

BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/04.06.2021.Fil.72.03 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

TERMIZ IQTISODIYOT VA SERVIS UNIVERSITETI

MAMATALIYEVA NAVBAHOR XO‘JAMBERDIYEVNA

**O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDAGI TEZ AYTISHLARNING
CHOG‘ISHTIRMA TADQIQI**

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi
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KIRISH (fan doktori [DSc] dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida xalq og‘zaki ijodini, ayniqsa, turli xalqlarda paremiologik birliklarni qiyosiy o‘rganish nihoyatda dolzarb ahamiyatga ega. Mazkur birliklar barcha xalqlarda mavjud bo‘lib, ularni bir necha xalqlar paremiologik birligi misolida tadqiq etish mazkur paremiyalarni tarixiy ildizlari, rivojlanish bosqichlari, milliy mentaliteti, o‘ziga xos madaniyati, qadimiy urf-odatlar va marosimlari hamda har bir tilning talaffuz va fonologik tizimiga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlash, fonetik strukturasi, grammatik tizimini, leksik xususiyatlari, stilistik jihatlarini tadqiq qilish, tilni tez va to‘g‘ri anglash jarayonlarni, uni anglashdagi farqlarni o‘rganish hamda ilmiy asoslash muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligining muhim bo‘g‘inlaridan sanalgan paremiologiyaning tadqiqot obyekti, shubhasiz, paremiologik birliklarga qaratilgan va paremiologik birlik sifatida tez aytishlarning o‘rganilishida ularning inson tafakkuri mahsuli sifatida vujudga kelishi, tilda qo‘llanilganda nutqiy ta’sirchanlikni ta’minlashi kabi omillar bilan birgalikda madaniyatlararo muloqotni rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Shu bois, tez aytishlarning o‘zbek va ingliz folkloridagi o‘rni, genezisi, milliy tabiati, poetikasini yoritish, ularning semantik-struktur, lingvomadaniy, fonetik-stilistik tasnifi, tipologiyasi, noqardosh tillardagi ekvivalentini aniqlash orqali yuzaga keladigan muammolarni bartaraf etish, tarjimada berilganda milliy koloritni saqlash usullari, har ikkala xalqda tez aytish an’anasining o‘ziga xos tomonlari, mavzuvii turlarini tadqiq etish va nazariy asoslashga xizmat qiladi.

Mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan jadal islohotlar sharoitida zamonaviy o‘zbek tilini rivojlantirishga, jumladan, qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik muammolari tadqiqiga katta urg‘u berilmoqda. Shuningdek, “fundamental, amaliy va innovatsion ilmiy tadqiqotlarni rivojlantirish, mavjud ilmiy maktablarni saqlab qolish va yangilarini yaratish, ularning kadrlar salohiyatini mustahkamlash, bunda iqtidorli yoshlarning ilm-fanga keng jalb etilishini rag‘batlantirish”ga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda¹. Bu esa, o‘z navbatida, tilning ichki imkoniyatlarini tadqiq qilish, milliy ma’naviyatni takomillashtirish va uni yoshlar ongiga singdirishda alohida ahamiyatga ega ekanini ko‘rsatadi. Xalqimizning milliy turmush tarzi, dunyoqarashi va voqelikni badiiy idrok etish bilan aloqador qadimiy an’analarini o‘zida saqlab kelayotgan tez aytishlarning chog‘ishtirma tadqiq etish asnosida dunyo xalqlari folklori janrlari genezisi, poetikasi va tipologiyasiga doir qarashlarni yanada chuqurlashtirish imkoni tug‘iladi. Bu borada turli tizimli tillarda tez aytishlarning semantik tarkibi, struktur va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari, fonetik va stilistik tasnifini o‘rganish yuzasidan ilmiy tadqiqotlar muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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

¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8 - oktabrdagi «O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi to‘g‘risida»gi PF-5847-sonli Farmoni.

konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida", 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son "Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-sonli "2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida", 2023-yil 11-sentabrdagi PF-158-son "O'zbekiston – 2030" strategiyasi to'g'risidagi farmonlari, 2018-yil 5-iyundagi PQ-3775-son "Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta'minlash bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida", 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarorlari, Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2017-yil 11-avgustdagi 610-son "Ta'lim muassasalarida chet tillarini o'qitishning sifatini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori hamda sohaga oid boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalar taraqqiyotining ustuvor yo'nalishiga mosligi. Tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. "Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llari" nomli ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha xorijiy ilmiy-tadqiqotlar sharhi². Dunyo tilshunosligida tez aytishlarni o'rganishga oid ilmiy tadqiqotlar jahonning yetakchi markazlari va Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida, jumladan, Cambridge University, Oxford University, Edinburgh University, London Metropolitan University (Buyuk Britaniya), New York University, Indiana University, Harvard University, Yale University, Stanford University, Rutgers University, Chicago University (AQSh), Toronto University (Kanada), M.V.Lomonosov nomidagi Moskva davlat universiteti, Sankt-Peterburg davlat universiteti (Rossiya), Mannheim University, Greifswald University, Trier University, (Germaniya), Verona University (Italiya), Graz University, (Avstriya), Czech Academy of Sciences (Chexiya), Jawaharlal Nehru University, Mumbai University, (Hindiston), Kyoto University (Yaponiya), Ain Shams University (Misr), Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (Koreya), Kocaeli Üniversitesi, Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi, Ankara Üniversitesi (Turkiya), Azərbaycan Milli Ilmlər Akademisi, Bakı Dövlət Universiteti (Boku), O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti, Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston milliy universiteti, Samarqand davlat universiteti, Samarqand davlat chet tillari instituti, Buxoro davlat universiteti, Termiz davlat universiteti (O'zbekiston)da olib borilmoqda.

Paremiologiya sohasiga oid dunyoda olib borilgan tadqiqotlar natijasida qator,

² Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi: <https://www.dissercat.com/>, www.amazon.com, www.britanica.com, www.cambridge.org, <https://diss.natlib.uz>, <https://ziyonet.uz/search> kabi manbalar asosida amalga oshirilgan.

ilmiy natijalar olingan: xalq madaniyati, mentaliteti, qadriyatlarining paremiyalarda aks etish masalasi o'z yechimini topgan Oxford University, Edinburgh University, London Metropolitan University (Buyuk Britaniya); paremiyalarning matndagi stilistik jihatlarini yoritilgan New York University, Indiana University, Harvard University, Yale University, Stanford University (AQSh); paremiologik birliklarning mohiyati shakllan turg'unlikda ekanligi isbotlangan (Moskva davlat universiteti, (Rossiya); paremiyalar funksional va struktural jihatdan tasniflangan (Sankt-Peterburg davlat universiteti (Rossiya); paremiologik birliklarning lingvomadaniy jihatlariga bag'ishlangan tadqiqot ishlari bajarilgan (Germaniya); paremiyalarning lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari haqidagi qarashlar bayon etilgan (Italiya, Avstriya); tez aytishlarning milliy-madaniy, semantik-struktur xususiyatlari asoslab berilgan (Chexiya, Hindiston, Yaponiya, Misr); paremiyalarga doir izohli lug'at va to'plamlar yaratilgan (Koreya, Turkiya); paremiyalarning etnolingvistik jihatlariga bag'ishlangan ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari bajarilgan; o'zbek tilida paremiologik birliklarning shakllanishi ularning pragmatik xususiyatlari, o'zbek tili paremiologik birliklarining tamoyillari ilmiy asoslangan (Samarqand davlat universiteti, Andijon davlat universiteti); paremiologik birliklarda antroposentrik yondashuv ilmiy jihatdan asoslangan (O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti); etimologik, ma'no, sintaktik jihatdan maqol, ibora orasidagi farq va tafovutlar ochib berilgan, o'zbek tilida paremik va idiomatik birliklardan maqol, idioma, maqol va matal munosabati, ularning integratsiyalashuv va differensiyalashuv holatlari, maqollar shakllanishining intralingvistik asoslarida lisoniy (ibora), folkloristik (matal, rivoyat, latifa, afsona, topishmoq, tez aytish), etnografik (e'tiqodiy tushuncha, xalq udumlari, xalq o'yinlari), diniy (hadis) manbalar paradigmasi yetakchi omil bo'lishi isbotlangan (Buxoro davlat universiteti); paremiyalarning paremiologik birlik sifatidagi maqomi belgilangan (Termiz davlat universiteti) O'zbekiston).

Bugungi kunda jahon tilshunosligida paremiyalarni o'rganish bo'yicha qator tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda: paremiologik birliklarning lingvokulturologik aspektlari; paremiologik birliklarda gender aspekti; paremiologik lug'atlarning elektron shakllarini yaratish; paremiologik birliklarning semantik-struktur xususiyatlari; paremiologik olam tasvirini badiiy tarjimada qayta yaratilishi bo'yicha qator, jumladan, tarjima asarlarining adekvatlik darajasini ta'minlash; noadekvat tarjima sabablarini aniqlash va ularning bartaraf etish yo'llarini ishlab chiqish; olam milliy manzarasining lisoniy omillarini paremiologik birliklarning tarjima tilida berilishini qiyosiy tahlil qilish; tarjimada kognitiv yondashuv, adekvatlikka erishishdagi to'siqlarni bartaraf etish tamoyillarini ishlab chiqish; paremiologik birliklarning ekvivalentlik masalasi; o'zbek tilining paremiologik tizimini boshqa qardosh va noqardosh tillar paremiologiyasi bilan chog'ishtirib o'rganish va hokazo.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Paremiologik birliklarni tadqiq etish o'q ildizi bobomiz M.Qoshg'ariy³ asarlariga borib taqaladi. Bundan tashqari Yusuf Xos Hojib, Rabg'uziy, Yassaviy, Atoiy, Lutfiy, Sakkokiy, Alisher Navoiy, Bobur, Abulg'azi Baxodirxon, Turdi, Gulxaniy, Munis, So'fi Alloyor, Nodira, Muqimiy

³ Кошғарий М. Девону луғотит турк. 3 томлик. 3-том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1960. – Б.168-169.

va boshqa alloma shoirlarimizning asarlarida ko‘plab paremiologik birliklardan o‘rinli foydalanganligining guvohi bo‘lamiz.

Angliyada paremiologik birliklarga bo‘lgan qiziqish XIV-XVI asrlarda, ya’ni paremiyalarning oltin davri”da yanada ortdi⁴. Ingliz jamiyatida bu davrga kelib kitob nashr etish jadallashdi. Uzoq yillar mobaynida jamlanib kelgan donishmandlik rasmiy ravishda pand-nasihath maqomini olib, xalq boshqaruvining didaktik quroliga aylandi.

Jahon tilshunosligida V.Dal, O.A.Dmitriyeva, Z.K.Tarlanov, Chjen Inkuy, Z.A.Biktagirova, I.Y.Yudina, Y.Y.Niktovenko⁵ kabi tadqiqotchilar paremiologik birliklarning turli qirralariga bag‘ishlangan tadqiqotlarni olib borgan.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida X.Abdurahmonov, G‘.Salomov, M.Fozilov, M.To‘ychiyev, M.Hakimov, T.Mirzayev, B.Sarimsoqov, M.Sodiqova, M.M.Karomatova, H.S.Karomatov, Sh.Shomaqsudov, Sh.Shorahmedov, B.Jo‘rayeva, A.Musoqulov, P.U.Bakirov, G.Ergasheva, B.P.Nazarov, D.A.Tosheva, D.Turdaliyeva, Sh.Tojiboyev, M.Temirova, O.P.Uralova, Z.R.Narmuratov, N.X.Mamataliyeva, N.Madalov⁶ kabi tadqiqotchilar tomonidan paremiologik

⁴ Mieder V. Twisted Wisdom, Modern Anti Proverbs. – Vermont, 1998. – 396 p.

⁵ Даль В.И. Пословицы русского народа. – Москва: Художественная литература, 1957. – 430 с.; Дмитриева О.А. Культурно-языковые характеристики пословиц и афоризмов на материале французского и русского языков: Дисс...канд. филол. наук. – Волгоград, 1997. – 189 с.; Тарланов З.К. Русские пословицы: синтаксис и поэтика. Петрозаводск: Изд-во Петрозаводск. ун-та, 1999. – 448 с.; Чжэн Инкуй Русские зоонимы в комплексном лингвистическом рассмотрении: дисс...канд. филол. наук. Москва, 2001. – 198 с.; Биктагирова З.А. Концепт “Семья” в паремииологии английского, турецкого и татарского языков. Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Казань, 2007. – 228 с.; Юдина И.Ю. Метафора в английской пословице. Дисс...канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 2012. – 148 с.; Никтовенко Е.Ю. Семантика конфликт содержащих паремий и афоризмов в лингвокогнитивном и лингвокультурном аспектах (на материале русского и английского языков). Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Краснодар, 2015. – 185 с.

⁶ Абдурахманов Х. Синтаксические особенности узбекских народных пословиц. Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. Тошкент, 1964. – 27 с.; Абдурахманов Х. Особенности синтаксиса узбекского устного народного творчества. Автореф. дисс. доктора филол. наук. Тошкент, 1977. – 48 с.; Саломов Ф. Рус тилидан ўзбекчага мақол, матал ва идиомаларни таржима қилиш масаласига доир. –Тошкент: Фанлар академияси 1961. – 159 б.; Ҳикматли сўзлар, Афоризмлар ва мақоллар Тузувчи: Фозилов М. – Тошкент: «Ўзбекистон» нашриёти, 1967. – 191 б.; Тўйчиев М. «Шинелли йиллар» романида халқ мақоллари ва ибораларининг ишлатилиши. Ўзбек фразеологиясидан тадқиқотлар. СамДПИ асарлари. Самарқанд. 1971. – 87 б.; Ҳақимов М. Ёзувчи ва халқ тили. – Тошкент: «Фан», 1971. – 176 б.; Ўзбек халқ мақоллари: [2 томлик]. Масъул муҳаррирлар: Мирзаев Т., Саримсоқов Б. Том 1. – Тошкент, «Фан», 1987. – 368 б.; Ўзбек халқ мақоллари: [2томлик]. Масъул муҳаррирлар: Мирзаев Т., Саримсоқов Б. Том 2. – Тошкент: «Фан», 1988. – 372 б.; Қисқача ўзбекча-русча мақол-маталлар луғати. Тузувчи: Содиқова М. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1993. – 76 б.; Кароматова М., Кароматов Ҳ.С. Proverbs-мақоллар-пословицы. – Тошкент: Меҳнат, 2000. – 400 б.; Шомақсудов Ш., Шораҳмедов Ш. Маънолар маҳзани. –Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси” Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2001. – 448 б.; Жўраева Б. Мақолларнинг лисоний мавқеи ва маъновий-услубий қўлланиши: Филол. фанлари номзоди дисс. – Бухоро, 2002. – 136 б.; Ўзбек халқ мақоллари/Тузувчилар: Мирзаев Т., Мусоқулов А., Саримсоқов Б. – Тошкент.: «Шарқ», 2005. – 253 б.; Бакиров П. Номинацентрические пословицы в разносистемных языках (на материале русского, узбекского и казахского языков): Доктор филологических наук дисс. – Ташкент, 2007. – 334 с.; Эргашева Г. Инглиз ва ўзбек тиллари фразеологизм ва паремияларида гендер аспектининг қиёсий-типология тадқиқи: Филол. фанлари номзоди дисс. – Тошкент, 2011. – 164 б.; Назаров Б.П. Бакалавр тайёрлашнинг қуйи босқичида немис тилини коммуникатив методика асосида ўқитишда мақоллардан фойдаланиш. Педагогика фанлари номзоди дисс. – Самарқанд, 2012. – 186 б.; Тошева Д.А Зооним компонентли мақолларнинг лингвокультурологик хусусиятлари: Филол. фанлари фалсафа д-ри... днсс. – Тошкент, 2017. – 151 б.; Турдалиева Д. Ўзбек халқ мақолларининг лингвопоэтик хусусиятлари. Филол. фанлари фалсафа д-ри... дисс. – Фарғона, 2018. – 144 б.; Илм ҳикмати (Илм ҳақидаги ҳадис, мақол ва ҳикматли сўзлар тўплами) Тузувчилар: Тожибоев Ш., Ёгамбердиев Р. – Тошкент: /Наврўз/ 2018. – 76 б.; Темирова М. Ўзбек ва қирғиз халқ мақоллари типологияси. Филол. фанлари фалсафа д-ри... дисс. – Тошкент, 2018. – 166 б.; Уралова О.П. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида «оила» бош лексемали мақоллар семантикаси ва структураси. Филол. фанлари фалсафа д-ри... дисс. – Самарқанд, 2021. – 144 б.; Нармуратов З.Р. Инглиз ва

birliklarning shakllanish bosqichlari, semantik, lingvomadaniy, struktur, paradigmatic xususiyatlari izchil tadqiq etilib, ilmiy asoslangan konsepsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Ingliz tilshunosligida A.Taylor, A.Dantes, V.Mayder, J.Rey⁷ kabi ilmiy izlanuvchilar paremiologik birliklar ustida tadqiqot olib borgan. Ushbu tadqiqotchilarning ilmiy izlanishlarida paremiologik birliklarning boshqa tillardagi turdosh paremiyalar bilan qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirma aspektda o‘rganish orqali ushbu yo‘nalishda yangi bosqich boshlab berilgan.

Paremiologik birlik sanalgan tez aytishlar qadim zamonlardan beri mavjud. Professor Hodi Zarif “O‘zbek folklori”⁸ xrestomatiyasida tez aytishga 12 ta misol keltirgan. T.Mirzayev, O.Safarov, D.O‘rayevalar tomonidan tuzilgan “O‘zbek xalq og‘zaki ijodi xrestomatiyasi”⁹da 19 ta tez aytishga misol berilgan.

Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda I.Abdullayev, I.B.Madiyarov¹⁰ kabi tadqiqotchilarning tadqiqotlarida tez aytishlarning fonetik va leksik xususiyatlari, ularning xalq og‘zaki ijodidagi o‘rni, tez aytishlarning o‘zbek madaniyatini aks ettirishdagi roli va boshqa jihatlari ilmiy jihatdan o‘rganilgan.

Ingliz tilshunosligida K. Parkin, P.Perkoff, J.Gerald¹¹ kabi tadqiqotchilar tez aytishlarning nutq tovushlari, ularning artikulyatsiyasini va talaffuz mashqlarida tez aytishlardan foydalanish usullari tahlilga tortilgan.

Tadqiq va tahlil natijasiga ko‘ra, ta’kidlash joizki, qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirma planda bajarilgan tez aytishlar bilan bog‘liq ilmiy izlanishlar salmog‘ jihatdan boshqa paremiologik birliklarga nisbatan kam o‘rganilgan soha hisoblanadi. Shu boisdan ham biz o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tez aytishlarning chog‘ishtirma tadqiqini amalga oshirishni maqsad qildik.

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan Oliy ta’lim yoki ilmiy-tadqiqot muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya Termiz iqtisodiyot va servis universitetining Xorijiy til va adabiyoti kafedrasida “Tilning leksik-semantik tizimini chog‘ishtirma tipologik o‘rganishning dolzarb muammolari: diaxroniya va sinxroniya” mavzusida ilmiy tadqiqot

Ўзбек тилларида таълим ва илм концептларига оид паремаларнинг лингвомаданий тадқиқи. Филол.фанлари фалсафа доктори дисс. Термиз, 2022. – 129 б.; Narmuratov Zayniddin Radjabovich. “Ta’lim” va “ilm” mazmunli frazemalarning semantik-struktur, lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari (ingliz va o‘zbek tillari misolida). Filol fanlari doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi. Buxoro, 2024. – 246 б.; Mamataliyeva N.X. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “vatan” mazmunli aforizmlarning semantikasi va strukturasi. Filol.fanlari falsafa doktori diss. – Termiz, 2023. – 128 б.; Madalov N.E. Tabiat hodisalari bilan bog‘liq maqollarda sinonimik va antonimik munosabatlarning ifodalanishi (ingliz va o‘zbek tillari misolida) Filol. fanlari falsafa d-ri... diss. – Termiz, 2023. – 127 б.

⁷ Taylor A. Selected Writings on proverbs. Helsinki: Suomalainen Tiedeakatemia, 1975. – 203 p.; Dundes A. On the structure of the Proverb, in Mieder, W. & A. Dundes. The Wisdom of many: Essays of the Proverb. Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin Press. 1994. – 352 p.; Meider W. Proverbs: A Handbook. London: Greenwood Press, 2004. – 321 p.; A complete collection of English proverbs by John Ray published by Forgotten books. London, Dalton house, 60 Windsor Avenue, 2013. – 319 p.

⁸Ходи Зариф. “Ўзбек фольклори хрестоматияси”. – Тошкент. 1941 йил.

⁹ Мирзаев Т., Сафаров О., Д.Ўраевалар томонидан тузилган “Ўзбек халқ оғзаки ижоди хрестоматияси. Тошкент, Алоқачи, 2008. – 560 б.

¹⁰ Абдуллаев И. “Инглизча шеърлар, топишмоқлар ва тез айтишлар”. “Истиклол Нури” нашриёти, Тошкент – 2014. – 32 б. Мадияров И.Б. Ўзбек ва қорақалпоқ халқ тез айтишлари типологияси. Филол.фанлари фалсафа доктори дисс. Тошкент, 2021. – 152 б.

