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HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.08.07 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

SIROJOVA ZARNIGOR NASRIDDINOVNA

INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA XOHISH-ISTAK MA’NOSINI IFODALOVCHI LEKSIK BIRLIKLARNING MILLIY-MADANIY XUSUSIYATLARI

10.00.13 – Qiyosiy va chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik

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Sirojova Zarnigor Nasriddinovna
Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida xohish-istak ma’nosini ifodalovchi leksik birliklarning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari 3

Sirojova Zarnigor Nasriddinovna
National-cultural Characteristics of Lexical Units Expressing the Meaning of Desire in the English and Uzbek Languages.....21

Сирожова Зарнигор Насриддиновна
Национально-культурные особенности лексических единиц, выражающих значение желания в английском и узбекском языках 41

E’lon qilingan ishlar ro‘yxati
Список опубликованных работ
List of published works.....45

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida bugungi kunda globallashuv jarayonlari, madaniyatlararo muloqot va til o‘rganish jarayonlarining jadallashgani sari, xohish-istak mazmunli leksik birliklarning inson tafakkuri bilan bog‘liqligi, shaxslararo kommunikatsiyada nutq madaniyati masalalariga katta e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Zamonaviy tilshunoslik manzarasida til so‘z qatlamining muayyan kategoriyasini shakllantirgan xohish-istakni ifodalovchi leksik birliklarning alohida leksik-semantik guruh sifatida o‘rganish, ularning struktur-semantik hamda kommunikativ-pragmatik jihatdan nutqda voqelanishiga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlash, har bir madaniyat va tilga xos xohish-istak ifodalash usullarini tadqiq qilish, ularning lingvistik va ekstralingvistik, madaniy va falsafiy, kognitiv-mental, kontekstual-pragmatik xususiyatlarini baholashga imkon yaratadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida xohish-istakni ifodalovchi lisoniy birliklarning tilda shakllanish tarixi va nutqda voqelanishiga doir muhim xulosalar chiqarilgan. Xohish-istakni ifodalovchi lisoniy birliklarni semantik-pragmatik jihatdan chog‘ishtirib o‘rganish milliy tilning u aloqador bo‘lgan til sohiblari madaniy hayoti, o‘ziga xos turmush tarzi va e’tiqodiy qarashlari, psixologiyasi bilan uzviy bog‘liq holda shakllanib, rivojlanib borganligini anglash, xohish-istak ma’nosini implisit va eksplisit tarzda ifodalovchi vositalarning xususiyatlarini va ularning o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlikni aniqlash, xohish-istakni konsept sifatida talqin qilinishini o‘rganish, ushbu konseptning qiyoslanayotgan tillar tarkibida milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini tadqiq qilish va ilmiy asoslashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Mamlakatimizda kechayotgan jadal islohotlarning hozirgi bosqichida O‘zbekiston Respublikasini ilm-fan, intellektual salohiyat sohasida yanada rivojlantirish bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi[1]ning davlat dasturida ustuvor yo‘nalish sifatida belgilab qo‘yilgan ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini rag‘batlantirish va innovatsiya faoliyatini takomillashtirish o‘zbek tilshunosligi va adabiyotshunosligi oldiga ham fundamental tadqiqotlarni jahon andozalari darajasiga yuksaltirishdek ustuvor vazifani qo‘ydi. Bu esa o‘zbek tilida xohish-istakni ifodalovchi lisoniy birliklar o‘rni va ahamiyatini aniqlash, ularga xos milliy-madaniy, leksik-semantik, stilistik-funksional, kognitiv-pragmatik xususiyatlarni ochish, badiiy adabiyotlar tarkibida konseptual tipologik talqin etilishini, inglizcha tarjimada qanday berilishini ko‘rsatish zamonaviy tilshunoslik, qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik va tarjimashunoslikning ilmiy-amaliy asoslarini yanada mustahkamlash imkonini kengaytiradi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026 yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning Taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”, 2023-yil 11-sentyabrdagi PF-158-son “O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasi to‘g‘risidagi Farmonlari, 2017-yil 17-fevraldagi PQ-2789-son “Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyati, ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini tashkil etish, boshqarish va moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2018-yil 5-

[1] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида”ги Фармони // Халқ сўзи 2017 йил, 8 февраль. № 28 (6722).

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‘risidagi,” 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‘risidagi”gi Qarorlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli qator me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalar 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” ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Mamlakatimiz va xorij tilshunosligida xohish kategoriyasi masalasi murakkab va kam o‘rganilgan jabhalardandir.

Jumladan, g‘arb tilshunoslarida A.Berk, X.Fovler, O.Yespersan, G.Vallens, J.Lyons, G.N.Leech, R.Huddleston, G.K.Pullum, J.Coates, J.L.Bybee, R.D.Perkins, V.Pagliuca[2], va boshqa qator lingvistlar xohish-istak kategoriyasining ba’zi aspektlarini o‘rganganlar.

Jahon folklyorshunosligida xohish-istaklar ishtirok etgan olqishlarga bag‘ishlangan ayrim ilmiy izlanishlar amalga oshirilgan. Bunga S.S.Katash, I.K.Nazmutdinova, N.M.Mekeko va M.V.Kutyeva, N.D.Mixaylova, L.V.Zorina, M.K.Xalimbekova, O.S.Shlapakov, L.N.Panchenko, E.D.Kaksina, E.V.Bezborodova, va E.A.Kurchenkova, B.L.Uorf[3] kabi olimlarning tadqiqotlarini misol keltirish mumkin.

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[2] Berk L.M. English syntax: from word to discourse. – New York: Oxford University Press, 1999; – 456 p.; https://www.livelib.ru/book/1002907874-a-dictionary-of-modern-english-usage-the-classic-first-edition-h-w-fowler; Jespersen, O. Essentials of English Grammar [Text] / Jespersen O. – London: G. Allen & Unwin LTD, 1933.; https://www.researchgate.net/scientific-contributions/Jean-Luc-Vallens-2011332144; Lyons, John. Semantics. Vol. 2. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1977. – 897 p.; Leech, Geoffrey Neil. Meaning and the English Verb. 3rd ed. – Harlow: Pearson Longman, 2004. – 168 p.; Huddleston, Rodney; Pullum, Geoffrey Keith. The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. – 1842 p.; Quirk, Randolph; Greenbaum, Sidney; Leech, Geoffrey; Svartvik, Jan. A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language. – London: Longman, 1985. – 1779 p.; Coates, Jennifer. The Semantics of the Modal Auxiliaries. – London: Croom Helm, 1983. – 259 p.; Bybee, Joan L.; Perkins, Revere D.; Pagliuca, William. The Evolution of Grammar: Tense, Aspect and Modality in the Languages of the World. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994. – 398 p.

[3]Каташ С.С. Алкиш Сос (благопожелания) – древний жанр алтайского фольклора. Улагашевские чтения. Вып.I. Горно-Алтайск, 1979. – С.63-77.; Назмутдинова И.К. Удмуртские лексемы приветствия и прощания в пермском крае и удмуртской республике//Ежегодник финно-угорских исследований. – 2009. – №1. – С. 67-70.; Мекеко Н.М., Кутьева М.В. Лингвокультурологическая и прагматическая интерпретация обрядовых пожеланий в фольклоре Великобритании, Испании и России. Cognition, communication, International on-line journal http://sites.google.com/site/cognitiondiscourse. – Kharkov, 2010. – Б.63.; Kutieva M.V. (2016). Practical steps to democratize foreign language education: Foreign experience. Innovation and Multicompetence in Teaching and learning foreign languages. Collection of proceedings. Peoples' Friendship University of Russia; F. Skarina Gomel State University. –Moscow, –P.367-378.; Михайлова Н.Д. Благопожелания: кочевой образ жизни//Вестник Адыгейского государственного университета. Серия 2: Филология и искусствоведение. – 2010. – №4. – С.28-32.; Зорина Л.В. Вологодские диалектные благопожелания в контексте традиционной народной культуры. – Вологда: ВГПУ, 2012. –216 с; Халимбекова М.К. Гендерно-ориентированные благопожелания, обслуживающие речевой этикет (на материале лезгинского и английских языков) // Фундаментальные исследования. – 2014. – № 9 (часть 11). – С. 2576-2579.; O.S Shlapakov. The development of manner of speaking

Shuningdek, xohish-istaklarning lingvistik, etnografik mohiyati aks etgan tadqiqotlar ham e'tiborni tortadi[4]. Ingliz folklori tarixini o'rganishda alohida hissasi bor tadqiqotchilarga M.Mak, L.Banks, V.S.Blekmen, E.Kantsiani, G.S.Rejinald, E.Klod, F.T.Elvorzi[5] kabi olimlarni kiritish mumkin. Mazkur lingvistlar tadqiqotlarida og'zaki so'z san'ati durdonalari qatoridan joy olgan xohish-istaklarni ifodalovchi birliklarni tadqiq qilishgan[6].

O'zbek tilshunosligida xohish-istaklarni ifodalovchi birliklar maxsus o'rgangan olimlardan N.Qo'chqorov[7], O'zbek xohish-istaklari haqidagi dastlabki olqishlarga bag'ishlangan ilmiy mulohazalarni B.Sarimsoqov ilgari surgan[8]. O'zbek marosim xohish-istaklari, olqishlari va ularning mavzuiy turlari, badiiyati bo'yicha mulohazalar O.Safarov, U. Jumanazarov, D.O'rayeva[9] tadqiqotlarida bayon etilgan.

T.Mirzayev, O.Safarov, D.O'rayevalar tomonidan tuzilgan "O'zbek folklori xrestomatiyasi"da[10] 2008-yilda alohida janr namunasi sifatida kiritilgan bo'lib, mazkur kitobda xohish-istaklarni uchratish mumkin.

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[4] Арискина Т.П. Выражения речевого этикета в эрзянском и венгерском языках: Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Саратов, 2007. – 151 с.; Бгажноков Б.Х. Очерки этнографии общения адыгов. – Нальчик: Эльбрус, 1983. – 232 с.; Лапина М.А. Этика и этикет хантов. – Екатеринбург: Баско, 2008. – 120 с.; Молданов Т., Молданова Т. Боги земли казымской. – Томск, 2000. – С. 46; Попова С.А. Мансийские календарные праздники и обряды. – Томск, 2008. – 138 с.; Пятникова Т.Р. Традиционные обряды хантов Усть-Казымского Приобья. – Екатеринбург: Баско, 2008. – 80 с.

[5]Graeme L.A. Banks. "Leslie Esdaile". Book Series in Order. Retrieved April 28, 2023. –P.234.; V.S. Blackman The Magical and. Ceremonial Uses of Fire Winifred S. Blackman. – P.352-377. | Published online: 01 Feb 2012
Cite this article https://doi.org/10.1080/0015587X.1916.9718940; Canziani.E. Representation and Reality. - Cambridge; Massachusetts; –London: The MIT Press, 1989. - 136 p.; https://www.discogs.com/artist/3167004-Reginald-Goss-Custard; Coustillas, Pierre ed. London and the Life of Literature in Late Victorian England: the Diary of George Gissing, Novelist. –Brighton: Harvester Press, 1978. – P.371.;

[6] Mirzayev T., Safarov O., O'rayeva D. O'zbek xalq og'zaki ijodi xrestomatiyasi. O'quv qo'llanma. – Toshkent: Aloqachi, 2008. – B.45.

[7]Қўчқоров Н. Ўзбек халқ олқишларининг жанр хусусиятлари ва бадийяти: Филол. фанлари номз. дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 1994. –B.73.

[8] Саримсоқов Б. Ўзбек маросим фольклори. – Тошкент: Фан, 1986. – 216 б.; К.Имомов, Т.Мирзаев, Б.Саримсоқов, О.Сафаров. Ўзбек халқ оғзаки поэтик ижоди. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1990. – Б.109-112; В. Саримсоқов. Олқишлар. // Ўзбек фольклори очерклари. Уч томлик. 1-том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1988. – Б.128-143.

[9] Сафаров О. Айтим-олқишлар / Ўзбек болалар оғзаки поэтик ижоди. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1985. – Б 78; Сафаров О., Ўраева Д. Маросим олқишлари ҳақида // Ўзбек маросим фольклорини ўрганишнинг янгича тамойиллари" мавзуидаги республика илмий-назарий конференцияси материаллари. – Навоий, 2007. – Б.15-18; Сафаров О., Маҳмудов М. Оила маънавияти. – Тошкент: Маънавият, 2010; Жуманазаров У. "Олтин олма, дуо ол!", "Дуо – олтин эмасми?", "Қўшгани билан қўша қарисин" // Тарих ҳақиқати ва халқ ижоди бадийяти. – Тошкент: "Elmus Press Media", 2007. – Б.3-28; Ўраева Д., Розиқова Ф. Маросим олқишлари бадийяти // Адабиёт ва таржима. Тўплам. – Тошкент: "Зарқалам", 2006. – Б.104-106; Ўраева Д. Мотам олқишлари // Ўзбек мотам маросими фольклорининг жанрий таркиби, генезиси ва бадийяти: Филол. фанлари док-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2005. – Б.42-43.

[10] Mirzayev T., Safarov O., O'rayeva D. O'zbek xalq og'zaki ijodi xrestomatiyasi. O'quv qo'llanma. – Тошкент: Aloqachi, 2008. – B.34-38.

Jumladan, “Boychechak”, “Oy oldida bir yulduz” folklor to‘plamlarida, asosan, bolalarga bag‘ishlangan xalq aytim olqishlari, xohish-istaklaridan namunalar keltirilgan[11].

G‘arb va Sharq folklorshunosligi va etnologiyasida xohish-istaklar, olqishlarga aloqador qator tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan bo‘lsa-da, ingliz va o‘zbek xalq xohish-istaklarini ifodalovchi olqishlarining struktur-semantik, janr hamda gender xususiyatlari, badiiy-estetik vazifalarining chog‘ishtirma tadqiqida amalga oshirilmagan.

