смыслом для выявления их специфики. особенности.служил для выполнения;

«Воспитание и развитие» подготовлено редакцией «Культурно-просветительского и художественного развития» телерадиоканала «Узбекистан» из предложений и научных выводов о лингвокультурологических особенностях концепта «голова/бош» на английском и узбекском языках.», «Литературный процесс» был использован

при подготовке сценария радиопередач (справка № 04-36-1744 от 17 октября 2022 года Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана). В результате было достигнуто научное обогащение содержания радиопередач «Образование и развитие» и «Литературный процесс».

**Публикация результатов исследований.** Всего по теме НИР опубликовано 8 статей, в научных изданиях, рекомендованных к публикации основных научных результатов докторских диссертаций ВАК РУз, опубликовано 4 научных статьи, из них опубликовано 2 в республике и 2 зарубежных журналах.

**Структура и объем диссертации.** Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка литературы и приложений. Общий объем диссертации состоит из 148 страниц.

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

**I bo'lim (I часть; part I)**

1. Khalimova M.M. Nominative field of means of the concept "head" in English and Uzbek languages // Berlin Studies Transnational Journal of Science and Humanities. – Berlin. Vol. 2. ISSN 2749-0866. 2022. P. 3-12. 1.6 Philological sciences (10.00.00, №10)

2. Halimova M.M. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida “bosh” konsepti lisoniy ifoda vositalarinining nominativ maydoni // Til, ta'lim, tarjima xalqaro jurnali. – Toshkent. Volume. 3. ISSUE 1. 2022. ISSN: 2181-0796. (10.00.00, № 33)

3. Halimova M.M. Bosh somatizmining semantik strukturasi va uni qavm bo'lmagan tillarda qayta yaratish // O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti ilmiy jurnali. – Toshkent. 2022. [1/3] ISSN 2181-7324. B. 295-298. (10.00.00, №15)

4. Khalimova M.M. Analysis of means expressing the concept "head" in English and Uzbek languages / Digital fashion conference. Seoul Korea. January 2022. P. 18-21. ISSN: 2466-0744.

5. Halimova M.M. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida olamning lisoniy manzarasi voqelashuvida “bosh” somatizmi / International journal of conference series on education and social sciences. – Bursa, Turkey. January 2022. P. 38-41. ISSN 2717-7076.

6. Halimova M.M. “Bosh” konseptini paralingvistik ko'rinishi / “O'zbekistonda milliy tadqiqotlar: davriy anjumanlar: – Toshkent, Fevral 2022. – B. 15-16.

7. Halimova M.M. “Bosh” konseptiga mos muhim va yetakchi belgilar / “O'zbekistonda milliy tadqiqotlar: davriy anjumanlar: – Toshkent, Fevral 2022. – B. 17-18.

**II bo'lim (II часть; II part)**

8. Khalimova M.M. Semantics and equivalents of somatic phraseological units of "head" in English and Uzbek languages // ASEAN Journal on Science & Technology for Development. Vol. 39. №4, 2022, P.3-9. Doi: 10.5281/zenodo.6471676.

9. Khalimova M.M. Nominative field of means expressing the concept "Head" in English and Uzbek // USA. Academic leadership. ISSN 1533-7812 Vol: 21. – P. 32-38. Issue 3. DOI 10.5281/zenodo.7245149.

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