

**QARSHI DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI
ILMIY DARAJA BERUVCHI
DSc.03/30.12.2021.Fil.70.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

NAVOIY DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA INSTITUTI

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**“MA’NAVIYAT” LEKSIK KATEGORIYASI: SISTEMASI,
SEMANTIKASI VA LEKSIKOGRAFIK TALQINI**

10.00.01 – O‘zbek tili

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“Ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasi: sistemasi, semantikasi va leksikografik talqini..... 5

Yuldashev Farrukh Hakberdiyevich

Lexical category “ma’naviyat”: sistem, semantics and lexicographical interpretation..... 21

Юлдашев Фаррух Хакбердиевич

Лексическая категория «маънавият»: система, семантика и лексикографическая интерпретация..... 39

E’lon qilingan ishlar ro‘yxati

Список объявленных работ
List of published works 42

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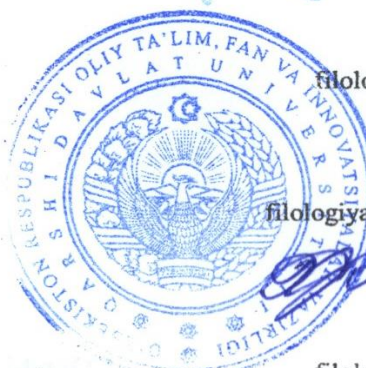
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KIRISH (fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida til va ma'naviyat munosabati assotsiativ va kognitiv munosabatda yoritilib, uning amaliy ahamiyati globallashuv davrida jamiyatdagi shaxs ma'naviy sifatlarini milliy, ma'naviy, tarixiy jarayonlardan kelib chiqib izohlanmoqda. Bugungi globallashuv davrida jamiyatni, birinchi navbatda, yoshlarni mafkuraviy va g'oyaviy jihatdan muhofaza etish insoniyat oldida turgan eng dolzarb muammolardan biri bo'lib kelmoqda. Shu sababli jahon tilshunosligida "ma'naviyat", "axloq", "e'tiqod" tushunchalarining ijtimoiy-falsafiy mohiyatini to'g'ri va aniq izohlash bo'yicha ko'plab nazariy va amaliy ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Mazkur tushunchalarning lisoniy tizimdagi o'rnini aniqlamasdan turib mafkuraviy va ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlarni yaxlit sistema sifatida idrok etish mumkin emas. Xususan, "ma'naviyat", "axloq", "e'tiqod" tushunchalarining til tizimidagi mikrosistemalarini antroposentrik yo'nalishda ochib berish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Jahonda shaxs ma'naviy sifatleri va uning jamiyat taraqqiyotidagi o'rni masalasini aniqlash hamda ma'naviy-ma'rifiy leksikaning lisoniy tabiatini ochib berish bo'yicha ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilmoqda. Bu borada, jumladan, "ma'naviyat", "e'tiqod" tushunchalarini ifodalovchi birliklarning semantik munosabatlarini tiklash, bu semantik munosabatlarni hosil qiluvchi unsurlarni aniqlash, atov birliklarning semantik va paradigmatic munosabatlari asosida yotuvchi lisoniy ziddiyatlarini lison va nutq dixotomiyasi tamoyillari asosida tavsiflash va bu sohadagi mavjud nazariy qarashlarni takomillashtirishga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

Respublikamizda bugungi kunda shaxs ma'naviyati tushuncha va tamoyillarini hayotga joriy etish, yurtdoshlarimiz, ayniqsa, yosh avlod qalbida Vatanimiz taqdiri, kelajagi uchun daxldorlik va mas'uliyat hissini oshirish, yot g'oyalarga qarshi mafkuraviy immunitetni kuchaytirishga yo'naltirilgan targ'ibot tizimi ishlab chiqilmoqda. "Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasida ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va siyosiy omillar bilan birga, ma'naviy va ma'rifiy sohalarda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar ham g'oyat muhim ahamiyatga ega. Agar jamiyat hayotining tanasi iqtisodiyot bo'lsa, uning joni va ruhi – ma'naviyatdir. Milliy qadriyatlarimizni yanada rivojlantirish, o'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi o'rni va nufuzini oshirish bilan bog'liq vazifalar doimiy kun tartibimizda turadi"¹. Ushbu vazifalardan kelib chiqqan holda, jumladan, milliy ma'naviyatni aks ettirish imkoniyatlarini aniqlash, shaxs ma'naviy sifatlarini ifodalovchi birliklarni semantik-struktur, konseptual hamda leksikografik aspektda ochib berish muhim ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risidagi", 2020-yil 18-fevraldagi PF-5938-son "Jamiyatda ijtimoiy-ma'naviy muhitni sog'lomlashtirish, mahalla institutini yanada

¹Yangi saylangan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning lavozimga kirishish tantanali marosimiga bag'ishlangan Oliy Majlis palatalari qo'shma majlisidagi nutqi / Yangi O'zbekiston, 2021-yil 7-noyabr. №223 (479).

qo‘llab-quvvatlash hamda oila va xotin-qizlar bilan ishlash tizimini yangi darajaga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi farmonlari, 2017-yil 28-iyuldagi PQ-3160-son “Ma’naviy-ma’rifiy ishlar samaradorligini oshirish va sohani rivojlantirishni yangi bosqichga ko‘tarish to‘g‘risida”, 2021-yil 26-martdagi PQ-5040-son “Ma’naviy-ma’rifiy ishlar tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga ushbu dissertatsiya muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirish, innovatsion iqtisodiyotni shakllantirish”ning ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi². Tilshunoslik ma’naviyat hamda fikr mantiqiy qurilishining til struktur xususiyatlari bilan bog‘liqligi va lingvokulturologik muammolar, lingvistik antropologiya muammolari yuzasidan dunyoning qator ilmiy tadqiqot markazlari va muassasalarida, xususan, Yale University (AQSH, Konnektikut), International Association of University Professors of English (Nyu-York), University of Birmingham (Buyuk Britaniya), Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn (Germaniya), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Sprachwissenschaft, DGfS (Germaniya), A.S.Pushkin nomidagi rus tili davlat instituti (Rossiya Federatsiyasi), Sankt-Peterburg davlat universiteti (Rossiya Federatsiyasi), Moskva lingvistika universiteti (Rossiya Federatsiyasi)da tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda.

Keyingi yillarda lingvokulturologik va sotsiolingvistik tadqiqotlar natijasida bir qator ilmiy natijalarga erishilgan, jumladan, lingvistik nisbiylik gipotezasi va kommunikativ kompetensiya shartlari ishlab chiqilgan (AQSH), tilning madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiyadagi o‘rni belgilab berilgan (RF), shaxsning ma’naviy shakllanishida tilning o‘rni hamda til va ma’naviyatning o‘zaro aloqadorligi, ya’ni til kategoriyalarining tafakkurda aks etishi ochib berilgan (RF), ijtimoiy lingvistikaga asos solingan va til defitsiti gipotezasi (гипотеза языкового дефицита) ishlab chiqilgan (AQSH), shaxsning dunyoni anglash qobiliyati va til mushtarakligi masalalari o‘rganilgan (Germaniya).

Dunyo tilshunosligida til va ma’naviyat mushtarakligi muammolarining yechimi borasida quyidagi ustuvor yo‘nalishlarda tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda: tilning ijtimoiy ahamiyati, til o‘rganishning milliy ma’naviy taraqqiyotdagi o‘rni, tillarning semantik sferalari, polikultur jamiyatda til va madaniyatlar uyg‘unligi

²Mazkur qismni yozishda quyidagi manbalarga asoslanildi: [https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Боннский университет](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Боннский_университет); [https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Немецкое общество языкознания](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Немецкое_общество_языкознания); Уорф Б. Отношение норм мышления к языку // Новое в лингвистике. Вып. 1. – М., 1960; Сепир Э. Избранные труды по языкознанию и культурологии. – М., 1993; Lee J.A. The colors of love: An expolaration of the ways of loving. Don mills (Ontario): New Press, 1973; Маслова В.А. Введение в лингвокультурологию. – М., 1997. – 184 с.; Базарова Л.В. к вопросу о соотношении языка и культуры (Образование и культура России в изменяющемся мире). – Новосибирск, 2007. – С. 72-76; Savignon S.J., Sysoyev P.V. Sociocultural strategies for a dialogue of cultures // The Modern Language Journal. 2002. № 86 (4).; Воробьев В.В. Лингвокультурология (теория и методы). – М., 1997. – 87 с.; Вейсгербер Й.Л. Язык и философия // Вопросы языкознания. – 1993. – №2; Карасик В.И. Языковой круг: личность, концепты, дискурс. – Волгоград, 2002. – С. 114.

muammolari, milliy xarakter va milliy ma'naviyatning tarkib topishida tilning o'rni, psixolingvistika, sotsiolingvistika va lingvistik antropologiya sohalarini rivojlantirish.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida L.L.Nyuman, R.Tanyi, M.Maldun, V.Xill, D.Xay³ singari ingliz tadqiqotchilarining "ma'naviyat" leksik kategoriyasining mohiyatini o'rganishga doir ishlari e'tiborga sazovor. Rus tilshunosligida T.P.Gaak, S.M.Konnova K.A.Kolkunova, T.V.Malevich, T.G.Ogorodnikova⁴ kabilar "духовность" (ma'naviyat) atamasining tilshunoslik va adabiyotdagi o'rni va o'rganilishi borasida tadqiqot olib borishgan. Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar doirasida ma'naviyat ("spirituality", "духовность") muammosiga bag'ishlangan qator tadqiqotlar mavjud, lug'at va qo'llanmalar chop etilgan⁵. T.Radbil, Y.Ioanesyan, D.I.Edelman, Y.Suyetina, G.Porxomovskiy, M.D.Chertikova, A.Y.Moiseyeva, K.Roman, O.Ivanovskaya⁶ kabi rus tilshunoslari, Dan-Johan, Meykon Bocek, Eklund, Karol Vozhtyla, John Yegge⁷ singari ingliz olimlarining tadqiqot ishlarida mazkur masala, asosan, falsafiy jihatdan tadqiq etilgan. Bu yo'nalishda mamlakatimiz ilm-

³ Newman L.L. Faith, Spirituality, and Religion: A Model for Understanding the Differences. The college of student affairs journal, volume 23, number 2, 2004. – P. 110; Tanyi R. Nursing theory and concept development or analysis. Towards clarification of the meaning of spirituality. – Blackwell Science Ltd, Journal of Advanced Nursing, EBSCO Publishing, 2002. – P. 500; Muldoon M.; King, N. Spirituality, health care, and bioethics. – J. Relig. Health, 1995. – P. 34; Hill V. Spiritual development in the Education Reform Act: A source of acrimony, apathy or accord. Brit J. Educ. Stud. 1989. – P. 37; Hay D.; Reich K.H.; Utsch M. Spiritual development: Intersections and divergence with religious development. In The Handbook of Spiritual Development in Childhood and Adolescence Roehlkepartain E.C., King P.E., Wagener L.M., Benson P.L., Eds.; Sage Publications: Thousand Oaks, CA, USA, 2006. – P. 44.

⁴ Гаак Т.П., Коннова С.М. Рассуждения о духовности: филологический аспект. Вестник ОГУ. № 11, 2012. – С. 173-182; Колкунова К.А., Малевич Т.В. Понятие «духовность» в современной Российской литературе. Вестник ПСТГУ. Богословие. Философия. 2014. Вып. 6. – С. 72-88; Огородникова Т.Г. Понятие «духовность». Сравнительный анализ представлений о духовности у людей с высшим и средним профессиональным образованием // Вестник Ленинградского государственного университета им. А.С.Пушкина. 2011. Т. 5. – №2. – С. 21.

⁵ Azizxo'jayev A.A. Davlatchilik va ma'naviyat. – Toshkent: Sharq NMAK, 1997. – 240 b.; Imomnazarov M., Eshmuhamedova M. Milliy ma'naviyatimiz asoslari. – Toshkent: Islom universiteti, 2000. – 360 b.; Erkayev A. Ma'naviyat va taraqqiyot modeli. Monografiya. – Toshkent: Ma'naviyat, 2005. – 192 b.; Qarshiboyev M. Bunyodkor xalq g'oyasi. – Toshkent: Ma'naviyat, 2001. – 270 b.

⁶ Моисеева А.Ю. Вера как ментальный феномен. Автореферат дисс. ... на соиск. уч. степ. кан. фил. наук. – Томск, 2020. – С. 17; Ряховская Т.В. Феномен веры: онтолого-гносеологический анализ. Автореф. дисс. ... на соиск. уч. степ. кан. фил. наук. – Тамбов, 2006. – 22 с.; Роман К. Онтология веры: личностные и социокультурные механизмы преемственности ценностей. Автореф. дисс. ... на соиск. уч. степ. кан. фил. наук. – Улан-Удэ., 2011. – 22 с.; Ивановская О. Вера как феномен культуры. Автореферат дисс. ... на соиск. уч. степ. кан. фил. наук. – Волгоград, 2012. – 22 с.; Радбиль Т. Вера как основа мировосприятия и миропонимания в русской языковой картине мира. // Логический анализ языка. Понятие веры в разных языках и культурах. Лингвокультурологические исследования. – М.: Гнозис, 2018. – С. 23; Иоанесян Е.Р. Вера и страх // Логический анализ языка. Понятие веры в разных языках и культурах. – М.: Гнозис, 2018. – С. 71; Эдельман Д. И. К этимологии обозначений веры религии и веры доверия в иранских языках. // Логический анализ языка. Понятие веры в разных языках и культурах. Лингвокультурологические исследования. – М.: Гнозис, 2018. – С. 143; Суетина Ю.Г., Порхоновский В.Я. Лексико-семантическое поле веры в языке хауса. // Логический анализ языка. Понятие веры в разных языках и культурах. Лингвокультурологические исследования. – М.: Гнозис, 2018. – С. 152; Чертыкова М.Д. «Вера» и «достоверность» сквозь призму зрительного кода (на материале хакасского языка). // Логический анализ языка. Понятие веры в разных языках и культурах. Лингвокультурологические исследования. – М.: Гнозис, 2018. – С. 198.