¹¹ Ken Parkin. Anthology of British Tongue Twisters. London, Samuel French Ltd. 1969. – 64 p.; Perkoff, Gerald J. Tongue Twisters and How to Use Them. London, Wiley-Blackwell. 2001. – 178 p.

yo‘nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tez aytishlarning chog‘ishtirma tadqiqi orqali ularning mushtarak va o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

tez aytishlarga oid ilmiy-nazariy qarashlarni umumlashtirish, o‘zbek va ingliz tillari materiallari asosida mazkur til birliklari yuzasidan konseptual xulosaga kelish;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida tez aytishlarning semantik-lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini ochib berish;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tez aytishlarning fonetik va fonologik xususiyatlarini o‘rganish;

har ikkala tilda tez aytishlarni chog‘ishtirish orqali ularning stilistik jihatdan farqli va o‘xshash tomonlarini aniqlashdan iborat.

chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillardagi tez aytishlarning tahlili orqali ularning struktur jihatdan farqli va o‘xshash tomonlarini aniqlash;

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tez aytishlar tanlab olingan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tez aytishlarning chog‘ishtirma tadqiqi tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda leksik-semantik, struktur, chog‘ishtirma, tasniflash, tavsiflash, lingvomadaniy tahlillar, shuningdek statistik, komponent tahlil metodlardan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tez aytishlarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari har ikkala xalq tarixi, milliy mentaliteti, moddiy hamda ma’naviy madaniyati, an’anaviy xo‘jaligi, ijtimoiy kundalik turmush tarzi, qadriyati hamda diniy e’tiqodi, maishiy hayoti va aloqalari, milliy tuyg‘ulari, urf-odatlar, mamlakatlarning geografik joylashuvi kabi omillar ta’sirida shakllanganligi dalillangan;

har ikkala tildagi tez aytishlarning jozibadorlik kasb etish, ta’sir kuchini oshirish, nutqni charxlash, tillarning badiiy imkoniyatlarini kengroq anglashda *paronim*, *paronomaziya*, *antiteza*, *epifora*, *alliteratsiya*, *assonans*, *anafora*, *gradatsiya*, *sinonimiya*, *antonimiya* kabi stilistik vositalarning birlamchi qiymat kasb etishi isbotlangan;

qiyoslanayotgan tillardagi tez aytishlarda fonetik xususiyatlari jihatidan *alliteratsiya*, *assonans*, *konsonantizm* kabi lisoniy hodisalar ustivorligi aniqlanib, ular talaffuz mahoratini oshirish, artikulyatsiya organlarini rivojlantirish va nutq ravonligini yaxshilashga xizmat qilishi asoslangan;

chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda tez aytishlarning lisoniy sintaktik qolipi *S+P* (*S* – ega, *P* – kesim) strukturali modelda one-member sentence/bir sostav (tarkib)li, two-member sentence/ikki sostav (tarkib)li sodda, incomplete sentence/to‘liqsiz, personal sentence/shaxsli va impersonal sentence/shaxssiz, mazmun-mohiyatiga ko‘ra generalized-personal sentence/shaxsi umumlashgan shakldagi gaplar orqali namoyon bo‘lishi isbotlangan;

ingliz tilidagi tez aytishlar orasida conjunctive sentence/ bog‘langan qo‘shma gaplar: qiyoslash, biriktiruv, ayiruv, sabab va natija mazmun-munosabatli gaplarda

voqelansa, o'zbek tilida faqat qiyoslash hamda ayiruv munosabatini ifodalovchi bog'langan qo'shma gap shaklida ifodalanishi aniqlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tez aytishlarning semantikasi, stilistik xususiyati bilan bog'liq jihatlari va o'ziga xos xususiyatlarining qiyosiy tahlili ilmiy-nazariy ahamiyat kasb etishi, "Tilshunoslik", "Leksikologiya", "Uslubiyat", "Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti", "Qiyosiy tipologiya", "Lingvomadaniyatshunoslik" kabi fanlardan yaratiladigan darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalarining mukammallashuviga yordam berishi asoslangan;

o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tez aytishlarning semantikasi va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish uchun ishlab chiqilgan metodikaning qardosh va noqardosh tillarga xos boshqa tipdagi paremiyalarini tadqiq qilishda foydalanish mumkinligi dalillangan;

paremiologik birlik hisoblangan tez aytishlarning chog'ishtirma tahlili amalga oshirilib, ularning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari madaniyatlararo muloqot jarayonida foydalanilishi va o'rganilishida ishonchli manba bo'lib xizmat qilishi aniqlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi muammoning aniq qo'yilganligi, nazariy ma'lumotlarning ilmiy manbalarga asoslanganligi, tanlab olingan manbalarining tadqiqot predmetiga muvofiqligi, obyektga yondashuv hamda qo'llanilgan usullarning tadqiqot maqsadiga mosligi, nazariy fikr va xulosalar leksik-semantik, struktur, chog'ishtirma, tasniflash, tavsiflash, lingvomadaniy, statistik, komponent tahlil metodlari bilan asoslanganligi, shuningdek, xulosalar, taklif va tavsiyalar amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, olingan natijalar vakolatli tashkilotlar bilan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati tilshunoslikning yangi yo'nalishlari, xususan, lingvokulturologiyaning nazariy asoslarini o'rganishda, milliy matnlarga xos xususiyatlarni tadqiq etishdagi ahamiyatini yoritishda, lingvomadaniy tadqiqot usullaridan foydalanishda, tadqiq manbalarini aniqlashda, paremiyalarining lingvokulturologik qiymatini belgilash, dissertatsiyada keltirilgan fikr-mulohazalar paremiologik birliklarning semantik-struktur, lingvomadaniy, fonetik-stilistik xususiyatlarini yoritishda ilmiy manba sifatida xizmat qilishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shu bilan aniqlanadiki, Oliy ta'lim tizimida "Lingvokulturologiya", "Leksikologiya", "Qiyosiy tipologiya" fanlaridan darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalarini yaratishda, ushbu fanlardan nazariy va amaliy mashg'ulotlar olib borishda, magistratura bosqichida "Lingvistik tadqiqot metodlari", "Zamonaviy tilshunoslikning dolzarb muammolari" kabi yo'nalishlarda maxsus kurslarni tashkil etishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tez aytishlarning chog'ishtirma tadqiq qilish jarayonida ishlab chiqilgan ilmiy natijalar va amaliy takliflar asosida:

o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tez aytishlarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari har ikkala xalq tarixi, milliy mentaliteti, moddiy hamda ma'naviy madaniyati, an'anaviy xo'jaligi, ijtimoiy kundalik turmush tarzi, qadriyati hamda diniy e'tiqodi, maishiy hayoti va aloqalari, milliy tuyg'ulari, urf-odatlar, mamlakatlarning geografik

joylashuvi kabi omillar ta'sirida shakllanganligiga oid nazariy xulosalardan Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2020-2023 yillarda bajarilgan AM-Φ3-201908172 "O'zbek tilining ta'limiy korpusini yaratish mavzusi" mavzusidagi loyihani bajarishda foydalanilgan (Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2025-yil 22-yanvardagi №04/01-241-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada to'plangan paremiologik birliklar ingliz va o'zbek xalqlarining til boyligini, urf-odatini, mentalitetini, qarashlarini va tarixini o'rganishda, hamda til o'rganuvchilarda kerakli kommunikativ kompetensiyalarni rivojlantirishga xizmat qilgan;

har ikkala tilda tez aytishlar jozibadorlik kasb etish, ta'sir kuchini oshirish, nutqni charxlash, tillarning badiiy imkoniyatlarini kengroq anglashda *paronim*, *paronomaziya*, *antiteza*, *epifora*, *alliteratsiya*, *assonans*, *anafora*, *gradasiya*, *sinonimiya*, *antonimiya* kabi stilistik vositalarning birlamchi qiymat kasb etishiga oid nazariy xulosalardan Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2018-2023-yillarda bajarilgan OT-F1-030 "O'zbek adabiyoti tarixi" ko'p jildlik monografiyasini (7jild) chop etish" mavzusidagi fundamental loyihasida foydalanilgan (Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2025-yil 29-yanvardagi №04/01-348-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada paremiologik birliklarda sinonimiya, antonimiya, omonimiya hamda ko'p ma'nolilik hodisalarining farqli xususiyatlarini batafsil yoritib berishga xizmat qilgan;

qiyoslanayotgan tillardagi fonetik xususiyatlari jihatidan tez aytishlarda *alliteratsiya*, *assonans*, *konsonantizm*, *urg'u* va *intonatsiya* o'zgarishlarning ustivorligi aniqlanib, ular talaffuz mahoratini oshirish, artikulyatsiya organlarini rivojlantirish va nutq ravonligini yaxshilashga xizmat qilishiga oid nazariy xulosalardan Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2021-2023 yillarda bajarilgan PZ – 2020042022 "Turkiy tillarning lingvodidaktik elektron platformasini yaratish" mavzusidagi loyihani bajarishda foydalanilgan (Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2025-yil 10-fevraldagi №04/1-501-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada til va adabiyotga oid materiallar mazmunan boyitilgan hamda ilmiylik darajasi oshirilgan;

chog'ishtirilayotgan tillarda tez aytishlar S+P (S – ega, P – kesim) strukturali modelda one-member sentence/bir sostav (tarkib)li, two-member sentence/ikki sostav (tarkib)li sodda, incomplete sentence/to'liqsiz, personal sentence/shaxsli va impersonal sentence/shaxssiz, mazmun-mohiyatiga ko'ra generalized-personal sentence/shaxsi umumlashgan shakldagi gaplar orqali namoyon bo'lishiga oid xulosalardan Termiz davlat universitetida 2021-2024 yillarda amalga oshirilgan 617309-EPP-1-2020-1-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP raqamli "Triggering innovative approaches and entrepreneurial skills for students through creating conditions for graduate's employability in Central Asia – TRIGGER" nomli xorijiy loyihada foydalanilgan (Termiz davlat universitetining 2025-yil 4-yanvardagi 06/12-22-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada paremiologik birliklar transformatsiyasi to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar nafaqat Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida o'tiladigan fanlar o'qitilishida, balki keng omma uchun mo'ljallangan tarbiyaviy ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan adabiyotlar yaratishda ham muhim manba bo'lib xizmat qilishi ko'rsatilgan;

ingliz tilidagi tez aytishlar orasida conjunctive sentence/ bog'langan qo'shma

gaplar: qiyoslash, biriktiruv, ayiruv, sabab va natija mazmun munosabatli gaplarda voqelansa, o'zbek tilida faqat qiyoslash hamda ayiruv munosabatini ifodalovchi bog'langan qo'shma gap shaklida ifodalanishi bilan bog'liq xulosa va natijalardan O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston 24" ijodiy birlashmasi davlat muassasining "Ta'lim va taraqqiyot", "Bolalar uchun", "Adabiy jarayon" dasturlari ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Milliy Teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston 24" ijodiy birlashmasi davlat muassasining 2025-yil 13-fevraldagi 05-09-179-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada ilmiy izlanuvchilarga, talabalarga o'zbek va ingliz xalqlarining an'analari, urf-odatlar, turmush tarzini qiyoslash imkoni paydo bo'lgan, ma'naviy qadriyatlar tizimida alohida o'rin egallagan marosimlar, xalq og'zaki ijodi haqidagi matnlar bo'yicha lingvokulturologiya, etnolingvistika kabi yo'nalishlar bo'yicha olib borilayotgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar hajmi ko'paygani haqida xorijiy til professor-o'qituvchilari va talabalarga ma'lumot berilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 8 ta, jumladan, 4 ta xalqaro va 4 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida qilingan ma'ruzalarda muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha 22 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, 1 ta monografiya, shuningdek, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 12 ta maqola jumladan, 10 ta respublika miqyosidagi va 2 ta xalqaro bazalar ro'yxatiga kirgan xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, to'rt bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan tashkil topgan bo'lib, hajmi 218 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, o'rganilganlik darajasi yoritilgan; tadqiqotning maqsadi, vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti aniqlangan; ishning fan va texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishning muhim yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilgan hamda tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi, amaliy natijalari, natijalarning ishonchliligi, nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati, natijalarning amaliyotga joriy etilishi, e'lon qilinganligi, ishning tuzilishi to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar o'rin olgan.

Dissertatsiyaning "**Paremiologik birliklarni o'rganishning ilmiy va nazariy asoslari**" deb nomlangan birinchi bobida jahon, ingliz va o'zbek tilshunoslarining paremiologik birliklar ustida olib borgan ilmiy izlanishlari, xususan, ularning tarixi, paremiologik birliklarning yondosh hodisalarga munosabati, tez aytishlarni ifodalanishiga nisbatan bildirgan munosabatlari o'rganilgan hamda ular yangi nazariy fikrlar bilan boyitilgan.

Xalqning Vatani, davlati kabi boyliklari qatoridan uning ona tili ham o'rin oladi. Aynan til odamlar guruhini bir millat sifatida xalqni – xalq, millatni – millat sifatida biriktiradi. Har bir tilda esa xalq donoligi durdonasi, pand-nasihat manbai bo'lgan va avloddan-avlodga o'tib kelayotgan *ibratli hikmatlar, naqllar bor*. Fanda

ularni paremiologik birliklar (paremiyalar) deb atashadi. Ular tadqiqot obyekti sifatida azaldan mutaxassislarni o'ziga jalb etib kelmoqda, chunki ushbu hikmatli so'zlar har birimizni doimo mehr-oqibatli, odob-axloqli, mehnatsevar, halol, adolatli, to'g'ri so'z, ahil, vatan va vatanparvarlik kabi xislatlarga ega bo'lishga undaydi. Paremiyalarni ilmiy o'rganish natijasida insonlar va jamiyat hayotiga taalluqli ko'plab muhim savollarga javob topish mumkin.

Paremiyalarni tadqiq etish o'q ildizi bobomiz M.Qoshg'ariy¹² asarlariga borib taqaladi. Bundan tashqari Yusuf Xos Hojib, Rabg'uziy, Yassaviy, Atoiy, Lutfiy, Sakkokiy, Alisher Navoiy, Bobur, Abulg'azi Baxodirxon, Turdi, Gulxaniy, Munis, So'fi Alloyor, Nodira, Muqimiy va boshqa alloma shoirlarimizning asarlarida ko'plab maqollardan o'rinli foydalanganligining guvohi bo'lamiz.

Angliyada paremiologik birliklarga oid tadqiqotlar o'rta ingliz davrida (XIV–XVI asrlar) ga borib taqaladi¹³. Ingliz jamiyatida bu davrga kelib kitob nashr etish jadallashdi. Tilshunoslikda *topishmoq, maqol, aforizm, frazema, matal, rivoyat, irim-sirim, tush ta'birlari, latifa, tez aytish* kabi 30 ga yaqin paremiologik birliklar mavjud. Ushbu birliklar bilan paremiologiya fani shug'ullanadi. Olimlarning fikricha, paremiologiya ham adabiyotshunoslar, ham tilshunoslar shug'ullanadigan tarmoq, ya'ni u filologlarning tadqiqot maydoni. "Paremiologiya" – filologiyaning (paremiyalarni) o'rganadigan va ularni tasnifini aniqlaydigan sohasi. Shuningdek, paremiologik materiallarni yig'ish, saqlash va ishlov berish maqsadini ko'zlagan alohida "paremiografika"¹⁴ fani ham mavjud.

Til birliklari va lisoniy hodisalarni tizimlashtirish va tasniflash harakati qadimdan ma'lum bo'lib, an'anaga aylangan. Til tizimini tavsiflash va uni tasnifiy guruhlarga ajratish borasida olimlar turli fikrlar bildirib kelmoqdalar va tasnifni amalga oshirish usullari ham turli ko'rinishda taklif qilingan. Biroq M.I.Rasulova ko'rsatib o'tganidek: "Tilshunoslikning hozirgi taraqqiyot bosqichida til unsurlarini tasniflash asoslarini tamoman qayta ko'rib chiqishga ehtiyoj paydo bo'ldi va buningsiz tadqiq obyekti mohiyatiga mos keladigan tilshunoslik nazariyasini shakllantirishning imkoni yo'q. Zero, tavsif va tahlildan oldin materialni tasniflash zarur"¹⁵.

Bizning o'rganish obyektimiz bo'lgan paremiologiya sathi ham bundan mustasno emas. Aytish joizki, til birliklarini toifalashtirish va tasniflash amaliyoti ularni jamg'arish hamda maxsus to'plamlarni nashr qilish amaliyotidan boshlangan. Ushbu amaliyot bilan, asosan, din homiylari, siyosatchilar shug'ullanganliklari uchun paremiyalarni sharhlash va tasniflashda ular o'z sohalariga xos bo'lgan g'oya va tushunchalarga asoslanganlar. Masalan, amerikalik missioner Uillyam Skarbosaf XIX asrda Xitoyga kelib to'plagan xitoy xalq paremiyalarini xristian diniga oid qarashlar nuqtayi nazaridan tasniflashga harakat qilgan. Semantik-mantiqiy belgilarga asoslangan tasnifni birinchilardan bo'lib qo'llagan olim rus lug'atshunosi

¹² Кошғарий М. Девону луғотит турк. 3 томлик. 3-том. - Тошкент: Фан, 1960. – Б.168-169.

¹³ Mieder V. Twisted Wisdom, Modern Anti Proverbs. – Vermont, 1998. – 396 p.

¹⁴ Уралова О.П. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида "оила" бош лексемали мақоллар семантикаси ва структураси. Филол. фанлари фалсафа д-ри... дисс. Самарқанд, 2021. – 144 б.

¹⁵ Расулова М.И. Проблемы категоризации на уровне текста: понятие и интерпретация//Актуальные проблемы современной лингвистики. – Тошкент, 2021. – С.158.

V.Daldir. Olim o‘zining “Пословицы русского народа” nomli asarida rus xalq maqollarini mavzuviy kategoriyalarga ajratgan holda taqdim etgan. Kategoriyalarning o‘zaro munosabatda bo‘lishini payqagan olim “Tanbeh, jazo” mavzusini “itoat qilish, bo‘ysunish” mavzulari bilan birlashtiradi¹⁶. Xuddi shu tartibda maqollar to‘plamlari o‘zbek paremiologlari tomonidan ham ishlab chiqilgan. Jumladan, R.Jumaniyozov o‘zbek maqollarini 22 ta mavzuga ajratgan bo‘lsa, keyinchalik A.Xolmuhammedov 56 ta mavzuga taqsimladi¹⁷. T.Mirzayev va uning ham mualliflari 8000dan ortiq o‘zbek xalq maqollarini to‘plab, ularni 70 ta mavzuga tasniflashdi¹⁸. M.Gadoyeva somatizmlar asosida tuzilgan maqollarni 27 ta mavzuviy guruhlariga ajratib chiqdi¹⁹. Z.Narmuratov esa paremiyalarni 34 mavzuviy guruhlariga ajratib chiqdi²⁰.

Paremiologik birlik sanalgan tez aytishlar qadim zamonlardan beri mavjudligi bilan birga kam o‘rganilgan soha hisoblanadi. Tez aytishlar turli tillarda turlicha ataladi ingliz tilida *tongue-twister*, qirg‘izchada *jañiltmach*, qozoq va qoraqalpoq tillarida *jañiltpash*, turk tilida *yaniltmaç*, turkmanchada *yangiltmach*, ozarbayjonchada *yangiltmach* kabi. Dastlabki ilmiy izlanishlarni zabardast olim Hodi Zarifning tadqiqotlarida kuzatish mumkin. Uning “O‘zbek folklori”²¹ xrestomatiyasida tez aytishga 12 ta misol keltirgan. T.Mirzayev, O.Safarov, D.O‘rayevalar tomonidan tuzilgan “O‘zbek xalq og‘zaki ijodi xrestomatiyasi”²²da 19 ta tez aytishga misol berilgan. I.Abdullayev, I.B.Madiyarov²³lar tadqiqotlarida tez aytishlarning fonetik, ularning xalq og‘zaki ijodidagi o‘rni, tez aytishlarning o‘zbek madaniyatini aks ettirishdagi roli va boshqa jihatlari ilmiy jihatdan o‘rganilgan.Ingliz tilshunosligida K.Parkin, P.Perkoff, J.Gerald²⁴ kabi tadqiqotchilar tomonidan tez aytishlarning nutq tovushlari, ularning artikulyatsiyasini va talaffuz mashqlarida tez aytishlardan foydalanish usullari tahlilga tortilgan.

Biz esa tadqiqotimizda olib borilgan tadqiq va tahlil natijasida tez aytishlarni *kasbga oid tez aytishlar, flora va fauna nomlari bilan bog‘liq tez aytishlar, antroponimlar asosida shakllangan tez aytishlar, toponimlar asosida shakllangan tez aytishlar, gidronimlar asosida shakllangan tez aytishlar, rang asosida shakllangan tez aytishlar, numeratsiya asosida shakllangan tez aytishlar* kabi tasniflarga ajratib tahlilga tortdik. Shu bilan birga tadqiqotning ushbu qismida tez aytishlarning paradigmatic munosabatlarini ham tahlilga tortdik. O‘zbek va ingliz

¹⁶ Даль В. Пословицы русского народа. – Москва: Наука, 1982. – 1140 с.

¹⁷ Жуманиёзов Р. Сўз кўрки – мақол. Тошкент, 1964. – 102 б.; Холмухаммедов А. Жемчужины мысли народной. –Тошкент, 1972. – 187 б.

¹⁸ Мирзаев Т., Мусакулов А., Саримсоқов Б. Ўзбек халқ мақоллари. – Тошкент, Шарқ, 2005. – 512 б.

¹⁹ Гадоева М.И. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида соматизмларнинг семантик-прагматик тадқиқи. Филол. фан. докт. (DSc) диссертацияси. – Бухоро, 2022. – 234 б.

²⁰ Narmuratov Zayniddin Radjabovich. “Ta’lim” va “ilm” mazmunli frazemalarning semantik-struktur, lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari (ingliz va o‘zbek tillari misolida). Filol fanlari doktori(DSc) dissertatsiyasi. Buxoro, 2024. – 246 b.

²¹ Ходи Зариф. Ўзбек фольклори хрестоматияси. – Тошкент. 1941 йил.

²² Мирзаев Т., Сафаров О., Д.Ўраевалар томонидан тузилган “Ўзбек халқ оғзаки ижоди хрестоматияси. Тошкент, Алоқачи, 2008. – 560 б.

²³ Абдуллаев И. “Инглизча шеърлар, топишмоқлар ва тез айтишлар”. “Истиклол Нури” нашриёти, Тошкент - 2014 й. – 32 б.; Мадияров И.Б. Ўзбек ва қорақалпоқ халқ тез айтишлари типологияси. Филол.фанлари фалсафа доктори дисс. Тошкент, 2021. – 152 б.

²⁴ Ken Parkin. Anthology of British Tongue Twisters. London, Samuel French Ltd. 1969. – 64 p.; Perkoff, Gerald J. Tongue Twisters and How to Use Them. London, Wiley-Blackwell. 2001. – 178 p.

tillarida tez aytishlar ko‘pincha so‘zlarning bir-biriga o‘xshash tovushlarini takrorlash orqali talaffuzni mashq qilishga xizmat qiladi. Quyida o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida tez aytishlarning sinonimik misollarini keltirib o‘tamiz: O‘zbek tilida: *Tulki tuqqanini toqqa tortdi.* – *Tulki o‘zining toqqa chiqqanini tortdi.* Ingliz tilida: *She sells seashells by the seashore.* – *She sells sea products by the shore.*

Antonimlar antik dunyo olimlariga ma‘lum bo‘lganiga qaramasdan, bu hodisa bugungi kungacha ham nazariy ham amaliy jihatdan kam o‘rganilgan masalalar qatoriga kiritiladi. Misol uchun, o‘zbek tilida: *Tez-tez, tinch-tinch, to‘qmoq tortar.* – *Sekin-sekin, qattiq-qattiq, yumshoq tortar.* Inglizcha: *A black bug bleeds black blood.* – *A white bug bleeds white blood.*

Tez aytishlar omonimlik munosabatlarda ham faollashadi. Masalan, o‘zbekcha: *Qora qush qanot qirrasi bilan qochdi.* Qirrasi so‘zi chegara yoki yon tomon ma‘nosida qo‘llaniladi, ammo bu tez aytishda qanotning qirrasi deb, qushni qanotining o‘zi ma‘nosini ifodalaydi. Inglizcha: *The bat bit the ball.* Bat so‘zi sarg‘ish yoki tungi hayvon ma‘nosini ifodalaydi, lekin bu yerda u sport asbobi (beysbol) da qo‘llaniluvchi asbob ma‘nosida qo‘llanilganligini kuzatishimiz mumkin.

