

ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJA BERUVCHI
PhD.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI

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NEMIS VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA ZONIMIK KOMPONENTLI
FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING STRUKTURAL-SEMANTIK
CHOG‘ISHTIRMA TAHLILI
(o‘quv lug‘at tamoyillari)

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**

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

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

Azamov Omadjon Burxonovich

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Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2021.2.PhD/Fil1785 raqami bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

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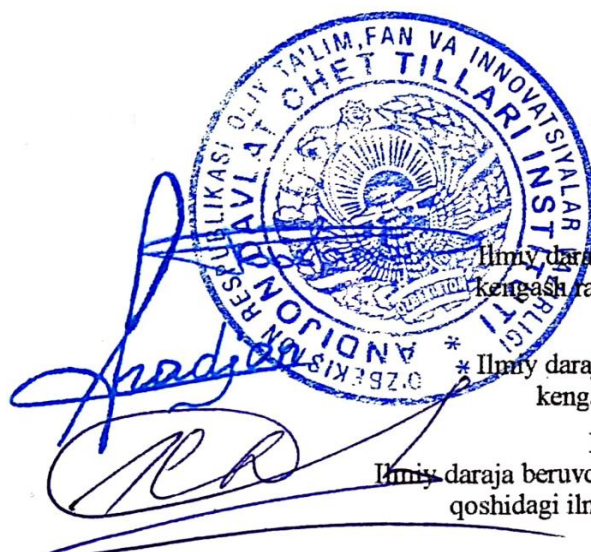
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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida tillardagi noyob birikmalarni chog'ishtirma tadqiqiga so'ngi yillarda qiziqish tobora ortib bormoqda. Tillardagi shu kabi noyob til unsurlaridan bo'lgan frazeologik birliklarni chog'ishtirib o'rganish, ularning tarjima muammolari yechimini topish, maxsus tarjima lug'atlarini tuzish tamoyillarini ishlab chiqish zamonaviy frazeologiya hamda frazeografiyaning dolzarb masalalaridan hisoblanadi. Darvoqe, tilning frazeologik birliklari leksik birliklar qatorida ma'lum lingvistik ehtiyojni qondirish uchun shakllangan bo'lsa-da, har bir tilning tarixi, milliy madaniyati, mentaliteti, urf-odatlarini ifodalab keluvchi xazinadir.

Dunyo tilshunosligida til va madaniyat munosabati, milliy mentallikni anglash, uning kommunikativ vazifasini frazeologik birliklarning "madaniy kodlari" orqali tadqiq qilish masalalariga e'tibor yanada kuchaydi. Turli tizimli tillarda zoonimik komponentli frazeologik birliklarning struktural-semantik chog'ishtirma tahlili, shuningdek, lingvomadaniy jihatlarini – milliy ong, milliy tafakkur, milliy dunyoqarashni ochib berish yo'lidagi amaliy ehtiyoj sifatida muhim lingvistik muammo sanaladi.

Mamlakatimizda so'ngi yillarda chet tillarini yangi bosqichda o'rganish tillardagi o'ziga xos emotsional-ekspressiv ifoda vositalari va maxsus soha o'quv lug'atlariga tartib berishni taqozo etadi. Chunki, tarjima lug'atlarisiz tillardagi o'ziga xos shakllangan unsurlarni o'zlashtirib bo'lmaydi. Jamiyatda yuz berayotgan iqtisodiy, siyosiy, maishiy, ma'naviy jarayonlar va yangilanishlar, avvalo, tilning lug'at boyligida o'z aksini topadi. Natijada, tilimiz yangidan yangi tushuncha va ularni ifodalovchi iboralar bilan boyib boradi. Mazkur jarayonlarda insonlar o'rtasidagi nutqiy munosabatlar markazida nutq me'yorlariga asoslangan va insonlarning jonzotlarga nisbatan munosabatlari asosida shakllangan zoofrazemalar bevosita aloqador ekanligi ayni haqiqatdir. Zero, "Biz o'z oldimizga rivojlangan mamlakatlar qatoriga qo'shilish vazifasini qo'ydik, bunga esa fan, ma'rifat va innovatsiyalarga tayangan holda faqat jadal islohotlar o'tkazish orqali erishamiz"¹.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 8-oktyabrdagi PF-5847-son «O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish kontseptsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida», 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son «2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida»gi farmonlari, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son «Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida», 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarorlari, 2020-yil 24-yanvardagi Oliy Majlisga Murojatnomasi hamda boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu tadqiqot muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномасидан: "Бизнинг буюк ва доно халқимиз ўз тарихида шарафли саҳифаларни очишга қодир" // «Халқ сўзи» газетаси, 25.01.2020. №19 (7490).

Tadqiqotning Respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yoʻnalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. "Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g'oyalar tizmini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llari" ustuvor yoʻnalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning oʻrganilganlik darajasi. Oʻtgan asrning ikkinchi yarimidan boshlab tillarning frazeologik birliklari keng qamrovda oʻrganildi. Maxsus frazeologik tasniflar tatbiq etildi, frazeologik birliklarni leksik birliklardan, hamda erkin soʻz birikmasidan farqlovchi kriteriylar ishlab chiqildi. Bu rivojlanishga ayniqsa fransuz tilshunos olimi Sharl Balli va uning 1909-yilda nashr etilgan asari "Traite de Stilistique Française" (fransuz tili stilistikasi haqida traktat) katta turtki boʻldi. Sharl Balli oʻz tadqiqotlari jarayonida frazemalarning mohiyati ularning oʻziga xos semantik tabiatida yotadi, degan fikrdan kelib chiqadi. Rus tili frazeologiyasining asoschisi, tilshunos olim V. Vinogradovning 1946/47-yillardagi ilmiy tadqiqotlari 50- 60-yillarga kelib sovet frazeologiyasining alohida fan sohasi sifatida gullab yashnashiga olib keldi. Rus frazeologiya maktabining ilk namoyondalari sifatida yana A.V. Kunin, N.N. Amasova, I.I. Chernisheva, D. Dobrovolskiy, A.D. Rayxshtayn, O.S. Axmanova, Olshanskiy I.T., A.T. Molotkov² kabi nomdor tilshunos olimlarni tilga olish mumkin. Bunda nemis tilshunos olimlari W. Fleischer, H. Burger, J. Häusermann, I. Barz, R. Klappenbach, H. Küpper va B. Wotjak³ kabi olimlar dunyo frazeologiya ilmiga katta hissa qoʻshganlar. Shu bilan birga Sh. Rahmatullaev, M. Umarxodjaev, A. Mamatov, A. Bushuy, M. Sodiqova B. Yuldoshev⁴, kabi tilshunos olimlar

² Амасова Н.Н.. Основы английской фразеологии; издательства АТУ, 1963. – 207 с.; Чернышева И.И. Фразеология современного немецкого языка. Библиотека Филология. М. 1967; Чернышева И.И. Фразеология современного немецкого языка. М. 1970. – 200 с.; Баранов А.Н. Добровольский Д.О. Аспекты теории фразеологии. Российская академия наук институт русского языка им. В. В. Виноградова. Москва-2008.; Райхштайн А.Д. Немецкие устойчивые фразы. Москва, просвещение 1971, – 3-4 с.; Кунин А.К. "Английская фразеология". М. 1970. – 342 с.; Кунин А. В. Курс фразеологии современного языка : Учебник для институтов и фак. иностр. яз. / – [2-е изд., перераб.]. – М. : 1996. – 381с.; Олшанский И.Т. Парные сочетания слов в современного немецкого языка. Канд. дисс. М., 1965. – 22 с.

³ Fleischer W. Phraseologie der deutschen Gegenwartssprache. VEB, Leipzig, 1982. – 120 S; Fleischer W. Phraseologie der deutschen Gegenwartssprache. – [2., durchgesehene und ergänzte Auflage]. Tübingen : Niemeyer, 1997. –6 S.; Burger H. Phraseologie-. Eine Einführung am Beispiel des Deutschen. Berlin- 2010. – 28 S.; Barz I. Phraseologische Varianten: Begriff und Probleme. Wien,1992. – 123 S.; Bierich A. Das Phraseologische System der russischen Sprache des 18. Jahrhundert. Habilitationsschrift. Mannheim, 2003.; Klappenbach R. Probleme der Phraseologie. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Karl- Marks- Universität. Leipzig, 1968.; Klappenbach R. Feste Verbindungen in der deutschen Gegenwartssprache. Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur. 82 Band. Sonderband. Halle (Saale) 1961; Küpper H. Wörterbuch der deutschen Umgangssprache. – Stuttgart: Ernst Klett Verlag für Wissen und Bildung GmbH, 1987. – 959 S.; Wotjak B., Richter M. Deutsche Phraseologismen. Ein Übungsbuch für Ausländer. Leipzig, Berlin, München 1993. – 86 S.

⁴ Рахматуллаев Ш.. Ўзбек фразеологиясининг айрим масалалари. Т- 1966.; Рахматуллаев Ш. Фель фразеологик бирликларда мавжудлик категорияси // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1963. № 4. – 32. б.; Рахматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг изохли фразеологик луғати Тошкент 1978. – 295 б.; Умарходжаев М.И. Основы фразеогрфии. Т. «Фан» 1983, 106-107 б.; Умарходжаев М.И. Основы фразеогрфии. Диссертация как соискание уч.степен доктора филологических наук. Москва 1980. – 100 б.; Умарходжаев М.И. Принцип составление многоязычного фразеологического словаря. Канд. дисс. М., 1972.; Умарходжаев М.И. "К проблеме фразеогрфии". Fremdsprachen, VEB, Verlag Enzyklopädie. Leipzig 1972. N4.; Умарходжаев М. Э., Назаров Қ.Н. Немисча- русча- ўзбекча фразеологик луғат. Т., Ўқитувчи. Маматов А.Э. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масалалари. Филол. фанлари доктори... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент: 2000. Бушуй А.М. "Очерки о фразеологической и фразеогрфической концепции профессора Мухтара

mamlakatimizda tilshunoslik, leksikologiya va frazeologiya sohasining rivojiga katta hissa qo'shgan va qo'shib kelmoqdalar. Bundan tashqari zoofrazemalar tadqiqi sohasida ham chog'ishtirma planda talaygina tadqiqot ishlari olib borilgan, jumladan, rus va boshqa tillar asosida D.A. Tishkina, N.A. Skitina, Y.S. Yakovleva, N.V. Nikolaeva, V.I. Sergeev, Y. N. Isaev, A.I. Kipriyanova, Levi-Stross, A.V. Litvin, N.D. Burvinova, A.A. Bragina, I.V Kurajova, N.G. Ignatev, I.P. Pavlov, Y.A. Karmanova, G.E. Kornilov, D. V. Yurchenko, A.A Gimadeeva⁵, o'zbek, rus va tojik tillari misolida K.I. Djabarova, Z.U Abdualieva⁶, nemis va boshqa yevropa tillari asosida K. Sh. Gyumumyants, E.A Katsitadze, N.V. Solntseva, K.T. Gafarova, O.V. Galimova, Y.A Inchina, L. Aleksandra, J. Dominika, Y. Ignatova, Č. Inese, K. Ilona, W. Lucyna, va Y. Maria⁷ kabi olimlar sohada ilmiy izlanishlar olib borgan. O'zbekistonda esa G.E. Hakimova, D. Radjabova, Sh. Imyaminova⁸ va boshqalar zoofrazemalar tadqiqiga o'z hissalarini qo'shib kelmoqda.

Shunday bo'lsa-da, maxsus zoofrazemalarga bag'ishlangan nemis va o'zbek tili chog'ishtirma asosda hamda zoofrazemik o'quv lug'atlari tuzish sohasida qilingan ilmiy ishlar deyarli yo'qligi mazkur dissertatsiya ishimizga extiyoj borligini belgilaydi.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq "Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik" yo'nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Умарходжаева" Андижан 2009. – 9 б.; Содиқова М. Қисқача ўзбекча-русча мақол-маталлар оуғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1993. – 88 б.; Садиқова М. Краткий узбекско-русский фразеологический словарь. – Ташкент, 1989. – 49 С.; Бекмурод Йўлдошев. Ўзбек фразеологияси ва фразеографиясининг шаклланиши ҳамда тараққиёти (монография) (тўлдирилган ва тузатилган иккинчи нашри) Самарқанд – 2013. ; Йўлдошев Бекмурод, мустақиллик йилларида ўзбек фразеологияси: эришилган ютуқлар ва навбатдаги вазифалар. Хорижий филология. №1, 2017 йил. – 5 б.

⁵ Тишкина Д.А. Фразеологические единицы с компонентом-зоонимом в английском и русском языках: сопоставительный анализ. Автореферат канд. дисс. Казань 2008. 7 б.; Скитина Н.А. Лингво- когнитивный анализ фразеологические единицы зоонимым компонентом (на материале русского, англискомго и немецкого языков). автореф. канд. дисс. Москва 2007.; Яковлева Е.С. Национально - культурная специфика компонентов-зоонимов, репрезентирующих домашних, диких и мифологических животных во фразеологическом фонде китайского и английского языков. Автореферат канд. дисс. Белгород – 2019. – 5, 6, 20 б.; Николаева Н.В. Исаев Ю.Н. Краткий обзор исследований зоонимов. Вестник Чувашского университета. 2018. № 4. – 284 с.

⁶ Джабарова К.И. Роль зоонимов при образовании антропонимов таджикского и узбекского языков. Номаи донишгоҳ. Душанбе 2016. – 108 с. (зоонимларнинг антропонимлар (атокли от, инсон исимлари) шаклланидаги роли); Абдуалиева Зумрад Умаркуловна. Особенности зоонимических фразеологических единиц (зфе) русского и узбекского языков. Тгупбп филология. Душунбе- 2018. – 225 с

⁷ Кацитадзе Э.А. Метафорические зоонимов в немецкому языка. Автореферат канд. Дисс. Тибилиси 1985, – 19 с.; Гюмюянц К. Ш. Образное употребление названий животных в сравнениях и метафорах. \\\ Вопрос фразеологии. Вып.IV.Самарканд, 1971. – 20 с.; Солнцева, Н.В. Сопоставительный анализ зоонимов русского, французского и немецкого языков в этносемантическом аспекте / Н.В. Солнцева. – Омск, 2004. – 220 с.; Гафарова К.Т. Сопоставительный анализ фразеологических единиц с зоонимами и фитонимами в таджикском, немецком и русском языках: автореф. дисс...канд. филол. наук/Гафарова Кимматой Таваровна, 10.02.20. -Душанбе, 2007. – 24 с.; Inese Činkure. Semantische Analyse der phraseologischen Vergleiche mit Tiernamen im Deutschen und im Lettischen. STUDIES ABOUT LANGUAGES. 2006. NO. 9. – 11 S.

⁸ Раджабова Д. Зоофразеологизмлар орасидаги семантик муносабатлар. "Ўзбек тилшунослиги: тараққиёт тамойиллари, илмий муаммолар, истиқболдаги вазифалар" мавзусида республика илмий - амалий анжумани материаллари. Тошкент – 2013. – 97-89 б. Имяминова Ш.С., Маджитова Х.Т. К вопросу классификации фразеологических единиц в немецком и узбекском языках. arxiv.uz

Tadqiqotning maqsadi. Nemis va o'zbek tillaridagi zoofrazemalarni struktur-semantik tahlili orqali ikki tilli zoofrazemalar o'quv lug'ati tamoyillarini ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

tillardagi frazeologik birliklarga bag'ishlangan ilmiy-tadqiqotlarni tahlil qilish;

zoofrazemalarning shakllanishida zoonimlarning semantik, stilistik ma'no ko'lamini metaforik, metonimik hamda qiyoslar orqali o'rganish darajasini aniqlash;

nemis va o'zbek tillari frazeologik zaxirasidagi zoofrazemalarni son va sifat ko'rsatkichlarini aniqlash;

nemis va o'zbek tillari zoofrazemalarini struktur-grammatik xususiyatlarini chog'ishtirma tahlil qilish;

nemis-o'zbek tillarining zoofrazema o'quv lug'atiga tartib berishning tamoyillarini ishlab chiqish: a) fraznikni shakllantirish; b) bosh zoofrazemani joylashtirish; v) zoofrazemaga izoh berish va tarjima qilish usullarini ishlab chiqish.

Tadqiqot obyekti sifatida nemis va o'zbek tillaridagi zoofrazemalar olingan.