⁷ Dan-Johan Eklund. Faith and will. Academic dissertation. – Helsinki, 2015; Macon Boczek. Faith has an "essential likeness" of human and divine reason. – American Political Science Association, 2012; John Yegge. A Historical Analysis of the Relationship of Faith and Science and its Significance within Education <https://scholarworks.waldenu.edu/dissertations>.

fanida ham “ma’naviyat” va “e’tiqod” muammosiga bag‘ishlangan bir qator tadqiqotlar olib borilgan⁸.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida ham “ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasiga bag‘ishlangan tadqiqotlar mavjud. Xususan, tadqiqotchi F.Yuldashev tomonidan “ma’naviyat” leksik-semantik kategoriyasining “e’tiqod” ma’naviy guruhi atov birliklari tizimi⁹, G.Tojiyeva tomonidan “O‘zbek tili ma’naviy-ma’rifiy leksikasining mustaqillik yillaridagi taraqqiyoti” (“milliy g‘oya” atov birliklari tizimi) mavzuidagi falsafa doktori (PhD) ilmiy darajasini olish uchun yozilgan dissertatsiyada “birikma shaklidagi atov birliklarining til leksik tizimidan o‘rin olish mexanizmi, uning til sistemasidagi yaxlitlik, uzviylik va uzluksizlikni ta’minlashi dalillangan; milliy g‘oya tushunchalarini ifodalovchi atov birliklarining til leksik sistemasida tutgan o‘rni aniqlangan, ularning mazmun ifodalash salohiyati hamda lingvistik qiymati ochib berilgan; atov birliklarining tarixiy-etimologik, o‘z va o‘zlashma qatlamga oid mikrosistemalari hamda shakliy strukturalari tadqiq qilingan, ularning sodda, murakkab tiplari, bir komponentli, ikki komponentli va ko‘p komponentli turlari asoslab berilgan¹⁰.

Tadqiqotchining “O‘zbek tilini “til va ma’naviyat mushtarakligi” tamoyili asosida tadqiq qilish masalalari” mavzusidagi filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc) ilmiy darajasini olish uchun yozilgan dissertatsiyasida esa til va ma’naviyat mushtarakligining semantik munosabati aks ettirilgan¹¹.

Tadqiqotchi Y.Hojiyev “Alpomish” dostonida qo‘llangan shaxs ma’naviy sifatlarini ifodalovchi atov birliklarini lingvistik va lingvoma’naviy jihatdan tadqiq qildi¹². Aynan ushbu muammo M.Ahmedovaning tadqiqotida tipologik aspektda ingliz va o‘zbek tillari misolida tahlil qilingan¹³. Shunday bo‘lsa-da, yuqoridagi tadqiqotlarda “ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasi lingvistik jihatdan o‘rganilganiga qaramay, mazkur leksik kategoriya sistema sifatida monografik planda tadqiq etilmagan.

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya Navoiy davlat pedagogika instituti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq “O‘zbek tilshunosligining nazariy va amaliy masalalari” mavzusidagi ilmiy yo‘nalish doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi “ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasining lisoniy qiymatini sistema sifatida ochib berishdan iborat.

⁸ Erkayev A. Milliy g‘oya va ma’naviyat. – Toshkent: Ma’naviyat, 2002. – B. 46; Ergashev I. Milliy istiqlool g‘oyasi. – Toshkent: Akademiya, 2005. – B. 53; Azizxo‘jayev A.A. Davlatchilik va ma’naviyat. – Toshkent: “Sharq” NMAK, 1997. – B. 240; Imomnazarov M., Eshmuhamedova M. Milliy ma’naviyatimiz asoslari. – Toshkent: “Islom universiteti” nashriyoti, 2000. – B. 360; Erkayev A. Ma’naviyat va taraqqiyot modeli. Monografiya. – Toshkent: Ma’naviyat, 2005. – B. 192; Qarshiboyev M. Bunyodkor xalq g‘oyasi. – Toshkent: Ma’naviyat, 2001. – B. 270.

⁹ Yuldashev F. O‘zbek tilining “ma’naviyat” leksik-semantik kategoriyasi “e’tiqod” ma’naviy guruhi atov birliklari tizimi”: Filol. fan. bo‘yicha fals. dokt. (PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Termiz, 2021. – B. 52

¹⁰ Tojiyeva G. O‘zbek tili ma’naviy-ma’rifiy leksikasining mustaqillik yillaridagi taraqqiyoti (“milliy g‘oya” atov birliklari misolida): Filol. fan. bo‘yicha fals. dokt. (PhD)... diss. avtoref. – Samarqand, 2017. – B. 44.

¹¹ Tojiyeva G. O‘zbek tilini “Til va ma’naviyat mushtarakligi” tamoyili asosida tadqiq qilish masalalari” Filol. fan.. dokt. (DSc)... diss. avtoref. – Qarshi, 2021. – B. 45.

¹² Xojiyev Y. “Alpomish” dostonidagi shaxs ma’naviy sifatlarini ifoda etuvchi atov birliklarning semantik-struktur, konseptual va leksikografik xususiyatlari. Falsafa doktori (RhD) ... diss. – Toshkent, 2020. – B. 43.

¹³ Axmedova M. O‘zbek tilidagi “ma’naviyat” va ingliz tilidagi “spirituality” umumiy semali atov birliklari tipologiyasi Falsafa doktori (PhD) ... diss. – Buxoro, 2019. – B. 43.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

tilimizdagi “ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasiga oid atov birliklarini aniqlash;
atov birliklarni leksik kategoriya sifatida o‘rganish hamda leksik kategoriya tarkibini sistemalashtirish;

kategoriyaning semantik, leksikografik xususiyatlarini izohlash, “ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasining qurilishi va strukturasini ochib berish;

“ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasining mikrosistemalarini aniqlash;

leksik kategoriyaning til korpuslarida teglash masalasini ochib berish;

“ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasining konseptual mohiyatini asoslash.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida tildagi “ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasining atov birliklari tanlab olingan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini “ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasi birliklarining sistem, struktur, genetik, kognitiv, assotsiativ va leksikografik xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiq jarayonida tasniflash, transformatsion tahlil, tavsiflash, lingvokulturologik tahlil usuli, matematik modellash, komponent tahlil, differensial-semantik, qiyoslash va konseptual tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

tilshunoslikda “ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasining atov birliklarini tashkil etuvchilar orasidagi paradigmatic munosabalar yoritilishi orqali kategoriya tarkibidagi leksemalar mazkur paradigmaga mansub so‘zlarning barchasiga birdek taalluqli emasligi aniqlangan;

“ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasining iyerarxik munosabati ma’naviy guruh, mavzuiy guruh, ma’naviy uyalar kabi murakkab tizimdan tashkil topganligi sababli ular “ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasining paradigmasidagi semantik struktura va leksik kategoriyaning sistemasini shakllantirishi ochib berilgan;

“ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasining mikrosistemasida yadroni voqelantirish jarayoni leksik kategoriyaga oid birliklarni aniqlash orqali kategoriyaga bevosita va bilvosita taalluqli leksemalarning differensial semani kuchaytirish, markaz semani faollashtirish hamda periferik sema bilan markaz sema reallashuvida namoyon bo‘lishi isbotlangan;

leksik kategoriya tarkibidagi polisemantik va monosemantik leksemalarning xususiyatlari “ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasini ma’naviy guruhlarga ajratish maqsadida markaz va periferik chegaraga ajratish orqali leksik kategoriyaning yadrosiga tegishli bo‘lgan eng faol semalar markaz va periferiyaga taalluqli bo‘lishi aniqlangan;

o‘zbek tilining yangi izohli lug‘atlari “ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasining birliklari izohini ma’lum auditoriya tanlamaydigan, milliy ma’naviyatni aks ettiruvchi “ma’naviyat” konseptiga oid leksemalar bilan to‘ldirilganligi hamda son va sifat jihatidan nisbatan ustuvorlik kasb etganligi oydinlashtirilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

“ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasi atov birliklarining sistem xususiyati tavsifi shakllantirilib, bu sistemaning til leksikasidagi o‘rni aniqlangan;

“ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasi birliklarining lingvoma’naviy lug‘atini tuzish tamoyillari ishlab chiqilgan, shu asosda “ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasi birliklarining qisqacha izohli lug‘ati yaratilgan hamda oliy o‘quv yurtlarining magistratura va bakalavriat bosqichlari talabalari uchun mashg‘ulotlarni tashkil etish va o‘quv adabiyotlarini yaratishda zarur manba bo‘la olishi asoslangan;

“ma’naviyat” leksik kategorisiga tegishli birliklar tizimning konseptual mohiyatini belgilashda, kognitiv, assotsiativ xususiyatlari yoritilishi natijasida “ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasi shakllanishiga xizmat qilishi dalillangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi qo‘llanilgan yondashuv, usul va nazariy ma’lumotlarning ishonchli ilmiy va badiiy manbalardan olinganligi, keltirilgan tahlillarni tasniflash, tavsiflash, komponent tahlil, differensial-semantik, qiyoslash tahlil metodlari vositasida asoslanganligi, nazariy fikr va xulosalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati o‘zbek tili leksikologiyasi va leksikografiyasi, lingvoma’naviyatshunoslik bo‘yicha nazariy manbalarni yaratishda, darslik hamda qo‘llanmalarni takomillashtirishda, o‘zbek tilining zamonaviy akademik va o‘quv lug‘atlarini yaratishda ilmiy ahamiyat kasb etishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati mavjud lug‘atlardagi izoh va sharhlarni mukammallashtirishda, leksikologik ma’lumotlarni boyitishda, oliy ta’limdagi “Semasiologiya”, “Sotsiolingvistika va diskurs”, “Lingvokulturologiya”, “Leksikografiya” maxsus kurslarini takomillashtirishda, sistem-struktur hamda antropotsentrik paradigmaning pragmatika kabi sohalarini rivojlantirishda muhim manba bo‘la olishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Tilimizdagi “ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasining atov birliklari semantik tahlili yuzasidan olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

tilshunoslikda “ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasining atov birliklarini tashkil etuvchilar orasidagi paradigmatic munosabalar yoritilishi orqali kategoriya tarkibidagi leksemalar mazkur paradigmaga mansub so‘zlarning barchasiga birdek taalluqli emasligi aniqlanganiga doir xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida bajarilgan PZ-20170927147 – “Qadimgi davrlardan XIII asrgacha bo‘lgan turkiy yozma manbalar tadqiqi” mavzusidagi ilmiy-amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2022-yil 21-dekabrda 01/4-3527-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha ishi ma’naviyatga oid leksemalarning etimologik, semantik, struktur tahlili asosida ulardan eski turkiy tilga aloqador jihatlari to‘ldirish imkonini bergan;

“ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasining iyerarxik munosabati ma’naviy guruh, mavzuiy guruh, ma’naviy uyalar kabi murakkab tizimdan tashkil topganligi sababli ular “ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasining paradigmasidagi semantik strukturasi va leksik kategoriyaning sistemasini shakllantirishi ochib

berilganiga oid xulosalaridan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida bajarilgan Bv-Atex-2018-(251+143) "Ko'zi ojiz shaxslar uchun kompyuter texnikasidan foydalanish, matnlarni o'qish va yozish imkonini beruvchi o'zbek tiliga asoslangan gapiruvchi dasturiy ta'minot va ovoz sintezatorini ishlab chiqish" mavzusidagi amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2022-yil 12-dekabrdagi 01/4-3545-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada ma'naviyatga oid leksemalarning matndagi o'rni, ahamiyati va nutqiy, lisoniy imkoniyatlari haqidagi qarashlarga ta'siri, ma'naviyatga oid leksemalarning lisoniy, kognitiv, sotsiolingvistik tahlili asosida esa shaxs ma'naviy sifatlarining oshib borishi haqidagi muayyan xulosalarga kelingan.

"ma'naviyat" leksik kategoriyasining mikrosistemasida yadroni voqelantirish jarayoni leksik kategoriyaga oid birliklarni aniqlash orqali kategoriyaga bevosita va bilvosita taaalluqli leksemalarning differensial semani kuchaytirish, markaz semani faollashtirish hamda periferik sema bilan markaz sema reallashuvida namoyon bo'lishi isbotlanganiga oid xulosalaridan 5220100 – Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish (o'zbek tili) bakalavr ta'lim yo'nalishi talabalari uchun yozilgan "Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili" darsligida foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirining 2018-yil 27-martdagi 274-son buyrug'iga muvofiq 274-312 raqami asosida ro'yxatga olingan). Natijada darslikdagi "ma'naviyat" leksik kategoriyasining mikrosistemasida yadroni voqelantirish jarayoni talqiniga oid ma'lumotlar nazariy va amaliy jihatdan boyitish imkonini bergan;

o'zbek tilining yangi izohli lug'atlari "ma'naviyat" leksik kategoriyasining birliklari izohini ma'lum auditoriya tanlamaydigan, milliy ma'naviyatni aks ettiruvchi "ma'naviyat" konseptiga oid leksemalar bilan to'ldirilganligi hamda son va sifat jihatidan nisbatan ustuvorlik kasb etganligi oydinlashtirilganiga oid xulosalaridan Navoiy viloyat teleradiokompaniyasining ko'rsatuvlar ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (Navoiy viloyat teleradiokompaniyasining 2022-yil 15-dekabrdagi 04/1-3505-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada yuqori saviyali barkamol avlodni voyaga etkazish, yoshlar orasida milliy ma'naviyatni shakllantirish hamda ma'naviyatning shaxs faoliyati, dunyoqarashiga xos xususiyatlari ta'rifi, tavsifi haqidagi targ'ibot ishlari mazmuni mukammallashtirish imkonini bergan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari bo'yicha 4 ta xalqaro va 7 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida ma'ruzalar qilingan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinishi. Dissertatsiyaning asosiy mazmuni yuzasidan 26 ta ilmiy maqola va tezis chop qilingan. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiyasi komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 10 ta, jumladan, xorijiy jurnallarda 3 ta ilmiy maqola nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, to'rt bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat.