Umuman aytganda, xalq ijodi va tilidagi xohish-istaklarini ifodalovchi olqishlari o‘zi mansub xalqning madaniyatidan darak beruvchi estetik hodisa sifatida lingvomadaniy verballashuvi nuqtayi nazaridan maxsus ilmiy o‘rganishni taqozo qiladi. Ularning til va nutqdagi o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlash asosida nazariyasini yaratish lozim. Bu, avvalo, til, madaniyat va shaxsning o‘zaro munosabatlarini antropologik jihatdan o‘rganishda, tilshunoslik fanida tilning milliy-madaniy o‘ziga xosligini anglashda, tarjimashunoslikda esa somatizmlar tarjimasi bilan bog‘liq muammolarni hal etishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti Buxoro davlat universiteti Ingliz tilshunosligi kafedrasining “Pragmalingvistika va funksional tarjimashunoslik va til o‘qitish jarayonlari integratsiyasi” mavzuidagi ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida xohish-istak ma’nosini ifodalovchi leksik birliklarning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini aniqlashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari.

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida xohish-istak ma’nosini ifodalashning turli qatlamlarga oid xususiyatlari, tabiati hamda kollokatsiyalarini o‘rganish orqali bu birliklarning leksik-semantik xususiyatlarining lingvomadaniy konnotatsiyalarini aniqlash;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi korpuslar yordamida xohish-istakni ifodalovchi birliklarning pragmatik va diskursiv xususiyatlarini ochib berish hamda deskriptiv tahlil asosida bu birliklarning madaniy va ijtimoiy omillar bilan bog‘liq xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida xohish-istakni ifodalovchi leksik birliklarning chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillar badiiy asarlari, maqol, matal, olqish va leksik birliklar tarkibida uchraydigan denotativ va konnotativ, milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarining differensial belgilarini ochib berish;

xohish-istakni ifodalovchi birliklarning ingliz va o‘zbek tillari madaniy kontekstlarda qanday qabul qilinishini o‘rganish, his-tuyg‘ularni ifodalashda ushbu birliklarning inson tafakkuridagi rolini aniqlash va ularning milliy-madaniy kontekstdagi o‘rnini tushuntirish;

[11]Бойчечак. Ўзбек халқ ижоди. Кўп томлик. Болалар фольклори. Меҳнат қўшиқлари. Тузувчи ва нашрга тайёрловчилар К.Очилов ва О.Сафаров. – Тошкент: Ғ.Ғулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 1984. – 336 б.; Ой олдида бир юлдуз: Ўзбек халқ маросим қўшиқлари / Тўплаб, нашрга тайёрловчи, кириш сўзи ва изоҳлар муаллифи – филология фанлари доктори М.Жўраев. – Тошкент: Ғ.Ғулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 2000. – 160 б. Nurmonov, Abdulla. O‘zbek tilining nazariy grammatikasi. – Toshkent: O‘qituvchi, 1995. – 232 b.; Ne’matov, H. O‘zbek tili funksional sintaksisi masalalari. – Toshkent: Fan, 1984. – 196 b.; Bo‘ronov, J. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillari qiyosiy grammatikasi. – Toshkent: O‘qituvchi, 1973. – 284 b.; Mahmudov, N. Til va nutq. – Toshkent: Ma’naviyat, 2013. – 224 b.

qiyoslanayotgan tillarda xohish-istakni konsept sifatida talqin qilish va ushbu konseptning qiyoslanayotgan tillar tarkibidagi milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini yoritish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida xohish-istak ma’nosini ifodalovchi ingliz va o‘zbek leksik birliklari, olqishlar, maqollar, matallar va aforizmlar tanlandi.

Tadqiqotning predmetini ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi xohish-istakni bildiruvchi leksik birliklar, olqishlar maqol va matallar hamda aforizmlarning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot jarayonida tavsifiy, komponent, distributiv, struktur-semantik, chog‘ishtirma, qiyosiy-tipologik, tavsifiy-miqdoriy, kontekstual sharhlash tahlil metodlaridan foydalanilgan.

Ilmiy ishning yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida xohish-istak semantikasini ifodalovchi leksik birliklarning qo‘llanish faolligi hamda o‘zaro birikuvchanlik xususiyatlari chog‘ishtirma tahlil qilinib, ularning leksik-semantik strukturasi va funksional imkoniyatlari aniqlanib, mazkur birliklarning *milliy-madaniy tafakkur*, *qadriyatlar* tizimi va *kommunikativ me’yorlar* bilan bog‘liq lingvomadaniy konnotatsiyalari ochib berilib, ularning ikki til lisoniy manzarasidagi o‘ziga xoslik va umumiy jihatlari tizimlashtirilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillari materiallari asosida xohish-istak ma’nosini ifodalovchi lisoniy birliklarning pragmatik va diskursiv xususiyatlari qiyosiy aspektda tadqiq etilib, ularning kommunikativ vazifalari, nutqiy voqelanish mexanizmlari hamda diskurs hosil qilishdagi funksional imkoniyatlari aniqlanib, mazkur birliklarning milliy ong, madaniy qadriyatlar va ijtimoiy munosabatlar tizimi bilan bog‘liq lingvomadaniy hamda sotsiomadaniy omillari ochib berilgan. Ingliz xohish-istak semantikasini ifodalovchi birliklarning *irreal* va *potensial-irreal* ma’no turlari bo‘yicha, o‘zbek xohish-istak birliklari *semantik-pragmatik* hamda *differensial* belgilari, *voqelik* va *ehtimollik* kategoriyalari bilan farqlanishi asoslangan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida xohish-istak ma’nosini ifodalovchi leksik birliklarning badiiy asarlar, maqol va matallar, olqishlar hamda boshqa paremiologik birliklar, olqishlar va folklor matnlari tarkibidagi denotativ va konnotativ ma’nolari chog‘ishtirma tahlili amalga oshirilib, mazkur birliklarning milliy-madaniy mazmuni, aksiologik va lingvomadaniy konnotatsiyalari ochib berilgan. Xohish-istak konsepti ingliz lisoniy manzarasida *verballashuv* xususiyatiga ko‘ra, o‘zbek xohish-istak birliklari esa, *konseptual* tizimga ega ekanligi tipologik *umumiylik* va *differensial* belgilarga ko‘ra tizimlashtirilishi dalillangan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida xohish-istak semantikasini ifodalovchi birliklarning lingvokognitiv xususiyatga ega ekanligi chog‘ishtirma aspektda tadqiq etilib, ularning turli madaniy kontekstlarda qabul qilinish interpretatsiyasi va nutqiy voqelanish mexanizmlari aniqlanib, mazkur birliklar fikr va hissiy holatlarni ifodalashi, inson tafakkurida shakllanuvchi konseptual tuzilmalarga ega ekanligi, *milliy-madaniy qadriyatlar* bilan bog‘liq *mental modellar* tizimi sifatida ishlashi *etnospetsifik belgilar* asosida ekanligi aniqlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi. Dissertatsiyada qo‘yilgan muammo tadqiqiga metodologik aniqlik va manbaviy asoslanganlik mezonlari asosida ilmiy jihatdan xolislik mezoni bilan yondashilganligi, muammo aniq belgilanganligi, talab

darajasida ilmiy asoslanganligi, nazariy ma’lumotlar va faktik materiallar ishonchli ilmiy, badiiy manbalardan olinganligi, Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi (OAK) ro‘yxatidagi maxsus jurnallar hamda xorijiy ilmiy jurnallarda chop etilgan maqolalar, xulosalarning amaliyotda joriy etilganligi, ular mazmun-mohiyatida keyingi davr tilshunosligida voqelanayotgan zamonaviy ilmiy tafakkurga asoslanganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi - xohish-istaklarni ifodalovchi leksik birliklarning semantik-pragmatik xususiyatlari ishonchli manbalar: ingliz va o‘zbek maqol, matal, olqish birliklari kontekstida aniqlangani hamda jahon tarjimashunosligining eng yangi ilmiy konsepsiyalari va nazariy qarashlari asosida qiyosiy o‘rganilgani bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi xohish-istak mazmunli leksik birliklar, olqish, maqol, matallarning milliy-madaniy, semantik, pragmatik xususiyatlari hamda ushbu birliklarning leksik birliklar tarkibida lingvopoetik jihatdan qo‘llanishini, asliyatga mos tarjima qilinish prinsiplarini chog‘ishtirma aspektda o‘rganish va yechimlarini aniqlash orqali olingan xulosalar qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik, tarjimashunoslik, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik fanlarini yangi nazariy qarashlar bilan boyitishi va ularning rivoji uchun foydali bo‘lgan o‘ziga xos ilmiy yondashuvlarning shakllanishiga xizmat qilishi aniqlangan;

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida xohish-istaklarni ifodalovchi leksik birliklarning ma’noviy, strukturaviy turlari, ularni ifodalash bilan bog‘liq lingvopoetik belgilar o‘rganilishi bu ikki til foydalanuvchilari uchun mo‘ljallangan lug‘atlar tuzishga xizmat qilishi ko‘rsatib berilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Ingliz va o‘zbek maqol, matal, olqish va leksik birliklarining xohish-istakning ifodalanishi bilan bog‘liq semantik-pragmatik xususiyatlarni ochib berish, ularni asliyatdan tarjima qilish muammolarini bartaraf etish yuzasidan olingan ilmiy natijalar va amaliy takliflar asosida olingan xulosalarga tayanib:

Xohish-istakni ifodalovchi birliklarning o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida madaniy kontekstlarda qanday qabul qilinishini psixolinguistik xususiyatlarini o‘rganish orqali, fikr va his-tuyg‘ularni ifodalashda ushbu birliklarning inson tafakkuridagi roli aniqlangan va ularning milliy-madaniy kontekstdagi o‘mi tushuntirilganligiga oid lmiy yangiliklardan O‘zbekiston Milliy universitetida bajarilgan PZ-201709134-sonli “Filologiya yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha ingliz tilini o‘rganishni baholash sifatining shakl va tamoyillari” mavzudagi amaliy tadqiqot loyihasi doirasida vazifalar ijrosini ta’minlashda foydalanilgan. (O‘zMU 2025-yil 30-yanvardagi 04/11-1945-son ma’lumotnomasi).Natijada, til, madaniyat va shaxsning o‘zaro munosabatlarini antropologik jihatdan o‘rganish, tarjimashunoslikda esa somatizmlar tarjimasi bilan bog‘liq muammolarni hal etishga xizmat qilgan;

Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutida Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta’lim vazirligining 2022-yil 12-dekabrdagi 2/24-4/7-690-sonli xatiga asosan 2022-2024-yillarda amalga oshirilgan va Toshkent shahridagi AQSh elchixonasi hamda Xalqaro ta’lim bo‘yicha Amerika Kengashi bilan hamkorlikda AQSh davlat departamenti tomonidan moliyalashtiriladigan “English Access Microscholarship Program”

loyihasi doirasida ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi xohish-istak ma’nosining til va nutqdagi o’rnini, semantik-pragmatik xususiyatlarini qiyosiy aniqlash, leksik-semantik mohiyatini, kognitiv-pragmatik, denotativ hamda konnotativ va tarjimada berilish jihatlarini yoritish, lingvistik va kommunikativlik kompetensiyani va tilshunoslik asoslari bilimini oshirish, ta’lim tizimi jarayonini xorijiy tajribalar asosida ta’lim jarayonini ilmiy-metodik jihatdan takomillashtirish va xalqarolashtirish maqsadida yaratilgan uslubiy qo‘llanmalar ishlab chiqishda yangicha yondashuvlar sifatida mazkur tadqiqot ishidagi tahlil natijalaridan, loyihaning nazariy asoslaridan foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutining 2025-yil 15-yanvardagi 120/02-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, loyiha doirasiga kiruvchi ma’ruzalarning ilmiy jihatdan boyitilishiga erishilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida xohish-istakni ifodalovchi leksik birliklar semantikasi, ko‘chma ma’nolari va bu so‘z bilan bog‘liq iboralarni, ularning berilish usullari, ko‘chma ma’noda berilgan so‘z va iboralarni tushuntirish, ingliz va o‘zbek xalq og‘zaki badiiy ijodida ifodalanishining o‘zaro o‘xshashligi va farqlari, semantik-pragmatik tahlilda bunday tafovutlarning aniqlanishi, xohish-istak ma’nolarining til va nutqdagi o‘rni, semantik-pragmatik xususiyatlari fikrning qanday maqsadga yo‘naltirilganligi bilan bog‘liq xulosalardan Buxoro viloyat teleradiokompaniyasining “Assalom, Buxoro”, “Sakkizinchi mo‘jiza” teleko‘rsatuvlarini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan. (Buxoro viloyat teleradiokompaniyasining 2025-yil 21-yanvardagi 01-09-31-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, teletomoshabinlarning kitobxonlikka qiziqishini oshirishga, o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida maqol-matallarda, xalq aytim-olqishlarida, lug‘at boyligida xohish-istakning milliy madaniy xususiyatlari haqida tasavvur-tushunchalarini boyitishga erishilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobasiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 4ta ilmiy-amaliy anjumanda, shu jumladan, 3 ta xalqaro va 1 ta respublika muhokamasidan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinishi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 16 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik Dissertatsiyalari asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan nashrlarda 12 ta ilmiy maqola, 4 ta ilmiy-amaliy anjumanda, shu jumladan, 6 ta xalqaro va 6 ta respublika jurnallarda e’lon qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Mazkur Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan tashkil topgan bo‘lib, umumiy hajmi 147 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning **Kirish** qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi hamda respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi dalillangan, muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi tahlil qilingan, tadqiqot maqsadi va vazifalari belgilangan, tadqiqot ob’yekti, predmeti va usullari ko‘rsatilgan; ilmiy yangilik ifodalangan, tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari taqdim etilgan, olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi asoslangan va ularning nazariy-amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan;

tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi, aprobatsiyasi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **"Tadqiqotning nazariy asoslari" deb nomlangan bo'lib, ushbu bobning birinchi fasli** *"Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida xohish-istak masalasining o'rganilish tarixi, muammolar va yechimlar"dir*. Mazkur bo'limda istakni tasvirlash ko'plab jahon, ingliz va o'zbek olimlari tomonidan o'rganilib kelingan va turli tillar tizimida chog'ishtirma aspektda o'rganilgan. Bunday leksik birliklarga nafs va xohishning ko'plab xususiyatlarini mujassamlaydigan wish/*istak*, *the will/iroda*, *ishtiyoq/desire*, *need/ehtiyoj*, *lust/shahvat*, *ego/nafs*, *aspiration/intilish*, *appetite/ishtaha* va *hope/umid* kabi leksik birliklarning semantik sohasi tahlilga tortilgan va ushbu birliklarning semantik maydonlari ko'rsatib berilgan.