Tadqiqot predmetini nemis va o'zbek tillarida zoofrazemalarning shakllanish masalalari hamda nemis-o'zbek zoofrazemalar o'quv lug'atini tuzish tamoyillarini ishlab chiqish hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqotda taqqoslash, tasniflash, statistik va komponent tahlil, analogiya, chog'ishtirma tipologik, frazeografik tarjima kabi usullardan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

nemis va o'zbek tillari zoofrazemalarining paydo bo'lishida zoonimlarning denotativ hamda metaforik ma'nosi eksplitsit holatda sezilib turilsa, ba'zi bir zoofrazemalarda ishtirok etgan zoonimlarning ma'nosi "puchlashgan" bo'lib, ularning frazeologik ma'noning shakllanishidagi rolini aniqlash mumkinligi dalillangan;

nemis tildagi zoofrazemalar *uddaburonlik, ishbilarmonlik, kuchlilik, mag'rurlik, sog'lomlik, mehnatsevarlik, go'zallik, sadoqatlilik, donishmandlik* kabi ijobiy; *ahmoqlik, beso'naqaylik, qaysarlik, ichkilikbozlik, takabburlik, ishyoqmaslik* kabi salbiy ma'nolarni ifodalashi aniqlangan;

o'zbek tilida turli kasb va ijtimoiy sohalarga oid ma'no-mazmun ifodalovchi zoofrazemalar neytral ma'no ifodasiga egaligi aniqlangan;

nemis tilida eng ko'p uchraydigan zoofrazemalar verbal iboralar ekanligi dalillanib, substantiv zoofrazemalar, adverbial zoofrazemalar, adyektiv zoofrazemalar, undov zoofrazemalar va gapga teng zoofrazemalar soni aniqlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati tillardagi frazeologik birliklarni chog'ishtirib o'rganish orqali olamning lisoniy manzarasini ifodalashda turli tillarda turli vositalar mavjudligi va ulardagi umumiy hamda farqli tomonlarini aniqlash mumkinligi bilan dalillanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati nemis tili o'qitish jarayonida "Leksikologiya", "Frazeologiya", "Stilistika", "Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti" hamda "Tilshunoslik" fanlarida keng foydalanish mumkinligi, ishlab chiqilgan zoofrazemalar o'quv lug'atining ilmiy tamoyillarini yangi lug'at tuzishga tatbiq qilish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Nemis va o'zbek tillaridagi zoonimik komponentli frazeologik birliklar chog'ishtirma tahlili natijalari asosida:

nemis va o'zbek tillari zoofrazemalarining paydo bo'lishida zoonimlarning denotativ hamda metaforik ma'nosi eksplitsit holatda sezilib turilsa, ba'zi bir zoofrazemalarda ishtirok etgan zoonimlarning ma'nosi "puchlashgan" xususidagi xulosalardan Yevropa Ittifoqi tomonidan Erasmus+dasturining 2016-2018-yillarga mo'ljallangan 561624-EPP-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS+SVNE IMEP: "O'zbekistonda oliy ta'lim tizimi jarayonlarini modernizatsiyalash va xalqarolashtirish" nomli loyihasini bajarishda foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat chet tillari institutining 2022-yil 20-dekabrda 3654/30.02.01-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada talabalarda zoofrazemalarning bosh komponenti asosida hayvon nomi, parranda nomi, hasharot nomi, ulrag xos xatti-harakatlar asosida shakllangan frazemalarga doir bilimlarni kengaytirishga xizmat qilgan;

o'zbek tilida turli kasb va ijtimoiy sohalarga oid ma'no-mazmun ifodalovchi zoofrazemalar neytral ma'no ifodasiga egaligi to'g'risidagi ilmiy xulosalardan Samarqand davlat chet tillari institutida bajarilgan I-204-4-5 "Ingliz tili mutaxassislik predmetlaridan axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalari asosida virtual resurslar yaratish va o'quv jarayoniga joriy etish" nomli loyihasini bajarishda foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat chet tillari institutining 2022-yil 20-dekabrda 3653/30.02.01-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada nemis tili mutaxassislik fanlaridan axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalari asosida virtual resurslar yaratish va o'quv jarayoniga joriy etishning nazariy asoslari boyitilgan;

nemis tildagi zoofrazemalar *uddaburonlik, ishbilarmonlik, kuchlilik, mag'rurlik, sog'lomlik, mehnatsevarlik, go'zallik, sadoqatlilik, donishmandlik* kabi ijobiy; *ahmoqlik, beso'naqaylik, qaysarlik, ichkilikbozlik, takabburlik, ishyoqmaslik* kabi salbiy ma'nolarni ifodalashiga doir ma'lumaotlardan O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston" teleradiokanali DUK "Madaniy-ma'rifiy va badiiy eshittirishlar" muharririyati tomonidan tayyorlangan "Ta'lim va taraqqiyot", "Adabiy jarayon", "Jahon adabiyoti" radioeshittirishlarini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasi «O'zbekiston» teleradiokanali davlat muassasasining 2022-yil 23-dekabdagi 04-36-2120-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada radioeshittirishlar ssenariysi mazmunan boyitilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 3 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalarida muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusiga doir 14 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan. Shulardan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish uchun tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 8 tasi ilmiy maqola, jumladan, 2 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr ettirilgan.

Ishning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya tarkibiy jihatdan kirish, uch bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning hajmi 133 sahifadan iborat.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning **Kirish** qismida tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi yoritilgan, ishning maqsad va vazifalari, tadqiqot obyekti va predmeti aniqlangan, tadqiqot usullari, dissertatsiyaning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi, ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati asoslab berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, e'lon qilinganligi, dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning «**Tadqiqotning nazariy asoslari**» deb nomlangan birinchi bobida turg'un so'z birikmalari tadqiqi tarixiga qisqacha sharh berishga harakat qildik. Turg'un so'z birikmalarini boshqa so'z birliklaridan farqli bo'lgan lisoniy tabiati, ya'ni ularning struktur hamda semantik dunyosini o'zgacha shakllanganligi o'tgan asrning boshlaridan boshlab turli til vakillarini, tilshunoslar diqqatini o'ziga jalb qila boshladi. Ushbu o'rinda taniqli Shvetsariyalik tilshunos Sh. Ballining o'tgan asr boshlarida chop etilgan, so'ng 1961-yilda Moskvada rus tiliga tarjima qilingan “Французская стилистика” kitobini alohida ta'kidlash lozim.

Tilshunos olimning e'tirof etishicha, u ilk marotaba turg'un so'z birikmalarini ilmiy tahlilga tortgan. U frazeologizmlarni stilistik-semantik xususiyatiga ko'ra ikki guruhga ajratadi: frazeologik birliklar va frazeologik qatorlar. Shu o'rinda o'tgan asrning yigirmanchi yillarida Rossiyadan Samarqandga kelib yashab qolgan tilshunos olim Y.D. Polivanov rus hamda bir qator sharq tillari, jumladan, o'zbek tili frazeologiyasini ham nazariy, ham amaliy jihatlarini o'rganib, tillardagi turg'un so'z birikmalarini mustaqil til sohasi sifatida “frazeologiya”da yoki “idiomatika”da o'rganish zarurligiga urg'u beradi.

Ma'lumki turg'un so'z birikmalarini keng qamrovda o'rganish Ikkinchi Jahon Urushidan so'ng amalga oshirildi. O'zidan oldingi tilshunos olimlarning frazeologiya haqidagi ta'limotlarini chuqur o'rganib chiqqan rus olimi akademik V.V. Vinogradov tomonidan 1946-yilda e'lon qilingan “Основные понятие ручкой фразеологии как лингвистической дисциплины” hamda 1947-yilda chop etilgan “Основные типы фразеологических единиц в русском языке” fundamental maqolalari jahon frazeologik maktablarining shakllanishiga, yangi frazeologik yo'nalishlarda ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borishda asosiy ilmiy manba bo'lib xizmat qildi. V.V. Vinogradov tomonidan amalga oshirilgan rus tili turg'un so'z birikmalarini tasniflash 60-70-yillarda shu darajada mashhur bo'lib ketdiki, xatto barcha tillar uchun bir “qolip” vazifasini o'tadi, natijada aksariyat xolatlarda ushbu tasnif tillarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini qaysi til oilasiga mansubligi, tillarning struktur-semantik xususiyatlari inobatga olinmagan holda avtomatik tarzda boshqa tillarga tatbiq etila boshlandi. Provard natijada bir qator sobiq ittifoq xalklari tilshunosligida bir-biriga o'xshash tasniflar yuzaga keldi.

Ushbu turlicha qarashlar, bizning fikrimizcha, turli tillarning turg'un so'z birikmalarini tadqiq qilgan tilshunoslar tomonidan ularning turli xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda qo'llanilgan metodlari asosida yuzaga kelgan. Chunki ba'zi bir turg'un so'z birikmalarida frazeologik ma'noni tashkil qiluvchi komponentlar to'la yoki qisman ma'no ko'chishi asosida shakllansa, boshqalarida esa turg'un so'z birikmasi struktural jihatdan turg'un bo'lib ma'noning ko'chishi komponent tarkibining transformatsiyasi asosida paydo bo'ladi. Ushbu nuqtayi nazardan kelib chiqqan holda frazeologik birlik sifatida erkin so'z birikmalariga zid bo'lgan turg'un, reproduktiv, ya'ni tayyor holda tilda qo'llanilishi mumkin bo'lgan ekspressiv, bir butun- yaxlit ma'noni ifodalovchi til unsuri xisoblanadi. Yuqoridagi struktural hamda noyob semantikaga ega bo'lgan turg'un so'z birikmasining tabiatidan kelib chiqqan holda frazeologiyani "keng" yoki "tor" ma'noda tushunish kontseptsiyalari paydo bo'ldi.

G'arb tilshunoslari tomonidan turg'un so'z birikmalari tabiatini nazariy jihatdan ilmiy tadqiq qilish uzoq tarixga ega bo'lmasada, amaliy jihatdan, ya'ni turli to'plamlar, ma'lumotlar hamda lug'atlar tuzish bo'yicha boy tajriba va tarixga ega. Bu nuqtayi nazardan nemis tili lug'atshunosligini alohida ta'kidlash lozim.

Nemis tilidagi maqol- matallar, hikmatli so'zlar hamda turli ko'rinishdagi turg'un so'z birikmalarini tartibga solish, tarixini atroflicha o'rgangan professor M.I. Umarxojaev nemis frazeografiyasini uch bosqichga bo'lishni tavsiya etadi.

Birinchi bosqichda qadimgi qo'lyozma maqol-matallar, turli tuman hikmatli so'zlar bitilgan turli ko'rinishdagi XIX asrga qadar bo'lgan to'plamlarni kiritadi. Ikkinchi bosqichga XIX asrdan XX asrning birinchi yarimigacha bo'lgan davrda chop etilgan turli manbalar kiritiladi. Uchinchi bosqich esa XX asrning ikkinchi yarimidan boshlab hozirgi kungacha bo'lgan barcha ilmiy-amaliy manbalarni, tadqiqotlarni qamrab oladi.

Ushbu o'rinda qadimda tartib berilgan turli mazmun, turli ko'rinishdagi katta-kichik to'plamlarning bahosi beqiyos. Ba'zi bir bibliografik ma'lumotlarga asosan nemis tilidagi nemis va lotin tillari maqollari to'plamiga rohib Notker Labeo (952-1022) tomonidan ilk bora tartib berilganligi ta'kidlab o'tilgan. O'rta asrlarga kelib nemis tilida "Apophtegmata"⁹ (aqli, o'tkir iboralar) nomi bilan maqol-matallar qatorida turli-xil iboralar to'plamlari tuzila boshlandi. Frans Passivnil 1841-yilda tuzgan "Handwörterbuch der griechischen Sprache" (Grek tilining qo'llanma lug'ati) lug'atida "Apophtegmata" atamasiga quyidagicha ta'rif beradi: "Apophtegmat bu aqli, qiziqarli, gap shaklidagi nutq yoki javob, maqoldir". Ushbu lug'atlar orasida Sebastyan Frank tomonidan chop etilgan (1972-yilda kitobsevarlar tomonidan Daritorfda, 1974-yilda Amsterdamda Ulrix Mayser tomonidan qayta chop etilgan) „Sprichwörter“ (maqollar) to'plamini alohida e'tirof etish lozim. Ushbu yo'nalishda 1630-yilda Germaniyaning Frankfurt shahrida U. Lemkin tomonidan tartib berilgan „Florikegium Politicum oder politische Sentenz, Lehren, Regula und Sprichwörter aus Jurisconsultis, politicis, Historici, Polosophies, Poeten und eigener Erfahrungen unter 286 Titeln in locos comminis zusammengetroffen: Frankfurt, 1630“ to'plami ham e'tirof etishga loyiq.

⁹ Zinktef I W. Der Deutschen scharfsinnige kluge Sprüche Apophtegmata genannt 1628-31; 1653.; Wieder L. Teuscher Nation Apophtegmata. 1644.

Ikkinchi bosqichda, ya'ni XIX asr va XX asrning birinchi yarimida turg'un so'z birikmalarga bag'ishlangan lug'atlar ham son jihatdan, ham sifat jihatdan kengayib bordi. Maqol va matallarni o'z ichiga olgan lug'atlar qatorida hikmatli so'zlar, idiomatik iboralarni izohlovchi lug'utlar paydo bo'la boshladi. Masalan, V. Korts tomonidan 1837-yil Leyptsigda yaratilgan „Die Sprichwörter und sprichwörtliche Redensarten des Deutschen“ lug'ati, Y. Aynslayn tomonidan 1840-yil Frankfurt da e'lon qilingan „Die Sprichwörter und Sinnreden des deutschen Volkes in alter und neuer Zeit“ lug'atini tilga olish mumkin. Mualliflarning yozishicha barcha iboralar ilk bora turli manbalardan olingan bo'lib, ular izohlanib berilgan.

Nemis tilida bu davrga kelib biz tasavvur qilgan frazeologik lug'at shakllana boshladi. Bunday lug'atlarning nomi „Sprichwörtliche Redensarten“ deb nomlanib, ularning qamroviga olingan turg'un so'z birikmalari faqat registratsiya qilinibgina qolmasdan ularning mazmun- mohiyati, kelib chiqish-etimologiyasi izohlana boshlandi. Ushbu o'rinda Y.V. Barxordning 1888-yildagi „Die sprichwörtlichen Redensarten im deutschen Volksmund“ (ikkinchi nashri 1894-y.) lug'atini alohida ta'kidlash lozim. S.Berel tomonidan 1896-yil Leyptsigda chop etilgan „Wie der Deutsche spricht. Phraseologie Volkstümlicher Sprache. Aussprache Redensarten, Sprichwörter und Zitate, Ausdrücke Volksmunde aus den Werken der Volksschriftsteller gesammelt und erläutert“ lug'ati tom ma'noda nafaqat Germaniyada, balkim dunyoda zamonaviy frazeologik lug'atlar tuzishga dastlabki mayoq vazfasini o'tadi desak xato qilmagan bo'lamiz.

Uchinchi bosqichdan tom ma'noda zamonaviy frazeologiya hamda frazeografiyani ilmiy- amaliy tadqiqi boshlanadi. Yuqorida ta'kidlab o'tilgan frazeolog olim V.V. Vinogradovning frazeologik tadqiqi Ikkinchi Jahan Urushidan keyin ham nazariy frazeologiyani, ham amaliy frazeologiyani keng miqyosda rivoj topishiga katta ta'sir o'tkazdi. Bu davrga kelib nemis tili frazeologik lug'atlarining bir tilli va ikki tilli ilmiy asoslangan turlari chop etila boshlandi.

1956-yil Moskvada L.E. Binovich tomonidan chop etilgan „Немецко-русского фразеологический словарь“ lug'ati zamonaviy ikki tilli frazeologik lug'atlarni shakllanishida namuna va keyingi lug'atlarga poydevor manba vazifasini o'tab berdi. Shunga qaramasdan ushbu lug'atda qator kamchiliklar borligi nemis tilshunos olimi Marta Zender hamda professor M.I. Umarxodjaev tomonidan yozilgan retsenziyalarda ko'rsatib o'tilgan¹⁰. Retsenzentlarning ta'kidlashicha lug'atga bir qator hozirgi zamonda iste'moldan chiqqan iboralar olingan, masalan:

- „*Weder A noch B von etwas wissen*“
- „*Apfel braten*“
- „*Einen Apfelzahn haben*“

Ushbu o'rinda sobiq ittifoq germanistik olimlari N.N. Amasova, A.V. Kunin, I.I. Chernishevalarning monografik tadqiqotlarini alohida ta'kidlash lozim. I.I. Chernisheva nemis tili frazeologik dunyosini ilk marotaba ilmiy tasniflab berdi.

¹⁰ Каранг. Март Сандер. Einige kritische Bemerkungen zum deutsch- russischen phraseologischen Wörterbuch. Fremdsprachenunterricht, Jahrgang 1957, Berlin. –634, 640 S.; Umarchodshaew Muchtar Wiss. Aspirant, Sektion TAS. „К проблеме фразеологии“ Fremdsprachen, Leipzig 1971, N:4. – 243,253 S.

Turg'un so'z birikmalarini ham grammatik, ham semantik, hamda stilistik xususiyatlarini inobatga olgan holda kompleks kriteriylar asosida:

- **Grammatik strukturasiga ko'ra:** so'z birikmalari va gap strukturasidagi birliklar

- **Shakllanish uslubiga ko'ra:** Turg'un so'z birikmasini tashkil etuvchi komponentlarning ma'nosidagi o'zgarish borligi yoki yo'qligiga hamda ularning struktur va ma'no ko'lamidagi o'zaro ta'sir natijasi asosida tadqiq qildi.

I.I. Chernisheva taklif qilgan kriteriylarning birinchisi turg'un so'z birikmalarini so'zdan farqlash imkonini beradi, ya'ni frazeologizm bu so'z birikmasi yoki gap strukturasiga ega bo'lgan til birligidir.

Ikkinchi taklif etilgan kriteriy orqali frazeologizmlarni shakllanish xususiyatini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Masalan,

a). Birgina bog'lanish orqali shakllangan iboralar:

- *blinder Passagier*
- *ins Wasser fallen*
- *mit Haut und Haar*

b). Model orqali shakllangan frazeologizmlar:

- *Aufnahme finden*
- *Eile haben*
- *Eine Seele von einem Menschen*

v). Qatorlashib shakllangan iboralar:

- *blinder Hass*
- *blinder Zorn*
- *eine Achtung genießen*
- *Vertrauen genießen kabilar.*

Uchinchi kriteriy orqali professor I.I. Chernisheva turg'un so'z birikmalarni bir biri bilan aloqasini uch asosiy faktor orqali ajratib ko'rsatdi:

1. Yakka yoki barcha komponentlarning semantik o'zgarishlari asosida yasalgan birliklar: *ins Wasser fallen*- barbod bo'lmoq. Bu yerda "Wasser" so'zi o'zining leksik ma'nosidan uzoqlashgan holda yangi ma'no kasb etyapti. Shunday xolatni "*blinder Passagier*" (so'zma so'z: ko'zi ojiz yo'lovchi) "chiptasiz yo'lovchi" iborasida ham kuzatish mumkin. Mazkur xolatda "blind"- "ko'zi ojiz" so'zi "yo'lovchi" so'zi bilan birga yangi ma'noga ega bo'lmoqda.