Tahlil natijasida tez aytishlarda paronimlik munosabatlar ham aniqlandi. Bu o‘z navbatida tilning aniqligini va talaffuz qobiliyatini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. O‘zbekcha: *O‘rikka borib, o‘rik ol, o‘rik olib, o‘rik sot.* O‘rik so‘zi turli kontekstlarda turli xil ma‘nolarni anglatadi (meva va harakat joyi sifatida). Inglizcha: *Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.* Pickled va peck so‘zlari talaffuzi va ritmi o‘xshash, lekin turli ma‘nolarga ega so‘z hisoblanadi.

Shuni alohida qayd etish lozimki, sharq allomalari, davlat arboblari, salafiylari, ulamolari azaldan dono va ijodkorlik bo‘yicha boshqa xalq olimlaridan ajralib turgan. Shuning natijasida sharq gavhari deb atalmish paremiologik birliklar son, tematik, semantik jihatdan boshqa xalqlarning leksik fondidan yuqori turadi. Hozirgi davrda olim va tadqiqotchilar oldida turgan eng muhim masalalardan biri bu – paremiologik birliklarni asrab-avaylab ularni yangilarini yaratib kelajak avlodga yetkazib berishdek muhim va mas‘ulyatli vazifa turibdi.

Dissertatsiyaning **“O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida tez aytishlarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari”** deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobida tez aytishlarni semantik tasniflarga ajratib, ularni o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida qiyoslab tahlilga tortdik. Bizga ma‘lumki, xalqning madaniyatini, urf-odatlarini, qadriyatlarini tilda aks etish muammosi bilan bog‘liq masalalarni tilshunoslikning lingvokulturologiya sohasi tadqiq etadi. Umuman, turli xalqlar, mamlakatlar o‘rtasidagi iqtisodiy-siyosiy, madaniy, ilmiy aloqalar, tilshunoslik sohasida tillarning o‘zaro munosabati hamda til madaniyati va tilning milliy o‘ziga xos ko‘rinishlari madaniyatshunoslik o‘rtasidagi alohida maxsus yo‘nalishi va predmetiga ega bo‘lgan yangi soha – lingvomadaniyatning yuzaga kelishiga turtki bo‘ldi. Tilning barcha leksik birliklarini tadqiq qilish orqali etnosning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini ochib berish mumkin. Jumladan, tez aytishlar ham bundan mustasno emas. Masalan, ushbu kasbga oid til birligini tahlilga tortamiz. O‘zbekcha: *Cho‘lda chanqagan cho‘pon chanqog‘ini chalob bilan bostirdi* tez aytishini tahlil qilishda quyidagi jihatlarni hisobga olish mumkin: *Cho‘lda* va *chanqagan* so‘zlari qiyinchilikni, *chalob* esa ushbu

qiyinchilikni yengish vositasini ramziy ma'noda ifodalaydi. Ushbu tez aytishda *cho'l* manzarasi tasvirlangan bo'lib, bu O'zbekistonga xos tabiiy sharoitlarni ifodalaydi. *Cho'l* hududlarida chanqoqni bosish muhim bo'lganligi tufayli, bu hayotiy ehtiyoj xalq og'zaki ijodida o'z aksini topgan. *Chalob* – O'zbek xalqining milliy ichimliklaridan biri bo'lib, u issiq havoda chanqoqni qondiruvchi vosita sifatida qadrlanadi. Bu ichimlik xalqning iqlim sharoitlariga moslashgan madaniyatining bir qismi hisoblanadi. *Cho'pon* obrazining ramziy ma'nosi esa o'zbek xalq og'zaki ijodida mehnatsevarlik, tabiat bilan yaqinlik va hayotiy tajriba timsolidir. Mazkur tez aytish odamlarni mehnatkashlikka, sabr-toqatga va qiyin vaziyatlardan chiqish yo'lini topishga undaydi. Shuningdek, insonning tabiat bilan uyg'unlikda yashashini va tabiat resurslaridan oqilona foydalanishini targ'ib qiladi. Ushbu tez aytish xalqning turmush tarzi, an'analari va iqlim sharoitlari bilan bevosita bog'liqdir. Bunda chalobning chanqoqni bosuvchi ichimlik sifatida keltirilishi o'zbek xalqi madaniyatida ichimliklarning qanday ahamiyatga ega ekanligini ko'rsatadi. *Cho'lda chanqagan cho'pon chanqog'ini chalob bilan bostirdi* tez aytishi o'zida o'zbek xalqining madaniyati, tabiiy sharoitlarga moslashuvi va turmush tarzi haqida chuqur ma'nolarni mujassamlashtiradi. Shu bilan birga, u tilning poetik jihatlarini ham o'zida aks ettiradi.

Inglizcha: *Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers* tez aytishida faol ishtirok etgan *Peck* so'zi qadimiy o'lchov birligi bo'lib, taxminan 8 litrga teng bo'lgan. U Britaniya va AQShning eski qishloq xo'jaligi madaniyatida keng qo'llanilgan. *Pickled peppers* esa mahsulotlarini saqlash usuliga, aniqrog'i tuzlangan mahsulotlarga ishora qiladi. Ingliz madaniyatida tuzlangan sabzavotlar an'anaviy taomlarning bir qismi sifatida ko'plab taomlarga qo'shilgan. Ushbu tez aytish qadimgi Britaniya yoki AQShning qishloq xo'jaligi madaniyatiga aloqador. O'simliklar dunyosi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan tez aytishlar ma'lum bir xalqning madaniyati, mentaliteti va dunyoqarashini aks ettiradi. Masalan, *Yashil yam-yashil bog'larda yashnab o'sgan yashil o'simliklar* nomli tez aytishida o'zbek xalqining hayot tarzida yaxshilik va bog'lar muhim o'rin tutishi. Bu tez aytish o'zbek xalqining tabiat bilan uyg'unlikda yashashga bo'lgan qadriyatlarini aks ettiradi. *Yashnab o'sgan* jumlasini tabiatning rivojlanishi va hayotning davomiyligini ifodalaydi, bu esa xalq madaniyatidagi hosildorlik va baraka tushunchasini anglatadi. *Yashil rang* o'zbek lingvomadaniyatida tinchlik, umid, yangi boshlanish va farovonlikni bildiradi. Bu tez aytish orqali yaxshilik, tinchlik ramziy ma'noda ifodalanadi. Bog'lar esa o'zbek xalq she'riyatida va madaniy tasavvurlarda farovonlik va go'zallik ramzi sifatida ko'p tilga olinadi.

Inglizcha: *How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood?* tez aytishi ingliz xalqining madaniyatini aks ettiradi. *Woodchuck* Shimoliy Amerikaga xos hayvondir va ushbu tez aytish orqali ingliz tilidagi xalqlarning tabiati bilan bog'liqligi namoyon bo'ladi. Bu o'zbek madaniyati bilan qiyoslanganda, o'zbek xalq og'zaki ijodida ko'proq dehqonchilik va chorvachilikka oid o'simliklar yoki hayvonlar tilga olinadi.

Barcha tillarning leksik qatlamida atoqli otlar o'ziga xos o'ringa ega. Ular leksikaning barcha qatlamlari bilan uzviy bog'liqdir. Atoqli otlarni ham ilmiy ham amaliy jihatdan tahlil qilib, tadqiq etish tilshunoslikda dolzarb hisoblanadi.

Tilshunos olimlar uchun ayni paytda antroponimlarning hali ham chuqur tadbiq etilmagan jihatlari mavjud. Antroponimlar haqida qancha fikrlar bildirilmasin, turli tillarda ularning qiyoslanib o'rganilishi hamon oxirigacha to'liq yoritilmagan. O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ismlarning barchasini ham ma'nosi izohlanmagan. Odatda ismlarda milliylik, qadimiy, zamonaviylik nafasi ufurib turadi. Misol, *Otabek, Anora, Bolta, Tom, Jack* kabi ismlarda ham ayni shu jihatlarni kuzatishimiz mumkin. Mazkur birliklarni xalq og'zaki ijodi bilan bog'lab o'rganish esa xalqning tafakkurini, qadriyatlarini, milliyligini o'rganishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. O'zbekcha: *Kamron, kamon bilan kamchilikni ko'rsatmadi*. Bu tez aytishda *Kamron* ismi ishlatilgan, bu nom orqali kuchli va qat'iyatli obraz yaratiladi. *Kamon* bilan bog'lanish, kamchilikni ko'rsatmaslik esa yuzaga kelgan muammolarni hal qilishga ishora qiladi. Inglizcha: *Sally's sea shell shop sells sea shells by the sea shore*. *Sally* nomi ingliz tilidagi tez aytishlarda qo'llanilgan ism nomi hisoblanadi. Dengiz qobig'i va sohil so'zlari ingliz tilidagi madaniy muhitda keng tarqalgan tasvirlar bo'lib, ko'plab xalqlarning qirg'oq va dengiz bo'yidagi hayotini aks ettiradi.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi "**O'zbek va ingliz tillarida tez aytishlarning fonetik-stilistik xususiyatlari**" deb nomlangan bo'lib, tadqiqot obyekti bo'lgan tez aytishlar fonetik va stilistik xususiyatlariga ko'ra tahlilga tortildi. Tez aytishlar tilshunoslikda nutqning ifodaviyligini oshirish, talaffuzni rivojlantirish va esda qolarli ifodalar yaratish uchun ishlatiladi. Ular fonetik va stilistik jihatdan quyidagi asosiy xususiyatlarga ega. Tez aytishlar fonetik uyg'unlik orqali talaffuzni murakkablashtirish va nutqni jozibador qilish uchun ishlatiladi. Ushbu jarayonda alliteratsiya va assonans muhim rol o'ynaydi. Tez aytishlarning eng muhim fonetik xususiyatlaridan biri undosh tovushlarning tez-tez takrorlanishi hisoblanadi va natijasida so'zlarni talaffuz qilish qiyinlashadi.

O'zbekcha: *Choychaqcha, choychaqchaga choy quy!*

Inglizcha: *She sells seashells by the seashore.*

Assonans – unli tovushlarning takrorlanishi orqali ritmik ohangning hosil bo'lishi.

O'zbekcha: *Olma ol, olma ol, olma olma!*

Inglizcha: *I scream, you scream, we all scream for ice cream!*

Tez aytishlar ba'zan o'zbek va ingliz tilida kam uchraydigan tovush kombinatsiyalarini o'z ichiga oladi. Bu esa so'zlarni tez va aniq talaffuz qilishni qiyinlashtiradi.

O'zbekcha: *Pista po'chog'i, pista po'chog'i parchalanar!*

Inglizcha: *Red lorry, yellow lorry, red lorry, yellow lorry*

Tez aytishlar o'ziga xos urg'u va intonatsiyaga ega bo'lib, ularning talaffuzi va eshutilishi jarayonida urg'u noto'g'ri tushishi mumkin.

O'zbekcha: *Shoshma, shoshqaloq shogird!*

Inglizcha: *Betty bought a bit of butter, but the butter was bitter.*

Tez aytishlarni talaffuz qilishda til, lab va hiqildoqning faolligi ortadi. Ayrim so'z birikmalarini tez va aniq aytish til mushaklarini mashq qildirishga yordam beradi.

O'zbekcha: *Tom tuproqqa tumshug'ini tiqdi.*

Inglizcha: *Fuzzy Wuzzy was a bear, Fuzzy Wuzzy had no hair.*

Konsonantizm – she’riyat va fonetik tizimda bir xil yoki o‘xshash undosh tovushlarning takrorlanishidir. Bu hodisa tez aytishlarda ham keng qo‘llanilib, tovushlarning uyg‘unlashuvi natijasida talaffuzni qiyinlashtiradi. Tovushlarning uyg‘unligi – undosh tovushlar ohangdorligini hosil qiladi.

O‘zbekcha:

Qizimiz qiziquvchan, qiziquvchan qizimiz!

Tom tuproqqa tumshug‘ini tiqdi.

Qisqa qamish, qalin qamishdan qalinroq.

Tosh to‘kkan toshchi, tosh to‘kib tosh to‘g‘riladi.

Inglizcha:

Betty bought a bit of butter, but the butter was bitter.

She sells seashells by the seashore.

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.

Black bug bleeds black blood.

Ingliz tilidagi tez aytishlarning talaffuzdagi asosiy qiyinchiligi portlovchi undoshlar, frikativ tovushlar va diftonglarning tez-tez almashinishi bilan bog‘liq.

Betty Botter bought some butter, but she said the butter’s bitter.

[b] va [t] portlovchi tovushlari almashinuvi;

[ɪ] va [ə] unlilarning tez-tez kelishi;

Urg‘u o‘zgarishi talaffuz tezligini oshiradi.

How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood?

[w] va [ʊ] tovushlarining almashinuvi;

[d] va [tʃ] kombinatsiyasi;

Ritmik urg‘u sababli tez aytilganda talaffuz bilan bog‘liq xatolar ko‘payishi kuzatiladi.

She sells seashells by the seashore.

[s] va [ʃ] frikativ tovushlarining ketma-ketligi.

Harakatlanuvchi til uchi (apikal tovushlar) katta rol o‘ynaydi.

Red lorry, yellow lorry.

[l] va [r] tovushlarining o‘zaro aralashishi (bu ayniqsa, L1-da bu tovushlar o‘xshash bo‘lgan o‘quvchilar uchun qiyin).

Ikki bo‘g‘indan iborat so‘zlarning tez ketma-ketligi artikulyatsiya yukini oshiradi.

Six slippery snails slid slowly seaward.

[s] va [sl] tovushlarining kombinatsiyasi.

O‘zbek tilidagi tez aytishlarda asosan undoshlar birikmasi va bo‘g‘inlar almashinuvi qiyinchilik tug‘diradi.

Chinor shoxida chiroyli chumchuq chirqillaydi.

[ch] va [sh] tovushlarining almashinuvi.

Til orqa va old qismining faol ishlatilishi.

Qizil qiz, qizil g‘isht, qizil guldon.

[q] va [g‘] tovushlarining tez-tez kelishi.

Unlilarning almashinuvi talaffuzni qiyinlashtiradi.

To‘rt to‘qay to‘qay ichida, to‘rt tup tuproq ostida.

[t] va [q] tovushlari kombinatsiyasi.

Bo'g'inlarning tez almashinuvi artikulyatsiya murakkabligini oshiradi.

Shahar shofyorlari shoshilishadi.

[sh] va [r] tovushlarining o'zaro kombinatsiyasi.

Bo'g'inlarning sonor tovushlar bilan tugashi talaffuzda qiyinchilik tug'diradi.

Ko'cha boshida to'rt choynak.

[ch] va [t] tovushlari talaffuzni qiyinlashtiradi.

So'z oxirida undoshning kuchli urg'u bilan kelishi artikulyatsiyani murakkablashtiradi.

4.1-jadval

<i>Fonetik xususiyat</i>	<i>Ingliz tili</i>	<i>O'zbek tili</i>
Portlovchi tovushlar	[p], [t], [k], [d], [g], [b] ko'p uchraydi	[t], [p], [b], [q], [g'] ko'p uchraydi
Frikativ tovushlar	[s], [ʃ], [f], [v] talaffuzda qiyinchilik tug'diradi	[s], [sh], [x], [f] talaffuzda qiyinchilik tug'diradi
Til va lab harakati	Labiyal tovushlar [w], [b], [p] talaffuz qiyinchiligini oshiradi	Til orqa va til old qismi faol ishlaydi
Urg'u va ritm	Stress-timed (urg'u so'zga bog'liq)	Syllable-timed (bo'g'in asosida)
Undoshlar kombinatsiyasi	Portlovchi va frikativlar aralashib keladi	Til orqa va old qismi orqali talaffuz qiyinlashadi
Diftonqlar va triftonqlar	Talaffuzda qiyinchilik tug'diradi (I scream, you scream...)	Unli va undoshlarning almashinuvi murakkablik tug'diradi

Qarang.4.1-jadval. Undoshning urg'u bilan kelish artikulyatsiyasi tahlillarda
Ingliz tilidagi tez aytishlar diftonqlar, triftonqlar va undoshlarning murakkab
kombinatsiyasi tufayli qiyinlashadi.

*The thirty-three thieves thought that they thrilled the throne throughout
Thursday.*

[θ] va [ð] tovushlarining tez almashinuvi;

[ɜ:] va [i:] unlilarining o'zaro kombinatsiyasi.

*I thought a thought, but the thought I thought wasn't the thought I thought I
thought.*

[θ] va [ð] tovushlarining talaffuzi murakkab;

[ɔ:] va [aʊ] tovushlarining tez ketma-ketligi og'iz mushaklarini faol ishlashga
majbur qiladi.

The great Greek grape growers grow great Greek grapes.

[g] va [r] tovushlarining kombinatsiyasi;

[eɪ] va [i:] unlilarining tez kelishi.

Toy boat, toy boat, toy boat.

[ɔɪ] va [oʊ] diftonqlarining almashinuvi.

Ushbu tovushlar ([b], [t]) talaffuzni murakkablashtiradi.

Sheena leads, Sheila needs.

[ʃ] va [s] tovushlarining almashinuvi.

O'zbek tilidagi tez aytishlar undoshlarning ketma-ket kelishi va unli tovushlarning uyg'unligi sababli talaffuzda qiyinchilik tug'diradi.

Olma oldim, olmadan oldim, olmasdan oldim.

[o] va [a] unlilarining tez almashinuvi.

[l] va [m] undoshlari talaffuzni qiyinlashtiradi.

To'rt to'qay to'qay ichida, to'rt tup tuproq ostida.

[t], [q], [p] portlovchi tovushlari talaffuzni murakkablashtiradi.

Unlilarning tez-tez almashishi talaffuzni qiyinlashtiradi.

Oq ko'ylak kiygan bola, ko'ylaklari qizil edi.

[o], [i], [a] unlilarining kombinatsiyasi.

[q] va [k] undoshlarining tez almashinuvi.

O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tez aytishlar o'ziga xos fonetik xususiyatlarga ega bo'lib, ular har bir tilning o'z fonologik tizimiga mos ravishda murakkablikni yuzaga keltiradi. Ingliz tilida urg'u va ritm muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lsa, o'zbek tilida undosh tovushlarning ketma-ketligi va bo'g'inlarning barqarorligi talaffuzga ta'sir qiladi.

Tez aytishlar faqat fonetik jihatdan qiziqarli bo'lib qolmay, balki stilistik vositalar orqali ham jozibadorlik kasb etadi. *Paronim, paronomaziya, antiteza, epifora, alliteratsiya, assonans, anafora, epifora, gradasiya, sinonimiya, antonimiya* va boshqa usullar orqali ularning ta'sir kuchi oshiriladi. Bu usullar nafaqat nutqni charxlashga, balki o'zbek tilining badiiy imkoniyatlarini kengroq anglashga ham yordam beradi.

Paronim – tovush jihatidan o'xshash, lekin ma'nosi farqli so'zlarning qo'llanilishidir. Bu stilistik usul tez aytishlarda keng qo'llaniladi.

O'zbek tilida: *Chinor shoxidan chiqdi shovqin, chipor chumchuq chirqillaydi.* (chinor, chirqillaydi, chipor, chumchuq so'zlari ch va sh tovushlari asosida o'xshashlikni hosil qilgan. Bu tez aytilganda talaffuz muammolarini keltirib chiqaradi).

Ingliz tilida: *Betty Botter bought some butter, but she said the butter's bitter.* (Betty Botter, bought, butter, bitter so'zlari b tovushiga asoslangan bo'lib, bu ham tez aytish uchun qiyinchilik tug'diradi. Ayniqsa, butter va bitter o'zaro o'xshash, ammo ma'nosi turlicha so'z hisoblanadi).

Paronomaziya – bir-biriga o'xshash yoki yaqin tovush tuzilishiga ega so'zlarni qo'llash usuli hisoblanadi. Bu uslubiy vosita tez aytishlarning badiiy-estetik jihatdan jozibadorligini oshiradi.

O'zbek tilida: *Oq ot otdan oldinda, qora ot otdan orqada.* (oq ot, qora ot va otdan so'zlari tovush o'xshashligi orqali murakkab talaffuz holatini hosil qiladi).

Ingliz tilida: *A skunk sat on a stump and thunk the stump stunk, but the stump thunk the skunk stunk.* (skunk (tipratikan), stump (daraxt poyasi), thunk (o'yladi), stunk (hid taratdi) kabi so'zlar o'zaro o'xshash. Bu tovush uyg'unligi jumlaning tez aytishni murakkablashtiradi).

Antiteza – ma'nosi qarama-qarshi bo'lgan so'z yoki iboralarni birgalikda ishlatish san'ati bo'lib, u matn yoki gapning ifodaviyligini oshiradi. O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tez aytishlarda bu usul nutqning jonliligini oshirish, so'zlarning ohangdorligini oshirish va semantik urg'uni kuchaytirish uchun qo'llaniladi.

O'zbek tilida: *Issiq choy sovuq bo'lmaydi, sovuq choy issiq bo'lmaydi.* (Choy o'zbek xalqining kundalik hayotida muhim o'rin tutadi, mehmondo'stlik ramzi hisoblanadi. Issiq va sovuq tushunchalari ovqat va ichimliklar sifati haqida xalq donishmandligini aks ettiradi. Tez aytish xalq tilida ishlatiladigan hikmatli iboralarga yaqin bo'lib, o'zbek lingvomadaniyatida choyni ma'lum haroratda iste'mol qilish odati borligini ko'rsatadi).

Ingliz tilida: *Many hands make light work, but too many cooks spoil the broth.* (Many hands va too many cooks, light work va spoil the broth o'zaro antonim juftliklarini tashkil qiladi. Ingliz lingvomadaniyatida bu ibora tartib-intizom va tashkilotchilikning muhimligini ta'kidlaydi).

Epifora – nutq san'ati vositalaridan biri bo'lib, unda bir xil so'z yoki ibora gapning oxirida takrorlanadi. Epifora og'zaki ijodda, ayniqsa, xalq maqollari, she'riyat va tez aytishlarda keng qo'llaniladi.

O'zbek tilida: *Oq bo'ri bo'ridan bo'riroq, qora bo'ri bo'ridan bo'riroq, sariq bo'ri bo'ridan bo'riroq.* (O'zbek xalq og'zaki ijodida ranglar va tabiat hodisalari ko'p qo'llaniladi, chunki ular dunyoqarash va xalq hayoti bilan bog'liq. Bo'ri o'zbek madaniyatida jasorat, kuch va yovvoyi tabiat ramzi bo'lib, u haqidagi rivoyatlar va ertaklar juda ko'p.

