

**TERMIZ DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI  
ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI PhD. 03/31.03.2021.Fil.78.04 RAQAMLI  
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**TERMIZ DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

**MAMATALIYEVA NAVBAHOR XUJAMBERDIYEVNA**

**INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA “VATAN” MAZMUNLI  
AFORIZMLARNING SEMANTIKASI VA STRUKTURASI**

**10. 00. 06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va  
tarjimashunoslik**

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

**Termez – 2023**

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

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Philological Sciences**

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**Termez – 2023**

Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi Oliy Attestatsiya Komissiyasida № V2022.2.PHD/FIL2573 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya Termiz davlat universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, ingliz, rus ) ilmiy kengash veb-sahifasining [www.tersu.uz](http://www.tersu.uz) hamda "ZiyoNet" axborot-ta'lim portali [www.ziynet.uz](http://www.ziynet.uz) manziliga joylashtirilgan.


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Yetakchi tashkilot:	<b>Qarshi davlat universiteti</b>

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Termiz davlat universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi 03/31.03.2021.Fil.78.04 raqamli ilmiy kengashning 2023 yil 11 may kuni soat 10.00 dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi (Manzil: 190111, Termiz sh., Barkamol avlod ko'chasi, 43. Tel.: (376) 221-71-17; e-mail: [termizdu@mail.uz](mailto:termizdu@mail.uz) )


Dissertatsiya bilan Termiz davlat universitetining Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (№ 152 raqami bilan ro'yxatga olingan). Manzil: 190111, Termiz sh., Barkamol avlod ko'chasi, 43. Tel.: (376) 221-74-55

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2023 yil " 5 " may kuni tarqatildi.  
(2023 yil " 5 " may dagi № 27 - raqamli reestr bayonnomasi)



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

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Jahon tilshunosligida hikmatli soʻzlarni oʻrganish xalqlarning maʼnaviy madaniyati, urf-odati, kasbi, turmush tarzi, mental xususiyatlari, milliy xarakter kabi tushunchalarni tahlil qilish, ularning madaniy taraqqiyot darajasining voqelanishi, etnomadaniy etika tamoyillari, hamda muomalaning ahloqiy-madaniy meʼyorlarini atroflicha tahlil qilish zaruriy vazifalardan biri sanaladi. Shu bois oʻzga xalqlar madaniyati va tilini bilish – bugungi davr talabidir. Bu esa paremiologik birliklar tadqiqiga boʻlgan ehtiyojni ham keltirib chiqaradi. Aforizmlar tilshunoslikning turli aspektlarini oʻrganishda lingvomadaniyat, etnolingvistika, sotsiolingvistika, pragmalolingvistika va boshqa fanlarga oid koʻplab jihatlarini birlashtirishga xizmat qiladi. Bugungi kunda mazkur sohada olib borilgan tadqiqotlar ularni har tomondan oʻrganish uchun asos vazifasini bajarmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida paremalarning tadqiqot obʼekti aforizmlarga qaratilgan boʻlib, ularni koʻplab tilshunoslik maktablari lingvistik jihatdan oʻrganmoqda. Aforizmlarni tadqiq qilishda ularning inson tafakkuri mahsuli sifatida vujudga kelishi, odamlarni insoniylikka, vatanparvarlikka, mehr-oqibatli boʻlish kabi omillar bilan birgalikda madaniyatlararo muloqotni rivojlantirishdagi oʻrniga ham eʼtibor qaratilmoqda. Shundan kelib chiqqan holda, aforizmlarning lingvistik tabiatini qiyosiy-chogʻishtirma asosida tadqiq qilish ham muhim sanaladi. Mavzu doirasida struktural-semantik koʻrinishdagi ushbu ishimiz tanlangan mavzuning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

Bugungi kunda oʻzbek tilshunosligida aforizmlarning lingvistik maqomiga bagʻishlangan ishlar yetarlicha emas. Aniqroq qilib aytganda, shu kunga qadar oʻzbek lingvistikasida hikmatli soʻzlar (aforizmlar) leksik<sup>1</sup> sintaktik<sup>2</sup> lingvomadaniy<sup>3</sup> jihatdan qisman oʻrganilgan. Shunday boʻlsada, oʻzbek paremiologiyasida “xalqimiz uchun milliy oʻzlik va mustaqil davlatchilik timsoli, bebaho maʼnaviy boylik, mamlakatimizning siyosiy-ijtimoiy, maʼnaviy-maʼrifiy taraqqiyotida gʻoyat muhim oʻrin egallab kelayotgan buyuk qadriyat”<sup>4</sup> larimizni noqardosh tillar bilan qiyosiy-chogʻishtirilib oʻrganishda semantik-struktur tadqiqotlarga ehtiyoj seziladi. Xususan, ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida *vatan* mazmunidagi aforizmlar tadqiqi oʻzbek hamda ingliz tilshunoslari oldida turgan masalalar orasida oʻz ahamiyati bilan oʻrin egallaydi.

Ushbu dissertatsiya tadqiqoti Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026-yillarga moʻljallangan Yangi Oʻzbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi toʻgʻrisida”, 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son “Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi oliy taʼlim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash toʻgʻrisida”, 2020-yil 6-noyabrdagi PF-6108-son

<sup>1</sup>Садриддинова М.З. Лексика узбекских пословиц и поговорок. Автореф. дис... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1985. – 46 с.

<sup>2</sup> Абдурахманов Х. Синтаксические особенности узбекских народных пословиц. Автореф. дис... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1964. – 54 с.; Абдурахманов Х. Особенности синтаксиса узбекского устного народного творчества. Автореф. дис... доктора филол. наук. – Тошкент 1977. – 57 с.

<sup>3</sup>Нармуратов З.Р. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида таълим ва илм концептларига оид паремаларнинг лингвомаданий тадқиқи. Филол.фанлари фалсафа доктори дисс. Термиз, 2022. – 129 б.

<sup>4</sup><https://uza.uz> Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoevning oʻzbek tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilganining oʻttiz yilligiga bagʻishlangan tantanali marosimdagi nutqi// “Oʻzbekiston ovozi” gazetasi. 21.10.2019.

“O‘zbekistonning yangi taraqqiyot davrida ta’lim-tarbiya va ilm-fan sohalarini rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Farmonlari, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2017- yil 11- avgustdagi 610-sonli “Ta’lim muassasalarida chet tillarini o‘qitish sifatini takomillashtirish bo‘yicha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”, 2018-yil 5-iyundagi PQ-3775-son “Oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta’minlash bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”, 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatdan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qarori va boshqa me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

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

**Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi.** Jahon tilshunosligida V.A.Avrarin, O.A.Dmitrieva, Y.V.Zemlyanskaya, L.Van, T.M.Kizlargul, T.V.Sazbandyan, N.G.Dyadk, Y.S.Konovalova, A.V.Eremenko, E.Y.Niktovenko<sup>5</sup> kabi olimlarning ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarida aforizmlarning ma’naviy va lingvistik tabiati, uslubiy xususiyatlari, hamda ularni boshqa tillardagi turdosh aforizmlar bilan qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirma o‘rganilish orqali bu yo‘nalishdagi ishlar yangi bosqichga chiqqan.

Ingliz tilshunosligida M. Robert, Jacob Cats, Robert Farlie, A.Tylor, Auden and K.Louis, A.John, William Lilly<sup>6</sup>kabi olimlar aforizimlarni paremiologik birlik sifatida tadqiq etgan.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida M.Fozilov, T.Mirzayev, B.Sarimsoqov,

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<sup>5</sup> Аврорин В.А. Проблемы изучения функциональной стороны языка. – Л.: Наука, 1975. – 58 с.; Дмитриева О.А. Культурно – языковые характеристики пословиц и афоризмов на материале французского и русского языков; дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Волгоград, 1997. – 189 с.; Землянская Е.В. Структурно-семантические и функциональные особенности стилиевой интертекстуальности в англоязычном афоризме: дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Санкт-Петербург, 2004. – 209 с.; Ван Л. Композиционно-синтаксическая организация русских афоризмов второй половины XIX века: дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Санкт-Петербург, 2005. – 157 с.; Кизларгуль Т.М. Русские антиномичные афоризмы: рече-языковые аспекты конфликтности и парадоксальности: дисс. .. доктор филологических наук. – Краснодар, 2007. – 415 с.; Сазбандян Т.В. Функции афоризмов в структуре и динамике познавательной деятельности человека. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 2008. – 143 с.; Дядык Н.Г. Гносеологический анализ афоризма как специфической семиотической системы: дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Челябинск, 2011. – 189 с.; Коновалова Ю.С. Фразеологизмы, поговорки и афоризмы как средство объективации возрастных концептов в англоамериканской языковой картине мира: дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Воронеж, 2011. – 321 с.; Еременко А.В. Языковая объективация Ценностного Компонента Концепта Marriage в Афоризмах Американских И Британских Авторы (Сравнительно-Сопоставительный Аспект): дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Владивосток, 2012. – 221.; Никтовенко Е.Ю. Семантика конфликтосодержащих поговорок и афоризмов в лингвокогнитивном и лингвокультурном аспектах (на материале русского и английского языков): дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. Нальчик, 2015. – 185 с.

<sup>6</sup>Robert M. Book of aphorisms. Glasgow, W.R. McPhun, 1834. – 189 p.; Jacob Cats and Robert Farlie Moral Emblems with aphorisms, adages, and proverbs, of all ages and nations. London: longman, green, longman, and roberts, 1860. – 262 p.; Taylor A. Selected Writings on proverbs. Helsinki: Suomalainen Tiedeakatemia, 1975. –130 p.; Auden and Louis K. The viking book of aphorisms. London, The Viking Press, 1981. – 417 p.; John A. A Book of Aphorisms.London, 2017. – 127 p.; William Lilly. Choice aphorisms from the seven segments of cardan” published by Global Grey, 2018. – 336 p.

Z.D.Toshpo‘latov, P.U.Bakirov, X.Tursunov, M.X.Saidov, Z.T.Tohirov, A.Raimov, N.Raimova, Sh.Nosirov, S.Jo‘rayev, N.Toshqulov, Sh.Tojiboyev, R.Egamberdiyev, Z.I.Mirzayunusova, L.V.Polovina, O.P.Uralova, Z.R.Narmuratov<sup>7</sup> kabi olimlarning ilmiy ishlarida aforizmlarning shakllanish bosqichlari, lingvistik tabiati, yondosh hodisalarga bo‘lgan munosabati, tadqiqot usuli kabi paremiologiyani turli masalalariga bag‘ishlangan ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari olib borilgan.

### **Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilayotgan ilmiy-tadqiqot muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi.**

Dissertatsiya mavzusi Termiz davlat universitetining Ingliz tili va adabiyoti kafedrasida “Tilning leksik – semantik tizimini chog‘ishtirma tipologik o‘rganishning dolzarb muammolari: diaxroniya va sinxroniya” mavzusida olib borilayotgan istiqbolli ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining tarkibiy qismi hisoblanadi (ITA-12-09-2019).

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi** ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi “vatan” mazmunli aforizmlarning chog‘ishtirish orqali ularning umumiy, farqli jihatlarini ochish, turli tizimli tillarda ularning semantik hamda strukturaviy xususiyatlarini aniqlashdan iborat.

#### **Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida hikmatli so‘zlarni paremiologik birlik sifatida tadqiq etib, ularning yondosh birliklarga bo‘lgan munosabatini ilmiy-nazariy jihatlarini asoslab o‘rganish;

tilshunoslikda, jumladan, ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida aforizmlarning tarixiy-tadrijiy rivojlanish tushunchalarining mazmunini ilmiy adabiyotlar tahlili orqali ochib berish;

chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarning ichki manbalariga tayangan holda *vatan* mazmunli hikmatli so‘zlarning semantik maydonini aniqlash;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida *vatan* mazmunli aforizmlarni chog‘ishtirish orqali ularning tuzilish jihatdan farqli va o‘xshash tomonlarini ochib berish.

**Tadqiqotning obyekti.** Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi *vatan* mazmunli hikmatli so‘zlar tanlangan.

**Tadqiqotning predmeti.** Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi *vatan* mazmunli

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<sup>7</sup> Ҳикматли сўзлар, афоризмлар ва мақоллар. Тузувчи: М.Фозилов. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1967. – 191 б.; Ўзбек халқ мақоллари: [2 томлик]. Масъул муҳаррирлар: Мирзаев Т., Саримсоқов Б. Том 1. – Тошкент, “Фан”, 1987. – 368 б.; Ўзбек халқ мақоллари: [2 томлик]. Масъул муҳаррирлар: Мирзаев Т., Саримсоқов Б. Том 2. – Тошкент, “Фан”, 1988. – 372 б.; Саидов М.Х., Тоҳиров З.Т. Комиллик ўғитлари. – Тошкент: Молия нашриёти, 2003. – 96 б.; Тошпўлатов З.Д. Афоризмларнинг жанр хусусиятлари ва бадиияти. Филол. фанлари номзоди дисс. Тошкент, 2006. – 122 с.; Бакиров П. Номинацентрические пословицы в разносистемных языках (на материале русского, узбекского и казахского языков): Дис... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2007. – 286 с.; Х.Турсунов “Французча-ўзбекча афоризмлар луғати. Наманган: 2014. – 45 б.; А.Раимов ва Н.Раимова. “Ҳикматлар шодаси” Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон”, 2013. – 400 б.; Носиров Ш. Афоризмлар. – Тошкент: “Камалак”, 2015, 48 б.; Жўраев С. Ҳақиқат манзаралари. 100 мумтоз файласуф.–Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2015. – 400 б.; Тошқулов Н. “Ҳикмат ва мақолларда одоб меvasи” Тошкент, Адабиёт учқуни, 2017. – 48 б.; Илм ҳикмати ( Илм ҳақидаги ҳадис, мақол ва ҳикматли сўзлар тўплами) Тузувчилар: Тожибоев Ш., Эгамбердиев Р. – Тошкент: Наврўз, 2018. – 76 б.; Мирзаюнусова З.И., Половина Л.В. Талаба-ёшларда меҳнатсеварлик туйғуларини шакллантиришда афоризмлардан фойдаланиш. 2019. – 68 б.; Уралова О.П. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида "оила" бош лексемали мақоллар семантикаси ва структураси. Филол. фанлари фалсафа д-ри... дисс. – Самарканд, 2021. – 144 б.; Нармуратов З.Р. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида таълим ва илм концептларига оид паремаларнинг лингвомаданий тадқиқи. Филол.фанлари фалсафа доктори дисс. Термиз, 2022. – 129 б.; Нармуратов З.Р. Таълим, илм ҳикматлари. Термиз давлат университети, НММ нашриёти, Термиз, 2022, – 89 б.

aforizmlarning semantik-struktur xususiyatlari tadqiqot predmetini tashkil etadi.

**Tadqiqotning usullari.** Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda leksik-semantik, chog‘ishtirma, tasniflash, shuningdek statistik, analitik metodlardan foydalanilgan.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:**

Jahon tilshunosligida, jumladan, ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi hikmatli so‘zlar paremiologik birlik sifatida tadqiq etilib, *vatan* mazmunli aforizmlarni yondosh hodisalar bilan *etimologik, ma’noviy, sintaktik* tomondan farqli va o‘xshash jihatlari aniqlangan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida *vatan* mazmunli aforizmlarning chog‘ishtirma mazmuni ikki xalq tarixi, mentaliteti, madaniyati, har xil dinlar, geografik joylashuvi bilan bog‘liqligi kabi lisoniy-madaniy nomuvofiqliklarni belgilash asosida ochib berilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi *vatan* mazmunli hikmatli so‘zlarni qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirma, kvalitatif, va tematik tahlili orqali *country/vatan, home/uy, neighbourhood/mahalla, doorstep/ostona, place/makon, birth of place/tug‘ilgan joy, earth, ground/yer, tuproq* kabi turlarga bo‘linishi isbotlangan;

chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillardagi *vatan* mazmunli aforizmlarning ifoda planidagi strukturaviy-sintaktik xususiyatlari *declarative/darak, interrogative/so‘roq personal sentence/shaxsli gap, impersonal sentence/shaxssiz gap, conjunctive sentence/bog‘langan qo‘shma gap, conjunctionless sentence/ bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gap, imperative/buyruq gaplar, unextended sentence/yig‘iq va extended sentence/yoyiq sodda gap, one member sentence/bir tarkibli gap, two-member sentence/ikki tarkibli gap, homogeneous parts of the sentence/ uyushiq bo‘lakli gap* shaklidagi aforizmlarning sintaktik tuzilishidagi o‘xshash va farqli tomonlari faktik materiallar asosida dalillangan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:**

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida *vatan* mazmunli aforizmlar semantikasi va lingvomadaniyat bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan tomonlari hamda o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarining chog‘ishtirma tahlili ilmiy-nazariy ahamiyat kasb etishi, “Tilshunoslik”, “Leksikologiya”, “Uslubiyat”, “Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti”, “Qiyosiy tipologiya”, “Lingvomadaniyatshunoslik” kabi fanlardan yaratiladigan darslik va o‘quv qo‘llanmalarining mukammallashuviga yordam berishi asoslangan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida *vatan* mazmunli aforizmlar semantikasi va lingvomadaniyatini tahlil qilish uchun ishlab chiqilgan metodikaning qardosh va qardosh bo‘lmagan tillarga xos boshqa tipdagi paremalarni tadqiq qilishda foydalanish mumkinligi dalillangan;

*vatan* mazmunli aforizmlar ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirma tahlili amalga oshirilgan;

aforizmlarning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari madaniyatlararo muloqot jarayonida foydalanilishi va o‘rganilishida ishonchli manba bo‘lib xizmat qilishi asoslangan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi** nazariy ma’lumotlarning ilmiy manbalardan olinganligi, qo‘llanilgan tahlil metodlari, tahlilga tortilgan katta hajmdagi faktik material va nazariy fikr hamda xulosalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi bilan izohlanadi.



**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati tilshunoslikning yangi yo‘nalishlari, xususan, lingvokulturologiyaning nazariy asoslarini o‘rganishda, milliy matnlarga xos xususiyatlarni tadqiq etishdagi ahamiyatini yoritishda, lingvomadaniy tadqiqot usullaridan foydalanishda, tadqiq manbalarini aniqlashda, vatan mazmunli aforizmlarning lingvokulturologik qiymatini belgilashda ko‘rinadi. Dissertatsiyada keltirilgan fikr-mulohazalar *vatan* kontseptli ingliz, o‘zbek paremalarining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini yoritishda ilmiy manba sifatida xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyatidan oliy ta’lim tizimida** “Lingvokulturologiya”, “Leksikologiya”, “Qiyosiy tipologiya” fanlaridan darslik va o‘quv qo‘llanmalarini yaratishda, ushbu fanlardan nazariy va amaliy mashg‘ulotlar olib borishda, magistratura bosqichida “Lingvistik tadqiqot metodlari”, “Zamonaviy tilshunoslikning dolzarb muammolari” kabi yo‘nalishlarda maxsus kurslarni tashkil etishda foydalanish mumkin.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida vatan mazmunli aforizmlarning semantikasi va struktur tadqiqi tahlili yuzasidan olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

Aforizm paremiologik birlik sifatida statusiga yangicha munosabat bildirilgan fikrlar, ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi hikmatli so‘zlarning semantikasi, lingvomadaniy tahlili haqidagi mulohazalaridan foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Turizmni rivojlantirish qo‘mitasi 2022-yil 22-sentyabrdagi 01-20/153/1-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi aforizmlarning semantikasi va lingvomadaniy tahlili asosida zamonaviy qiyosiy paremiologiyaga doir muammolarning yechimini topishning yangi yo‘nalishlarini ochib berishga xizmat qilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tilidagi vatan leksemasining farqli va o‘xshash tomonlari aniqlanib, ularning hikmatli so‘zlarda namoyon bo‘lish darajasini solishtirib o‘rganish to‘g‘risidagi mulohazalardan “Oliy ta’lim sohasida potensialni rivojlantirish yo‘nalishidagi PAWER-Hududlararo mobillikni yo‘lga qo‘yish va bu borada dolzarblik, sifat hamda tenglikni ta’minlash” mavzusidagi xalqaro loyihada foydalanilgan (Termiz davlat universitetining 2022-yil 15-sentyabr 06/12-4169-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida *vatan* mazmunli aforizmlarning farqli va o‘xshash tomonlari aniqlangan;

qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik va chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik sohalariga oid bilim va ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirish, shuningdek, ta’lim tizimi jarayonini namunali tashkil etish va mustahkamlashda Samarqand davlat chet tillari instituti tomonidan 2014-2015-yillarda amalga oshirilgan I-204-4-5 “Ingliz tili mutaxassilik predmetlaridan axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalari asosida virtual resurslar yaratish va o‘quv jarayoniga joriy etish (Samarqand davlat chet tillari institutining 2022-yil 5-dekabrdagi 3482/30-02-01-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada Innovatsion tadqiqot loyihasi asosida o‘qituvchi va til o‘rganuvchilarda kerakli kommunikativ kompetensiyalarni rivojlantirish bo‘yicha bilimini oshirish shuningdek, vatan leksemasini aforizmlarda yoritish tadqiqiga lingvomadaniy yondashuvni qo‘llash, hikmatli so‘zlarni ingliz tilidan boshqa tillarga tarjima qilishda turli ekspressiv-stilistik vositalardan foydalanish hamda millatni vatan va vatanparvarlik tuyg‘ularini oshirishda aforizmlarni yoritish

mexanizmini qo'llash maqsadida yaratilgan uslubiy qo'llanmalar ishlab chiqishda, Oliy ta'lim muassasasida o'tiladigan leksikologiya va tarjimaga doir fanlarning mavzu doirasini boyitish hamda ularni mukammallashtirishda foydalanilgan;

Yevropa Ittifoqi tomonidan Erasmus + dasturining 2020-2021- yillarga mo'ljallangan 561624-YERR-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS + CBHE IMEP: "O'zbekistonda oliy ta'lim tizimi jarayonlarini modernizatsiyalash va halqarolashtirish" nomli innovatsion tadqiqotlar loyihasi doirasida vatan leksemasini aforizmlarda yoritish tadqiqiga lingvomadaniy yondashuvni qo'llash, hikmatli so'zlarni ingliz tilidan boshqa tillarga tarjima qilishda turli ekspressiv-stilistik vositalardan foydalanish hamda millatning vatanparvarlik tuyg'ularini oshirishda aforizmlardan foydalanish mexanizmini qo'llash, chet tilini o'rgatishda paremiologik birliklarni chuqur o'rganish maqsadida mazkur tadqiqot ishidagi tahlil natijalaridan foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat chet tillari institutining 2022-yil 11-noyabrda 3355/30-02-01-son ma'lumotnomasi).

Natijada qiyosiy-chog'ishtirma tahlil etilgan aforizmlar, ingliz va o'zbek xalqlarining til boyligini, urf-odatini, mentalitetini, dunyoqarashlarini va tarixini o'rganishda, hamda til o'rganuvchilarda kerakli kommunikativ kompetensiyalarni rivojlantirishga xizmat qilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprotatsiyasi.** Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 3 ta xalqaro va 4 ta respublika anjumanlarida ilmiy ma'ruza ko'rinishida muhokama qilingan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha 15 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan. Ulardan 4 tasi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Attestatsiya Komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda, 11 tasi respublika va xorijiy ilmiy jurnallar hamda to'plamlarda e'lon qilingan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning umumiy hajmi 128 sahifani tashkil etadi.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning **Kirish** qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati, tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi, mavzuning o'rganilganlik darajasi, tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari bilan bog'liqligi, tadqiqot maqsadi va vazifalari, tadqiqot ob'ekti va predmeti, tadqiqot usullari, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi, tadqiqotning amaliy natijasi, tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchlilik, tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati, tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi va aprotatsiyasi natijalarining e'lon qilinishi, dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi haqidagi ma'lumotlar bayon etilgan.

Tadqiqotning birinchi bobi "**Aforizmlarni o'rganishning nazariy asoslari: tarixi, muammolari**" deb nomlanadi. Ma'lumki, har bir xalqning Vatani, davlati kabi yana bir buyuk, birlamchi boyligi bu uning tilidir. Aynan til odamlar guruhini bir millat sifatida xalqni – xalq, millatni – millat sifatida birlashtiradi. Har bir tilda esa xalq donoligi

durdonasi, pand-nasihati manbai bo'lgan va avloddan-avlodga o'tib kelayotgan *ibratli hikmatlar, naqllar* bor. Fanda ularni paremiologik birliklar (paremalar) deb atashadi. Ular tadqiqot ob'ekti sifatida azaldan mutaxassislarni o'ziga jalb etib kelmoqda, chunki ushbu *hikmatli so'zlar* har birimizni doimo *mehr-oqibatli, odob-axloqli, mehnatsevar, halol, adolatli, to'g'ri so'z, ahil, vatan va vatanparvarlik* kabi xislatlarga ega bo'lishga undaydi.