2. O'z leksik ma'nosi asosida shakllangan turg'un so'z birikmalar: "der Nahe Osten" – "yaqin sharq".

3. Turg'un hamda o'zgaruvchan komponentlarga ega bo'lgan shablon turg'un birikmalar: "*Aufnahme finden*", "*Eile haben*", "*eine Seele von einem Menschen*".

G'arb tilshunosligida bo'lgani kabi turkiy tilshunoslikda ham tillardagi turg'un so'z birikmalari ilmiy tahlil qilish XIX asr oxiri, XX asr boshlaridan boshlangan.

Dissertatsiyaning "**Nemis va o'zbek tillari zoofrazemalari tadqiqi**" nomli ikkinchi bobida olamning lisoniy manzarasini ifodalashda zoofrazemalarning

ahamiyati va ularning chog'ishtirma tahlili borasida so'z boradi. Tadqiqot ishimizning ushbu bobida tahlilga tortilgan nemis tilidagi jami 850 ta va o'zbek tilidagi 1920 ta zoofrazemalar sterjen komponentiga ko'ra 5 asosiy guruhga bo'lgan holda o'rganildi:

- 1. Hayvon nomlari asosida shakllangan frazemalar**
- 2. Parranda nomlari asosida shakllangan frazemalar**
- 3. Hashorat nomlari asosida shakllangan frazemalar**
- 4. Hayvon tana a'zolari ishtirokida shakllangan frazemalar**
- 5. Hayvon hatti-harakatlari asosida shakllangan frazemalar**

Tadqiq etilayotgan zoofrazemalar xorijda va mamlakatimizda nashr etilgan ikki tilli va izohli frazeologik hamda qomusiy lug'atlardan saralab olindi¹¹.

Nemis tilidagi lug'atlardan 850 ta zoonim komponentli frazeologik birlilar saralab olingan bo'lsa, ularning 425 tasi suvda va quruqlikda yashovchi hayvonlar nomi asosida shakllangan, 126 tasi parranda nomlari asosida, 68 tasi hashorat nomlari asosida, 178 tasi hayvonlar tana a'zolari asosida va 53 tasi hayvonlarga oid narsala hamda ularning hatti- harakatlar nomlari asosida shakllangan frazeologik birlilar lardan iborat ekanligi aniqlandi. Izlanishlar davomida zoofrazemalar shakllanishida ishtirok etgan nemis tilidagi zoonimlar turga oid tahlil qilindi va unga ko'ra hayvonot olamining 116 ta vakili nemis tilidagi zoofrazemalar shakllanishida bevosita ishtirok etgan, ulardan 51 tasi suvda va quruqlikda yashovchi hayvonlar, jumaladan: *der Aal- ilonbaliq, der Affe-maymun, der Bär- ayiq, der Bock-taka, der Dachs-bo'rsiq, das Eichhörnchen-olmaxon* va boshqalar.

Aniqlangan zoonimlar orasida parranda nomlari nisbatan ozroq ishtirok etgan bo'lib, ularning 17 turi aniqlandi. Ularga: *die Elster-hakka, zag'izg'on, die Ente-o'rdak, die Eule-boyqush, boyo'g'li, die Gans-g'oz, der Geier-kalxat, der Hahn-xo'roz, das Huhn-tovuq, der Kauz-boyqush, der Kuckuck-kakku, die Pute- kurka, der Rabe-qarg'a, der Rohrspatz-qamish chumchuq, der Schneekönig- bigiztumshuq, der Spatz-chumchuq, der Storch-laylak, die Taube-kabutar, der Vogel-qush* kabilar kiradi.

¹¹ L. Röhrich. Lexikon der sprichwörtlichen Redensarten. Freiburg 1973. In 2 Bänden; Moderne deutsche Idiomatik. Alphabet. Wörterbuch mit Definitionen und Beispielen. Friederich Wolf. 1976 Hueber München; Deutsche Idiomatik. Wörterbuch der deutschen Redewendungen im Kontext Hans Schemann. Göttingen- 2011; DUDEN. Deutsches Universal Wörterbuch. Vollständig überarbeitete und erweiterte Auflage. Dudenverlag Berlin, 2019; DUDEN. Redewendungen. Wörterbuch der deutschen Redewendungen. Dudenverlag Berlin, 2013; PONS. Großwörterbuch Deutsch als Fremdsprache. Ernst Klett Sprachen GmbH Stuttgart, 2006; L.E. Binowitsch und N.N. Grischin. Deutsch- russisches phraseologisches Wörterbuch. Verlag russische Sprache. Moskau- 1975.; M.I. Умарходжаев. Қ.Н. Назаров Немисча- русча- ўзбекча фразеологик луғат. Т., Ўқитувчи, 1998; М. Умарходжаев, О. Аъзамов. Немисча- ўзбекча зооним коипонентли ФБ луғати, Андижон 2016.; Шавкат Раҳматуллаев. ўзбек тилининг изоҳли фразеологик туғати.. “Ўқитувчи” нашриёти, Тошкент- 1978; Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. А. Мадвалиев таҳрири остида. А. Навоий номидаги тил ва адабиёт институти; 5 жилдли “Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси”. Давлат илмий нашриёти. Тошкент. 1, 2- нашр 2006 йил, 3- нашр 2007, 4, 5- нашр 2008 йил; Ш. Шомаксудов, Ш. Шорахмедов. Ҳикматнома. Ўзбек мақолларининг изоҳли луғати, Тошкент -1990; Маҳмуд Саттор. ЎЗБЕКНИНГ ГАПИ ҚИЗИҚ. Миллатнинг кенжа бўғини. Ўзбек мақоллари изоҳли луғати. “Тафаккур қаноти” Тошкент- 2011; Иброҳим Юлдашев, Тунжай Ўзтүрк, Юксел Ўзтүрк. Ўзбек- турк мақоллари ва иборалари луғати. Тошкент- 1998; To'ra Mirzayev, Asqar Musoqulov, Bahodir Sarimsoqov. Ўзбек халқ мақоллари, «Sharq» nashriyot-matbaa aksiyadorlik kompaniyasi Bosh tahririyati, 2005; O'zbek tili iboralarining o'quv izohli lug'ati. Baxtiyor Mengliyev, Mahbuba Xudoyberdiyeva, Oynisa Boymatova Toshkent. «Yangi asr avlodi» 2007

Shuni ham ta'kidlash lozimki, nemis tilidagi zoofrazeologizmlar orasida hashoratlar nomi asosida shakllangan zoofrazemalar ko'pchilikni tashkil etsada, ularning 14 turi aniqlandi, masalan: *die Biene-asalari*, *der Drohn-erkak asalari*, *die Fliege-pashsha*, *chivin*, *der Floh-burga*, *die Grille-qora chigirtka*, *die Hummel- tukli ari*, *der Käfer-qo'ng'iz*, *die Laus-bit*, *die Made-lichinka*, *qurt*, *chuvalchang*, *die Motte-kuya*, *die Mücke-chivin*, *mayda pashsha*, *die Raupe-kapalak qurti*, *lichinka*, *die Schnecke-shiliqqurt*, *die Tarantel- biy* (o'rgimchak biyi).

Taniqli nemis frazeografi, lug'atshunos Friderix Volf tomonidan yaratilgan "Moderne deutsche Idiomatik" nomli frazeologik tematik izohli lug'atida muallif nemis tilidagi frazeologizmlarni ularning bosh komponentiga ko'ra soxalar bo'yicha mavzulashtirgan, ya'ni frazemalarni "der Beruf"-kasb, "die Politik"-siyosat, "das Tier"-hayvon, "die Familie"-oila kabi tematik mavzularga ajratgan holda izohlab bergan.

E'tiborli tomoni shundaki, muallif hayvon tematikasi ostiga suvda va quruqlikda yashovchi hayvonlar, parrandalar, hashoratlar, hayvon tana a'zolari va hayvonlarga oid xatti-harakatlar (zitschern-chug'urlamoq, fressen-kavshanmoq, oziqlanmoq, piepen-chiyillamoq v.h.) hamda ularga tegishli narsalarni (in, yem v.h.) kiritgan. Shunga asoslangan holda biz ham hayvon tana- a'zolari va ularga oid hatti- xarakatlarni zoonimlar qatori tahlilga tortdik. Natijada nemis tilidagi zoofrazeologizmlar orasidan hayvon tana a'zolari ishtirok etgan zoofrazeologizmlarning 186 tasini aniqlandi va ular 25 turga oid zoonimlar asosida shakllanganligi ma'lum bo'ldi: *das Aas-o'limtik*, *o'laksa*, *das Elfenbein-fil suyagi*, *die Feder-parranda pari*, *pati*, *das Fell-teri* (hayvon terisi), *der Fittich-qanot* (adabiy), *der Flügel-qanot*, *die Fresse- tumshuq* (hayvon tumshug'i), *der Fühler-paypaslagich*, *das Hinterbein-hayvonning orqa oyog'i*, *das Horn-shox*, *muguz*, *der Kamm-toj*, *die Klaue-changal* va boshqalar.

Nemis tilidagi zoofrazemalarning eng kichik tematik guruhini hayvonlarga xos hatti-harakatlar va ularga tegishli narsalar asosida shakllangan frazemalar tashkil etadi. Ular o'z navbatida 9 turga bo'linadi: *das Fressen-em*, *ozuqa* (hayvonlar uchun), *flügge-uchirma*, *fressen-emoq*, *oziqlanmoq*, *kavshamoq* (hayvonlarga nisbatan), *lausen-bit qidirmoq*, *das Nest-qush uyasi*, *ini*, *piep* (piepen)-chiy (chiyillamoq), *der Schwanengesang- oqqush qo'shig'i*, *das Wespennest-ari ini*, *zwitschern-chug'urlamoq*.

O'zbek tilida ham aynan zoofrazemalar boshqa tur frazemalar orasida ko'pchilikni tashkil etishi ham e'tiborga molikdir. O'zbek xalkining kundalik hayoti azaldan hayvonlar, parrandalar bilan bevosita bog'likdir. Xususan uy hayvonlari o'zbek xalkining tirikchilik manbayi bo'lganligi sababli zoofrazemalar orasida uy hayvonlari asosida shakllangan iboralarni ko'plab uchratish mumkin. Shuni ham alohida ta'kidlash lozimki, ayniqsa o'zbek xalki maqol va matallarining juda ko'pchiligi hayvon nomlari asosida shakllangan.

Tadqiqot ishi uchun o'zbek tilida chop etilgan frazeologik izohli lug'atlar va maqollar to'plamlaridan 1920 ta zoofrazema saralab olingan va ular bosh komponentlari asosida tahlil qilinganda zoofrazemalar 146 guruhga bo'linishi aniqlandi: *ayiq*, *ayg'ir*, *anqo*, *arg'umoq*, *arslon*, *ari*, *jo'ja* va boshqalar. Bundan

tashqari ular ham “hayvon nomlari”, “parranda nomlari”, “hashorat nomlari”, “hayvon tana a’zolari nomlari” va ularning “hatti- harakatlari nomlari” asosida shakllangan zoofrazemalar tematik guruhlariga bo‘lib o‘rganildi. Unga ko‘ra,

- “hayvon nomlari” asosida shakllangan zoofrazemalar - 1473 ta
- “parranda nomlari” asosida shakllangan zoofrazemalar - 304 ta
- “hashorat nomlari” asosida shakllangan zoofrazemalar - 68 ta
- “hayvon tana a’zolari nomlari” asosida shakllangan zoofrazemalar - 73 ta
- “hayvon hatti- harakatlari nomlari” asosida shakllangan zoofrazemalar - 22 tani tashkil etdi.

O‘z o‘rnida o‘zbek tilidagi zoofrazemalar ham chastotali tahlil qilindi. Bu haqida dissertatsiya ishining ikkinchi bobida batafsil ma’lumot olish mumkin. Frazeologik tadqiqotlarda iboralarni leksik- grammatik planda o‘rganish ayni paytda lingvistik tadqiqotlarning diqqat markazida turmoqda. Nemis tilidagi zoofrazemalarni struktural tadqiq qilishda mashhur rus tilshunos olimi A.V. Kunin tomonidan taklif etilgan leksik- semantik tasnifga asoslandik. Germanistika sohasida A. V. Kuninning frazeologik tasnifi ham bizga ma’lum, bu tasnif leksik- sintaktik tamoyillarga asoslangan bo‘lib, bu borada u frzemalarni qaysi so‘z turkumi asosida shakllanganligiga ko‘ra tasniflangan. Tasnif asosida nemis tilidagi zoofrazemalarni quyidagi turkumlarga bo‘lib tahlil qilishga harakat qildik:

Substantiv zoofrazemalar¹². Substantiv zoofrazemalar ot so‘z turi asosida shakllanishi bilan birga boshqa so‘z turkumlariga doir so‘zlar ham ibora shakllanishida ishtirok etishi mumkin, ular sintaktik vazifasiga ko‘ra aniqlovchi sifatida frazemaning bosh komponentini aniqlab keladi. Masalan:

- “*ein alter Hase*” (s.s: *keksa quyon*)-ustasi farang, qari taka, ishning ko‘zini biladigan inson

- “*ein toller Hecht*” (s.s: *ajoyib cho‘rtanbaliq*)-qizg‘in, shijoatli, jo‘shqin, hamishabahor odam

- “*ein verrücktes Huhn*” (s.s: *axmoq tovuq*)-kaltafaxm ayol

- “*die weissen Hunde*” (oq itlar)-suvdagi to‘lqinlar tufayli sodir bo‘lgan oppoq ko‘piklar.

Verbal zoofrazemalar. Verbal zoofrazemalar asosan fe‘l so‘z turkumi asosida shakllanadi va iboraning markaziy sterjenini fe‘l ifodalaydi, masalan: *etwas gefressen haben* (so‘zma so‘z: nimanidir yeb qo‘ymoq)-nimanidir (kimnidir) yoqtirmaslik, jini suymaslik, toqat qilolmaslik; *die Pferde scheu machen*- (so‘zma so‘z: otlarni hurkitmoq) qo‘rqitmoq, sarosimaga solmoq, cho‘chitmoq; *Schwein haben*- (so‘zma so‘z: cho‘chqaga ega bo‘lmoq) omadi chopmoq, omadi kulib boqmoq; *j-m die Gillen treiben*- (so‘zma so‘z: kimningdir chigirtkalarini haydab yubormoq) kimnidir havoyi, oldi qochdi fikrlardan xoli qilmoq, miyasini axmoqona fikrlardan tozalamoq; *dich beisst wohl der Affe* (so‘zma so‘z: seni maymun tishlagan)-xursand bo‘lmoq;

¹² Тишкина Диана Алексеевна. Фразеологический е единицы с компонентом- зоонимом в английском и русском языках: сопоставительный анализ. АВТОРЕФЕРАТ диссертации на соискание ученой степени кандидата филологических наук. Казань- 2008. – 7 с.

Adverbial frazemalar. Adverbial zoofrazemalar tarkibidagi asosiy komponentlarni boshqa soʻz turkumiga oid soʻzlar belgilashi mumkin, lekin frazemaning yaxlit maʼnosini ravish soʻz turkumi ifodalaydi. Masalan: *stolz wie ein Hahn*- (soʻzma soʻz: xurozday magʻrur) gʻozday magʻrur, gerdaygan; *mit affenartiger Geschwindigkeit* (soʻzma soʻz: maymun tezligida)- katta tezlikda;

Adʼektiv zoofrazemalar. Adʼektiv zoofrazemalarning sterjen komponenti sifat soʻz turkumiga tegishli soʻz orqali ifodalanadi. Masalan:

kalt wie eine Hundeschnauze” (s.s: itning tumshugʻiday sovuq boʻlmoq)-beparvo, parvoi falak; *glatt wie ein Aal sein*” (s.s: ilonbaliqday tekkiz boʻlmoq) - tutqich bermas, ilonning yogʻini yalagan; *brummig wie ein Bär*” (s.s: ayiqday norozi)-mingʻir-mingʻir, chakagi ochiq, noshukur; *plump wie ein Bär*” (s.s: ayiqday besoʻnaqay)-besoʻnaqay, lappos (odam);

Misollardan koʻrinib turibdiki, adʼektiv zoofrazemalar markazida “sifat” asosiy maʼno tashuvchi komponent sifatida ishtirok etish bilan birga zookomponentni qiyoslash orqali emotsional boʻyoqdorlikni koʻchaytirib beryapti. Bu kabi iboralarni mashhur frazeolog olimlar komporativ frazeologizmlar, qiyoslar yoki stereotiplar deb ham atashgan.