Shuningdek ishda, O.Yespersen[12], L.Berk[13], J.Searle[14] kabi olimlar nutq aktlari nazariyasini rivojlantirgan va xohish-istak ifodalarining semantik va pragmatik jihatlarini tahlil qilganligi ta'kidlanib, L.Berkning hozirgi ingliz tilidagi istak maylining uch turini farqlaganligi misollar yordamida ko'rsatilgan: 1. mandatli istak mayli (mandative subjunctive); 2. volisional istak mayli (volitional subjunctive); 3. qotgan istak mayli (formulaic subjunctive).

Birinchi turdagi istak mayli talabni ifoda etsa (*I suggest that he go. I insist that she come)*[15], ikkinchi turdagi istak mayli mavhum, noreal tilakni ifodalaydi (*I wish I were a bird*). So'ngi turdagi istak mayliga L.Berk so'zlovchining istagi, tilagini bildiruvchi, ingliz tili rivojlanishining qadimgi va o'rta bosqichlaridan shaklan o'zgarmay saqlangan, asosan diniy mazmundagi iboralarni kiritadi. Masalan, *God bless you. The Lord make his face shine upon thee* [London J. Smoke bellew, 79].

Ushbu bobning ikkinchi fasli *"Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida xohish-istak muammosini kategoriyalash muammolari" deb* nomlangan bo'lib, mazkur faslda xohish-istak ma'nosining kategoriya va grammatik jihatdan tahlili murakkab va qiziqarli mavzulardan biri hisoblanishi, xohish-istak ma'nosining kategoriya muammolari keyingi o'n yilliklarda tadqiqotlarning eng muhimlaridan biriga aylanib borayotganligi, xohish-istak ma'nosi lingvistik tahlillar doirasida o'ziga xos o'rin tutishi hamda, xohish-istak so'zlari turli tilda va madaniyatlarda turlicha ifodalanishi haqida ilmiy mushohada qilingan. Tuzilishiga ko'ra *xohish-istak* ma'nosiga ega bo'lgan so'zlar quyidagicha bo'lishi mumkin: sodda, murakkab, qo'shma va murakkab qo'shma so'zlar.

Xohish tipologik kategoriyasini ifodalashning morfologik usullari asosan qadimgi ingliz tilidan saqlangan. Masalan, *God bless You*!/*Olloh madakor bo'lsin!* singari iboralardagi fe'l uchinchi shaxs birlikdagi odatiy -s qo'shimchasini olmasligi misolida ko'rsatib o'tish mumkin. Bu holat istak mayli tarkibini to'ldiruvchi vaziyat bo'lganligi va yuqorida aytilgan ***-s*** qo'shimchasi fe'lga qo'shilganida gap aniq maylga o'tib xohish mazmunini yo'qotishi diqqatga sazovordir. Masalan, *insisted*

[12]https://www.routledge.com/A-Modern-English-Grammar-on-Historical-Principles-Volume-2-Syntax-first-volume/Jespersen/p/book/9780415860239
[13]Берг Л.С. Санкт Петербургский университет. 2000. –№. 17-18 (3540-3541). http://www.spbumag.nw.ru/OLD/Spbum26-96/6.html
[14] Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language. – Cambridge University Press. 1969. – 208 p.
[15] http://www.freeclassicebooks.com/

he go out/tashqariga chiqishga turib oldi shaklidagi gaplar ham shu fikrimizni to‘ldiradi. Ushbu sintetik shakldan tashqari ingliz tilidagi xohish-tipologik kategoriyasini ifodalovchi morfologik darajadagi analitik shakllar ham mavjud. Ular *would* va *should* yordamida tuziladigan misollarda namoyon bo‘ladi[16]. Masalan, *I would go far away through the terrible forest, and find some tree for myself in which to roos.*[17]. O‘zbek tili xohishni ifodalashda kognitiv jihatdan zamon va makonga bog‘liq ekanligi tahlil qilindi. Masalan, *Men o‘z baxtimni izlab, uzoq yo‘lga chiqmoqchiman* [A.Qodiriy, O‘tkan kunlar]. Ushbu gapimizda kognitiv xususiyat shundaki, baxtni izlashga intilish bor lekin, uni topa olishga nisbatan umidning kamligini bildiradi. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi xohish-istakni ifodalovchi birliklarning kategorial va mifologik tasnifi ochib berilgan va ikki til asnosida misollar bilan boyitilgan.

Mazkur bobning uchinchi fasli esa *“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida semantik maydon tushunchasi”* deya nomlangan. Bu faslda “Maydon” tushunchasi aslida fizika faniga xos ekanligi, ushbu leksemaning uzoq vaqtdan buyon psixologiya, biologiya va sotsiologiya kabi fanlarda ham keng tushuncha ekanligi, muhit xodisalarini ifodalovchi ushbu atamaning turli fanlarda qo‘llanilishi uning fizikadan ko‘r-ko‘rona ko‘chirilganligini anglatmasligini balki, maydon tushunchasining turli fanlarda, shu jumladan, tilshunoslikda ham ishlatilishiga qarshilik qiluvchi fikrlarning ko‘pligiga qaramasdan bu tushunchani qo‘llovchi fanlarning soni ham, ushbu tushunchaning mohiyatini ochib berishga harakat qiluvchi ta’riflar ham tobora ko‘payib borayotganligida ekanligi asoslangan.

A.Bondarkoning[18] fikricha qarama-qarshi bo‘lmagan munosabatlar ham mavjud. Mavjud ta’riflar asosida til maydonlarining asosiy xususiyatlari sifatida quyidagilarni qabul qilish mumkin: 1. Maydon o‘zaro struktural munosabatlar asosida bog‘langan elementlar jamlanmasini tashkil etadi; 2. Maydonni tashkil etuvchi elementlar semantik umumiylikka ega va tilda yagona funksiyani bajaradi; 3. Maydon bir vaqtning o‘zida ham bir turdagi ham ko‘p turdagi elementlarni jamlashi mumkin; 4. Maydon tuzilishida mikromaydonlar ajratilishi mumkin; 5. Maydon tarkibida yadroviy va periferiyaga xos bo‘lgan tashkil etuvchi elementlar aniqlanadi; yadro-dominant-element atrofida tashkil topadi; periferiya hududiy tuzilishga ega; 6. Yadroviy elementlar maydon funksiyalarini bajarish uchun ko‘proq mo‘ljallangan; 7. Maydon bajaruvchi funksiyalar yadro va periferiyaning o‘rtasida taqsimlanadi; 8. Yadro va periferiya, periferiyaning alohida hududlari o‘rtasidagi chegara aniq belgilanmagan; 9. Maydonni tashkil etuvchi elementlar bir maydonning yadrosiga tegishli bo‘lish bilan bir vaqtda boshqa maydonning periferiyasida uchrashi mumkin; 10. Turli maydonlar bir-biri bilan kesishishi va kesishuv hududlarini vujudga keltirishi mumkin. Ingliz tilidagi xohish kategoriyasini tadqiq etish jarayoniga maydon yondashuvini qo‘llash til materialini o‘rganishni kengaytirish, morfologiya, sintaksis va leksika o‘rtasidagi qarama-qarshiliklarni yechishga yordam beradi.

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[16]Matyakubov.O.Q Qiyosiy tilshunoslikda modallik kategoriyasi: Tadqiq va talqin (Fransuz hamda o‘zbek ertak, naqllari misolida). International scientific-methodological electronic journal “Foreign Languages in Uzbekistan”, 2024, vol. 10, No 1 (54), pp. 97-116. https://journal.fledu.uz ISSN: 2181-8215 (online). –B.99-100.

[17]London J. Before Adam. www.freeclassicebooks.com –P.21.

[18] Бондарко А.Б. Глагольные категории в системе функциональной грамматики. Издательский Дом ЯСК Языки славянской культуры. – Москва, 2017. –336 с.

1.1: Rasm. Ingliz tilida *“want”* fe’lining semantik maydoni.



1.2: Rasm. O‘zbek tilida tilida “Xohlamoq” fe’lining semantik maydoni



Birinchi bobning to‘rtinchi fasli *“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida xohish-istak ma’nosini ifodalovchi leksik birliklarning semantik maydon tarzida ko‘rinishi”* deb nomlangan bo‘lib, periferiyada *“xohish”* ma’nosini ifodalash xususiyatiga nisbatan sustlashgan leksemalar uchrashi *(to hope, to intend, to go* va hokazolar), bu esa leksik-semantik maydon tarkibida quyidagi mikromaydonlar aniqlash imkonini berishi (*istak - wish, umid - hope, chanqoq - thirst, intilish - intention, afzallik - preference, vasiyat - will, xirs - lust, maqsad – ambition)* isbotlangan. Ushbu mikromaydonlarni tashkil etuvchi leksemalar *“xohish”* leksik-semantik maydonining periferiyasini yuzaga keltirdi. Ushbu mikromaydonlarning elementlari periferiya bilan bir qatorda yadroni ham tashkil etgan. Umuman olganda yadro, yaqin periferiya va olis periferiyaning maydondagi ulushi quyidagicha: 24%: 40%: 36%. Buni o‘zek tili bilan taqqoslaganda quyidagicha holda chiqqan: 26%: 48%: 34%. Ko‘rinib turibdiki, tilga nisbatan struktura elementlari o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar va bog‘liqliklar tizimiga ega bo‘lgan tizimli obyekt sifatida yondashuv til birliklarining funksional va semantik xususiyatlarining bir-biriga bog‘liqligini tan olishga asoslanadi va bu miqdor ingliz tilini o‘zbek tiliga taqqoslaganda farq qiladi.

Mazkur dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida xohish-istak ma’nosini bildiruvchi leksik birliklarning struktur-semantik va funktsional tahlili”** deb nomlangan bo‘lib, birinchi fasli *“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida istak mayli – xohish istak kategoriyasining asosi sifatida”* deb nomlangan**.** Xohish-istakni ifodalovchi so‘zlarda shakl va mazmunning aynan mana shu kesishishi istak mayliga ta’rif berishda subyektivlikka yo‘l qo‘yilishiga olib kelishi, turli

yondashuvlarga qaramasdan umumiylik shunda namoyon bo‘lishi va aksariyat tilshunoslar istak maylini, asosan ma’no jihatiga bog‘liq ravishda, bir necha kichik turlarga ajratganliklari tushuntirilgan. Bir qator yondashuvlarga ergashilgan va A.I.Smirniskiy[19], I.B.Xlebnikova[20], B.A.Ilish[21], L.M.Berk[22] va boshqalar tomonidan amalga oshirilgan ishlardan iqtibosliklar keltirilgan. A.I.Smirnitskiy[23] istak maylining quyidagi turlarini farqlaydi:

a) real borliqqa zid bo‘lmagan mazmunni o‘z ichiga qamrab oluvchi istak mayli: *If I were, I suggest not to go on that island again*. [London J. Jerry of the islands, 45]; b) istak mayli II, aksincha borliqqa zid ma’noni ifodalaydi: *If he were; if he had known*; v) har qanday ega bilan keluvchi infinitiv bilan birgalikdagi *should* iborasi vositasida yasaluvchi tahminiy istak mayli (*should you meet him*); g) shart istak mayli – should va would bilan keluvchi analitik shakllar: *Just as we nearly reached him he would let go.* [London J. Before Asams. 32]

I.B.Xlebnikova istak maylining ichida quyidagilarni farqlaydi: *shart mayli* (Conditional - *should go, would go*); sub’yunktiv (o‘z ichiga *be*, *were if I knew* kabi sintetik shakllarni qamrab oladi) va tizim shakliga kirmagan istak mayli variantlari: *However it might be, for fear it should start trouble* [Adams J. Nice party. 45]. Ushbu tasnif asosida yotgan nazariya quyidagi fikrni ilgari suradi: Ingliz tilida *Conditional* shakllari semantik jihatdan yagona turni tashkil etadi, shakl jihatidan o‘zbek tiliga mos keluvchi boshqa hollar esa yagona tizimga tusha olmaydi. L.Berk[24] istak maylini hozirgi ingliz tilida faolligi sustlashgan fe’l shakli sifatida ta’riflab uni quyidagicha tasniflaydi: *mandative subjunctive* buyruq berishning o‘ziga xos ko‘rinishi bo‘lib doimo bir xil shaklga ega bo‘ladi (*suggest, we asked, I insist*), *volitional subjunctive* (*wish I were, Joseph wishes he were*), *formulaic subjunctive* - til rivojlanishining qadimgi bosqichlaridan saqlanib qolgan iboralar: *God bless you! The Lord make his face shine upon thee*...[London J. Martin Eden. 87].