**Paremiologik birliklarni** ilmiy o'rganish natijasida insonlar va jamiyat hayotiga taalluqli ko'plab muhim savollarga javob topish mumkin. Paremiologik birliklar jahonning barcha tillarida mavjud, xususan, hind-evropa, turkiy, ugor-fin, tungus-manchjur, xitoy-tibet, arab, fors va boshqa tillar paremiyalarga boyligi va o'ziga xosligi bilan tavsiflanadi<sup>8</sup>.

Olimlarning fikricha, paremiologiya ham adabiyotshunoslar, ham tilshunoslar shug'ullanadigan tarmoq, ya'ni u filologlarning tadqiqot maydoni. "Paremiologiya" – filologiyaning (paremiyalarni, paremalarni) o'rganadigan va ularni tasnifini aniqlaydigan sohasi. Shuningdek, paremiologik materiallarni yig'ish, saqlash va ishlov berish maqsadini ko'zlagan alohida "paremiografika" fani ham mavjud<sup>9</sup>.

Mahalliy tilshunos olim N.Uluqov "Tilshunoslik nazariyasi" nomli o'quv qo'llanmasida ta'kidlashicha: "paremiologiya tilshunoslikning bo'limlaridan biri bo'lib, tildagi barqaror birikmalar *maqol, matal* va *aforizmlarni* o'rganadi"<sup>10</sup>.

Turkologiyada paremiologik birliklarni to'plash, tadqiq etish Mahmud Qoshg'ariy ("Devoni lug'otit turk") va Gulxaniy ("Zarbulmasal") zamonlaridan to hozirgi kunlargacha davom etib kelmoqda<sup>11</sup>.

O'zbekistonlik olim B.Sarimsoqov aforizmlarni, maqol matal, topishmoq, qanotli so'zlar va iboralar kabi yangi – to'rtinchi adabiy turga mansub, deb izohlaydi. Bu adabiy tur esa **parema** deb nomlanadi<sup>12</sup>.

Bugungi kunda lingvistika sohasida paremiologik birliklarga doir bir qancha ilmiy tadqiqotlar: dissertatsiyalar, lug'atlar, to'plamlar yaratilgan. Jumladan: V.A.Avrarin, O.A.Dmitriyeva, A.Taylor, Jacob Cats, Robert Farlie, M.Fozilov, T.Mirzayev, B.Sarimsoqov, Z.D.Toshpo'latov, P.U.Bakirov, A.Raimov, N.Raimova, Sh.Nosirov, N.Toshqulov, Sh.Tojiboyev, Z.R.Narmuratov<sup>13</sup> kabi olimlarning ilmiy

<sup>8</sup>Уралова О.П. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида "оила" бош лексемали мақоллар семантикаси ва структураси. Филол. фанлари фалсафа д-ри... дисс. – Самарқанд, 2021. – Б.15.

<sup>9</sup>Ўзбек халқ мақоллари: [2томлик]/[Масъул муҳаррирлар: МирзаевТ., Саримсоқов Б.] 1-том. – Тошкент: "Фан", 1987. – Б.68.

<sup>10</sup>Улуқов Н.Тилшунослик назарияси.Ўқув қўлланма. – Тошкент: "Баркамол фойз медиа", 2016. – Б.12

<sup>11</sup>Ўзбек миллий энциклопедияси. 6-жилд. Таҳрир хайъати А.Абдувоҳитов, А.Азизхўжаев, И.Аминов, Т.Даминов ва б. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2003. – Б. 686.

<sup>12</sup>Саримсоқов Б. Адабий турлар ҳақида мулоҳазалар //Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти –Тошкент, 1993. № 5. – Б.3 –13.

<sup>13</sup>Аврорин В.А.Проблемы изучения функциональной стороны языка. – Л.: Наука, 1975. – С.58.; Дмитриева О.А.Культурно – языковые характеристики пословиц и афоризмов на материале французского и русского языков; дисс. ...канд.филол.наук.– Волгоград, 1997. – С.59.;Taylor A. Selected Writings on proverbs.Helsinki: SuomalainenTiedeakatemia,1975.–P.130.;Jacob Cats and Robert Farlie Moral Emblems with aphorisms, adages, and proverbs, of all ages and nations. London: longman, green, longman, and roberts, 1860. – 262 p.; Ҳикматли сўзлар, афоризмлар ва мақоллар. Тузувчи: М.Ҳазилов. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1967. – 191 б.; Ўзбек халқ мақоллари: [2 томлик]. Масъул муҳаррирлар: Мирзаев Т., Саримсоқов Б. Том 1.– Тошкент, "Фан", 1987. – 368 б.; Ўзбек халқ мақоллари: [2 томлик]. Масъул муҳаррирлар: Мирзаев Т., Саримсоқов Б. Том 2. – Тошкент, "Фан", 1988. – 372 б.; Тошпўлатов З.Д. Афоризмларнинг жанр хусусиятлари ва бадиияти. Филол. фан. номзоди дисс. Тошкент, 2006. – Б.3.; Бакиров П. Номинацентрические пословицы в разнотипных языках (на материале русского, узбекского и казахского языков): Дисс... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2007. – 286 с.; Раимов А., Раимова Н. Ҳикматлар

ishlarida aforizmlarning shakllanish bosqichlari, lingvistik tabiati, yondosh hodisalarga bo'lgan munosabati, tadqiqot usuli kabi paremiologiyani turli masalalariga bag'ishlangan ilmiy-tadqiqotlar bilan qiyosiy-chog'ishtirma aspektda o'rganish orqali yo'nalishga yangi bosqich boshlab berilgan.

Yuqorida keltirilgan ishlardan ko'rinib turibdiki, paremiologik birlik muammolari tilshunoslar tomonidan imkon qadar tadqiq qilingan. Ammo ushbu birliklarni **vatan** leksemasi bilan bog'lab o'rganish borasidagi ishlar kam. Shu bois, biz tadqiqotimizda *vatan* mazmunli aforizmlarning tahliliga e'tiborimizni qaratdik. Bizning fikrimizcha, parema deb umumiy nom ostida qo'llanuvchi *maqol, matal, aforizmlar* tushunchalarini chegaralash, ularni qiyoslab, chog'ishtirib, semantik va struktur jihatlarini aniqlash lozim. Ishimizda ayni masalalar va *maqol, matal, aforizm* tushunchalarini chegaralash, qiyosiy, chog'ishtirish, semantikasi va strukturasi tomonlariga alohida e'tibor qaratildi.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi "**Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "country/vatan" mazmunli aforizmlarning semantik tasnifi**" deb ataladi. Ushbu bobda ingliz va o'zbek tillarining izohli lug'atlarida *vatan* leksemasi haqida keltirilgan izohlari o'rganib chiqildi. Shuningdek, chog'ishtirma aspektda ularning semantik ko'lamini tahlil qilish orqali ularning xalq madaniy taraqqiyot darajasining voqelanishi, etnomadaniy etika tamoyillari, og'zaki manbalardagi madaniyatni ifodalovchi belgilarni ajratish, ijtimoiy munosabatlar, xalqlar orasidagi muloqot ko'rinishlari hamda muomalaning ahloqiy-madaniy me'yorlarini atroflicha tahlil qilish tilshunoslikning muhim muammolaridan bo'lib qolmoqda.

M.A.Krongauz tematik guruhlardagi so'zlar ma'nosining takrorlanishini ta'kidlab, yozadi: "Umumlashtirib, aytish mumkinki, umuman bir semantik maydonga taalluqli tematik leksika kogeziya (matn elementlarining aloqasi kogeziya (**cohesion**) deyiladi, bunda matnning bir elementlarining izohlanishi boshqalariga bog'liq bo'ladi) vositasida tanlanadi va shu maydonning integral belgilari matnidagi takrorlanishga mos keladi"<sup>14</sup>.

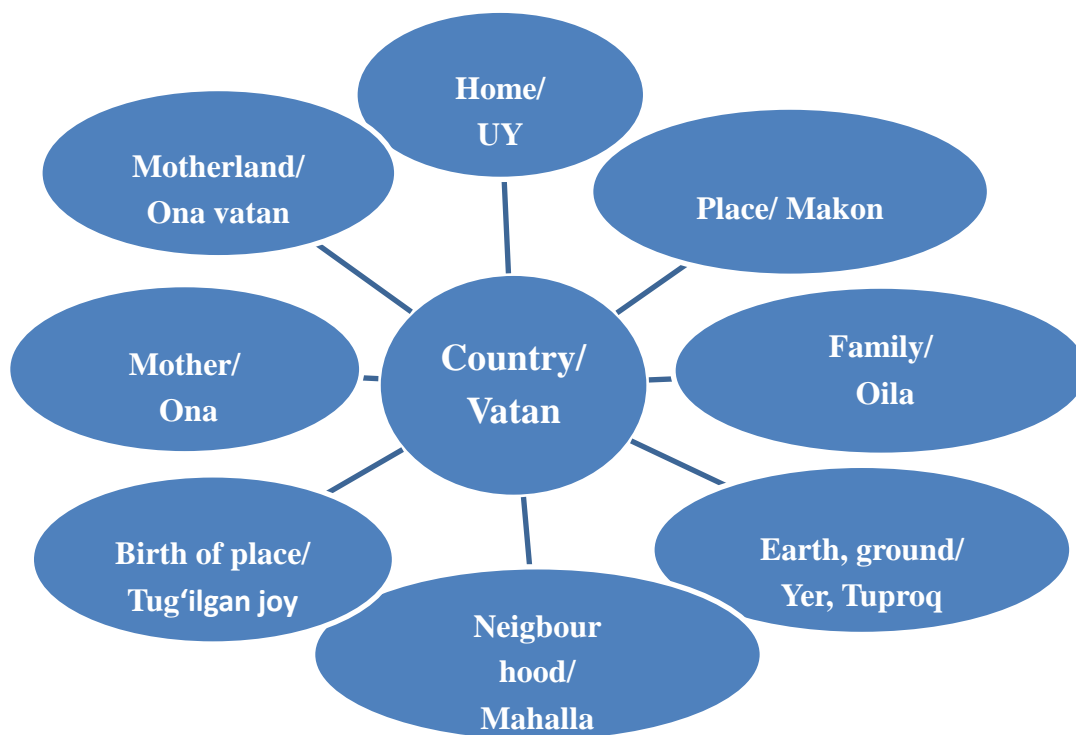
Shunga ko'ra, tadqiqotimizning bu qismida ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi **country/vatan** mazmunli **aforizmlar** semantik jihatdan chog'ishtirma tahlilga tortildi. To'plangan faktik paremiologik material ingliz va o'zbek aforizmlarini quyidagi tematik guruhlariga bo'lishga asos bo'ldi.

## 1-rasmga qarang:

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шодаси. – Тошкент: "Ўзбекистон", 2013. – 400 б.; Носиров Ш. Афоризмлар. – Тошкент: "Камалак", 2015, 48 б.; Тошқулов Н. Ҳикмат ва мақолларда одоб меvasи. – Тошкент, Адабиёт учқуни, 2017. – 48 б.; Илм ҳикмати (Илм ҳақидаги ҳадис, мақол ва ҳикматли сўзлар тўплами) Тузувчилар: Тожибоев Ш., Эгамбердиев Р. – Тошкент: Наврўз, 2018. – 76 б.; Нармуратов З.Р. Таълим, илм ҳикматлари. ТерДУ нашриёт матбаа маркази, Термиз - 2022, – 89 б.

<sup>14</sup>Кронгауз М.А. Семантика: Учебник для вузов. – М.: Рос. гос. гуманит. ун-т, 2001, – С.261.



**1-rasm. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi country /vatan mazmunli  
aforizmlarning semantik ko‘lami**

Ingliz va o‘zbek tili paremiologiyasida **Country/vatan** mazmuni bilan bog‘liq aforizmlar talaygina. Misollarga murojaat qiladigan bo‘lsak, Amerikalik huquqshunos, davlat arbobi Andrew Jacksonning quyidagi hikmatli so‘zlari: *Every good citizen makes his country's honor his own, and cherishes it not only as precious but as sacred. He is willing to risk his life in its defense and is conscious that he gains protection while he gives it*<sup>15</sup>. (Har bir yaxshi fuqaro o‘z yurti sha’nini o‘z qadriga yetadi, uni nafaqat aziz, balki muqaddas deb biladi. U o‘z hayotini himoya qilishda o‘z hayotini xavf ostiga qo‘yishga tayyor va u himoya qilishda himoyaga ega ekanligini biladi).

Ushbu hikmatli so‘zda **vatan** muqaddas sanalib hayotini havf ostiga qo‘yib bo‘lsa ham uni himoya qilishi kerakligi ta’kidlanib, har bir fuqaroni **vataniga sodiq va vatanparvar** bo‘lishiga davat qilingan.

Buyuk o‘zbek shoiri, mutafakkiri va davlat arbobi Alisher Navoiyning *Inson tirik ekan o‘z vatani uchun kurashmog‘i lozim*<sup>16</sup> hikmatli durdonasida inson uchun vatanni muqaddas ekanligi, uni ko‘z qorachig‘iday asrashi, tomiridagi so‘ngi qoni qolguncha uni himoya qilishi kerakligi ta’kidlangan.

Amerikalik siyosatchi, faylasuf Tomas Peyn (Thomas Paine) ning ushbu *The World is my country, all mankind are my brethren, and to do good is my religion*<sup>17</sup>. (Dunyo mening yurtim, butun insoniyat mening birodarlarim, yaxshilik qilish mening dinimdir) aforizmidagi butun dunyo insoniyatni uyi va unda istiqomat qiluvchi barcha bir-biriga og‘a-ini ekanligi izohlanib, mehr-oqibatli bo‘lish hamda bir-biriga ko‘maklashish lozimligi tushuntirilgan.

<sup>15</sup><https://www.brainyquote.com>

<sup>16</sup>Фозилов М. Ҳикматли сўзлар, афоризмлар ва мақоллар. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон” нашриёти, 1967. – Б. 69.

<sup>17</sup><https://www.forbes.com/quotes/9313>

Buyuk shoir Abulqosim Firdavsiyning *Yerimiz, suvimiz, farzandimiz deb, Xotin, bola-chaqa, dilbandimiz deb, Birma-bir jonimiz etamiz fido, Vatanni dushmanga bermaymiz aslo!*<sup>18</sup> hikmatida vatan tuyg‘usi barcha narsadan ustun qo‘yilganini kuzatish mumkin. Vatan himoyasi uchun jonini ham ayamasi ta’kidlanib, vatan ozodligi ilgari surilib, insonni vatanparvarlikka davat etilgan.

Faylasuf Xoja Samandar Termiziyni ushbu *Vatanni tark etmok xazil ish emas, Bu ish uchun har kim tob beravermas! Judolik daraxtdir bargi yo‘q yolg‘iz, Bargi bo‘lsa hamki, ammo mevasiz. Bugun ayrilikdan yuragim giryon, Aziz yerni qo‘ldan chiqarib hayron. Na ko‘zda uyqu bor, na dilda rohat, Azob o‘ti barin aylamish gorat!*<sup>19</sup> hikmatli so‘zlarida vatanni tark etishni yomon oqibatlarini vatanni tark etgan kimsani qay ahvolga tushib qolishi izohlanib insonlarni vatanni tark etmaslikka undalgan.

**Country/yurt, Saltanat, Motherland/ona vatan** haqidagi aforizmlar mazmuni milliy o‘ziga xosligi bilan ajralib turadi. Masalan, Amerikalik kino va televideniye aktyori, Billi Kempbell (Billy Campbell)ning ushbu *The South Downs of England reminded me a bit of my Old Virginia country*. (Angliyaning janubiy tog‘lari menga eski Virjiniya vatanimni eslatdi). Yuqorida keltirilgan hikmatli so‘zda *vatan* sog‘inchi haqida so‘z borib musofirlikda bo‘lganda vatanni qo‘msash, tug‘ilib o‘sgan joyini unutilmaslik kabi jihatlar e’tirof etilgan.

O‘zbekiston xalq yozuvchisi Abdulla Qahhorning ushbu *Yurtini obod qilaman degan kishi o‘zi obod bo‘ladi*<sup>20</sup> aforizmidagi yurti uchun hizmat qilish, ishlash, mehnat qilish, uni obod qilishga undalgan.

Amerikaning 43-prezidenti Jorj Bush (George Bush) ning *There is no bigger task than protecting the country of our country*<sup>21</sup>. (Vatanimizni himoya qilishdan kattaroq vazifa yo‘q) aforizmidagi vatanni himoya qilish eng katta sharaf ekanligi inson uchun insonlarni vataniga sodiq bo‘lish hamda vatanparvar bo‘lishga chorlayapti.

Buyuk faylasuf, shoir Ahmad ibn Umar ibn Muhammad Xivaqiy al-Xorazmiy, Abduljannob, Shayx Valiytarosh, Shayx Najmiddin Kubaroning *Ona Vatan yo‘lida, Vatanni himoya qilayotib shahodat jomini no‘sh aylash – Alloh visoliga yetishmoq bilan barobardir*<sup>22</sup> aforizmidagi vatan so‘zi *ona* leksemi bilan bog‘liq holda ishlatilib vatanni himoya qilish unga sadoqat bilan xizmat qilishdek sharaflilik yo‘q deb, insonlarni vatanparvar bo‘lishga davat etilgan.

Amerikaning 44-Prezidenti Barak Huseyn Obama (Barack Hussein Obama) ning *We need to keep making our streets safer and our criminal justice system fairer - our country more secure, our world more peaceful and sustainable for the next generation*<sup>23</sup>. (Biz ko‘chalarimiz xavfsizroq va jinoiy sud tizimi adolatli bo‘lishimiz kerak - vatanimiz xavfsizroq, dunyomiz keyingi avlod uchun yanada tinch va barqaror bo‘lishi kerak) aforizmidagi *mahallasini, shahrini, vatanini* jinoyatchilardan asrashini va vatanini xavfsizligini saqlash har bir fuqaroni burchi ekanligi hamda tinchlikni yosh

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<sup>18</sup>O‘sha asar. – B.70.

<sup>19</sup><https://hikmatlar.uz/>

<sup>20</sup>Раимов А., Раимова Н. Хикматлар шодаси (кайта нашр) – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон”, 2015. – Б.9.

<sup>21</sup><https://www.searchquotes.com>

<sup>22</sup>O‘sha asar. – B.151.

<sup>23</sup><https://www.brainyquote.com>

avlodga yetkazib berishni ta'minlash kabi insonlarni vatanparvarlikka da'vat qiluvchi omillar jamlangan.

Yirik davlat arbobi, kuchli, markazlashgan davlat asoschisi Amir Temur ibn Amir Tarag'oy ibn Amir Barqulning *Agarda vazir zolim bo'lsa, ko'p vaqt o'tmay saltanat uyi qulaydi; Podshoh ishlarini tamoman boshqaga topshirib, erkni unga berib qo'ymasinkim, dunyo xiyonatchi xotin singari, uning xushtori ko'pdir. Agar shunday kilar ekan, o'zganing nafs tez orada podshoh bo'lishni tilab, saltanat taxtini o'zi egallashga kirishadi*<sup>24</sup>.

Buyuk sarkarda tomonidan yuqorida keltirilgan hikmatli so'zlarda *saltanatni* asrab avaylash sirlari zolim vazir qoralanib podshohlarni sergak bo'lishga shohning atrofidagi hiyonatchi saroy ayonlari qoralangan hamda nafs va ochko'zlik kabi illatlar qoralangan.

*Place/makon, Birth of place/tug'ilgan joy* bilan bog'liq aforizmlar salmog'i jihatdan boshqa guruhdagi hikmatli so'zlardan yuqori ekanligi tadqiqot davomida aniqlandi.

O'zbek mumtoz shoiri, adibi, masalnavis, o'zbek adabiyotida satirik maktab yaratuvchilaridan biri Muhammad Sharif Gulxaniyning *O'z makonini tilar nogoh qafasdan qochsa qush*<sup>25</sup> aforizmidagi o'z tug'ilib o'sgan joy, kindik qoni to'kilgan joyni hech bir joy o'rnini bosa olmasligi va o'z makoniga (vataniga) teng kelmasligi tushuntirilgan.

Ingliz xalqining mashhur "The Oxford Dictionary of Quotation" kitobida keltirilgan ushbu *In the place where the tree falleth, there it shall be*<sup>26</sup>. (*Daraxt qulagan joyida bo'ladi*) hikmatlar shodasida insonni kindik qoni to'kilgan joyi uning uchun muqaddas bo'lishi va vatanning har bir qarich yeri inson uchun azizligi izohlangan.

O'zbek mumtoz adabiyotining yirik vakili, buyuk shoir, tarixchi, geograf, davlat arbobi, iste'dodli sarkarda Zahiriddin Muhammad Boburning *Tole yo'qi jonimga balolig' bo'ldi, Har ishniki ayladim xatolig' bo'ldi, O'z yerni qo'yib, Hind sori yuzlandim, Yo rab, netayin ne yuz qarolig' bo'ldi*<sup>27</sup> hikmatli so'zida o'z yerini tashlab ketishni oqibatlari yomon bo'lishi izohlanayapti.

"The Tragic Sense of Life" nomli asarda Anthony Kerrigan tomonidan keltirilgan ushbu *The holiest attribute of a temple is that it is a place where men weep in common*<sup>28</sup> aforizmda inson uchun o'z yeri aziz va muqaddas ekanligi tushuntirilgan.

*Earth, ground/yer, tuproq* leksemali aforizmlarga quyidagi misollarni keltirish mumkin. Misol uchun, Buyuk shoir, tarixchi, davlat arbobi, Zahiriddin Muhammad ibn Umarshayx Mirzoning *Sho'r tuproq yerda sunbul bitmaydi, unday yerda umid urug'ini nobud qilma. Shunga o'xshash, yomonlarga yaxshilik qilish va yaxshilarga yomonlik qilish ham o'rnida bo'lmaydi*<sup>29</sup> hikmatli so'zida sho'r tuproq yerda sunbul o'smaydi birikmasi tinch bo'lmagan yurtda o'sha yurtning xalqi tinch-totuv yasholmasligi tushuntirilgan bo'lib insonlarni ahil bo'lib yashashga undalyapti.

<sup>24</sup>O'sha asar. – B.151.

<sup>25</sup>Fozilov M. Hikmatli so'zlar, aforizmlar va maqollar. – Toshkent: "O'zbekiston" nashriyoti, 1967. – B.72.

<sup>26</sup>Elizabeth Knowles. The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations. Oxford University Press. 2009. – P.244.

<sup>27</sup>Lapasov J. Mumtoz adabiy asarlar o'quv lug'ati: O'rta maktablar uchun. – Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 1994. – B.72..

<sup>28</sup>Jhon Cross. The Oxford Book of Aphorisms. Oxford University Press, Walton Street, 1987. – P.14.