Ingliz tilida: *Red lorry, yellow lorry, red lorry, yellow lorry.* (Red va yellow ranglari ingliz lingvomadaniyatida tez-tez ishlatiladigan va e'tiborni tortuvchi belgilar hisoblanadi).

Tadqiqot tahlili natijasida 24 ta stilistik vosita aniqlandi. Biz esa ilmiy tadqiqotimizda tez aytishlarda faol qo'llanuvchi stilistik vositalardan foydalandik. Dissertatsiyamizda uch mingdan ortiq o'zbekcha va inglizcha tez aytishlarni tahlilga tortdik. Tahlilga tortilgan tez aytishlar turli xil manbalar²⁵dan olindi.

To'rtinchi bob **“Turli tizimli tillarda tez aytishlarning strukturaviy tahlili”** deb nomlabib, unda tez aytishlarning struktur jihatlarini tahlilga tortilgan. Ingliz va o'zbek tillari qiyosiy grammatikasining izchil tadqiqotchilaridan bo'lgan U.Yusupovning qaydicha, inson muloqot davrida son-sanoqsiz turli xil gaplarni tuzadi, lekin ushbu gaplarning soni qancha bo'lmasin, ularning hammasi ma'lum bir qoliplar asosida hosil qilinadi²⁶. Aynan shunday mavhumlashtirilgan qoliplar gaplarni sintaktik turlarga ajratishga undagan bo'lsa, ajab emas. Masalan, sodda gaplar ega va kesim yoki kesim ishtirokidagi qolip asosida shakllanadi.

Sodda gap shaklidagi tez aytishlarning sintaktik tarkibini tahlil qilishda, gapning tuzilishi, bo'laklari va ularning o'zaro bog'lanishi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Tez aytishlar odatda sodda gap shaklida bo'lib, ularning sintaktik tuzilishi qisqa va aniq talaffuzni talab qiladi. Gapning grammatik asosini ega va kesim tashkil etadi. Har qanday gapning tuzilish jihatidan turlarini uning grammatik asosi belgilab

²⁵ Ходи Зариф. “Ўзбек фольклори хрестоматияси”. – Тошкент. 1941 йил.; Мирзаев Т., Сафаров О., Д.Ўраевалар томонидан тузилган “Ўзбек халқ оғзаки ижоди хрестоматияси. Тошкент, Алоқачи, 2008. – 560 б.; Абдуллаев И. “Инглизча шеърлар, топишмоқлар ва тез айтишлар”. “Истиклол Нури” нашриёти, Тошкент – 2014. – 32 б.; Мадияров И.Б. Ўзбек ва қорақалпоқ халқ тез айтишлари типологияси. Филол.фанлари фалсафа доктори дисс. Тошкент, 2021. – 152 б.; Ken Parkin. Anthology of British Tongue Twisters. London, Samuel French Ltd. 1969. – 64 p.; Perkoff, Gerald J. Tongue Twisters and How to Use Them. London, Wiley-Blackwell. 2001. – 178 p.

²⁶ Юсупов Ў. Инглиз тили грамматикасидан универсал қўлланма. – Тошкент. Академнашр, 2011. – Б. 214.

beradi. Gap tarkibidagi ega va kesimning, ya'ni grammatik asosning ishtirokiga ko'ra gaplar tuzilish jihatidan ikki turga – sodda va qo'shma gaplarga bo'linadi.

Sodda gap ma'lum fikr, maqsadni ifodalovchi, grammatik va intonatsion tomondan shakllangan sintaktik birlikdir. Sodda gap tuzilishiga ko'ra yig'iq yoki yoyiq bo'lishi mumkin. Bosh bo'laklardan tarkib topgan gaplar – yig'iq gap, agar bosh bo'laklardan tashqari ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar ham ishtirok etsa, yoyiq gap sanaladi²⁷. Bosh bo'laklardan tashqari gap tarkibida ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar ishtirok etadigan tez aytishlar sodda yoyiq gap shakliga egadir. Chog'ishtirilayotgan tillardagi ayrim misollarga murojaat qilamiz.

O'zbekcha:

To'qmoq to'qmoqni to'qmoqladi.

Ega: To'qmoq

Kesim: To'qmoqladi

To'ldiruvchi: To'qmoqni

Inglizcha:

She sells sea shells.

Ega: She

Kesim: Sells

To'ldiruvchi: Sea shells

Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida gaplar o'zining strukturasida gap bo'laklarining to'liq bo'lishi yoki biror (bir necha) bo'laklarning sintaktik qurilmada ishtirok etmaganligi, "tushib qolganligi"ga qarab complete sentence/to'liq gap va incomplete sentence/to'liqsiz gaplarga bo'linadi. To'plangan tez aytishlarning asosiy qismini complete sentence/to'liq gap shaklidagi tez aytishlar tashkil etadi.

•O'zbekcha: *Yomg'ir yog'di, yer yumshadi.*

•Inglizcha: *Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers* (Piter Piper tuzlangan qalampir oldi).

•O'zbekcha: *To'qmoq to'qmoqni to'qmoqladi.*

•Inglizcha: *Cats catch quick rats* (Mushuklar tez kalamushlarni ushlaydi).

•O'zbek tilida: *Oq ot oq o't oldida.*

•Ingliz tilida: *Tom threw Tim three thumbtacks* (Tom Timga uchta kalta tashladi).

•O'zbek tilida: *Oq lo'li o'roq olar.*

•Ingliz tilida: *Fred fed Ted bread and Ted fed Fred bread* (Fred Tedni non bilan boqdi, Ted esa Fredni non bilan boqdi).

•O'zbek tilida: *Temir temirni yulqisa, temir yemiriladi.*

•Ingliz tilida: *I scream, you scream, we all scream for ice cream* (Men qichqiraman, siz baqirasiz, biz hammamiz muzqaymoq uchun qichqiramiz)!

"O'zbek tili grammatikasi"da to'liqsiz gaplarning quyidagi turlari ko'rsatilgan:

1) dialogik nutq jarayonidagi to'liqsiz gaplar;

²⁷Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. II том. Синтаксис [Масъул муҳаррирлар: Г.А.Абдурахмонов ва бошқ.]. – Тошкент: Фан, 1976. – Б.98.

- 2) mustaqil qo'llanuvchi to'liqsiz gaplar;
- 3) frazeologik birikma tarzidagi to'liqsiz gaplar;
- 4) qo'shma gap tarkibidagi to'liqsiz gaplar²⁸.

Tahlilga tortilgan tez aytishlar orasida mustaqil qo'llanuvchi to'liqsiz gap shaklidagi tez aytishlar mavjud:

O'zbek tilida: *Oq ot oq o't oldida;*

O'zbek tilida: *Oq lo'li o'roq olar o'roq bilan;*

Ingliz tilida: *I slit a sheet, a sheet I slit, and on that slitted sheet I sit* (Men bir varaqni, bir varaqni men yordim va o'sha tirqishli choyshabga o'tiraman).

Tadqiqot ishida ko'rib chiqilgan Complex sentences/qo'shma gap shaklidagi tez aytishlar soni ingliz tilida ham o'zbek tilida ham ko'pchilikni tashkil etadi. "Qo'shma gap sintaksisning alohida bir struktur-semantik birligidir. Qo'shma gap ikki, uch, ba'zan undan ortiq predikativ birliklarning birikuvidan tuziladi. Bunday komponentlarning o'zaro birikish xarakteri ularning miqdoriga ko'ra turlicha bo'ladi"²⁹. O'zbek tilshunoslari bog'lanish yo'llariga ko'ra oddiy qo'shma gaplarni quyidagi turlarga ajratadilar: 1) bog'langan qo'shma gap; 2) bog'lovchisiz (faqat ohang orqali bog'langan) qo'shma gap; 3) ergash gapli qo'shma gap.

Bog'langan qo'shma gaplar mazmun munosabatiga ko'ra teng aloqada bo'ladi, *biriktiruvchi, zidlov, ayiruv, qiyoslash va izohlash, sabab-natija, payt* munosabatlarini ifodalaydi.

Bog'lovchisiz (faqat ohang orqali bog'langan) qo'shma gaplar mazmun munosabatiga ko'ra *biriktiruv, zidlov, payt, shart, to'siqsizlik, natija, sabab, o'xshatish, izohlash* munosabatlarini ifodalaydi.

Ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar mazmun munosabatiga ko'ra bosh gapga nisbatan ega, kesim, aniqlovchi, to'ldiruvchi, ravish, o'rin, payt, sabab, maqsad, miqdor, shart, to'siqsizlik, o'xshatish, chog'ishtirish, natija munosabatlarini ifodalaydi³⁰. N.Turniyozov va K.Turniyozovalar bog'langan qo'shma gaplar bo'yicha qator olimlarning fikrlarini umumlashtirib, quyidagilarni ta'kidlaydilar: "Odatda, bog'langan qo'shma gaplar teng bog'lovchilar yoki shu vazifadagi boshqa vositalar orqali birikkan, biri ikkinchisiga grammatik jihatdan tobe bo'lmagan, teng huquqli predikativ qismlardan tashkil topgan gaplar sifatida ta'riflanadi. Ana shuning o'zi ham bog'langan qo'shma gaplar tarkibiga kirayotgan gaplarning nisbiy mustaqilligidan darak beradi. To'g'ri, ularda ifodalangan voqealar ketma-ketligi ham kuzatiladi. Boshqacha aytganda, mazmun nuqtai nazaridan bog'langan qo'shma gapning qismlari biri ikkinchisini talab qiladi, biri ikkinchisining asosida kelib chiqadi, har ikki qism ham umumiy fikr ifodasi uchun xizmat qiladi"³¹. "Bog'langan qo'shma gaplar bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gaplardan farqlanib, yopiq konstruksiyalarni tashkil etadi. Bog'langan qo'shma gaplar ikki qismdan tarkib

²⁸ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. II том. Синтаксис [Масъул муҳаррирлар: Ғ.А.Абдурахмонов ва бошқ.]. – Тошкент: Фан, 1976. – Б.198-201.

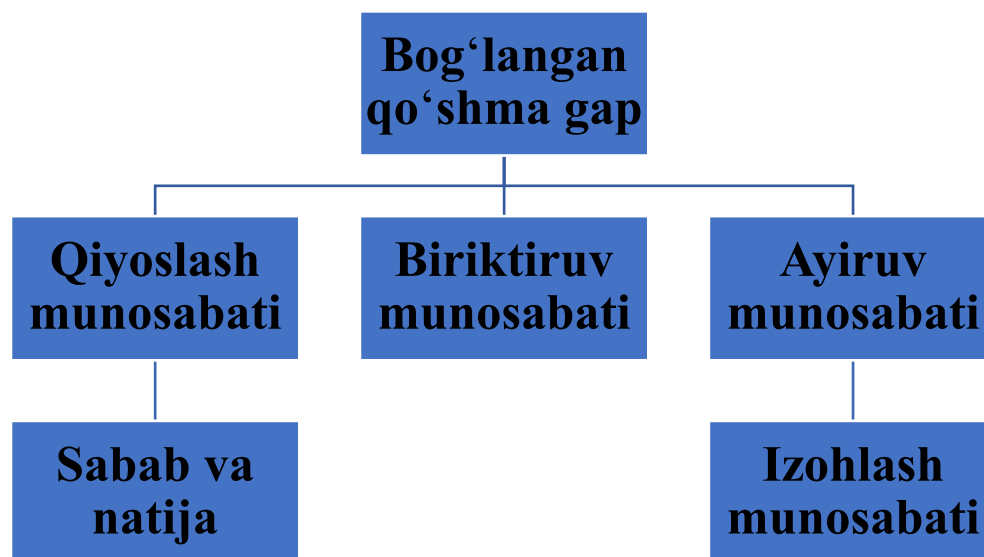
²⁹ Ғуломов А., Асқарова М. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили: Синтаксис: ун-т ва пед. ин-т филол. фак. учун дарслик / (Махсус ред.: Ш.Рахматуллаев). – 3-қайта ишланган ва тўлд-ган нашр. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1987. – Б. 160.

³⁰ Абдуллаев Ж. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили (синтаксис). Қўшма гап. – Гулистон, 2008. – Б. 14.

³¹ Турниёзов Н., Турниёзова К. Функционал синтаксисга кириш. – Тошкент: Фан, – 2003. – Б.90-91.

topadi. Bog‘langan qo‘shma gap qismlarining o‘zaro aloqasi orqali quyidagi mazmun munosabatlari ifodalanadi³².

3.3-rasm.



3.3-rasm. Bog‘langan qo‘shma gaplarning turlari

O‘zbek tilida qo‘shma gap tarzidagi tez aytishlar *va, ammo, yoki, go‘yo, hatto, lekin* kabi bog‘lovchilar yordamida bog‘lansa, ingliz tilida *because, and, but, also, yet, whose, Whether, or, whatever, which* kabi bog‘lovchilar yordamida bog‘lanadi.

- O‘zbek tilida: *Juda qattiq qarsilladi, va qozon qopqog‘i uchib ketdi.*
- Ingliz tilida: *If a dog chews shoes, whose shoes does he choose?*
- O‘zbek tilida: *Qop-qora qozonda qaynoq sho‘rva, ammo qozon qoraymagan.*
- Ingliz tilida: *The great Greek grape growers grow great Greek grapes because great Greek grapes make great Greek grape juice.*
- O‘zbek tilida: *Cho‘pon chopdi yoki chopmadimi?*
- Ingliz tilida: *Silly Sally swiftly shooed seven silly sheep, and the seven silly sheep silly Sally shooed shilly-shallied south.*
- O‘zbek tilida: *Choy sho‘r edi, go‘yo dengiz suvi edi.*
- Ingliz tilida: *You can cut the crust of the crisp crumbly cake, or you can keep the crust on the crisp crumbly cake*
- O‘zbek tilida: *Qayerdadir qarg‘a qag‘illadi, qayerdadir qarg‘alar qochdi.*
- Ingliz tilida: *I scream + You scream louder.*
- O‘zbek tilida: *Sichqon sichqonchani chaqirdi, hatto mushuk ham kelib qoldi.*
- Ingliz tilida: *If two witches were watching two watches, which witch would watch which watch?*
- O‘zbek tilida: *Sut oppoq, go‘yo qor to‘kilgan.*
- Ingliz tilida: *She sells sea shells, and he sells sea stars.*

Rus, turk va ingliz tillarida bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gaplarning xarakteri hamda ularning turlarini o‘rgangan O.V.Shemshurenkoning fikriga ko‘ra: “odatda barcha qo‘shma gaplar bog‘langan qo‘shma gaplar va ergashgan qo‘shma gaplarga bo‘linadi. Biroq tilning sintaktik qurilishi bilan shug‘ullanuvchi zamonaviy

³² F.A.Абдурахмонов. Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. II том. Синтаксис. – Тошкент: Фан, 1976. – Б.333.

tadqiqotchilar bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gap turini ham ajratadilar. Bunda ular ta’kidlaydiki, bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gap qismlari orasidagi o‘zaro bog‘liqlik grammatik ifodalangan tobelik (ergashtirish)ga ko‘chmaydi. Bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gaplarda qismlari aloqasi va butun sintaktik birlikning yaxlitligi ritmik-ohang hamda ularning asosiy birliklarning konstruksiyasiga bog‘liqdir. Bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gaplar qo‘shma gaplarning boshqa turlaridan o‘zining zichligi va ulardagi sodda gaplarning birlashishi hamda bir-biriga tirkalishida katta imkoniyatlar borligi bilan ajralib turadi”³³.

O‘zbek tilshunoslarining ta’kidlashicha, “Bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gaplar bog‘langan yoki ergash gapli qo‘shma gaplarning bog‘lovchisiz varianti emas, balki alohida qo‘shma gap tipidir.

Bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gaplar uch tipga bo‘linadi:

- 1) payt munosabatini ifodalagan bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gaplar,
- 2) qiyoslash munosabatini ifodalagan bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gaplar,

3) izohlash munosabatini ifodalagan bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gaplar”³⁴. Har ikkala tilda bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gaplar komponentlari (qismlari) semantik-sintaktik aloqada bo‘ladi. O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida tahlilga tortilgan tez aytishlar tinish belgilari va intonatsiya orqali bog‘langanligini quyida berilgan tahlillarda ham kuzatishimiz mumkin.

O‘zbekcha: *O‘rik yig‘, do‘lana sol, o‘rik suvda cho‘kdi, do‘lana tepada.*

Inglizcha: *The fox frolicked in the forest, finding five fragrant flowers* (Tulki o‘rmonda sayr qilib, beshta xushbo‘y gul topdi). *The fox frolicked in the forest* – The f sound is repeated in fox, frolicked and forest emphasizing the playful movement of the fox+ *finding five fragrant flowers* – The f sound continues with finding, five, and fragrant flowers, focusing on the discovery of the flowers with a similar rhythm to the first part.

O‘zbekcha: *Yomg‘ir yog‘di, yer yumshadi.*

Inglizcha: *The rabbit rushed past the rose bush, right near the red poppies* (Quyov atirgul butasining yonidan, qizil ko‘knorlar yonidan yugurib o‘tdi). *The rabbit rushed past the rose bush* – The r sound in rabbit, rushed, and rose makes the phrase feel fast and urgent, mimicking the rabbit's speed + *right near the red poppies* – The r sound continues in right, red, and roses, enhancing the sense of proximity and quickness.

O‘zbekcha: *Qora qozon qizil qozonga qaradi, qizil qozon qora qozonga qaradi.*

Inglizcha: *A deer darted through the daisies, dodging the dry dandelions* (Kiyik dastorgullar orasidan o‘tib, quruq momaqaymoqlardan qochdi). *A deer darted through the daisies* – The d sound in deer, darted, and daisies gives a feeling of swift and nimble movement + *dodging the dry dandelions* – The repetition of the d sound continues, emphasizing the deer's agility in avoiding obstacles.

Ergashgan qo‘shma gap va sodda gapning bog‘liqligidan kelib chiqadigan umumiy yondoshuvga qarab ergashgan qo‘shma gaplarning har xil klassifikatsiyasi

³³ Шемшуренко О. В. Изоморфизм и алломорфизм сложноподчиненного предложения в русском, английском и турецком языках. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. 2012. – 195 с.

³⁴Ғ.А.Абдурахмонов.Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. II том. Синтаксис. – Тошкент: Фан, 1976. – Б. 300-301.

mavjud. Bu yo‘nalishda V.I. Jelvis, B.A. Ilish, L.L.Iofik, I.P. Verxovskaya, Y.G. Birenbaum, N.A. Busheva kabi tadqiqotchilarning ilmiy ishlarida o‘z aksini topgan³⁵.

“O‘zbek tildagi ergash gaplarning tasnifi umuman boshqa tillardagi ergash gaplarning tasnifiga yaqin turadi. Bu tasodifiy emas, albatta. Chunki, “turkiy tillarda ham boshqa tillardagi kabi ergash gap nazariyasi sodda gap nazariyasi bilan uzviy bog‘langan³⁶”. A.G‘ulomov va M.Asqarovalar qo‘shma gapni tashkil etgan komponentlarning mazmunini va ularni tutashtiruvchi vositalarni hisobga olgan holda ergash gaplarni 14 turga ajratadilar: “1) ega ergash gap; 2) kesim ergash gap; 3) to‘ldiruvchi ergash gap; 4) aniqlovchi ergash gap; 5) ravish ergash gap; 6) o‘lchov-daraja ergash gap; 7) chog‘ishtirish va o‘xshatish ergash gaplari; 8) sabab ergash gap; 9) maqsad ergash gap; 10) payt ergash gap; 11) o‘rin ergash gap; 12) shart ergash gap; 13) to‘siqsiz ergash gap; 14) natija ergash gap³⁷”.

Amerika va ingliz tilshunoslik maktablarida ergash gaplar sodda gapda qaysi so‘z (so‘z turkumi) – ot, sifat yoki ravishni almashtirishiga qarab, ularning klassifikatsiyasi paydo bo‘lgan. Sodda gap komponentlariga o‘xshashligiga ko‘ra ergash gaplarning quyidagi turlari ajratiladi: substantiv (Nominal clauses), adjectiv (Attributive clauses) va adverbial (Adverbial clauses³⁸).

Demak, ingliz tilshunosligida ergashgan qo‘shma gaplar muammosi ergash gaplar klassifikatsiyasi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lsa, turkologiyada sifatdosh, ravishdosh va fe‘l-ot shaklida tuzilgan iboralar tabiatining har xil tushunilishi bilan aloqadordir. Biz tomonimizdan ko‘rib chiqilayotgan tez aytishlar quyidagicha ergash gap turlariga ajratiladi:

O‘zbek tilida: *Qachonki Qobil qovun qarsillatib yesa, qaldirg‘ochlar qiziqib qaraydi.* (Qachonki Qobil qovun qarsillatib yesa) – qaldirg‘ochlarning qarash vaqti. – payt ergash gap); *Agar Anvar anor aravaga artsa, ariq atrofida ari aylanadi.* (Agar Anvar anor aravaga artsa – qaysi shartda ari aylanadi. – shart ergash gap); *Baxor bodring boshqqa bog‘langani bois, bolalar bog‘da bobosiga borishdi.* (Baxor bodring boshqqa bog‘langani bois – bolalarning borish sababi. – sabab ergash gap).

Ingliz tilida: *She sells seashells by the seashore. The shells she sells are surely seashells. So if she sells shells on the seashore, I'm sure she sells seashore shells* (U dengiz qirg‘og‘ida dengiz chig‘anoqlarini sotadi. U sotadigan chig‘anoqlar, albatta, dengiz chig‘anoqlari. Demak, agar u dengiz qirg‘og‘ida chig‘anoq sotsa, men ishonchim komilki, u dengiz chig‘anoqlarini sotadi). Main Clause: She sells seashells by the seashore. She → Subject (pronoun). sells → Predicate (simple present tense). seashells → Direct Object (noun). by the seashore → Prepositional Phrase (indicating location). by → Preposition. the seashore → Noun phrase

³⁵ Уралова О. П. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида «оиля» бош лексемали мақоллар семантикаси ва структураси. Филол. фанлари фалсафа д-ри... дисс.– Самарқанд, 2021. – 144 б.

³⁶ Менглиев Б., Холиёров Ў. Ўзбек тилидан универсал қўлланма. – Қайта нашр. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2015. – 512 б.

³⁷ Ғуломов А., Асқарова М. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили: Синтаксис: ун-т ва пед. ин-т филол. фак. учун дарслик. 3-қайта ишланган ва тўлд-ган нашр. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1987. – 256 б.

³⁸ Дандис А. О структуре пословицы // Паремииологический сборник. – Москва: Наука, 1978. – С. 13-34.