L.S.Barxudarov[25] va D.A.Shteling[26] istak mayli II shakli quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi deb hisoblagan: *1) mavjud bo‘lmagan* narsaga nisbatan afsusni ifodalash uchun *to wish* fe’lidan so‘ng: Masalan, *Ah, I wish I were fifteen again; 2) it’s (high) time iborasidan so‘ng*, ya’ni ayni vaqtda mavjud bo‘lmagan holatni amalga oshirish mavludi keldi: *I shall never forget the first time I saw blueberries served on the table* [London J. Before Adams, 5]; 3*) undov gaplarda orzu, kuchli istak, xohishni* ifodalash uchun if only bog‘lovchisidan so‘ng): *If only his father were alive! If she had only known!* [London J. Before Adams, 67].

Tadqiqotning ikkinchi bobining ikkinchi fasli *“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida xohish-istak kategoriyasini ifoda etishning leksik usullari”* deb nomlangan**.** Ma’no kategoriyalarining tilda ifoda etilishini tahlil qilish jarayonida tilshunoslarning e’tiborini o‘ziga tortadigan til qatlamlaridan biri leksik qatlamdir. Har qanday tilning lug‘at tuzilishi ma’lum leksik kategoriyalarning iyerarxiyasini tashkil etadi.

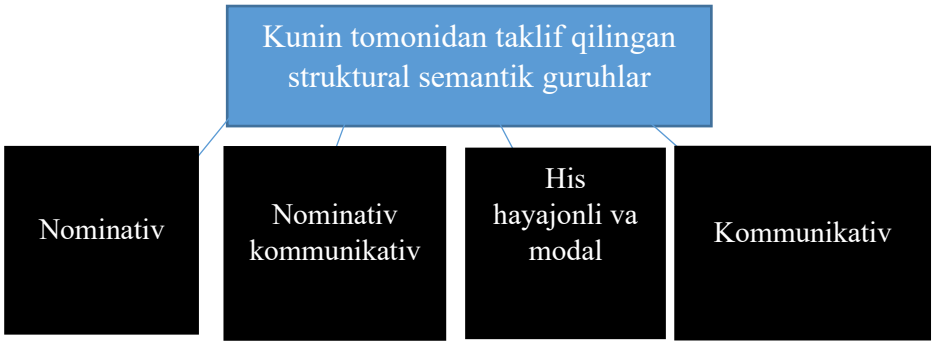
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[19] Smirnitskiy I.A Essentials of Russian Grammar Hardcover – January 1, 1970. – 378 c.
[20] И.Б. Хлебникова. Морфология английского языка Учеб. Пособие. Москва: Высш. шк. 2004. – 131 с.
[21]Ilish B.A. History of English. 5th edition, rev. and add. Moscow: Higher School, 1968. – P.420.
[22]L.M.Berk. Typology of syntactic realization forms of propositional argument (on the example of Russian emotional verbs). Przegląd wschodnioeuropejski X/1 2019: –P.419–443.
[23]Смирницкий А.И. Лексическое и грамматическое в слове. – Москва., 1955. – С.11–53.
[24] https://pubs.aip.org/physicstoday/online/5724/Herbert-L-Berk
[25]Бархударов Л.С Грамматика английского языка. https://vk.com› wall 94378522_5. –М:, 1960. – 421 с.
[26]Штелинг Д.А. Грамматическая семантика английского языка. Фактор человека в языке. Изд. 2, 2024.

Tahlil etilayotgan ma’no kategoriyasini ifoda etuvchi fe’llarning 6% ingliz tilidagi yasama so‘zlardan iborat ekanligi, o‘zbek tilida esa bu ko‘rsatkich 11% ni tashkil etishi ma’lum bo‘ldi. Bu so‘z turkumiga oid leksika ham yasama otlar singari suffiksatsiya asosida yasaladi. Tadqiqot natijasida quyidagi fe’l yasovchi suffikslar xohish semali leksik-semantik guruhni to‘ldirishda ishtirok etishi aniqlandi: - *en (hasten), -er (pander), -tion (requisition), -ate (replicate, desiderate).* Buni o‘zbek tiliga taqqoslanganda affeksatsiya asosiy o‘rin tutmasligi aniq bo‘lgan. Ingliz tilidagi xohish-istak kategoriyasini ifoda etuvchi qo‘shma otlar ushbu kategoriya tarkibiga kiruvchi otlarning umumiy sonining 2% qismini qo‘shma otlar tashkil etdi. Buni o‘zbek tiliga taqqoslaganda kattaroq raqamlarga duch keldik. Bu 5% ni tashkil etgan.

Mazkur bobning uchinchi fasli *“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida xohish-istak kategoriyasini ifodalashning sintaktik usullari”* deb nomlangan bo‘lib**,** xohish-istak kategoriyasi tilning sintaktik qatlamida so‘z birikmalari bilan bir qatorda frazeologik birliklar vositasida ham keng ifodalanishi aytilgan. Tadqiq etish uchun xohish semantikasini ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklarni tanlab olishda manba sifatida “Anglo-russkiy frazeologicheskiy slovar” dan foydalanilgan. Frazeologik birliklarning strukturaviy xususiyatlarini belgilashda A.V.Kunin tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan tasnif asos sifatida olingan.

2.3.1: Rasm: Kunin tomonidan taklif qilingan structural semantik guruhlar.



Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida xohish-istak kategoriyasini ifodalashning sintaktik usullari tilshunoslikda shu bugunga qadar ko‘plab tadqiq qilinganligiga qaramasdan, bugungi kunda tadqiq qilinishi lozim bo‘gan masalalardan biridir. Chunki, bu kategoriyalar, insonning xohishlari, istaklari va maqsadlarini ifodalashda turli sintaktik strukturalar orqali amalga oshiriladi. Quyida ushbu strukturalar yuzasidan nazariy ma’lumotlar keltiramiz va amaliy qarashlarimiz bilan bog‘laymiz.

Modal fe’llar*:* Ingliz tilida xohish-istakni ifodalashda modal fe’llar keng qo‘llaniladi. Masalan, *would like, want, wish* kabi fe’llar yordamida xohishlar ifodalanadi. Masalan, *It would be better, I dare say, for you to make your approach, as I made mine, through my childhood* [London J. Before Adam.12].

Infinitive struktura: Xohish-istakni ifodalashda infinitiv (to + fe’l) tuzilmalari ko‘p ishlatiladi. Maslan, *But what I want to know is if other American women are as successful in business ventures?* [London J. Adventure. 125].

Majhul nisbat: Ba’zi hollarda, xohish-istakni ifodalashda subjunctive mood (shart mayli) ishlatiladi, bu esa xohish va umidlarni ifodalashga yordam beradi. Masalan, *And the irritation was still on him as he got up and went inside to stare at the hook on the wall and to wish that her Stetson hat and revolver- belt were hanging from it* [London J. Adventure. 122].

Otli frazalar: Xohish-istakni ifodalashda ot guruhlari ham ishlatiladi, masalan, "*the desire to travel*". Misol uchun, *Your desire for a chaper one as much as implies that I am that sort of creature* [London J. Adventure. 89].

Ikkinchi bobning to‘rtinchi fasli*, "Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida xohish-istak maylida modallik ketegoriyasi va uning leksik-semantik guruhlari"* deb nomlangan. Modallik kategoriyasining ifodalanishida leksik-grammatik usul ham mavjud ekanligi aytilgan. Ular quyidagicha guruhlangan:

Leksik – grammatik usul modal fe'llarning barcha turlarini fe'lning infinitiv

shakli bilan kelishini o‘rganishni o‘z ichiga oladi. Bizga ma'lumki hozirgi ingliz tilida quyidagi kabi modal fe'l turlari mavjud: *can, may, must, need, dare, wish, should, would, desire, to try, to be* kabilarni aytib o‘tishimiz mumkin va bu modal fe'llar o‘zlari mustaqil holda ishlatilmaydi[27].

*Sintaktik usul*ga ko‘ra, modallik kategoriyasini ifodalashda yana bir usulning ham o‘rni mavjud bo‘lib, ingliz tilidagi modal qurilmalar sintaktik usul doirasiga kiradi. Modal qurilmalar ham ish-harakat bajarilish zaruriyatini, ehtimolligini va shartligini ifodalaydi. *To have to, to had rather, to had better, to be to* kabi qurilmalar mavjud. *Then you'd better take my men along, she advised* [London J. Adventure. 69].

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobining beshinchi fasli esa "*Xohish-istak ma'nosiga ega bo‘lgan leksik-semantik guruhlarning ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi tasnifi"* deya nomlangan bo‘lib, *"Xohish"/"want"* ma'nosiga ega bo‘lgan leksik birliklarni funksional semantik tahlil qilish jarayonida ushbu kategoriyaga oid ingliz tili lug‘at tarkibiga kirgan *"xohish*" manosini ifodalovchi fe'llarning leksik-semantik guruhlarini ko‘rib chiqish amaliy jihatdan muhim ahamiyatga ega deb hisoblangan. *"Xohish-istak*" kategoriyasiga oid leksik-semantik guruhlarni ajratishda N.V.Netyago[28] tomonidan tavsiya etilgan tizimli paradigmatik tahlil etish metodidan foydalanilgan. LSGning tarkibini aniqlashda "Anglo-russkiy slovar" va "Macmillan Student's Dictionary"lariga tayanilgan. LSG tarkibi lug‘aviy ma'no elementlarini umumlashgan tushunchalarga olib kirish yo‘li, ya'ni bosqichma-bosqich identifikatsiyalash metodidan foydalanish orqali aniqlangan.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi "**Xohish-istak ma'nosini bildiruvchi leksik birliklarning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari"** deb nomlangan. Ushbu bobning birinchi fasli esa "Xohish-istak maylining milliy-madaniy tushunchalar asosida tahlilining ahamiyati, madaniyatning xohish –istak mayliga ta'siri tahlili" deb ataladi. Bu faslda kognitiv tilshunoslikning vazifalari haqida so‘z boradi: 1) insondagi bilimlarning paydo bo‘lishida tilning rolini aniqlash; 2) olam va undagi narsalarni kategoriyalashtirish (tushunchalar hosil qilib turlarga bo‘lish) konseptuallashtirish (konseptlar hosil qilish) va atash (nominatsiya) jarayonlarini tushunish; 3) konseptual sistema bilan til sistemasi o‘rtasidagi munosabatni aniqlash; 4) olamning lisoniy va kognitiv (konseptual) tasvirlari bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan masalalarni ochish[29]. Konsept va uning oddiy tushunchadan farqi, ma'no-

[27]Raximova M. B. Ingliz tilida modallik kategoriyasi, ularning turlari va o'ziga xos xususiyatlari. roceedings of International Scientific Conference on Multidisciplinary Studies Hosted online from Moscow, Russia Date: 11th Ьб December, 2022. –B.11.

[28] Нетяго, Н. В.; Просвирнина, И. С. Лексикология современного русского языка: учебно-методическое пособие. 2016. – 100 с. – ISBN 978-5-7996-1665-6.

[29]Maslova E., Nalbandov V. Judgment 24. Information Note on the Court's case-law. – M. 839/02. 2008. –P.104.

tushuncha-konsept munosabatlari haqida ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida fikr yuritilgan. Ayrimlar olimlar Y.S. Stepanov[30], Y.A.Asoyan[31], A.A.Filatova[32], Y.S.Stepanov[33]larning konseptga so‘z etimologiyasi haqidagi axborotni ham kiritganligi ta’kidlangan.

Mazkur bobning ikkinchi fasli esa “Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida kognitiv jarayonlarning xohish-istak maylining shakllanishiga ta’siri” deb nomlanadi. Ushbu faslda kognitiv jarayonlar tilning shakllanishi va rivojlanishida muhim rol o‘ynashi haqida so‘z boradi. Xohish-istak mayli, insonning ichki istaklari, xohishlari va maqsadlarini ifodalashda kognitiv jarayonlar ta’sirini ko‘rsatib berilgan. Modal fe’llar, xohish, istak va ehtimolni ifodalashda ishlatiladi. Kognitiv jarayonlar, ingliz tilidagi xohish-istak maylini shakllantirishda quyidagi jihatlarni o‘z ichiga oladi[34]:

Fe’lning ma’nosi: Masalan, *“would like”, “want”, “wish”* kabi fe’llar, insonning xohish va istaklarini ifodalashda muhimdir. *Is there anything you would fancy?*[London J. Adventure. 28]. O‘zbek tilida *“xohlamoq”, “istamoq”, “umid qilmoq”* kabi fe’llar, kognitiv jarayonlar orqali shakllanadi va xohish-istakni ifodalashda muhimdir. Masalan, *Mayli ishlasin noumid bo‘lmasin.*[Said Ahmad, Ufq];

Kontekst: “*I wish I could travel”*[London J. Adventure. 39]. jumlasida kognitiv jarayonlar, xohishning kontekstini belgilab beryapdi. O‘zbek tilida xohish-istak mayli, kognitiv jarayonlar orqali kontekstga bog‘liq: *Tursunboy hamma vaqt xohishiga yetgan, nimani xohlasa o‘shanga erishgan bola edi* [Said Ahmad, Ufq, 113] jumlasida, kontekst xohishning ma’nosini belgilaydi;

Emotsional komponent: Xohish-istak mayli, kognitiv jarayonlar orqali emotsional komponentni o‘z ichiga oladi. Insonning xohishlari va istaklari, uning emotsional holatiga bog‘liqdir. Albatta o‘zbek tilida ham xohish-istak mayli, kognitiv jarayonlar orqali shakllanadi va fe’llar yordamida ifodalanadi: *O‘zidan so‘raylik, - dedi Yusupov – Qayerda ishlashni xohlaysan, bola!?*[Said Ahmat, Ufq, 59].