<sup>29</sup>Раимов А.ва Раимова Н. "Ҳикматлар шодаси" Тошкент: "Ўзбекистон", 2013. – Б.64

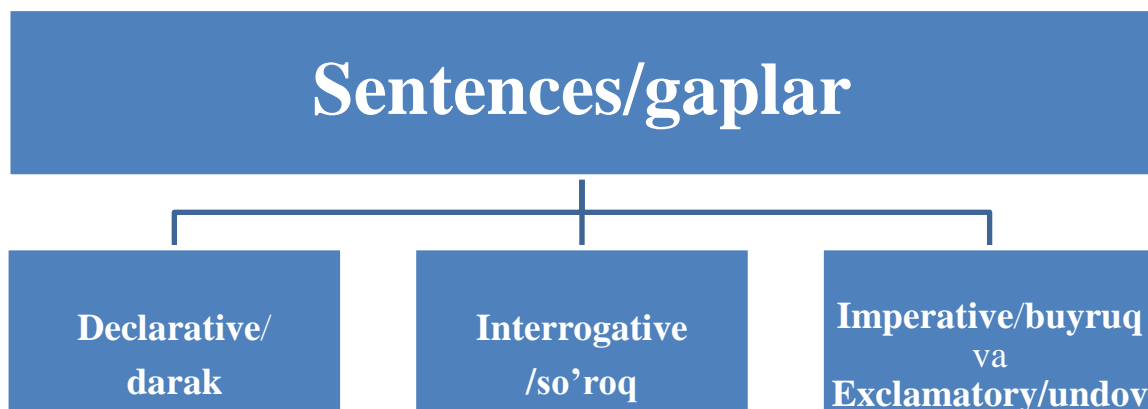


Alixon Mullaov o'g'li Oraziy, Abdulla Avloniy, Yusuf Xos Hojib, Abdibek Sheroziy Faxrulbanot Sulaymoniy, Muhammad Siddiq Rushdiy, Muhammad Jabalrudiy, Uvaysiy, Tolib Tolibiy, Abulbarakot Qodiriy, Durbek, Xayoliddin al-Hasaniy, Yusuf Xos Hojib, Hayoliddin al-Hasaniy kabi qomusiy olimlarimizning hikmatli so'zlarida ona yerimizni muqaddas ekanligi unga har doim sodiq qolish kabi tushunchalar izohlangan. *Har yerda rasm mehru vafo ko'proq o'lg'usi, Jamiyatda huzuru safo ko'proq o'lg'usi; Olim kishilar har yerda aziz va hurmatlidurlar; Bilimni buyuk, o'quvni ulug' bil, Bu ikkisi tanlangan bandasini ulug'laydi. Zakovat qayerda bo'lsa, ulug'lik bo'ladi, Bilim kimda bo'lsa buyuklik oladi; Yaxshi tahsil ko'rgan va ilm nuri bilan hulqini yaxshilagan ayol har yerda izzat topadi; Ilm martabasi martabalarining zo'ridir, degan gap shubhasiz to'g'ri. Qaysi yerda ilmu ma'rifat kuchli bo'lsa, o'sha yer baxt maskani hisoblanadi. Qaysi yerda nodonlik mavjud bo'lsa, u yer quruq yoki toshloq joy kabidir; Sayri jahon qiling, suvga o'xshab. U doim oqishdadur — toza va xushdur va agar bir yerda ko'p to'xtab qolsa, badbo'y bo'lur.*

Tadqiqot ishining uchinchi bobi *“Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida “country/vatan” mazmunli aforizmlar strukturasi chog'ishtirma tahlili”* deb nomlanadi. Ushbu bob ikki til paremiologik birliklarining sintaktik-struktur xususiyatlariga bag'ishlangan. U 3 ta paragrafni o'z ichiga oladi. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi aforizmlari strukturasi jihatdan o'xshash va farqli tomonlari quyidagilardan iborat.

Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida *Sentences/gaplar* ifoda maqsadiga ko'ra quyidagi turlarga bo'linadi<sup>30</sup>.

### Qarang 3.1- rasm



### 3.1- rasm. Sentences/gaplarning ifoda maqsadiga ko'ra turlari

Tahlilga tortilgan aforizmlarning asosiy qismi **declarative/darak** gaplar shaklidir. **Declarative/darak gap** shaklidagi **country/vatan** leksemalari ishtirok etgan aforizmlarga quyidagi misollarni keltirib o'tish mumkin:

<sup>30</sup>Гаппоров М., Қосимова Р. Инглиз тили грамматикаси. Академик лицейлар ва касб-хунар коллежлари учун ўқув қўлланма / М. Гаппоров, Р. Қосимова. – Тошкент: Турон-Иқбол, 2010 – Б. 255.



Ingliz tilida: *The object of war is not to die for your country but to make the other bastard die for his* (Urushning maqsadi o'z vatanningiz uchun o'lish emas, balki boshqa badbaxtni o'zi uchun o'ldirishdir). – George S. Patton.

O'zbek tilida: *Har bir kishining tug'ilib o'sgan shahar va mamlakati shu kishining Vatani deyilur. Har kim tug'ilgan, o'sgan yerini jonidan ortiq suyar. Hatto bu Vatan his-tuyg'usi hayvonlarda ham bor. Agar bir hayvon o'z Vatanidan - uyuridan ayrilsa, o'z yeridagi kabi rohat-farog'atda yashamas, maishati talx bo'lib, har vaqt dilining bir go'shasida o'z Vatanining muhabbati turar*<sup>31</sup>. (Abdulla Avloniy).

Ingliz tilida: *This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or exercise their revolutionary right to overthrow it*<sup>32</sup> (Bu mamlakat o'zining institutlari bilan unda yashovchi odamlarga tegishli. Qachonki ular mavjud hukumatdan charchagan bo'lsalar, ular o'zlarining konstitutsiyaviy huquqini o'zgartirish yoki uni ag'darish uchun inqilobiy huquqidan foydalanishlari mumkin). – Abraham Lincoln.

O'zbek tilida: *Vatan - sajdagoh kabi muqaddasdir*. – Islom Karimov.

**Interrogative/so'roq** mazmunidagi aforizmlar ingliz tilida ham o'zbek tilida ham salmog' jihatdan darak gap shaklidagi aforizmlardan kam.

Ingliz tilida: *Are you proud of the country you have grown up in or would you rather prefer to have been born in another country?* (Siz voyaga yetgan mamlakatingiz bilan faxrlanasizmi yoki boshqa davlatda tug'ilganingizni afzal ko'rasizmi)? – Theodore Roosevelt.

O'zbek tilida: *Yerimiz, suvimiz, farzandimiz deb, Xotin, bola-chaqa, dilbandimiz deb, Birma-bir jonimiz etamiz fido, Vatanni dushmanga bermaymiz aslo?*

Inglizcha: *Would you bet your paycheck on a weather forecast for tomorrow? If not, then why should this country bet billions on global warming predictions that have even less foundation?* (Ertangi ob-havo prognoziga maoshingizni tikasizmi? Agar yo'q bo'lsa, unda nega bu mamlakat global isish haqidagi bashoratlarga milliardlab pul tikishi kerak, bu esa bundan ham kamroq asosga ega). – Thomas Sowell.

O'zbek tilida: *Kishi uchun o'z vatanini tashlab ketishdan ham kuchlirok azob bormikan?*

Inglizcha: *In a storm, I think, 'What if the gospel be not true? Then thou art, of all men, most foolish. For what has thou given up thy goods, thy ease, thy friends, thy reputation, thy country, thy life?* (Bo'ron paytida men shunday deb o'ylayman: «Agar xushxabar haqiqat bo'lmasa-chi? Shunday ekan, sen hamma odamlar ichida eng ahmoqsan. Nima uchun molingdan, yengilligingdan, do'stlaringdan, obro'ingdan, yurtiingdan, joningdan voz kechding»). – John Wesley.

**Imperative/buyruq gap** shaklidagi **country/vatan** mazmunli aforizmlar o'zbek tilida salmog' jihatdan yuqori ekanligi tadqiqot davomida aniqlandi. "Buyruq gaplar umumiy buyruq arxisemasi bilan bir butunlikni hosil qilsa ham, lekin buyruq arxisemasi bir qator semalar orqali namoyon bo'ladi".

O'rganilayotgan aforizmlar **advice/maslahat, please/iltimos, offer/taklif,**

<sup>31</sup><http://qashqadaryogz.uz/read/vatan-nima-vatanparvar-kim>

<sup>32</sup>The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln. The Abraham Lincoln Association. 2006. – 3356 p.

encourage/undash, worry/tashvish, excitement/hayajon, begging/yalinish, dream/orzu, surprise/hayratlanish, care/g'amxo'rlik, promotion/tashviq, suspicion/gumon, anger/g'azab, threat/do'q kabi mazmunni ifodalaydi.

Ingliz tilida: *Our country may be likened to a new house. We lack many things, but we possess the most precious of all - liberty!* (Mamlakatimizni yangi uyga o'xshatish mumkin. Bizga ko'p narsa yetishmaydi, lekin bizda eng qimmatli narsa - erkinlik bor)!

O'zbek tilida: *Yerimiz, suvimiz, farzandimiz deb, Xotin, bola-chaqa, dilbandimiz deb, Birma-bir jonimiz etamiz fido, Vatanni dushmanga bermaymiz aslo<sup>33</sup>!; Sharaf-la, viqor-la yashagin har choq!; O'lguncha Vatanga sodiq bo'l; Bori elga yaxshilig' kilg'ilki, mundin yaxshi yo'q – Kim, degaylar daxr aro koldi falondin yaxshilig'!; Utar kunlar, utar zamon, Ey Vatanim, bo'lma xijron! Men ketsam-da, sen bo'l omon! Omon – Vatan, Vatan – omon; Vatanni tark etmoq xazil ish emas, Bu ish uchun har kim tob beravermas! Judolik daraxtdir bargi yo'q, yolg'iz, Bargi bo'lsa hamki, ammo mevasiz. Bugun ayriliqdan yuragim giryon, Aziz yerni qo'ldan chiqarib hayron. Na ko'zda uyqu bor, na dilda rohat, Azob o'ti barin aylamish g'orat!*

**The simple sentence/Sodda gap** ma'lum fikr, maqsadni ifodalovchi, grammatik va intonatsion tomondan shakllangan sintaktik birlikdir. Sodda gap tuzilishiga ko'ra yig'iq yoki yoyiq bo'lishi mumkin. Bosh bo'laklardan tarkib topgan gaplar – yig'iq gap, agar bosh bo'laklardan tashqari ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar ham ishtirok etsa, yoyiq gap sanaladi<sup>34</sup>.

Ushbu tadqiqotda faqat bosh bo'laklardan iborat yig'iq sodda gap shaklidagi aforizmlar uchramadi. Bosh bo'laklardan tashqari gap tarkibida ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar ishtirok etadigan aforizmlar sodda yoyiq gap shakliga egadir. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi misollarga murojaat qilamiz.

Ingliz tilida: *Home is where the heart is*<sup>35</sup> (Inson qayerda bo'lsa uyi o'sha yerdir) – Ernest Miller Hemingway.

O'zbek tilida: *Elni Vatan manfaati birlashtiradi* – Islom Karimov.

Barcha tillardagi kabi, ingliz va o'zbek tillarida sodda gaplar o'zining grammatik asoslar miqdoriga ko'ra ikkiga bo'linadi: **one-member sentence/bir tarkibli gaplar, two-member sentence/ikki tarkibli gaplar**.

Agar gapning grammatik asosi bir bosh bo'lakdan iborat bo'lsa, bu sintaktik qurilma – **one-member sentence/bir tarkibli gap**. Qator **one-member sentence**/bir tarkibli gaplar tahlilga tortilgan aforizmlar orasida uchraydi.

Ingliz tilida: *Loyalty to country always* (Vatanga doimo sadoqatli bo'ling). – Mark Twain; *The undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns* (Tug'ilganidan hech bir sayohatchi qaytmaydigan ochilmagan mamlakat). – William Shakespeare.

O'zbek tilida: *Vatanni dushmanga bermaymiz also; Qudratli elning farzandlari sog'lom bo'lur; Inson tirik ekan o'z vatani uchun kurashmog'i lozim*.

<sup>33</sup>Фозилов М. Ҳикматли сўзлар, афоризмлар ва мақоллар. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон” нашриёти, 1967. – Б.70.

<sup>34</sup>Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. II том. Синтаксис. Масъул муҳаррирлар: Ғ.А.Абдурахмонов ва бошқ. – Тошкент: Фан, 1976. – Б.98

<sup>35</sup>Ernest Miller Hemingway. The old man and the sea. United States: Progress publisher, 1952. – 127p.

Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida gaplar o'zining strukturasida gap bo'laklarining to'liq bo'lishi yoki biror (bir necha) bo'laklarning sintaktik qurilmada ishtirok etmaganligi, "tushib qolganligi"ga qarab **complete sentence/to'liq gap va incomplete sentence/to'liqsiz** gaplarga bo'linadi.

To'plangan hikmatli so'zlarning asosiy qismini **complete sentence/to'liq gap** shaklidagi aforizmlar tashkil etadi.

Ingliz tilida: *Choose the right path for your country* ( Mamlakatingiz uchun to'g'ri yo'lni tanlang). – Tim McGraw

O'zbek tilida: *Yurtdan chiqish tiriklay go'rga kirish degan so'z*<sup>36</sup>.

Ingliz tilida: *In the country, especially, there are such a lot of entertaining things* (Mamlakatda, ayniqsa, bunday qiziqarli narsalar juda ko'p). – Jean Webster

O'zbek tilida: *Podsholik istasang bul el gadosi, O'zingni unitu bo'l el oshnosi. El toj kabi boshga ko'tarsun desang, El qo'lin tutginu bo'l xokiposi.*

Tahlilga tortilgan aforizmlar orasida mustaqil qo'llanuvchi **incomplete sentence/to'liqsiz gap** shaklidagi paremiyalar mavjud.

Ingliz tilida: *God made the country, and man made* (Xudo mamlakatni yaratdi, odam esa yaratdi). – William Cowper; *Citizens are not born, but made* (Fuqarolar tug'ilmaydi, balki yaratilgan). Qayd etilgan sintaktik konstruksiyalarda **object/to'ldiruvchi va subject /ega** tushirib qoldirilgan.

**Homogeneous parts of the sentence/ uyushiq bo'lakli gap** shaklidagi aforizmlar sintaktik jihatdan teng gap bo'laklari birdan ortiq holda uyushib keladi. Bunda:

1. **Subjects/Egalar uyushib keladi:** Ingliz tilida: *The country is lyric, the town dramatic. When mingled, they make the most perfect musical drama.*(Mamlakat lirik, shahar dramatik. Birlashganda, ular yeng mukammal musiqiy dramani yaratadilar). – Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. O'zbek tilida: *Tuproq bari oqil elining boshlaridir, Zarralari — dur tishu ko'z-qoshlaridir. Sarv, lola, sumbul dema yerdan ungan, Qomatlari, gulchehralari, sochlaridir.*

2.**Predicate/Kesimlar uyushib keladi:** ingliz tilida: *Keep calm and stay country* (Tinchlaning va mamlakatda qoling); o'zbek tilida: *Vatan nadir, tuqqan yerim, turg'on yerim, Osib - unib, oynab - kulib yurgon yerim.*

3.**Objects/To'ldiruvchilar uyushib keladi:** ingliz tilida: *In the end, for congenial sympathy, for poetry, for work, for original feeling and expression, for perfect companionship with one's friends – give me the country.* (Oxir-oqibat, samimiy hamdardlik uchun, she'riyat uchun, ish uchun, o'ziga xos his-tuyg'u va ifoda uchun, do'stlar bilan mukammal do'stlik uchun - menga mamlakatni bering). – D. H. Lawrence. O'zbek tilida: *Yerimiz, suvimiz, farzandimiz deb, Xotin, bola-chaqa, dilbandimiz deb, Birma-bir jonimiz etamiz fido, Vatanni dushmanga bermaymiz aslo?*

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<sup>36</sup><https://forum.ziyouz.com>

4. **Determiner/Aniqlovchilar uyushib keladi:** ingliz tilida: *The country is laid out in a haphazard, sloppy fashion, offensive to the tidy, organized mind.* (Mamlakat tartibsiz, beparvo, tartibli, uyushgan aqlni haqorat qiladigan tarzda joylashtirilgan.) – Alan Brien. O‘zbek tilida: *O‘z yurtida xalq ichida xizmatda bo‘l, Hushyor bo‘l, o‘sal bo‘lma, sezgir bo‘l.*

5. **Modifier/Hollar uyushib keladi:** ingliz tilida: *There is virtue in country houses, in gardens and orchards, in fields, streams, and groves, in rustic recreations and plain manners* (Qishloq uylarida, bog‘lar va bog‘larda, dalalarda, soylarda va bog‘larda, qishloq xo‘jaligida va oddiy odob-axloqda fazilat bor). – Amos Bronson Alcott. O‘zbek tilida: *Sho‘r tuproq yerda sunbul bitmaydi, unday yerda umid urug‘ini nobud qilma. Shunga o‘xshash, yomonlarga yaxshilik qilish va yaxshilarga yomonlik qilish ham o‘rnida bo‘lmaydi, Qayerda xiyonat oyoqqa tursa, O‘sha yerdan diyenat yiroqlashadi. Xiyonatkor qayerga qul ura, Dengizni shimiradi, yerni quritadi.*

Tadqiqot ishida ko‘rib chiqilgan **Complex sentences/qo‘shma gap** shaklidagi aforizmlar soni ingliz tilida ham o‘zbek tilida ham ko‘p uchraydi.

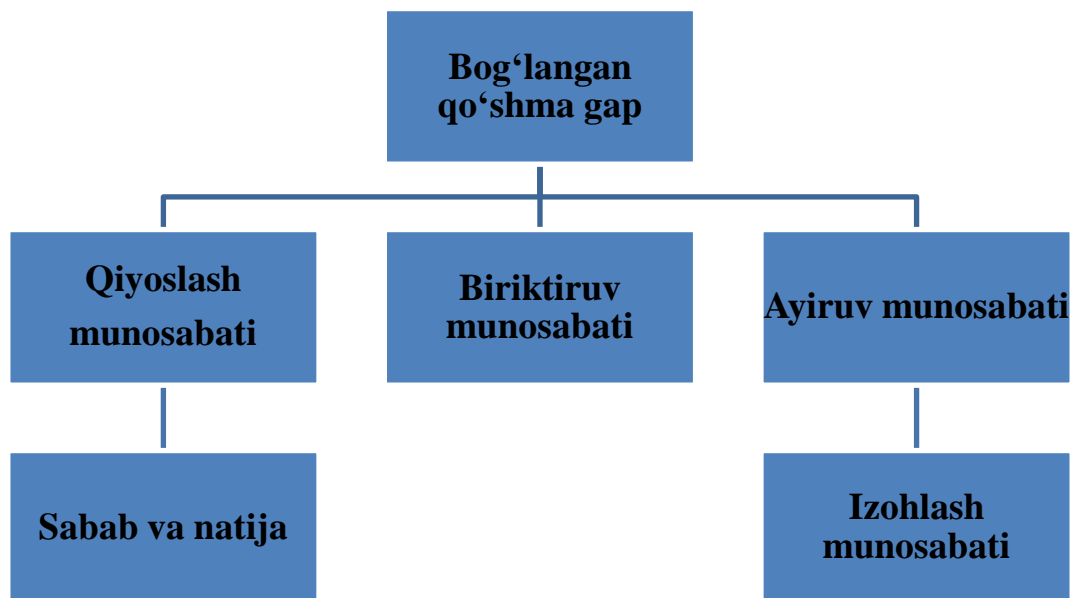
N.Turniyozov va K.Turniyozovalar bog‘langan qo‘shma gaplar bo‘yicha qator olimlarning fikrlarini umumlashtirib, quyidagilarni ta’kidlaydilar: “Odatda, bog‘langan qo‘shma gaplar teng bog‘lovchilar yoki shu vazifadagi boshqa vositalar orqali birikkan, biri ikkinchisiga grammatik jihatdan tobe bo‘lmagan, teng huquqli predikativ qismlardan tashkil topgan gaplar sifatida ta’riflanadi. Ana shuning o‘zi ham bog‘langan qo‘shma gaplar tarkibiga kirayotgan gaplarning nisbiy mustaqilligidan darak beradi. To‘g‘ri, ularda ifodalanyotgan voqealar ketma-ketligi ham kuzatiladi. Boshqacha aytganda, mazmun nuqtai nazaridan bog‘langan qo‘shma gapning qismlari biri ikkinchisini talab qiladi, biri ikkinchisi asosida kelib chiqadi, har ikki qism ham umumiy fikr ifodasi uchun xizmat qiladi”<sup>37</sup>.

Bog‘langan qo‘shma gaplar bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gaplardan farqlanib, yopiq konstruksiyalarni tashkil etadi. Bog‘langan qo‘shma gaplar ikki qismdan tarkib topadi. Bog‘langan qo‘shma gap qismlarining o‘zaro aloqasi orqali quyidagi mazmun munosabatlari ifodalanadi<sup>38</sup>.

## Qarang 3.2- rasm

<sup>37</sup>Турниёзов Н., Турниёзова К. Функционал синтаксисга кириш. – Тошкент: Фан, – 2003. – Б.90-91.

<sup>38</sup>Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. II том. Синтаксис [Масъул муҳаррирлар: Ғ.А.Абдурахмонов ва бошқ.]. – Тошкент: Фан, 1976. – Б.333.



### Qarang: 3.2. Bog'langan qo'shma gaplarning turlari

1. Qiyoslash munosabatini ifodalovchi bog'langan qo'shma gap shaklidagi aforizmlar. Ingliz tilida: *The country that is more developed industrially only shows, to the less developed, the image of its own future* (Sanoati rivojlangan davlat kam rivojlanganlarga faqat o'z kelajagining qiyofasini ko'rsatadi). – Karl Marx; *We cannot, as a country, improve economically, socially, and culturally without quality education* (Sifatli ta'limsiz biz mamlakat sifatida iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy jihatdan yaxshilana olmaymiz). – Lucia Tan.

Bu turkumdagi tahlilga tortilgan o'zbek xalq aforizmlarining qismlari asosan bo'lsa, esa bog'lovchilari yordamida bog'lanadi va bu xildagi qo'shma gap qismlarining tuzilishida ma'lum parallelizm kuzatiladi: *Vatanni tark etmok xazil ish emas, Bu ish uchun har kim tob beravermas! Judolik daraxtdir bargi yo'k. yolgiz, Bargi bo'lsa hamki, ammo mevasiz. Bugun ayrilikdan yuragim giryon, Aziz yerni qo'ldan chiqarib hayron.* – Xoja Samandar Termiziy; *Odam ersang ma'ni bil dona-dona, Vatan erur senga ikkinchi ona.* – Anvar Otin kabi hikmatli so'zlar shular jumlasidandir.

2. Biriktiruv munosabatini ifodalovchi bog'langan qo'shma gap shaklidagi aforizmlar. Ingliz tilida: *The World is my country, all mankind are my brethren, and to do good is my religion* (Dunyo mening yurtim, butun insoniyat mening birodarlarim, yaxshilik qilish mening dinimdir). – Thomas Paine; O'zbek tilida: *Mening bitta hayotim bor, bordi-yu, mingta hayotga ega bo'lgan taqdirimda, hammasini ham Vatan uchun sarflagan bo'lur edim.* – Fuzuliy.

3. Ayiruv munosabatini ifodalovchi bog'langan qo'shma gap shaklidagi aforizmlar. Ingliz tilida: *England is not a country of granite and marble, but of chalk, marl, and clay* (Angliya granit va marmar mamlakati yemas, balki bo'r, mergel va loydan iborat). – John Burroughs; O'zbek tilida: *Vatan tarkini bir nafas aylama, Yana ranju g'urbat havas aylama* (bir bog'lovchisi bilan).

4. Sabab va natija munosabatini ifodalovchi bog'langan qo'shma gap shaklidagi aforizmlar. Ingliz tilida: *Where liberty is, and there is my country* (Yerkinlik qayerda,



vatanim ham bor). – Benjamin Franklin.

5. Izohlash munosabatini ifodalovchi bog‘langan qo‘shma gap shaklidagi aforizmlar. Ingliz tilida: *My fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country* (Mening vatandoshlarim, mamlakatingiz siz uchun nima qila olishini so‘ramang, mamlakatingiz uchun nima qila olishingizni so‘rang). – John F. Kennedy.

Bu guruhdagi o‘zbek paremiyalarida qismlarni birlashtirish uchun ham bog‘lovchisi qo‘llaniladi: *Insonning qalbi va aqli ham xuddi ona tili kabi Vatan timsolidir*. – Forobiy.

Rus, turk va ingliz tillarida bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gaplarning xarakteri hamda ularning turlarini o‘rgangan O.V.Shemshurenkoning fikriga ko‘ra: “odatda barcha qo‘shma gaplar bog‘langan qo‘shma gaplar va ergashgan qo‘shma gaplarga bo‘linadi. Biroq tilning sintaktik qurilishi bilan shug‘ullanuvchi zamonaviy tadqiqotchilar bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gap turini ham ajratadilar. Bunda ular ta’kidlaydiki, bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gap qismlari orasidagi o‘zaro bog‘liqlik grammatik ifodalangan tobelik (ergashtirish)ga ko‘chmaydi. Bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gaplarda qismlari aloqasi va butun sintaktik birlikning yaxlitligi ritmik-ohang hamda ularning asosiy birliklarning konstruksiyasiga bog‘liqdir. Bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gaplar qo‘shma gaplarning boshqa turlaridan o‘zining kompaktligi (zichligi) va ulardagi sodda gaplarning birlashishi hamda bir-biriga tirkalishida katta imkoniyatlar borligi bilan ajralib turadi”<sup>39</sup>.

Aforizmlar orasida bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gap shaklidagi paremiyalar ham uchraydi. Bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gaplarga quyidagi misollarni keltirish mumkin.

O‘zbek tilida: *Ketib zulmi sitamning zulmati, bo‘lsin jahon ravshan. Adolat oftobi mamlakatga ko‘rg‘uzib tal‘at, Ochib har nav‘i maqtab, emdi himmatni qilib oliy, Vatanni qilg‘ali obod, lozim aylamak g‘ayrat uy – bozor, shovqini ko‘ngil yozar*.

Ingliz tilida: *To make us love our country, our country ought to be lovely* (Vatanimizni sevishimiz uchun yurtimiz go‘zal bo‘lishi kerak). – Edmund Burke.