(indicating the location where the action takes place). Simple sentence (subject-predicate-object structure). Second Sentence: The shells she sells are surely seashells. Main Clause: The shells are surely seashells. Relative Clause: she sells (modifies the shells). Breakdown: The shells → Subject (noun phrase). she sells → Relative Clause modifying the shells. she → Subject (pronoun). sells → Predicate (simple present tense). are → Predicate (linking predicate). surely → Adpredicate modifying the predicate are, expressing certainty. seashells → Predicate nominative (the subject complement, renaming the shells). Third Sentence: So if she sells shells on the seashore. Structure: Main Clause (Implied): I'm sure (not explicitly stated here but implied in the context). Subordinate Clause: if she sells shells on the seashore (conditional clause). So → Coordinating Conjunction (introduces a consequence or conclusion). if → Subordinating Conjunction (introduces the conditional clause). she → Subject (pronoun). sells → Predicate (simple present tense). shells → Direct Object (noun). on the seashore → Prepositional Phrase (indicating location). on → Preposition. the seashore → Noun phrase (location). Fourth Sentence: I'm sure she sells seashore shells. Main Clause: I'm sure. Relative Clause: she sells seashore shells (modifies the certainty expressed in the main clause). I'm → Subject + predicate (contracted form of I am). sure → Adjective (predicate adjective, describing the subject I). she sells seashore shells → Relative Clause explaining the subject's certainty. she → Subject (pronoun). sells → Predicate (simple present tense). seashore shells → Direct object (noun phrase). Complex sentence (main clause + relative clause modifying sure).

Tahlil natijasidan kelib chiqib ta'kidlash joizki, o'zbek va ingliz tillarida tez aytishlar struktur jihatdan bir-biridan farq qilsa-da, ular mazmun va ifoda planidagi umumiylik, bog'liqlik bilan tavsiflanadi.

XULOSA

1. Paremiologik birliklar turli tillar tizimida alohida o'rin tutadi. Ularda muayyan xalqning dunyoqarashi, urf-odatlar, turmush tarzi, milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari aks etadi. Binobarin, o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tez aytishlar semantik-struktur va milliy-madaniy xususiyatga ega. Shular asosida quyidagi xulosalarga kelish mumkin:

2. Paremiologiya fanining o'rganilish tarixi 2 asrga borib yetsada, paremiyalarning o'rganilish ildizi uzoq davrlarga borib taqaladi. Paremiologiya va frazeologiyaning alohida fan sifatida rivojlanishi turli tadqiqotchilarning tadqiqot samarasi hisoblanadi.

3. Tadqiqotda aforizm, maqol matal, topishmoq, qanotli so'zlar qatorida tez aytishlar ham paremiya deb nomlandi.

4. Tez aytishlarni ma'lum tematik guruhlariga ajratib tadqiq qilish orqali o'sha xalqning paremiyalaridan tilida namoyon bo'ladigan lingvomadaniyatning kichik bo'g'inlarini ham ochib berish imkoniyati keng bo'ladi.

5. O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tez aytishlarning tematik guruhlari va ularda paremiyalarning soni bir xil emas. Buning sababi ingliz va o'zbek xalqlarining tarixi, bir-biriga o'xshamagan mentaliteti, har xil moddiy va ma'naviy madaniyati,

an'anaviy xo'jaligi, ijtimoiy va kundalik turmush tarzi, har xil dinlarga e'tiqod qilishi, maishiy hayoti va aloqalari, milliy tuyg'ulari, urf-odatlar, mamlakatlarning geografik joylashuvi va boshqalar bilan izohlanadi.

6. Qiyoslanayotgan tillarda tez aytishlar tuzilishiga ko'ra gap shaklida bo'ladi. Tez aytishlarning asosiy qismi ifoda maqsadiga ko'ra declarative/darak gaplar shaklidir. Ifoda maqsadiga ko'ra interrogative/so'roq gap shaklidagi tez aytishlar o'zbek va ingliz tillarida kam uchraydi. O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tez aytishlarning aksariyati darak gap shaklida bo'lishi — bu shaklning sintaktik soddaligi, fonetik mosligi, o'rganishdagi qulayligi va talaffuzdagi samaradorligi bilan izohlanadi.

7. Chog'ishtirilayotgan tillarda tez aytishlar S.P. (S – ega, P–kesim) strukturali modelda namoyon bo'lishi bilan xarakterlanadi. O'zbek va ingliz tillarida grammatik asosi ishtirokiga ko'ra one-member sentence/bir sostav (tarkib)li, two-member sentence/ikki sostav (tarkib)li sodda gaplar shaklidagi tez aytishlar uchraydi. Paremiyalarning asosiy qismini to'liq gap shaklidagi tez aytishlar tashkil etadi. Tahlilga tortilgan tez aytishlar orasida mustaqil qo'llanuvchi incomplete sentence/to'liqsiz gap shaklidagi tez aytishlar ham mavjud. Ular bir xil sintaktik konstruksiyaga ega.

8. Har ikki til paremiologik fondida personal sentence/shaxsli gap va impersonal sentence/shaxssiz gap shaklidagi tez aytishlar kuzatiladi. Ko'plab ingliz va o'zbek xalq tez aytishlar mazmun-mohiyatiga ko'ra generalized-personal sentence/shaxsi umumlashgan gap shaklidir.

9. O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tez aytishlar orasida conjunctive sentence/bog'langan qo'shma gaplar qismlarining orasida qiyoslash, biriktiruv, ayiruv, sabab va natija mazmun munosabatlari mavjuddir. Ingliz tilida sanab o'tilgan barcha turdagi bog'langan qo'shma gap shaklidagi tez aytishlar uchraydi. O'zbek tilida biriktiruv hamda sabab va natija munosabatini ifodalovchi bog'langan qo'shma gap shaklidagi tez aytishlar kuzatilmaydi.

10. Tez aytishlar orasida eng yuqori chastotaga ega bo'lgan – bu conjunctionless sentence/bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gap shaklidagi paremiyalardir.

11. O'zbek tilidagi tez aytishlar orasida subject clauses/ega ergash gap, predicative clauses/kesim ergash gap, object clauses/to'ldiruvchi ergash gap, adverbial clauses of purpose/maqsad ergash gap, adverbial clauses of manner/o'xshatish ergash gap shaklidagi tez aytishlar kam kuzatiladi. Adverbial clauses/hol ergash gap shaklidagi tez aytishlar ingliz xalq tez aytishlari orasida ham kam kuzatiladi. Boshqa turdagi ergash gaplar har ikkala tilda kuzatiladi. Ingliz tilida o'zbek tilidan farqli o'laroq ergashgan qo'shma gapning boshqa turlari ham uchraydi.

12. O'zbek va ingliz tillarida tez aytishlarning struktura nuqtai nazaridan bir-biridan farq qilsa-da, ular mazmun va ifoda planidagi umumiylik, bog'liqlik bilan tavsiflanadi.

13. *Konsonantizm* – tez aytishlarning talaffuzini murakkablashtiruvchi muhim fonetik hodisalaridan biri bo'lib, undosh tovushlarning uyg'unlashuvi orqali so'zlarni talaffuz qilinishini qiyinlashtiradi. Bu hodisa nutqning ravonligini oshirish va artikulyatsiyasini rivojlantirish uchun samarali usul hisoblanadi. Tez aytishlar fonetik jihatdan murakkab tuzilishga ega bo'lib, talaffuz mahoratini oshirish,

artikulyatsiya organlarini rivojlantirish va nutq ravonligini yaxshilash uchun foydalidir. Ular til o'rganish jarayonida talaffuzni takomillashtirishga undosh va unli tovushlarni aniqroq aytishga yordam beradi.

14. Fonetik xususiyatlari jihatidan tez aytishlarda alliteratsiya, assonans, konsonantizm, urg'u va intonatsiya o'zgarishlari keng uchraydi. Bu elementlar birgalikda so'zlarning talaffuzini qiyinlashtirib, ularni mashq sifatida ishlatishga asos yaratadi. Ayniqsa, bolalar va til o'rganuvchilar uchun tez aytishlar og'zaki nutqni rivojlantirishning samarali usuli hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, tez aytishlar turli tillarning fonetik o'ziga xosliklarini o'rganishda ham muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, nutqni aniq va ravon bo'lishiga yordam beradi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL DSc.03/04.06.2021.Fil.72.03 AWARDING
SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY**

TERMEZ UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND SERVICE

MAMATALIEVA NAVBAKHOR XUJAMBERDIEVNA

**CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF TONGUE TWISTERS IN THE UZBEK AND
ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

10.00.06 – Comparative literary criticism, contrastive linguistics and translation studies

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
for a Doctor of Science (DSc) in PHILOLOGY**

Bukhara – 2025

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The dissertation is available at the Information-resource center of Bukhara State University, (registration number 682). Address: 200118, Bukhara, M.Iqbol street, 11. Phone: (0365) 221-25-87

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INTRODUCTION (dissertation abstract for a Doctor of Science [DSc])

Topicality and necessity of the thesis. In global linguistics, the comparative study of folk oral traditions, particularly paremiological units across different nations, holds great significance. These units exist in all languages, and analyzing them through the lens of various nations' paremiological units helps uncover their historical roots, stages of development, national mentality, unique cultural aspects, ancient traditions and rituals, as well as identify the characteristics inherent in the pronunciation and phonological system of each language. It is also important to study these units' phonetic structure, grammatical system, lexical features, stylistic aspects, and scientifically investigate differences of their use in the processes of fast and accurate comprehension of the languages.

As one of the key branches of global linguistics, paremiology focuses on the study of paremiological units. In this regard, the investigation of tongue twisters as paremiological units is particularly significant, as they emerge as a product of human cognition and enhance speech expressiveness when used in language resulting in developing intercultural communication. Therefore, highlighting the role, genesis, national character, and poetics of tongue twisters in Uzbek and English folklore; addressing the issues that arise in determining their semantic-structural, linguocultural, phonetic-stylistic features, their typology and equivalents in non-related languages; exploring methods of preserving the national color in translation; studying and developing scientifically grounded concepts for the distinctive aspects and thematic types of the tongue-twister tradition in both cultures are of great importance.

In the current period of rapid reforms in our country, great emphasis is placed on the development of modern Uzbek language, particularly on the study of issues related to comparative literature, contrastive linguistics, and translation studies. Additionally, special attention is given to the “development of fundamental, applied, and innovative scientific research, the preservation of functioning scientific schools and establishment of new ones, strengthening their human resource potential, and encouraging the active involvement of talented young researchers in the field of science”¹. The comparative study of tongue twisters, which have preserved ancient traditions reflecting the national lifestyle, worldview, and artistic perception of reality of people, provides an opportunity to further deepen scholarly perspectives on the genesis, poetics, and typology of folklore genres across different cultures. In this regard, conducting scientific research into the semantic structure, structural and linguocultural characteristics, as well as the phonetic and stylistic classification of tongue twisters in various language systems, is of significant importance.

The present scientific study serves to a certain degree to achieve the objectives set out in the following legal documents: Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-5847 “On approval of the concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030” dated October 8, 2019;

¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8 - oktabrdagi «O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi to‘g‘risida»gi PF-5847-sonli Farmoni.
https://nrm.uz/contentf?doc=602358_&products=1_vse_zakonodatelstvo_uzbekistana

PF-6084 “On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve the language policy in our country” dated October 20, 2020; PF-60 “On the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026” dated January 28, 2022; PF-158 “About the Strategy “Uzbekistan - 2030” dated September 11, 2023; the Resolution of the President PQ-3775 “On additional measures to improve the quality of education in higher education institutions and ensure their active participation in comprehensive reforms implemented in the country” dated June 5, 2018; PQ-5117 “On measures to raise activities to promote the study of foreign languages in the Republic of Uzbekistan” dated May 19, 2021 as well as the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.610 “On Measures to Further Improve the Quality of Foreign Language Teaching in Educational Institutions,” dated August 11, 2017, and other related regulatory legal documents governing this activity.

Relevant research priority areas of science and developing technology of the Republic. The dissertation work is carried out in the line with the priority directions of Science and Technology Development of the Republic I. “Developing the Democratic and Legal Society Spiritual-Morally and Culturally, Forming Innovational Economics”.

A review of foreign scientific research on the dissertation topic.² Within the framework of tongue twisters, theoretical and practical research is carried out in the world’s leading research centers and institutions of higher education, including Cambridge University, Oxford University, Edinburgh University, and London Metropolitan University (United Kingdom); New York University, Indiana University, Harvard University, Yale University, Stanford University, Rutgers University, and Chicago University (USA); Toronto University (Canada); M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University and Saint Petersburg State University (Russia); Mannheim University, Greifswald University, and Trier University (Germany); Verona University (Italy); Graz University (Austria); the Czech Academy of Sciences (Czech Republic); Jawaharlal Nehru University and Mumbai University (India); Kyoto University (Japan); Ain Shams University (Egypt); Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (South Korea); Kocaeli University, Suleyman Demirel University, and Ankara University (Turkey); the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences and Baku State University (Azerbaijan); as well as Uzbekistan State World Languages University, Mirzo Ulugbek National University of Uzbekistan, Samarkand State University, Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, Bukhara State University, and Termez State University (Uzbekistan).

Global research in paremiology has led to significant scientific advancements, such as: the reflection of national culture, mentality, and values in paremias (Oxford University, Edinburgh University, London Metropolitan University, Great Britain); the stylistic aspects of paremias in texts (New York University, Indiana University, Harvard University, Yale University, Stanford University, USA); the confirmation

² Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi: <https://www.dissercat.com/>, www.amazon.com, www.britanica.com, www.cambridge.org, <https://diss.natlib.uz>, <https://ziyonet.uz/search> kabi manbalar asosida amalga oshirilgan.

of the stable structural nature of paremiological units (Moscow State University, Russia); the classification of paremias based on functional and structural features (Saint Petersburg State University – Russia); the linguocultural aspects of paremiological units (Germany); the views on linguopragmatic features of paremias (Italy, Austria); justification of the national-cultural, semantic, and structural characteristics of tongue twisters (Czech Republic, India, Japan, Egypt); compilation of explanatory dictionaries and collections of paremias (South Korea, Turkey); scientific research on the ethnolinguistic aspects of paremias (Samarkand State University, Andijan State University); anthropocentric approaches to paremiological units (Uzbekistan State World Languages University); differentiation of proverbs and idiomatic expressions based on etymology, meaning, and syntax (Bukhara State University – Uzbekistan) the differences and distinctions between proverbs and phrases from etymological, semantic, and syntactic perspectives, the relationships among Uzbek paremiological and idiomatic units such as proverbs, idioms, sayings, integration and differentiation processes, revelation of linguistic (phrases), folkloric (sayings, legends, anecdotes, fairy tales, riddles, tongue twisters), ethnographic (belief systems, folk customs, folk games), and religious (hadith) sources to be the leading paradigm in the intralinguistic foundations of proverb formation (Bukhara State University); establishment of paremias as paremiological units (Termez State University, Uzbekistan).

Currently, a wide range of studies are being conducted in world linguistics on the investigation of paremias, including the linguocultural aspects of paremiological units; the gender aspect in paremiological units; the development of digital paremiological dictionaries; the semantic-structural features of paremiological units; the recreation of paremiological picture of the world in literary translation ensuring the adequacy of translated works by identifying the causes of inadequate translation and developing methods to eliminate them; comparative analysis of the representation of paremiological units in translation as linguistic factors underlying the national picture of the world; the application of cognitive approaches in translation and the formulation of principles to overcome obstacles for achieving adequacy; the issue of equivalence in paremiological units; and the comparative study on the paremiological system of the Uzbek language with both relative and non-relative languages.

Problem development status. The study of paremiological units traces its roots back to the works of our ancestor, Mahmud al-Kashgari³. Furthermore, many other scholars and poets, including Yusuf Khass Hajib, Rabguzi, Yasawi, Atayi, Lutfi, Sakkaki, Alisher Navoi, Babur, Abulgozi Bahodirxon, Turdi, Gulkhani, Munis, Sufi Allokhyor, Nodira, Mukimi, and others, have extensively and appropriately used paremiological units in their works.

Interest in paremiological units in England significantly increased during the 14th-16th centuries, known as the “Golden Age of Paremias”⁴. By this period, book publishing had accelerated rapidly in English society. The wisdom accumulated over

³ Кошғарий М. Девону луғотит турк. 3 томлик. 3-том. Тошкент: Фан, 1960. – Б.168-169.

⁴ Mieder V. Twisted Wisdom, Modern Anti Proverbs. – Vermont, 1998. – 396 p.

the years officially took on the status of moral instruction and became a didactic tool for governing people.

In global linguistics, researchers such as V.Dal, O.A.Dmitrieva, Z.K.Tarlanov, Chjen Inkuy, Z.A.Biktagirova, I.Y.Yudina, and Y.Y.Niktovenko⁵ have conducted studies focusing on various aspects of paremiological units.

In Uzbek linguistics, scholars such as Kh.Abdurahmonov, G.Salomov, M.Fozilov, M.Tuychiev, M.Hakimov, T.Mirzaev, B.Sarimsoqov, M.Sodiqova, M.M.Karomatova, H.S.Karomatov, Sh.Shomaqsudov, Sh.Shorahmedov, B.Juraeva, A.Musoqulov, P.U.Bakirov, G.Ergasheva, B.P.Nazarov, D.A.Tosheva, D.Turdaliev, Sh.Tojiboev, M.Temirova, O.P.Uralova, Z.R.Narmuratov, N.X.Mamatalieva, and N.Madalov⁶ have systematically studied the formation

⁵ Даль В.И. Пословицы русского народа. – Москва: Художественная литература, 1957. – 430 с.; Дмитриева О.А. Культурно-языковые характеристики пословиц и афоризмов на материале французского и русского языков: Дисс...канд. филол. наук. – Волгоград, 1997. – 189 с.; Тарланов З.К. Русские пословицы: синтаксис и поэтика. Петрозаводск: Изд-во Петрозаводск. ун-та, 1999. – 448 с.; Чжэн Инкуй Русские зоонимы в комплексном лингвистическом рассмотрении: дисс...канд. филол. наук. Москва, 2001. – 198 с.; Биктагирова З.А. Концепт “Семья” в паремиологии английского, турецкого и татарского языков. Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Казань, 2007. – 228 с.; Юдина И.Ю. Метафора в английской пословице. Дисс...канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 2012. – 148 с.; Никтовенко Е.Ю. Семантика конфликт содержащих паремий и афоризмов в лингвокогнитивном и лингвокультурном аспектах (на материале русского и английского языков). Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Краснодар, 2015. – 185 с.

⁶ Абдурахманов Х. Синтаксические особенности узбекских народных пословиц. Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. Тошкент, 1964. – 27 с.; Абдурахманов Х. Особенности синтаксиса узбекского устного народного творчества. Автореф. дисс. доктора филол. наук. Тошкент, 1977. – 48 с.; Саломов Ф. Рус тилидан ўзбекчага мақол, матал ва идиомаларни таржима қилиш масаласига доир. – Тошкент: Фанлар академияси 1961. – 159 б.; Ҳикматли сўзлар, Афоризмлар ва мақоллар Тузувчи: Ҳозилов М. – Тошкент: «Ўзбекистон» нашриёти, 1967. – 191 б.; Тўйчиев М. «Шинелли йиллар» романида халқ мақоллари ва ибораларининг ишлатилиши. Ўзбек фразеологиясидан тадқиқотлар. СамДПИ асарлари. Самарқанд. 1971. – 87 б.; Ҳақимов М. Ёзувчи ва халқ тили. – Тошкент: «Фан», 1971. – 176 б.; Ўзбек халқ мақоллари: [2 томлик]. Масъул муҳаррирлар: Мирзаев Т., Саримсоқов Б. Том 1. – Тошкент, «Фан», 1987. – 368 б.; Ўзбек халқ мақоллари: [2томлик]. Масъул муҳаррирлар: Мирзаев Т., Саримсоқов Б. Том 2. – Тошкент: «Фан», 1988. – 372 б.; Қисқача ўзбекча-русча мақол-маталлар луғати. Тузувчи: Содиқова М. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1993. – 76 б.; Proverbs-мақоллар-пословицы. Тузувчилар: Кароматова М., Кароматов Ҳ.С. – Тошкент: Меҳнат, 2000. – 400 б.; Шомақсудов Ш., Шораҳмедов Ш. Маънолар маҳзани. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси” Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2001. – 448 б.; Жўраева Б. Мақолларнинг лисоний мавқеи ва маъновий-услубий қўлланиши: Филол. фанлари номзоди дисс. – Бухоро, 2002. – 136 б.; Ўзбек халқ мақоллари/Тузувчилар: Мирзаев Т., Мусоқулов А., Саримсоқов Б. – Тошкент.: «Шарқ», 2005. – 253 б.; Бакиров П. Номинацентрические пословицы в разнотипных языках (на материале русского, узбекского и казахского языков): Доктор филологических наук дисс. – Ташкент, 2007. – 334 с.; Эргашева Г. Инглиз ва ўзбек тиллари фразеологизм ва паремияларида гендер аспектининг киёсий-типологик тадқиқи: Филол. фанлари номзоди дисс. – Тошкент, 2011. – 164 б.; Назаров Б.П. Бакалавр тайёрлашнинг қуйи босқичида немис тилини коммуникатив методика асосида ўқитишда мақоллардан фойдаланиш. Педагогика фанлари номзоди дисс. – Самарқанд, 2012. – 186 б.; Тошева Д.А Зооним компонентли мақолларнинг лингвокултурологик хусусиятлари: Филол. фанлари фалсафа д-ри... дисс. – Тошкент, 2017. – 151 б.; Турдалиева Д. Ўзбек халқ мақолларининг лингвопоэтик хусусиятлари. Филол. фанлари фалсафа д-ри... дисс. – Фарғона, 2018. – 144 б.; Илм ҳикмати (Илм ҳақидаги ҳадис, мақол ва ҳикматли сўзлар тўплами) Тузувчилар: Тожибоев Ш., Эгамбердиев Р. – Тошкент: /Наврўз/ 2018. – 76 б.; Темирова М. Ўзбек ва қирғиз халқ мақоллари типологияси. Филол. фанлари фалсафа д-ри... дисс. – Тошкент, 2018. – 166 б.; Уралова О. П. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида «оила» бош лексемали мақоллар семантикаси ва структураси. Филол. фанлари фалсафа д-ри... дисс.– Самарқанд, 2021. – 144 б.; Нармуратов З.Р. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида таълим ва илм концептларига оид паремаларнинг лингвомаданий тадқиқи. Филол. фанлари фалсафа доктори дисс. Термез, 2022. – 129 б.; Narmuratov Zayniddin Radjabovich. “Ta’lim” va “ilm” mazmunli frazemalarning semantik-struktur, lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari (ingliz va o‘zbek tillari misolida). Filol fanlari doktori(DSc) dissertatsiyasi. Buxoro, 2024. – 246 b.; Mamataliyeva N.X. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “vatan” mazmunli aforizmlarning semantikasi va strukturasi. Filol.fanlari falsafa doktori diss. – Termiz, 2023. – 128 b.; Madalov N.E. Tabiat hodisalari bilan bog‘liq maqollarda sinonimik va antonimik munosabatlarning ifodalanishi (ingliz va o‘zbek tillari misolida) Filol. fanlari falsafa d-ri... diss. – Termez, 2023. – 127 b.

stages of paremiological units, their semantic, linguocultural, structural, and paradigmatic features, and have developed scientifically grounded concepts.