Ushbu faslda antropotsentrik paradigmaning – til va inson diadasi lingvokulturologiyada til-inson-ong-madaniyat konstruksiyasiga moslaydi. Bunga misol qilib yana – sevgi konsepti keltirilgan. Bu yerda bu konsept lingvomadaniyatshunoslik nuqtayi nazardan tahlil qilingan. Mazkur konseptni uchta yirik kategoriyaga bo‘lib o‘rganish tavsiya etilgan: 1) ijobiy quvonch, baxt, taqdir in’omi; *Me want 'm tobacco, plenty fella tobacco; me want 'm calico; me want 'm porpoise teeth; me want 'm one fella belt*. [London J. Adventure.70]; 2) salbiy qayg‘u afsus; *Sheldon regretted his childishness*. [London J. Adventure. 19]; 3) armon va hijron. *You see, I had read and dreamed about romance all my life, she* was saying, "but I never, in my wildest fancies, thought that I should live it [London J.Adventure. 31].

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[30] Степанов Ю. С. Константы: Словарь русской культуры. 2-е изд., испр. и доп. М.: Акад. проект, 2001. С. 14.

[31] Асоян Ю.А. Концепты культуры и концептосфера культурологии: – Астерион, 2011. 379 с

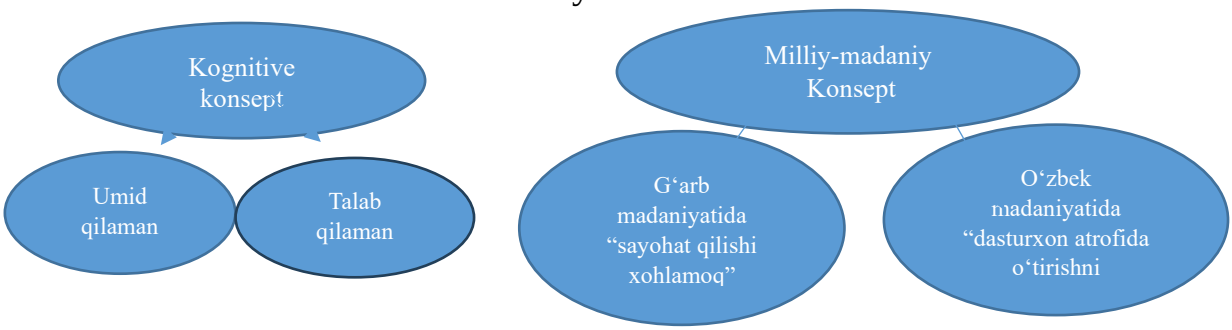
[32] Филатова А. А. Концепт как конституирующий элемент культуры: когнитивный подход: дис… канд. филос. наук: 24. 00. 01; 09.00.01. Ростов н/Д, 2007. –С.6-10.

[33]Степанов Ю. С. Концепт «причина» и два подхода к концептуальному анализу языка – логический и Сублогический //Логический анализ языка: культурные концепты. М.: Наука, 1991. С. 5–14; Степанов Ю. С., Проскурин С. Г. Концепт «действие» в контексте мировой культуры // Логический анализ языка: модели действия. М.: Наука, 1992. С. 5-14.

[34] Talmy, Leonard. Cognitive Semantics: Conceptual Structure, Grammar, and Discourse. 2000. –P165.

Ushbu faslda *“Want”/“Xohlamoq”* fe’li madaniy konsept doirasida turli madaniyatlarda va jamiyatlarda farqli ma’nolarga ega bo‘lishi aniqlangan. Quyidagi misollar orqali bu fe’lning madaniy kontekstda qanday ishlatilishini ko‘rsatish mumkin: Antroposentrik paradigmadan xulosa qiladigan bo`lsak o‘zbek madaniyatida *“Men o‘z oilam bilan ko‘proq vaqt o‘tkazishni xohlayman*”[So‘zlashuvdan]. O‘zbek millatining milliy-madaniy ongi ehtiyojidan kelib chiqqan xohishni ifodalab kelmoqda.

3.2.1: Rasm 3. “*Xohlamoq”* so‘zi misolida konseptning kognitiv va milliy-madaniy ko‘rinishi.



Mazkur bobning uchinchi fasli *“Xohish-istak ma’nosini bildiruvchi leksik birliklarning milliy-madaniy tahlili”* deb nomlangan bo‘lib, milliy-madaniy tadqiqotlar yo‘nalishlari aniqlangan va butun bir konsept doirasida tahlil qilingan: 1. *Tarixiy kontekst*: Har bir millatning tarixiy rivojlanish yo‘li va tarixiy voqealarini tahlil qilish. Bu, millatlarning shakllanishi, mustaqillikka erishish jarayonlari va tarixiy voqealarning madaniyatga qanday ta'sir qilganligini o‘rganishni o‘z ichiga oladi; *2. Madaniy qadriyatlar va urf-odatlar:* Har bir millatning o‘ziga xos madaniy qadriyatlari, urf-odatlari, an'analari va marosimlarini tahlil qilish. Bu elementlar millatning madaniy identifikatsiyasini va o‘ziga xosligini belgilaydi*; 3. Til va adabiyot:* Millatning tili, adabiyoti, folklori va san'atini tahlil qilish. Til va adabiyot milliy madaniyatning muhim qismlaridan biri bo‘lib, millatning o‘ziga xosligini va madaniy merosini aks ettiradi; *4. Ijtimoiy tuzilish:* Jamiyatning ijtimoiy tuzilishi, oilaviy munosabatlar, ijtimoiy rollar va norma tizimini tahlil qilish. Bu elementlar millatning ijtimoiy hayotini va ijtimoiy aloqalarni belgilaydi; *5. Diniy e’tiqodlar va marosimlar:* Millatning dini, diniy e’tiqodlari va marosimlarini tahlil qilish. Diniy e’tiqodlar milliy madaniyatning muhim qismlaridan biri bo‘lib, millatning ma’naviy hayotini aks ettiradi*; 6. Iqtisodiy hayot*: Millatning iqtisodiy hayoti, mehnat va ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini tahlil qilish. Iqtisodiy hayot millatning moddiy madaniyatini va hayot darajasini belgilaydi; *7. Siyosiy tuzilish:* Millatning siyosiy tuzilishi, hukumat tizimi va siyosiy institutlarini tahlil qilish. Siyosiy tuzilish millatning siyosiy madaniyatini va boshqaruv tizimini aks ettiradi.

XULOSA

1. Buyruq istak maylidagi so‘zlarning milliy-madaniy tahlili, til va madaniyat o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro bog‘liqlikni ochib beradi. Buyruq istak mayli, ya’ni buyruq berish, tavsiya qilish yoki xohish bildirish uchun ishlatiladigan so‘zlar, o‘zlarda ifodalangan milliy mentalitet, an’analar va qadriyatlarni singdiradi. Ushbu so‘zlar, nafaqat tilning strukturaviy jihatlarini, balki o‘zbek xalqining ruhiyati va madaniyatini ham aks ettiradi.

2. Milliy-madaniy tahlil, buyruq istak maylidagi so‘zlarni ko‘rib chiqish mobaynida, xalqning urf-odatlari va an’analarini hisobga boyiydi. O‘zbek tilida ishlatiladigan buyruq istak maylidagi so‘zlar ko‘pincha samimiy va yaqin munosabatlarni ifodalaydi. Masalan, “niyatni yaxshilamoq”, “umid qilmoq” yoki “yaxshilashni xohlamoq” kabi so‘zlar, insonlar o‘rtasidagi mehr-muhabbatni va bir-biriga bo‘lgan hurmatni ko‘rsatadi. Bu so‘zlar, o‘zaro muloqotda iliqlik va samimiyatni ta’minlaydi.

3. Buyruq istak mayli so‘zlarining ishlatilishi, o‘zbek madaniyatida ijtimoiy tartib va iyerarxiyani ham aks ettiradi. Masalan, “bormang” yoki “qilmang” kabi buyruqlar, o‘zaro hurmat va ehtiyotkorlik bilan vazifaga yondashuvni anglatadi, bu esa o‘zaro munosabatlardagi muvozanatni saqlashga yordam beradi. Bu jihat, o‘zbek xalqining o‘zaro munosabatlaridagi madaniy me’yorlarni va ijtimoiy qadriyatlarni ko‘rsatadi. Ushbu xodisani ingliz lingvomadaniyati nuqtai bo‘yicha tahlil qilganimizda madaniyat tushunchasi ommaviy etiket tushunchasi orqali millat ongga singdirilganligini aniqlandi;

4. Buyruq istak maylidagi so‘zlar xalqning tarixiy tajribalari va madaniy merosini ham aks ettiradi. O‘zbek tilida ishlatiladigan ko‘plab maqollar va iboralar, buyruq istak maylidagi so‘zlar bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, ular xalqning an’anaviy qarashlari va hayotiy tajribalarini ifodalaydi.

5. Buyruq istak maylidagi so‘zlar o‘zbek milliy madaniyatining ajralmas qismi bo‘lib, ularning tahlili orqali xalqning urf-odatlari, an’analari va ijtimoiy qadriyatlari haqida chuqur tushuncha hosil qilish mumkin. Bu so‘zlar, nafaqat tilning rivojlanishiga, balki milliy identitetning shakllanishiga ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Shuning uchun, buyruq istak maylidagi so‘zlarni o‘rganish, madaniy merosimizni saqlash va rivojlantirish uchun muhimdir jihat ekanligi aniqlandi.

6. Mustaqil kategoriya sifatida yetarli darajada o‘rganilmagan ingliz tilidagi xohish kategoriyasi tilning morfologik, sintaktik, leksik qatlamlarida o‘zining keng ifodasini topadi. Tadqiqotlar natijasida aniqlanishicha ingliz tilidagi xohish kategoriyasining asoslaridan biri bo‘lib istak mayli xizmat qiladi.

7. Istak mayli tizimiga kiruvchi analitik va sintetik shakllar ish-xarakatning istalganligi, uning sodir etilishiga nisbatan qaysidir darajadagi xohishni ifodalashi, istak maylidan tashqari buyruq maylida ham ko‘zga tashlanadi. Ushbu kategoriyani ifodalovchi leksik qatlam ot, sifat, fe’l va ravish so‘z turkumlariga oid sodda, yasama va qo‘shma so‘zlar hisobiga keng funksiyaga ega ekanligi aniqlandi. Hamda so‘z yasash jarayonida prefiksatsiyaga qaraganda suffiksatsiya holati ko‘p uchrashiga amin bo‘ldik.

8. Xohish kategoriyasi undash semasini ifodalovchi imperativ vositasida ifodalanishi mumkin. Bunda asosiy kriteriya sifatida imperativ ma’nosi tarkibida so‘zlovchining tinglovchi yoki boshqa uchinchi shaxs tomonidan ish-xarakatning bajarilishi istalganligi holati olinadi.

9. Ingliz tilida xohish kategoriyasi tilning barcha qatlamlarida o‘z aksini topishi bu kategoriya qatlamlararolik xususiyatiga ega ekanligini isbotladi. Aynan shu holat bizda xohish kategoriyasini tipologik kategoriya sifatida e’tirof etish uchun yetarlicha asos yaratdi.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.08.07 AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY

BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY

SIROJOVA ZARNIGOR NASRIDDINOVNA

NATIONAL-CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LEXICAL UNITS EXPRESSING THE MEANING OF DESIRE IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

10.00.13 – Comparative and contrastive linguistics

DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
for a Doctor of Philosophy Scientific Degree (PhD) in PHILOLOGY

Bukhara – 2026

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована под номером B2024.3.PhD/Fil5125 в Высшей Аттестационной комиссии.

Диссертация выполнена в Бухарском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) размещён на веб странице Научного совета (www.buxdu.uz) и на информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyonet» (www.ziyonet.uz).

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Ведущая организация:	**Каршинский государственный университет**

Защита диссертации состоится « 19 » ноябрь 2026 г. в 900 часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.08.07 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 №D/1101). (Адрес: 200118, город Бухара, улица М.Икбол, 11. Тел.: +99865221-25-87.)

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INTRODUCTION (PhD thesis annotation)

Topicality and necessity of the thesis. In world linguistics today, with the expansion of globalization processes, intercultural communication and language learning processes, great attention is paid to the connection of lexical units with the meaning of desire with human thinking, issues of speech culture in interpersonal communication. In the context of modern linguistics, the study of lexical units expressing desires, which have formed a certain category of the language word layer, as a separate lexico-semantic group, the identification of their specific features of their realization in speech from structural-semantic and communicative-pragmatic perspectives, the study of methods of expressing desires specific to each culture and language, makes it possible to scientifically evaluate their linguistic and extralinguistic, cultural and philosophical, cognitive-mental, contextual-pragmatic features.

In world linguistics, important conclusions have been drawn regarding the history of the formation of linguistic units expressing desires in language and their realization in speech. The semantic-pragmatic contrastive study of linguistic units expressing desires is important in understanding that the national language was formed and developed in close connection with the cultural life, specific lifestyle and religious views, psychology of the native speakers of the language with which it is related, determining the features of the means of expressing the meaning of desire implicitly and explicitly and the connection between them, studying the interpretation of desire as a concept, researching and scientifically substantiating the national-cultural characteristics of this concept in the structure of the compared languages.

At the present stage of the dynamic reforms taking place in our country, stimulating research and improving innovation activities, defined as a priority area in the State Program of the Action Strategy[1] for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of science and intellectual potential, has also set a priority task for Uzbek linguistics and literary studies to raise fundamental research to the level of world standards. This, in turn, expands the possibilities of further strengthening the scientific and practical foundations of modern linguistics, comparative literary studies, and translation studies by determining the role and significance of linguistic units expressing desires in the Uzbek language, revealing their national-cultural, lexical-semantic, stylistic-functional, cognitive-pragmatic characteristics, showing the conceptual typological interpretation in fiction, and how it is rendered in English translation.