Dissertatsiyamizni to‘rtinchi fasli **Country/vatan mazmunli aforizmlarning miqdor xarakteristikasi** deb nomlanadi. Ushbu faslda tahlilga tortilgan hikmatli so‘zlarni aniq sonini keltirdik.

Xalq - tarix va madaniyatni, moddiy va ma’naviy boyliklarni yaratuvchi buyuk kuch. Har bir xalq asrlar davomida juda katta hayotiy tajriba to‘plab, uni turli vositalar bilan kelajak avlodlarga meros qilib qoldiradi. Hikmatli so‘zlar ham ana shunday bebaho merosimiz hisoblanadi.

Modomiki shunday ekan, ota-bobolarimiz tomonidan yozilgan hikmatli so‘zlarni avaylab-asrash, o‘rganish hamda kelajak avlodlarga yetkazish, bizningcha ta’lim – tarbiya sohasida amalga oshiriladigan keng ko‘lamli islohatlarni amalga oshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Chunki ota-bobolarimizdan qolgan bu muqaddas merosda bizdan avval o‘tgan necha-necha ajdodlarning beqiyos ma’naviy va madaniy boyliklari jamlangan bo‘lib, ularsiz o‘zbek xalqining ma’naviy hayoti va uning rivojini

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<sup>39</sup>Шемшуренко О.В. Изоморфизм и алломорфизм сложноподчиненного предложения в русском, английском и турецком языках. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. 2012.– 195 с.

tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi<sup>40</sup>.

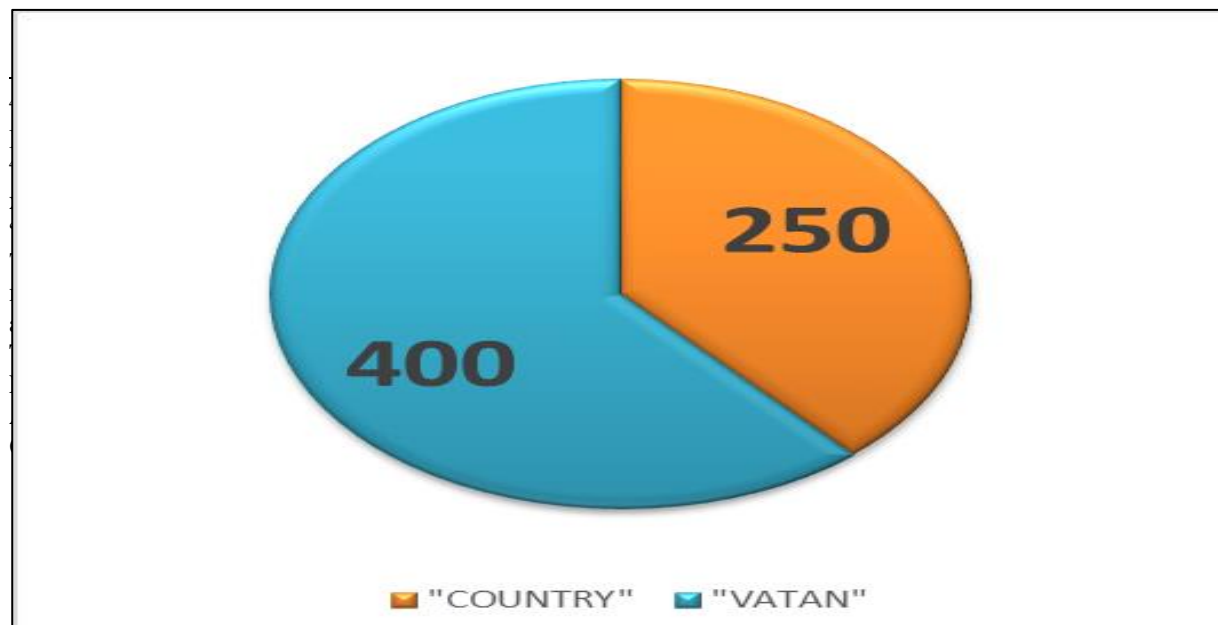
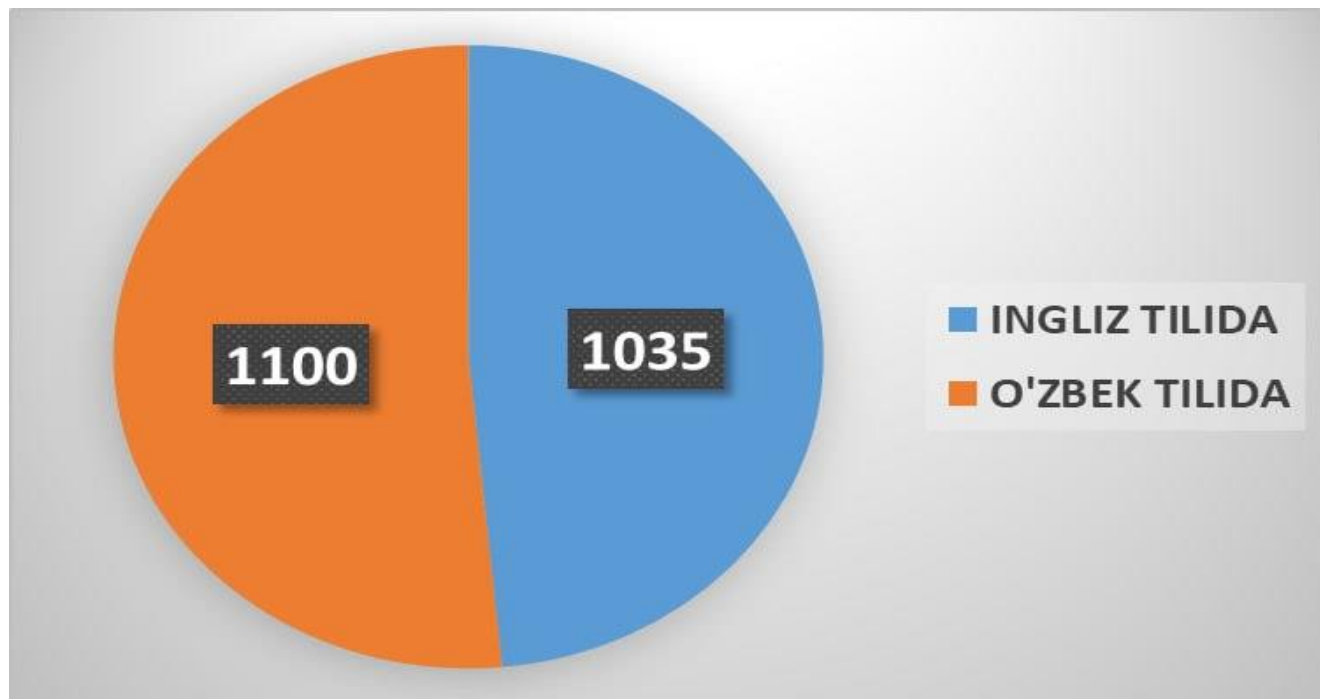
Shu bois ham bugungi kunda xalqning ma'naviy ruhini mustahkamlash va rivojlantirish O'zbekistonda davlat va jamiyatning eng muhim vazifasi hisoblanadi.

Biz tahlilga tortayotgan **country/vatan** mazmunli aforizmlar asrlar davomida sayqallanib kelayotgan dono o'gitlar, hikmatli so'zlar vositasida xalq xotirasida saqlanib qoladi.

Tahlil uchun aforizmlar yalpi tanlash metodini qo'llagan holda turli xil inglizcha, o'zbekcha paremiologik lug'atlar va to'plamlardan terib olindi<sup>41</sup>. Ingliz tilida tahlilga tortilgan aforizmlar soni 1035 tani tashkil qilgan bo'lsa, o'zbek tilida ularning salmog'i ko'proq, ya'ni 1100 tani tashkil etdi.

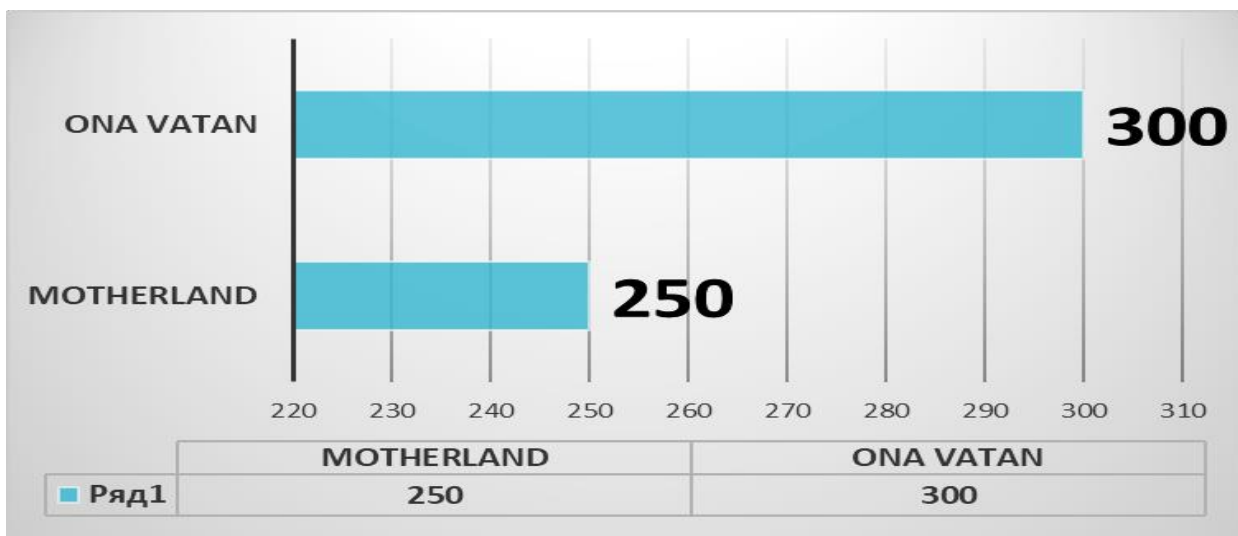
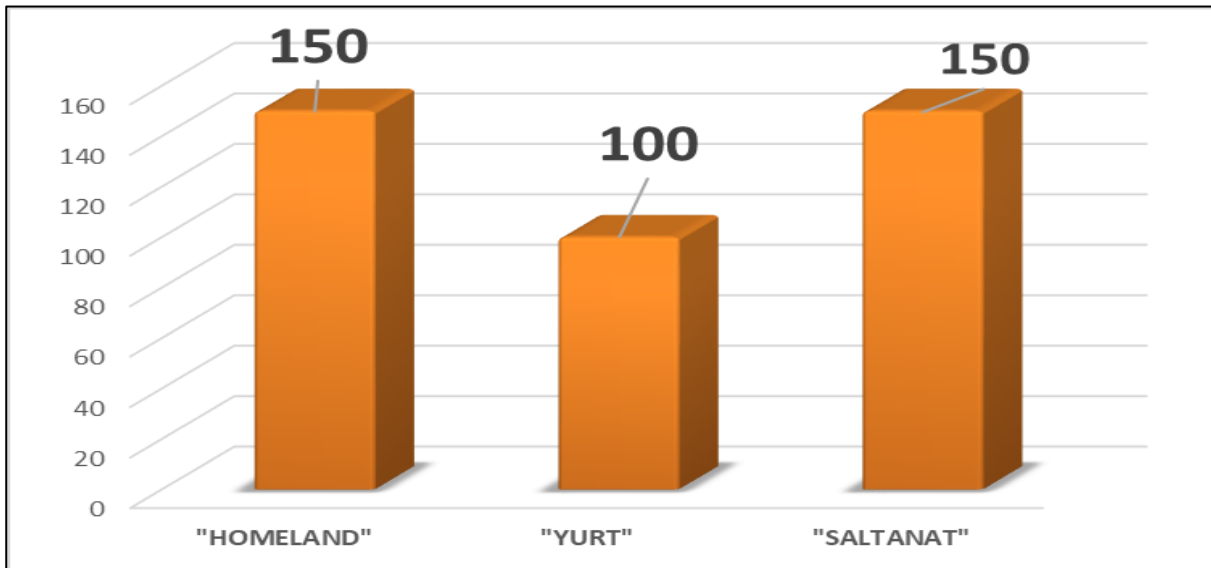
Tahlil natijalariga ko'ra, ingliz va o'zbek tillarida **country/vatan** mazmunli aforizmlar maydonida quyidagi leksemali maqollar ishtirok etgani va ularning sonini quyidagi jadvalda kuzatishimiz mumkin:

**Qarang 3.3 jadval**

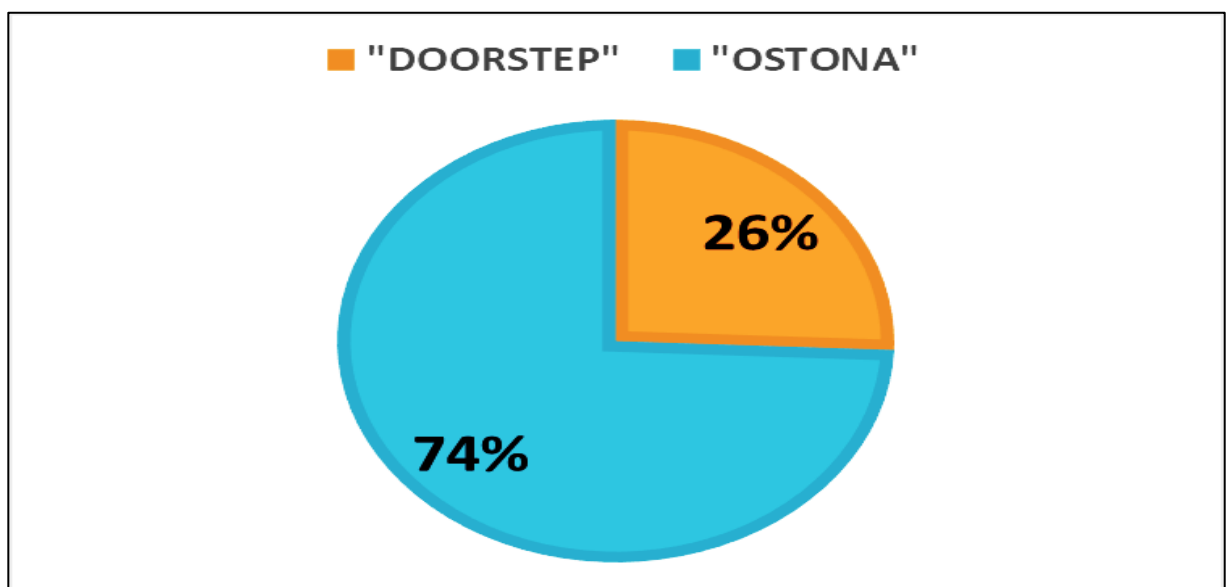
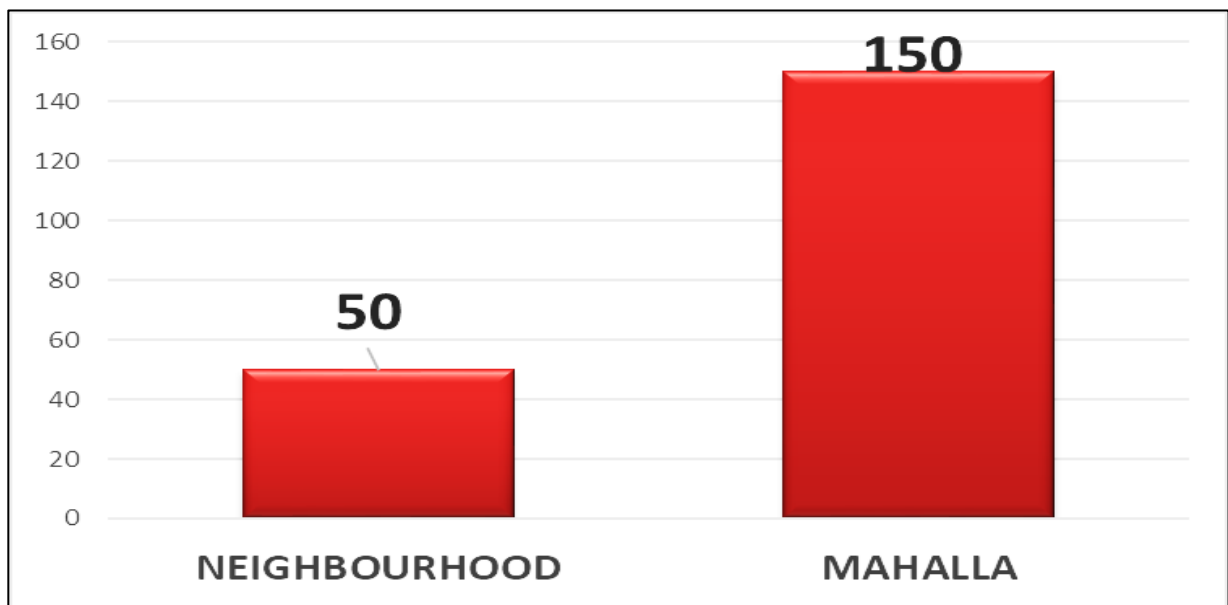
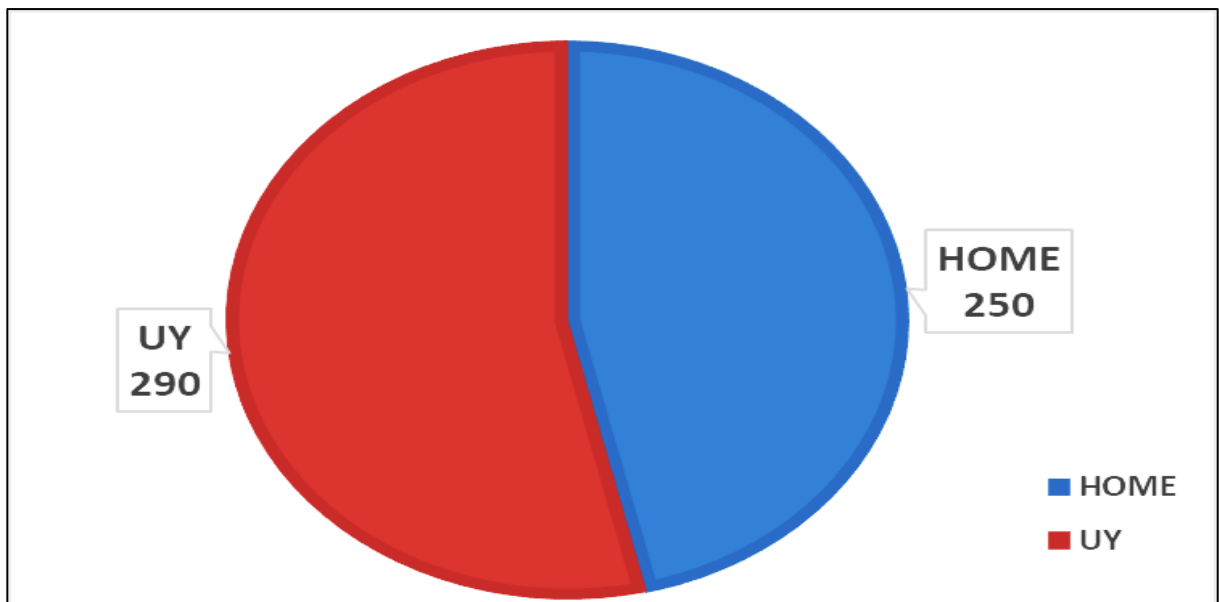


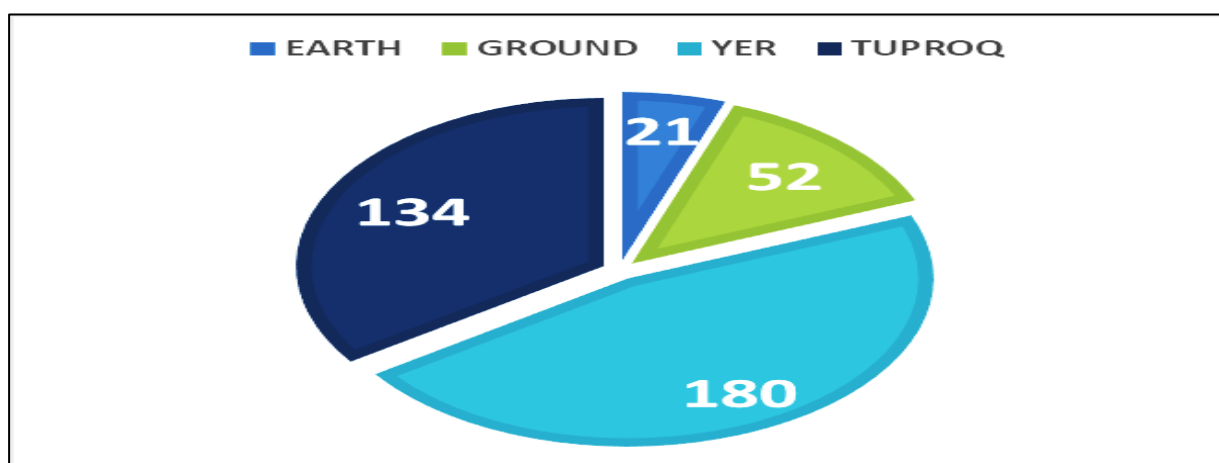
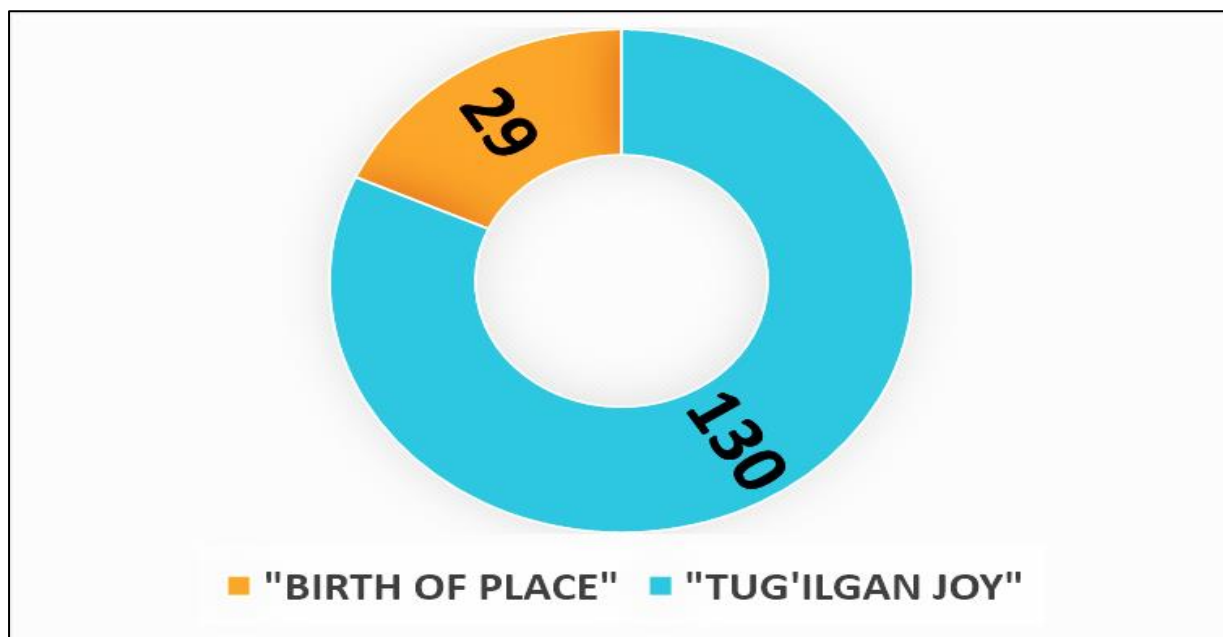
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### 3.3. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi vatan mazmunli aforizmlar foizlarda

Ingliz va o'zbek tilidagi aforizmlarni mental xususiyatlarini o'rganish jarayonida, bir tomondan, ingliz, o'zbek millatlari orasidagi milliy va madaniy tafovutlar mavjudligi aniqlangan bo'lsa, ikkinchi tomondan, ularda yondosh ma'noli hikmatli so'zlar mavjudligi, tarixan barcha millat va elatlar madaniyatida mavjud belgilar bo'lganligini ko'rsatadi.

## XULOSA

1. Paremiologiya adabiyotshunoslar va tilshunoslar shug'ullanadigan tarmoq hisoblanadi. Chunki, paremalarning aksariyati ko'pincha she'riy shaklga o'xshaydi va ularda o'xshatish, antiteza, anafora, alliteratsiya, kinoya, piching kabi bir qancha tasviriy vositalar qo'llanadi. Shu qatorida paremalar so'zlardan tuzilib, ma'lum bir fikrni ifodalovchi gaplardan iborat bo'lgani uchun tilshunoslikning ham o'rganish obyekti hisoblanadi.