Dissertatsiyaning umumiy hajmi 227 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga bog'liqligi ko'rsatilgan, maqsad va vazifalari berilgan, obyekti va predmeti tavsiflangan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, joriylanishi, aprotatsiyasi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **“Ma'naviyat” leksik-semantik kategoriyasining qurilishi va strukturasi** deb nomlangan. Bobda mustaqillikgacha turli sohalar tadqiqi asosan rus tilida olib borilganligi sababli o'zbek tili leksikasining ichki sistemasi va strukturasi bo'lgan “ma'naviyat” leksik kategoriyasi qatlami hozirgacha lingvistik yo'nalishda yoritilmaganligi, bu davrda milliy manfaatlarni aks ettiradigan izohli lug'atlarda ham kategoriyaga tegishli leksemalar to'la aks ettirilmagani, mustaqillik davrida “ma'naviyat” leksik kategoriyasi atov birliklarini yorituvchi so'zlar ma'naviyatshunoslik va axloqshunoslik fanlari soha terminologiyasiga asoslangan holda izohlanganligi aks ettirilgan. Aslida tilshunoslikda “ma'naviyat” leksik kategoriyasi sistema sifatida alohida tizimga egaligi, undagi barcha leksemalar bevosita yoki bilvosita “ma'naviyat” leksik kategoriyasiga integral semalari asosida birlashishi, bu semalar “ma'naviyat” umumiy semali atov birliklar semantik strukturasi shakllantirishi izohlangan. Ma'naviyat leksik kategoriyasining semantik va konseptual tarkibi “ma'naviyat” umumiy semali atov birliklarning o'zaro aloqasida namoyon bo'lishi, “ma'naviyat” leksik kategoriyasining konseptual mohiyati ushbu kategoriyaga tegishli bo'lgan barcha ma'naviy tushunchalar yig'indisidan iborat ekanligi, semantik bog'liq bo'lgan axloqiy tushunchalar to'plami umumiy integral xususiyatga tayanib “ma'naviyat umumiy sema” atamasi bilan yuritilishi isbotlangan.

Iyerarxik munosabatlar – mazmunan sodda birlikning mazmunan kengaygan, murakkabroq bo'lgan ko'rinishda paydo bo'lishi va izohlanishi hisoblanadi. Iyerarxik aloqalarda tushunchalar turli darajalarga bo'linishi, bosh rolda turuvchi tushuncha kamida bitta, qolgan hollarda bir nechta bo'ysunuvchi tushunchani o'z ichiga olishi “ma'naviyat” leksik kategoriyasi birliklari misolida aks ettirilgan. Agar o'rganilayotgan tadqiqot obyekti bir xil darajadagi va bir xil bo'linish mezoniga amal qiluvchi tobe tushunchalar bo'lsa, tobe bog'lanishlarni hosil qilishi izohlangan. Har qanday tushunchalar o'z-o'zidan emas, balki har doim bir iyerarxik munosabatda bir-biriga nisbatan ustun, bo'ysunuvchi yoki tenglashgan aloqada bo'lishi “ma'naviyat” leksik kategoriyasiga oid ma'noviy guruhlar yordamida guruhlangan. Iyerarxik munosabat “ma'naviyat” leksik kategoriyasi va unga yondosh hodisalarni farqlashda, leksik kategoriyaga oid birliklari o'rtasidagi sistem aloqalarni ko'rsatishda, o'rganilayotgan leksik kategoriyani tashkil qilgan atov birliklarning umumiy va xususiy farqlarini aniqlashda muhim vosita sanalishi guruhlar misolida yoritilgan. “Ma'naviyat” leksik kategoriyasining iyerarxik munosabati murakkab tizim sifatida ma'noviy guruh, mavzuiy guruh, ma'noviy uyalardan tashkil

topishi, ular “ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasining sistemasini yuzaga keltirishi batafsil tasniflangan. Ushbu faslda “ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasi va ularni tashkil qiladigan atov birliklarning umumiy va xususiy semalariga asoslanib, shaxs ma’naviy sifatlarini ifodalovchi leksemalarning lingvistik bazasi yaratilgan.

Tilshunosligimizga sistema sifatida yondashish til va nutqning o‘zaro farqli va bog‘liq tomonlarini yoritishga xizmat qiladi. Lingvistikada sistem yondashuv ta’sirida til tizimining leksik tahlilini alohida-alohida tizimga, xususan, mikrosistemalarga yoki paradigmalariga birlashtirib, ushbu paradigmalar orasidagi turli munosabatlarni izohlaydi. Bu munosabatlar tahlil etilayotgan ma’lum leksik kategoriya oralig‘idagi differensial va integral semalarni aniqlaydi. Bunday izohlash va tahlil kuzatuvdagi ma’lum leksik guruhlar orasidagi munosabatlarda namoyon bo‘ladi. O‘rganilayotgan leksik kategoriya tarkibidagi atov birliklar ma’naviyat va unga aloqador bo‘lgan birliklarning yaxlit to‘plami ekanligi, bu to‘plamdagi barcha birliklar “ma’naviyat” umumiy semali birliklardan iborat bo‘lishi ochiqdigan. “Ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasi birliklarining xususiyatlari va guruhdagi leksemalarning semantik qiymati o‘rganilgan. “Ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasiga tegishli leksemalar nutqiy jarayonlarda yonma-yon, ma’nodosh sifatida, biri ikkinchisi o‘rniga qo‘llanib ketaveradi, biroq ular bir qarashda yaqin ma’noli, ma’nodosh sifatida ko‘rinsa-da, aslida ularning matndagi farqi “ma’naviyat-madaniyat”, “ma’naviyat-mafkura”, “ma’naviyat-ma’rifat”, “sabr” va “chidam”, “sabr” va “toqat” kabi misollar asosida yoritilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Ma’naviyat” leksik-semantik kategoriyasining mikrosistemalari**” deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobida “ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasining mikrosistemalarini aniqlash jarayonida eng muhim tushuncha va usullardan biri “konseptning yadrosi”, ikkinchisi “markazi”, uchinchi esa uning “chekka”sidir. Yadro kategoriyasining mazmuniy munosabati o‘zining “kuchli”, ya’ni asosiy qiymatga urg‘u berilgan nuqtasi atrofida shakllanadi va periferiya bilvosita aloqador munosabatlarni atrofida jamlashi namoyon bo‘ladi. Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda til hodisalarini tavsiflash turli usullar bilan amalga oshirilayotganligi o‘rganilayotgan konsepsiyani yanada semantik kengaytirish, yoritish xususiyatiga ega. Ushbu tahlil usullari bugungi kun tilshunosligining assotsiativ tilshunoslik, kognitiv tilshunoslik, sotsiolingvistika, semasiologiya sohalarida keng tarqalgan. Tadqiq obyekti bo‘lgan leksik birlikning leksik-semantik, paradigmatic, sintagmatic, grammatik kategoriyalar, grammatik-leksik maydonlar, funksional-semantik maydonlar kabi yo‘nalishlarda keng targ‘ib qilishda “yadro” tushunchasi muhim vosita hisoblanadi. Har bir o‘rganilayotgan leksik kategoriya o‘zining ichki darajalanishiga ega, bir-birining yadro, markaz, periferik chegaralarini va shu chegara tarkibidagi leksemalarning ko‘p darajali bog‘liqligi bilan xarakterlanadi. Leksik kategoriyaning tashkil etuvchi leksik va grammatik elementlar semantik umumiylikni yuzaga keltiruvchi yagona yadroga birlashadi. Leksik kategoriya tarkibining yadrosi bir jinsli va tarkibiy unsurlarining turli tabiatliligi bilan xarakterlanadigan

elementlarni birlashtirishi, tahlil etilayotgan “ma’naviyat” maydoni *fidokorlik, ezgulik, kamtarlik, saxiylik, mehnatsevarlik, xushmuomalalik, farosat, vatanparvarlik, rahmdillik, rostgo’ylik, axloq, xolislik* kabi o’ttizdan ortiq yadro ma’noga egaligi, keyingi ma’nolar yadro ma’nodan tashkil topishi asoslangan.

Har qanday leksik ma’noning o’zagi va uning chegarasini aniqlashda ular tarkibidagi semema va sema – muhim yechim. “Kuznetsova ko’p ma’noli so’zning mazmuniy variantlari so’z ichi paradigmasi doirasida muayyan usulda uyushganligini, bu paradigmaning yadrosi, o’ziga xos yadrosi, o’ziga xos markazi mavjud, atrofida asosiy bo’lmagan (chegara), ikkilamchi deb nomlangan barcha ma’nolar, uyushuvchi, asosiy va birlamchi ma’no yotishini ta’kidlaydi”¹⁴. L.A.Kiselevaning qayd etishicha, yadro sema “so’z yasash bilan bog’liq imkoniyatlarga ega bo’ladi. Ya’ni so’z yasash asosi, an’anaviy tilshunoslikdagi tushuncha bo’yicha, o’zak vazifasini o’taydi. Derivat sema esa yadro semasiga qo’shib, yangi sememani tarkib toptiruvchi semadir, ya’ni u so’z yasash asosiga qo’shib, yasama so’z yasash xususiyatiga ega bo’lgan affiks ma’nosi hisoblanadi”¹⁵. Mazkur jarayonlar “ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasi birliklari orasida ham kuzatiladi. Leksemaning differensial xususiyatlari kengaygani sari markaz semaning vazifasi dolzarblashib boradi. Bularning hammasida markaz sema bir sinonimik qatorga birlashtiradi. Bundan tashqari, mazkur leksemalarning differensial semalarini aniqlash ularni kontekstda uslubiy jihatdan to’g’ri qo’llashga yordam beradi.

O’zbek tilshunosligida leksemalar xususiyatlarini birlashtirib, leksik kategoriya nomi ostida o’rganishning muhim tomonlaridan biri kategoriyaga bevosita va bilvosita kiradigan leksemalarning xususiyatini semalari asosida aniqlash va ularning semantik xususiyatini belgilashda muhim tadqiq metodi sanaladi. Leksik kategoriyaning tuzilishiga nisbatan turli nuqtayi nazarlarga qaramay, barcha tadqiqotchilar uning tarkibiy qismlarining iyerarxiyasini, shuningdek, yadro va periferiya mavjudligini ta’kidlaydilar. Shunday qilib, L.A.Novikov semantik sohaning tuzilishini quyidagicha taqdim etadi. Leksik kategoriya “yadro” (“ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasining yadrosi), “markaz” (murakkab ma’noga ega bo’lgan ixtisoslashgan sinflar, “ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasiga bevosita aloqador birliklar) va periferiya (ikkinchi darajali nomlar hisoblanib, “ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasiga bilvosita aloqador birliklar)dan iborat¹⁶ bo’lishini ta’kidlaydi. “Ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasiga oid birliklarning iyerarxiyasini va uning chegaralarini o’rnatish juda zarur. Shu chegaralarni belgilashda periferiya muhim. Periferiyada – leksik kategoriya tarkibiga boshqa leksik-semantik birlikdan olingan “qarz” so’z. “Ingliz tilida bu termin transplant”¹⁷ nomi bilan yuritiladi. Periferiya o’rganilayotgan paradigmatic

¹⁴ Iskandarova Sh. Leksikani mazmuniy maydon sifatida o’rganish muammolari. – Toshkent: “Fan”, 1998. – B. 37.

¹⁵ Киселева Л.А. Коммуникативные языковые функции и семантическое строение словесного значения // Проблемы семантики / Отв. ред. В.М. Солнцев. – М.: Наука. 1974. – С. 75.

¹⁶ Bu haqida qarang. Новиков Л.А. Семантическое поле как лексическая категория // Теория поля в современном языкознании. – Уфа, 1991. Ч. I. – С. 7.

¹⁷ Трир Й. Немецкий словарь в смысловой области разума. История языкового поля. От истоков до начала 13-го века. – Берлин, 1934. – С. 218.

qatoridagi leksemalardan tashqaridagi leksemaning shu paradigmadagi leksemalarning umumiy ma'nosini berishi tushuniladi. Demak, bu "qarz" so'z o'rganilayotgan leksik kategoriya paradigmasidan uzoqlashgan bo'ladi. Kategoriya paradigmasi qatoridagi ko'chma ma'nodagi so'zlar ma'naviy-axloqiy kategoriyaning uzoq periferiyasini hosil qiladi. Leksik kategoriya umumiy tarkibi bir xil bo'lmaydi, ya'ni periferiyadagi leksema yadroni voqelantirishi mumkin. Bu dissertatsiyada *yaxshi*, *ochiq*, *namozxon*, *ajoyib*, *orasta* leksemalari misolida izohlangan.