The present scientific study serves to a certain degree to achieve the objectives set out in the following legal documents: the Decree of the President PF-5847 “On Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030” dated October 8, 2019; the Decree of the President PF-60 “On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026” dated January 28, 2022; the Decree of the President PF-158 “On the Strategy

[1] Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the Action Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan” // People’s Word, February 8, 2017. No 28 (6722).

"Uzbekistan – 2030" dated September 11, 2023; the Resolution of the President PQ-2789 "On measures to further improve the activities of the Academy of Sciences, the organization, management and financing of scientific research work" dated February 17, 2017; the Resolution of the President PQ-3775 "On additional measures to improve the quality of education in higher educational institutions and ensure their active participation in the comprehensive reforms carried out in the country" dated June 5, 2018; the Resolution of the President PQ-5117 "On measures to bring the activities of popularization of foreign languages in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a qualitatively new level" dated May 19, 2021 and and other regulatory legal documents related to this activity.

Relevant research priority areas of science and developing technology of the Republic. The dissertation work was 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".

Problem development status. In world linguistics, scientific and theoretical views on the research topic are considered one of the research centers of foreign linguists. In particular, such Western linguists as L.Berk, H.Fowler, O.Jespersen, J.Vallens[2], and a number of other linguists studied some aspects of the expression of the category of desire. In this study, an attempt was made to identify and study the means related to different layers of the language that express the meaning of desire in English. According to B.L.Whorf, "language divides the world into categories". This idea, along with its simple form, has acquired its meaning in the study of the modern stage of linguistic development. After all, it should be said that the study of language in a broad sense is enriched not only by the study of linguistic phenomena, but also by the study of the grammatic categories that form the basis of these phenomena.

In world linguistics, certain scholarly investigations have been carried out focusing on desires, as well as on blessings. For example, the studies conducted by S.S.Katash, I.K.Nazmutdinova, N.M.Mekeko and M.V.Kutieva, N.D.Mikhaylova, L.V.Zorina, M.K.Khalimbekova, O.S.Shlapakov, L.N.Panchenko, E.D.Kaksina, S.A.Bezborodova, and E.A.Kurchenkova[3] can be cited in this regard. Also

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[2] Berk L.M. English syntax: from word to discourse. - New York: Oxford University Press, 1999; - 456 p.; Berk L.M. English syntax: from word to discourse. - New York: Oxford University Press, 1999; - 456 p.; https://www.livelib.ru/book/1002907874-a-dictionary-of-modern-english-usage-the-classic-first-edition-h-w-fowler; Jespersen, O. Essentials of English Grammar [Text] / Jespersen O. – London: G. Allen & Unwin LTD, 1933.; https://www.researchgate.net/scientific-contributions/Jean-Luc-Vallens-2011332144

[3] Каташ С.С. Алкиш Сос (благопожелания) – древний жанр алтайского фольклора. Улагашевские чтения. Вып.I. Горно-Алтайск, 1979. – С.63-77.; Назмутдинова И.К. Удмуртские лексемы приветствия и прощания в пермском крае и удмуртской республике//Ежегодник финно-угорских исследований. – 2009. – №1. – С. 67-70.; Мекеко Н.М., Кутьева М.В. Лингвокультурологическая и прагматическая интерпретация обрядовых пожеланий в фольклоре Великобритании, Испании и России. Cognition, communication, International on-line journal http://sites.google.com/site/cognitiondiscourse. – Kharkov, 2010. – Б.63.; Kutieva M.V. (2016). Practical steps to democratize foreign language education: Foreign experience. Innovation and Multicompetence in Teaching and learning foreign languages. Collection of proceedings. Peoples ' Friendship University of Russia; F. Skarina Gomel State University. Moscow, Pp. 367-378.; Михайлова Н.Д. Благопожелания: кочевой образ жизни//Вестник Адыгейского государственного университета. Серия 2: Филология и искусствоведение. – 2010. – №4. – С.28-32.; Зорина Л.В. Вологодские диалектные благопожелания в контексте традиционной народной культуры. – Вологда: ВГПУ, 2012. –216с; Халимбекова М.К. Гендерно-ориентированные благопожелания, обслуживающие

noteworthy are studies that reflect the attitude towards the linguistic and ethnographic essence of desires[4]. Researchers who have made a special contribution to the study of the history of English folklore include such scholars as L .A. Banks, V.S.Blackman, E.Canziani, G.C.Reginald, E.Clodd, F.T. Elworthy[5]. In their research, these linguists studied units expressing desires, which are among the masterpieces of oral verbal art[6].

Although units expressing desires have been specially studied[7] in Uzbek folklore studies, there are still controversial opinions and views about the content of traditions associated with it, the nature of desires in general, the essence of the term, the origin of these units based on faith in the magic of words, the place and time of performance, their use as an analytical folklore in written literature, and their translation into different systematic languages. B.Sarimsokov put forward first scientific observations dedicated to the applause about Uzbek desires[8]. Reflections on Uzbek ceremonial wishes (desires), blessings, their thematic types, and literary features have been presented in the research works of O.Safarov, U.Jumanazarov, and D.Uraeva[9].

речевой этикет (на материале лезгинского и английских языков) // Фундаментальные исследования. – 2014. – № 9 (часть 11). – С. 2576-2579.; O.S Shlapakov. The development of manner of speaking markers in English and Chinese: Pragmaticalization, grammaticalization and lexicalization January 2017Journal of Pragmatics 107:16-30; Ö.; Panchenko, A.; Biemann, C. Improving Linguistics. –Moscow:, 2015, 41, 665-695; Каксина Е.Д. Каксина Е.Д. Кулик в фольклоре казымских хантов // Филологический аспект: международный научно-практический журнал. 2022. № 03 (83). – 234 с.; Bezborodova S. A. Development of professional foreign language lexical competence of students of mountain specialities based on information and communication technologies: PhD thesis. Ekaterinburg, 2016. 251 p.; E.A Kurchenkova. On the Issue of Polite Appeals and Blessings in Indian English. SHS Web of Conferences 69, 00069 (2019) https://doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/20196900069.;

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[5] Graeme L.A. Banks. “Leslie Esdaile". Book Series in Order. Retrieved April 28, 2023. –P.234.; V.S. Blackman The Magical and. Ceremonial Uses of Fire Winifred S. Blackman. – P.352-377. | Published online: 01 Feb 2012
Cite this article https://doi.org/10.1080/0015587X.1916.9718940; Canziani.E. Representation and Reality. - Cambridge; Massachusetts; London: The MIT Press, 1989. - 136 p; https://www.discogs.com/artist/3167004-Reginald-Goss-Custard; Coustillas, Pierre ed. London and the Life of Literature in Late Victorian England: the Diary of George Gissing, Novelist. Brighton: Harvester Press, 1978. – p.371.;

[6] Mirzayev T., Safarov O., O‘rayeva D. O‘zbek xalq og‘zaki ijodi xrestomatiyasi. O‘quv qo‘llanma. – T.: Aloqachi, 2008. – B.45.

[7] Қўчқоров Н. Ўзбек халқ олқишларининг жанр хусусиятлари ва бадийяти: Филол. фанлари номз. дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 1994. –B.73.

[8] Саримсоқов Б. Ўзбек маросим фольклори. – Тошкент.: Фан, 1986. – 216 б.; К.Имомов, Т.Мирзаев, Б.Саримсоқов, О.Сафаров. Ўзбек халқ оғзаки поэтик ижоди. – Тошкент.: Ўқитувчи, 1990. – Б.109-112; В. Саримсоқов. Олқишлар. // Ўзбек фольклори очерклари. Уч томлик. 1-том. – Тошкент.: Фан, 1988. – Б.128-143.

[9] Сафаров О. Айтим-олқишлар / Ўзбек болалар оғзаки поэтик ижоди. – Тошкент.: Ўқитувчи, 1985. – Б 78; Сафаров О., Ўраева Д. Маросим олқишлари ҳақида // Ўзбек маросим фольклорини ўрганишнинг янгича тамойиллари” мавзуидаги республика илмий-назарий конференцияси материаллари. – Навоий, 2007. – Б.15-18; Сафаров О., Маҳмудов М. Оила маънавияти. – Тошкент.: Маънавият, 2010; Жуманазаров У. “Олтин олма, дуо ол!”, “Дуо – олтин эмасми?”, “Қўшгани билан қўша қарисин” // Тарих ҳақиқати ва халқ ижоди бадийяти. – Тошкент.: “Elmus Press Media”, 2007. – Б.3-28; Ўраева Д., Розиқова Ф. Маросим олқишлари бадийяти // Адабиёт ва таржима. Тўплам. – Тошкент.: “Зарқалам”, 2006. – Б.104-106; Ўраева Д. Мотам олқишлари // Ўзбек мотам маросими фольклорининг жанрий таркиби, генезиси ва бадийяти: Филол. фанлари док-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент., 2005. – Б.42-43.

The ethnographic recording of units expressing Uzbek desires, that is, blessings, has not yet been sufficiently studied. Only its examples were included in the "Chrestomathy of Uzbek Folklore"[10] compiled by T.Mirzaev, O.Safarov, D.Uraeva in 2008 as an example of a separate genre. In particular, in the folklore collections "Boychechak" and "Oy oldida bir yulduz", examples of folk blessings and desires, mainly dedicated to children, are presented[11].

Although a number of studies have been conducted in Western and Eastern folklore, linguistics, and ethnology related to desires and blessings, the structural-semantic, gender characteristics of blessings expressing the desires of the English and Uzbek peoples, a contrastive study of their literary and aesthetic functions, the fact that they are a form of poetic speech with a specific etiquette, based on linguocultural and pragmatic interpretation, have not been specifically studied. In general, blessings, expressing desires in folk art and language, as an aesthetic phenomenon indicating the culture of the people to whom it belongs, requires special scientific study from the point of view of linguocultural verbalization. It is necessary to create a theory based on the identification of their specific features in language and speech. This is important, first of all, in the anthropological study of the interrelationship of language, culture, and the individual, in the understanding of the national-cultural specifics of language in linguistics, and in translation studies in solving problems related to the translation of somatisms.

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 carried out within the framework of the scientific research plan of Bukhara State University on "Pragmalinguistics, integration of functional translational and language teaching processes" for 2021-2024.

The aim of the research work is to determine the national-cultural characteristics of lexical units expressing the meaning of desire in the English and Uzbek languages.

The tasks of the research work are as follows:

identifying the linguocultural connotations of the lexical and semantic properties of these units by studying the characteristics, nature, and collocations of different layers of the expression of the meaning of desire in English and Uzbek;

revealing the pragmatic and discursive features of units expressing desires using corpora in the English and Uzbek languages, as well as analyzing the features of these units related to cultural and social factors based on descriptive analysis;

revealing the differential features of denotative and connotative, national-cultural characteristics of lexical units expressing desires in English and Uzbek,

[10] Mirzayev T., Safarov O., O`rayeva D. O`zbek xalq og`zaki ijodi xrestomatiyasi. O`quv qo`llanma. – Тошкент.: Aloqachi, 2008. – B.34-38.

[11] Бойчечак. Ўзбек халқ ижоди. Кўп томлик. Болалар фольклори. Меҳнат қўшиқлари. Тузувчи ва нашрга тайёрловчилар К.Очилов ва О.Сафаров. – Тошкент.: Ғ.Ғулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 1984. – 336 б.; Ой олдида бир юлдуз: Ўзбек халқ маросим қўшиқлари / Тўплаб, нашрга тайёрловчи, кириш сўзи ва изоҳлар муаллифи – филология фанлари доктори М.Жўраев. – Тошкент.: Ғ.Ғулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 2000. – 160 б.

found in literary works, proverbs, sayings, blessing, and lexical units of the contrasted languages;

studying how units expressing desires are perceived in the cultural contexts of the English and Uzbek languages, determining the role of these units in human thinking in expressing emotions, and explaining their place in the national-cultural context;

interpreting desire as a concept in the compared languages and studying the national-cultural characteristics of this concept within the compared languages.

The object of the research work is English and Uzbek lexical units, blessings, proverbs, sayings and aphorisms expressing the meaning of desire.

The subject of the research work is the national-cultural characteristics of lexical units expressing the meaning of desire in the English and Uzbek languages.

Methods of the research. Descriptive, componential, distributive, structural-semantic, contrastive, comparative-typological, descriptive-quantitative, contextual interpretation analysis methods were used in the research process.

Scientific novelty of the research work includes the following:

it has been substantiated that the national-cultural characteristics and lexical-semantic essence of lexical units expressing the meaning of desire in the English and Uzbek languages are formed on the basis of the integration of such factors as national-linguistic, nominative-derivational, cognitive-mental, contextual-pragmatic, communicative-discursive, language and speech culture of the languages of both peoples;

it has been determined the functional effectiveness of such microfields as *istak - wish, umid - hope, chanqoq - thirst, intilish - intention, afzallik - preference, vasiyat - will, xirs - lust, maqsad - ambition* within the semantic field in the manifestation of the conceptual and linguocultural features of lexical units expressing the meaning of desire in the compared languages;

it has been established that in the English and Uzbek languages, lexical units expressing the meaning of desire that is represented on the basis of lexical such as *simple, derived, compound* and *complex* and syntactic methods such as *modal verbs, infinitive constructions, subjunctive mood* and *noun phrase* are the primary factors in the realization of a person's inner desires and wishes;

it has been proven that the functional dynamism of the boundaries of the form and content of the meaning of desire that is realized in the communicative process of both languages occurs on the basis of the participants of the context, their cognitive and linguistic thinking characteristics, cultural and social factors reflected in the national consciousness of the people.