In English linguistics, scholars such as A. Taylor, A. Dantes, W. Mieder, and J. Ray⁷ have conducted research on paremiological units. Their studies have contributed to a new stage in this field by examining paremiological units in a comparative-contrastive aspect with equivalent proverbs in other languages.

Tongue twisters, classified as paremiological units, have existed since ancient times. In his anthology “Uzbek Folklore”,⁸ Professor Hodi Zarif provides 12 examples of tongue twisters. Additionally, in the “Anthology of Uzbek Folklore”⁹ compiled by T.Mirzaev, O.Safarov, and D.Uraeva, 19 tongue twisters are presented.

In modern linguistics, researchers such as I.Abdullayev and I.B.Madiyarov¹⁰ have studied the phonetic and lexical features of tongue twisters, their role in oral folk literature, and their role in reflecting Uzbek culture.

In English linguistics, scholars like Ken Parkin, P.Perkoff, and J.Gerald¹¹ have analyzed the phonetic aspects of tongue twisters, their articulation, and the ways of tongue twisters use in pronunciation exercises.

In-depth research and analysis indicate that, compared to other paremiological units, scientific studies related to tongue twisters in a comparative-contrastive aspect remain relatively scarce. Therefore, we have focused our attention on the comparative study of tongue twisters in the Uzbek and English languages.

Relevance of the dissertation research with the plans of the scientific-research works of the higher educational institution where the dissertation has been conducted. The dissertation was conducted within the framework of the research direction “Actual problems of contrastive-typological study of the lexical-semantic system of the language: diachrony and synchrony” at the Department of Foreign Language and Literature of Termez University of Economics and Service.

The aim of the research work is to identify by contrastive analysis common and distinctive features of tongue twisters in the English and Uzbek languages.

The tasks of the research work are as follows:

to summarize the scientific and theoretical perspectives on tongue twisters and to reach a conceptual conclusion regarding these language units based on materials from the Uzbek and English languages;

to reveal the semantic and linguocultural properties of tongue twisters in English and Uzbek;

⁷ Taylor A. Selected Writings on proverbs. Helsinki: Suomalainen Tiedekatemia, 1975. – 203 p.; Dundes A. On the structure of the Proverb, in Mieder, W. & A. Dundes. The Wisdom of many: Essays of the Proverb. Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin Press. 1994. – 352 p.; Meider W. Proverbs: A Handbook. London: Greenwood Press, 2004. – 321 p.; A complete collection of English proverbs by John Ray published by Forgotten books. London, Dalton house, 60 Windsor Avenue, 2013. – 319 p.

⁸ Ходи Зариф. “Ўзбек фольклори хрестоматияси”. – Тошкент. 1941 йил.

⁹ Мирзаев Т., Сафаров О., Д.Ўраевалар томонидан тузилган “Ўзбек халқ оғзаки ижоди хрестоматияси. Тошкент, Алоқачи, 2008. – 560 б.

¹⁰ Абдуллаев И. “Инглизча шеърлар, топишмоқлар ва тез айтишлар”. “Истиклол Нури” нашриёти, Тошкент - 2014 йил, 32 б. Мадияров И.Б. Ўзбек ва қорақалпоқ халқ тез айтишлари типологияси. Филол.фанлари фалсафа доктори дисс. Тошкент, 2021. – 152 б.

¹¹ Ken Parkin. Anthology of British Tongue Twisters. London, Samuel French Ltd. 1969. – 64 p.; Perkoff, Gerald J. Tongue Twisters and How to Use Them. London, Wiley-Blackwell. 2001. – 178 p.

to study phonetic and phonological features of tongues twisters in the Uzbek and English languages;

to identify the stylistic similarities and differences of tongue twisters in both languages through contrastive analysis.

to determine the structural similarities and differences of tongue twisters in the compared languages;

The object of the research work consists of tongue twisters in the English and Uzbek languages.

The subject of the research work is the contrastive investigation of tongue twisters in the English and Uzbek languages.

Methods of the research. The study employs lexical-semantic, structural, comparative, classificatory, descriptive, and linguocultural analysis methods, along with statistical and componential analysis methods to examine the research topic.

Scientific novelty of the research work includes the following:

it has been substantiated that the linguocultural features of tongue twisters in Uzbek and English have been shaped under the influence of various factors such as the history of each nation, national mentality, material and spiritual culture, traditional economy, social daily life, values and religious beliefs, everyday practices and interactions, national sentiments, customs and traditions, as well as the geographical location of the respective countries;

it has been proven that in both languages, stylistic devices such as paronymy, paronomasia, antithesis, alliteration, assonance, anaphora, epiphora, gradation, synonymy, and antonymy play a primary role in enhancing the appeal of tongue twisters, increasing their expressive impact, sharpening speech, and enabling a deeper understanding of the artistic potential of the languages;

it has been substantiated that, in terms of phonetic features in the compared languages, alliteration, assonance, consonance, as well as shifts in stress and intonation dominate in tongue twisters and contribute significantly to the improvement of pronunciation skills, the development of articulatory organs, and the advancement of speech fluency;

it has been established that, in the compared languages, tongue twisters are represented through various structural models, including S+P (S – subject, P – predicate) constructions, one-member and two-member simple sentences, incomplete sentences, personal and impersonal sentences, as well as generalized-personal sentences based on their content and meaning;

it has been identified that among English tongue twisters, conjunctive compound sentences are realized through relations of comparison, addition, contrast, cause, and effect, whereas in Uzbek, they are expressed only through conjunctive compound sentences reflecting comparison and contrast relations.

Practical results of the research work are as follows:

it has been proven that the comparative analysis of the semantics, stylistic features and peculiarities of tongue twisters in Uzbek and English have theoretical and scientific value and contribute to the development of disciplines such as Linguistics, Lexicology, Stylistics, Translation Theory and Practice, Comparative Typology, and Linguocultural Studies;

it has been substantiated that the methodology developed for analyzing the semantics and linguocultural characteristics of tongue twisters in the Uzbek and English languages can be applied to the investigation of other types of paremias of relative and non-relative languages;

it has been identified that a contrastive analysis of tongue twisters as paremiological units, their distinctive features serve as a reliable source for use and study in the process of intercultural communication.

Authenticity of the research results is determined by the clear formulation of the problem, the grounding of theoretical information in scientific sources, the relevance of the selected materials to the research subject, the appropriate approach to the object of study, the alignment of the applied methods with the research aim, as well as, the substantiation of theoretical ideas and conclusions through lexical-semantic, structural, comparative, classificatory, descriptive, linguocultural, statistical, and componential analysis methods, as well as the implementation of conclusions, suggestions and recommendations in practice, and the validation of the obtained results by authorized organizations.

Scientific and practical value of the research results. The scientific significance of the research findings lies in their contribution to the development of new directions in linguistics, particularly in studying the theoretical foundations of linguoculturology, highlighting the importance of investigating features specific to national texts, applying linguocultural research methods, identifying relevant research sources, determining the linguocultural value of paremias, and serving as a scientific source for the elucidating the semantic-structural, linguocultural, and phonetic-stylistic characteristics of paremiological units based on the ideas presented in the dissertation.

The practical significance of the research findings is evident in their applicability to higher education, specifically in developing textbooks and educational manuals for courses such as “Linguoculturology”, “Lexicology”, and “Comparative Typology.” Moreover, they can be utilized in conducting theoretical and practical lessons in these subjects and in organizing specialized courses for master’s degree programs in “Linguistic Research Methods” and “Current Issues in Modern Linguistics.”

Implementation of the research results. Based on the scientific results and practical recommendations developed in the process of the contrastive study of tongue-twisters in the Uzbek and English languages:

the theoretical conclusions regarding the linguocultural features of tongue twisters in Uzbek and English which have been shaped under the influence of various factors such as the history of each nation, national mentality, material and spiritual culture, traditional economy, social daily life, values and religious beliefs, everyday practices and interactions, national sentiments, customs and traditions, as well as the geographical location of the respective countries have been applied in executing the AM-F3-201908172 project titled “Creating an Educational Corpus of the Uzbek Language”, carried out at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature from 2020 to 2023 (reference No. 04/01-241, dated January 22, 2025, from Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature). As a

result, the collected paremiological units contributed to studying the linguistic richness, traditions, mentality, worldview, and history of Uzbek and English people while also enhancing the communicative competence of language learners;

the theoretical conclusions that in both languages, stylistic devices such as paronymy, paronomasia, antithesis, alliteration, assonance, anaphora, epiphora, gradation, synonymy, and antonymy play a primary role in enhancing the appeal of tongue twisters, increasing their expressive impact, sharpening speech, and enabling a deeper understanding of the artistic potential of the languages have been used in the fundamental project OT-F1-030 titled “Publication of a multi-volume monograph (7 volumes) on the topic “History of Uzbek Literature,” implemented between 2017-2020 at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature (reference No. 04/01-348, dated January 29, 2025, from Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature). As a result, the study provided a detailed explanation of synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, and polysemy in paremiological units;

the scientific conclusions on dominance of phonetic features in the compared languages, alliteration, assonance, consonance, as well as shifts in stress and intonation dominate in tongue twisters and contribute significantly to the improvement of pronunciation skills, the development of articulatory organs, and the advancement of speech fluency have been employed in implementing the PZ-2020042022 project titled “Creating a Linguodidactic Electronic Platform for Turkic Languages” carried out at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature from 2021 to 2023 (reference No. 04/1-501, dated February 10, 2025, from Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature). As a result, materials on language and literature have been enriched, and their scientific value has been enhanced;

the conclusions that in the compared languages, tongue twisters are represented through various structural models, including S+P (S – subject, P – predicate) constructions, one-member and two-member simple sentences, incomplete sentences, personal and impersonal sentences, as well as generalized-personal sentences based on their content and meaning have been applied in the international project “Triggering Innovative Approaches and Entrepreneurial Skills for Students through Creating Conditions for Graduate Employability in Central Asia – TRIGGER” (617309-EPP-1-2020-1-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP) conducted at Termez State University from 2021 to 2024 (reference No. 06/12-22, dated January 4, 2025, from Termez State University). As a result, information on the transformation of paremiological units has proven to be valuable not only for university courses but also for creating educational literature with moral and cultural significance for the general public;

findings and conclusions that among English tongue twisters, conjunctive compound sentences are realized through relations of comparison, addition, contrast, cause, and effect, whereas in Uzbek, they are expressed only through conjunctive compound sentences reflecting comparison and contrast relations have been incorporated into the scriptwriting for the TV programs “Education and Development,” “For Children,” and “Literary process” broadcast on Uzbekistan

National Television and Radio Company's "Uzbekistan 24" TV channel (reference No. 05-09-179, dated February 13, 2025, from Uzbekistan National Television and Radio Company's "Uzbekistan 24" TV channel). As a result, researchers and students have been given the opportunity to compare the traditions, customs, and ways of life of the Uzbek and English peoples, foreign language professors and students were provided with information regarding the growing body of scientific research conducted in the fields of linguoculturology and ethnolinguistics, based on texts concerning rituals, ceremonies and oral folklore that occupy a significant place within the system of spiritual values.

Approbation of the research results. The research results were discussed in 8 scientific-practical conferences, including 4 international and 4 national conferences, where reports on the findings were presented.

Publication of the research results. A total of 22 scientific works have been published on the dissertation topic, including 1 monograph. 12 articles have been published in scientific journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for disseminating the main findings of doctoral dissertations, 10 of which were published in national journals, and 2 in foreign journals indexed in international databases.

The outline of the thesis. The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references with a total length of 218 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introduction of the dissertation, topicality and necessity of the thesis has been justified; the degree of study of the problem, the aim and tasks, as well as the object and subject of the research have been defined; the alignment of the research with key directions in the development of science and technology has been outlined; the scientific novelty, practical results, reliability of results, the theoretical and practical value of the research, approbation of research results and the outline of the thesis has been presented.

The first chapter, titled "**Scientific and Theoretical Foundations of the Study of Paremiological Units**" examines the scientific research conducted by global, English, and Uzbek linguists on paremiological units, particularly, their historical development, relationship with related linguistic phenomena, and scholars' views on the expression of tongue twisters. The chapter further enriches existing studies with new theoretical insights.

A nation's language holds the same value as its motherland and country. Language is what unites people as a nation, binding individuals into a cohesive cultural identity. Every language carries the pearls of folk wisdom—proverbs and sayings that serve as sources of moral guidance, passed down through generations. These expressions are known in linguistics as paremiological units (paremias). They have long been a subject of academic interest because these wise sayings inspire individuals to cultivate qualities such as kindness, morality, diligence, honesty, justice, truthfulness, unity, patriotism, and love for one's country. The scientific study of paremias helps answer numerous important questions related to human life

and society.

The study of paremias traces its roots back to the works of our ancestor Mahmud al-Kashgari.¹² Additionally, many great poets and scholars, including Yusuf Khash Hajib, Rabguzi, Yasawi, Atayi, Lutfi, Sakkaki, Alisher Navoi, Babur, Abulgazi Bahadur Khan, Turdi, Gulkhani, Munis, Sufi Allahyar, Nodira, and Muqimi, skillfully incorporated proverbs into their literary works.

In England, research on paremiological units dates back to the Middle English period (14th–16th centuries), during which book printing became widespread in English society¹³.

Linguistics recognizes nearly 30 different types of paremiological units, including riddles, proverbs, aphorisms, phraseological expressions, parables, legends, superstitions, dream interpretations, anecdotes, and tongue twisters. The field of paremiology is dedicated to studying these units. Scholars consider paremiology an interdisciplinary branch of both literary studies and linguistics, making it a subject of philological research. Paremiology is a subfield of philology that examines paremias and their classification. Additionally, a specialized field called paremiography¹⁴ focuses on collecting, preserving, and processing paremiological materials.

The classification and systematization of linguistic units and phenomena have been an established tradition since ancient times. Scholars have expressed various opinions on how to categorize and describe language structures, leading to different classification methods. However, as M.I. Rasulova pointed out, “At the current stage of linguistic development, there is a need to completely reconsider the foundations of linguistic elements classification, as it is impossible to develop a linguistic theory which aligns with the essence of research object without properly categorizing linguistic elements. Before describing and analyzing linguistic material, classification is essential.¹⁵” The study of paremiology is no exception. It is worth noting that the classification of linguistic units began with the practice of compiling and publishing specialized collections. Since religious figures and politicians were among the first to engage in this practice, they often interpreted and classified paremias based on their own ideological and conceptual frameworks. For example, in the 19th century, the American missionary William Scarborough traveled to China and collected Chinese folk proverbs, which he attempted to classify from a Christian theological perspective.

The semantic-logical classification of proverbs was first applied by the Russian lexicographer V.Dal. In his work “Пословицы русского народа” (Proverbs of the Russian People), he categorized Russian folk proverbs based on thematic classifications. Recognizing the interrelation of categories, he connected the theme

¹² Кошғарий М. Девону луғотит турк. 3 томлик. 3-том. - Тошкент: Фан, 1960. – Б.168-169.

¹³ Mieder V. Twisted Wisdom, Modern Anti Proverbs. – Vermont, 1998. – 396 p.

¹⁴ Уралова О.П. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида “оила” бош лексемали мақоллар семантикаси ва структураси. Филол. фанлари фалсафа д-ри... дисс. Самарқанд, 2021. – 144 б.

¹⁵ Расулова М.И. Проблемы категоризации на уровне текста: понятие и интерпретация//Актуальные проблемы современной лингвистики. – Тошкент, 2021. – С.158.

of “Warning and Punishment” with “Obedience and Submission”.¹⁶ Similarly, Uzbek paremiologists have classified Uzbek proverbs into thematic categories. R. Jumaniyozov divided Uzbek proverbs into 22 themes which is later expanded to 56 themes by A. Kholmukhammedov.¹⁷ T. Mirzaev and his co-authors compiled a collection of over 8,000 Uzbek folk proverbs, categorizing them into 70 themes¹⁸. M. Gadoeva classified proverbs based on somatisms into 27 thematic groups¹⁹, while Z. Narmuratov divided paremias into 34 thematic groups²⁰.

Among paremiological units, tongue twisters have existed since ancient times but remain a less-studied field. The term for tongue twisters varies across languages in English *tongue twister*, in Kyrgyz *jañiltmach*, in Kazakh and Karakalpak *jañiltpash*, in Turkish *yanıltmaç*, in Turkmen and Azerbaijani *yangiltmach*. One of the earliest scientific studies on tongue twisters can be found in the research of Hodi Zarif, who included 12 examples in his “Uzbek Folklore”²¹ anthology. In the “Anthology of Uzbek Folklore”²² compiled by T. Mirzaev,²³ O. Safarov, and D. O‘raeva, 19 tongue twisters are presented.

Scholars such as I. Abdullaev and I.B. Madiyarov have conducted research on the phonetic aspects of tongue twisters, their role in Uzbek folklore, and their reflection of Uzbek culture. In English linguistics, researchers like K. Parkin, P. Perkoff, and J. Gerald²⁴ have analyzed the phonetic features of tongue twisters, their articulation, and the methods of using them in pronunciation exercises.

In our research, we analyzed tongue twisters by categorizing them into different classifications such as profession-related tongue twisters, tongue twisters associated with flora and fauna names, tongue twisters formed based on anthroponyms, toponyms, and hydronyms, as well as those based on colors and numeration. Additionally, in this part of the study, we focused on the paradigmatic relationships of tongue twisters.

In both Uzbek and English, tongue twisters often serve as a tool for practicing pronunciation by repeating words with similar sounds. Below, we present synonymous examples of tongue twisters in Uzbek and English:

In Uzbek: *Tulki tuqqanini toqqa tortdi. – Tulki o‘zining toqqa chiqqanini tortdi.*

In English: *She sells seashells by the seashore. – She sells sea products by the*

¹⁶ Даль В. Пословицы русского народа. – Москва: Наука, 1982. – 1140 с.

¹⁷ Жуманиёзов Р. Сўз кўрки – мақол. – Тошкент, 1964. – 102 б.; Холмухаммедов А. Жемчужины мысли народной. – Тошкент, 1972. – 187 б.

¹⁸ Мирзаев Т., Мусакулов А., Саримсоқов Б. Ўзбек халқ мақоллари. – Тошкент, Шарқ, 2005. – 512 б.

¹⁹ Гадоева М.И. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида соматизмларнинг семантик-прагматик тадқиқи. Филол. фан. докт. (DSc) диссертацияси. – Бухоро, 2022. – 234 б.

²⁰ Narmuratov Zayniddin Radjabovich. “Ta’lim” va “ilm” mazmunli frazemalarning semantik-struktur, lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari (ingliz va o‘zbek tillari misolida). Filol fanlari doktori(DSc) dissertatsiyasi. Buxoro, 2024. – 246 b.

²¹ Ходи Зариф. Ўзбек фольклори хрестоматияси. – Тошкент. 1941 йил.

²² Мирзаев Т., Сафаров О., Д.Ўраевалар томонидан тузилган “Ўзбек халқ оғзаки ижоди хрестоматияси. Тошкент, Алоқачи, 2008. – 560 б.

²³ Абдуллаев И. “Инглизча шеърлар, топишмоқлар ва тез айтишлар”. “Истиклол Нури” нашриёти, Тошкент - 2014 йил, 32 б. Мадияров И.Б. Ўзбек ва қорақалпоқ халқ тез айтишлари типологияси. Филол.фанлари фалсафа доктори дисс. Тошкент, 2021. – 152 б.

²⁴ Ken Parkin. Anthology of British Tongue Twisters. London, Samuel French Ltd. 1969. – 64 p.; Perkoff, Gerald J. Tongue Twisters and How to Use Them. London, Wiley-Blackwell. 2001. – 178 p.

shore.

Although antonyms were known to ancient scholars, this phenomenon remains among the least studied topics both theoretically and practically.

In Uzbek: *Tez-tez, tinch-tinch, to‘qmoq tortar. – Sekin-sekin, qattiq-qattiq, yumshoq tortar.*

In English: *A black bug bleeds black blood. – A white bug bleeds white blood.*

Tongue twisters also actively engage in homonymic relationships.

In Uzbek: *Qora qush qanot qirrasi bilan qochdi.*

The word *qirrasi* means “border” or “side”, but in this phrase, it refers to the edge of the wing, indicating the wing itself.

In English: *The bat bit the ball.*

The word *bat* generally denotes a yellowish creature or a nocturnal animal; however, in this context, we can observe that it is used to refer to a sports implement, specifically the equipment used in baseball.

Our analysis revealed the presence of paronymic relationships within tongue twisters. This, in turn, helps to enhance linguistic precision and to develop pronunciation skills.

In Uzbek: *O‘rikka borib, o‘rik ol, o‘rik olib, o‘rik sot.*

The word *o‘rik* holds different meanings depending on the context (referring to a fruit apricot and a location for action).

In English: *Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.*

The words *pickled* and *peck* have similar pronunciation and rhythm but carry different meanings.

It is essential to note that Eastern scholars, statesmen, predecessors, sages and religious leaders have historically distinguished themselves with wisdom and creativity compared to scholars of other nations. As a result, the so-called Eastern pearls — paremiological units — surpass those of other languages’ lexical repertoires in terms of quantity, thematic diversity, semantic richness and variety. Today, one of the most significant tasks facing scholars and researchers is preserving and passing down these paremiological units while continuing to create new ones for future generations.