Undov xarakteriga ega boʻlgan zoofrazemalar. Shuni ham alohida taʼkidlash lozimki, taxlilga tortilgan zoofrazemalar orasida undovli zoofrazemalar ham mavjud va ular juda ozchilikni tashkil etsada, oʻziga xos struktur bogʻlanish asosida shakllangan, masalan: *„Zum Kuckuck!“* (s.s: kakkuga) - Jin ursin! Obbo!; *„So ein Luder!“* (mana oʻlaksa!)-Yaramas! Bemaza! *So ein Ochse!*” (mana hoʻkiz!)-Galvars! Toʻnka!; *„So ein Roß!“* (s.s: mana ot)-Axmoq!; *„Hol’s der Geier“* (s.s: kalxat olib ketsin!)-Jin ursin!;

Koʻrinib turibdiki, undov xarakteriga ega zoofrazemalar insonning tevarak atrofidagi voqea - hodisalarga boʻlgan ichki xissiyotlarini ifodalashda qoʻllaniladi, ular aksariyat haqorat, jahl, afsuslanish kabi salbiy kechinmalarni yuzaga chiqarishda ishlatiladi.

Gapga teng zoofrazemalar. Maʼlumki, frazeologizm tushunchasiga keng maʼnoda taʼrif bergan tilshunos olimlar (V. V. Vinogradov, R. Klappenbax, I.I. Chernisheva, A.V. Kunin, M.I. Umarxodjaev v.b.) turgʻun suz birikmalari qatorida maqol va matallarni ham “frazeologik birlik” termini ostida tasniflaganlar. Ularni turli tillarda olib borilgan qiyosiy hamda chogʻishtirma tadqiqotlarda gapga teng frazeologik birliklar deb nomlashgan. Gapga teng zoofrazemalar nemis tilida koʻpchilikni tashkil etsada, ularda gap strukturasi, zamon va gap boʻlaklari bogʻlanishi bir- biriga juda yaqin. Masalan: *„Was der Löwe nicht kann, das kann der Fuchs“* (s.s: sher qilolmagan narsani, tulki qila oladi)-kuch ish bermagan joyda hila ish berar; *„Wo Frösche sind, da sind auch Störche“* (s.s: baqa bor joyda, laylak ham boʻladi)-Shuvoq bor joyda tuyuq bor. *„Den Esel erkennt man an den Ohren“* (s.s: eshakni quloqlaridan tanishadi)-eshakni quloqlaridan, axmoqni gaplaridan ajratish mumkin; *„Was dem einen seine Eule, ist dem anderen seine Nachtigall“* (s.s: kimgadir boyoʻgʻli, kimgadir bulbul)-qora qoʻngʻiz ham bolasini oppogʻim deydi; *„beschossener Hase flieht vor jedem Gebüsch“* (s.s: bir marta oʻq tekkan quyon har boʻtadan qochadi)-ogʻzi kuygan qatiqni ham puflab ichadi;

Zoofrazemalarni leksik-grammatik tahlil qilish natijasi o‘laroq ularning sonini aniqlashga harakat qildik va tahlil natijasiga ko‘ra nemis tilida eng ko‘p uchraydigan zoofrazemalar verbal iboralar ekanligi aniqlandi va ular 381 tani tashkil etadi. Shu tariqa substantiv zoofrazemalar-324 ta, adverbial zoofrazemalar-24 ta, adyektiv zoofrazemalar-38 ta, undov zoofrazemalar-22 ta va gapga teng zoofrazemalar 61 tani tashkil etadi.

Ushbu tadqiqot ishimizga jalb qilingan 1920 ta o‘zbek tilidagi zoofrazemalarni ham leksik- sintaktik tahlil qilishga harakat qildik. Unga ko‘ra frazemalar substantiv zoofrazemalar, verbal zoofrazemalar, adverbial zoofrazemalar, undov zoofrazemalar va gapga teng zoofrazemalarga ajratib oldik. Unga ko‘ra:

№	Zoofrazemalar kategoriyasi	Soni	Foizda
1	Zubstantiv zoofrazemalar	24	1,2 %
2	Verbal zoofrazemalar	55	2,9 %
3	Adverbial zoofrazemalar	18	0,9 4%
4	Undov zoofrazemalar	0	0 %
5	Gapga teng zoofrazemalar	1823	94,9 %
	Jami	1920	

Quyidagi jadval asosida ikki tilda mavjud zoofrazemalarning tahlil natijalarini ko‘rish mumkin.

Zoofrazemalar Kategoriyasi	Soni	
	Nemis tilida	O‘zbek tilida
Zubstantiv zoofrazemalar	324	24
Verbal zoofrazemalar	381	55
Adverbial zoofrazemalar	24	18
Undov zoofrazemalar	38	0
Gapga teng zoofrazemalar	61	1823
Jami	850	1920

Pirovard natijaga ko‘ra aytish mumkinki, o‘zbek tilida gapga teng zoofrazemalar nemis tiliga nisbatan ko‘pchilikni tashkil etishi bilan ajralib turadi. Darhaqiqat, o‘zbek tilshunosligida maqol va matallar tadqiqiga alohida e‘tibor berilganligi natijalarimizda ko‘rinib turibdi. Sohada qilingan ishlar o‘zbek maqol va matalshunoslik ilmini rivojiga katta xissa qo‘shganligi e‘tiborga molikdir. Yana shunga urg‘u berish lozimki, o‘zbek tilida undovli frazemalar deyarli shakllanmagan bo‘lsa, nemis tilida ular 38 tani tashkil etadi. Lekin o‘zbek tilida haqorat, kamsitish va erkalatish ma‘nosidagi leksik zoometaforalar qo‘llaniladi, masalan: Eshak!, Mol!, It!-haqorat va kamsitish ma‘nosida; Qo‘chqorim!, Shunqorim! Qo‘zichog‘im!-erkalatish ma‘nosida.

Agar zoofrazemalarning chastotasiga e‘tibor beradigan bo‘lsak, tahlil natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, nemis tilida “*der Hund*”- it zookomponenti asosida

shakllangan frazemalar birinchi o'rinni egallaydi. Ushbu zookomponent ishtirokidagi frazemalar nemis tili frazeologik zaxirasida 35 tani tashkil etadi. O'zbek tilida esa "Ot" zookomponenti asosida shakllangan frazemalar yetakchilik qilishi ma'lum bo'ldi. Ular o'zbek tilida chop etilgan adabiyotlar va lug'atlarda jami 283 tani tashkil etadi.

Agar xalklar tarixiga bir nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak, yevropa xalklari ilk davrlarda asosan ovchilik bilan shug'ullangan. Buyuk Rim tarixchisi Tatsitus o'zining "Germaniya" asarida Germanlarning urf- odatlari haqida yozarkan, u bevosita German xalklarining kundalik yumushlari qabila urushlari va ovchilikdan iborat ekanligiga urg'u beradi¹³. Ular ovga chiqqanda o'zlariga yerdamchi sifatida itlarni olib yurganlar. Shu tariqa insonlar itlarga nisbatan yaqin munosabatda bo'lgan va ularning kundalik muloqotida "it" zoonimi faol leksemaga aylangan. Natijada *der Hund-it* zoonimi asosida ko'plab maqol-matallar va iboralar shakllangan.

Zoofrazemalarning semantik strukturasi. Zoofrazemalarning semantik strukturasi ham tilning semantik dunyosini ifodalashda muhim omil hisoblanadi. Frazemadagi semantik munosabatlar ibora tarkibidagi bosh zookomponentning konnotatsiyasidan boshlanadi¹⁴.

Ma'lumki tilda zoonimlar konnotativ ma'no asosida metaforik ko'chim orqali qayta nomlash xususiyatiga ega bo'ladi. Shu asosida zoofrazemalar ham **ijobiy**, **salbiy** va **neytral** ma'no ifodalash xususiyatiga egadir. Tahlillar natijasiga ko'ra nemis tildagi zoofrazemalar *uddaburonlik, ishbilarmonlik, kuchlilik, mag'rurlik, sog'lomlik, mehnatsevarlik, go'zallik, sadoqatlilik, donishmanlik* kabi qator **ijobiy ma'nolarni** ifodalashi ma'lum bo'ldi.

Masalan:

- *dufte Biene-ein sehr hubsches Mädchen (go'zallik)-ofatijon, ketvorgan, xushro'y, zebo, sohibjamol, nozanin*

- *emsig (od. fleissig) wie e-e Biene-sehr fleißig (mehnatsevarlik)-g'ayrati jo'shqigan, chumoliday mehnatkash*

- *e-n Bienenfleiss entwickeln (od. an den Tag legen)-außerordentlich fleißig sein - jonsarak, chumoliday mehnatkash, mehnatsevar*

- *mit Bienenfleiss-mit besonderem Fleiß (mehnatsevarlik)-astoydil, g'ayrat bilan.*

Salbiy ma'no ifodalovchi zoofrazemalar ham nemis tilida tasviriy vosita sifatida muhim ahamiyatga ega. Hayvon nomlari bilan shakllangan frazemalar aksariyat xollarda salbiy ma'no ifodalashi ko'p sonli soxa mutuxasislari tomonidan ta'kidlanib kelmoqda. Aniqlangan ma'lumotlarga ko'ra nemis tili zoofrazemalari: axmoqlik, beso'naqaylik, qaysarlik, ichkilikbozlik, takabburlik, ishyoqmaslik, o'g'rilik, ishonchsizlik, qo'pollik, rahimsizlik, ayyorlik, hiyonatkorlik, suyuqoyoqlik kabi salbiy ma'nolarni juda ko'p xollarda ifodalaydi. Masalan,

¹³ Wikipedia.org Publius Cornelius Tacitus. germania

¹⁴ Тишкина Диана Алексеевна. Фразеологический единицы с компонентом- зоонимом в английском и русском языках: сопоставительный анализ. АВТОРЕФЕРАТ диссертации на соискание ученой степени кандидата филологических наук. Казань- 2008. – 9,10 с.

axmoqlik ma'nosini: *der Esel-eshak, die Gans-g'oz, das Huhn-tovuq, das Luder-o'limtik, die Sau-urg'ochi cho'chq, das Schwein-cho'chqa, der Wurm-qurt, chuvalchang*; beso'naqaylik ma'nosini: *der Bär-ayiq, der Elefant-fil, der Ochs-buqa, xo'kiz, der Stier-buqa, ho'kiz*; qaysarlik ma'nosini: *der Bock-taka, der Esel-eshak, das Horn-shox, muguz* kabi zoonimlar ishtirokida shakllangan frazemalar ifodalaydi.

Yuqorida ta'kidlab o'tganimizday, zoofrazemalar ijobi hamda salbiy ma'no ifodasi bilan birga **neytral ma'noni** ham ifodalashi mumkin. Bular jumlasiga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin: hayratlanish, g'ayritabiiylik, jazo, himoya, tiqilinch, habarsizlik, yagonalik, hayolparastlik, boylik, qor yog'ish, uzoq manzil, tuman qaplashi, tezlik kabi juda ko'p neytral ma'nolarni ifodalashini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Masalan:

- *aus der Froschperspektive-von unten gesehen-pastdan qaraganda*
- *der Fuchs muss zum Loch heraus-die Sache muss aufgeklärt, die Ursache muss gefunden werden-ishning tagiga yetish kerak, bu ish barham topishi kerak, bartaraf etilishi kerak*
- *Wo sich die Füchse (od. einander) gute Nacht sagen-in einer einsamen, abgelegenen Gegend-erning bir burchagida, it topmas joyda, ovloqda*

Shu o'rinda qisqacha xulosa qilish mumkinki, nemis tilidagi umumiy 850 ta zoofrazemning semantik strukturasi borasidagi tadqiqotning natijasi o'laroq, frazemalarning 251 tasida ijobiy, 340 tasida salbiy va qolgan 259 tasida neytral ma'no ifodalanganligi aniqlandi.

O'zbek tilining frazeologik dunyosida zoofrazemalar ham o'zining rang-barang ma'no ifodasi bilan tilimizni bezab kelmoqda. O'zbek tilidagi zoofrazemalarni semantik strukturasi qo'ra tahlil qilganimizda frazemalarning o'ziga xos ma'no xilma-xilligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. O'zbek tilida mavjud zoofrazemalarda: *kamtarlik, harakatchanlik, sodiqlik, botirlik, bolajonlik, omadlilik, uddaburonlik, tajribalilik, minnatdorlik, vafodorlik, extiyotkorlik, boylik, jasurlik* va boshqa ko'plab **ijobiy** ma'nolarni ifodalab kelgan. Shu bilan birga quyidagi: *ishonchsizlik, sadoqotsizlik, makkorlik, aqlsizlik, ehtiyotsizlik, ochko'zlik, o'g'rilik, nomardlik, dangasalik, bekorchilik, vijdonsizlik, nodonlik, farosatsizlik* va boshqa ko'plab **salbiy** ma'nolarni ifodalaydi.

O'zbek tili zoofrazemalari ham **neytral** ma'no ifodasiga ega. Ular aksariyat turli kasb va ijtimoiy soxalarga oid ma'no-mazmun ifodalaydilar.

Ikki tildagi zoofrazemalarning semantik-struktur tahliliga yanada chuqurroq qirishar ekanmiz, ularning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini tahlil qilishga harakat qildik. Unga ko'ra har ikkala tildagi zoofrazemalarni 2 asosiy guruhga: **shaxsga yo'naltirilgan zoofrazemalar** va **ijtimoiy xolatlarni ifodalovchi zoofrazemalarga** ajratdik:

- **Shaxsga yo'naltirilgan zoofrazemalarni:** inson tashqi qiyofasini ifodalovchi zoofrazemalar, jismoniy faoliyat va kasb- xunarni ifodalovchi zoofrazemalar, aqliy fazilatni ifodalovchi zoofrazemalar, inson ichki xissiyotlarini ifodalovchi zoofrazemalar va

- **Ijtimoiy xolatlarni ifodalovchi frazemalarni:** oilaviy munosabatlarni ifodalovchi zoofrazemalar, siyosiy munosabatlar va xalkparvarlikni ifodalovchi zoofrazemalar, iqtisodiy munosabatlarni ifodalovchi zoofrazemalar, yoshlik va sevgi munosabatlarini ifodalovchi zoofrazemalarsha ajratishga harakat qildik.

Olib borilgan tahlillarga qisqacha xulosa o'rnida ta'kidlash lozimki, garchi o'zbek tilidagi zoofrazemalar aksariyat maqol va matallardan tashkil topgan bo'lsa-da, yuqorida keltirilgan kriteriylar bo'yicha o'zbek tili zoofrazeologiyasi boy va rang-barang ekanligiga guvoh bo'ldik. Shubhasiz aytish mumkinki, o'zbek tilidagi 1920 ta zoofrazemani keltirilgan semantik kriteriylar bo'yicha to'la tasniflab, ularni aytib o'tilgan semantik guruhlariga taqsimlash mumkin. Bu borada o'zbek frazemalari o'ziga xos alohida xususiyatga ega ekanligi bilan ajralib turadi. Bu boradagi batafsil tahlillar bilan dissertatsiya ishining 2- bob 2- paragrafidagi batafsil tanishish mumkin.

Dissertatsiya ishining "**Nemis va o'zbek tillarining zoofrazema o'quv lug'atiga tartib berish tamoyillari**"ga bag'ishlangan uchinchi bobida lug'atlarga doir dastlabki mulohazalar, lug'at fraznikining frazeologik va frazeografik tamoyillari borasida so'z boradi. Unga ko'ra o'quv lug'atiga tartib berilishida quyidagi tamoyillarga asoslanish talab etiladi:

1. Frazeologik tamoyil

2. Frazeografik tamoyil

Ko'rsatilgan tamoyillar asosida frazemalarni boshqa til birliklaridan ajratib olish uchun professor Umarxodjaev M.I. tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan kriteriylarga asoslandik. Unga ko'ra,

Frazeologik tamoyillar:

- Yagona bog'liqlik asosida kamida ikki komponentdan tashkil topgan birlikdir

- Komponentlarda ma'no o'zgarishi ro'y bergan bo'lib, ular qisman yoki to'liq puchlashgan elementga aylangan

- Ular tilda ba'zan faqat turg'un so'z birikmasi shaklida yoki turg'un hamda erkin so'z birikma shaklida qo'llanilishi mumkin

- Ular yaxlit ma'noga, turg'un strukturaga va turg'un shakllangan so'zlarga ega bo'lganligi sababli tilda turg'un qo'llanishda bo'ladi

- Ular emotsional, ekspressiv birliklar bo'lib, ko'pincha baho berish, turli hodisa va xolatlarga ta'rif- tavsif berishda qo'llaniladi.

Frazeografik tamoyillar:

- Fraznikning lug'at maqsad va vazifalariga muvofiqligi-mosligi;

- Fraznikning son ko'rsatkichi

- Fraznikning til normalari asosida shakllanishi (ya'ni, shevaga xos, iste'moldan chiqqan-eskirgan, vulgar va jargon, chet tillardan o'zlashgan frazemalarni fraznikka olinish yoki olinmasligi);

- Frazemalarning turli leksik, grammatik va fonetik variantlarining fraznikka munosabati;

- Ba'zi bir frazemalar derivatlariga fraznikning munosabati va boshqalar.