Dissertatsiyaning **"Ma'naviyat" leksik-semantik kategoriyasi birliklarining leksikografik talqini**" deb nomlangan uchinchi bobi "ma'naviyat" leksik kategoriyasi birliklarining "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'a'ti", "O'zbekiston Milliy ensiklopediyasi" va maxsus lug'atlarda berilishiga bag'ishlangan. Mustaqillik davriga kelib, o'zbek tilida "ma'naviyat" umumiy semali atov birliklar "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'a'ti"da mazmuniy va son jihatidan ancha boyib boshlagan. Mustaqillikgacha, ya'ni rus mafkurasini hukmron bo'lgan davrlarda amalda bo'lgan 2 tomli "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'a'ti"da ma'naviyatimizga oid bo'lgan milliy lug'at birliklari lug'at maqolasidan to'raligicha joy olmagan, aksincha, davr mafkurasining mahsuli bo'lgan leksemalar bilan boyitilgan. O'zbek millatiga xos bo'lgan, millatning asosiy xususiyatlarini aks ettiradigan leksemalarimiz atay berilmadi. Sho'ro mafkurasini davrida shu tuzumni va davr mafkurasini aks ettirishga qaratilgan urinishlar kuchaygan. Milliy targ'ibotlarni har tomonlama: diniy yo'l bilan ham, dunyoviy yo'l bilan ham, ilm yo'li bilan ham cheklash davri bo'ldi. Bu esa rus mafkurasini har tomonlama markazlashtirishga, yagona siyosiy, huquqiy me'yorning o'rnatilishiga, tizimning shakllanishiga o'z hissasini qo'shgan. Shu davrda milliy ma'naviyatimizni aks ettiradigan 2 tomli "O'zbek tiling izohli lug'a'ti" (1981)da "ma'naviyat" umumiy semali atov birliklari izohiga bag'ishlangan lug'atlar leksikografik tamoyillar asosida ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan ishlab chiqilmagan. Mazkur lug'atda ma'naviyatga oid atov birliklarning izohi hamda so'zlik tarkibi to'liq ochiqqlanmagan. Bu lug'atda "ma'naviyat" umumiy semali atov birliklarning yadro va markazidan joy oladigan "iymon", "oriyatmand", "aziz-avliyo", "tariqat", "e'tiqodsiz", "e'tiqodsizlik", "ochiqqo'llik", "oqibatli", "nomus-iffat", "ayov" birliklari lug'at maqolasida joy olmagan. Hatto, *ma'naviyat* leksemasining o'zi ham so'zlik sifatida kiritilmaganligi sho'ro davri mafkurasini tilning lug'at tarkibiga o'z ta'sirini o'tkazganligini anglash mumkin. Bunga turg'unlik yillarida din va diniy atamalar, milliy ma'naviyatimizni aks ettiruvchi leksemalarni faol qo'llashda ma'lum cheklovlar qo'yilganligi, kategoriyaga oid istorizmlar va arxaizmlar e'tibordan chetda qolganligi, leksemalarning yasallish xususiyatlari ifodalanmagani va derivatsiyasida xatoliklar bilan talqin qilinganligi, leksemalarning o'z va ko'chma ma'nolariga yetarlicha e'tibor qaratilmaganligi, ma'naviyat va unga oid atamalarining ma'nosini sharhlashda yetarlicha illyustrativ misollardan foydalanilmaganligi sabab bo'lgan.

Bobda “O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi” ma’naviyatga oid birliklar sodda, birikma, murakkab birikma shaklida kiritilishi, tanlangan so‘zlik maqolalari “O‘TIL”dagi so‘zlik maqolalaridagi izohlardan kengligi va bir qancha sohalar faoliyatidan kelib chiqib yoritilishi aks etgan. Biroq so‘zlikning shakli mazmuniga ta’sir etganligi “ma’naviyat”, “adolat”, “bag‘rikenglik”, “barkamol” tushunchalari misolida izohlangan. Bu lug‘atda ma’naviyatga oid neologizmlar sharhi “O‘TIL”dan farqli ravshda sodda va barchaga tushunarli shaklda ta’riflangan. “O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi”da leksemalarning o‘z va ko‘chma ma’noda berilmasligi, ma’naviyatga oid lug‘at so‘zligi konsept darajasida bo‘lmasa, lug‘atdan joy olmasligi ma’lum bo‘lgan. “O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi”da ma’naviyatga oid so‘zlik ko‘p ma’noli so‘zliklarning izohlanmasligi foydalanuvchilar uchun mavhumliklarni keltirib chiqaradi.

Zamonaviy leksikografiya tarixiy va madaniy ma’lumotlarga qiziqishning ortishi bilan ajralib turishi, bu lug‘atlarning yangi turlari etnolingvistik, lingvomadaniy, lingvokulturologik, tarjima lug‘atlarning paydo bo‘lishida namoyon bo‘ladi. Maxsus lug‘at – bu ma’lum bir mutaxassislik bo‘yicha foydalanuvchilar tomonidan tilda ishlatiladigan so‘zlar va so‘zlarning birikmalari. Maxsus lug‘at o‘zbek tilining barcha uslublarida qo‘llanadi, yuqori ixtisoslashgan atamalar, asosan, ilmiy nutq uslubi va boshqa uslubning masalalarini ishlab chiqishda ishlatiladi. Bu faslda “ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasiga oid leksemalarning tarjima, falsafa, tarixiy, soha lug‘atlarida, “Mustaqillik izohli ilmiy-ommabop lug‘ati”da, imlo lug‘atidagi so‘zlik shakli, ta’rifi va qiyosiy tahlili aks ettirilgan. Bunda *ma’naviyat*, *e’tiqod*, *adolat*, *odillik*, *nafs*, *ezgulik*, *ruhiyat* leksemalari misolida izohlangan. “O‘zbek tilining yuridik lug‘ati”da *adolat* va *odillik* leksemalarining izohi soha faoliyati bilan bog‘liq yoritilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning to‘rtinchi bobi **“Ma’naviyat” leksik-semantik kategoriyasi birliklarini til korpuslarida teglash masalasi**” deb nomlangan. Tilshunoslikda ma’lum bir integral semantik xususiyat bilan birlashgan til birliklari yig‘indisi uchun qo‘llanadigan atamalardan biri – leksik kategoriya termini. Dastlab bunday leksik birliklarning ahamiyati, til tizimidagi o‘rni so‘zlar misolida o‘rganilgan, keyinchalik lingvistik tadqiqotlarda so‘z, sodda birikma hamda murakkab birikmalar ham lingvistik tadqiq markaziga aylana boshlagan. Bu korpus lingvistikasi uchun lingvistik baza vazifasini o‘tagan. Korpus lingvistikasi kompyuter lingvistikasining tarkibiy qismi, til korpusini yaratish, kompyuter texnologiyasi yordamida ulardan foydalanishning umumiy nazariyasi va amaliyoti bilan shug‘ullanadi¹⁸. Korpus lingvistikasining predmeti – til korpusi. U ingliz tilida “lingvistik korpus” yoki “texts korpus” kabi atamalar bilan qo‘llanib, ilmiy adabiyotlarda turlicha ta’riflangan¹⁹. Ma’lumki, til korpusi – lingvodidaktik, lingvistik va boshqa ijtimoiy sohalarning zaruriy ish quroli. Korpus haqidagi tadqiqotlarda korpusning so‘z o‘rganishda katta axborot bazasi ekanligi allaqachon o‘z isbotini topgan. Ekstralingvistik razmetkaning

¹⁸ Северюхина Л.В. Моделирование логико-понятийной области корпусной лингвистика. (Дип.раб.рук.доц. В.П.Захаров)

¹⁹ Кутузов А.Б. Корпусная лингвистика. – (Электрон ресурс): Лицензия Creative commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 Unported (Электрон ресурс) - //lab314.brsu.by/kmp-lite/kmp-video/CL/CorporeLingva.pdf.

quyidagi turlari farqlanadi: 1) matn formatining o'ziga xosligini aks ettiruvchi (bob, xatboshi, qism va h.k.) teg; 2) matn, uning muallifiga tegishli ma'lumotni ifodalovchi teg. Avvalo, ushbu kategoriyani tizimli yoritish va korpusga "mahsulot" tayyorlash uchun uning lingvistik bazasini yaratish zarur. Ushbu bazaning shakllanishi uchun "ma'naviyat" leksik kategoriyasiga oid so'z ma'nolari izohi, ma'nodoshligi, zid ma'nolari, butun-bo'lak munosabati, ushbu kategoriyaga oid leksemalarning darajalanishi haqidagi izohlar teg sifatida biriktirilgan. Semantik teglar tizimiga so'zshakl, lemma, izohli lug'atdagi ma'nolari, ma'nodoshligi, zid ma'nolari, butun-bo'lak munosabati, ushbu kategoriyaga oid leksemalarning darajalanishi haqidagi izohlar bilan boyitilgan. "Ma'naviyat" leksik kategoriyasi birliklarini ekstralingvistik razmetkalash, leksik kategoriyaning birliklarini semantik teglash masalasi hamda "ma'naviyat" leksik kategoriyasi birliklari birlamchi birikuvchilarini modellashtirish masalalari dasturiy ta'minot yaratilgandan so'ng amalga oshirilishi ta'kidlangan.

Semantik tegning ham, boshqa razmetkalarda bo'lganidek, alohida standart shakli bo'lmasa-da, u harf, raqam yoki faqat raqamdan iborat. Birinchi harf yoki raqam umumiy semantik ma'noni ifodalasa, keyingi belgi so'z ma'nosini yanada maxsuslashtiruvchi kichik semantik guruhni bildiradi. Semantik teg ko'plab birikmalarni semantik guruhlarga birlashtiradi. Bunday paytda turli birikuvdagi bir ma'noni bildiruvchi birikmalar bitta belgi bilan kodlanadi. Idiomatik birlik (ibora) tarkibidagi so'zlar miqdorini bildiruvchi axborot ham razmetkada joylashadi. Semantik teg korpusdagi so'z ma'nosining aniqlashtiruvchi, shakl va ma'no munosabatiga ko'ra guruhlarga ajratish kabi muammolarni hal qiladi. Semantik teg (rus., razmetka) – so'z yoki so'z birikmasining ma'lum bir semantik kategoriya yoki undan ham kichikroq semantik guruh (LSG, semantik maydon va to'da)ga mansublikni bildiruvchi, ma'noni maxsuslashtiruvchi belgi, izohlar majmuyi²⁰. Korpuslarning semantik teglari so'z ma'no(lar)i spetsifikasi, so'zning omonimlik, sinonimlik bilan bog'liq izohlar majmuini tuzish, so'zni kategoriyalash, uning mavzuiy guruh, LSG, semantik maydonga mansubligini belgilash, derivatsion xarakteristikasi, atash ma'nosi kabi belgilarni qamrab oladi. Leksik teglar ma'naviyatga oid ma'noviy guruhlar bo'yicha guruhlangan. Masalan: taksonomiya (leksema mansub LSG) – ot, sifat, fe'l, ravish so'z turkumlari uchun tegishli teg. Biz o'rganayotgan leksik kategoriya, asosan, ot va sifat so'z turkumiga tegishli LSGdan iboratligi izohlangan.

Leksik kategoriyaga birikuvchilarning modeli va uni aniqlash muammosi ustida ishlash jarayonida ko'pincha inson tafakkuri va nutqining assotsiativ metodlaridan kelib chiqib, ko'plab tavsiyalar shakllanadi. Dastlab, leksik kategoriya tarkibiga oid leksemalarning semantik xususiyati yoritilgan. "Ko'pincha, so'zning ma'nolarini bir-biridan farqlash vazifasi qiyinchilik tug'dirmaydi, ammo ba'zi hollarda so'zning turli ma'nolari semantik jihatdan bir-biriga juda yaqin bo'lishi va bunday holatlarda turli lug'at va tezaruslarda

²⁰ Захаров В.П., Богданова С.Ю. Корпусная лингвистика: учебник для студентов гуманитарных вузов. – Иркутск: ИГЛУ, 2011. – С. 161.

ma'nolarga bo'linish sezilarli darajada farq qilishi mumkin"²¹. Morfologik tahlil vositasida uning belgi, harakat, hodisa ekanligini aniqlash orqali korpusda razmetkalash (belgilash) masalasi aks ettirilgan.

Yuqoridagi ikki masala kategoriya tarkibidagi polisemantik va nutqiy ma'noni shakllantirishga, aniqlashtirishga yordam beradi. Bugungi kun intellektual mashinalarining lingvistik ta'minoti zahirida matematik metodlar asosida qayta shakllantirilgan lingvistik modellar yotadi. Fikrimizni umumlashtirib aytadigan bo'lsak, qo'yilgan masala qaysi sohaga tegishli bo'lmasin, uning matematik modelini tuzmay turib, kompyuter dasturini yaratish mumkin emas. Matematik metodning ta'riflanmaydigan, boshlang'ich tushunchalaridan biri – chekli yoki cheksiz ko'p sonli narsalarni bir joyga to'plab, ularni yaxlit holda bitta butun deb qarash natijasida vujudga keladi. Masalan, "ma'naviyat" leksik kategoriyasining o'ttizta ma'noviy guruhi alohida to'plam va unga oid leksemalar lingvistik baza ekanligi tahlil qilindi. Analizator bunday modeldagi so'zlarni to'g'ri tahlil qilishini kafolatlaydi. Modellashtirish – tabiiy tilni qayta ishlashning asosiy quroli²². Shuning uchun ham semantik analizator uchun omonim, polisemantik va polifunksional so'zlarni modellashtirish muhim bosqich. Aynan yaratilgan modellar orqali ularning semantikasini avtomatik aniqlashga erishish mumkin. Bu esa avtomatik tarjimaning ham sifatini yaxshilashga hissa qo'shadi.

Tadqiqot natijalari yuzasidan tavsiyalar

1. "Ma'naviyat" leksik kategoriyasining semantik munosabatlarini aniqlash yuzasidan tezaurus lug'atini yaratish lozim. Tezaurus lug'atlar izohlanayotgan so'zning barcha qirrasini yoritishga qaratilgan bo'ladi. Izohli lug'atda esa faqat so'zning ma'nosi beriladi.

2. "Ma'naviyat" leksik kategoriyasiga oid korpusni yaratish uchun mazkur dissertatsiyada leksik baza mavjud, biroq uning onlayn ishlashi uchun web dastur yaratish kerak. Bunday dastur ma'naviyatga oid so'zlarning boshqa birliklar bilan bog'lana olish (sintaktik teg) imkoniyatini namoyon qiladi, ortiqcha xarajatlardan (qog'oz, nashr) xoli bo'ladi. Bu jarayon esa ma'naviyatga oid so'zlarning tarjima lug'atlaridagi imkoniyatini kengaytiradi. Mazkur dissertatsiyadagi leksik baza bugungi kunda amaliy ahamiyat kasb etayotgan "avtomatik tarjima" hamda "avtomatik tahrir" uchun ta'minot vazifasini o'taydi.