In the second chapter of the dissertation, titled “**Linguocultural analysis of tongue twisters in the Uzbek and English languages**” we conducted comparative analysis by classifying tongue twisters in both languages. It is well established that linguoculturology—a subfield of linguistics—examines issues how nation’s culture, customs, values, and language is reflected in language. In general, the economic-political, cultural, and scientific relations among different nations and countries, as well as the interrelations of languages within linguistics and the cultural and nationally specific dimensions of language, have stimulated the emergence of a new discipline — linguoculturology — which has its own a distinct niche and object of study within cultural studies. By investigating the full range of a language’s lexical units, one can elucidate the linguocultural characteristics of an ethnos. Tongue twisters are no exception. For example, let us analyze a following profession-specific linguistic unit in Uzbek: *Cho‘lda chanqagan cho‘pon chanqog‘ini chalob*

bilan bostirdi (The thirsty shepherd in the desert quenched his thirst with chalob²⁵). Several aspects can be considered in this analysis. The words *cho'lda* (in the desert) and *chanqagan* (thirsty) symbolize hardship, while *chalob* metaphorically represents a means of overcoming this difficulty. This tongue twister depicts a desert landscape, which is characteristic of Uzbekistan's natural environment. Given the critical importance of quenching thirst in desert regions, this vital necessity is manifested in the oral folk literature of the Uzbek people. *Chalob* is a traditional Uzbek beverage known for its refreshing quality in hot weather, emphasizing the adaptation of the Uzbek people to their climate. The image of the shepherd in Uzbek folklore tradition symbolizes diligence, a deep connection with nature, and life experience. This paremia encourages people to be hardworking, patient, and resourceful in difficult situations. It also promotes living in harmony with nature and the wise use of natural resources. The presence of *chalob* as a thirst-quenching drink highlights the cultural significance of beverages in Uzbek society. This tongue twister encapsulates the culture, lifestyle, and environmental adaptation of the Uzbek people while also reflecting poetic features of the language.

The English tongue twister "*Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper*" includes cultural elements such as *peck and pickled pepper*. *Peck* is an old unit of measurement (approximately 8 liters) commonly used in British and American agricultural traditions. *Pickled peppers* is a reference to food preservation methods, particularly pickling, which has historically played a significant role in English and American cuisine. This tongue twister reflects agricultural traditions and food storage practices, especially in rural British and American areas.

Tongue twisters related to the world of plants reflect a nation's culture, mentality, and worldview. For instance, the Uzbek tongue twister *Yashil yam-yashil bog'larda yashnab o'sgan yashil o'simliklar* (Green plants flourishing in lush green gardens) demonstrates that gardens and greenery hold an important place in Uzbek culture. This tongue twister reflects the Uzbek people's values of living in harmony with nature. The phrase "yashnab o'sgan" (flourishing and growing) conveys the growth of nature and the continuity of life, thereby invoking the notions of fertility and blessing in local culture. Additionally, the color green in Uzbek culture represents peace, hope, new beginnings, and prosperity. Through this tongue twister, greenness serves as a metaphor for the beauty and purity of life. Moreover, the word "bog'lar" (gardens) is often mentioned in Uzbek poetry and cultural imagination as a symbol of prosperity and beauty.

Another English tongue twister *How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood?* reflects English-speaking cultures' connection with nature and wildlife. The woodchuck is an animal native to North America, and its presence in this phrase illustrates the influence of local fauna on language and folklore. When compared to Uzbek culture, which primarily features agricultural and pastoral references, English oral traditions often incorporate wildlife and humor. This tongue twister not only develops pronunciation and wordplay skills but also showcases the English-speaking world's worldview, sense of humor and

²⁵ Chalob- a traditional Uzbek fermented dairy beverage consumed as cold drink.

appreciation of nature.

Images like *cheese trees* reflect transformations and perceptions of the natural world. *Fleas* are connected to nature, representing animals, their characteristics, and behaviors. Tongue twisters related to flora highlight the interconnection between language and culture. They provide profound insights into a nation's perception of nature, values, and lifestyle while also enriching the language.

Proper nouns hold a unique place in the lexical system of all languages, being closely linked to various lexical layers. Studying proper nouns from both scientific and practical perspectives is a crucial and relevant in linguistics. Before understanding the lexical meaning of the term anthroponym, it is essential to examine the term anthroponomastics. In linguistics, the study of names falls under onomastics, and anthroponomastics specifically deals with personal names, surnames, pseudonyms, and nicknames. Anthroponyms, as personal proper nouns, are words but not ordinary ones-they are distinctive proper names. Linguists still find unexplored aspects of anthroponyms that require further research. Despite numerous studies, the comparative analysis of anthroponyms across different languages remains incomplete.

Names exist in such abundance across languages that their meanings are not always fully understood. The rarer and older a name is, the more unique it becomes over time, often requiring an etymological study. Names commonly carry elements of nationality, antiquity, or modernity which can be observed in examples like *Otabek, Anora, Bolta, Tom, and Jack*. Studying these lexical units in relation to folklore helps explore a nation's mindset, values, and cultural uniqueness. The name *Kamron* in the tongue twister *Kamron, kamon bilan kamchilikni ko'rsatmadi* (Kamron showed no weakness with the bow) is used to create a strong and determined character, while the reference to *kamon* (bow) without implying deficiency suggests overcoming challenges. Similarly, the English sample *Sally's sea shell shop sells sea shells by the sea shore* features *Sally*, a simple and easily adaptable name for tongue twisters in English. The frequent use of *sea shells* and *shore* reflects imagery commonly associated with coastal life, which is deeply embedded in the cultural landscape of many maritime communities.

The third chapter of the dissertation is titled **“Phonetic and stylistic features of tongue twisters in the Uzbek and English languages”** and it presents an analysis of the phonetic and stylistic characteristics of the tongue twisters which are selected as the object of study. Tongue twisters are used in linguistics to enhance the expressiveness of speech, develop pronunciation skills, and create memorable expressions. They possess the following key phonetic and stylistic features. Tongue twisters employ phonetic harmony to complicate pronunciation and make speech more engaging. In this process, alliteration and assonance play a significant role.

One of the most important phonetic features of tongue twisters is the difficulty of pronouncing words due to the frequent repetition of consonants.

Uzbek: *Choychaqcha, choychaqchaga choy quy!*

English: *She sells seashells by the seashore.*

Assonance is the repetition of vowel sounds, which creates a rhythmic tone.

Uzbek: *Olma ol, olma ol, olma olma! (Get an apple, get an apple, don't get an*

apple!)

English: *I scream, you scream, we all scream for ice cream!*

Tongue twisters sometimes contain sound combinations that are rare in both Uzbek and English. This makes quick and clear pronunciation of the words difficult.

Uzbek: *Pista po 'chog 'i, pista po 'chog 'i parchalanar!* (*The pistachio shell, the pistachio shell shatters!*)

English: *Red lorry, yellow lorry, red lorry, yellow lorry*

Tongue twisters have distinctive stress and intonation, and in the process of pronunciation and in the way they are heard, the stress may sometimes be placed incorrectly.

Uzbek: *Shoshma, shoshqaloq shogird!* (*Don't rush, hasty apprentice!*)

English: *Betty bought a bit of butter, but the butter was bitter.*

When pronouncing tongue twisters the activeness of the tongue, lips, and larynx increases. Pronouncing certain word combinations quickly and clearly helps to exercise the speech muscles.

Uzbek: *Tom tuproqqa tumshug 'ini tiqdi*

English: *Fuzzy Wuzzy was a bear, Fuzzy Wuzzy had no hair.*

Consonance is the repetition of identical or similar consonant sounds in poetry and phonetic systems. This phenomenon is also widely used in tongue twisters, where the combination of sounds results in pronunciation difficulty. In sound harmony consonant sounds create melodiousness. It becomes difficult to pronounce words quickly and clearly, especially when the same consonant sounds appear in succession. It shapes rhythm and melody and is also used in poetry.

Uzbek:

Qizimiz qiziquvchan, qiziquvchan qizimiz!

Tom tuproqqa tumshug 'ini tiqdi.

Qisqa qamish, qalin qamishdan qalinroq.

Tosh to 'kkan toshchi, tosh to 'kib tosh to 'g 'riladi.

English:

Betty bought a bit of butter, but the butter was bitter.

She sells seashells by the seashore.

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.

Black bug bleeds black blood.

The main difficulty of tongue twisters in English is associated with the frequent alternation of plosive consonants, fricative sounds, and diphthongs.

Betty Botter bought some butter, but she said the butter's bitter.

alternation of plosive sounds [b] and [t]

frequency of vowels [ɪ] and [ə]

Changing stress increases the speed of pronunciation.

How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood?

Alternation of sounds [w] and [ʊ]

Combination of [d] and [tʃ]

Increase in pronunciation errors due to rhythmic stress when pronounced too quickly.

She sells seashells by the seashore.

Phonetic difficulty:

The sequence of fricative sounds [s] and [ʃ]

The moving tip of the tongue (apical sounds) plays a large role.

Red lorry, yellow lorry.

mixing the sounds [l] and [r] (this is especially difficult for students with similar sounds in L1)

The rapid sequence of two-syllable words increases the articulatory load.

Six slippery snails slid slowly seaward.

The combination of sounds [s] and [sl]

In Uzbek tongue twisters, consonant combinations and syllable alternation are particularly challenging.

Chinor shoxida chiroyli chumchuq chirqillaydi.

Alternation of the sounds [ch] and [sh]

Active use of the back and front part of the tongue.

Qizil qiz, qizil g'isht, qizil guldun.

Frequency of the sounds [q] and [g']

The alternation of vowels makes pronunciation difficult.

To'rt to'qay to'qay ichida, to'rt tup tuproq ostida.

Combination of the sounds [t] and [q]

The rapid alternation of syllables increases the complexity of articulation.

Shahar shofyorlari shoshilishadi.

combination of the sounds [sh] and [r]

The end of syllables with sonorant sounds creates difficulties in pronunciation.

Ko'cha boshida to'rt choynak.

The sounds [ch] and [t] make pronunciation difficult

The presence of a consonant at the end of a word with strong stress complicates articulation.

4.1-table

Phonetic features	English	Uzbek
Plosive sounds	[p], [t], [k], [d], [g], [b] are common	[t], [p], [b], [q], [g'] are common
Fricative sounds	[s], [ʃ], [f], [v] cause difficulties in pronunciation	[s], [sh], [x], [f] cause difficulties in pronunciation
Tongue and lip movement	Labial sounds [w], [b], [p] increase pronunciation difficulty	Back and front parts of the tongue are active
Stress and rhythm	Stress-timed	Syllable-timed
Consonant combinations	Plosive and fricative sounds occur together	Pronunciation through the back and front of the tongue becomes difficult
Diphthongs and Triphthongs	Creates difficulty in pronunciation (I scream, you scream...)	The alternation of vowels and consonants creates complexity.

4.1-table. The analysis of articulation of consonants occurring with stress

English tongue twisters become difficult due to the complex combination of diphthongs, triphthongs, and consonants.

The thirty-three thieves thought that they thrilled the throne throughout Thursday.

Rapid alternation of sounds [θ] and [ð]

Combination of [ɜ:] and [i:] vowels

I thought a thought, but the thought I thought wasn't the thought I thought I thought.

The pronunciation of the sounds [θ] and [ð] is complex.

The rapid sequence of sounds [ɔ:] and [aʊ] forces the oral muscles to work actively.

The great Greek grape growers grow great Greek grapes.

Phonetic difficulties:

Combination of the sounds [g] and [r]

Rapid succession of vowels [eɪ] and [i:]

Toy boat, toy boat, toy boat.

Alternation of the diphthongs [ɔɪ] and [oʊ]

Labial sounds ([b], [t]) make pronunciation difficult

Sheena leads, Sheila needs.

Alternation of the sounds [ʃ] and [s]

Combination of vowels [i:]

In the Uzbek language, tongue twisters are difficult due to the consequent occurrence of consonants and the harmony of vowel sounds.

Olma oldim, olmadan oldim, olmasdan oldim.

Rapid alternation of vowels [o] and [a]

The consonants [l] and [m] make pronunciation difficult.

To 'rt to 'qay to 'qay ichida, to 'rt tup tuproq ostida.

The plosive sounds [t], [q], [p] complicate pronunciation

Frequent alternation of vowels makes pronunciation difficult

Oq ko 'ylak kiygan bola, ko 'ylaklari qizil edi.

combination of vowels [o], [i], [a]

Rapid alternation of consonants [q] and [k]

Tongue twisters in Uzbek and English have their own phonetic features, which create complexity in accordance with the phonological system of each language. While stress and rhythm are of great important in English, in Uzbek, the sequence of consonants and the stability of syllables influence pronunciation.

Not only are tongue twisters interesting phonetically, but they also gain appeal through stylistic means. Their power of influence is enhanced by means of paronymy, paronomasia, antithesis, epiphora, alliteration, assonance, anaphora, epiphora, gradation, synonymy, antonymy, and so on. These methods not only help to sharpen speech, but also to broader understand the artistic potential of the Uzbek language.

A paronym is the use of words that sound similar but have different meanings. This stylistic technique is commonly used in tongue twisters.

In Uzbek: *Chinor shoxidan chiqdi shovqin, chipor chumchuq chirqillaydi (A*

noise came from the sycamore branch, a spotted sparrow chirped). The words *chinor* (sycamore), *chirqillaydi* (chirped), *chipor* (spotted), *chumchuq* (sparrow) create similarity based on the sounds [ch] and [sh]. This causes pronunciation problems when recited quickly.

In English: *Betty Botter bought some butter, but she said the butter's bitter*. The words *Betty Botter*, *bought*, *butter*, *bitter* are based on the sound b, which also creates difficulties for fast reciting. Especially, the words *butter* and *bitter* are very similar to each other, but have different meanings.

Paronomasia is a method of using words with similar or close sound structures. This stylistic device enhances the artistic and aesthetic appeal of tongue twisters.

In Uzbek: *Oq ot otdan oldinda, qora ot otdan orqada* (The white horse is ahead of the horse, the black horse is behind the horse). The words *oq ot* (white horse), *qora ot* (black horse) and *otdan* (of horse) create a complex pronunciation state through sound similarity.

In English: *A skunk sat on a stump and thunk the stump stunk, but the stump thunk the skunk stunk*. The words like *skunk*, *stump*, *thunk*, *stunk* are very similar to each other and create sound harmony making tongue twister difficult to recite fast.

Antithesis is the art of using words or phrases with opposite meanings together, which enhances the expressiveness of a text or sentence. In both Uzbek and English tongue twisters, this technique is used to increase the liveliness of speech, enhance the intonation of words, and strengthen semantic stress.

In Uzbek: *Issiq choy sovuq bo'lmaydi, sovuq choy issiq bo'lmaydi* (Hot tea is not cold, cold tea is not hot). Tea plays an important role in the daily life of the Uzbek people and is considered a symbol of hospitality. The concepts of hot and cold reflect folk wisdom about the quality of food and drinks. The tongue twister is close to the wise expressions used in folk language, illustrating the cultural norm in Uzbek society of consuming tea at a specific, appropriate temperature.

In English: *Many hands make light work, but too many cooks spoil the broth*. "Many hands" and "too many cooks", "light work" and "spoil the broth" form antonym pairs. In English culture, this phrase emphasizes the importance of discipline and organization.

Epiphora is one of the rhetorical devices, in which the same word or phrase is repeated at the end of the sentence. It is widely used in oral literature traditions, especially in folk proverbs, poetry, and tongue twisters.

In Uzbek: *Oq bo'ri bo'ridan bo'riroq, qora bo'ri bo'ridan bo'riroq, sariq bo'ri bo'ridan bo'riroq* (The white wolf is more wolf-like than a wolf, the black wolf is more wolf-like than a wolf, the yellow wolf is more wolf-like than a wolf). In Uzbek oral folklore, colors and natural elements are frequently used because they reflect the people's worldview and way of life. The wolf symbolizes courage, strength, and the wild nature in Uzbek culture, and there are numerous legends and fairy tales about it.

In English: *Red lorry, yellow lorry, red lorry, yellow lorry*. Red and yellow are considered frequently used colors with prominent symbols in English culture).

As a result of the analysis of the research, 24 stylistic devices were identified. In our study, we focused on those stylistic devices that are actively used in tongue

twisters. In this dissertation, we analyzed more than three thousand Uzbek and English tongue twisters. The tongue twisters included in the analysis were collected from a wide range of sources²⁶.

The fourth chapter is entitled “**Structural analysis of tongue twisters in different systematic languages**” and focuses on the structural aspects of tongue twisters. According to U. Yusupov, one of the prominent scholars in comparative study of English and Uzbek grammar, human communication involves forming countless different sentences yet, no matter how many sentences are constructed, they all follow specific patterns.²⁷ Therefore, it can be supposed that these abstracted patterns have led to the classification of sentences into distinct syntactic types. For example, simple sentences are formed based on a pattern involving a subject and a predicate or just a predicate.

When analyzing the syntactic structure of tongue twisters in the form of simple sentences, it is crucial to consider their composition, components, and their interrelations. Tongue twisters are typically formed as simple sentences, requiring concise syntactic structure and precise pronunciation.

The grammatical foundation of a sentence consists of a subject and a predicate. The structural classification of any sentence is determined by its grammatical basis. Depending on the presence of the subject and predicate, sentences are structurally divided into simple and compound sentences.

A simple sentence is a grammatically and intonationally complete syntactic unit that conveys a specific meaning or purpose. Based on their structure, simple sentences can be either concise or expanded.²⁸

A concise sentence consists only of the primary components (subject and predicate). An expanded sentence includes secondary components in addition to the main ones.

Tongue twisters containing secondary components along with the primary sentence parts belong to the expanded simple sentence category. Below are examples in the Uzbek and English languages:

Uzbek:

To‘qmoq to‘qmoqni to‘qmoqladi.

Subject: To‘qmoq

Predicate: To‘qmoqladi

Object: To‘qmoqni

English:

She sells sea shells.

Subject: She

²⁶ Ҳоди Зариф. “Ўзбек фольклори хрестоматияси”. – Тошкент. 1941 йил.; Мирзаев Т., Сафаров О., Д.Ўраевалар томонидан тузилган “Ўзбек халқ оғзаки ижоди хрестоматияси. Тошкент, Алоқачи, 2008. – 560 б.; Абдуллаев И. “Инглизча шеърлар, топишмоқлар ва тез айтишлар”. “Истиқлол Нури” нашриёти, Тошкент – 2014. – 32 б.; Мадияров И.Б. Ўзбек ва қорақалпоқ халқ тез айтишлари типологияси. Филол.фанлари фалсафа доктори дисс. Тошкент, 2021. – 152 б.; Ken Parkin. Anthology of British Tongue Twisters. London, Samuel French Ltd. 1969. – 64 p.; Perkoff, Gerald J. Tongue Twisters and How to Use Them. London, Wiley-Blackwell. 2001. – 178 p.

²⁷ Yusupov O’. Ingliz tili grammatikasidan universal qo’llanma. – Toshkent. Akademnashr, 2011. – B. 214.

²⁸ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. II том. Синтаксис [Масъул муҳаррирлар: Г‘.А.Абдурахмонов ва бошқ.]. – Тошкент: Фан, 1976. – Б.98.

Predicate: Sells

Object: Sea shells

In both languages, sentences can be classified as complete or incomplete depending on whether all necessary sentence components are present or if some elements are omitted in the syntactic structure.

Most collected tongue twisters fall into the category of complete sentences.

Examples:

- Uzbek: *Yomg 'ir yog 'di, yer yumshadi* (The rain fell, the ground softened);
- English: *Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.*
- Uzbek: *To 'qmoq to 'qmoqni to 'qmoqladi* (A mallet pounded another mallet);
- English: *Cats catch quick rats.*
- Uzbek: *Oq ot oq o't oldida* (A white horse is in front of white grass);
- English: *Tom threw Tim three thumbtacks.*
- Uzbek: *Oq lo 'li o 'roq olar* (A white gypsy takes a sickle);
- English: *Fred fed Ted bread, and Ted fed Fred bread.*
- Uzbek: *Temir temirni yulqisa, temir yemiriladi* (If iron pulls iron, iron will erode);
- English: *I scream, you scream, we all scream for ice cream!*

According to "The Grammar of the Uzbek Language" ("O'zbek tili grammatikasi"), incomplete sentences are classified into four types:

1. Incomplete sentences in dialogic speeches (used in conversations).
2. Independent incomplete sentences (standalone phrases).
3. Incomplete sentences in the form of phraseological units (set phrases).
4. Incomplete sentences within compound sentences (subordinate clauses)²⁹.

Some tongue twisters belong to independent incomplete sentences, such as

Oq ot oq o't oldida (A white horse is in front of white grass), *Oq lo 'li o 'roq olar o 'roq bilan* (A white gypsy takes a sickle with a sickle) in Uzbek, and *I slit a sheet, a sheet I slit, and on that slitted sheet I sit* in English.

The number of tongue twisters in the form of complex sentences analyzed in the research work is the large in both English and Uzbek. A complex sentence is a unique structural-semantic unit in syntax, formed by the combination of two, three or more predicative units. The bonding characteristics of these components vary depending on their quantity. nature of this combination varies depending on the number and type of clauses involved. The types of complex sentences are determined based on two-component complex sentences.³⁰

In Uzbek linguistics, compound sentences are classified based on their connection types into: 1) coordinated compound sentences (where clauses have equal status); 2) asyndetic compound sentences (joined only by intonation, without conjunctions); 3) subordinate compound sentences (one clause depends on another).

²⁹ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. II том. Синтаксис [Масъул муҳаррирлар: Ғ.А.Абдурахмонов ва бошқ.]. – Тошкент: Фан, 1976. – Б.198-201.

³⁰ Ғуломов А., Асқарова М. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили: Синтаксис: ун-т ва пед. ин-т филол. фак. учун дарслик / (Махсус ред.: Ш.Рахматуллаев). – 3-қайта ишланган ва тўлд-ган нашр. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1987. – Б. 160.

Coordinated compound sentences are equally connected and can express different semantic relations, including addition (cumulative meaning), contrast (opposition) alternative (choices), comparison and explanation, cause-effect relationships and time relationships.

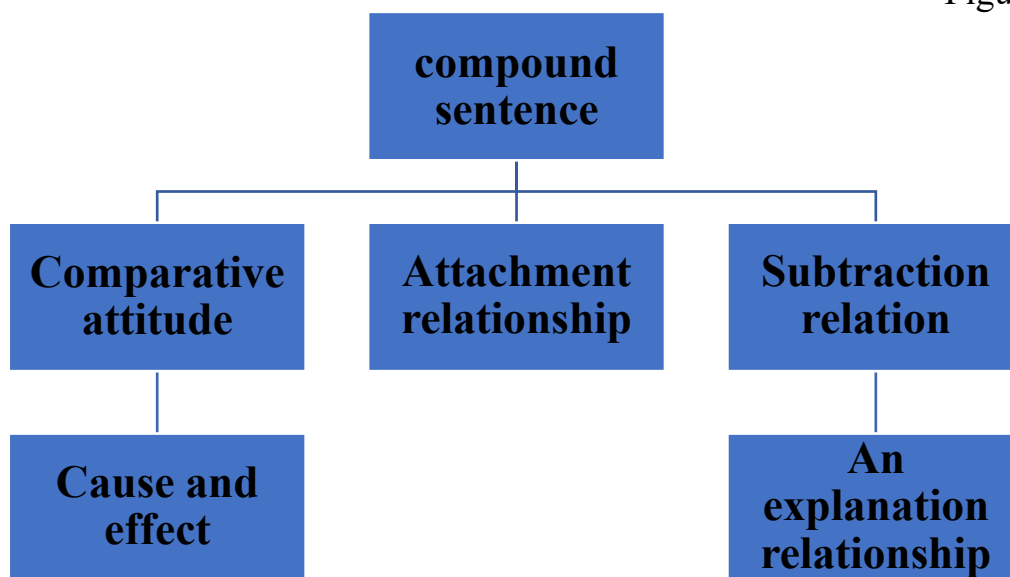
Asyndetic compound sentences (connected only by intonation) express various semantic relations, including addition (biriktiruv), contrast (zidlov), time (payt), condition (shart), unhindered action (to'siqsizlik), effect (natija), cause (sabab), comparison (o'xshatish) and explanation (izohlash).