Bundan tashqari dissertatsiya ishining ushbu bobida zoofrazema o'quv lug'atida iboralarning berilishi, ularni tarjima qilish masalalari bo'yicha takliflar berilgan, unga ko'ra nemis tilidagi zoofrazemalarni 4 asosiy guruhga bo'lib o'rganilagan:

1. Ekvivalenti mavjud bo'lgan zoofrazemalar tarjimasini. Bir

qator nemis tili zoofrazemalari o'zlarining komponent tarkibi, frazemaning ma'nosi bilan o'zbek tilida ham o'xshash tarkib hamda frazeologik ma'noga ega bo'lgan frazemalar orqali tarjima qilinadi. Masalan:

Nemis tilida: *“Wie Hund und Katze leben”*

O'zbek tilida: *“It mushuk bo'lib yashamoq”*

Nemis tilida: *“keiner Fliege etwas zu tun haben”*

O'zbek tilida: *“pashshaga ham ozor bermaslik”*

2. Qisman ekvivalent zoofrazemalar. Bunda frazemalarning nemis va o'zbek tillaridagi ma'nosi bir-biriga nisbatan ekvivalent sifatida qaralsada, ularning komponentlari tarkibida turli leksemalar ishtirok etadi. Masalan:

Nemis tilida: *“ein alter Hase”* (s.s: keksa quyon)

O'zbek tilida: *“qari taka”*

3. Analoglar orqali tarjima qilish. Biron bir tilning leksik yoki frazeologik birliklariga ikkinchi tilda o'xshash birliklarni mavjudligi ushbu tillarda bir-biriga mos keladigan analoglarni tashkil qiladi va bu zoofrazemalarni tarjima qilishda o'zlarining tarjima qilinayotgan tildagi analoglari orqali aniqlik kiritish imkonini beradi.

Masalan:

Nemis tilida: *“den Bock zum Gärtner machen”* (s.s: takani bog'bon qilib qo'ymoq)

O'zbek tilida: *“qo'yni bo'riga topshirmoq”* orqali tarjima qilish mumkin.

4. Zoofrazemani to'liq, qisman ekvivalenti, analogi hamda erkin so'z birikmasi ishtirokida birgalikda tarjima qilish usuli.

Tarjimaning bu usulida mavjud butun imkoniyatlaridan foydalaniladi va foydalanuvchiga tanlash imkoni beriladi.

Masalan:

Nemis tilida: *“Eulen nach Athen tragen”* (s.s: boyqushni Afinaga olib bormoq)

O'zbek tilida: “keraksiz ish qilmoq”, “daryoga suv tashimoq, “o'rmonga o'tin ko'tarib bormoq” kabi frazemalar orqali ma'no ochib berilishi mumkin.

Nemis tilida: *“die Flöhe husten (od. niesen) hören”* (s.s: burgalarni yo'talishini, (aksirishini) eshitmoq)

O'zbek tiliga: “er ostida ilon qimirlasa bilmoq”, “dingquloq bo'lmoq”, “hamma narsani eshitib, ko'rib turmoq” frazemasi orqali ta'riflanishi mumkin.

XULOSA

1. Dunyodagi barcha tillarga xos bo'lgan til birliklaridan biri bu tillardagi so'z birikmalarining mavjudligidir. Turg'un so'z birikmalari har qanday alohida olingan so'z kabi, ma'lum narsalarni- predmetlarni, hodisa va xolatlarni nomlashga bo'lgan extiyoj orqali shakllangan til birliklaridir. Ularning tillarda tutgan maqomi so'zlarning maqomidan kam emas. Chunki bunday birliklar har qanday millatning tarixiy tafakkurlash xususiyatlarini, milliy- madaniy o'ziga xos an'alarini, turmush tarzini asrlar osha bizga yetkazib beruvchi noyob til unsurlaridir.

2. Tillardagi frazemalar noyob til unsurlari sifatida oddiy leksemalar qatorida olamning lisoniy manzarasini ifodalash uchun tabiiy extiyoj tufayli shakllangan til birliklaridir. Ular universal xususiyatga ega bo'lib, barcha tabiiy tillarda mavjudligi isbotlanadi.

3. Frazemalarni bir tarafdin leksik birliklardan, ikkinchi tomondan erkin so'z birikmalaridan farqli kategoriyal belgilarini aniqlash uchun ularni semantik, struktural hamda funksional xususiyatlari kompleks tahlil qilish dalillandi.

4. Tadqiqotimiz natijasida tilda alohida tilning frazeologik tagtizimi mavjudligi va uning markaziy hamda periferiya elementlari borligi o'z isbotini topdi.

5. Nemis va o'zbek tillari frazeologik zaxirasida suvda hamda quruqlikda yashovchi hayvonlar, parranda, hashoratlar va hayvonlar tana a'zolari hamda ularning hatti-harakatlari asosida shakllangan nemis tilida 850 ta o'zbek tilida 1920 zoofrazemalar tadqiq qilinib, ularni struktur-semantik xususiyati, o'ziga xos bo'lgan milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari chog'ishtirilib o'rganish natijasida allamorf hamda izomorf tomonlari aniqlandi.

6. Statistik qiyosiy natijaga ko'ra o'zbek tilida "ot" komponenti zoofrazemalarining soni 280 ta bo'lsa, nemis tilida 24 ta; "it" zoonimi ishtirokida o'zbek tilida 206 ta bo'lsa, nemis tilida 35 ta; o'zbek tilida "qo'y" va "qo'chqor" zoonimlari bilan 90 ta, nemis tilida 17 ta zoofrazemalar hosil bo'lgan. Lekin, "ayiq" zoonimi bilan nemis tilida 23 ta, o'zbek tilida 11 ta, "maymun" zoonimi bilan nemis tilida 24 ta, o'zbek tilida 4 ta zoofrazemalar shakllanganligiga guvoh bo'lamiz. Bir qator zoofrazemalar bir va ikki xolatlarda mavjudligi ham dalillandi.

7. Nemis va o'zbek tillari zoofrazemalarini struktur-grammatik tahlili tillardagi umumiy hamda xos tomonlari mavjudligini ko'rsatilib, ularni substantiv, verbal, ad'ektiv, adverbial, undov va gapga teng zoofrazemalarga ajratish natijasida, substantiv zoofrazemalarnemis tilida 324 ta, o'zbek tilida 24, verbal zoofrazemalar nemis tilida 381 ta, nemis tilida 55 ta, adverbial zoofrazemalar nemis tilida 24 ta, o'zbek tilida 18 ta, undov zoofrazemalar nemis tilida 38 ta, o'zbek tilida esa shakillanmagan, gapga teng zoofrazemalarnemis tilida 61 ta, o'zbek tilida esa 1823 tani tashkil etishi ma'lum bo'ldi.

8. Zamonaviy frazeografiyaning dolzarb masalalaridan biri bo'lgan o'quv frazeologik lug'atlarini tuzish bo'yicha zamonaviy lug'utshunoslikning zaruriy ishlaridan biri ekanligi asoslab berildi.

Zamonaviy o'quv lug'atining maqsad-vazifalari, lug'at fraznikini shakllantirishda frazeologik hamda frazeografik tamoyillarni ishlab chiqishni talab

qiladi. Unga ko‘ra, yagona bog‘liqlik asosida kamida ikki komponentdan tashkil topgan birlik bo‘lishi, komponentlarda ma‘no o‘zgarishi ro‘y bergan bo‘lib, ular qisman yoki to‘liq puchlashgan elementga aylanishi, ular tilda ba‘zan faqat turg‘un so‘z birikmasi shaklida yoki turg‘un hamda erkin so‘z birikma shaklida qo‘llanilishi mumkinligi, ular yaxlit ma‘noga, turg‘un strukturaga va turg‘un shakllangan so‘zlarga ega bo‘lganligi sababli tilda turg‘un qo‘llanishda bo‘lishi, ular emotsional, ekspressiv birliklar bo‘lib, ko‘pincha baho berish, turli xodisa va xolatlarga ta‘rif- tavsif berishda qo‘llanilishi kabi frazeologik tamoyillar va fraznikning lug‘at maqsad va vazifalariga muvofiqqligi-mosligi, fraznikning son ko‘rsatkichi, fraznikning til normalari asosida shakllanishi (ya‘ni, shevaga xos, iste‘moldan chiqqan-eskirgan, vulgar va jargon, chet tillardan o‘zlashgan frazemalarni fraznikka olinish yoki olinmasligi), frazemalarning turli leksik, grammatik va fonetik variantlarining fraznikka munosabati, ba‘zi bir frazemalar derivatlariga fraznikning munosabati kabi frazeografik tamoyillar aniq belgilab berildi.

Ushbu o‘rinda lingvistik hamda didaktik tamoyillarga asoslanish ular asosida fraznikni shakllantirish ahamiyatli ekanligi takidlab o‘tildi.

9.Lug‘at korpusiga tanlab olinayotgan zoofrazemalarni nemis tili adabiy tili normasiga mosligi, ularning funktsional belgi xususiyatlari (umgangsprachlich-kundalik muloqot, salopp-ko‘cha tili, vulgär-qo‘pol, familär-dag‘al, haqorat), bo‘yoqdorligi, ya‘ni , eskirganligi yoki yangi shakllanganligi va shevaga taluqliligi lug‘atshunoslikning diqqat markazida bo‘lishligi talab etiladi.

10.Lug‘at “tarjima-izohli” maqomda bo‘lganligi tufayli har bir olingan bosh zoofrazema imkon darajasida atroflicha izohlanishi va ehtiyojga ko‘ra iboraning tarixiy kelib chiqishi-etimologik manbalari ochib berilishi zarur. Izoh esa sodda, tushunarli bo‘lishi lozim.

11.Lug‘at tuzish jarayonida nemis tili zoofrazemalarini o‘zbek tiliga tarjimai jahon lug‘atshunosligi amaliyotida til birliklarini ekvivalentlik munosabatlarini o‘rnatish tamoyillari asosida amalga oshirildi, unga ko‘ra frazemalar to‘la ekvivalent, qisman ekvivalent, ekvivalentsiz va analog iboralar asosida tarjima qilinadi. Shu bilan birga “metatil” sifatida rus tili imkoniyatlaridan keng foydalanildi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREE
PhD.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 AT ANDIJAN STATE INSTITUTE OF
FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

ANDIJAN STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

AZAMOV OMADJON BURKHONOVICH

**STRUCTURAL – SEMANTIC COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF
PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH ZOONOMIC COMPONENT
IN GERMAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES
(principles of the educational dictionary)**

**10.00.06 – Comparative Study of Literature, Contrastive Linguistics and
Translation Studies**

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
OF THE DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PhD) ON PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

Andijan – 2023

The theme of the PhD dissertation is registered by Supreme Attestation Commission under the number B2021.2.PhD/Fil1785.

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The dissertation is available at the Information Resource Center of Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages (registered number ____). Address: 5, Boburshoh street, Andijan city, 170100. Tel.: (74) 223-42-76.

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INTRODUCTION (annotation of the Doctor of Philosophy dissertation(PhD))

Topicality and necessity of the dissertation topic. In recent years, interest in the comparative study of unique combinations in languages has been increasing in world linguistics. Studying phraseological units, which are unique language elements in languages, finding solutions to their translation problems, developing the principles of creating special translation dictionaries are among the urgent issues of modern phraseology and phraseography. By the way, although the phraseological units of the language are formed to satisfy a certain linguistic need, the history of each language is also a treasure representing national culture, mentality, and customs.

In recent years, the study of foreign languages at a new level in our country requires the arrangement of special educational dictionaries. After all, it is impossible to master the unique elements of languages without translation dictionaries.

The economic, political, domestic, spiritual processes and updates taking place in the society are first of all reflected in the vocabulary of the language. As a result, our language is enriched with new concepts and expressions expressing them. It is a fact that zoophrases, based on speech norms and formed on the basis of human relations with creatures, are directly related to these processes in the center of speech relations between people.

After all, "We have set ourselves the task of joining the ranks of developed countries, and we will achieve this only by carrying out rapid reforms, relying on science, enlightenment and innovation¹".

From this point view this research work will serve in some degree in implementing the tasks specified in PF-4732 "On measures to further improve the system of retraining and upgrading the qualifications of managers and pedagogues of higher education institutions" dated June 12, 2015, PF-4794 "On the establishment of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language Literature named after Alisher Navoi" dated May 13, 2016, PF-4947 "On the Action Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated February 7, 2017; Decisions PQ-1875 "On the further improvement of the system of teaching foreign languages" dated December 10, 2010, PQ-2909 "On measures for further development of the higher education system" dated April 20, 2017 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other tasks specified in legal documents related to this activity.

Compliance of the research to the priorities of the development of science and technology of the Republic. The dissertation was completed in accordance with the priority direction of science and technology development "Formation of a system of innovative ideas and their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an informed society and a democratic state".

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномасидан: "Бизнинг буюк ва доно халқимиз ўз тарихида шарафли саҳифаларни очишга қодир" // «Халқ сўзи» газетаси, 25.01.2020. №19 (7490).

The degree to which the problem has been studied. Since the second half of the last century, phraseological units of languages have been extensively studied. Special phraseological classifications were applied, criteria for distinguishing phraseological units from lexical units and free word combinations were developed. This development was especially stimulated by the French linguist Charles Balli and his work "Traite de Stilistique Française" (Treatise on the Stylistics of the French Language) published in 1909. In the course of his research, Charles Bally comes from the idea that the essence of idioms lies in their specific semantic nature. The founder of Russian phraseology, linguist scientist V. Vinogradov's scientific research in 1946/47 led to the flourishing of Soviet phraseology as a separate field of science by the 1950s and 1960s. Famous linguists such as A.V. Kunin, N.N. Amasova O.S. Chernishova, D. Dobrovolsky, A.D. Reichstein, O.S. Akhmanova, I.T. Olshansky, A.T. Molotkov² can be mentioned as the first representatives of the Russian school of phraseology. German linguists V. Fleischer, H. Burger, Y. Heizerman, I. Bartz, R. Klappenbach, H. Küpper and B. Wotjak³ made a great contribution to the science of phraseology. At the same time Linguistic scientists like Sh. Rakhmatullaev, M. Umarkhodjaev, A. Mamatov, A. Bushui, M. Sodikova B. Yuldoshev⁴ have made and continue to make a great contribution to the development of the field of linguistics, lexicology and phraseology in our country. In addition, in the field of research of zoophrasemes, a lot of research work has been carried out on a comparative plan

² Амасова Н.Н. Основы английской фразеологии; издательства АТУ, 1963. – 207 с.; Чернышева И.И. Фразеология современного немецкого языка. Библиотека Филология. М. 1967; Чернышева И.И. Фразеология современного немецкого языка. М. 1970. – 200 с.; Баранов А.Н. Добровольский Д.О. Аспекты теории фразеологии. Российская академия наук институт русского языка им. В. В. Виноградова. Москва-2008.; Райхштайн А.Д. Немецкие устойчивые фразы. Москва, просвещение 1971, – 3,4 с.; Кунин А.К. "Английская фразеология". М. 1970. – 342 с.; Кунин А. В. Курс фразеологии современного языка : Учебник для институтов и фак. иностр. яз. / – [2-е изд., перераб.]. – М. : 1996. – 381с.; Олшанский И.Т. Парные сочетания слов в современном немецкого языка. Канд. дисс. М., 1965.

³ Fleischer W. Phraseologie der deutschen Gegenwartssprache VEB, Leipzig, 1982. – 122 S.; Fleischer W. Phraseologie der deutschen Gegenwartssprache. – [2., durchgesehene und ergänzte Auflage]. – Tübingen : Niemeyer, 1997. 6.; Burger H. „Phraseologie“. Eine Einführung am Beispiel des Deutschen. Berlin- 2010.; Barz I. Phraseologische Varianten: Begriff und Probleme. Wien, 1992.; Bierich A. Das Phraseologische System der russischen Sprache des 18. Jahrhundert. Habilitationsschrift. Mannheim, 2003.; Klappenbach R. Probleme der Phraseologie. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Karl- Marks- Universität. Leipzig, 1968.; Klappenbach R. Feste Verbindungen in der deutschen Gegenwartssprache. Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur. 82 Band. Sonderband. Halle (Saale) 1961; Küpper H. Wörterbuch der deutschen Umgangssprache. – Stuttgart: Ernst Klett Verlag für Wissen und Bildung GmbH, 1987. – 959 S.; Wotjak B., Richter M. Deutsche Phraseologismen. Ein Übungsbuch für Ausländer. Leipzig, Berlin, München 1993.

⁴ Рахматуллаев Ш.. Ўзбек фразеологиясининг айрим масалалари. Т- 1966.; Рахматуллаев Ш. Феъл фразеологик бирликларда мавжудлик категорияси // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1963. № 4. – 32 б.; Рахматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли фразеологик луғати Тошкент 1978. – 295 б.; Умарходжаев М.И. Основы фразеологии. Т. «Фан» 1983, – 106,107 с.; Умарходжаев М.И. Основы фразеологии. Диссертация как соискание уч. степен доктора филологических наук. Москва 1980. – 100 с.; Умарходжаев М.И. Принцип составления многоязычного фразеологического словаря. Канд. дисс. М., 1972.; Умарходжаев М.И. "К проблеме фразеологии". Fremdsprachen, VEB, Verlag Enzyklopädie. Leipzig 1972. N4.; Умарходжаев М. Э., Назаров Қ.Н. Немисча- русча- ўзбекча фразеологик луғат. Т., Ўқитувчи. Маматов А.Э. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масалалари. Филол. фанлари доктори... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент: 2000. Бушуй А.М. Очерки о фразеологической и фразеологической концепции профессора Мухтара Умарходжаева" Андижан 2009. – 9 с.; Содикова М. Қисқача ўзбекча-русча мақол-маталлар оуғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1993. – 88 б. 254 Садикова М. Краткий узбекско-русский фразеологический словарь. - Ташкент, 1989. – 49 с.; Бекмурод Йўлдошев. Ўзбек фразеологияси ва фразеологиясининг шаклланиши ҳамда таракқиёти (монография) (тўлдирилган ва тузатилган иккинчи нашри) Самарканд – 2013. ; Йўлдошев Бекмурод, мустақиллик йилларида ўзбек фразеологияси: эришилган ютуқлар ва навбатдаги вазифалар. Хорижий филология. №1, 2017 йил. – 5 б.

basis, including such scientists as D.A. Tishkina, N.A. Skitina, E.S. Yakovleva, N.V. Nikolaeva, V.I. Sergeev, Y. N. Isaev, A.I. Kipriyanova, Levi-Strauss, A.V. Litvin, N.D. Burvinova, A.A. Bragina, I.V. Kurazova, N.G. Ignatev, I.P. Pavlov, Y.A. Karmanova, G.E. Kornilov, D.V. Yurchenko, A.A. Gimadeeva⁵ conducted research in this field based on Russian and other languages, and K.I. Djabarova, Z.U. Abdualieva on the example of Uzbek, Russian and Tajik languages⁶, and K.Sh. Gyumyants, E.A. Katsitadze, N.V. Solntseva, K.T. Gafarova, O.V. Galimova, Y.A. Inchina, L. Alexandra, J. Dominika, E. Ignatova, Č. Inese, K. Ilona, W. Lucyna, and E. Maria on the basis of German and other European languages⁷. In Uzbekistan, G.E. Khakimova, D. Radjabova, Sh. Imyaminova. and others have been contributing to the research of zoophrasemes⁸. Nevertheless, the fact that there are almost no scientific works devoted to special zoophrasemes in the German and Uzbek languages and in the field of creating zoophrasemic educational dictionaries indicates that there is a need for our thesis work.