Practical results of the research work are as follows:

it has been statistically analyzed the frequency of use of lexical units expressing desires in English and Uzbek, as well as linguocultural connotations of the lexical-semantic properties of these units have been identified by studying their collocations;

it has been revealed the pragmatic and discursive characteristics of units expressing desires using corpora in the English and Uzbek languages, and based on descriptive analysis, the cultural and social factors of these units reflected in the

national consciousness of the people have been identified, and the *irrealis* and *potentially-irrealis* characteristics of units expressing desires have been analyzed;

it has been determined the role of these units in human thinking in expressing thoughts and feelings by studying the psycholinguistic features of how units expressing desires are perceived in cultural contexts in English and Uzbek languages, as well as their place in the national-cultural context has been explained.

Authenticity of the research results is explained by the fact that the problem is clearly stated, theoretical information is obtained from existing scientific sources, the conclusions are rigorous, as well as the presented analyses are based on such methods of analysis as descriptive, componential, distributive, structural-semantic, contrastive, comparative-typological, descriptive-quantitative, contextual interpretation, scientific ideas and conclusions are implemented in practice and the obtained results have been confirmed by authorized organizations.

Scientific and practical value of the research results. The scientific significance of the research results is determined by the fact that the scientific conclusions and theoretical generalizations contained in it serve to conduct research in the field of linguistics, conclusions reached while studying lexical units expressing the meaning of desire in English and Uzbek in a contrastive aspect and identifying their solutions contribute to enrich contrastive linguistics, translation studies, linguoculturology with new theoretical views and the formation of specific scientific approaches useful for their development.

The practical significance of the research results is explained by the fact that the conclusions obtained through a comprehensive approach to the national-cultural characteristics of lexical units expressing desires in English and Uzbek, cognitive analysis can be used in the creation of textbooks and educational manuals in such disciplines as “Lexicology”, “Theoretical Grammar”, “Intercultural Communication”, “Modern Linguistics” in both languages, in compiling a dictionary of lexical units expressing English-Uzbek desires, in improving explanatory and encyclopedic dictionaries.

Implementation of the research results. Based on the scientific results and conclusions obtained on the basis of the study of the national-cultural characteristics of lexical units expressing the meaning of desire in the English and Uzbek languages:

scientific conclusions based on the fact that the national-cultural characteristics and lexical-semantic essence of lexical units expressing the meaning of desire in the English and Uzbek languages are formed on the basis of the integration of such factors as national-linguistic, nominative-derivational, cognitive-mental, contextual-pragmatic, communicative-discursive, language and speech culture of the languages of both peoples were used in the practical project PZ-201709134 “Forms and principles of quality assessment of English language learning in the field of Philology” carried out at the National University of Uzbekistan (Reference No. 04/11-1945 of the National University of Uzbekistan dated January 30, 2025). As a result, it served as a scientific source to a certain extent in the study of new views on the national-cultural characteristics of lexical units expressing the meaning of desire;

theoretical conclusions concerning the functional effectiveness of such microfields as *istak - wish, umid - hope, chanqoq - thirst, intilish - intention, afzallik - preference, vasiyat - will, xirs - lust, maqsad - ambition* within the semantic field in the manifestation of the conceptual and linguocultural features of lexical units expressing the meaning of desire in the compared languages were used in the foreign project "English Access Microscholarship Program" funded by the US Department of State in collaboration with the US Embassy in Tashkent and the American Council for International Education, carried out at the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages in 2022-2024 (Reference No. 120/02 of the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages dated January 15, 2025). As a result, the results of the analysis in this research work were used as new approaches in the development of methodological manuals created to strengthen scientificization and internationalization based on the standards of foreign experiences;

conclusions and results related to the fact that in the English and Uzbek languages, lexical units expressing the meaning of desire that is represented on the basis of lexical such as *simple, derived, compound* and *complex* and syntactic methods such as *modal verbs, infinitive constructions, subjunctive mood* and *noun phrase* are the primary factors in the realization of a person's inner desires and wishes were used in the preparation of scripts for the programs "Hello, Bukhara", "Salvation in knowledge" of the Bukhara Regional Television and Radio Company (Reference No. 01-09-31 of the Bukhara Regional Television and Radio Company dated January 21, 2025). As a result, it was possible to enrich television viewers' understanding of the national cultural characteristics of desire in English and Uzbek.

Approbation of the research results. The research results were discussed in 5 conferences, including 4 international and 1 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of the research results. In total, 16 scientific papers on the topic of the dissertation have been published, as well as 11 articles in the scientific publications recommended for publication of the main results of doctoral dissertations of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including 6 were published in the national and 5 in the foreign journals included in international databases.

The outline of the thesis. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of used literature, the total volume is 145 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In **the introductory** part of the dissertation the topicality and necessity, relevant research priority areas of science and developing technology of the Republic have been substantiated, problem development status has been analyzed, the aims and tasks of the research have been defined, the object, subject and methods of research have been indicated; the scientific novelty has been formulated, the practical results of the research has been presented, authenticity of the research results has been substantiated and their theoretical and practical significance has been revealed; information on the implementation of the research results,

approbation, publication of the works and the structure of the dissertation have been provided.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled **"Theoretical foundations of the research",** and the first paragraph of this chapter is *"History of the study of the problem of desire in the English and Uzbek languages, problems and solutions"*. In this section, the description of desire has been studied by many world, English, and Uzbek scholars and has been studied in a contrastive aspect in the system of different languages. Such lexical units include *wish/istak, the will/iroda, ishtiyoq/desire, need/ehtiyoj, lust/shahvat, ego/nafs, aspiration/intilish, appetite/ishtaha* and *hope/umid*, which embody many features of lust and desire, and the semantic field of these units has been analyzed and the semantic fields of these units have been shown.

Also in the work, it is noted that scientists such as O.Jespersen[12], L.Berg[13], J.Searle[14] developed the theory of speech acts and analyzed the semantic and pragmatic aspects of desire expressions, and L.Berg distinguished three types of subjunctive mood in modern English using examples: 1. mandative subjunctive; 2. volitional subjunctive; 3. formulaic subjunctive.

If the first type of subjunctive mood expresses a desire (*I suggest that he go. I insist that she come*)[15], the second type of subjunctive mood expresses an abstract, unreal desire (*I wish I were a bird*). In the latter type, L.Berg includes expressions expressing the desire of the speaker, preserved unchanged in form from the ancient and middle stages of the development of the English language, mainly of religious content. For example, *God bless you. The Lord make his face shine upon thee* [London J. Smoke bellew, 79].

The second paragraph of this chapter is called *"Problems of categorizing the problem of desire in the English and Uzbek languages"*, in this paragraph, it is scientifically observed that the analysis of the meaning of desire from a categorical and grammatical point of view is one of the complex and interesting topics, that the categorical problems of the meaning of desire are becoming one of the most important research in recent decades, that the meaning of desire occupies a special place within the framework of linguistic analysis, and that the words of desire are expressed differently in different languages and cultures. According to their structure, words with the meaning of *desire* can be: simple, complex, compound and complex compound words.

Morphological methods of expressing the typological category of desire are mainly preserved from Old English. For example, in phrases such as *God bless You!/Olloh madakor bo'lsin!* the verb does not take the usual -s suffix in the third person singular. It is noteworthy that this is a situation that complements the content of the subjunctive mood, and when the aforementioned suffix *-s* is added to the verb, the sentence transitions to the indicative mood and loses the meaning of desire. For example, sentences in the form of *insisted he go out/tashqariga chiqishga turib oldi*

[12]https://www.routledge.com/A-Modern-English-Grammar-on-Historical-Principles-Volume-2-Syntax-first-volume/Jespersen/p/book/9780415860239

[13] Берг Л.С. Санкт Петербургский университет. 2000. –№. 17-18 (3540-3541). http://www.spbumag.nw.ru/OLD/Spbum26-96/6.html

[14] Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language. – Cambridge University Press. 1969. – 208 p.

[15] http://www.freeclassicebooks.com/

also complement this idea. In addition to this synthetic form, there are also analytical forms at the morphological level expressing the category of desire-typology in the English language. They are manifested in examples formed with the help of *would* and *should*[16]. For example, *I would go far away through the terrible forest, and find some tree for myself in which to roos*[17]. The cognitive dependence of the Uzbek language on time and space in expressing desire was analyzed. For example, *Men o‘z baxtimni izlab, uzoq yo‘lga chiqmoqchiman* [A.Qodiriy, O‘tkan kunlar]. The cognitive feature of this statement is that there is a desire to search for happiness, but there is little hope for finding it. The categorical and mythological classification of units expressing desire in the English and Uzbek languages is revealed and enriched with examples in the context of the two languages.

The third paragraph of this chapter is called *“The concept of the semantic field in English and Uzbek”*. In this paragraph, it is substantiated that the concept of "field" is inherent in the science of physics, that this lexeme has long been a broad concept in such sciences as psychology, biology, and sociology, that the use of this term, which expresses environmental phenomena in various sciences, does not mean that it was blindly copied from physics, but that, despite the abundance of opinions that oppose the use of the concept of field in various sciences, including linguistics, the number of sciences that use this concept, as well as the definitions that try to reveal the essence of this concept, is increasing.

According to A.Bondarko[18], there are also non-contradictory relationships. Based on the existing definitions, the following can be accepted as the main features of language fields: 1. the field forms a set of elements connected on the basis of structural relationships; 2. the elements that make up the field have a semantic commonality and perform a single function in the language; 3. The field can simultaneously combine elements of both one type and many types; 4. In the structure of the field, microfields can be distinguished; 5. In the field structure, nuclear and peripheral constituent elements are identified; the nucleus is formed around the dominant element; the periphery has a territorial structure; 6. nuclear elements are more designed to perform field functions; 7. The functions of the field are distributed between the nucleus and the periphery; 8. The boundary between the core and the periphery, separate areas of the periphery, is not clearly defined; 9. elements that make up the field, while belonging to the core of one field, can be found on the periphery of another field; 10. different areas can intersect with each other and form intersection zones. Applying the field approach to the process of studying the category of desire in the English language contributes to the expansion of the study of language material, the resolution of contradictions between morphology, syntax, and lexicon. The basis of our above opinions is that the semantic field of lexical units expressing desire was analyzed within the framework of both languages, and the central component of this field was assumed in both languages.

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[16] Matyakubov.O.Q Qiyosiy tilshunoslikda modallik kategoriyasi: Tadqiq va talqin (Fransuz hamda o‘zbek ertak, naqllari misolida). International scientific-methodological electronic journal “Foreign Languages in Uzbekistan”, 2024, vol. 10, No 1 (54), pp. 97-116. https://journal.fledu.uz ISSN: 2181-8215 (online). –B.99-100.

[17] London J. Before Adam. www.freeclassicebooks.com –P.21.

[18] Бондарко А.Б. Глагольные категории в системе функциональной грамматики. Издательский Дом ЯСК Языки славянской культуры. – Москва, 2017. –336 с.

Figure 1.1. Semantic field of the verb *"want"* in the English language.

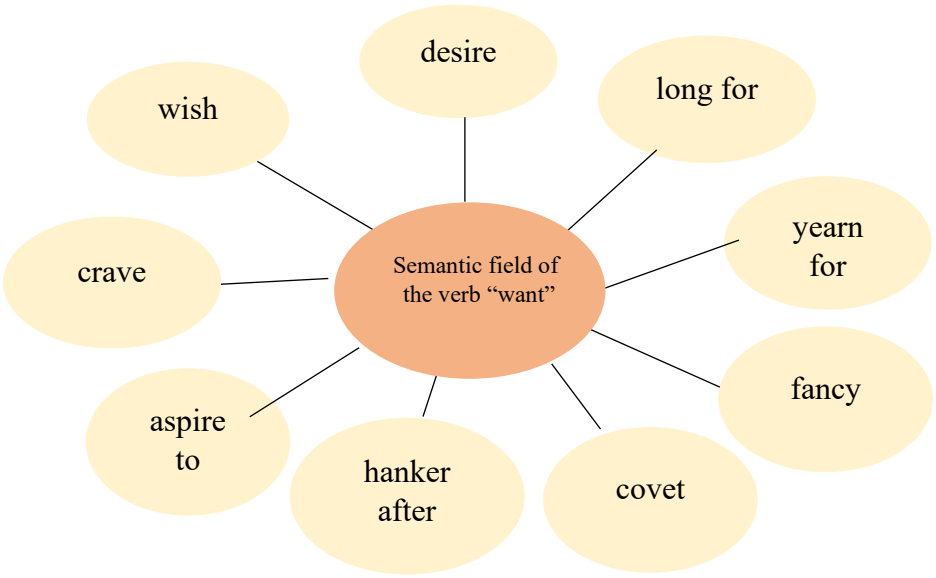
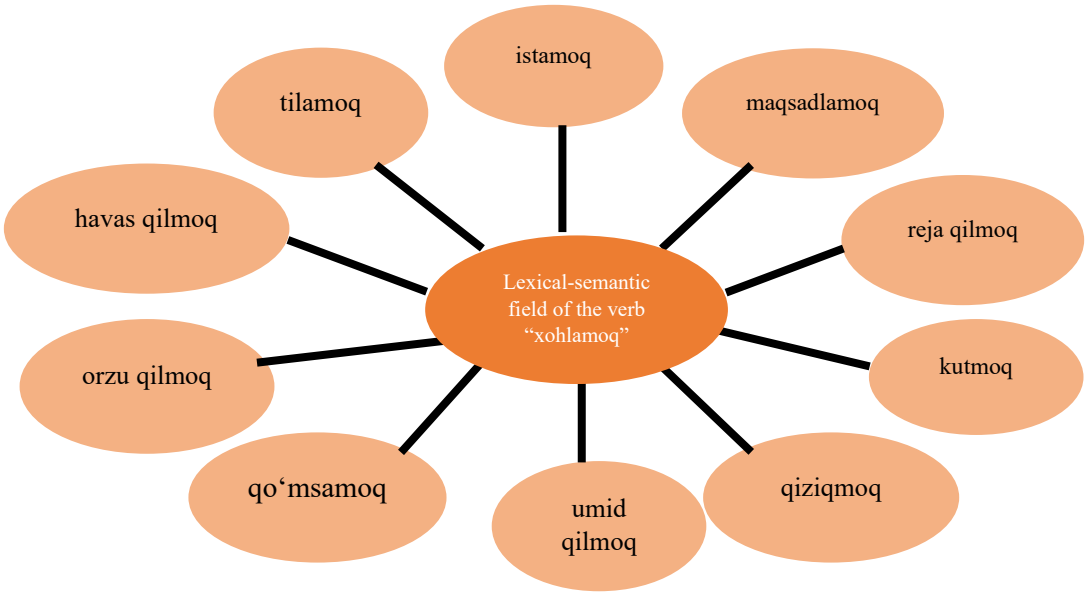


Figure 1.2. Semantic field of the verb *"Xohlamoq"* in the Uzbek language



The fourth paragraph of the first chapter is entitled *"The representation of lexical units expressing the meaning of desire in the English and Uzbek languages in the form of a semantic field"*, and it has been proven that lexemes that have weakened in relation to the nature of expressing the meaning of *"xohish/want"* are found in the periphery (*to hope, to intend, to go*, etc.), which makes it possible to identify the following microfields within the lexical-semantic field *(istak - wish, umid - hope, chanqoq - thirst, intilish - intention, afzallik - preference, vasiyat - will, xirs - lust, maqsad - ambition)*. The lexemes that make up these microfields formed the periphery of the lexico-semantic field *"desire"*. The elements of these microfields, along with the periphery, also constitute the nucleus. In general, the share of the core, near periphery, and far periphery in the area is as follows: 24%: 40%: 36%. When comparing this with the Uzbek language, it turned out as follows: 26%: 48%: 34%. As can be seen, the approach to language as a systemic object with a system of relations and connections between structural elements is based on the

recognition of the interdependence of the functional and semantic properties of language units, and this quantity differs when comparing English with Uzbek.