2. "Parema" termini o'tgan asrning 70-yillari oxirida filologik (lingvistik) termin sifatida fanga kirdi, xalqning pand-o'git mazmunidagi fikrlarini ifodalovchi birliklarga nisbatan qo'llana boshladi.

3. Lingvistik lug'atlar va paremiologiyaga oid ilmiy-tadqiqotlar tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, har tarafdin murakkab lingvistik hodisa sifatida qaraladigan "**parema**" va "**paremiya**" atamaları maqol, matal, aforizm ma'nolarida ishlatiluvchi sinonimik, ma'nodosh leksema hisoblanadi.

4. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi vatan mazmunli hikmatli so'zlarni qiyosiy-chog'ishtirma, kvalitatif, va tematik tahlili orqali *country/vatan, home/uy, neighbourhood/mahalla, doorstep/ostona, place/makon, birth of place/tug'ilgan joy, earth, ground/yer, tuproq* kabi turlarga bo'linishi isbotlangan.

5. Tahlil natijasiga ko'ra aforizmlarning mavzuiy guruhlari bo'yicha miqdori bir xil emasligi aniqlandi. O'zbek tilida vatan mazmunli hikmatli so'zlarning miqdori ko'pligi kuzatiladi.

6. Barcha tillarda aforizmlar o'z strukturasi ko'ra gap shaklida namoyon bo'lishini ko'rish mumkin. Aforizm predikativ birlik sifatida ingliz tilida ham, o'zbek tilida ham mustaqil gap shaklida bo'lishi yoki qo'shma gaplar tarkibiga kirishi o'z ifodasini topgan. Ifoda maqsadiga ko'ra **declarative/darak gap** va **imperative/buyruq gap** shaklidagi maqollar ko'proq, **interrogative/so'roq gap** shaklidagi paremiyalar kamroq ekanligi tasdiqlandi.

7. Taqqoslanayotgan tillarda aforizmlar sintaktik jihatdan **SP** (**S** – ega, **P** – kesim) strukturali model bilan xarakterlanadi. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida grammatik asoslarning ishtirokiga ko'ra **one-member sentence/bir tarkibli, two-member sentence/ikki tarkibli sodda gaplar** shaklidagi aforizmlar uchraydi. Paremiyalarning asosiy qismini **sentence/to'liq gap** shaklidagi aforizmlar tashkil etadi. Aforizmlar orasida mustaqil qo'llanuvchi **incomplete sentence/to'liqsiz gap** shaklidagi paremiyalar ham mavjud. Ular bir xil sintaktik tuzilishga ega.

8. Har ikki til paremiologik fondida **personal sentence/shaxsli gap** va **impersonal sentence/shaxssiz gap** shaklidagi aforizmlar kuzatiladi. Ko'plab ingliz va o'zbek tillarida aforizmlar **personal sentence/shaxsli gap** shaklidagi paremiyalardir.

Bu albatta, aforizmlar biror bir shaxsga tegishliligi bilan izohlanishini ko'rsatadi.

9. Aforizmlar sintaktik jihatdan asosan **conjunctionless sentence/bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gap** shaklida namoyon bo'ladi. **Conjunctive sentence/bog'langan qo'shma gap** shaklidagi ingliz va o'zbek tili aforizmlarida **qiyoslash, biriktiruv, ayiruv, sabab va natija** mazmun munosabatlari ifodalangan. Ingliz tilida bog'langan qo'shma gap shaklining barcha turlaridagi aforizmlar uchraydi.

**MAMATALIYEVA NAVBAKHOR KHUJAMBERDIYEVNA**

**SEMANTICS AND STRUCTURE OF APHORISMS IN THE MEANING OF  
“COUNTRY” IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

**10.00.06— Comparative study of Literature, Contrastive Linguistics and Translation studies**

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT FOR THE DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY DEGREE (PhD) IN  
PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

**Termez – 2023**

The theme of the dissertation for the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) was registered at the Supreme Attestation Commission № B2022.2.PHD/FIL.2573.

The dissertation has been prepared at Termez State University.

The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian, (resume)), is placed on the website of Scientific Council ([www.terstu.uz](http://www.terstu.uz)) and on the website of 'Ziyonet' information and Educational portal ([www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz)).

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**Karshi state university**

The defence of the dissertation will be held on \_\_\_\_\_ "\_\_\_\_", 2023 at \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting of the Scientific Council PhD.03/31.03.2021.Fil.78.04 at the Termez State University. Address: Termez city, Barkamolavlod street, 43. Phone: (876) 221-74-55; fax: (876) 221-71-17; e-mail: [termizdu@umail.uz](mailto:termizdu@umail.uz) )


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## INTRODUCTION (Annotation of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) dissertation)

**Significance and necessity of research issue.** Researching of wisdom quotes within linguistic science with an analysis of concepts such as the enlightening culture, tradition, profession, lifestyle, mental characteristics, and national morality of the people, the realization of the level of cultural development of the people, the principles of ethno-cultural ethics, and the detailed analysis of moral and cultural norms of behavior are important problems of linguistics. Mutual understanding of each nation, knowledge of the culture and language of other nations is a requirement of today's era. This, in turn, creates the need for the study of paremiological units. In particular, aphorisms serve to combine many aspects of linguistics, ethnolinguistics, sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics and other disciplines in the study of various aspects of linguistics. Today, research in this field serves as a basis for studying the masterpiece of wisdom from all sides.

In world linguistics, the research object of paremas is undoubtedly focused on aphorisms and has become the main problem of many schools of linguistics. In the study of aphorisms, their emergence as a product of human thinking, along with factors such as humanism, patriotism, and kindness, is of great importance in the development of intercultural communication. Based on this, the relevance of the selected topic is determined by conducting research on the problem of researching the linguistic nature of aphorisms on the basis of comparative and comparative analysis of structural-semantic models.

In Uzbek linguistics, the works devoted to the linguistic status of aphorisms are numerous. To be more precise, wise words (aphorisms) in Uzbek linguistics are lexical syntactic<sup>42</sup> linguistic and cultural<sup>43</sup> partially studied. However, in Uzbek paremiology, “a symbol of national identity and independent statehood for our people, a priceless spiritual wealth, a great value that occupies an extremely important place in the political-social, spiritual-educational development of our country<sup>44</sup>” The need for semantic-structural research was felt in the comparative study of our languages with related languages. In particular, the study of aphorisms about the content of the country in English and Uzbek languages occupies a place with its importance among the issues facing Uzbek linguists.

This dissertation dissertation to a certain extent serves to perform tasks outlined in the Presidential Resolutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-60 «On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026» dated January 28, 2022, PF-5847 «On approval of the concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030» dated October 8, 2019., PF-6108 «Education

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<sup>42</sup> Абдурахманов Х. Синтаксические особенности узбекских народных пословиц. Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. –Тошкент, 1964. – 54 с; Абдурахманов Х. Особенности синтаксиса узбекского устного народного творчества. Автореф. дисс... доктора филол. наук. – Тошкент 1977. –57 с.

<sup>43</sup> Нармуратов З.Р. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида таълим ва илм концептларига оид паремаларнинг лингвимадания тадқиқи. Филол.фанлари фалсафа доктори дисс. Термез, 2022. – 129 б.

<sup>44</sup> <https://uza.uz> // Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoevning o'zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilganining o'ttiz yilligiga bag'ishlangan tantanali marosimdagi nutqi// “O‘zbekiston ovozi” gazetasi. 21.10.2019.

and science in the new development period of Uzbekistan dated November 6, 2020; Decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 610 «On measures to improve the quality of teaching foreign languages in educational institutions» dated August 11, 2017, Presidential Decrees PQ-3775 «Additional measures to improve the quality of education in higher education institutions and ensure their active participation in comprehensive reforms implemented in the country on», of June 5, 2018, PQ-5117 «On measures to bring the activities of popularization of foreign language learning to a qualitatively new level in the Republic of Uzbekistan» dated May 19, and other regulatory legal documents.

**Relevance of research issue with the priority directions of science and technological development in the Republic.** The research was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the Republican science and technology development I. “Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and democratic state”.

**Problem development status.** In the world linguistics, linguists like V.A. Avorin, O.A. Dmitrieva, E.V. Zemlyanskaya, L. Van, T.M. Kizlargul, T.V. Sazbandyan, N.G.Dyadyk, Y.S.Konovalova, A.V.Eremenko, E.Y.Niktovenko<sup>45</sup> studied the spiritual and linguistic nature of aphorisms, methodological features, as well as their comparative and comparative aspect with similar aphorisms in other languages a new stage has been started in this direction through learning. In English linguistics M Robert, Jacob Cats, Robert Farlie, A. Taylor, Auden and K. Louis, A. John, William Lilly<sup>46</sup> such scholars studied aphorisms as a paremiological unit.

In Uzbek linguistics, M. Fozilov, T. Mirzaev, B. Sarimsakov, Z.D. Toshpolatov, P. U. Bakirov, H. Tursunov, M. Kh. Saidov, Z. T. Tohirov, A. Raimov, N. Raimova, Sh. Nosirov, S. Joraev, N. Tashkulov, Sh. Tojiboev, R. Egamberdiev, Z.I.

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<sup>45</sup> Аворин В.А. Проблемы изучения функциональной стороны языка. – Л.: Наука, 1975. – 58 с.; Дмитриева О.А. Культурно – языковые характеристики пословиц и афоризмов на материале французского и русского языков; дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Волгоград, 1997. – 189 с.; Землянская Е.В. Структурно-семантические и функциональные особенности стилиевой интертекстуальности в англоязычном афоризме: дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Санкт-Петербург, 2004. – 209 с.; Ван Л. Композиционно-синтаксическая организация русских афоризмов второй половины XIX века: дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Санкт-Петербург, 2005. – 157 с.; Кизларгуль Т.М. Русские антиномичные афоризмы: рече-языковые аспекты конфликтности и парадоксальности: дисс. .. доктор филологических наук. – Краснодар, 2007. – 415 с.; Сазбандян Т.В. Функции афоризмов в структуре и динамике познавательной деятельности человека. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 2008. – 143 с.; Дядык Н.Г. Гносеологический анализ афоризма как специфической семиотической системы: дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Челябинск, 2011. – 189 с.; Коновалова Ю.С. Фразеологизмы, паремии и афоризмы как средство объективации возрастных концептов в англоамериканской языковой картине мира: дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Воронеж, 2011. – 321 с.; Еременко А.В. Языковая объективация ценностного компонента концепта Marriage в афоризмах американских и британских авторов: (сравнительно-сопоставительный аспект): дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Владивосток, 2012. – 221.; Никтовенко Е.Ю. Семантика конфликтосодержащих паремий и афоризмов в лингвокогнитивном и лингвокультурном аспектах (на материале русского и английского языков): дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. Нальчик, 2015. – 185 с.

<sup>46</sup> Robert M. Book of aphorisms. Glasgow, W.R. McPhun, 1834.–189 p.; Jacob Cats and Robert Farlie Moral Emblems with aphorisms, adages, and proverbs, of all ages and nations. London: longman, green, longman, and roberts, 1860. – 262 p.; Taylor A. Selected Writings on proverbs. Helsinki: Suomalainen Tiedekatemia, 1975.–130 p.; Auden and Louis K. The viking book of aphorisms. London, The Viking Press, 1981.– 417 p.; John A. A Book of Aphorisms. London, 2017. – 127 p.; William Lilly. Choice aphorisms from the seven segments of cardan” published by Global Grey, 2018. – 336 p.



Mirzayunusova, L.V. Polovina, O.P. Uralova, Z.R. Narmuratov<sup>47</sup> in the scientific works of scientists such as the stages of formation of aphorisms, linguistic nature, relation to related phenomena, research methods, scientific-research works devoted to various issues of paremiology were carried out.

The connection of the research with the research plans of the scientific-research institution where the dissertation is being carried out. The subject of the dissertation is a component of the prospective scientific research plan being carried out at the Department of English Language and Literature of Termiz State University on the topic “Actual problems of cross-typological study of the lexical-semantic system of the language: diachrony and synchrony” (ITA-12-09-2012).

**Research aim** is to reveal the common and different aspects of aphorisms with the meaning of the *country* in English and Uzbek languages, to determine their semantic and structural features in different systematic languages.

**Research tasks:** researching words of wisdom in English and Uzbek languages as a paremiological unit, studying the scientific-theoretical basis of their relation to connecting units;

to reveal the content of the concepts of historical and gradual development of aphorisms in linguistics, including English and Uzbek, through the analysis of scientific literature;

to determine the semantic field of words with the meaning of the *country*(*vatan*), relying on the internal resources of the languages;

by comparing the aphorisms of the *country* in English and Uzbek languages, to reveal their structural differences and similarities.

**Research object.** Wise words with the meaning of the *country* in English and Uzbek languages were selected.

**Research subject.** Semantic-structural features of aphorisms in the meaning of the *country* in English and Uzbek.

**Research methods.** Lexical-semantic, cross-reference, classification, as well as statistical and analytical methods were used to clarify the research topic.

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

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<sup>47</sup>Хикматли сўзлар, афоризмлар ва мақоллар. Тузувчи: М.Фозилов. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1967. – 191 б.; Ўзбек халқ мақоллари: [2 томлик]. Масъул муҳаррирлар: Мирзаев Т., Саримсоқов Б. Том 1.– Тошкент, “Фан”, 1987. – 368 б.; Ўзбек халқ мақоллари: [2 томлик]. Масъул муҳаррирлар: Мирзаев Т., Саримсоқов Б. Том 2. – Тошкент, “Фан”, 1988. – 372 б.; Саидов М.Х., Тоҳиров З.Т. Комиллик ўғитлари. – Тошкент: Молия нашриёти, 2003. – 96 б.; Тошпўлатов З.Д. Афоризмларнинг жанр хусусиятлари ва бадиияти. Филол. фанлари номзоди дисс. Тошкент, 2006. – 122 с.; Бакиров П. Номинацентрические пословицы в разносистемных языках (на материале русского, узбекского и казахского языков): Дисс... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2007. – 286 с.; Х.Турсунов “Французча-ўзбекча афоризмлар лугати. Наманган: 2014. – 45 б.; А.Раимов ва Н.Раимова. “Хикматлар шодаси” Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон”, 2013. – 400 б.; Носиров Ш. Афоризмлар. – Тошкент: “Камалак”, 2015, 48 б.; Жўраев С. Ҳақиқат манзаралари. 100 мумтоз файласуф.–Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2015. – 400 б.; Тошқулов Н. “Хикмат ва мақолларда одоб меваси” Тошкент, Адабиёт учкуни, 2017. – 48 б.; Илм ҳикмати ( Илм ҳақидаги ҳадис, мақол ва хикматли сўзлар тўплами) Тузувчилар: Тожибоев Ш., Эгамбердиев Р. – Тошкент: Наврўз, 2018. – 76 б.; Мирзаюнусова З.И., Половина Л.В. Талаба-ёшларда меҳнатсеварлик туйғуларини шакллантиришда афоризмлардан фойдаланиш. 2019. – 68 б.; Уралова О.П. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида "оила" бош лексемали мақоллар семантикаси ва структураси. Филол. фанлари фалсафа д-ри... дисс. – Самарқанд, 2021. – 144 б.; Нармуратов З.Р. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида таълим ва илм концептларига оид паремаларнинг лингвомаданий тадқиқи. Филол.фанлари фалсафа доктори дисс. Термиз, 2022. – 129 б.; Нармуратов З.Р. Таълим, илм ҳикматлари. Термиз давлат университети, НММ нашриёти,Термиз - 2022, – 89 б.

In world linguistics, among other things, wise words in English and Uzbek languages are studied as *a paremiological unit*, and *the etymological, spiritual*, and *syntactic* differences and similarities of aphorisms with the meaning of the *country* are determined;

The mixed meaning of the aphorisms with the meaning of the *country* in English and Uzbek languages revealed linguistic and cultural inconsistencies such as the connection with the history, mentality, culture, different religions, geographical location of the two peoples;

It has been proven that through a comparative-contrastive, qualitative, and thematic analysis of words of wisdom with the meaning of the country can be divided into such types in English and Uzbek languages: *country*, *country/vatan*, *home/uy*, *neighbourhood/mahalla*, *doorstep/ostona*, *place/makon*, *birth of place/tug‘ulgan joy*, *earth, ground/yer*, *tuproq*.

Structural-syntactic features in the expression plan of aphorisms with the meaning of the country in the languages being mixed as *declarative/darak*, *interrogative/so‘roq* *personal sentence/shaxsli gap*, *impersonal sentence/shaxssiz gap*, *conjunctive sentence/bog‘langan qo‘shma gap*, *conjunctionless sentence/ bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gap*, *imperative/buyruq gaplar*, *unextended sentence/yig‘iq va extended sentence/yoyiq sodda gap*, *one member sentence/bir tarkibli gap*, *two-member sentence/ikki tarkibli gap*, *homogeneous parts of the sentence/ uyushiq bo‘lakli gap*. The similarities and differences in the syntactic structure of aphorisms in the form are proved on the basis of factual materials.

#### **The practical results of the research are as follows:**

The semantics of native aphorisms in the English and Uzbek languages and the cross-analysis of aspects related to language and culture and their specific features are of scientific-theoretical importance and “Linguistics”, “Lexicology”, “Theory and practice of translation”, “Comparative typology”, it is based on the improvement of textbooks and training manuals created in subjects such as “Linguistics and Cultures”;

it is proven that the methodology developed for the analysis of the semantics and linguistic culture of native aphorisms in English and Uzbek languages can be used in the research of other types of parames specific to genetic and non-genetic languages;

a comparative analysis of aphorisms with the meaning of the *country* in English and Uzbek languages was carried out;

the specific features of aphorisms serve as a reliable source for use and study in the process of intercultural communication.

**The reliability of the research results:** The reliability of the research results is explained by the fact that the theoretical information is obtained from scientific sources, the used analysis methods, a large amount of factual material and theoretical opinion, and the implementation of the conclusions into practice.

**Scientific significance of research results.** The scientific significance of the research results can be seen in the study of new directions of linguistics, in particular, in the study of the theoretical foundations of linguo-cultural studies, in elucidating the importance of researching the characteristics of national texts, in the use of linguistic and cultural research methods, in determining the sources of research, in determining

the lingu-cultural value of aphorisms with a national meaning. The opinions presented in the dissertation serve as a scientific source for elucidating the linguistic and cultural features of English and Uzbek parmes with the concept of *country*.

**Practical significance of research results:** In the higher education system, creating textbooks and training manuals in the disciplines of “Linguoculturalology”, “Lexicology”, “Comparative typology”, conducting theoretical and practical training in these disciplines, organizing special courses at the master's level in such areas as “Linguistic research methods”, “Current problems of modern linguistics” can be used to achieve.

**Implementation of research results.** Based on the scientific results obtained from the analysis of the semantics and structure of aphorisms with the meaning of the country in English and Uzbek languages:

opinions on the status of aphorism as a paremiological unit, semantics of wise words in English and Uzbek languages, linguistic and cultural analysis were used (Reference No. 05-16/1091 of the Tourism Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 16, 2022). As a result, on the basis of the semantics and linguistic and cultural analysis of aphorisms in English and Uzbek languages, it served to reveal new directions for finding solutions to the problems of modern comparative paremiology;

The reflections on identifying the different and similar aspects of the lexeme of the country in English and Uzbek, and comparing the level of their manifestation in wise words, were used in the international project “PAWER - Establishing interregional mobility in the direction of potential development in the field of higher education and ensuring relevance, quality and equality in this regard” ( Reference No. 06/12-3726 of Termiz State University dated September 16, 2022). As a result, the different and similar aspects of aphorisms with the meaning of the *country* in English and Uzbek languages were determined;

I-204-4-5 “Information and Communication from the Specialization Subjects of the English Language” implemented by the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages in 2014-2015 in the development of knowledge and skills in the fields of comparative literature and hybrid linguistics, as well as exemplary organization and strengthening of the educational system process creating virtual resources based on technologies and introducing them into the educational process (reference No. 3482/30-02-01 of the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages dated December 5, 2022). As a result, on the basis of the innovative research project, teachers and language learners should increase their knowledge on the development of necessary communicative competences, as well as apply a linguistic and cultural approach to the study of explaining the lexeme of the country in aphorisms, use various expressive and stylistic tools in translating wise words from English to other languages, and clarify aphorisms to increase the nation's sense of country and patriotism. It was used in the development of methodological manuals created for the purpose of applying the mechanism, in enriching and perfecting the subject area of lexicology and translation sciences at the higher educational institution;

561624-YERR-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS + CBHE IMEP:

“Modernization and Internationalization of Higher Education System Processes in Uzbekistan” The analysis results of this study were used in order to apply a linguistic and cultural approach to the study of illumination in aphorisms, to use various expressive and stylistic tools when translating wise words from English to other languages, and to use the mechanism of using aphorisms to increase the patriotic feelings of the nation, to deeply study paremiological units in foreign language teaching (Samarkand State Foreign Languages reference number 3355/30-02-01 of the institute dated November 11, 2022).

As a result, the aphorisms analyzed in a comparative manner served to study the linguistic wealth, customs, mentality, worldviews and history of the English and Uzbek peoples, as well as to develop the necessary communicative competences in language learners.

**The approbation of research results.** The results of this research were discussed in the form of scientific reports at 3 international and 4 national conferences.

**The publication of the research results.** 16 scientific works were published on the subject of the dissertation. 4 of them were published in scientific publications, 12 of them were published in republican and foreign scientific journals and collections.

**The structure and scope of the dissertation.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of used literature, and 2 appendices. The total volume of the dissertation is 128 pages.

## THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introductory part of the dissertation, the relevance and necessity of the topic, the compatibility of the research with the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic, the degree of research of the topic, the connection of the research with the research work of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed, the purpose and tasks of the research, the object and subject of the research, research methods, the scientific research of the research novelty, information about the practical result of the research, the reliability of the research results, the scientific and practical significance of the research results, the introduction of the research results, the approval of the research results, the publication of the research results, the structure and size of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the study is called “**Theoretical foundations of the study of aphorisms: history, problems**”. It is known that another great, primary wealth of a nation, like its Motherland and state, is its language. It is the language that unites a group of people as a nation. And in every language, there are aphorisms that are a masterpiece of *folk wisdom, a source of advice* and are passed down from generation to generation.

In science, they are called paremiological units (parems). As an object of research, they have long attracted experts, because these *words of wisdom* encourage each of us to always have such qualities as kindness, decency, hardworking, honest, fair, correct words, harmonious, patriotic and patriotism.

As a result of the scientific study of paremiological units, it is possible to find answers to many important questions related to the life of people and society. Paremiological units exist in all languages of the world, in particular, Indo-European,

Turkish, Ugric-Finnish, Tungus-Manchurian, Eskimo-Aleut, Nakh-Dagestan, Sino-Tibetan, Austro-Asiatic, Malay-Polynesian, Dravidian, Papuan, Afro-Asiatic, Semitic-Hamitic, Arabic, Persian and other languages are characterized by the richness and uniqueness of paremias<sup>48</sup>.

According to scholars, paremiology is a branch of literature and linguistics, that is, it is a field of study of philologists. “Paremiology” is a branch of philology that studies (paremias, paremas) and determines their classification. There is also a separate science of “paremiography” that aims to collect, preserve and process paremiological materials<sup>49</sup>.

Local linguist scientist N. Ulukov in his textbook “Theory of Linguistics” stated: “paremiology is one of the branches of linguistics, which studies stable combinations in the language, proverbs, proverbs and aphorisms”<sup>50</sup>.

The collection and research of paremiological units continues from the time of Mahmud Kashgari (“Devoni lug'otit turk”) and Gulkhani (“Zarbulmasal”) to the present day.<sup>51</sup>

Uzbek scientist B. Sarimsakov shows that aphorisms belong to the fourth literary type, such as proverbs, riddles, winged words and expressions. This literary type is called parema<sup>52</sup>.

Today, wide variety of dissertation thesis, dictionaries and scientific collections have been authorized within the scope of scientific researches on paremiological units upon the linguistic science by several linguists like V.A. Avrorin, O. Admitrieva, A. Taylor, Jacob Cats, Robert Farlie, M. Fozilov, T. Mirzaev, B. Sarimsakov, Z. D. Toshpolatov, P. U. Bakirov, A. Raimov, N. Raimova, Sh. Nosirov, N. Tashkulov, Sh. Tojiboev and Z.R. Narmuratov<sup>53</sup>.

In the scientific works of scientists such as the stages of formation of aphorisms, their linguistic nature, their relationship to related phenomena, the research method, a

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<sup>48</sup>Уралова О.П. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида “оила” бош лексемали мақоллар семантикаси ва структураси. Филол. фанлари фалсафа д-ри... дисс.– Самарқанд, 2021.– Б.15.