Relationship of the research with the research plans of the higher education institution where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation was completed in accordance with the scientific research plan of Andijan State University in the field of "Comparative literature studies, comparative linguistics and translation studies".

The aim of the research. Development of the principles of the bilingual zoophrases educational dictionary through the structural-semantic analysis of zoophrasemes in German and Uzbek languages.

Research objectives:

Analysis of scientific studies on phraseological units in languages;

⁵ Тишкина Д.А. Фразеологические единицы с компонентом-зоонимом в английском и русском языках: сопоставительный анализ. Автореферат канд. дисс. Казань 2008. – 7 б.; Скитина Н.А. Лингво- когнитивный анализ фразеологические единицы зоонимом компонентом (на материале русского, английского и немецкого языков). автореф. канд. дисс. Москва 2007.; Яковлева Е.С. Национально - культурная специфика компонентов-зоонимов, репрезентирующих домашних, диких и мифологических животных во фразеологическом фонде китайского и английского языков. Автореферат канд. дисс. Белгород – 2019. – 5, 6, 20 с.; Николаева Н.В. Исаев Ю.Н. Краткий обзор исследований зоонимов. Вестник Чувашского университета. 2018. № 4. – 284 с.

⁶ Джабарова К.И. Роль зоонимов при образовании антропонимов таджикского и узбекского языков. Номаи донишгоҳ. Душанбе 2016. – 108 с. (зоонимларнинг антропонимлар (атокли от, инсон исимлари) шаклланидаги роли); Абдуалиева Зумрад Умаркуловна. Особенности зоонимических фразеологических единиц (зфе) русского и узбекского языков. Тгупбл филология. Душанбе- 2018. – 225 с.

⁷ Кациадзе Э.А. Метафорические зоонимы в немецком языке. Автореферат канд. Дисс. Тбилиси 1985, – 19 с.; Гюмюянц К. Ш. Образное употребление названий животных в сравнениях и метафорах. \\\ Вопрос фразеологии. Вып.IV.Самарканд, 1971.; Солнцева, Н.В. Сопоставительный анализ зоонимов русского, французского и немецкого языков в этносемантическом аспекте / Н.В. Солнцева. – Омск, 2004. – 220 с.

Гафарова К.Т. Сопоставительный анализ фразеологических единиц с зоонимами и фитонимами в таджикском, немецком и русском языках: автореф. дисс...канд. филол. наук/Гафарова Кимматой Таваровна, 10.02.20. -Душанбе, 2007. –24 с.; Inese Činkure. Semantische Analyse der phraseologischen Vergleiche mit Tiernamen im Deutschen und im Lettischen. STUDIES ABOUT LANGUAGES. 2006. NO. 9. – 11 S.

⁸ Раджабова Д. Зоофразеологизмлар орасидаги семантик муносабатлар. “Ўзбек тилшунослиги: тараққиёт тамойиллари, илмий муаммолар, истиқболдаги вазифалар” мавзусида республика илмий - амалий анжумани материаллари. Тошкент – 2013. – 97,89 б. Имяминова Ш.С., Маджитова Х.Т. К вопросу классификации фразеологических единиц в немецком и узбекском языках. arxiv.uz

Determining the level of studying the semantic and stylistic meaning of zoonyms through metaphorical, metonymic and similes in the formation of zoophrases.

Determining the quantity and quality indicators of zoophrases in the phraseological reserve of the German and Uzbek languages;

Comparative analysis of the structural-grammatical features of German and Uzbek zoophrases;

Development of the principles of organizing zoophrasal vocabulary of German-Uzbek languages: a). Forming a phrasebook; b). Placement of the head zoophraseme; c). Development of interpretation and translation methods for zoophraseme.

The object of the research. Zoophrasemes in German and Uzbek languages are the object of our research.

The subject of the research. The subject of the research determines the issues of the formation of zoophrases in German and Uzbek languages, as well as the development of the principles of creating a German-Uzbek zoophrasemes educational dictionary.

Research methods. Methods such as comparison, classification method, statistical analysis, analogy, comparative typology, and phraseographic translation were used in the research.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows: zoophrasemes of if the denotative-metaphorical meaning of zoonyms is explicitly felt in the emergence of German and Uzbek zoophrasemes, the meaning of zoonyms that are part of some zoophrasemes turns out to be "losing their meaning", and their role in the formation of phraseological meaning is proved;

it was determined that zoophrasemes German represent positive meanings such as "*assertiveness, entrepreneurship, strength, pride, healthiness, hard work, beauty, loyalty, wisdom*" and negative meanings such as "*stupidity, indolence, stubbornness, drunkenness, arrogance, laziness*";

it was determined that zoophrasemes in Uzbek, which express the meaning of various professions and social spheres, have a neutral meaning;

it was proved that the most common zoophrasemes in German are verbal expressions, and the number of substantive zoophrasemes, adverbial zoophrasemes, adjectival zoophrasemes, exclamatory zoophrasemes and sentence-equivalent zoophrasemes was determined.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results. The scientific significance of the results of the research is proved by the fact that there are different tools in different languages to express the linguistic landscape of the world by studying the phraseological units in different languages and it is possible to identify their common and different aspects.

The practical significance of the results of the research is recommended to be widely used in the teaching of the German language in "Lexicology", "Phraseology", "Stylistics", "Theory and Practice of Translation", and "Linguistics". all the scientific principles of the new zoophrasemes educational

vocabulary were developed in the research, and it was explained that they can be applied directly to practice, to create a new vocabulary.

Implementation of the research results.

The scientific results of the dissertation "Structural – semantic comparative analysis of phraseological units with a zoonomic component in German and Uzbek languages (principles of the educational dictionary)" prepared by freelance researcher Azamov Omadjon Burkhonovich for obtaining the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the field of 10.00.06 "Comparative Literary Studies, Comparative Linguistics and Translation Studies" were used in the framework of the project "Modernization and Internationalization of Higher Education System Processes in Uzbekistan" implied by European Union for Erasmus+ program 2016-2018 561624-EPP-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS+SVNE IMEP. (certificate of 561624-EPP-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS+ SVNE IMEP on 20th of December 2022).

The scientific results of the dissertation "Structural – semantic comparative analysis of phraseological units with a zoonomic component in German and Uzbek languages (principles of the educational dictionary)" prepared by freelance researcher Azamov Omadjon Burkhonovich for obtaining the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the field of 10.00.06 "Comparative Literary Studies, Comparative Linguistics and Translation Studies" were used in the framework of the project I-204-4-5 "Creation of virtual resources based on information and communication technologies from English language specialty subjects and introduction into the educational process" meant for implementation in 2014-2015 under the leadership of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, candidate of philological sciences, associate professor F.Sh.Rozikulov (certificate on 20th of December 2022).

Information about the distinction between the denotative and connotative meanings of zoonyms in German and Uzbek languages in communication, about the division of zoophrases into "street language" (umgangssprachlich), "rough" (familiär, salopp) and "vulgar" (vulgär) styles according to stylistic features, as well as about expressive possibilities and stylistic tasks in the language enriched the content of materials in the preparation of radio programs "Ta'lim va taraqqiyot", "Adabiy jarayon", "Jahon adabiyoti" prepared by the editors of the State Unitary Enterprise "Madaniy-ma'rifiy va badiiy eshittirishlar" of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan TV and radio channel "O'zbekiston" (for 2021-2022) (certificate on 23rd of December 2022).

Approbation of the research results. The research results were discussed at 3 international and 3 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of the research results. 10 scientific works on the subject of the dissertation have been published. 5 of them are scientific articles, including 3 in scientific publications recommended for publishing the main scientific results of doctoral theses of the High Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2 in foreign journals, and 5 in theses.

The structure and volume of the work. Dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of used literature. The volume of the dissertation consists of 133 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The **introduction** substantiates the relevance and necessity of the research topic, highlights the research level of the problem, defines the goals and objectives of the work, the object and subject of research, research methods, scientific novelty and describes the practical results of the dissertation, substantiates the reliability, scientific and practical significance of the results obtained, substantiates the results of the research, provides information about its implementation in practice, its publications, the structure and volume of the dissertation.

In the first chapter of the dissertation, entitled "**Theoretical foundations of the study**" we tried to give a brief overview of the history of the study of set phrases. Since the beginning of the last century, representatives of different languages and linguists have been attracted by the linguistic nature of set phrases, which differs from other verbal units, that is, their structural and semantic world is designed in a special way. In this place, the book of the famous Swiss linguist Ch. Balli "Французская стилистика (French stylistics)", published at the beginning of the last century, and then translated into Russian in Moscow in 1961, should be especially highlighted. As the linguist admits, he was the first to conduct a scientific analysis of established phrases. He divides phraseological units into two groups according to stylistic and semantic features: phraseological units and phraseological series.

In this place, the linguist E.D. Polivanov, who came to Samarkand from Russia in the twenties of the last century, studied both theoretical and practical aspects of the phraseology of Russian and a number of Oriental languages, including Uzbek, and emphasized the need to study set phrases in languages as an independent linguistic area in "phraseology" or "idiomatics". It is known that a wide study of set phrases was carried out after the Second World War. Fundamental articles "Basic concepts of Russian phraseology as a linguistic discipline" published in 1946 and "The main types of phraseological units in Russian" published in 1947 by Academician V. V. Vinogradov, a Russian scientist who deeply studied the teachings of linguists before him about phraseology served as the main scientific source for the formation of world phraseological schools, conducting scientific research in new phraseological directions. V.V. Vinogradov's classification of set phrases in Russian became so popular in the 60s and 70s that it even served as a "model" for all languages, as a result, in most cases, this classification began to be automatically applied to other languages, without taking into account the specific features of languages, to which language family they belong, and the structural and semantic features of languages. As a result, such classifications appeared in the linguistics of a number of post-Soviet countries.

These different views, in our opinion, arose on the basis of the methods used by linguists who studied the set phrases of different languages on the basis of their various characteristics. This is because in some stable phrases, the components that make up the phraseological meaning are formed on the basis of a complete or

partial transfer of meaning, while in others, a stable phrase is structurally stable, and the transfer of meaning arises on the basis of a transformation of the component composition. Based on this point of view, a phraseological unit is considered as a stable, reproductive, that is, an expressive, holistic meaning that can be used in the language, in contrast to free phrases. Ideas about the understanding of phraseology in the "broad" or "narrow" sense arose in connection with the nature of a set phrase with the above structural and unique semantics. Although Western linguists do not have a long history of theoretical study of the nature of set phrases, they have a rich history and experience in the practical aspect of compiling various collections, databases and dictionaries. From this point of view, the lexicography of the German language should be singled out. Professor M.E. Umarkhojaev, who studied the history of German proverbs, sayings, wise words, and set phrases in various forms, recommends dividing German phraseology into three stages.

In the first stage, collections of old handwritten proverbs, sayings of various regions of wisdom are written in various forms up to the 19th century. The second stage includes various sources published in the period from the 19th century to the first half of the 20th century. The third stage covers all scientific and practical sources and research from the second half of the 20th century to the present day. In this place, the value of large and small collections of different contents and different forms, arranged in ancient times, is incomparable. According to some bibliographic information, the collection of German and Latin proverbs in the German language was first arranged by the monk Notker Labeo (952-1022).

By the Middle Ages, various collections of proverbs began to be compiled in the German language under the name of "Apophthegmata"⁹ (clever, sharp sayings). In his *Handwörterbuch der griechischen Sprache* (Handbook of the Greek Language) dictionary compiled in 1841, Franz Passivnil defines the term Apophthegmata as follows: "Apophthegmata is a witty, interesting, sentence-like speech or answer, a proverb."

Among these dictionaries, the collection of "Sprichwörter" (proverbs) published by Sebastian Frank (republished in 1972 by Booklovers in Dariturf, in 1974 in Amsterdam by Ulrich Meisser) should be specially recognized. In this direction, the collection "Florikegium Politicum oder politische Sentenz, Lehren, Regula und Sprichwörter aus Jurisconsultiis, politicis, Historiciy, Polosophies, Poeten und eigener Erfahrungen unter 286 Titeln in locos comminis zusammengetroffen: Frankfurt, 1630" organized by U. Lemkin in 1630, in the city of Frankfurt, Germany, also deserves recognition.

In the second stage, that is, in the 19th century. and the first half of the 20th century, dictionaries devoted to set phrases expanded both quantitatively and qualitatively. Among the dictionaries containing proverbs and proverbs, dictionaries began to appear explaining wise words and idiomatic expressions. For example, the dictionary "Die Sprichwörter und sprichwörtliche Redensarten des Deutschen" created by W. Kortz in Leipzig in 1837, and the dictionary "Die Sprichwörter und Sinnreden des deutschen Volkes in alter und neuer Zeit" published by Yu. Einstein in Frankfurt in 1840 can be mentioned. According to the

⁹ Zinktef I W. Der Teutschen scharfsinnige kluge Sprüche Apophthegmata genannt 1628. – 31 S.; Wieder L. Teuscher Nation Apophthegmata. 1644. – 122 S.

authors, all expressions were first taken from various sources and they were annotated.

By this time, the phraseological vocabulary that we imagine began to form in the German language. The name of such dictionaries is called "Sprichwörtliche Redensarten" and the set phrases they cover are not only registered, but their meaning, origin and etymology can also be explained. In this place, the dictionary of Y. V. Barkhord "Die sprichwörtlichen Redensarten im deutschen Volksmund" published in 1888 (second edition in 1894) should be mentioned. We wouldn't be wrong to say that the dictionary published by S. Berel in Leipzig in 1896 "Wie der Deutsche spricht. Phraseologie Volkstümlicher Sprache. Aussprache Redensarten, Sprichwörter und Zitate, Ausdrücke Volksmunde aus den Werken der Volksschriftsteller gesammelt und erläutert" literally became the first beacon for creating modern phraseological dictionaries not only in Germany, but also in the world.

The scientific and practical study of modern phraseology and phraseography begins literally from **the third stage**. Phraseological studies of the above-mentioned phraseologist V.V. Vinogradov had a great influence on the development of both theoretical phraseology and practical phraseology on a large scale after the Second World War. By this time, monolingual and bilingual scientifically substantiated types of phraseological dictionaries of the German language began to be published. The dictionary "Nemetsko-russkiy frazeologicheskiy slovar" published by L. E. Binovich in Moscow in 1956 served as a model for the formation of modern bilingual phraseological dictionaries and a foundation source for subsequent dictionaries. Despite this, the existence of a number of shortcomings in this dictionary has been shown in the reviews written by the German linguist Marta Zender and Professor Umarchodjaev M.I.¹⁰. Reviewers note that the dictionary includes a number of expressions that have fallen out of use in modern times, such as:

- „Weder A noch B von etwas wissen“
- „Apfel braten“
- „Einen Apfelzahn haben“
- „Goldener Apfel in silbernen Schalen,,

In this place, it is necessary to highlight the monographic researches of the former German scientists N.N.Amasova, A.V.Kunin, I.I.Chernysheva. I.I. Chernysheva scientifically classified the phraseological world of the German language for the first time. Based on complex criteria, taking into account both grammatical, semantic, and stylistic properties of stable word combinations:

- **According to grammatical structure:** word combinations and units in sentence structure

- **According to the method of formation:** We investigated whether there is a change in the meaning of the components that make up a set phrase, and based on the result of their interaction in the volume of structure and meaning. The first of the criteria proposed by I.I. Chernysheva allows to distinguish fixed phrases from words, that is, a phraseology is a linguistic unit with a phrase or sentence structure.

¹⁰ Каранг. Mart Sander. Einige kritische Bemerkungen zum deutsch- russischen phraseologischen Wörterbuch. Fremdsprachenunterricht, Jahrgang 1957, Berlin. – 634, 640S.; Umarchodshaew Muchtar Wiss. Aspirant, Sektion TAS. "К проблеме фразеологии" Fremdsprachen, Leipzig 1971, N:4. – 243, 253 S.