3. O'quvchilarning ma'naviyatga oid lisoniy va nutqiy imkoniyatlarini oshirish maqsadida, ushbu leksik kategoriyaga tegishli ideografik lug'atni yaratish maqsadga muvofiq. Bunday lug'atlar so'z bilan bog'liq mikromaydonga aloqador barcha leksik birliklarni xotiramizda tiklaydi. O'quvchi lug'atdan foydalanish jarayonida o'zi uchun yangi bo'lgan so'z va tushunchalarni kashf qilib, o'rganib, o'zlashtirib, amaliyotga tatbiq qilib boraveradi.

²¹ Lynette Hirschmann, The evolution of evaluation. Computer Speech and Knowledge, 1998. – P. 43.

²² Hamroyeva Sh. O'zbek tili morfologik analizatorining lingvistik ta'minoti. Monografiya. – London: GlobeEdit, 2020. – B. 253.

4. Bugungi globallashuv davrida milliy e'tiqodimizni saqlash va uni keyingi avlodga sof yetkazishni e'tiborga olib, boshlang'ich sinflarning savod chiqarish jarayonida ma'naviyatga oid so'zlarning qisqa, sodda alifboli lug'atini yaratish zarur. Chunki savod chiqarishga mo'ljallangan, davlat va nodavlat nashriyotlar tomonidan chiqarilayotgan darsliklarda ma'naviyat bilan bog'liq masalalarga juda kam e'tibor qaratgan. Masalan, "A" harfini o'rganayotgan o'quvchi "ayiq", "archa", "ari" so'zlari bilan birga "adolat", "andisha" tushunchalarini o'rganib voyaga yetsa, yoki "I" harfini o'rganayotgan o'quvchi "ilon", "it", "inak" so'zlari bilan birga "ibo", "insof"ni o'rganib ulg'aysa, milliy qarashlarimizga putur yetmaydi.

5. Yuqori sinf o'quvchilarining ona tili darsliklaridagi mashqlarini "ma'naviyat" kategoriyasiga tegishli matn va ibratli misollar bilan aks ettirilishi o'quvchilar amaliy faoliyatiga ham ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Shu boisdan mashqlarda ma'naviyatga oid matnlar bilan ko'proq ishlash foydadan xoli bo'lmaydi.

6. "Ma'naviyat" leksik kategoriyasiga tegishli konseptual lug'atini yaratish lug'atchiligimizning muhim vazifalaridan biri.

7. Hozirga qadar "ma'naviyat" umumiy semali atov birliklariga tegishli lingvistik izohli lug'at yaratilmagan. Buni nashr ettirish yuqoridagi barcha lug'atlar uchun asos bo'ladi.

UMUMIY XULOSA

1. Mustaqillikkacha turli sohalar tadqiqi asosan rus tilida olib borilganligi, o'zbek tili leksikasining ichki sistemasi va strukturasi bo'lgan "ma'naviyat" leksik kategoriyasi qatlami xalqchil yoritilmaganligi, buning natijasida milliy manfaatlarni aks ettiradigan izohli lug'atlarda kategoriyaga keng o'rin berilmaganligi shaxs ma'naviy sifatlarini ifodalovchi til ifodalarining tizimli tadqiq etilmasligiga sabab bo'lmoqda.

2. "Ma'naviyat" umumiy semali atov birliklar alohida leksik tizim sifatida til sistemasida o'z o'rniga ega. Undagi barcha leksemalar "ma'naviyat" leksik-semantik kategoriyasi mikrosistemalarining yadro, markaz, periferiyasi asosida ma'noviy guruhlarni hosil qiladi.

3. Leksik kategoriyaga tegishli atov birliklarining ma'nolari ma'naviyat yadrosidan ma'lum darajada uzoqlashgan, ma'noviy guruhning chekka doirasidan o'rin olgan pireferiyalar ham uchraydi. Bunday leksemalarning ma'nolari orasidagi aloqa "ma'naviyat" leksemasining ma'nolari orasidagi aloqadan ma'lum darajada uzoqlashadi. Ammo ular ma'noviy guruh bilan bilvosita bo'lsa-da, bog'lanadi, shu bois chekka qism maqomini oladi.

4. "Ma'naviyat" leksik kategoriyasi birliklarining shakl va ma'no munosbatiga ko'ra turlari leksik sathdagi qo'llanilishi o'zaro faol va nafaolliigi bilan xarakterlanadi. Bunda atov birliklarning shakl va ma'no munosabati hozirgi umumiste'mol leksikadan farqlanadi. Ularning alohida uslubga xos ekanligi, tarixiy leksikadan ham tashkil topishi muhim rol o'ynaydi.

5. Kategoriya tarkibidagi iyerarxik munosabatlar mazmunan sodda birlikning mazmunan kengaygan, murakkabroq bo'lgan ko'rinishida paydo

bo‘ladi va izohlanadi. Tilimizdagi ma’naviyatga oid leksik-semantik kategoriyalarning tuzilishini tavsiflovchi munosabatlar lingvistik birliklardan, lingvistik vositalardan ham foydalanish jarayonida paydo bo‘ladi.

6. “Ma’naviyat” leksik-semantik kategoriyasining iyerarxik munosabati murakkab tizim sifatida ma’noviy guruh, mavzuiy guruh, ma’noviy uyalardan tashkil topadi, ular “ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyaning sistemasini yuzaga keltiradi. “Ma’naviyat” leksik kategoriyasining iyerarxik aloqalarida tushunchalar turli darajalarga bo‘linadi. Bosh rolda turuvchi tushuncha kamida bitta, qolgan hollarda bir nechta bo‘ysunuvchi tushunchani o‘z ichiga oladi. Ana shu holda hosil bo‘lgan tushunchalar tizimi bog‘liqli aloqani yuzaga keltiradi.

7. Leksik kategoriya tarkibidagi leksemalar bir-biriga o‘zaro leksik-semantik, sintaktik, kognitiv, assotsiativ xususiyatlari bilan bog‘langan elementlarning tizim munosabatlari, ya’ni inventarizatsiyasi hisoblanadi.

8. Leksik kategoriya tarkibining yadrosi bir jinsli va tarkibiy unsurlarning turli tabiatliligi bilan xarakterlanadigan elementlarni birlashtiradi. Leksik kategoriyaning tarkibiy qismlarida – ma’noviy guruh, mavzuiy guruh, ma’noviy uya, leksik kategoriya tizimi hosil bo‘ladi, har bir guruh ichki bo‘linishga ega bo‘lishi mumkin. Bu yadro tarkibining semantik imkoniyatlariga bog‘liq ekanligidan darak beradi.

9. Leksik kategoriyaning mazmuniy kengligi ramziy ma’noda “vertikal va gorizontal” shaklga ajraladi. Ma’noviy guruhlar va mavzuiy guruhlar vertikal tuzilishda bo‘ladi, uning tarkibiy qismlari gorizontal munosabatlarda aks etadi.

10. “Ma’naviyat” leksik-semantik kategoriyasi birliklarini til korpuslarida teglash masalasi, “ma’naviyat” leksik-semantik kategoriyasi birliklarining ekstralingvistik razmetkasi, “ma’naviyat” leksik-semantik kategoriyasi birliklarini semantik teglash masalasi, “ma’naviyat” leksik-semantik kategoriyasi birliklari birlamchi birikuvchilarini modellashtirish korpus uchun muhim hisoblanadi.

11. Leksik kategoriya ma’no tarkibi makrokomponentlarga ajraladi, ular tarkibidagi o‘z va ko‘chma ma’nolar birlashib, yangi makrokomponentlarni hosil qiladi va ular alohida kategoriya tuzilishiga ega bo‘ladi. “Ma’naviyat” umumiy semali atov birliklariga oid ba’zi istorizmlar va arxaizmlar e’tibordan chetda qolgan hamda ularning o‘rniga mafkura neologizmlari kiritilgan. Izohli lug‘atlarda keltirilgan illyustrativ misollar so‘zlarning turli ma’no qirralarini ko‘rsatishga, o‘z navbatida, til egasi bo‘lgan millatning dunyoqarashini namoyon etishga xizmat qiladi.

12. “Ma’naviyat” leksik-semantik kategoriyasi o‘zbek tilining milliy korpusi hisoblanadi. Mazkur kategoriyaning birliklari korpus uchun lingvistik bazadir. Ushbu bazani shakllantirishda “ma’naviyat” leksik-semantik kategoriyasiga oid so‘z ma’nolari izohi, ma’nodoshligi, zid ma’nolari, butun-bo‘lak munosabati, ushbu kategoriyaga oid leksemalarning darajalanishi haqidagi izohlar teg sifatida biriktirildi.

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NAVOIY STATE UNIVERSITY

YULDASHEV FARRUKH KHAKHBERDIYEVICH

**LEXICAL CATEGORY “MA’NAVIYAT”: SYSTEM, SEMANTICS AND
LEXICOGRAPHICAL INTERPRETATION**

10.00.01 – Uzbek Language

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
for the doctor of Science (DSc) on philological sciences**

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of DSc dissertation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. The relationship between language and ma'naviyat is studied in an associative and cognitive relationship, and its practical significance is studied based on national, spiritual, and historical processes in world linguistics. This process requires studying the linguistic problems of the language based on the living environment. In the process of such modern linguistic studies, the linguistic landscape of the world is created through the linguistic consciousness of the nation. If the spiritual potential of the nation goes back to its deep roots, it will be nourished by spiritual and moral concepts in the linguistic landscape of this nation. Without determining the place of these concepts in the linguistic system, it is impossible to perceive ideological and spiritual-educational works as a whole system. In particular, it is important to reveal the microsystems of the concepts of "ma'naviyat", "axloq", "e'tiqod" in the language system in an anthropocentric direction.

In world linguistics, one of the problems in the direction of linguo-cultural studies is the study of the spiritual qualities of a person and his role in the development of society. In today's era of globalization, when every nation pays serious attention to preserving its national identity, the growing interest in the topic of "ma'naviyat", "e'tiqod" is a scientific study of the linguistic nature of the spiritual qualities of a person by determining the semantic structure of this concept and its place in the language system becomes relevant.

Nowadays, we have developed a propaganda system aimed at implementing the concepts and principles of individual spirituality, increasing the sense of belonging and responsibility for the fate and future of our country in the hearts of our compatriots, especially the young generation, and strengthening ideological immunity against foreign ideas. coming out. "In the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan, along with social, economic and political factors, the reforms implemented in the spiritual and educational spheres are of great importance. If the body of society is economy, then its soul and spirit is spirituality. Tasks related to further development of our national values, increasing the position and prestige of the Uzbek language as a state language are on our constant agenda"¹. Based on these tasks, it is of great scientific and practical importance to determine, among other things, the possibilities of reflecting the national spirituality, to reveal the units representing the spiritual qualities of a person in the semantic-structural, conceptual and lexicographic aspects.

PD-5850 dated October 21, 2019 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and position of the Uzbek language as a state language", "Measures to improve the social and spiritual environment in society, further support the neighborhood institution, and bring the system of working with family and women to a new level on" decrees by PF-5938 of February 18, 2020, A healthy worldview in society by widely promoting

¹Yangi saylangan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning lavozimga kirishish tantanali marosimiga bag'ishlangan Oliy Majlis palatalari qo'shma majlisidagi nutqi / Yangi O'zbekiston, 2021-yil 7-noyabr. №223 (479).

the idea of “From the strategy of actions to the strategy of development” based on the principle of virtue and humanity and turning creativity into a national movement”, dated July 28, 2017 No. PQ-3160, No. PD-5040 of March 26, 2021 “Measures to radically improve the system of spiritual and educational affairs” and a number of regulatory and legal documents related to this activity.

Correspondence of the research to the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic. The research was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the science and technology and innovative development of the republic I. “Formation of the system of innovative ideas in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the informed society and the democratic state and the ways of their implementation”.

Review of foreign researches on the topic of the dissertation². Linguistics has been studied in a number of scientific research centers and institutions of the world, in particular, Yale University (USA, Connecticut), International Association of University Professors of English (New-York), University of Birmingham (Great Britain), Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn (Germany), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Sprachwissenschaft, DGfS (Germany), State Institute of the Russian Language named after A.S.Pushkin (Russian Federation), St.Petersburg State University (Russian Federation), research is being conducted at the Moscow University of Linguistics (Russian Federation).

In recent years, as a result of linguocultural and sociolinguistic research, a number of scientific results have been achieved, including the development of the hypothesis of linguistic relativity and the conditions of communicative competence (USA), the role of language in intercultural communication has been determined (RF), the role of language in the spiritual formation of a person and the interrelationship of language and spirituality, that is, the reflection of language categories in thinking is revealed (RF), the foundation of sociolinguistics and the hypothesis of language deficit (hypozeta yazykovogo deficitsita) is developed (USA), the ability of a person to understand the world and the commonality of language issues studied (Germany).

In linguistics, research is being carried out in the following priority directions regarding the solution of the problems of the commonality of language and spirituality: the social importance of language, the role of language learning in national spiritual development, the semantic spheres of languages, the problems of the harmony of language and cultures in a polycultural society, the role of language in the formation of national character and national spirituality, development of the fields of psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics and linguistic anthropology.

²Mazkur qismni yozishda quyidagi manbalarga asoslanildi: [https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Боннский университет](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Боннский_университет); [https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Немецкое общество языкознания](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Немецкое_общество_языкознания); Уорф Б. Отношение норм мышления к языку // Новое в лингвистике. Вып. 1. – М., 1960; Сепир Э. Избранные труды по языкознанию и культурологии. – М., 1993; Lee J.A. The colors of love: An expolaration of the ways of loving. Don mills (Ontario): New Press, 1973; Маслова В.А. Введение в лингвокультурологию. – М., 1997. – 184 с.; Базарова Л.В. к вопросу о соотношении языка и культуры (Образование и культура России в изменяющемся мире). – Новосибирск, 2007. – С. 72-76; Savignon S.J., Sysoyev P.V. Sociocultural strategies for a dialogue of cultures // The Modern Language Journal. 2002. № 86 (4).; Воробьев В.В. Лингвокультурология (теория и методы). – М., 1997. – 87 с.; Вейсгербер Й.Л. Язык и философия // Вопросы языкознания. – 1993. – №2; Карасик В.И. Языковой круг: личность, концепты, дискурс. – Волгоград, 2002. – С. 114.