<sup>49</sup>Ўзбек халқ мақоллари:[2томлик]/[Масъул муҳаррирлар: Мирзаев Т., Саримсоқов Б.] 1-том.–Тошкент: “Фан”, 1987. – Б.68.

<sup>50</sup> Улуков Н. Тилшунослик назарияси. Ўқув қўлланма. –Тошкент: “Баркамол фойз медиа”, 2016. – Б.12.

<sup>51</sup>Ўзбек миллий энциклопедияси. 6-жилд. Таҳрир ҳайъати А.Абдувоҳитов, А.Азизхўжаев, И.Аминов, Т.Даминов ва б. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2003. – Б. 686.

<sup>52</sup> Саримсоқов Б. Адабий турлар ҳақида мулоҳазалар //Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти –Тошкент, 1993. № 5. – Б.3 –13.

<sup>53</sup>Аврорин В.А.Проблемы изучения функциональной стороны языка. – Л.: Наука, 1975. – С.58.; Дмитриева О.А.Культурно – языковые характеристики пословиц и афоризмов на материале французского и русского языков; дисс. ...канд.филол.наук.– Волгоград, 1997. – С.59.;Taylor A. Selected Writings on proverbs.Helsinki: SuomalainenTiedeakatemia,1975.–P.130.;Jacob Cats and Robert Farlie Moral Emblems with aphorisms, adages, and proverbs, of all ages and nations. London: longman, green, longman, and roberts, 1860. – 262 p.; Ҳикматли сўзлар, афоризмлар ва мақоллар. Тузувчи: М.Фозилов. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1967. – 191 б.; Ўзбек халқ мақоллари: [2 томлик]. Масъул муҳаррирлар: Мирзаев Т., Саримсоқов Б. Том 1.– Тошкент, “Фан”, 1987. – 368 б.; Ўзбек халқ мақоллари: [2 томлик]. Масъул муҳаррирлар: Мирзаев Т., Саримсоқов Б. Том 2. – Тошкент, “Фан”, 1988. – 372 б.; Тошпўлатов З.Д. Афоризмларнинг жанр хусусиятлари ва бадиияти. Филол. фан. номзоди дисс. Тошкент, 2006. – Б.3.; Бакиров П. Номинацентрические пословицы в разносистемных языках (на материале русского, узбекского и казахского языков): Дисс... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2007. – 286 с.; Раймов А., Раймова Н. Ҳикматлар шодаси.– Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон”, 2013. – 400 б.; Носиров Ш. Афоризмлар. – Тошкент: “Камалак”, 2015, 48 б.; Тошқулов Н. Ҳикмат ва мақолларда одоб меваси. – Тошкент, Адабиёт учқуни, 2017. – 48 б.; Илм ҳикмати ( Илм ҳақидаги ҳадис, мақол ва ҳикматли сўзлар тўплами) Тузувчилар: Тожибоев Ш., Эгамбердиев Р. – Тошкент: Наврўз, 2018. – 76 б.; Нармуратов З.Р. Таълим, илм ҳикматлари. ТерДУ нашриёт матбаа маркази, Термиз - 2022, – 89 б.

new stage has been started in the field by studying it in a comparative aspect with scientific researches devoted to various issues of paremiology.

As can be seen from the works cited above, the problems of paremiological units have been studied by linguists as much as possible. But there are few works on studying these units in connection with the lexeme of the country. Therefore, in our research, we focused on the analysis of aphorisms with the meaning of the *country*. In our opinion, it is necessary to limit the concepts of proverbs, proverbs, and aphorisms used under the common name «parema», to compare and contrast them, and to determine their linguistic and cultural aspects. In our work, special attention was paid to the same issues and aspects of demarcation, comparative, juxtaposition, semantics and structure of the concepts of proverb, matal, aphorism.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called **“The semantic classification of aphorisms with the meaning country/vatan in English and Uzbek languages”**.

In this chapter, the comments about the lexeme of *the country* in the explanatory dictionaries of the English and Uzbek languages were studied. Also, by analyzing their semantic scope in a cross-sectional aspect, the realization of the level of their national cultural development, the principles of ethnocultural ethics, the separation of symbols representing culture in oral sources, social relations, forms of communication between peoples, and the comprehensive analysis of moral and cultural norms of behavior remain important problems of linguistics.

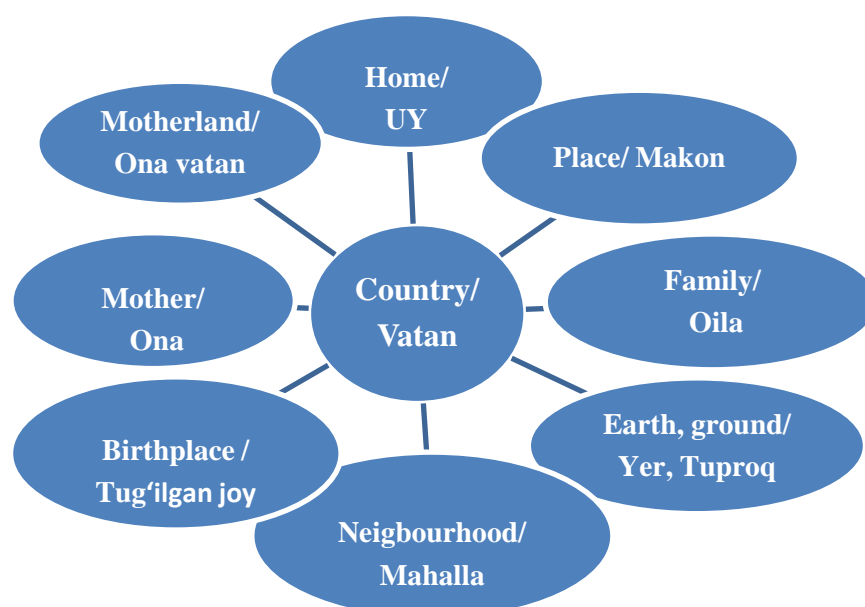
M.A. Krongauz emphasizes the repetition of the meaning of words in thematic groups and writes: “In general, it can be said that the thematic lexicon related to the same semantic field is selected by means of cohesion (the connection of text elements is called cohesion, in which the interpretation of some elements of the text depends on others) and corresponds to the repetition in the text of the integral characters of this field”<sup>54</sup>.

Accordingly, in this part of our research, aphorisms with the meaning of *country/vatan* in English and Uzbek languages were analyzed semantically. The collected factual paremiological material became the basis for dividing English and Uzbek aphorisms into the following thematic groups.

(See Figure 1):

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<sup>54</sup>Кронгауз М.А. Семантика: Учебник для вузов. – М.: Рос. гос. гуманит. ун-т, 2001, – С.261.



**Figure 1. Semantic scope of aphorisms with country/vatan meaning in English and Uzbek languages**

There are many aphorisms related to the meaning of *Country/vatan* in paremiology of the English and Uzbek languages. If we turn to examples, the following wise words of the American jurist, statesman Andrew Jackson: *Every good citizen makes his country's honor his own, and cherishes it not only as precious but as sacred. He is willing to risk his life in its defense and is conscious that he gains protection while he gives it*<sup>55</sup>. (Har bir yaxshi fuqaro o‘z yurti sha’nini o‘zi qadriga yetadi, uni nafaqat aziz, balki muqaddas deb biladi.

This is the greatmasterpiece of Uzbek poet, thinker and statesman Alisher Navoi: *Inson tirik ekan o‘z vatani uchun kurashmog‘i lozim*<sup>56</sup>In his wise masterpiece, it was emphasized that the country is sacred for a person, he should protect it like the apple of his eye, and protect it until the last blood is left in his veins.

American politician, philosopher Thomas Paine (Thomas Paine).*The World is my country, all mankind are my brethren, and to do good is my religion*<sup>57</sup>. (Dunyo mening yurtim, butun insoniyat mening birodarlarim, yaxshilik qilish mening dinimdir) In his aphorism, it is explained that the whole world is the home of mankind and all who live in it are brothers and sisters, and it is explained that it is necessary to be kind and help each other.

The great poet Abulqasim Firdavsi: *Yerimiz, suvimiz, farzandimiz deb, Xotin, bola-chaqa, dilbandimiz deb, Birma-bir jonimiz etamiz fido, Vatanni dushmanga bermaymiz aslo*<sup>58</sup>! it can be observed that in his wisdom, the sense of country is placed above everything else. It was emphasized that he would not spare his life for the defense of the country, the freedom of the country was promoted, and people were encouraged to be patriotic.

<sup>55</sup><https://www.brainyquote.com>

<sup>56</sup>Фозилов М. Ҳикматли сўзлар, афоризмлар ва мақоллар. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон” нашриёти, 1967. – Б. 69..

<sup>57</sup><https://www.forbes.com/quotes/9313>

<sup>58</sup>O‘sha asar. – B.70.

This is by the philosopher Khoja Samandar Termizi: *Vatanni tark etmok xazil ish emas, Bu ish uchun har kim tob beravermas! Judolik daraxtdir bargi yo 'q yolg 'iz, Bargi bo 'lsa hamki, ammo mevasiz. Bugun ayrilikdan yuragim giryon, Aziz yerni qo 'ldan chiqarib hayron. Na ko 'zda uyqu bor, na dilda rohat, Azob o 'ti barin aylamish gorat*<sup>59</sup>! In his wise words, he explained the bad consequences of leaving the country and what kind of situation the person who left the country will end up in. He urged people not to leave the country.

The content of aphorisms about *Country/country/Motherland* is distinguished by its national identity. For example, the American film and television actor, Billy Campbell (Billy Campbell). *The South Downs of England reminded me a bit of my Old Virginia country.* (Angliyaning janubiy tog 'lari menga eski Virjiniya vatanimni eslatdi). In the wise saying mentioned above, when talking about homesickness, aspects such as missing one's country while abroad and not being able to forget one's place of birth and upbringing are acknowledged.

The famous writer of Uzbekistan Abdulla Qahhor: *Yurtni obod qilaman degan kishi o 'zi obod bo 'ladi* <sup>60</sup>In his aphorism, he was encouraged to serve, work, and work for the country, to improve it.

George Bush, the 43rd president of America: *There is no bigger task than protecting the country of our country*<sup>61</sup>. (Vatanimizni himoya qilishdan kattaroq vazifa yo 'q) in his aphorism that protecting the country is the greatest honor for a person, he calls people to be loyal to their country and to be patriotic.

The great philosopher, poet Ahmad ibn Umar ibn Muhammad Khivaqi al-Khorazmi, Abdul Jannab, Sheikh Valiytarosh, Sheikh Najmuddin Kubaro *Ona Vatan yo 'lida, Vatanni himoya qilayotib shahodat jomini no 'sh aylash – Alloh visoliga yetishmoq bilan barobardir* <sup>62</sup>In his aphorism, the word «motherland» is used in connection with the lexeme «mother» and people are invited to be patriots, saying that there is no more honorable work than serving it faithfully to protect the motherland.

Barack Hussein Obama, the 44<sup>th</sup> President of America: *We need to keep making our streets safer and our criminal justice system fairer - our country more secure, our world more peaceful and sustainable for the next generation*<sup>63</sup>. (Biz ko 'chalarimiz xavfsizroq va jinoiy sud tizimi adolatli bo 'lishimiz kerak - vatanimiz xavfsizroq, dunyomiz keyingi avlod uchun yanada tinch va barqaror bo 'lishi kerak). In his aphorism, it is the duty of every citizen to protect his neighborhood, city, country from criminals and the safety of his country, as well as ensuring the delivery of peace to the young generation.

A great statesman, the founder of a strong, centralized state, Amir Temur ibn Amir Taraghaoi ibn Amir Barqul: *Agarda vazir zolim bo 'lsa, ko 'p vaqt o 'tmay saltanat uyi qulaydi; Podshoh ishlarini tamoman boshqaga topshirib, erkni unga berib qo 'ymasinkim, dunyo xiyonatchi xotin singari, uning xushtori ko 'pdir. Agar shunday*

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<sup>59</sup><https://hikmatlar.uz/>

<sup>60</sup>Раимов А., Раимова Н.Хикматлар шодаси – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон”, 2013. – Б.9.

<sup>61</sup><https://www.searchquotes.com>

<sup>62</sup>O 'sha asar. – B.151.

<sup>63</sup><https://www.brainyquote.com>



*kilar ekan, o'zganing nafsi tez orada podshoh bo'lishni tilab, saltanat taxtini o'zi egallashga kirishadi*<sup>64</sup>.

In the words of wisdom mentioned above by the great commander, the secrets of preserving the kingdom are condemned, the tyrannical minister is condemned, the treacherous courtiers around the king are condemned, and vices such as lust and greed are condemned.

During our research, we came across aphorisms related to *Place, Birth of place*. In the research, the number of params included in this group is 190 in English and 246 in Uzbek.

Muhammad Sharif Gulkhani, a classic Uzbek poet, writer, storyteller, one of the creators of the satirical school in Uzbek literature: *O'z makonini tilar nogoh qafasdan qochsa qush*<sup>65</sup> In his aphorism, it is explained that no place can replace the place where one was born and grew up, the place where the blood of the navel was spilled, and it is not equal to one's place (country).

From the famous dictionary of English people: "The Oxford Dictionary of Quotation" kitobida keltirilgan ushbu *In the place where the tree falleth, there it shall be*<sup>66</sup>. (*Daraxt qulagan joyida bo'ladi*) In the proverbs, it is explained that the place where the navel pierced a person is sacred for him and that every inch of the country is dear to a person.

A great representative of Uzbek classical literature, a great poet, historian, geographer, statesman, talented general Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. *Tole yo'qi jonimga balolig' bo'ldi, Har ishniki ayladim xatolig' bo'ldi, O'z yerni qo'yib, Hind sori yuzlandim, Yo rab, netayin ne yuz qarolig' bo'ldi*<sup>67</sup> In the words of Hikmatli, it is explained that the consequences of leaving one's husband will be bad.

This is quoted by Anthony Kerrigan in *The Tragic Sense of Life The holiest attribute of a temple is that it is a place where men weep in common*<sup>68</sup> in the aphorism, it is explained that for a person, his own land is dear and holy.

The following examples can be given of aphorisms with lexemes *Earth, ground*. For example, the Great poet, historian, statesman, Zahiriddin Muhammad ibn Umarshaikh Mirza). *Sho'r tuproq yerda sunbul bitmaydi, unday yerda umid urug'ini nobud qilma. Shunga o'xshash, yomonlarga yaxshilik qilish va yaxshilarga yomonlik qilish ham o'rnida bo'lmaydi*<sup>69</sup> In the words of Hikmatli, it is explained that the people of that country cannot live in peace in a country where the combination is not peaceful, and it encourages people to live harmoniously.

Ali Khan Mullaakhun's son Orazi, Abdullah Awlani, Yusuf Khas Hajib, Abdibek Shirazy Fakhrulbanat Sulaymani, Muhammad Siddiq Rushdi, Muhammad Jabalrudi, Uvaisi, Talib Talibi, Abulbarakot Qadiri, Durbek, Khayoliddin al-Hasani, Yusuf Khas Hajib, Khayoliddin al-Hasani. In his wise words, concepts such as being always faithful to our motherland are explained. *Har yerda rasm mehru vafo ko'proq*

<sup>64</sup> O'sha asar. – B.37.

<sup>65</sup> Фозилов М. Ҳикматли сўзлар, афоризмлар ва мақоллар. – Тошкент: "Ўзбекистон" нашриёти, 1967. – Б.72.

<sup>66</sup> Elizabeth Knowles. The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations. Oxford University Press. 2009. – P.244.

<sup>67</sup> Lapasov J. Mumtoz adabiy asarlar o'quv lug'ati: O'rta maktablar uchun. – Toshkent: O'kituvchi, 1994. – B.72.

<sup>68</sup> Jhon Cross. The Oxford Book of Aphorisms. Oxford University Press, Walton Street, 1987. – P.14.

<sup>69</sup> А.Раимов ва Н.Раимова. "Ҳикматлар шодаси" Тошкент: "Ўзбекистон", 2013. – Б.64.

*o'lg'usi, Jamiyatda huzuru safo ko'proq o'lg'usi; Olim kishilar har yerda aziz va hurmatlidurlar; Bilimni buyuk, o'quvni ulug' bil, Bu ikkisi tanlangan bandasini ulug'laydi. Zakovat qayerda bo'lsa, ulug'lik bo'ladi, Bilim kimda bo'lsa buyuklik oladi; Yaxshi tahsil ko'rgan va ilm nuri bilan hulqini yaxshilagan ayol har yerda izzat topadi; Ilm martabasi martabalarining zo'ridir, degan gap shubhasiz to'g'ri. Qaysi yerda ilmu ma'rifat kuchli bo'lsa, o'sha yer baxt maskani hisoblanadi. Qaysi yerda nodonlik mavjud bo'lsa, u yer quruq yoki toshloq joy kabidir; Sayri jahon qiling, suvga o'xshab. U doim oqishdadur — toza va xushdur va agar bir yerda ko'p to'xtab qolsa, badbo'y bo'lur.*

The third chapter of the research work is called **“The cross analysis of the structure of meaningful aphorisms in English and Uzbek language”**. This chapter is devoted to syntactic-structural features of paremiological units of two languages. It contains 3 paragraphs.

The structural similarities and differences of aphorisms in English and Uzbek are as follows.

In English and Uzbek sentences are divided into Declarative/*darak*, Interrogative/*so'roq*, Imperative/*buyruq* and Exclamatory/*undov* sentences according to the purpose of expression<sup>70</sup>.

The main part of analyzed aphorisms is in the form of declarative/ *darak* sentences. The following examples of aphorisms with *Country* lexemes in the declarative/ *darak* form can be cited:

In English: *The object of war is not to die for your country but to make the other bastard die for his* (Urushning maqsadi o'z vataningiz uchun o'lish emas, balki boshqa badbaxtni o'zi uchun o'ldirishdir). – George S. Patton.

In Uzbek: *Har bir kishining tug'ilib o'sgan shahar va mamlakati shu kishining Vatani deyilur. Har kim tug'ilgan, o'sgan yerini jonidan ortiq suyar. Hatto bu Vatan his-tuyg'usi hayvonlarda ham bor. Agar bir hayvon o'z Vatanidan - uyuridan ayrilsa, o'z yeridagi kabi rohat-farog'atda yashamas, maishati talx bo'lib, har vaqt dilining bir go'shasida o'z Vatanining muhabbati turar*<sup>71</sup>. – Abdulla Avloni.

In English: *This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or exercise their revolutionary right to overthrow it*<sup>72</sup> (Bu mamlakat o'zining institutlari bilan unda yashovchi odamlarga tegishli. Qachonki ular mavjud hukumatdan charchagan bo'lsalar, ular o'zlarining konstitutsiyaviy huquqini o'zgartirish yoki uni ag'darish uchun inqilobiy huquqidan foydalanishlari mumkin). – Abraham Lincoln.

In Uzbek: *Vatan - sajdagoh kabi muqaddasdir*. – Islom Karimov.

Interrogative/*so'roq* aphorisms in both English and Uzbek language are significantly less than aphorisms in the form of indicative sentences.

In English: *Are you proud of the country you have grown up in or would you rather prefer to have been born in another country?* (Siz voyaga yetgan mamlakatingiz

<sup>70</sup>Гаппоров М., Қосимова Р. Инглиз тили грамматикаси. Академик лицейлар ва касб-хунар коллежлари учун ўқув қўлланма / М. Гаппоров, Р. Қосимова. – Тошкент: Турон-Иқбол, 2010 – Б. 255.

<sup>71</sup><http://qashqadaryogz.uz/read/vatan-nima-vatanparvar-kim>

<sup>72</sup>The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln. The Abraham Lincoln Association. 2006. – 3356 p.

bilan faxrlanasizmi yoki boshqa davlatda tug'ilganingizni afzal ko'rasizmi)? – Theodore Roosevelt.

In Uzbek: *Yerimiz, suvimiz, farzandimiz deb, Xotin, bola-chaqa, dilbandimiz deb, Birma-bir jonimiz etamiz fido, Vatanni dushmanga bermaymiz aslo?*

In English: *Would you bet your paycheck on a weather forecast for tomorrow? If not, then why should this country bet billions on global warming predictions that have even less foundation?* (Ertangi ob-havo prognoziga maoshingizni tikasizmi? Agar yo'q bo'lsa, unda nega bu mamlakat globallashish haqidagi bashoratlarga milliardlab pul tikishi kerak, bu esa bundan ham kamroq asosga ega). – Thomas Sowell.

In Uzbek: *Kishi uchun o'z vatanini tashlab ketishdan ham kuchliroq azob bormikan?*

In English: *In a storm, I think, 'What if the gospel be not true? Then thou art, of all men, most foolish. For what has thou given up thy goods, thy ease, thy friends, thy reputation, thy country, thy life?'* (Bo'ron paytida men shunday deb o'ylayman: «Agar xushxabar haqiqat bo'lmasa-chi? Shunday ekan, sen hamma odamlar ichida eng ahmoqsan. Nima uchun molingdan, yengilligingdan, do'stlaringdan, obro'ingdan, yurtingdan, joningdan voz kechding»). – John Wesley.

During the research, it was found that the *country/vatan* content aphorisms in the form of *imperative/undov, buyruq, his hayajon* sentences are high in Uzbek language.

The studied aphorisms express such content as advice/ *maslahat*, request/ *iltimos*, suggestion/ *taklif*, encouragement/ *undash*, concern/ *tashvish*, excitement/ *hayajon*, begging/ *yalinish*, desire/ *orzu*, admiration/ *hayratlanish*, care/ *g'amxo'rlilik*, encouragement/ *tashviq*, suspicion/ *gumon*, anger/ *g'azab*, anger/ *do'q*.

In English: *Our country may be likened to a new house. We lack many things, but we possess the most precious of all - liberty!* (Mamlakatimizni yangi uyga o'xshatish mumkin. Bizga ko'p narsa yetishmaydi, lekin bizda eng qimmatli narsa – erkinlik bor)!

In Uzbek: *Yerimiz, suvimiz, farzandimiz deb, Xotin, bola-chaqa, dilbandimiz deb, Birma-bir jonimiz etamiz fido, Vatanni dushmanga bermaymiz aslo*<sup>73</sup>; *Sharaf-la, viqor-la yashagin har choq!; O'lguncha Vatanga sodiq bo'l; Bori elga yaxshilig' kilg' ilki, mundin yaxshi yo'q — Kim, degaylar daxr aro koldi falondin yaxshilig'!; Utar kunlar, utar zamon, Ey Vatanim, bo'lma xijron! Men ketsam-da, sen bo'l omon! Omon — Vatan, Vatan — omon; Vatanni tark etmoq xazil ish emas, Bu ish uchun har kim tob beravermas! Judolik daraxtdir bargi yo'q, yolg'iz, Bargi bo'lsa hamki, ammo mevasiz. Bugun ayriliqdan yuragim giryon, Aziz yerni qo'ldan chiqarib hayron. Na ko'zda uyqu bor, na dilda rohat, Azob o'ti barin aylamish g'orat!; Har kishi el uchun tortsa agar ranj, Oqibat muyassar bo'lar unga ganj!; Undab ulug' chaqirsa, Tezlik bilan chopib kel, Ochlikda birga bo'lgil, Ne holda bo'lsa yurt.*

A simple sentence is a grammatical and intonational syntactic unit expressing a specific idea and purpose. A simple sentence can be complex or diffuse according to its structure. Sentences made up of main clauses are compound sentences, if there are

<sup>73</sup>Fozilov M. Hikmatli so'zlar, aforizmlar va maqollar. – Toshkent: "O'zbekiston" nashriyoti, 1967. – B.70.

also secondary clauses in addition to main clauses, then it is a compound sentence<sup>74</sup>.

In this study, aphorisms in the form of a simple sentence consisting of only initial clauses were not found.

Aphorisms with secondary clauses in addition to main clauses have the form of a simple extended sentence. We refer to examples in English and Uzbek languages.

In English: *Home is where the heart is*<sup>75</sup> (Inson qayerda bo'lsa uyi o'sha yerdir). – Ernest Miller Hemingway.

In Uzbek: *Elni Vatan manfaati birlashtiradi*. – Islom Karimov.

As in all languages, simple sentences in English and Uzbek are divided into two according to the number of grammatical bases: **one-member sentence/bir tarkibli gaplar**, **two-member sentence/ikki tarkibli gaplar**.

If the grammatical basis of the sentence consists of a head clause, it is a syntactic device – **one-member sentence/bir tarkibli gaplar**. We faced **one-member sentence/bir tarkibli gaplar** among the analyzed aphorisms.

In English: *Loyalty to country always* (Vatanga doimo sadoqatli bo'ling) – Mark Twain; *The undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns* (Tug'ilganidan hech bir sayohatchi qaytmaydigan ochilmagan mamlakat). – William Shakespeare.