Through the second proposed criterion, we can see the nature of the formation of phraseologisms. For example,

a). Phrases formed by a single conjunction:

- *blinder Passagier*
- *ins Wasser fallen*

b). Phraseologisms formed by the model:

- *Aufnahme finden*
- *Eile haben*
- *Eine Seele von einem Menschen*

v). Phrases formed in a row:

- *blinder Hass*
- *blinder Zorn*
- *blindes Fenster*

Using the third criterion, Professor I.I. Chernysheva distinguished the relationship of fixed phrases with each other through three main factors:

1. Units made on the basis of semantic changes of single or all components: *ins Wasser fallen* - to fail. Here the word “Wasser” acquires a new meaning when it moves away from its lexical meaning. Such a situation can be observed in the phrase “*blinder Passagier*” (word for word: blind passenger) “*chiptasiz yo‘lovchi*”. In this case the word “blinder” – “blind” acquires a new meaning with the word “passenger”.

2. Fixed word combinations formed on the basis of their lexical meaning: “*der Nahe Osten*”- “*Middle East*”

3. Template set combinations with fixed and variable components: „*Aufnahme finden*“, „*Eile haben*“, „*eine Seele von einem Menschen*“.

As in Western linguistics, in Turkic linguistics, the scientific analysis of fixed word combinations in languages began at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

The second chapter of the dissertation entitled “**Research of zoophrasemes of German and Uzbek languages**” deals with the importance of zoophrasemes in expressing the linguistic landscape of the world and their comparative analysis. A total of 850 German and 1920 Uzbek zoophrasemes analyzed in this chapter of our research were divided into 5 main groups according to the core component:

1. Phrasemes formed on the basis of animal names

2. Phrasemes formed on the basis of bird names

3. Phrasemes formed on the basis of insect names

4. Phrasemes formed with the participation of animal body parts

5. Phrasemes formed on the basis of animal behavior

Zoophrasemes under study were selected from bilingual and explanatory phraseological and encyclopedic dictionaries published abroad and in our country¹¹. 850 phraseological units with zoonym components were selected from

¹¹ L. Röhrich. Lexikon der sprichwörtlichen Redensarten. Freiburg 1973. In 2 Bänden; Moderne deutsche Idiomatik. Alphabet. Wörterbuch mit Definitionen und Beispielen. Friederich Wolf. 1976 Hueber München; Deutsche Idiomatik. Wörterbuch der deutschen Redewendungen im Kontext Hans Schemann. Göttingen- 2011; DUDEN. Deutsches Universal Wörterbuch. Vollständig überarbeitete und erweiterte Auflage. Dudenverlag Berlin, 2019; DUDEN. Redewendungen. Wörterbuch der deutschen Redewendungen. Dudenverlag Berlin, 2013; PONS. Großwörterbuch Deutsch als Fremdsprache. Ernst Klett Sprachen GmbH Stuttgart, 2006; L.E. Binowitsch und N.N. Grischin. Deutsch- russisches phraseologisches Wörterbuch. Verlag russische Sprache. Moskau- 1975.; M. E. Umarkhojaev. Q.N. Nazarov Nemischa-ruscha-o‘zbekcha frazeologik lug‘at. T., “O‘qituvchi”, 1998; M.

German dictionaries, 425 of them were formed based on the names of aquatic and terrestrial animals, 126 were formed based on the names of birds, 68 were formed on the basis of insect names, 178 were formed on the basis of animal body parts, and 53 were based on animals; it was found that it consists of phraseological units formed on the basis of the names of related things and their actions. During the research, an analysis of the type of zoonyms in the German language involved in the formation of zoophrases was made, and according to it, 116 representatives of the animal world were directly involved in the formation of zoophrasemes in the German language, 51 of them were animals living in water and on land, including: *der Aal* - the eel, *der Affe* – the monkey, *der Bär* – the bear, *der Bock* – the buck, *der Dachs* – the badger, *das Eichhörnchen* – the squirrel and others.

Among the identified zoonyms, avian names took part relatively little, and 17 species of them were identified. They are: *die Elster* - magpie, *die Ente*- duck, *die Eule* - owl, *die Gans* – goose, *der Geier*- griffon, *der Hahn* – rooster, *das Huhn*- hen, *der Kauz*- owl, *der Kuckuck* – cuckoo, *die Pute*- gobbler, *der Rabe*- crow, *der Rohrspatz*- a reed sparrow, *der Schneekönig*- a snow king, *der Spatz* – sparrow, *der Storch* – stork, *die Taube* – pigeon, *der Vogel* – bird. It should also be noted that among zoophraseologisms in German zoophrases formed on the basis of the names of insects make up the majority, 14 types of them were identified, for example: *die Biene* – bee, *der Drohn* - drone, *die Fliege* - fly, *der Floh* – flea, *die Grille* - cricket, *die Hummel*- Bumblebee, *der Käfer*- bug, *die Laus*- louse, *die Made* - worm, *die Motte* – moth, *die Mücke* - mosquito, *die Raupe*- caterpillar, *die Schnecke*- snail, *die Tarantel*- tarantula.

In the phraseological thematic annotated dictionary "Moderne deutsche Idiomatik" created by the famous German phraseographer and lexicologist Friedrich Wolff, the author categorized German phraseological units according to their main component, i.e. phraseological units "der Beruf" - profession, "die Politik" - politics, "das Tier" - animal, "die Familie"- family, he explained by dividing them into thematic topics.

It is noteworthy that under the animal theme, the author includes animals living in water and on land, birds, insects, animal body parts and animal-related behaviors (bark, squeal, squeak, etc.) and things related to them (nest, feed, etc.) entered. Based on this, we also analyzed animal organs and their behavior along with zoonyms. As a result, 186 zoophraseological expressions with animal body parts were identified among zoophraseological expressions in the German language, and it turned out that they were formed on the basis of zoonyms of 25 species: *das Aas* - carrion, *das Elfenbein* - ivory, *die Feder* - feather, *das Fell*- fur, skin, *der Fittich*- wing, *der Flügel* – wing, *die Fresse*- snout, *der Fühler*- feeler, *das*

Умарходжаев, О. Аъзамов. Немисча- ўзбекча зооним коипонентли ФБ луғати, Андижон 2016.; Шавкат Раҳматуллаев. ўзбек тилининг изоҳли фразеологик туғати.. “Ўқитувчи” нашриёти, Тошкент- 1978; Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. А. Мадвалиев таҳрири остида. А. Навоий номидаги тил ва адабиёт институти; 5 жилдди “Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси”. Давлат илмий нашриёти. Тошкент. 1, 2- нашр 2006 йил, 3- нашр 2007, 4, 5- нашр 2008 йил; Ш. Шомаксудов, Ш. Шорахмедов. Ҳикматнома. Ўзбек мақолларининг изоҳли луғати, Тошкент -1990; Маҳмуд Саттор. ЎЗБЕКНИНГ ГАПИ КИЗИҚ. Миллатнинг кенжа бўғини. Ўзбек мақоллари изоҳли луғати. “Тафаккур қаноти” Тошкент- 2011; Иброҳим Юлдашев, Тунжай Ўзгурк, Юксел Ўзгурк. Ўзбек- турк мақоллари ва иборалари луғати. Тошкент- 1998; To'ra Mirzayev, Asqar Musoqulov, Bahodir Sarimsoqov. Ўзбек халқ мақоллари, «Sharq» nashriyot-matbaa aksiyadorlik kompaniyasi Bosh tahririyati, 2005; O'zbek tili iboralarining o'quv izohli lug'ati. Baxtiyor Mengliyev, Mahbuba Xudoyberdiyeva, Oynisa Boymatova Toshkent. «Yangi asr avlodi» 2007

Hinterbein- hind legs, das Horn- horn, der Kamm- crest, die Klaue- claw and others.

The smallest thematic group of zoophrases in the German language consists of phrases formed on the basis of animal behavior and things related to them. In turn, they are divided into 9 types: das Fressen - fodder, flügge - fly, fressen- feed, lausen - look for louse, das Nest - nest, piep (piepen) - squeal, der Schwanengesang - swan song, das Wespennest - wasp nest, zwitschern- chirp.

For the research work, 1920 zoophrasemes were selected from the collections of phraseological dictionaries and proverbs published in the Uzbek language, and when they were analyzed based on their main components, it was found that the zoophrasemes were divided into 146 groups: ayiq, ayg'ir, anqo, arg'umoq, arslon, ari, jo'ja etc.

In addition, they were also studied in thematic groups of zoophrasemes formed on the basis of "animal names", "bird names", "insect names", "animal body parts names" and "names of their behavior". They are:

- **zoophrasemes formed on the basis of "animal names"-1473**
- zoophrasemes formed on the basis of "bird names"-304**
- **zoophrasemes formed on the basis of "insect names"-68**
- **zoophrasemes formed on the basis of "names of animal body parts"-73**
- **zoophrasemes formed on the basis of "names of animal behavior"-22.**

Instead, zoophrasemes in the Uzbek language were also analyzed by frequency. You can get detailed information about this in the second chapter of the dissertation. The lexical-grammatical study of phrases in phraseological research is currently in the focus of linguistic research. In the structural research of zoophrases in the German language, we were based on the lexical-semantic classification proposed by the famous Russian linguist A.V. Kunin. In the field of German studies, we also know the phraseological classification of A.V. Kunin, this classification is based on lexical-syntactic principles, and in this regard, he classified phrases based on which word group they are formed. Based on the classification, we tried to analyze the zoophrases in the German language into the following categories:

Substantive zoophrasemes¹². Along with the formation of substantive zoophrasemes based on the type of noun word, words belonging to other word groups can also participate in the formation of phrases, which, according to their syntactic function, determine the main component of the phrase. For example:

- *“ein alter Hase” (s.s: kekxa quyon) - ustasi farang, qari taka, ishning ko'zini biladigan inson*
- *“ein toller Hecht” (s.s: ajoyib cho'rtandaliq) - qizg'in, shijoatli, jo'shqin, hamishabahor odam*
- *“ein verrücktes Huhn” (s.s: axmoq tovuq) – kaltafaxm ayol*
- *“die weissen Hunde” (oq itlar) - suvdagi to'lqinlar tufayli sodir bo'lgan oppoq ko'piklar.*

Verbal zoophrasemes. Verbal zoophrasemes are mainly formed on the basis of the verb phrase and the verb represents the central stem of the phrase, for

¹² Тишкина Диана Алексеевна. Фразеологический е единицы с компонентом- зоонимом в английском и русском языках: сопоставительный анализ. АВТОРЕФЕРАТ диссертации на соискание ученой степени кандидата филологических наук. Казань- 2008. – 7 с.

example: *etwas gefressen haben* (word for word: eat up something) – dislike/hate/not to stand someone or something; *die Pferde scheu machen-* (word for word: to frighten horses) to scare, to confuse, to frighten; *Schwein haben-* (word for word: have a pig) be lucky; *j-m die Gillen treiben-* (word for word: to drive away someone's locusts) to make someone free from idle thoughts, to clear one's mind of stupid thoughts; *dich beisst wohl der Affe* (word for word: a monkey bit you) – be happy;

Adverbial zoophrasemes. The main components of adverbial zoophrasemes may be defined by words belonging to another word group, but the overall meaning of the phrase is represented by the word group. For example: *stolz wie ein Hahn-* (word for word: as proud as a cock) as proud as a goose, arrogant; *mit affenartiger Geschwindigkeit* (word for word: as fast as a monkey)- extremely fast;

Adjective zoophrasemes. The core component of adjective zoophrasemes is characterized by a word relevant to the part of speech Adjective. For example:

“kalt wie eine Hundeschnauze” (word for word: be as cold as a dog's nose) – careless, inattentive; *“glatt wie ein Aal sein”* (word for word: be as smooth as eel) – tutqich bermas, ilonning yog'ini yalagan; *“brummig wie ein Bär”* (word for word: as displeased as a bear) – discontented, dissatisfied; *“plump wie ein Bär”* (word for word: as clumsy as a bear) – awkward, lumbering (man);

As can be seen from the examples, in the center of zoophrases, "adjective" participates as the main meaning-carrying component and increases the emotional coloring by comparing the zoocomponent. Such phrases are also called comparative phraseologisms, similes or stereotypes by famous phraseologists.

Zoophrasemes with an exclamatory character. It should also be noted that among the analyzed zoophrasemes there are also vowel zoophrasemes, and although they are a very small minority, they are formed on the basis of a specific structural connection, for example: *”Zum Kuckuck!”* (word for word: kakkuga) – Jin ursin! Obbo!; *“So ein Luder!”* (here is carrion!) – Yaramas! Bemaza! *So ein Ochse!”* (mana ho'kiz!) – Galvars! To'nka!; *“So ein Roß!”* (word for word: here'sa horse) – Axmoq!; *“Hol's der Geier”* (word for word: let a griffon take you away!) – Damn!;

It can be seen that exclamatory zoophrasemes are used to express a person's inner feelings about the surrounding events, they are mostly used to bring out negative experiences such as insult, anger, and regret.

Zoophrasemes equal to sentence. It is known that linguists who defined the concept of phraseologism in a broad sense (V.V. Vinogradov, R. Klappenbach, I.I. Chernysheva, A. V. Kunin, M. E. Umarkho'jaev, etc.) include proverbs and sayings also classified under the term "phraseological unit". They are called phraseological units equivalent to sentences in comparative and cross-sectional studies conducted in different languages. Although sentence-equivalent zoophrases are the majority in the German language, they are very close in terms of sentence structure, tense, and conjunction of clauses. For example: *“Was der Löwe nicht kann, das kann der Fuchs”* (word for word: a fox can do what a lion can't) – if strength does not work, slyness will do; *“wo Frösche sind, da sind auch Störche”* (word for word: there is a stork where there is a frog) – Shuvoq bor joyda tuyoq bor. *“Den Esel erkennt man an den Ohren”* (word for word: a donkey is recognized by its ears) – a donkey is deffered by ears, a fool is differed by words; *“Was dem*

einen seine Eule, ist dem anderen seine Nachtigall” (word for word: owl for someone, nightingale for someone) – qora qo‘ng‘iz ham bolasini oppog‘im deydi; *“beschossener Hase flieht vor jedem Gebüsch”* (word for word: bir marta o‘q tekkan quyon har bo‘tadan qochadi) – og‘zi kuygan qatiqni ham puflab ichadi;

As a result of the lexical-grammatical analysis of zoophrasemes, we tried to determine their number, and according to the results of the analysis, it was found that the most common zoophrasemes in the German language are verbal expressions, and they amount to 381. Thus, there are 324 substantive zoophrasemes, 24 adverbial zoophrasemes, 38 adjectival zoophrasemes, 22 exclamatory zoophrasemes, and 61 sentence equivalent zoophrasemes.

We tried to lexically and syntactically analyze 1920 Uzbek zoophrasemes involved in this research work. According to it, we divided the phrasemes into substantive zoophrasemes, verbal zoophrasemes, adverbial zoophrasemes, exclamatory zoophrasemes and sentence-equivalent zoophrasemes. They are:

№	Zoophrasemes category	Quantity	Percentage
1	Substantive zoophrasemes	24	1,2 %
2	Verbal zoophrasemes	55	2,9 %
3	Adverbial zoophrasemes	18	0,9 4%
4	Exclamation zoophrasemes	0	0 %
5	Sentence-equivalent zoophrasemes	1823	94,9 %
	Total	1920	

Based on the table below, it is possible to see the results of the analysis of zoophrasemes available in two languages.

Zoophrasemes category	Quantity	
	In German	In Uzbek
Substantive zoophrasemes	324	24
Verbal zoophrasemes	381	55
Adverbial zoophrasemes	24	18
Exclamation zoophrasemes	38	0
Sentence-equivalent zoophrasemes	61	1823
Total	850	1920

According to the final result, it can be said that the Uzbek language is distinguished by the fact that it is more common than the German language. In fact, our results show that special attention is paid to the study of proverbs and sayings in Uzbek linguistics. It is noteworthy that the work done in the field made a great contribution to the development of the science of Uzbek proverbs and sayings studies. It should be emphasized that in the Uzbek language there are almost no exclamatory phrases, while in the German language there are 38 of them. But lexical zoometaphors with the meaning of insult, discrimination and caress are used in the Uzbek language, for example: Eshak! (Donkey), Mol! (Cow), It! (Dog) – in the meaning of insult and discrimination; Qo‘chqorim!, Shunqorim! Qo‘zichog‘im! – in the meaning of caress.

If we pay attention to the frequency of zoophrasemes, the results of the analysis show that in the German language, phrasemes formed on the basis of the zoo component "der Hund" - dog occupy the first place. Phrases with this

zoocomponent make up 35 in the phraseological reserve of the German language. In the Uzbek language, it was found that phrasemes formed on the basis of the "Horse" zoo-component are the leading ones. There are 283 of them in the literature and dictionaries published in the Uzbek language.

If we look at the history of peoples, European peoples were mainly engaged in hunting in the early times. The great Roman historian Tacitus, writing about the customs of the Germans in his work "Germania", directly emphasizes that the daily activities of the Germanic people consisted of tribal wars and hunting¹³. They took dogs with them when they went hunting. In this way, people had a close relationship with dogs, and the zoonym "dog" became an active lexeme in their daily communication. As a result, many proverbs and sayings were formed based on the zoonym *der Hund* - dog.

Semantic structure of zoophrasemes. The semantic structure of zoophrasemes is also an important factor in expressing the semantic world of the language. Semantic relationships in a phraseme begin with the connotation of the main component of the phrase¹⁴.