The level of studying problem. In linguistics are noteworthy the works of English researchers L.L.Newman, R.Tanyi, M.Muldonna, V.Hill, and D.Hay³ on studying the meaning of the term “ma’naviyat”. In Russian linguistics, such as T.P.Haak, S.M.Konnova, K.A.Kolkunova, T.V.Malevich, T.G.Ogorodnikova⁴ conducted research on the place and study of the term “духовность” (ma’naviyat) in linguistics and literature. Within social and humanitarian sciences, there are a number of studies devoted to the problem of ma’naviyat (ma’naviyat, духовность), dictionaries and manuals have been published⁵. Radbil T., Ioanesyan E., Edelman D.I., Suetina Y. Russian linguists such as G.Porkhomovsky, Chertikova M.D., Moiseeva A.Y., Roman K., Ivanovskaya O.⁶, English scientists such as Dan-Johan, Maykon Bokzek, Eklund, Karol Wojtyla, E.John⁷ the problem is mainly studied philosophically. In this direction, a number of studies devoted to the problem of faith have been conducted in the science of our country. In Uzbek linguistics, there are studies devoted to the lexical category of “ma’naviyat” and “e’tiqod”⁸.

³ Newman L.L. Faith, Spirituality, and Religion: A Model for Understanding the Differences. The college of student affairs journal, volume 23, number 2, 2004. – P. 110; Tanyi R. Nursing theory and concept development or analysis. Towards clarification of the meaning of spirituality. – Blackwell Science Ltd, Journal of Advanced Nursing, EBSCO Publishing, 2002. – P. 500; Muldoon M.; King, N. Spirituality, health care, and bioethics. – J.Relig. Health, 1995. – P 34; Hill V. Spiritual development in the Education Reform Act: A source of acrimony, apathy or accord. Brit J.Educ. Stud. 1989. – P. 37; Hay D.; Reich K.H.; Utsch M. Spiritual development: Intersections and divergence with religious development. In The Handbook of Spiritual Development in Childhood and Adolescence Roehlkepartain E.C., King P.E., Wagener L.M., Benson P.L., Eds.; Sage Publications: Thousand Oaks, CA, USA, 2006. – P. 44.

⁴ Гаак Т.П., Коннова С.М. Рассуждения о духовности: филологический аспект. Вестник ОГУ. № 11, 2012. – С. 173-182; Колкунова К.А., Малевич Т.В. Понятие «духовность» в современной Российской литературе. Вестник ПСТГУ. Богословие. Философия. 2014. Вып. 6. – С. 72-88; Огородникова Т.Г. Понятие «духовность». Сравнительный анализ представлений о духовности у людей с высшим и средним профессиональным образованием // Вестник Ленинградского государственного университета им. А.С.Пушкина. 2011. Т. 5. – №2. – С. 21.

⁵ Azizxo’jayev A.A. Davlatchilik va ma’naviyat. – Toshkent: Sharq NMAK, 1997. – 240 b.; Imomnazarov M., Eshmuhamedova M. Milliy ma’naviyatimiz asoslari. –Toshkent: Islom universiteti, 2000. – 360 b.; Erkeyev A. Ma’naviyat va taraqqiyot modeli. Monografiya. – Toshkent: Ma’naviyat, 2005. – 192 b.; Qarshiboyev M. Bunyodkor xalq g’oyasi. – Toshkent: Ma’naviyat, 2001. – 270 b.

⁶ Моисеева А.Ю. Вера как ментальный феномен. Автореферат дисс. ... на соиск. уч. степ. кан. фил. наук. – Томск, 2020. – С. 17; Ряховская Т.В. Феномен веры: онтолого-гносеологический анализ. Автореф. дисс. ... на соиск. уч. степ. кан. фил. наук. – Тамбов, 2006. – 22 с.; Роман К. Онтология веры: личностные и социокультурные механизмы преемственности ценностей. Автореф. дис. ... на соиск. уч. степ. кан. фил. наук. – Улан-Удэ., 2011. – 22 с.; Ивановская О. Вера как феномен культуры. Автореферат дисс. ... на соиск. уч. степ. кан. фил. наук. – Волгоград, 2012. – 22 с.; Радбиль Т. Вера как основа мировосприятия и миропонимания в русской языковой картине мира. // Логический анализ языка. Понятие веры в разных языках и культурах. Лингвокультурологические исследования. – М.: Гнозис, 2018. – С. 23; Иоанесян Е.Р. Вера и страх // Логический анализ языка. Понятие веры в разных языках и культурах. – М.: Гнозис, 2018. – С. 71; Эдельман Д. И. К этимологии обозначений *веры* религии и *веры* доверия в иранских языках. // Логический анализ языка. Понятие веры в разных языках и культурах. Лингвокультурологические исследования. – М.: Гнозис, 2018. – С. 143; Суетина Ю.Г., Порхоновский В.Я. Лексико-семантическое поле веры в языке хауса. // Логический анализ языка. Понятие веры в разных языках и культурах. Лингвокультурологические исследования. – М.: Гнозис, 2018. – С. 152; Чертыкова М.Д. «Вера» и «достоверность» сквозь призму зрительного кода (на материале хакасского языка). // Логический анализ языка. Понятие веры в разных языках и культурах. Лингвокультурологические исследования. – М.: Гнозис, 2018. – С. 198.

⁷ Dan-Johan Eklund. Faith and will. Academic dissertation. – Helsinki, 2015; Macon Boczek. Faith has an “essential likeness” of human and divine reason. – American Political Science Association, 2012; John Yegge. A Historical Analysis of the Relationship of Faith and Science and its Significance within Education <https://scholarworks.waldenu.edu/dissertations>.

⁸ Erkeyev A. Milliy g’oya va ma’naviyat. – Toshkent: Ma’naviyat, 2002. – B. 46; Ergashev I. Milliy istiqlol g’oyasi. – Toshkent: Akademiya, 2005. – B. 53; Azizxo’jayev A.A. Davlatchilik va ma’naviyat. – Toshkent: “Sharq” NMAK, 1997. – B. 240; Imomnazarov M., Eshmuhamedova M. Milliy ma’naviyatimiz asoslari. – Toshkent: “Islom universiteti” nashriyoti, 2000. – B. 360; Erkeyev A. Ma’naviyat va taraqqiyot modeli. Monografiya. – Toshkent: Ma’naviyat, 2005. – B. 192; Qarshiboyev M. Bunyodkor xalq g’oyasi. – Toshkent: Ma’naviyat, 2001. – B. 270.

There are studies devoted to the lexical category of “ma’naviyat” in Uzbek linguistics. In particular, the system of noun units of the spiritual group “e’tiqod” of the lexical-semantic category “Ma’naviyat” by Researcher F.Yuldashev, “Development of the spiritual-educational lexicon of the Uzbek language in the years of independence”⁹ by G.Tojiyeva In the dissertation written for obtaining the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on the topic (“milliy g’oya” noun unit system), “the mechanism of taking place of compound noun units in the language lexical system, its integrity, coherence and continuity in the language system is proved; the place of nouns representing the concepts of the national idea in the lexical system of the language is defined, their content expression potential and linguistic value are revealed; microsystems and formal structures of the historical-etymological, native and native layers of noun units were studied, their simple, complex types, one-component, two-component and multi-component types were substantiated¹⁰.

The researcher’s dissertation on the topic “Issues of researching the Uzbek language based on the principle of “language and spirituality commonality” presented for receiving the degree of Doctor of Philology (DSc) shows the semantic relationship of language and spirituality commonality¹¹.

Researcher Y.Hojiyev studied the noun units used in the epic “Alpomish” from a linguistic and linguo-spiritual point of view¹². Exactly this problem was analyzed in typological aspect in the research of M.Akhmedova on the example of English and Uzbek languages¹³. Despite the fact that the lexical category “ma’naviyat” was studied linguistically in the above studies, this lexical category as a system was not studied in a monographic plan.

The relevance of the research with plans of research work of higher education institution where the dissertation was conducted. This work was carried out as part of the research on the topic “Theoretical and practical issues of Uzbek linguistics” within the framework of the research plan of Navoi State Pedagogical Institute.

The purpose of the research is to reveal the linguistic value of the lexical category “ma’naviyat” as a system.

Research objectives:

to identify noun units related to the lexical category of “ma’naviyat” in our language;

learning nouns as a lexical category and systematization of lexical category content;

⁹ Yuldashev F. O‘zbek tilining “ma’naviyat” leksik-semantik kategoriyasi “e’tiqod” ma’naviy guruhi atov birliklari tizimi”: Filol. fan. bo‘yicha fals. dokt. (PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Termiz, 2021. – B. 52.

¹⁰ Tojiyeva G. O‘zbek tili ma’naviy-ma’rifiy leksikasining mustaqillik yillaridagi taraqqiyoti (“milliy g’oya” atov birliklari misolida): Filol. fan. bo‘yicha fals. dokt. (PhD)... diss. avtoref. – Samarqand, 2017. – B. 44.

¹¹ Tojiyeva G. O‘zbek tilini “Til va ma’naviyat mushtarakligi” tamoyili asosida tadqiq qilish masalalari” Filol. fan.. dokt. (DSc)... diss. avtoref. – Qarshi, 2021. – B. 45.

¹² Xojiyev Y. “Alpomish” dostonidagi shaxs ma’naviy sifatlarini ifoda etuvchi atov birliklarning semantik-struktur, konseptual va leksikografik xususiyatlari. Falsafa doktori (RhD) ... diss. – Toshkent, 2020. – B. 43.

¹³ Axmedova M. O‘zbek tilidagi “ma’naviyat” va ingliz tilidagi “spirituality” umumiy semali atov birliklari tipologiyasi. Falsafa doktori (PhD) ... diss. – Buxoro, 2019. – B. 43.

interpret the semantic, lexicographic features of the category, elucidating the construction and structure of the lexical category “ma’naviyat”;

to identify the microsystems of the lexical category “ma’naviyat”;

to study the issue of tagging in language corpora of the lexical category;

justifying the conceptual essence of the lexical category “ma’naviyat”.

The object of the study the noun units of the lexical category “ma’naviyat” in our language were selected

The subject of the research system, structural, genetic, cognitive, associative and lexicographic features of units of the lexical category “ma’naviyat”.

The methods of Research. Classification, transformation analysis, description, mathematical modeling, component analysis, differential-semantic, comparative and conceptual analysis methods were used in the research process.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

in linguistics, the noun units of the lexical category “ma’naviyat” were studied as a lexical category for the first time, the units of this category were systematized, and it was determined that the lexemes in the category do not apply equally to all the words belonging to the system;

the hierarchical relationship of the lexical category “ma’naviyat” is composed of a complex system of spiritual group, thematic group, spiritual nests, which form the semantic structure and system of the lexical category “ma’naviyat”;

in the microsystem of the lexical category “ma’naviyat”, the process of core realization was manifested in the strengthening of the differential schema, the activation of the central schema, and the realization of the central schema with the peripheral schema;

it has been proved that the features of polysemantic and monosemantic lexemes within the lexical category differ at the center and peripheral boundaries, and the most active semes belonging to the core of the lexical category belong to the center and periphery;

it has been clarified that the new explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language are filled with lexemes related to the concept of “ma’naviyat” that reflect national ma’naviyat, and have gained relative priority in terms of quantity and quality.

The practical results of the research are:

the description of the system characteristics of the noun units of the lexical category “ma’naviyat” was formed, and the place of this system in the language lexicon was determined;

the principles of linguological-spiritual vocabulary of the units of the lexical category “ma’naviyat” were developed, on this basis a brief explanatory dictionary of the units of the lexical category “ma’naviyat” was created, and trainings for students of the master’s and bachelor’s levels of higher educational institutions were organized. It is based on the fact that it can be a necessary resource in the organization and creation of educational literature;

it is proved that the units belonging to the lexical category “ma’naviyat” serve the formation of the lexical category “ma’naviyat” as a result of clarifying the cognitive and associative features of the system.

The reliability of the research results that the used approach, method and theoretical data are obtained from reliable scientific and artistic sources, that the presented analyzes are based on the means of classification, description, component analysis, differential-semantic, comparative analysis methods, that theoretical ideas and conclusions are put into practice, that the obtained results are carried out by authorized organizations determined by confirmation.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the research results is in the creation of theoretical resources on the lexicology and lexicography of the Uzbek language, linguistic and spiritual studies, in the improvement of textbooks and manuals, and in the creation of modern academic and educational dictionaries of the Uzbek language.

The practical significance of the research results is in the improvement of annotations and reviews in existing dictionaries, in the enrichment of lexicological data, in the improvement of special courses “Semasiology”, Sociolinguistics and discourse, “Linguculturalology”, “Lexicography” in higher education, as well as in the system-structure and pragmatics of the anthropocentric paradigm, can be an important resource in the development of industries.