In Uzbek: *Vatanni dushmanga bermaymiz also; Qudratli elning farzandlari sog'lom bo'lur; Inson tirik ekan o'z vatani uchun kurashmog'i lozim*.

In English and Uzbek languages, sentences are divided into **complete sentence/to'liq sentence** and **incomplete/to'liqsiz sentence** depending on whether the sentence fragments are complete in their structure or some (several) fragments do not participate in the syntactic device, "dropped".

Aphorisms in the form of complete sentences form the main part of the collected wise words.

In English: *Choose the right path for your country* (Mamlakatingiz uchun to'g'ri yo'lni tanlang). – Tim McGraw.

In Uzbek: *Yurtdan chiqish tiriklay go'rga kirish degan so'z*<sup>76</sup>.

In English: *In the country, especially, there are such a lot of entertaining things* (Mamlakatda, ayniqsa, bunday qiziqarli narsalar juda ko'p). – Jean Webster

In Uzbek: *Podsholik istasang bul el gadosi, O'zingni unitu bo'l el oshnosi. El toj kabi boshga ko'tarsun desang, El qo'lin tutginu bo'l xokiposi*.

Among the analyzed aphorisms there are paremies in the form of an incomplete sentence that are used independently: In English: *God made the country, and man made* (Xudo mamlakatni yaratdi, odam yesa shaharni yaratdi). – **William Cowper**; *Citizens are not born, but made* (Fuqarolar tug'ilmaydi, balki yaratilgan); In the mentioned syntactic constructions, **Object/to'ldiruvchi** and **Subject /ega** have been omitted.

Aphorisms in the form of **homogeneous parts/uyushiq bo'lakli gap** in the sentences are equally combined with more than one syntactically equal parts.

In this phase:

<sup>74</sup>Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. II том. Синтаксис. Масъул муҳаррирлар: Ғ.А. Абдурахмонов ва бошқ. – Тошкент: Фан, 1976. – Б.98

<sup>75</sup>Ernest Miller Hemingway. The old man and the sea. United States: Progress publisher, 1952. –127p.

<sup>76</sup><https://forum.ziyouz.com>

**1. Homogeneous subjects:** in English: *The country is lyric, the town dramatic. When mingled, they make the most perfect musical drama.* (Mamlakat lirik, shahar dramatik. Birlashganda, ular yeng mukammal musiqiy dramani yaratadilar). – Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; in Uzbek: *Tuprok bari oqil elining boshlaridir, Zarralari — dur tishu ko‘z-qoshlaridir. Sarv, lola, sumbul dema yerdan ungan, Qomatlari, gulchehralari, sochlaridir.*

**2. Homogeneous predicates:** in English: *Keep calm and stay country* (Tinchlaning va mamlakatda qoling); o‘zbek tilida: *Vatan nadir, tuqqan yerim, turg‘on yerim, Osib - unb, oynab - kulib yurgon yerim.*

**3. Homogeneous objects:** in English *In the end, for congenial sympathy, for poetry, for work, for original feeling and expression, for perfect companionship with one’s friends – give me the country.* (Oxir-oqibat, samimiy hamdardlik uchun, she’riyat uchun, ish uchun, o‘ziga xos his-tuyg‘u va ifoda uchun, do‘stlar bilan mukammal do‘stlik uchun - menga mamlakatni bering). – D. H. Lawrence; in Uzbek: *Yerimiz, suvimiz, farzandimiz deb, Xotin, bola-chaqa, dilbandimiz deb, Birma-bir jonimiz etamiz fido, Vatanni dushmanga bermaymiz aslo?*

**4. Homogeneous attributes:** in English: *The country is laid out in a haphazard, sloppy fashion, offensive to the tidy, organized mind.* (Mamlakat tartibsiz, beparvo, tartibli, uyushgan aqlni haqorat qiladigan tarzda joylashtirilgan.) – Alan Brien; in Uzbek: *O‘z yurtida xalq ichida hizmatda bo‘l, Hushyor bo‘l, o‘sal bo‘lma, sezgir bo‘l.*

**5. Homogeneous modifiers:** in English: *There is virtue in country houses, in gardens and orchards, in fields, streams, and groves, in rustic recreations and plain manners* (Qishloq uylarida, bog‘lar va bog‘larda, dalalarda, soylarda va bog‘larda, qishloq xo‘jaligida va oddiy odob-axloqda fazilat bor). – Amos Bronson Alcott; in Uzbek: *Sho‘r tuproq yerda sunbul bitmaydi, unday yerda umid urug‘ini nobud qilma. Shunga o‘xshash, yomonlarga yaxshilik qilish va yaxshilarga yomonlik qilish ham o‘rnida bo‘lmaydi, Qayerda xiyonat oyoqqa tursa, O‘sha yerdan diyanat yiroqlashadi. Xiyonatkor qayerga qul ura, Dengizni shimiradi, yerni quritadi.*

**The number of aphorisms in the form of complex sentences are appeared both in English and Uzbek.**

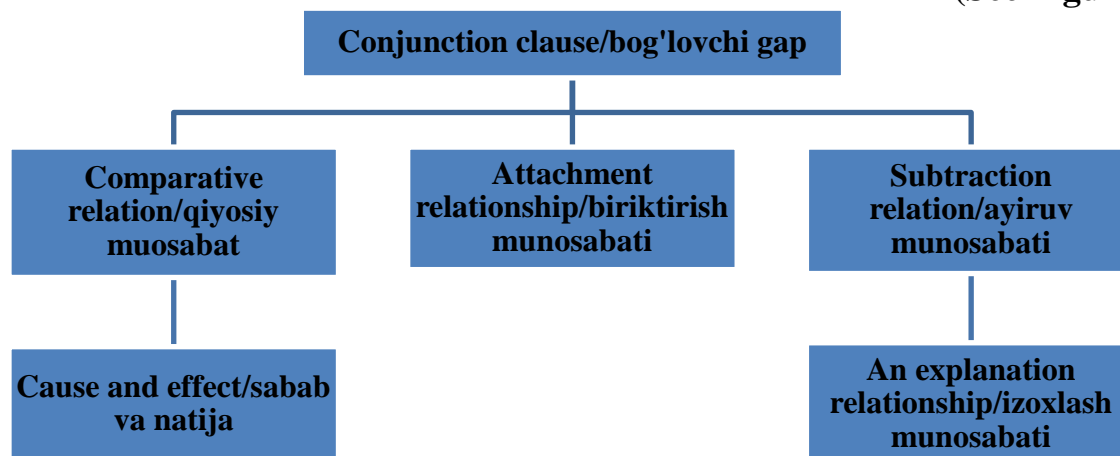
N. Turniyozov and K. Turniyozova summarize the opinions of a number of scientists on connected clauses and emphasize the following: «Usually, connected clauses are sentences consisting of equal predicative parts, which are not grammatically subordinate to each other, connected by equal conjunctions or other means of the same task. is described. That is why it indicates the relative independence of the sentences that are part of the connected sentences. True, the sequence of events expressed in them is also observed. In other words, the parts of a compound sentence that are connected in terms of content require one another, one is based on the other, both parts serve for the expression of a common idea<sup>77</sup>.

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<sup>77</sup>Турниёзов Н., Турниёзова К. Функционал синтаксисга кириш. – Тошкент: Фан, – 2003. – Б.90-91.

“Conjunctive clauses are closed constructions, different from non-conjunctive clauses. Conjunctions consist of two parts. The following content relations are expressed through the interaction of the parts of the connected sentence<sup>78</sup>.

(See Figure 3):



### See 3.3. Types of conjunctions

**1. Aphorisms in the form of a connected clause expressing the relation of comparison.** In English: *The country that is more developed industrially only shows, to the less developed, the image of its own future*(Sanoati rivojlangan davlat kam rivojlanganlarga faqat o‘z kelajagining qiyofasini ko‘rsatadi). –Karl Marx;*We cannot, as a country, improve economically, socially, and culturally without quality education* (Sifatli ta’limsiz biz mamlakat sifatida iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy jihatdan yaxshilana olmaymiz). –Lucia Tan.

The parts of the analyzed Uzbek folk aphorisms in this category are mainly connected with the help of connectives *bo’lsa, esa*, and a certain parallelism is observed in the structure of the parts of this type of compound sentence: *Vatanni tark etmok xazil ish emas, Bu ish uchun har kim tob beravermas! Judolik daraxtdir bargi yo ‘k. yolgiz, Bargi bo’lsa hamki, ammo mevasiz. Bugun ayrilikdan yuragim giryon, Aziz yerni qo’ldan chiqarib hayron.* – Xoja Samandar Termiziy; *Odam ersang ma’ni bil dona-dona, Vatan erur senga ikkinchi ona.* – Anwar Otin ,Such wise words are among them.

**2. Aphorisms in the form of a connected clause expressing a connection relationship.** In English: *The World is my country, all mankind are my brethren, and to do good is my religion*(Dunyo mening yurtim, butun insoniyat mening birodarlarim, yaxshilik qilish mening dinimdir).– *Thomas Paine* ; In Uzbek: *Mening bitta hayotim bor, bordi-yu, mingta hayotga ega bo’lgan taqdirimda, hammasini ham Vatan uchun sarflagan bo’lur edim.* – Fuzuliy.

**3. Aphorisms in the form of a connected clause expressing a subtractive relationship.** In English: *England is not a country of granite and marble, but of chalk, marl, and clay*(Angliya granit va marmar mamlakati yemas, balki bo‘r, mergel va loydan iborat). – John Burroughs; In Uzbek: *Vatan tarkini bir nafas aylama, Yana ranju*

<sup>78</sup>Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. II том. Синтаксис [Масъул мухаррирлар: Ғ.А.Абдурахмонов ва бошқ.]. – Тошкент: Фан, 1976. – Б.333.



*g'urbat havas aylama; (with a conjunction bir).*

**4. Aphorisms in the form of a connected clause expressing the relationship of cause and effect.** In English: *Where liberty is, and there is my country* (Erkinlik qayerda, vatanim ham shu yerda). – Benjamin Franklin.

**5. Aphorisms in the form of a connected clause expressing an explanatory relationship.** In English: *My fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country* (Mening vatandoshlarim, mamlakatingiz siz uchun nima qila olishini so'ramang, mamlakatingiz uchun nima qila olishingizni so'rang). – John F. Kennedy.

In Uzbek paremias of this group, a conjunction **ham** is also used to join parts: *Insonning qalbi va aqli ham xuddi ona tili kabi Vatan timsolidir.* – Farobiy.

According to O.V. Shemshurenko, who studied the nature and types of non-connective clauses in Russian, Turkish and English languages: «usually all clauses are divided into connected clauses and subordinate clauses. However, modern researchers dealing with the syntactic construction of the language also distinguish the type of conjunction without a conjunction. In this, they emphasize that the interrelationship between the parts of a compound sentence without a conjunction does not move to the grammatically expressed subordination (subordination). In non-conjunctive clauses, the connection of parts and the integrity of the whole syntactic unit depends on the rhythmic tone and the construction of their main units. Conjunctive clauses are distinguished from other types of conjunctive clauses by their compactness (density) and the fact that simple clauses in them have great possibilities for combining and connecting to each other.<sup>79</sup>.

Among aphorisms, there are also paremies in the form of a conjunction without a conjunction. The following are examples of conjunctions without a conjunction.

In Uzbek language: *Ketib zulmi sitamning zulmati, bo'lsin jahon ravshan. Adolat oftobi mamlakatga ko'rg'uzib tal'at, Ochib har nav'i maqtab, emdi himmatni qilib oliy, Vatanni qilg'ali obod, lozim aylamak g'ayrat uy – bozor, shovqini ko'ngil yozar.*

In English: *To make us love our country, our country ought to be lovely* (Vatanimizni sevishimiz uchun yurtimiz go'zal bo'lishi kerak). – Edmund Burke.

The fourth chapter of our dissertation is called quantitative characterization of aphorisms with *Country/country* content. In this section, we have given the exact number of words of wisdom that have been analyzed.

People are a great force that creates history and culture, material and spiritual wealth. Every nation accumulates a great deal of life experience over the centuries, and passes the experience on to future generations through various means. Wise words are also our precious heritage. As long as this is the case, it is important to carefully preserve, learn and pass on the wise words written by our ancestors to the future generations, in our opinion, to implement large-scale reforms in the field of education. Because in this sacred heritage left by our ancestors, the incomparable spiritual and cultural wealth of several ancestors who passed before us are concentrated, without

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<sup>79</sup> Шемшуренко О.В. Изоморфизм и алломорфизм сложноподчиненного предложения в русском, английском и турецком языках. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. 2012.– 195 с.



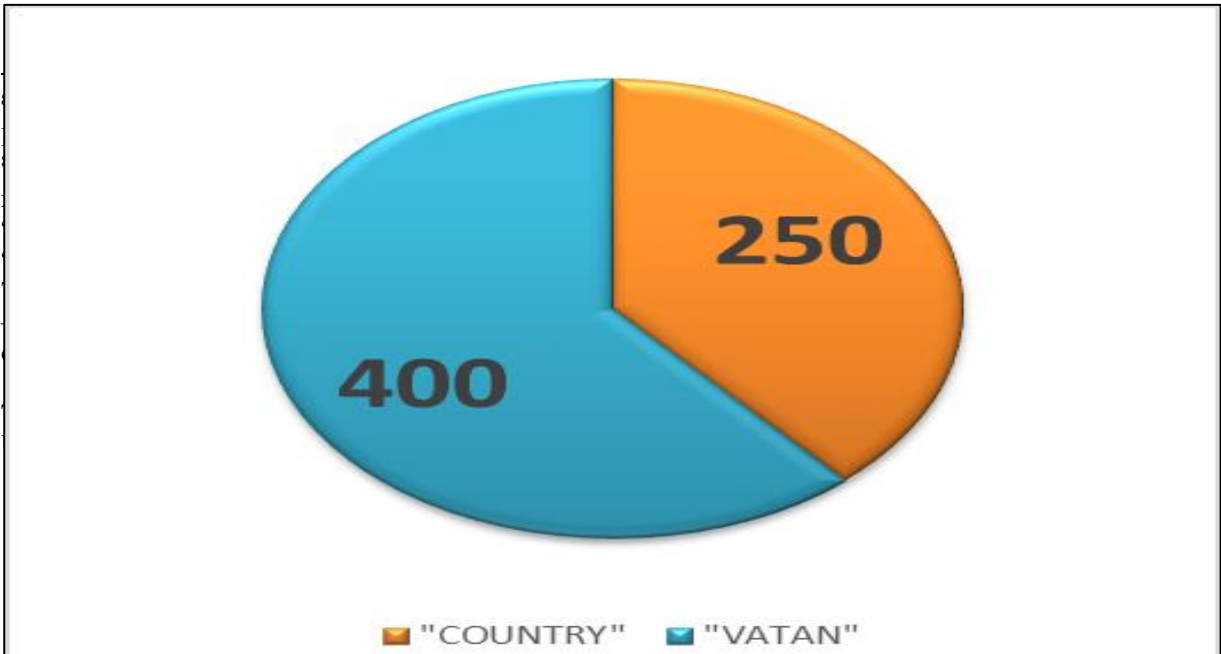
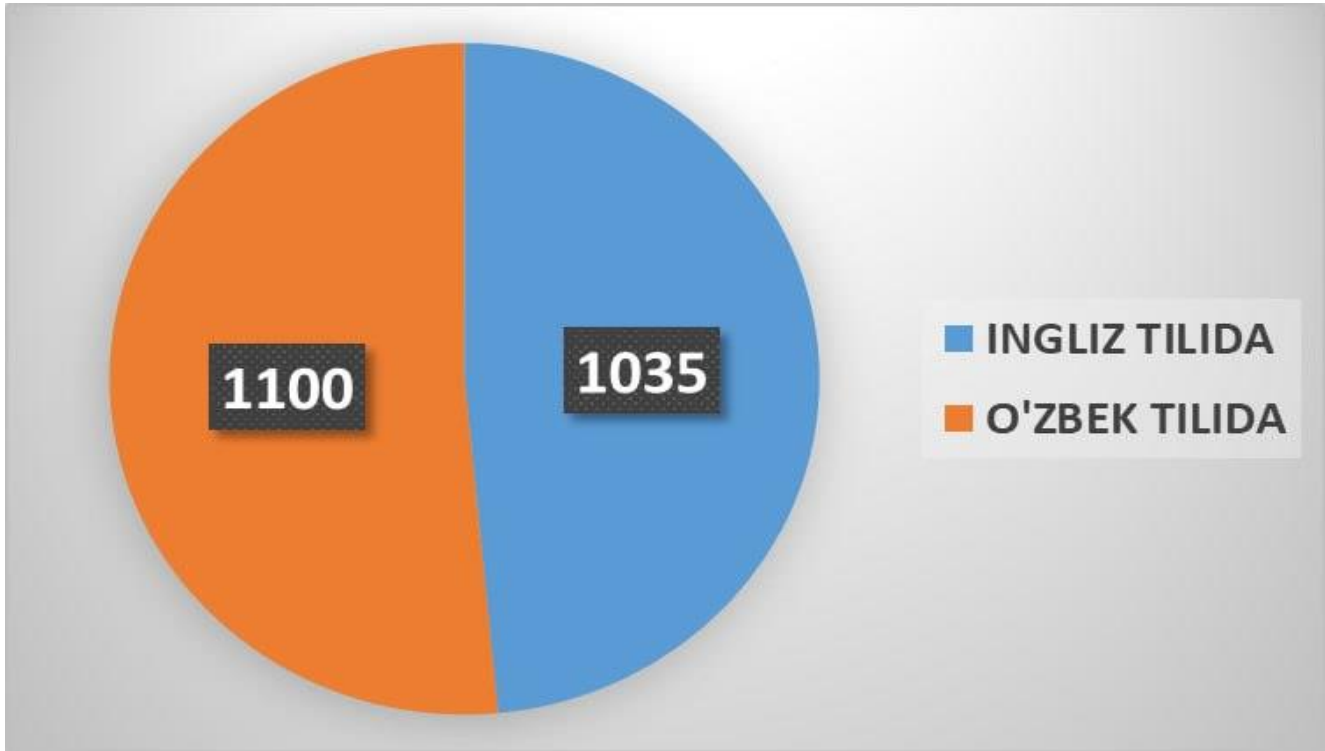
which the spiritual life of the Uzbek people and its development cannot be imagined.<sup>80</sup>.

Therefore, strengthening and developing the spiritual spirit of the people is the most important task of the state and society in Uzbekistan today.

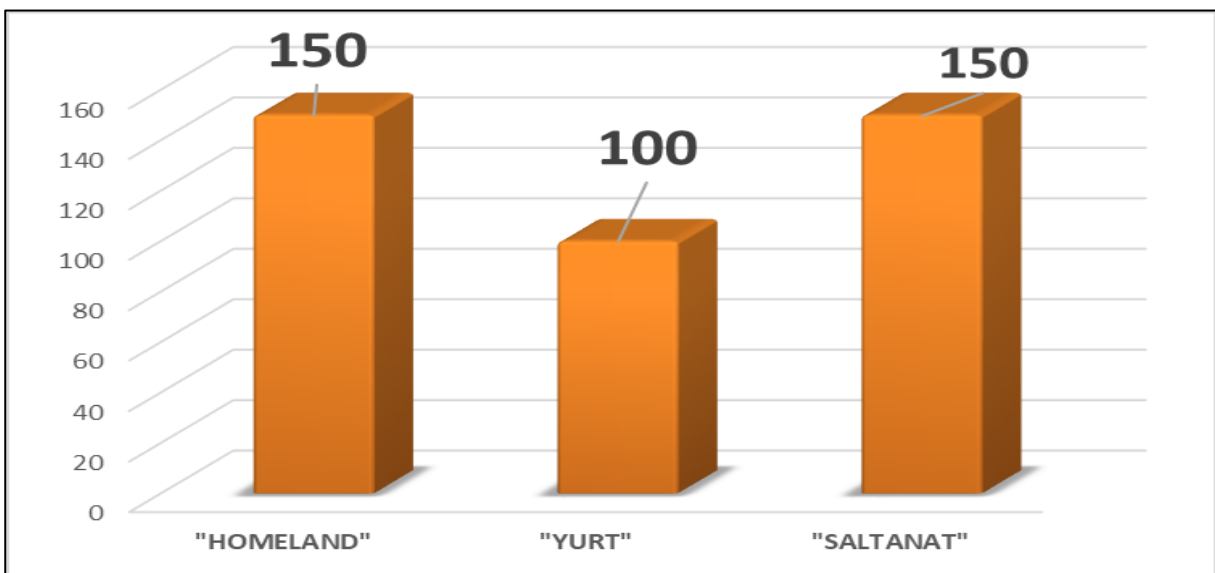
The *country/vatan* meaningful aphorisms that we are analyzing are preserved in the people's memory by means of wise teachings and wise words that have been polished for centuries. Aphorisms for analysis were selected from various English and Uzbek paremiological dictionaries and collections using the general selection method<sup>81</sup>. The number of analyzed aphorisms in English was 1035, while in Uzbek their weight was more, that is, 1100.

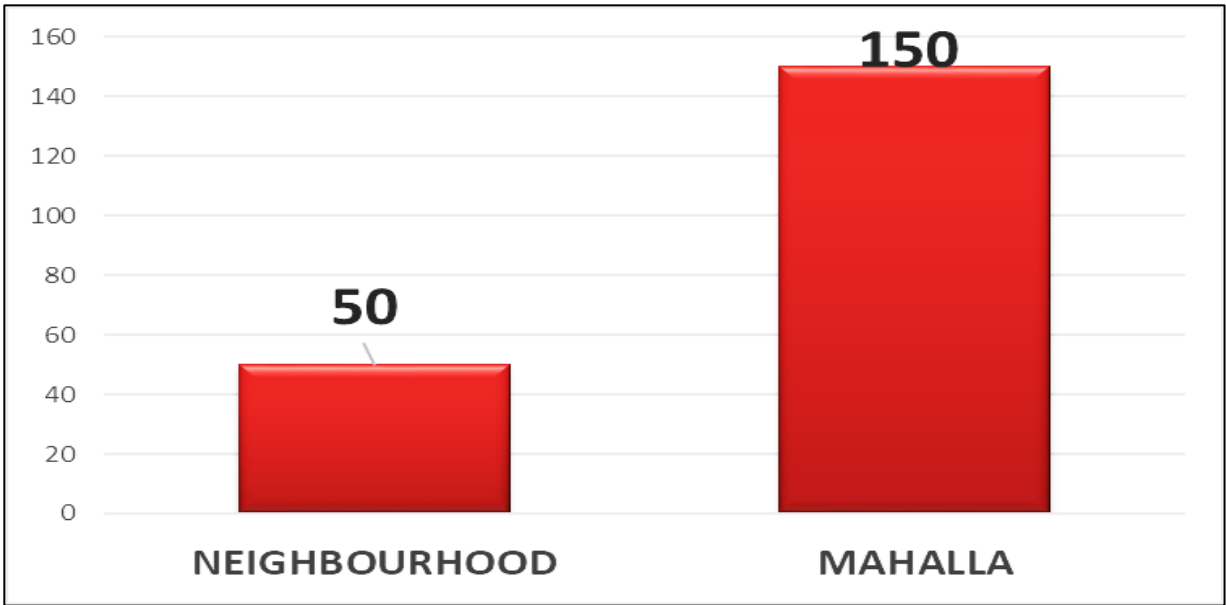
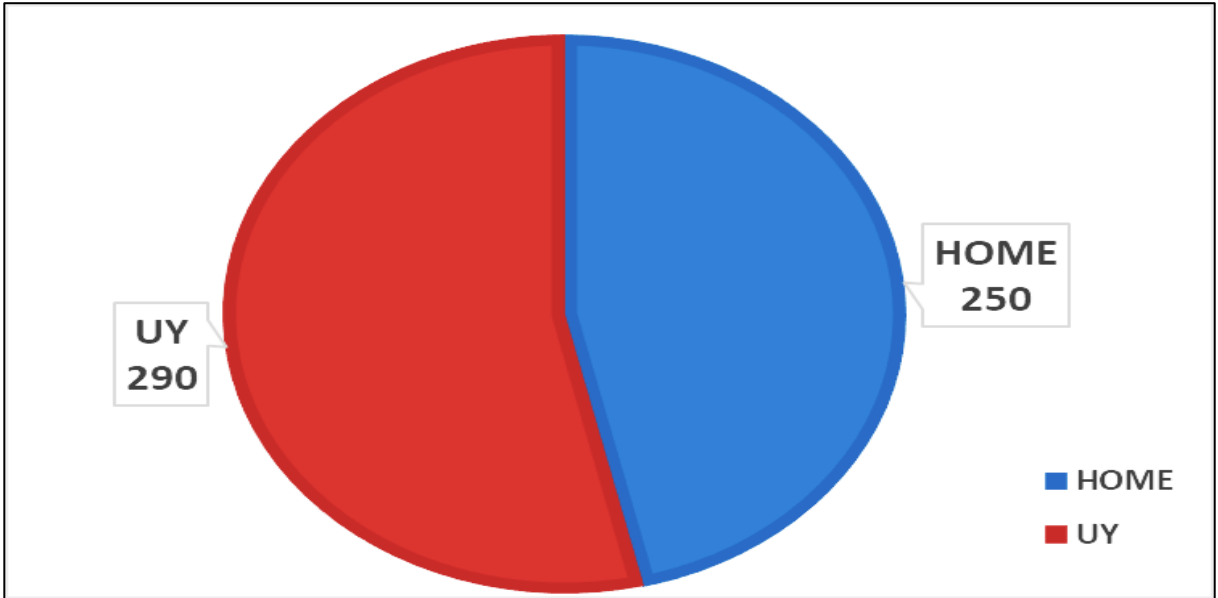
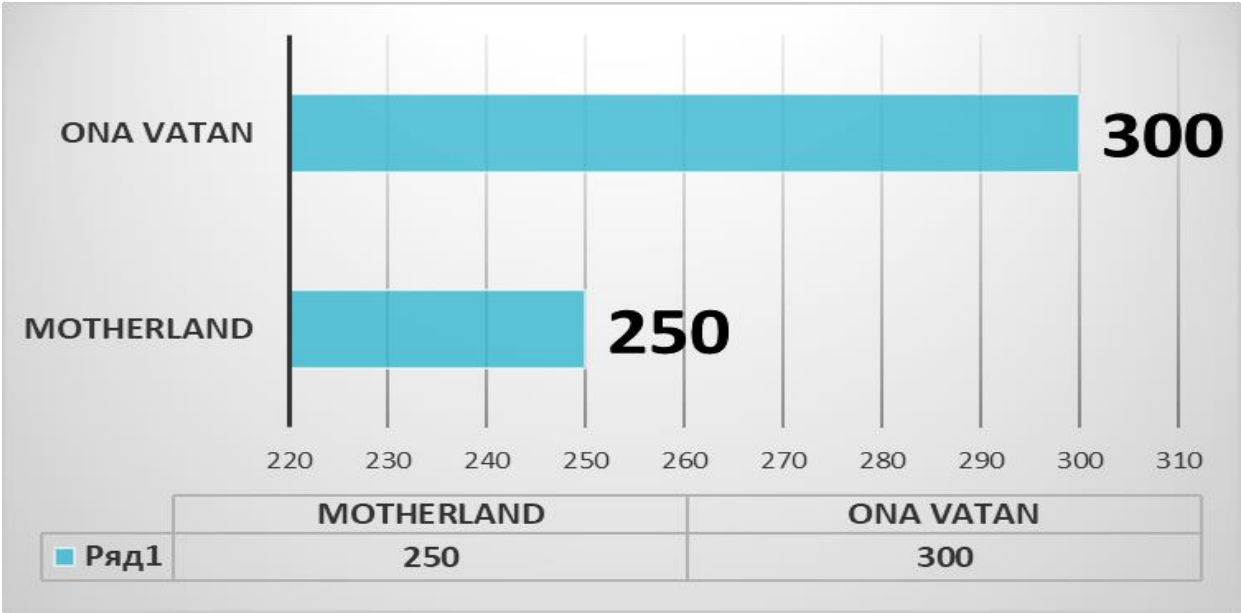
According to the results of the analysis, in the field of aphorisms with the meaning of country/vatan in English and Uzbek languages, we can observe aphorisms with the following lexemes and their number in the following table:

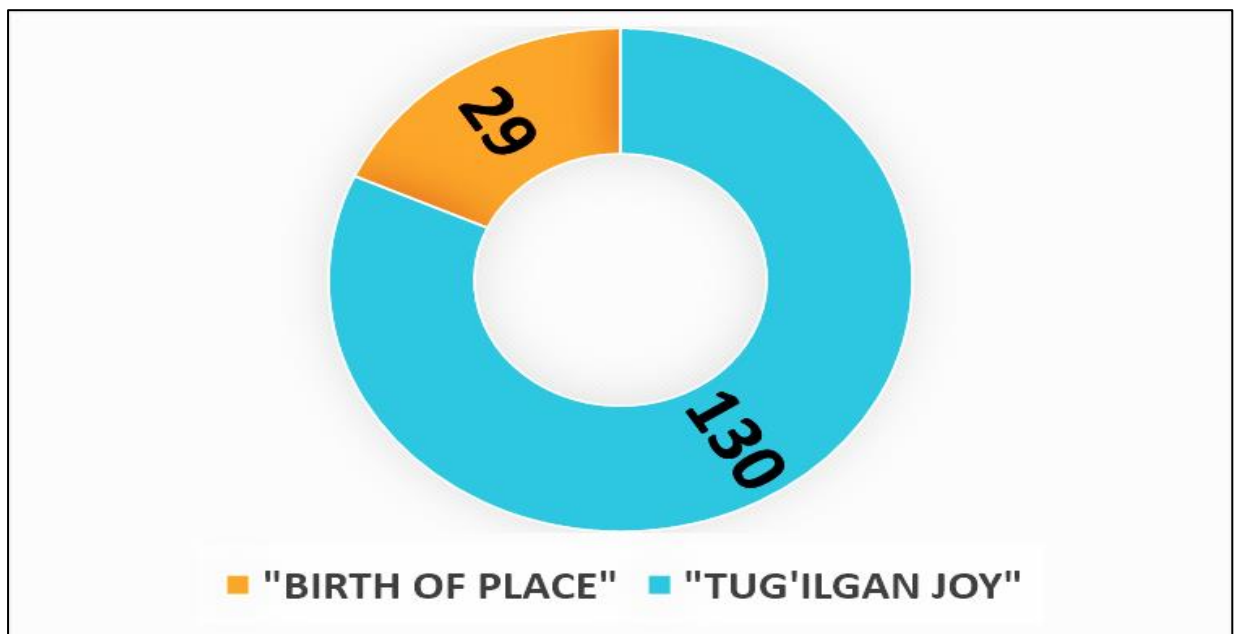
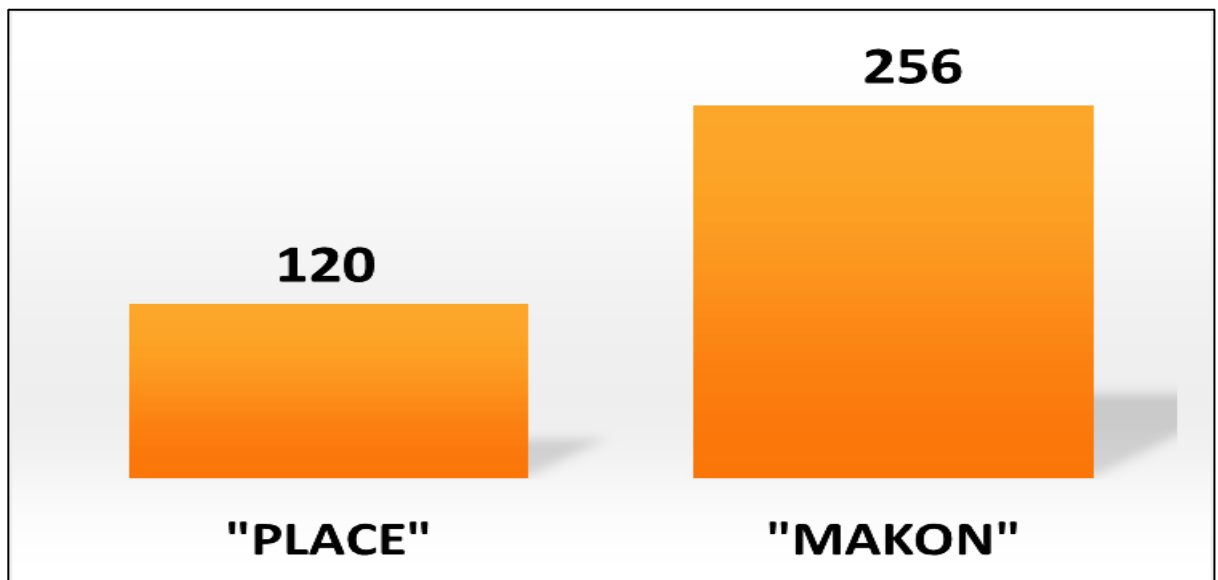
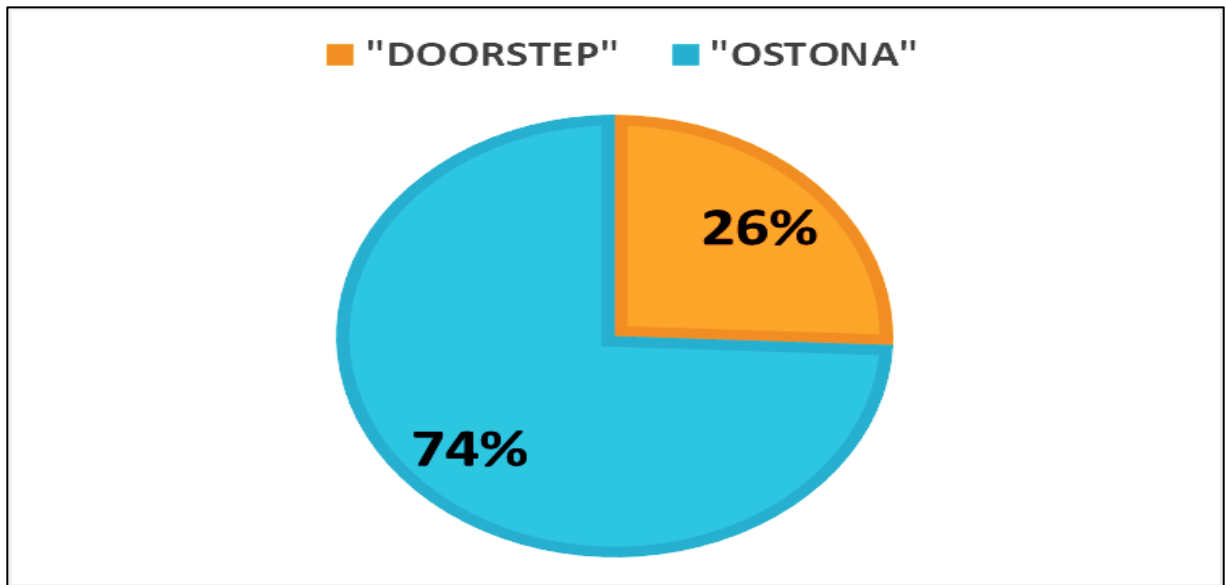
See table 3.3

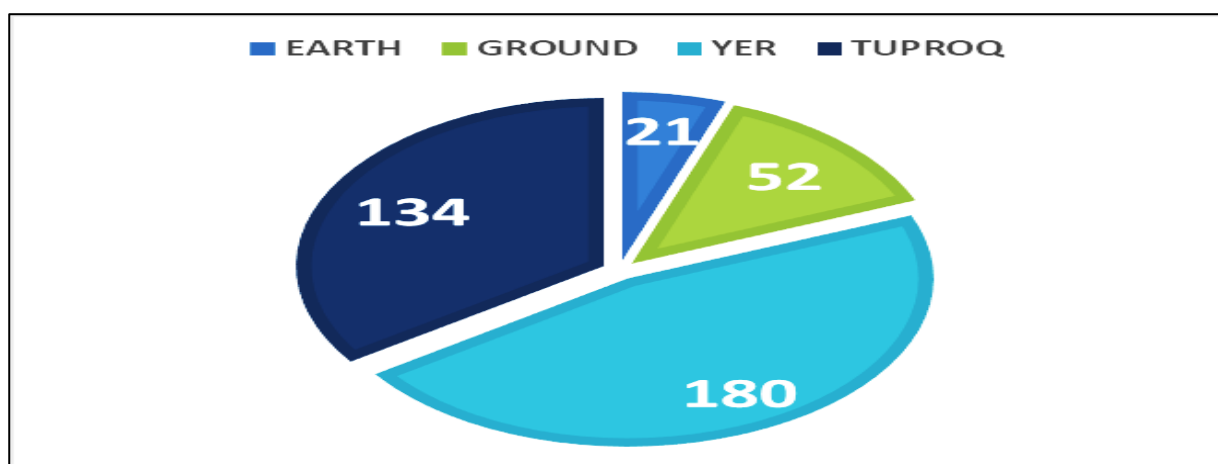


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### 3.3. Table. Aphorisms with the meaning of the country in English and Uzbek are in percentages

In the process of studying the mental characteristics of English and Uzbek aphorisms, on the one hand, it was found that there are national and cultural differences between the English and Uzbek nations, and on the other hand, the presence of wise words with similar meanings in them shows that historically there were symbols in the culture of all nations and peoples.

## CONCLUSION

1. Paremiology is a branch of literature and linguists. Because most of the poems are often similar to the poetic form, and they use a number of stylistic devices such as simile, antithesis, anaphora, alliteration, irony, pitch. In addition, paremas are an object of study of linguistics, as they are made up of words and consist of sentences expressing a certain idea.

2. “The term «Parema» appered in science as a philological (linguistic) term in the late 70s of the last century, and began to be used to refer to units expressing the thoughts of the people in the context of science and education.

3. The analysis of linguistic dictionaries and scientific research on paremiology shows that the terms «parema» and «paremia», which are considered by all sides as a complex linguistic phenomenon, are synonymous lexemes used in the meanings of proverbs, sayings, aphorisms.

4. It has been proved that lexicons as *country/vatan*, *home/uy*, *neighborhood/mahalla*, *doorstep/astana*, *place/makon*, *birthplace /tug'ilgan joy*, *earth*, *ground/yer* through methods like comparative-contrastive, qualitative and thematic analysis, can be divided into several categorical types.

5. According to the results of the analysis, it was found that the number of aphorisms is not the same by thematic groups. The Uzbek language has a large number of words of wisdom with the meaning of the country.

6. It can be seen that in both languages, aphorisms appear in the form of sentences according to their structure. Aphorism as a predicative unit is expressed both in English and in Uzbek in the form of an independent sentence or as part of compound sentences. According to the purpose of expression, it was confirmed that there are more

proverbs in the form of declarative/дарак and imperative/буйруқ sentences, and fewer paremies in the form of interrogative/сўроқ sentences..

6. In the compared languages, aphorisms are syntactically characterized by the SPOAM (S - subject, P - predicate, O - object, A - attribute, M - modifier) structural model. According to the participation of grammatical bases in English and Uzbek languages *one-member sentence/bir tarkibli*, *two-member sentence/ikki tarkibli* aphorisms in the form of simple sentences are found. Paremiyalarning asosiy qismini *qo'llanuvchi incomplete sentence/to'liq gap* shaklidagi aforizmlar tashkil etadi. Aforizmlar orasida mustaqil *qo'llanuvchi incomplete sentence/to'liqsiz gap* shaklidagi paremiyalar ham mavjud. Ular bir xil sintaktik tuzilishga ega.

7. Aphorisms in the form of *personal sentence/shaxsli gap* and *impersonal sentence/shaxssiz gap* are observed in the paremiological fund of both languages. Aphorisms in many English and Uzbek languages are paremies in the form of a *personal sentence/shaxsli gap*. This certainly shows that aphorisms are explained by their belonging to a certain person.

8. Syntactically, aphorisms are mainly manifested in the form of *conjunctionless sentence*. English and Uzbek language aphorisms in the form of *conjunctive sentence* express *comparison, conjunction, subtraction, cause and effect*. Aphorisms are found in all types of conjunctions in English.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНОЙ СТЕПЕНИ  
ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ ПО ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ  
PhD03/31.03.2021. Fil.78.04 ПРИ ТЕРМЕЗСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

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**ТЕРМЕЗСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**МАМАТАЛИЕВА НАВБАХОР ХУДЖАМБЕРДИЕВНА**

**СЕМАНТИКА И СТРУКТУРА АФОРИЗМОВ О “РОДИНЕ” В  
АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ**

**10. 00. 06 - Сравнительное литературоведение, сопоставительная  
лингвистика и переводоведение**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ  
на соискание ученой степени доктора философии (PhD)**

**Термиз – 2023**



Тема диссертации доктора философии по филологическим наукам (PhD) в Высшей аттестационной комиссии № B2022.2.PHD/FIL зарегистрирована под номером 2573.

Диссертация доктора философии (PhD) выполнена в Термезском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации выполнен на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский) размещен на веб-странице Научного совета адресу [www.tersu.uz](http://www.tersu.uz) и на информационно-образовательном портале Ziyonet ([www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz)).

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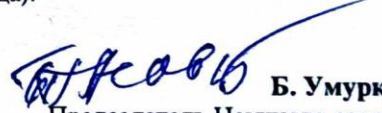
**Ведущая организация:** Каршинский государственный университет


Защита диссертации состоится в 10.00 часов «11» мая 2023 года на заседании научного совета PhD. 03/31. 03.2021.Fil.78.04 при Термезском государственном университете  
Адрес: 190111, г. Термиз, ул. Баркамол авлод, 43. Тел.: (376) 221-71-17; e-mail: [termizdu@umail.uz](mailto:termizdu@umail.uz)


С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в информационно-ресурсном центре Термезского государственного университета (зарегистрирован под номером 152 Адрес: 190111, город Термиз, улица Баркамол авлод, 43. Тел.: (376) 221-74-55

Автореферат диссертации разослан « 5 » 05 2023 года (реестр протокола рассылки № 92 от « 5 » 05 2023 года).



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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам)**

**Цель исследования** - выявить общие и различные аспекты афоризмов со значением Родина в английском и узбекском языках, определить их семантические и структурные особенности в разнотипных языках.

**Объект исследования.** Афоризмы со значением Родина в английском и узбекском языках.

**Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:**

Афоризмы в английском и узбекском языках изучаются как паремнологическая единица, а также определяются этимологические, духовные и синтаксические различия и сходства их со значением родины;

Выявляются смешанное значение афоризмов со значением родина в английском и узбекском языках, языковые и культурологические несоответствия, такие как связь с историей, менталитетом, культурой, разными религиями, географическим положением двух народов;

Доказываются на основе сравнительно-сопоставительного, качествен и тематического анализа разделение афоризмов в английском и узбекском языках на следующие типы: *страна/ватан, дом/уй, район/махалла, порог/астана, место/макон, место рождения/место рождения, земля, земля/ер*;

Обосновываются сходства и различия синтаксической структуры афоризмов особенности плана их выражения со значением родины в сопоставляемых языках, посредством повествовательных/*дарак*, вопросительных/*сўроқ*, личных/*шахсли гап*, безличных/*шахсsiz гап*, союзных/*богланган қўшма гап*, бессоюзных/*боғловчисiz қўшма гап*, повелительного наклонения/*буйруқ гаплар*, нерасширенных/*йиғиқ*, расширенных/*ёйиқ содда гап*, односоставных/*бир таркибли гап*, двусоставных / *икки таркибли гап*, однородных частей / *уюшиқ бўлакли гап* предложений;

**Внедрение результатов исследования.** На основе научных результатов, полученных при анализе семантики и структуры афоризмов со значением Родина в английском и узбекском языках:

использованы новые подходы о статусе афоризма как паремнологической единицы, семантике мудрых изречениях в английском и узбекском языках на основе лингвокультурологического анализа (справка № 05-16/1091 Комитета по развитию туризма Республики Узбекистан от 16 февраля 2010 г. 2022). В результате на основе семантического и лингвокультурологического анализа афоризмов английского и узбекского языков выявлены новые направления поиска решений проблем в современной сравнительной паремнологии;

выводы о выявлении дифференцированных и сходных аспектов лексемы Родина в английском и узбекском языках, и сопоставлении уровня их проявления в мудрых изречениях были использованы в международном проекте «PAWER - Установление межрегиональной мобильности в направлении потенциального развития в сфере высшего образования и обеспечения актуальности, качества и равноправия в этой связи» (справка № 06/12-3726 Термезского государственного

университета от 16 сентября 2022 года). В результате были определены разные и схожие аспекты афоризмов со значением Родина в английском и узбекском языках;

Использование различных выразительных и стилистических средств при переводе мудрых изречений с английского языка на другие языки, разъяснение афоризмов с целью повышения у нации чувства Родины и патриотизма были использованы при разработке методических пособий, созданных с целью применения механизма, при обогащении и совершенствовании предметной области лексикологии и переводоведения в высшем учебном заведении в проекте И-204-4-5 «Информация и общение по предметам специализации английского языка» который реализован Самаркандским государственным институтом иностранных языков в 2014-2015 годах в развитии знаний и умений в области сравнительного литературоведения и гибридного языкознания, а также образцовой организации и укрепления процесса образовательной системы создания виртуальных ресурсов на основе технологий и внедрения их в образовательный процесс (справка № 3482/30-02-01 Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков от декабря 5, 2022). В результате на основе инновационного исследовательского проекта преподаватели и изучающие языки должны повысить свои знания по развитию необходимых коммуникативных компетенций, а также применить лингвокультурологический подход к изучению объяснения лексемы Родина в афоризмах.

Результаты анализа данного исследования в применении лингвокультурологического подхода к изучению афоризмов, различные выразительные и стилистические средства при переводе мудрых изречений с английского языка на другие языки, а также механизм использования афоризмов для повышения патриотических чувств нации, при глубоком изучении паремиологических единиц в иностранном языке в преподавательской деятельности были использованы в проекте 561624-YERR-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-SBHE-SP-ERASMUS + SBHE IMEP: «Модернизация и интернационализация процессов системы высшего образования в Узбекистане»(Самаркандский государственный Иностранный язык № 3355/30-02-01 института от 11 ноября 2022 года). В результате сравнительный и сопоставительный анализ афоризмов послужил изучению языкового богатства, обычаев, менталитета, мировоззрения и истории английского и узбекского народов, а также развитию необходимых коммуникативных компетенций у изучающих язык.

**Структура и объем диссертации.** Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и двух приложений. Общий объем диссертации составляет 128 страниц.

## **E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ**

## LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS

### I bo'lim (I часть; I part)

1. Mamataliyeva N.Kh. Modern approaches to the study of phraseological units and their national specifics. NamDU ilmiy axborotnomasi-Научный вестник НамГУ 2019 yil 4-son, 2-tom. – P. 202-212. (10.00.00; № 26).
2. Mamataliyeva N.X. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida vatan mazmunli aforizmlarning chog'ishtirma tahlili. Filologik tadqiqotlar: til, adabiyot, ta'lim. Ilmiy-innovatsion jurnal. – Termez, 2022. – B.65-68. (10.00.00; №104).
3. Mamataliyeva N.X. Ingliz va o'zbek tilidagi vatan mazmunli aforizmlarning semantik maydoni. Til va adabiyot ta'limi O'zbekiston Respublikasi xalq ta'limi vazirligining ilmiy-metodik jurnali. 2022.–5- son. B.34-35. (10.00.00 №9).
4. Mamataliyeva N.X. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida vatan mazmunli aforizmlarning qiyosiy tahlili//Til va adabiyot ta'limi O'zbekiston Respublikasi xalq ta'limi vazirligining ilmiy-metodik jurnali. 2022. – 7- son. B.35-36. (10.00.00 №9)
5. Mamataliyeva N. Kh. Investigation of peculiarities of proverbs and their cultural heritage. International Scientific Journal ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science Philadelphia,USA ISSN: 2308-4944;issue 06,volume 86 published June 30, 2020. –P. 326-328. (Impact factor –7.184).
6. Mamataliyeva N.Kh.The definitions of “proverb” in different countries//Международной научно-практической интернет-конференции “Цифровое общество – Цифровое образование: проблемы, опыт и перспективы” Kazakistan 2020. – P. 231-232.
7. Mamataliyeva N.X. Abul-Fazl al-Maydoniy – arab maqol va matallari jamlovchisi. Материалы Республиканской научно-практической конференции. Актуальные проблемы языкознания и литературоведения, Termez. – 2021. – B.163-166.
8. Mamataliyeva N.X The linguacultural analyse of some types of proverbs. Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире. Выпуск 9(77) Часть 4. Сентябрь 2021 г. – С. 31-33
9. Mamataliyeva N.Kh. Comparative contrastive study of the semantic field of units measurement. Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире. Выпуск 5 (73) 2021. ISSN 2524-0986. С. 52 -56.
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### II bo'lim (II часть; II part)

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(27.04.2023)

Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 28.04.2023-yil.  
Ofset bosma qog‘ozi. Qog‘oz bichimi 60x84 1/16.  
“Times New Roman” garniturasini. Ofset bosma usuli.  
Shartli b.t. 3,75. Adadi 100 nusxa. Buyurtma № 45.

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Termiz davlat universiteti nashr-matbaa markazida chop etildi.  
Manzil: Termiz shahri, Barkamol avlod ko‘chasi, 43-uy.