In the known language, zoonyms have the property of renaming through metaphorical transfer based on connotative meaning. Based on this, zoophrasemes also have the characteristic of expressing **positive**, **negative** and **neutral** meaning. According to the results of the analysis, it was found out that zoophrasemes in the German language express a number of positive meanings, such as perseverance, business, strength, pride, health hard work, beauty, loyalty, wisdom. For example:

-*dufte Biene – ein sehr hubsches Mädchen (beauty)- ofatijon, ketvorgon, xushro'y, zebo, soxibjamol, nozanin*

-*emsig (od. fleissig) wie e-e Biene – sehr fleißig (industry, industriousness, diligence) g'ayrati jo'shqigan, chumoliday mexnatkash*

-*e-n Bienenfleiss entwickeln (od. an den Tag legen)- außerordentlich fleißig sein- lively, hard-working like an ant, hard-working*

-*mit Bienenfleiss – mit besonderem Fleiß (industriousness)- diligent, hardworking.*

Zoophrasemes, which express a **negative** meaning, are also important in the German language as a descriptive tool. It has been emphasized by a large number of experts in the field that idioms formed with the names of animals in most cases have a negative meaning. According to the established data, German zoophrasemes often express negative meanings such as stupidity, impudence, stubbornness, drunkenness, arrogance, lack of interest, theft, distrust, rudeness, ruthlessness, cunning, treachery, sloppiness. For example, phrases formed with the following zoomyms express negative meaning: foolishness: *der Esel* - *eshak*, *die Gans* - *g'oz*, *das Huhn* – *tovuq*, *das Luder* – *o'limtik*, *die Sau* – *urg'ochi cho'chq*, *das Schwein* – *cho'chqa*, *der Wurm* - *qurt*, *chuvalchang*; awkwardness, clumsiness: *der Bär* – *ayiq*, *der Elefant* – *fil*, *das Schwein* – *cho'chqa*, *der Ochs* – *buqa*, *xo'kiz*, *der Stier* – *buqa*, *ho'kiz*; *qaysarlik ma'nosini*: *der Bock* – *taka*, *der Esel* – *eshak*, *das Horn* – *shox*, *muguz*.

¹³ Wikipedia.org Publius Cornelius Tacitus. *germania*

¹⁴ Тишкина Диана Алексеевна. Фразеологический единицы с компонентом- зоонимом в английском и русском языках: сопоставительный анализ. АВТОРЕФЕРАТ диссертации на соискание ученой степени кандидата филологических наук. Казань- 2008. – 9,10 с.

As we mentioned above, zoophrasemes can express a positive and negative meaning as well as a **neutral** meaning. We can see that it expresses many neutral meanings, such as "surprise, abnormality, punishment, protection, congestion, ignorance, singularity, fantasy, wealth, snow, long distance, fog cover, speed". For example:

-aus der Froschperspektive – von unten gesehen – pastdan qaraganda

- der Fuchs muss zum Loch heraus - die Sache muss aufgeklärt, die Ursache muss gefunden werden – ishning tagiga yetish kerak, bu ish barham topishi kerak, bartaraf etilishi kerak

- Wo sich die Füchse (od. einander) gute Nacht sagen – *in einer einsamen, abgelegenen Gegend* – yerning bir burchagida, it topmas joyda, ovloqda

Here it can be briefly concluded that as a result of the research on the semantic structure of a total of 850 zoophrases in the German language, it was found that 251 of the phrases have a positive meaning, 340 have a negative meaning, and the remaining 259 have a neutral meaning. In the phraseological world of the Uzbek language, zoophrasemes also decorate our language with their colorful expression. When we analyze zoophrasemes in the Uzbek language according to their semantic structure, we can see the unique meaning of phrasemes.

Zoophrases in the Uzbek language express "humility, mobility, loyalty, bravery, childishness, luck, perseverance, experience, gratitude, loyalty, enthusiasm, wealth, courage" and many other **positive** meanings. At the same time, it represents "distrust, disloyalty, cunning, stupidity, carelessness, greed, theft, indolence, laziness, idleness, dishonesty, ignorance, imprudence" and many other **negative** meanings.

Zoophrasemes of the Uzbek language also have a neutral meaning. Most of them express the meaning of various professions and social spheres. As we delve deeper into the semantic-structural analysis of zoophrasemes in two languages, we tried to analyze their specific features. According to it, we divided zoophrasemes in both languages into 2 main groups: person-oriented zoophrasemes and zoophrasemes representing social situations:

We tried to divide the:

-Person-oriented zoophrasemes: Zoophrases expressing human appearance, Zoophrasemes expressing physical activity and profession, Zoophrasemes expressing mental qualities, Zoophrasemes expressing human inner qualities and.

-Phrasemes representing social situations: zoophrasemes representing family relations, zoophrases representing political relations and popularism, zoophrasemes representing economic relations, and zoophrasemes representing youth and love relationships.

As a brief conclusion to the conducted analysis, it should be noted that although the zoophrasemes in the Uzbek language are mostly made up of proverbs and sayings, we have witnessed that the zoophraseology of the Uzbek language is rich and colorful according to the above criteria. It can be said without a doubt that 1920 zoophrasemes in the Uzbek language can be fully classified according to the given semantic criteria and divided into the mentioned semantic groups. In this regard, Uzbek phrases are distinguished by the fact that they have their own special characteristics. Detailed analyzes on this subject can be found in Chapter 2, Paragraph 2 of the dissertation.

The third chapter of the dissertation, devoted to the **"Principles of organizing the zoophrasal vocabulary of the German and Uzbek languages"**, talks about the preliminary considerations about the dictionaries, the phraseological and phraseographic principles of the phrasebook. According to it, it is necessary to be based on the following principles when compiling the educational dictionary:

1. Phraseological principle

2. Phraseographic principle

Based on the stated principles, we relied on the criteria developed by Professor Umarchodzhaev M.I. to distinguish phrases from other language units. They are:

Phraseological principles:

- A unit consisting of at least two components based on a single dependency.
- A change of meaning has occurred in the components, they have become a partially or completely destroyed element.
- They can be used in the language sometimes only in the form of fixed phrase or in the form of fixed and free phrase.
- They are in stable use in the language because they have a coherent meaning, stable structure and stable formed words.
- They are emotional, expressive units and are often used in evaluation and description of various events and situations.

Phraseographic principle:

- compliance with the purposes and tasks of the phrasebook;
- Phrasebook numeric indicator;
- Formation of the phrasebook based on language norms (that is, whether or not to include dialect-specific, out-of-date, vulgar and slang phrases borrowed from foreign languages in the Phrasebook);
- Relation of various lexical, grammatical and phonetic variants of phrasal verbs to phrasal verbs;
- The relation of the phrasebook to the derivatives of certain phrases, etc.

In addition, in this chapter of the thesis, instructions are given on the issue of giving expressions and their translation in the educational dictionary of zoophrases, according to which, zoophrases in the German language are divided into two main groups:

Translation of zoophrasemes with equivalents. A number of German zoophrasemes are translated by their component composition, the meaning of the phrase and the similar content in the Uzbek language, as well as phrasemes with phraseological meaning. For example:

In German: *"Wie Hund und Katze leben"*

In Uzbek: *"It mushuk bo'lib yashamoq"*

In German: *"keiner Fliege etwas zu tun haben"*

In Uzbek: *"pashshaga ham ozor bermaslik"*

Partially equivalent zoophrasemes. Although the meaning of phrasemes in German and Uzbek languages is considered equivalent to each other, different lexemes participate in their components. For example:

In German: *"ein alter Hase"* (word for word: *keksa quyon*)

In Uzbek: *"qari taka"*

Translation by analogues. The existence of units similar to the lexical or phraseological units of one language in the second language constitute corresponding analogues in these languages, and this allows to clarify the translation of zoophrases through their analogues in the translated language.

In German: “*den Bock zum Gärtner machen*” (word for word: takani bog‘bon qilib qo‘ymoq)

In Uzbek: “*qo‘yni bo‘riga topshirmoq*”.

A method of joint translation of a zoophraseme with the participation of a complete, partial equivalent, analog, and free word combination.

This method of translation uses all the available options and gives the user a choice:

In German: “*Eulen nach Athen tragen*” (word for word: take the own to Athens)

In Uzbek: “keraksiz ish qilmoq”, “daryoga suv tashimoq, “o‘rmonga o‘tin ko‘tarib bormoq”.

In German: “*die Flöhe husten (od. niesen) hören*” (word for word: burgalarni yo‘talishini, (aksirishini) eshitmoq)

In Uzbek: “er ostida ilon qimirlasa bilmoq”, “dingquloq bo‘lmoq”, “hamma narsani eshitib, ko‘rib turmoq”.

CONCLUSION

1. One of the linguistic units common to all languages in the world is the presence of word combinations in these languages. Fixed phrases, like any separate word, are linguistic units formed by the desire to name certain things - objects, events and situations. Their status in languages is higher than the status of words, but not lower than them. Because such units are unique language elements that convey to us the historical thinking characteristics, national-cultural traditions, lifestyle of any nation over the centuries.

2. Phrasemes in languages are common as unique language elements lexemes are linguistic units formed by natural instinct to express the linguistic landscape of the world. They are universal and are proven to exist in all natural languages.

3. A complex analysis of semantic, structural and functional characteristics of phrasemes, on the one hand, different from lexical units, and on the other hand, from free word combinations, was proved.

4. As a result of our research, it was proved that the language has a phraseological subsystem of a separate language and that it has central and peripheral elements.

5. 850 zoophrases in German and 1920 zoophrases formed on the basis of animals living in water and on land, birds, insects and animal body parts in German and Uzbek phraseological reserves were studied, their structural-semantic features, unique national-cultural features were studied, and as a result, allomorphic and isomorphic aspects were determined.

6. According to the statistical comparative result, the number of zoophrases of the "horse" component in the Uzbek language is 280, and 24 in the German language; There are 206 in Uzbek and 35 in German with the zoonym "dog"; 90 zoonyms with the zoonyms "sheep" and "ram" have been created in Uzbek, and 17 in German. However, we can see that 23 zoophrasemes were formed in German, 11

in Uzbek with the zoonym "bear", 24 in German, and 4 in Uzbek with the zoonym "monkey". A number of zoophrasemes have also been shown to exist in one and two situations.

7. Structural and grammatical analysis of the zoophrases of the German and Uzbek languages showed that there are general and specific aspects of languages, and as a result of dividing them into substantive, verbal, adjective, adverbial, exclamatory and prepositionally equivalent zoophrases, it was found that there are 324 substantive zoophrases in the German language. zoophrases, in Uzbek 24, 381 verbal zoophrases in German, 55 in Uzbek, 24 adverbial zoophrases in German, 18 in Uzbek, 38 exclamatory zoophrases in German, and in Uzbek they are not formed, zoophrases equivalent to sentences in German 61 , and in the Uzbek language 1823.

8. It is substantiated that one of the necessary tasks of modern lexicology is the compilation of educational phraseological dictionaries, which is one of the urgent problems of modern phraseography. The goals and objectives of a modern educational dictionary require the development of phraseological and phraseographic principles for the formation of dictionary phrases. At this point, it is clearly defined that a unit consisting of at least two components based on a single relation, the components have undergone a change in meaning, they have become a partially or completely dissolved element, which in the language sometimes just cannot be used as a compound word or as a stable and free phrase, they are stable in the language, as they have a unified meaning, a stable structure and stable word formation, they are used, they are emotional, expressive units, often used in evaluating, describing various events and situations, and phraseological principles, and the correspondence of the phrase to the goals and objectives of the dictionary , a numerical indicator of a phrase, the formation of a phrase based on language norms (what is it to phrase specific, uncommon, vulgar and slang phrases borrowed from foreign languages), various lexical, grammatical and phonetic variants of phrases? phraseographic principles, such as the relation of a phrase to a phrase, the relation of a phrase to derivatives of some phrasemes. In this place, it was emphasized that it is important to build a phrase on the basis of linguistic and didactic principles.

9. It is required that zoophrases selected for the dictionary corpus conform to the norms of the German literary language, their functional characteristics, coloring, old or new forms, and their relevance to the dialect should be in the focus of lexicography.

10. Due to the fact that the dictionary has a "translating and explanatory" status, it is necessary to explain each main zoophrase in as much detail as possible and, if necessary, to identify the historical origin and etymological sources of the phrase. The explanation should be simple and clear.

11. In the process of creating a dictionary, the translation of German zoophrases into Uzbek was carried out on the basis of the principles of establishing equivalence relations of language units in world lexicological practice, according to which phrasemes are fully equivalent, partially equivalent, unequal - equivalent and similar expressions will be translated. At the same time, the possibilities of the Russian language as a "metal-language" were widely used.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 ПО
ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНОЙ СТЕПЕНИ АНДИЖАНСКОМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ИНСТИТУТЕ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

**АНДИЖАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ
ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

АЗАМОВ ОМАДЖОН БУРХОНОВИЧ

**СТРУКТУРНО – СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЙ СОПОСТАВИТЕЛЬНЫЙ
АНАЛИЗ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ С ЗООНИМИЧЕСКОМ
КОМПОНЕНТОМ В НЕМЕЦКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ
(принципы учебного словаря)**

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

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

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии за № B2021.2.PhD/Fil1785.

Диссертация выполнена в Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков по адресу: www.adchti.uz и в Информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyonet» www.ziyonet.uz.

Научный руководитель:

Умарходжаев Мухтар Ишанходжаевич
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Официальные оппоненты:

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Садиков Захиджан Якубжанович
доктор филологических наук, доцент

Ведущая организация:

Кокандский государственный педагогический институт

Защита диссертации состоится «_____» _____ 2023 года в _____ часов на заседании Научного совета PhD.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 при Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков по адресу: 170100, г. Андижан, ул. Бобуршоҳ, 5. Тел.: (74) 223-42-76. faks: (74)223-42-76, e-mail: asifl@edu.uz

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Андижанского государственного института иностранных языков (зарегистрирован под №_____). Адрес: 170100, г. Андижан, ул. Бобуршоҳ, 5. Тел.: (74) 223-42-76; факс: (74)223-42-76

Автореферат диссертации разослан «_____» _____ 2023 года
(Протокол реестра № _____ от «_____» _____ 2023 года)



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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (Аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Целью исследования является разработка принципов двуязычного учебного словаря зоофраз на основе структурно-семантического анализа зоофразем немецкого и узбекского языков.

Объектом исследования являются зоофраземы в немецком и узбекском языках являются объектом нашего исследования.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

если денотативно-метафорическое значение зоонимов эксплицитно ощущается в возникновении немецких и узбекских зоофразем, значение зоонимов, входящих в состав некоторых зоофразем получается «теряющим смысл», и доказана их роль в формировании фразеологического значения определена;

установлено, что немецкие зоофраземы репрезентируют положительные значения, такие как «напористость, предприимчивость, сила, гордость, здоровье, трудолюбие, красота, верность, мудрость» и отрицательные значения, такие как «глупость, праздность, упрямство, пьянство, высокомерие, лень»;

определено, что зоофраземы в узбекском языке, выражающие значение различных профессий и социальных сфер, имеют нейтральное значение;

было доказано, что в немецком языке наиболее распространенными зоофразами являются вербальные выражения, а также определено количество субстантивных зоофразем, наречных зоофразем, адъективных зоофразем, восклицательных зоофразем и зоофразем, эквивалентных предложению.

Внедрение результатов исследования.

Научные результаты диссертации «Структурно-семантический сравнительный анализ фразеологических единиц с зоономическим компонентом в немецком и узбекском языках (принципы учебного словаря)», подготовленной внештатным научным сотрудником Азамовым Омаджоном Бурхоновичем на соискание ученой степени доктора философии (PhD) по направлению 10.00.06 «Сравнительное литературоведение, сравнительное языкознание и переводоведение» были использованы в рамках проекта «Модернизация и интернационализация процессов системы высшего образования в Узбекистане» предусмотренного Европейским Союзом для программы Erasmus+ 2016-2018 561624- ЭПП-1-2015-УК-ЭППКА2-СВНЕ-SP-ERASMUS+СВНЕ ИМЭП (спрвка 20- декабря 2022 г.).

Научные результаты диссертации «Структурно-семантический сравнительный анализ фразеологических единиц с зоономическим компонентом в немецком и узбекском языках (принципы учебного словаря)», подготовленной внештатным научным сотрудником Азамовым Омаджоном Бурхоновичем на соискание ученой степени доктора философии (PhD) по

направлению 10.00.06 «Сравнительное литературоведение, сравнительное языкознание и переводоведение» были использованы в рамках проекта I-204-4-5 «Создание виртуальных ресурсов на основе информационных и коммуникационных технологий из предметов специальности английский язык и внедрение в учебный процесс», предназначенной для реализации в 2014-2015 годах под руководством Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков, кандидата филологических наук, доцента Ф.Ш.Рузикулова (спрвка 20- декабря 2022 г.).

Сведения о различении денотативного и коннотативного значений зоонимов в немецком и узбекском языках в общении, о делении зоофраз на «уличный язык» (umgangssprachlich), «грубый» (familiär, salopp) и «вульгарный» (vulgär) стили по стилистическим признакам, а также о выразительных возможностях и стилистических задачах в языке обогатили содержание материалов при подготовке радиопередач “Таълим ва тараққиёт”, “Адабий жараён”, “Жаҳон адабиёти” подготовленные редакцией ГУП «Маданий-маърифий ва бадий эшиттиришлар» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана Телерадиоканал «O‘zbekiston» (за 2021-2022 гг.) (спрвка 23 декабря 2022 г.).

Структура и объем работы. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Общий объем диссертации состоит из 133 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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Avtoreferat Andijon davlat universitetining “Tezkor ilmiy xabarnoma” ilmiy axborot byulleteni
tahririyatida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi.
(04.04.2023-yil)

Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 06.04.2023-yil.
Bichimi 60x84 $\frac{1}{16}$, «Times New Roman» garniturası.
Shartli bosma tabog‘i 3,25 Adadi: 60. Buyurtma: № 43.

Andijon shahar Universitet ko‘chasi 129 uy.

«ANDIJON DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI» bosmaxonasida chop etildi.