Implementation of research results. Based on the scientific results of the semantic analysis of noun units of the lexical category “ma’naviyat” in our language:

in linguistics, by highlighting the paradigmatic relations between the constituents of the noun units of the lexical category “ma’naviyat”, it was determined that the lexemes in the category do not apply equally to all the words belonging to this paradigm. It was used in the scientific-practical project on the topic “Research of Turkish written sources from ancient times to the 13th century” PZ -20170927147 (Reference No. 01/4-3527 of December 21, 2022 of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi). As a result, the project made it possible to fill in aspects related to the old Turkic language based on the etymological, semantic, and structural analysis of lexemes related to “ma’naviyat”;

explanations of the units with the general theme “Ma’naviyat” from the recommendations on the development of students’ linguistic knowledge and abilities, expansion of their spiritual worldview, and their formation as spiritually mature individuals Bv-Atex-2018-(251+143) “Persons with visual impairments” was used in the practical grant project on the topic “Development of speaking software and voice synthesizer based on Uzbek, which allows to use computer technology, read and write texts” (Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature, 2022 Reference No. 01/4-3545 dated December 12). As a result, on the basis of linguistic, cognitive, sociolinguistic analysis of spiritual lexemes, certain conclusions were reached about the increase of spiritual qualities of a person;

in determining the general and specific meanings of lexemes belonging to the lexical category, in determining the core, center, and periphery of the category, in analyzing and classifying their own and mobile meanings, in expressing opinions

about Uzbek lexicography, in the collection of corpus 5220100 – Philology and language teaching (Uzbek language) from the conclusions about meaningful and polyfunctional words and the fact that they can be a rich scientific resource in constructing their model, written for the students of the bachelor's education program. It was used in the textbook "Current Uzbek Literary Language" (Reference No. 04/1-3505 of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi dated December 20, 2022);

the need to form a linguistic and didactic base that serves to raise national ma'naviyat, the role and importance of ma'naviyat in the era of globalization, the study of the lexical category "ma'naviyat" in linguistics, their spiritual groups, the relationship between the composition of groups, a new explanatory dictionary. In the articles, words related to ma'naviyat are used, as well as the significance of their linguistic features in the spiritual qualities of a person (Reference No. 04/1-3505 of the Navoi region television and radio company dated December 15, 2022). As a result, the content of propaganda work on raising a high-level mature generation, formation of national ma'naviyat among young people, and the definition and description of ma'naviyat's characteristics of personal activity and worldview has been perfected.

Approbation of research results. The results of this research were discussed at 4 international and 7 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. 26 scientific articles and theses were published on the main content of the dissertation. 10 scientific publications, including 3 scientific articles in foreign journals, were published in which the main results of doctoral dissertations were recommended to be published by the Higher Attestation Commission of Uzbekistan.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, a list of used literature and an appendix.

The total volume of the dissertation is 227 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction is based on the relevance and necessity of the topic, the relationship of the research to the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic is indicated, the goals and objectives are given, the object and subject are described, the scientific novelty and practical results are described, the scientific and practical significance of the results. Information on disclosure, introduction, approval, published works and dissertation structure is provided.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called "**The construction and structure of the lexical-semantic category "ma'naviyat"**". In the chapter, since the research of various fields was mainly carried out in Russian before independence, the layer of the lexical category "ma'naviyat", which is the internal system and structure of the lexicon of the Uzbek language, has not yet been covered in the linguistic direction, and in this period, the explanatory dictionaries

reflecting national interests are also included in the category. It is shown that the corresponding lexemes are not fully reflected, that during the period of independence, the words illuminating the noun units of the lexical category “ma’naviyat” were explained based on the terminology of the fields of spiritual studies and ethics. In fact, it is explained in linguistics that the lexical category “ma’naviyat” has a separate system as a system, all the lexemes in it are united directly or indirectly to the lexical category “ma’naviyat” based on integral themes, and these themes form the semantic structure of noun units with the common theme “ma’naviyat”. The semantic and conceptual structure of the lexical category of ma’naviyat is the manifestation of the common noun “ma’naviyat” in the interaction of units, the conceptual essence of the lexical category “ma’naviyat” is the sum of all spiritual concepts belonging to this category. It is proved that it consists of a set of semantically related moral concepts, based on the general integral feature, it is called “ma’naviyat general sema”.

Hierarchical relations are the appearance and interpretation of a simple entity in a more complex form. The division of concepts into different levels in hierarchical relationships, the leading concept includes at least one, and in other cases several subordinate concepts, is reflected in the example of units of the lexical category “ma’naviyat”.

It is explained that if the object of the study is subordinate concepts of the same level and following the same division criterion, subordinate connections are formed. All concepts are grouped using spiritual groups belonging to the lexical category “ma’naviyat”, which are not independent, but are always superior, subordinate or equal to each other in a hierarchical relationship. Hierarchical relationship is highlighted as an important tool in differentiating the lexical category “ma’naviyat” and its related phenomena, showing the systematic relationships between the units of the lexical category, and determining the general and specific differences of the noun units that make up the studied lexical category. Hierarchical relationship of the lexical category “ma’naviyat” is classified in detail as a complex system consisting of spiritual group, thematic group, spiritual nests, which create the system of the lexical category “ma’naviyat”. In this chapter, a linguistic base of lexemes representing the spiritual qualities of a person was created based on the general and specific meanings of the lexical category “ma’naviyat” and the noun units that make them up.

Approaching our linguistics as a system serves to illuminate the different and related aspects of language and speech. In linguistics, under the influence of the systems approach, the lexical analysis of the language system is combined into separate systems, in particular, into microsystems or paradigms, and explains various relationships between these paradigms. These relations determine the differential and integral schemes within the range of the analyzed lexical category. Such interpretation and analysis is manifested in the relationship between certain lexical groups in the observation. It is revealed that the noun units in the studied lexical category are ma’naviyat and the units related to it, and all the units in this set consist of units with the common theme “ma’naviyat”. The characteristics of the units of the lexical category “Ma’naviyat” and the semantic value of the

30

lexemes in the group were studied. Lexemes belonging to the lexical category “ma’naviyat” are used side by side in speech processes, as synonyms, one instead of the other, however, at first glance, they appear to be synonymous, but in reality their difference in the text is “ma’naviyat-madaniyat”, “ma’naviyat-mafkura”, “ma’naviyat-ma’rifat”, “sabr” and “chidam”, “sabr” and “toqat” and similar examples are explained.

In the second chapter of the dissertation entitled “**Microsystems of the lexical-semantic category of ma’naviyat**”, one of the most important concepts and methods in the process of determining the microsystems of the lexical category of “ma’naviyat” is the “core of the concept”, the second is the “center”, and the third is its “edge”. The core category's meaningful relationship is formed around its “strong”, i.e., the point of emphasis on the main value, and the periphery is shown to concentrate indirectly related relationships around it. The fact that the description of language phenomena is carried out in different ways in modern linguistics has the feature of further semantic expansion and illumination of the studied concept. These methods of analysis are widespread in the fields of associative linguistics, cognitive linguistics, sociolinguistics, and semasiology of today’s linguistics. The concept of “core” is an important tool in the wide promotion of the lexical unit, which is the object of research, in such directions as lexical-semantic, paradigmatic, syntagmatic, grammatical categories, grammatical-lexical fields, functional-semantic fields. Each studied lexical category has its own internal leveling, is characterized by core, center, peripheral borders and multi-level dependence of lexemes within this border. The lexical and grammatical elements that make up the lexical category are combined into a single core that creates a semantic commonality. The core of the composition of the lexical category is a combination of elements characterized by the same gender and the different nature of its constituent elements, the field of “ma’naviyat” under analysis is *fidokorlik, ezigulik, kamtarlik, saxiylik, mehnatsevarlik, xushmuomalalik, farosat, vatanparvarlik, rahmdillik, rostgo’ylik, axloq, xolislik* etc. It is based on the fact that it has more than thirty core meanings, and subsequent meanings are formed from the core meaning.

Sememe and sema in their composition are an important solution in determining the core of any lexical meaning and its boundary. “Kuznetsova says that the semantic variants of a polysemous word are organized in a certain way within the intra-word paradigm, that this paradigm has a core, a specific core, a specific center, around which there is a non-primary (boundary) secondary all named meanings, it is emphasized that the unifying, basic and primary meaning lies”¹⁴. According to L.A.Kiseleva, the core sema “will have opportunities related to word formation. That is, the basis of word formation, according to the concept of traditional linguistics, acts as a core. A derivative sema is a sema that is added to the core sema and forms a new sema, that is, it is added to the base of word formation and is considered an affix meaning that has the characteristics of

¹⁴Iskandarova Sh. Leksikani mazmuniy maydon sifatida o’rganish muammolari. – Toshkent: “Fan”, 1998. – B. 37.

artificial word formation”¹⁵. These processes are also observed among the units of the lexical category “ma’naviyat”. As the differential characteristics of the lexeme expand, the task of the central sema becomes more relevant. In all of these, the center unites the sema into one synonymous line. In addition, identifying the differential semantics of these lexemes helps to use them methodically correctly in the context.

In Uzbek linguistics, one of the important aspects of studying lexemes by combining them under the name of lexical category, determining the characteristics of lexemes that belong directly and indirectly to the category on the basis of their symbols, and defining their semantic characteristics is considered an important research method. Despite different points of view regarding the structure of a lexical category, all researchers emphasize the hierarchy of its components, as well as the existence of a core and a periphery. Thus, L.A. Novikov presents the structure of the semantic field as follows¹⁶. The lexical category consists of “core” (the core of the lexical category “ma’naviyat”), “center” (specialized classes with complex meaning, units directly related to the lexical category “ma’naviyat”) and periphery (considered secondary names, states that it consists of units indirectly related to the lexical category “ma’naviyat”). It is very necessary to establish the hierarchy of units and its boundaries related to the lexical category “ma’naviyat”. The periphery is important in defining these boundaries. In the periphery – a “loan” word taken from another lexical semantic unit in the lexical category. “In English, this term is called transplant”. Periphery means that a lexeme outside the lexemes of the studied paradigmatic line gives the general meaning of the lexemes of this paradigm. So, this word “loan” has moved away from the studied lexical category paradigm. Words with a figurative meaning in the category paradigm form the far periphery of the spiritual-ethical category¹⁷. The general composition of the lexical category is not the same, that is, a lexeme on the periphery can represent the core. It is explained in the thesis on the example of lexemes *yaxshi*, *ochiq*, *namozxon*, *ajoyib*, *orasta*.

The third chapter of the dissertation entitled “**Lexicographic interpretation of the units of the lexical-semantic category of “ma’naviyat”**” is devoted to the presentation of the units of the lexical category of “ma’naviyat” in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan and special dictionaries. By the time of independence, nouns with the general meaning of “ma’naviyat” in the Uzbek language have become much richer in terms of content and number in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language”. In the 2-volume “Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language”, which was in effect before independence, i.e., during the period when the Russian ideology was in power, the national vocabulary units related to our ma’naviyat were not fully

¹⁵ Киселева Л.А. Коммуникативные языковые функции и семантическое строение словесного значения // Проблемы семантики / Отв. ред. В.М. Солнцев. – М.: Наука. 1974. – С. 75.

¹⁶ Bu haqida qarang. Новиков Л.А. Семантическое поле как лексическая категория // Теория поля в современном языкознании. Уфа, 1991. Ч. I. – С. 7.

¹⁷ Трир Й. Немецкий словарь в смысловой области разума. История языкового поля. От истоков до начала 13-го века. – Берлин, 1934. – С. 218.

included in the dictionary article, on the contrary, it is enriched with lexemes that are a product of the ideology of the time. Our lexemes, which are characteristic of the Uzbek nation and reflect the main characteristics of the nation, were deliberately not reflected. In the era of Shura ideology, efforts aimed at reflecting this system and the ideology of the time intensified. There was a period of restrictions on national propaganda in all ways: religiously, secularly, and scientifically. This contributed to the comprehensive centralization of the Russian ideology, the establishment of a single political and legal norm, and the formation of the system. During this period, in the 2-volume “Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” (1981), which reflects our national ma’naviyat, the dictionaries devoted to the explanation of nouns with the general theme “ma’naviyat” were not scientifically and theoretically developed on the basis of lexicographical principles. In this dictionary, the explanation of spiritual nouns and vocabulary is not fully disclosed. In this dictionary, the common noun “ma’naviyat” is the core and center of the units “*iymon*”, “*oriyatmand*”, “*aziz-avliyo*”, “*tariqat*”, “*e’tiqodsiz*”, “*e’tiqodsizlik*”, “*ochiqqo’llik*”, “*oqibatli*”, “*nomus-iffat*”, “*ayov*” units are not included in the dictionary article. Even the fact that the lexeme of ma’naviyat itself is not included as a vocabulary can be understood that the ideology of the Shura era had its influence on the vocabulary of the language. This includes the fact that certain restrictions were placed on the active use of religion and religious terms, lexemes reflecting our national ma’naviyat in the years of recession, historicalisms and archaisms related to the category were neglected, the features of the creation of lexemes were not expressed, and they were interpreted with errors in their derivation, due to insufficient attention being paid to the literal and figurative meanings of lexemes, insufficient illustrative examples being used in interpreting the meaning of ma’naviyat and related terms.

In the chapter, the “National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan” spiritual units are included in the form of simple, compound, complex compound, the selected dictionary articles are covered from the comments in the dictionary articles in “O‘TIL” and are covered based on the activities of several fields. However, the influence of the form of the vocabulary on its content is explained by the examples of the concepts of “ma’naviyat”, “justice”, “tolerance”, “perfect”. In this dictionary, the review of neologisms related to ma’naviyat is defined in a simple and understandable form, unlike O‘TIL. In the “National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan” it was known that lexemes are not given in literal and figurative sense, and if the vocabulary of ma’naviyat is not at the concept level, it cannot be included in the dictionary. In “Uzbekistan national encyclopedia” vocabulary about ma’naviyat, the lack of interpretation of ambiguous words creates abstractions for users.

Modern lexicography is distinguished by the increased interest in historical and cultural information, new types of these dictionaries are manifested in the emergence of ethnolinguistic, linguocultural, linguocultural, and translation dictionaries. Specialized vocabulary is a collection of words and phrases used in a language by users of a particular specialty. Special vocabulary is used in all styles of the Uzbek language, highly specialized terms are used mainly in the

development of issues of scientific speech style and other styles. In this chapter, the word form, definition and comparative analysis of the lexemes related to the lexical category "spirituality" in the translation, philosophy, historical, field dictionaries, in the "Independence explanatory scientific and popular dictionary", and in the spelling dictionary are reflected delivered. It is explained on the example of the lexemes of *ma'naviyat*, *e'tiqod*, *adolat*, *odillik*, *nafs*, *ezgulik*, *ruhiyat*. In the "Judicial Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" the explanation of the lexemes of *adolat* and *odillik* is explained in connection with the activity of the field.