Subordinate compound sentences express various semantic relationships in relation to the main clause including subjective (ega), predicate (kesim), attributive (aniqlovchi), object (to'ldiruvchi), adverbial relations (of place, time, cause, purpose, comparison, contrast and result)³¹.

N. Turniyozov and K. Turniyozova summarize different scholars' views on coordinated compound sentences, stating: "Coordinated compound sentences are typically defined as sentences consisting of grammatically independent clauses joined by coordinating conjunctions or similar linking devices. These clauses do not depend on each other grammatically but share equal status in the sentence structure. Even though the clauses are independent, they often present events in a logical sequence, where one event follows naturally from the other. In other words, while each clause maintains relative independence, they are still semantically connected, as one clause demands or influences the presence of the other. Both parts contribute to expressing a complete idea together."³²

Coordinated compound sentences is differentiated from Asyndetic compound sentences by their closed structure forms. They consist of explicitly connected two parts. In coordinated compound sentences, the relationship between clauses expresses meanings such as:

Figure 3.3.



3.3 Types of Coordinated Compound Sentences

³¹ Абдуллаев Ж. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили (синтаксис). Қўшма гап. – Гулистон, 2008. – Б. 14.

³² Турниёзов Н., Турниёзова К. Функционал синтаксисга кириш. – Тошкент: Фан, – 2003. – Б.90-91.

In Uzbek, tongue twisters in the form of coordinated compound sentences are connected using conjunctions such as *va* (and), *ammo* (but), *yoki* (or), *go 'yo* (as if), *hatto* (even), *lekin* (however). In English, similar structures use conjunctions like *and*, *but*, *also*, *yet*, *whether*, *or*, *whatever*.

•Uzbek: *Juda qattiq qarsilladi, va qozon qopqog'i uchib ketdi* (There was a loud crack, and the pot lid flew off).

•English: *If a dog chews shoes, whose shoes does he choose?*

•Uzbek: *Qop-qora qozonda qaynoq sho 'rva, ammo qozon qoraymagan* (In the pitch-black pot, there was boiling soup, but the pot had not turned black).

•English: *The great Greek grape growers grow great Greek grapes because great Greek grapes make great Greek grape juice.*

•Uzbek: *Cho 'pon chopdi yoki chopmadimi* (Did the shepherd run or not)?

•English: *Silly Sally swiftly shooed seven silly sheep, and the seven silly sheep silly Sally shooed shilly-shallied south.*

•Uzbek: *Choy sho 'r edi, go 'yo dengiz suvi edi* (The tea was salty, as if it was sea water).

•English: *You can cut the crust of the crisp crumbly cake, or you can keep the crust on the crisp crumbly cake.*

•Uzbek: *Qayerdadir qarg'a qag'illadi, qayerdadir qarg'alar qochdi* (Somewhere a crow cawed, and somewhere else crows flew away).

•English: *I scream, you scream louder.*

•Uzbek: *Sichqon sichqonchani chaqirdi, hatto mushuk ham kelib qoldi* (The mouse called the little mouse, and even the cat came over).

•English: *If two witches were watching two watches, which witch would watch which watch?*

•Uzbek: *Sut oppoq, go 'yo qor to 'kilgan* (Milk is white as if it snowed).

•English: *She sells sea shells, and he sells sea stars.*

According to O.V. Shemshurenko, who studied the characteristics and types of asyndetic compound sentences (compound sentences without conjunctions) in Russian, Turkish, and English: "In general, all compound sentences are divided into coordinated and subordinated compound sentences. However, modern researchers studying the syntactic structure of languages also identify compound sentences without conjunctions. They emphasize that in such sentences, the relationship between the clauses is not expressed through grammatical subordination (where one clause depends on the other). Instead, the connection between parts of a compound sentence without conjunctions, as well as the coherence of the entire syntactic unit is determined by rhythmic-intonation, and the construction of the main components. Asyndetic compound sentences differ from other types of compound sentences in their compactness (density) and the great possibilities for combining and merging

simple sentences to each other³³”.

According to Uzbek linguists, “Asyndetic compound sentences are not simply an alternative version of compound or complex sentences without conjunctions but rather a distinct type of compound sentence.

Asyndetic compound sentences are categorized into three types: 1) sentences expressing a time relationship, 2) sentences expressing a comparison relationship, 3) sentences expressing an explanatory relationship³⁴”.

In both languages, in Uzbek and English, the components of asyndetic compound sentences are in a semantic-syntactic relationship.

Uzbek: *O‘rik yig‘, do‘lana sol, o‘rik suvda cho‘kdi, do‘lana tepada.* (Pick apricots, put in hawthorn, the apricot sank in water, the hawthorn floated.)

English: *The fox frolicked in the forest, finding five fragrant flowers.*

The fox frolicked in the forest — The repetition of the “f” sound in *fox, frolicked, and forest* emphasizes the fox’s playful movement. *Finding five fragrant flowers* — The “f” sound continues in *finding, five, and fragrant flowers*, maintaining rhythm and linking the two parts.

Uzbek: *Yomg‘ir yog‘di, yer yumshadi.* (It rained, the ground softened.)

The rabbit rushed past the rose bush, right near the red poppies. The “r” sound in *rabbit, rushed, and rose* makes the tongue twister feel fast and urgent, mimicking the rabbit’s speed. The “r” sound continues in *right, red, and roses*, enhancing the sense of proximity and quickness reinforcing the sense of movement.

Uzbek: *Qora qozon qizil qozonga qaradi, qizil qozon qora qozonga qaradi.* (The black pot looked at the red pot, the red pot looked at the black pot.)

A deer darted through the daisies, dodging the dry dandelions. The “d” sound in *deer, darted, and daisies* which come in the first part of tongue twister gives a feeling of swift and nimble movement. The repetition of the “d” sound continues, emphasizing the deer’s agility in avoiding obstacles.

There are various classifications of subordinate compound sentences based on their connection to simple sentences. This approach has been examined in the scientific works of such scholars as V.I.Zhelvis, B.A.Ilyish, L.L.Iofik, I.P.Verkhovskaya, Y.G.Birenbaum, and N.A.Busheva³⁵.

The classification of subordinate clauses in the Uzbek language is generally close to the classification of subordinate clauses in other languages. This is not a coincidence, since the theory of subordinate clauses in Turkic languages, as well as in other languages, is closely connected with the theory of simple sentences³⁶.

A. Gulomov and M. Asqarova classify subordinate clauses into 14 types, taking into account the meaning of the components that form a complex sentence and the connecting means between them: 1) subject subordinate clause, 2) predicate

³³ Шемшуренко О. В. Изоморфизм и алломорфизм сложноподчиненного предложения в русском, английском и турецком языках. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. 2012. – 195 с.

³⁴ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. II том. Синтаксис [Масъул мухаррирлар: Ғ.А.Абдурахмонов ва бошқ.]. – Тошкент: Фан, 1976. – Б. 300-301.

³⁵ Уралова О. П. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида «оила» бош лексемали мақоллар семантикаси ва структураси. Филол. фанлари фалсафа д-ри... дисс.– Самарқанд, 2021. – 144 б

³⁶ Менглиев Б. Ўзбек тилидан универсал қўлланма / Б.Менглиев, Ў.Холиёров, Н.Абдурахмонова: маъсул мухаррир Б.Бахриддинова. – Қайта нашр. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2015. – 512 б.

subordinate clause, 3) object subordinate clause, 4) attributive subordinate clause, 5) adverbial subordinate clause, 6) measure-degree subordinate clause, 7) comparison and resemblance subordinate clauses, 8) causal subordinate clause, 9) purpose subordinate clause, 10) temporal subordinate clause, 11) locative subordinate clause, 12) conditional subordinate clause, 13) unrestricted subordinate clause, 15) result subordinate clause³⁷.

In American and British linguistic schools, the classification of subordinate clauses has emerged based on which word (part of speech) in a simple sentence — noun, adjective, or adverb — they replace. According to their similarity to simple sentence components, subordinate clauses are categorized into the following types: substantive (nominal clauses), adjective (attributive clauses), adverbial (adverbial clauses)³⁸.

Thus, if in English linguistics the problem of complex sentences is related to the classification of subordinate clauses, then in Turkology it is associated with the different interpretations of the nature of phrases formed in the form of participles, adverbial participles (converbs), and verbal nouns. The tongue twisters we are considering are divided into the following types of subordinate clauses:

In Uzbek: *Qachonki Qobil qovun qarsillatib yesa, qaldirg'ochlar qiziqib qaraydi* (When Qobil eats the melon crunchily, the swallows curiously watch). *Qachonki Qobil qovun qarsillatib yesa*/ When Qobil eats the melon crunchily – indicates the time of the swallows' watching. – time clause; *Agar Anvar anor aravaga artsa, ariq atrofida ari aylanadi*. (If Anvar rubs a pomegranate on the cart, a bee flies around the canal.) *Agar Anvar anor aravaga artsa*/ If Anvar rubs a pomegranate on the cart – specifies the condition under which the bee flies. – conditional clause; *Baxor bodring boshogqa bog'langani bois, bolalar bog'da bobosiga borishdi*. (Since the cucumber was tied to the ear of grain in spring, the children went to their grandfather in the garden.) *Baxor bodring boshogqa bog'langani bois* – indicates the reason why the children went to their grandfather. – causal clause.

In English: *She sells seashells by the seashore. The shells she sells are surely seashells. So if she sells shells on the seashore, I'm sure she sells seashore shells.* Main Clause: She sells seashells by the seashore. She → Subject (pronoun). sells → Predicate (simple present tense). seashells → Direct Object (noun). by the seashore → Prepositional Phrase (indicating location). by → Preposition. the seashore → Noun phrase (indicating the location where the action takes place). Simple sentence (subject-predicate-object structure). Second Sentence: The shells she sells are surely seashells. Main Clause: The shells are surely seashells. Relative Clause: she sells (modifies the shells). Breakdown: The shells → Subject (noun phrase). she sells → Relative Clause modifying the shells. she → Subject (pronoun). sells → Predicate (simple present tense). are → Predicate (linking predicate). surely → Adpredicate modifying the predicate are, expressing certainty. seashells → Predicate nominative

³⁷ Гуломов А., Асқарова М. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили: Синтаксис: ун-т ва пед. ин-т филол. фак. учун дарслик / (Махсус ред.: Ш.Рахматуллаев). – 3-қайта ишланган ва тўлд-ган нашр. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1987. – 256 б.

³⁸ Дандис А. О структуре пословицы // Паремиилогический сборник. – М.: Наука, 1978. – С. 13–34.

(the subject complement, renaming the shells). Third Sentence: So if she sells shells on the seashore. Structure: Main Clause (Implied): I'm sure (not explicitly stated here but implied in the context). Subordinate Clause: if she sells shells on the seashore (conditional clause). So → Coordinating Conjunction (introduces a consequence or conclusion). if → Subordinating Conjunction (introduces the conditional clause). she → Subject (pronoun). sells → Predicate (simple present tense). shells → Direct Object (noun). on the seashore → Prepositional Phrase (indicating location). on → Preposition. the seashore → Noun phrase (location). Fourth Sentence: I'm sure she sells seashore shells. Main Clause: I'm sure. Relative Clause: she sells seashore shells (modifies the certainty expressed in the main clause). I'm → Subject + predicate (contracted form of I am). sure → Adjective (predicate adjective, describing the subject I). she sells seashore shells → Relative Clause explaining the subject's certainty. she → Subject (pronoun). sells → Predicate (simple present tense). seashore shells → Direct object (noun phrase). Complex sentence (main clause + relative clause modifying sure).

Although tongue twisters in Uzbek and English differ in terms of structure, they are characterized by similarities and connections in terms of meaning and expression.

CONCLUSION

1. Paremiological units hold a significant place in different language systems. They reflect the worldview, traditions, lifestyle, and national-cultural characteristics of a particular nation. Accordingly, English and Uzbek tongue twisters possess semantic-structural and national-cultural features. Based on these aspects, the following conclusions can be drawn:

2. Although the study of paremiology as a scientific field dates back two centuries, the roots of paremias extend to much earlier periods. The development of paremiology and phraseology as separate disciplines is the result of research by various scholars.

3. In this research, tongue twisters have been classified as paremias along with aphorisms, proverbs, riddles, and winged words.

4. Analyzing tongue twisters by classifying them into specific thematic groups provides broader opportunities to reveal even small segments of linguoculture embedded in a nation's paremias,

5. The thematic groups of tongue twisters and the number of paremias within is not the same in English and Uzbek. This difference can be explained by the history of the English and Uzbek people, their distinct mentalities, various material and spiritual cultures, traditional economies, social and daily lifestyles, different religious beliefs, household practices and relations, national feelings, customs, geographical locations, and others.

6. In contrastive languages, tongue twisters are structurally formed as sentences. The majority of tongue twisters are declarative sentences in terms of their communicative purpose. Paremias in the form of interrogative sentences are relatively rare in both English and Uzbek. The fact that most of the rapid utterances

in Uzbek and English are in the form of a sentence is explained by the syntactic simplicity, phonetic compatibility, ease of learning and efficiency of pronunciation of this form.

7. In the compared languages, tongue twisters are characterized by their manifestation in the S.P. (S-Subject, P-Predicate) structural model. Based on grammatical structure, both English and Uzbek tongue twisters appear in one-member and two-member simple sentence forms. The majority of paremias consist of tongue twisters in the form of complete sentence. Among analyzed tongue twisters, there are also independently used incomplete sentences, which share the same syntactic constructions.

8. In the paremiological repertoire of both languages, tongue twisters are observed in the form of personal and impersonal sentence. Many English and Uzbek paremias, in terms of content and meaning, take the form of generalized-personal sentences.

9. In English and Uzbek tongue twisters, clauses of conjunctive compound sentences connect on the basis of various semantic relations, such as comparison, addition, contrast, cause, and effect. In English, tongue twisters are found in all listed types of conjunctive compound sentence structures, whereas in Uzbek, tongue twisters in the form of compound sentence expressing addition as well as, cause and effect are not observed.

10. Paremias with the highest frequency among tongue twisters are paremias in the form of conjunctionless sentences/asyndetic compound sentence.

11. Among Uzbek tongue twisters, paremias in the form of subject clauses, predicative clauses, object clauses, adverbial clauses of purpose, or adverbial clauses of manner were not observed. Additionally, adverbial clauses were not observed among English paremias. Other types of subordinate clauses exist in both languages. Unlike Uzbek, English also features other types of complex subordinate clauses.

12. Although tongue twisters in the English and Uzbek languages differ from each other in terms of structure, they are characterized by commonality and connections in terms of meaning and expressive function.

13. Consonance is one of the key phonetic phenomena that complicates pronunciation of tongue twisters where the combination of consonant sounds makes words more difficult to articulate. This phenomenon serves as an effective method to improve speech fluency and develop articulation. Tongue twisters have a complex phonetic structure, making them useful for enhancing pronunciation skills, developing the organs of articulation, and improving speech fluency. They also help refine pronunciation and enable more precise articulation of consonant and vowel sounds in the language learning process.

14. In terms of phonetic characteristics, tongue twisters frequently exhibit alliteration, assonance, consonance, stress, and intonation changes. These elements collectively increase pronunciation difficulty, making tongue twisters ideal for speech exercises. They are particularly effective in developing oral speech for children and language learners. Additionally, tongue twisters play an essential role in studying the phonetic peculiarities of different languages, contributing to clear and fluent speech production.

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БУХАРСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

ТЕРМЕЗСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ЭКОНОМИКИ И СЕРВИСА

МАМАТАЛИЕВА НАВБАХОР ХУЖАМБЕРДИЕВНА

**СОПОСТАВИТЕЛЬНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СКОРОГОВОРОК НА
УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ**

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

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации на соискание учёной степени доктора
ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ НАУК (DSc)**

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Защита диссертации состоится «05» июля 2025 года в 09⁰⁰ часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/04.06.2021.Fil.72.03 при Бухарском государственном университете. (Адрес: 200118, город Бухара, улица М.Икбол, 11. Тел.: +99865221-29-14; факс: +99865221-27-07, e-mail: buxdu_rektor@buxdu.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Бухарского государственного университета (зарегистрировано за № 682). (Адрес: 200118, город Бухара, улица М.Икбол, 11. Тел.: +99865221-25-87.)

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора наук [DSc])

Целью исследования является выявление общих и специфических особенностей скороговорок в узбекском и английском языках путем их сопоставительного исследования.

Объектом исследования являются скороговорки на узбекском и английском языках.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

доказано, что лингвокультурологические особенности скороговорок в узбекском и английском языках формировались под влиянием таких факторов, как история обоих народов, национальный менталитет, материальная и духовная культура, традиционное хозяйство, социальный быт, ценности и религиозные убеждения, бытовая жизнь и отношения, национальные чувства, обычаи-традиции, географическое положение стран;

доказано, что такие стилистические средства, как *паронимия*, *парономазия*, *антитеза*, *эпифора*, *аллитерация*, *ассонанс*, *анафора*, *эпифора*, *градация*, *синонимия*, *антонимия*, имеют первостепенное значение в приобретении привлекательности скороговорок в обоих языках, повышении силы воздействия, оттачивании речи, более широком понимании художественных возможностей языков;

обосновано что с точки зрения фонетических особенностей в сравниваемых языках выявлено преобладание *аллитерации*, *ассонанса*, *консонанса*, *ударения* и интонационных изменений в скороговорках, которые служат повышению произношения, развитию артикуляционных органов и улучшению беглости речи;

аргументировано, что в сопоставляемых языках скороговорки в структурной модели *S+P* (S - подлежащее, P - сказуемое) проявляются через предложения в форме *one-member sentence*/односоставное, *two-member sentence*/двухсоставное простое, *incomplete sentence*/неполное, *personal sentence*/личное и *impersonal sentence*/безличное, по содержанию и смыслу *generalized-personal sentence*/ обобщенно-личных;

выявлено, что в английском языке скороговорки проявляются в *conjunctive sentence*/ сложносочинённых предложениях: в семантических отношениях сравнения, соединения, разделения, причины и следствия, в то время как в узбекском языке они выражаются только в форме сложносочиненных предложений, выражающих соотношение сравнения и разделения.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных результатов и практических предложений, разработанных в процессе сопоставительного исследования скороговорок на узбекском и английском языках:

теоретические выводы на основе того, что лингвокультурологические особенности скороговорок в узбекском и английском языках формировались под влиянием таких факторов, как история обоих народов, национальный менталитет, материальная и духовная культура, традиционное хозяйство, социальный быт, ценности и религиозные убеждения, бытовая жизнь и

отношения, национальные чувства, обычаи-традиции, географическое положение стран были использованы при выполнении проекта АМ-ФЗ-201908172 «Тема создания образовательного корпуса узбекского языка», выполненного в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы в 2020-2023 годах (Справка № 04/01-241 Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы от 22 января 2025 года). В результате собранные паремиологические единицы послужили изучению языкового богатства, традиций, менталитета, мировоззрения и истории английского и узбекского народов, а также развитию необходимых коммуникативных компетенций у изучающих язык;

теоретические выводы связанные с тем, что в сопоставляемых языках скороговорки в структурной модели S+P (S - подлежащее, P - сказуемое) проявляются через предложения в форме one-member sentence/односоставное, two-member sentence/двухсоставное простое, incomplete sentence/неполное, personal sentence/личное и impersonal sentence/безличное, по содержанию и смыслу generalized-personal sentence/ обобщенно-личных были использованы в фундаментальном проекте ОТ-Ф1-030 «Издание многотомной монографии «История узбекской литературы» (7 томов)», выполненного в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы в 2018-2023 годах (Справка № 04/01-348 Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы от 29 января 2025 года). В результате это послужило для подробного освещения различных особенностей явлений синонимии, антонимии, омонимии и многозначности в паремиологических единицах;

теоретические выводы о том, что в английском языке скороговорки проявляются в conjunctive sentence/ сложносочинённых предложениях: в семантических отношениях сравнения, соединения, разделения, причины и следствия, в то время как в узбекском языке они выражаются только в форме сложносочинённых предложений, выражающих соотношение сравнения и разделения были использованы при выполнении проекта PZ-2020042022 «Создание лингводидактической электронной платформы тюркских языков» выполненного в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы в 2021-2023 годах. (Справка № 04/1-501 Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы от 10 февраля 2025 года). В результате содержание материалов по языку и литературе было обогащено, а уровень научности повышен;

выводы относительно того, что такие стилистические средства, как *паронимия, паронимазия, антитеза, эпифора, аллитерация, ассонанс, анафора, эпифора, градация, синонимия, антонимия*, имеют первостепенное значение в приобретении привлекательности скороговорок в обоих языках, повышении силы воздействия, оттачивании речи, более широком понимании художественных возможностей языков были использованы в зарубежном проекте 617309-EPP-1-2020-1-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP «Triggering innovative approaches and entrepreneurial skills for students through creating conditions for graduate's employability in Central Asia – TRIGGER» выполненного в

Термезском государственном университете в 2021-2024 годах (Справка № 06/12-22 Термезского государственного университета от 4 января 2025 года). В результате было показано, что информация о трансформации паремиологических единиц служит важным источником не только при преподавании предметов, проходящих в высших учебных заведениях, но и при создании литературы образовательного значения, предназначенной для широкой публики;

выводы и результаты о том, что с точки зрения фонетических особенностей в сравниваемых языках выявлено преобладание аллитерации, ассонанса, консонанса, ударения и интонационных изменений в скороговорках, которые служат повышению произношения, развитию артикуляционных органов и улучшению беглости речи были использованы при подготовке сценария программ «Образование и прогресс», «Для детей», «Литературный процесс» государственного учреждения творческого объединения «Узбекистан 24» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана (Справка № 05-09-179 государственного учреждения творческого объединения «Узбекистан 24» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана от 13 февраля 2025 года). В результате исследователям, студентам была предоставлена возможность сравнить традиции, обычаи и образ жизни узбекского и английского народов, зарубежным профессорам-преподавателям языков и студентам была предоставлена информация о росте объема научных исследований в таких направлениях, как лингвокультурология, этнолингвистика, посвященных обрядам, занимающим особое место в системе духовных ценностей, текстам о народном устном творчестве.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, четырех глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы; общий объем составляет 218 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR
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II bo'lim (II часть; Part II)

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