The fourth chapter of the dissertation is entitled “The problem of tagging units of the lexical-semantic category of ma’naviyat in language corpora”. One of the terms used in linguistics for a set of language units united by a certain integral semantic feature is the term lexical category. Initially, the importance of such lexical units, their place in the language system was studied on the example of words, and later, in linguistic research, words, simple compounds, and complex compounds began to become the center of linguistic research. It served as the linguistic base for corpus linguistics. Corpus linguistics is a component of computational linguistics, dealing with the general theory and practice of creating language corpora, their use with the help of computer technology. The subject of corpus linguistics is the language corpus¹⁸. It is used in English with terms such as linguistic corpus or texts corpus, and it is defined differently in scientific literature. It is known that the language corpus is a necessary working tool of *linguo-didactic*, *linguistic* and *other* social spheres. Corpus research has already proven that corpora are a large information base in word learning¹⁹.

The following types of extralinguistic markup are distinguished: 1) a tag reflecting the uniqueness of the text format (chapter, paragraph, section, etc.); 2) text, a tag representing information about its author. First of all, it is necessary to create its linguistic base in order to systematically illuminate this category and prepare a “product” for the corpus. For the formation of this base, comments on the meaning of words related to the lexical category “ma’naviyat”, synonyms, opposite meanings, whole-part relationship, ranking of lexemes related to this category are attached as tags. The system of semantic tags is enriched with comments about the word form, lemma, meanings in the explanatory dictionary, synonyms, opposite meanings, whole-part relationship, ranking of lexemes of this category. It is noted that extralinguistic classification of the units of the lexical category “ma’naviyat”, semantic tagging of the units of the lexical category, and modeling of primary compounds of the units of the lexical category “ma’naviyat” will be implemented after the creation of the software.

A semantic tag, like other tags, does not have a specific standard form, but consists of letters, numbers, or only numbers. If the first letter or number represents a general semantic meaning, the next character represents a small semantic group that further specializes the meaning of the word. Semantic tag

¹⁸Северюхина Л.В. Моделирование логико-понятийной области корпусной лингвистика. (Дип.раб.рук.доц. В.П.Захаров)

¹⁹ Кутузов А.Б. Корпусная лингвистика. – (Электрон ресурс): Лицензия Creative commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 Unported (Электрон ресурс) - //lab314.brsu.by/kmp-lite/kmp-video/CL/CorporeLingva.pdf.

unites many compounds into semantic groups in this case, compounds with the same meaning in different combinations are coded with one symbol. Information indicating the number of words in an idiomatic unit (phrase) is also placed in the markup. Semantic tagging solves problems such as clarifying the meaning of words in the corpus, grouping them according to the relationship of form and meaning. Semantic tag (Russian, razmetka) – a sign that specifies the meaning of a word or phrase, indicating that it belongs to a certain semantic category or a smaller semantic group (LSG, semantic field and group), comments set²⁰. Semantic tags of corpora, specification of word meaning(s), creation of a set of annotations related to homonymy, synonymy, categorization of the word, determination of its belonging to the thematic group, LSG, semantic field, derivational characteristics, name covers characters such as 'nosi'. Lexical tags are grouped by spiritual groups related to ma'naviyat: 1) taxonomy (the lexeme belongs to LSG) – the appropriate tag for noun, adjective, verb, idiom word groups. It is explained that the lexical category we are studying mainly consists of LSG belonging to the noun and adjective word group.

In the process of working on the model of connectors to a lexical category and the problem of its determination, many recommendations are often formed based on the associative methods of human thinking and speech. First, the semantic features of lexemes related to the composition of the lexical category are explained. “Most of the time, the task of distinguishing the meanings of a word is not difficult, but in some cases, the different meanings of the word are semantically very close to each other, and in such cases, different dictionaries and in thesauruses, the division into meanings can be significantly different”²¹. The issue of marking (marking) in the corpus is reflected by determining whether it is a sign, an action, or an event by means of morphological analysis.

The above two issues help to form and clarify the polysemantic and rhetorical meaning of the category. At the heart of the linguistic support of today's intelligent machines are linguistic models reshaped on the basis of mathematical methods. To sum up our opinion, it is impossible to create a computer program without creating a mathematical model of the given problem in any field. One of the indefinable, initial concepts of the mathematical method is the result of gathering together a finite or infinite number of things and looking at them as a single whole. For example, it was analyzed that thirty spiritual groups of the lexical category “ma'naviyat” are a separate collection and related lexemes are a linguistic base. The analyzer guarantees that it will correctly parse the words in such a model. Modeling is the main tool of natural language processing²². Therefore, the modeling of homonymous, polysemantic and polyfunctional words is an important step for the semantic analyzer. Automatic detection of their semantics can be

²⁰ Захаров В.П., Богданова С.Ю. Корпусная лингвистика: учебник для студентов гуманитарных вузов. – Иркутск: ИГЛУ, 2011. – С. 161.

²¹ Lynette Hirschmann, The evolution of evaluation. Computer Speech and Knowledge, 1998. – P. 43.

²² Hamroyeva Sh. O'zbek tili morfologik analizatorining lingvistik ta'minoti. Monografiya. – London: GlobeEdit, 2020. – B. 253.

achieved through the created models. This contributes to improving the quality of automatic translation.

RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON RESEARCH RESULTS

1. It is necessary to create a thesaurus dictionary in order to determine the semantic relations of the lexical category “ma’naviyat”. Thesaurus dictionaries aim to cover all aspects of the word being interpreted. In the explanatory dictionary, only the meaning of the word is given.

2. This dissertation has a lexical base for creating a corpus related to the lexical category “Ma’naviyat”, but it is necessary to create a web program for its online operation. Such a program shows the ability of words related to spirituality to connect with other units (syntactic tag) and is free from excessive costs (paper, publication). This process expands the possibility of spiritual words in translation dictionaries. The lexical base in this dissertation serves as a support for “automatic Translation” and “automatic editing”, which are gaining practical importance today.

3. In order to increase students’ linguistic and speech abilities related to spirituality, it is appropriate to create an ideographic dictionary related to this lexical category. Such dictionaries restore in our memory all the lexical units related to the microfield related to the word. In the process of using the dictionary, the student discovers new words and concepts, learns them, learns them, and puts them into practice.

4. In today’s era of globalization, it is necessary to create a short, simple alphabetic dictionary of words related to spirituality in the process of literacy of primary classes, taking into account the preservation of our national faith and its pure transmission to the next generation. Because if the student learning the letter “A” grows up learning the concepts of “justice” and “andisha” along with the words “bear”, “archa”, “bee”, or the student learning the letter “I” If the student learns the words “ilon”, “dog”, “inak” along with “ibo”, “honesty”, it will not harm our national views.

5. Reflecting the exercises of the upper class students in their native language textbooks with texts and exemplary examples related to the category of “ma’naviyat” also affects the students' practical activities. Therefore, working more with spiritual texts in the exercises will not be without benefits.

6. Creating a conceptual dictionary of the lexical category “ma’naviyat” is one of the important tasks of our lexicography.

7. Until now, no linguistic explanatory dictionary has been created for noun units with the general term “ma’naviyat”. Publishing this will be the basis for all the dictionaries above.

CONCLUSION

1. Before independence, the research of various fields was mainly carried out in Russian, the layer of the lexical category “ma’naviyat”, which is the internal system and structure of the lexicon of the Uzbek language, was not popularly

covered, as a result of which the category was widely used in explanatory dictionaries reflecting national interests. The lack of recognition is the reason for the lack of systematic research of language expressions that express the spiritual qualities of a person.

2. Units belonging to the lexical category “ma’naviyat” have their place in the language system as a separate lexical system. All lexemes in it form spiritual groups based on the core, center, and periphery of the microsystems of the lexical category “ma’naviyat”.

3. The meanings of noun units belonging to the lexical category are somewhat distant from the core of ma’naviyat, and there are also pyrepheries, which are located on the periphery of the spiritual group. The relationship between the meanings of such lexemes deviates to a certain extent from the relationship between the meanings of the lexeme “ma’naviyat”. However, they are connected with the spiritual group, albeit indirectly, and therefore receive the status of a marginal part.

4. Types of units of the lexical category “ma’naviyat” are characterized by mutual active and inactive usage at the lexical level, according to the relationship of form and meaning. In this case, the relationship between the form and meaning of noun units differs from the current universal lexicon. An important role is played by the fact that they are characteristic of a particular style and are formed from the historical lexicon.

5. Hierarchical relations within the category appear and are interpreted in the form of a content-simple unit that is expanded and more complex. Relations describing the structure of lexical categories related to ma’naviyat in our language appear in the process of using linguistic units and linguistic tools.

6. Concepts are divided into different levels in the hierarchical relationships of the lexical category “Ma’naviyat”. The hierarchical relationship of the lexical-semantic category “Ma’naviyat” as a complex system consists of spiritual group, thematic group, spiritual nests, which create the system of the lexical category “Ma’naviyat”. The leading concept includes at least one, and in other cases several subordinate concepts. In this case, the resulting system of concepts creates a dependent relationship.

7. Lexemes in the lexical category are system relationships, that is, inventory of elements connected to each other by lexical-semantic, syntactic, cognitive, associative features.

8. The core of the composition of the lexical category unites elements of the same type and characterized by the different nature of the structural elements. In the components of the lexical category – a spiritual group, a thematic group, a spiritual nest, a lexical category system is formed, each group can have an internal division. This indicates that the content of the kernel depends on the semantic possibilities.

9. The semantic wideness of the lexical category is symbolically divided into “vertical and horizontal” form. Spiritual groups and thematic groups have a vertical structure; its components are reflected in horizontal relationships.

10. The problem of tagging the units of the lexical-semantic category “spirituality” in language corpora, the extra linguistic classification of the units of the lexical-semantic category “Ma’naviyat”, the problem of semantic tagging of the units of the lexical-semantic category “spirituality”, the lexical-semantic “Ma’naviyat” It is important for the corpus to model the primary compounds of the category units.

11. The semantic structure of a lexical category is divided into macrocomponents, the native and figurative meanings of which are combined to form new macrocomponents, which have a separate category structure. Some historicisms and archaisms related to nouns with the common theme “spirituality” have been neglected and neologisms of ideology have been introduced instead. Illustrative examples presented in explanatory dictionaries serve to show the different meanings of words and, in turn, to show the worldview of the nation that owns the language.

12. The lexical-semantic category “Ma’naviyat” is the national corpus of the Uzbek language. The units of this category are the linguistic base for the corpus. In the formation of this base, the explanation of the meanings of the words related to the lexical-semantic category “Ma’naviyat”, the synonymy, the opposite meanings, the whole-part relationship, the comments about the ranking of the lexemes related to this category were attached as a tag.

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ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ**

**КАРШИНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ
НАВОИНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОМ
ИНСТИТУТЕ**

ЮЛДАШЕВ ФАРРУХ ХАКБЕРДИЕВИЧ

**ЛЕКСИЧЕСКАЯ КАТЕГОРИЯ «МАЪНАВИЯТ»:
СИСТЕМА, СЕМАНТИКА И ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИЧЕСКАЯ
ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯ**

10.00.01 – Узбекский язык

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора наук (DSc) по филологическим наукам

Карши – 2023

Тема диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора наук (DSc) зарегистрирована за номером B2022.1.DSc/Fil. 374 в Высшей аттестационной комиссии.

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С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Каршинского государственного университета (зарегистрирован под номером 153 (Адрес: 180103, г. Карши, ул. Кучабог, 17. Тел.: (0375) 225-34-13; факс: (0375) 221-00-56; e-mail: qarshidu@umail.uz).

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация докторской диссертации (DSc))

Целью исследования является определить языковое значение лексической категории «Маънавият» как системы.

В качестве **объекта исследования** были выбраны именные единицы лексической категории «маънавият» в нашем языке.

Научная новизна исследования:

в языкознании именные единицы лексической категории «маънавият» впервые изучались как лексическая категория, были систематизированы единицы этой категории и установлено, что лексемы категории не относятся в равной степени ко всем словам принадлежность к системе;

иерархическая связь лексической категории «маънавият» складывается из сложной системы духовной группы, тематической группы, духовных гнезд, которые образуют смысловую структуру и систему лексической категории «маънавият»;

в микросистеме лексической категории «маънавият» процесс реализации ядра проявлялся в усилении дифференциальной схемы, активизации центральной схемы и реализации центральной схемы с периферийной схемой;

доказано, что признаки многозначных и однозначных лексем внутри лексической категории различаются на центральных и периферийных границах, причем наиболее активные семы, относящиеся к ядру лексической категории, относятся к центру и периферии;

выяснено, что новые толковые словари узбекского языка наполнены лексемами, относящимися к понятию «маънавият», отражающими национальную духовность, и получившими относительный приоритет по количеству и качеству.

Внедренность результатов исследования:

Сформировано описание системных характеристик именных единиц лексической категории «маънавият» и определено место этой системы в лексике языка;

Разработаны принципы лингводуховной лексики единиц лексической категории «маънавият», на этой основе создан краткий толковый словарь единиц лексической категории; «маънавият», проведены тренинги для студентов магистратуры и бакалавриата. Высших учебных заведений было организовано исходя из того, что оно может быть необходимым ресурсом в организации и создании учебной литературы;

Доказано, что единицы, относящиеся к лексической категории «маънавият», служат формированию лексической категории «маънавият» в результате уточнения когнитивных и ассоциативных признаков системы.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, четырех глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложения.

Общий объем диссертации составляет 227 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ILMIY ISHLAR RO'YXATI
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ
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