The second chapter of this dissertation is called **"Structural-semantic and functional analysis of lexical units expressing the meaning of desire in English and Uzbek"**, the first paragraph is titled *"Subjunctive mood in English and Uzbek as the basis of the category of desire"*. It is explained that this exact intersection of form and content in words expressing desire leads to subjectivity in the definition of the subjunctive mood, despite different approaches, the commonality is manifested in this, and most linguists divide the subjunctive mood into several subtypes, mainly depending on the semantic aspect. Following a number of approaches, citations are given from the works of A.I.Smirnitsky[19], I.B.Khlebnikova[20], B.A.Ilish[21], L.M. Berk[22], and others. A.I.Smirnitsky[23] distinguishes the following types of subjunctive mood:

a) Subjunctive mood that encompasses content that does not contradict reality: *If I were, I suggest not to go on that island again.* [London J. Jerry of the islands, 45]; b) the imperative mood II, on the contrary, expresses the opposite meaning of being: *If he were; if he had known*; c) the conditional imperative mood (*should you meet him*), formed by means of the phrase should together with the infinitive with any subject; d) the conditional mood - analytical forms with should and would: *Just as we nearly reached him he would let go*. London J. Before Asams. [32]

I.B.Khlebnikova distinguishes the following within the subjunctive mood: *conditional mood* (Conditional - *should go, would go*); *subjunctive* (includes synthetic forms such as *be, were if I knew*) and *non-systemic mood variants*: *However it might be, for fear it should start trouble* [Adams J. Nice party. 45]. The theory underlying this classification puts forward the following idea: *Conditional* forms in English constitute a single type semantically, while other cases corresponding to the Uzbek language in terms of form cannot fall into a single system. L.Berk[24] describes the *subjunctive* mood as a passive verb form in modern English and classifies it as follows: mandative subjunctive is a specific form of command and always has the same form (*suggest, we asked, I insist*), volitional subjunctive (*wish I were, Joseph wishes he were*), formulaic subjunctive - phrases preserved from the ancient stages of language development: *God bless you! The Lord make his face shine upon thee*...[London J. Martin Eden. 87].

L.S.Barkhudarov[25] and D.A.Shteling[26] considered that the II form of the imperative mood is used in the following cases: 1*)* after the verb to wish to express regret about something that *does not exist*: For example, *Ah, I wish I were fifteen again; 2) after the phrase it's (high) time*, that is, the realization of a state that does not exist at the moment: *I shall never forget the first time I saw blueberries served on the table* London J. Before Adams, 5]; *3) in interjections*, after the conjunction

[19] Smirnitskiy I.A Essentials of Russian Grammar Hardcover – January 1, 1970. – 378 c.
[20] И.Б. Хлебникова. Морфология английского языка Учеб. Пособие. Москва: Высш. шк. 2004. – 131 с.
[21] Ilish B.A. History of English. 5th edition, rev. and add. M.: Higher School, 1968. – P.420.
[22] L.M.Berk. Typology of syntactic realization forms of propositional argument (on the example of Russian emotional verbs). Przegląd wschodnioeuropejski X/1 2019: –P.419–443.
[23] Смирницкий А.И. Лексическое и грамматическое в слове. – М., 1955. – С.11–53.
[24] https://pubs.aip.org/physicstoday/online/5724/Herbert-L-Berk
[25] Бархударов Л.С Грамматика английского языка. https://vk.com› wall 94378522_5. –М:, 1960. – 421 с.
[26] Штелинг Д.А. Грамматическая семантика английского языка. Фактор человека в языке. Изд. 2, 2024.

"if only" to express a wish, strong desire, wish: *If only his father were alive! If she had only known!* [London J. Before Adams, 67].

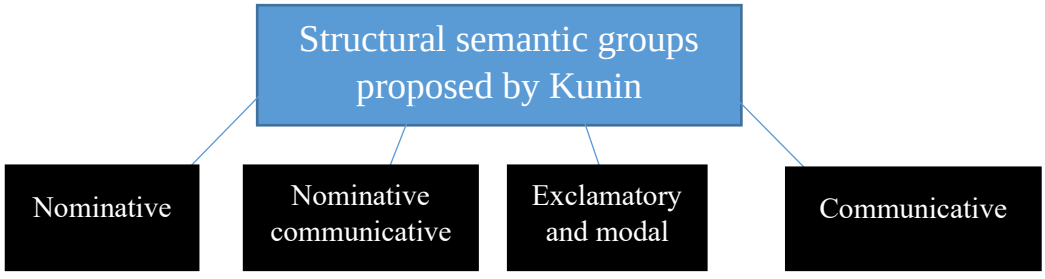
The purpose is that in English and Uzbek, subjunctive mood constitutes the main aspect of the category of desire. In both languages, desires and wishes are expressed using modal verbs and specific verbs. In English, modal verbs are widely used, while in Uzbek, desires are expressed using verbs and phrases. The contextual approach plays an important role in both languages, since desires and wishes are often expressed indirectly. These analyses help to understand the semantic and syntactic structure of language more deeply and show the role of desires in human thinking.

The second paragraph of the second chapter of the research is called *"Lexical methods of expressing the category of desire in the English and Uzbek languages"*. In the process of analyzing the expression of semantic categories in language, it is substantiated that one of the language layers that attracts the attention of linguists is the lexical layer. The lexical structure of any language forms a hierarchy of certain lexical categories. It has been proven that when analyzing the vocabulary of the category of desire in the English language, it is necessary to proceed from the morphological classification of words proposed by I.V.Arnold. In this case, the number and type of morphemes included in the composition of words are taken as the basis for classification.

It turned out that 6% of the verbs expressing the analyzed semantic category are derived words in English, while in Uzbek this figure is 11%. The lexicon of this part of speech, like derived nouns, is formed on the basis of suffixation. As a result of the study, it was established that the following verb-forming suffixes participate in the filling of the lexico-semantic group with the seme of desire: - *en (hasten), -er (pander), -tion (requisition), -ate (replicate, desiderate).* When comparing this with the Uzbek language, it became clear that affixation does not play a major role. Compound nouns expressing the category of desire in the English language constituted 2% of the total number of nouns included in this category. Compared to the Uzbek language, we encountered larger numbers. This amounted to 5%.

The third paragraph of this chapter is called "Syntactic methods of expressing the category of desire in the English and Uzbek languages" and it is stated that the category of desire is widely expressed in the syntactic layer of the language, along with phrases, also by means of phraseological units. The "Anglo-russkiy frazeologicheskiy slovar (English-Russian Phraseological Dictionary)" was used as a source for the selection of phraseological units expressing the semantics of desire for the research. The classification developed by A.V.Kunin was taken as the basis for determining the structural features of phraseological units.

2.3.1: Figure: Structural semantic groups proposed by Kunin.



Despite the fact that the syntactic methods of expressing the category of desire in English and Uzbek have been extensively studied in linguistics to this day, it is one of the issues that need to be studied today. Because these categories are realized through various syntactic structures in expressing human desires, wishes, and goals. Below we present theoretical data on these structures and connect them with our practical views.

1. Modal verbs: In English, modal verbs are widely used to express desires. For example, desires are expressed using verbs like *would like, want, wish*. For example, *It would be better, I dare say, for you to make your approach, as I made mine, through my childhood* [London J. Before Adam.12].

2. Infinitive structure: Infinitive (to + verb) structures are often used to express desire. For example, *But what I want to know is if other American women are as successful in business ventures?* [London J. Adventure. 125].

3. Passive voice: In some cases, the subjunctive mood (conditional mood) is used to express desires, which helps express wishes and expectations. For example, *And the irritation was still on him as he got up and went inside to stare at the hook on the wall and to wish that her Stetson hat and revolver- belt were hanging from it* [London J. Adventure. 122].

4. Phrases with nouns: Groups of nouns are also used to express desires, for example, *"the desire to travel"*. For example, *Your desire for a chaper one as much as implies that I am that sort of creature* [London J. Adventure. 89].

Although the syntactic methods of expressing the category of desire in English and Uzbek are different, it turned out that modal verbs, infinitive constructions, conditional mood, and noun groups have their own place in expressing desires in both languages. These syntactic methods, together with the semantic aspects of language, play an important role in expressing a person's inner desires and wishes.

The fourth paragraph of the second chapter is titled *"The category of modality in Subjunctive mood in the English and Uzbek languages and its lexical-semantic groups"*. It is said that there is also a lexical-grammatical method in the expression of the category of modality. They are grouped:

The lexical-grammatical method involves studying the conjugation of all types of modal verbs with the infinitive form of the verb. We know that in modern English there are the following types of modal verbs: *can, may, must, need, dare, wish, should, would, desire, to try, to be,* and these modal verbs are not used independently[27].

According to the *syntactic method,* another method plays a role in expressing the category of modality, which is the syntactic method. In the English language, modal constructions fall within the framework of the syntactic method. Modal constructions also express the necessity, probability, and conditionality of performing an action. There are constructions such as *to have to, to had rather, to had better, to be to*. *Then you'd better take my men along, she advised* [London J. Adventure. 69].

[27] Raximova M. B. Ingliz tilida modallik kategoriyasi, ularning turlari va o'ziga xos xususiyatlari. roceedings of International Scientific Conference on Multidisciplinary Studies Hosted online from Moscow, Russia Date: 11th Ьб December, 2022. –B.11.

To be + infinitive. To be + infinitive is a modal construction. Some of its meanings are very close to the following modal verbs and modal constructions, and sometimes they can be used instead of to be + infinitive. These are: *must shall, should, ought to, to have + infinitive.* This modal construction can be used in two tenses: the present indefinite tense and the past indefinite tense. For example, *Dear Jim, I am to be shot at sunrise tomorrow. They were to go to Spain for the honeymoon*. In addition, in this chapter, paradigmatic and syntagmatic analysis is carried out within the framework of the two languages. During the analysis, the following 3 types of models were identified:

The fifth paragraph of the second chapter of the dissertation is entitled *"Classification of lexical-semantic groups with the meaning of desire in the English and Uzbek languages"* and in the process of functional-semantic analysis of lexical units with the meaning of *"Xohish"/"want"*, it was considered practically important to consider the lexical-semantic groups of verbs expressing the meaning of "want" included in the English dictionary of this category. The method of systematic paradigmatic analysis proposed by N.V.Netyago[28] was used to distinguish lexical-semantic groups of the category *"desire"*. In determining the composition of the LSG, the "Anglo-russkiy slovar (English-Russian Dictionary)" and the "Macmillan Student's Dictionary" were used. The structure of LSG was determined by introducing elements of lexical meaning into generalized concepts, i.e., using the method of step-by-step identification. 14 verbs (*want, desire, wish, will,* etc.) have been identified, which form the core of the group of verbs with the meaning "want/desire" as the main one. These verbs were contrasted in the Uzbek language, and it was proved with the help of examples that the core word in the Uzbek language is the lexeme "*xohlamoq*" and in the English language it is the unit *"want"*.

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled **"National-cultural characteristics of lexical units expressing desire".** The first paragraph of this chapter is called *"The Importance of analysis of desire based on national-cultural concepts, analysis of the influence of culture on desire"*. This paragraph discusses the tasks of cognitive linguistics: 1) determining the role of language in the emergence of knowledge in a person; 2) understanding the processes of categorizing the world and things in it (generating concepts and dividing them into types), conceptualizing (generating concepts), and naming (nomination); 3) determining the relationship between the conceptual system and the language system; 4) revealing issues related to the linguistic and cognitive (conceptual) pictures of the world[29]. The concept and its difference from a simple notion, as well as the relationships between meaning, notion, and concept, have been discussed in English and Uzbek. It is noted

[28] Нетяго, Н. В.; Просвирнина, И. С. Лексикология современного русского языка: учебно-методическое пособие. 2016. — 100 с. — ISBN 978-5-7996-1665-6.
[29] Maslova E., Nalbandov V. Judgment 24. Information Note on the Court's case-law. – M. 839/02. 2008. –P.104.

that some scientists Y.S.Stepanov[30], Y.A.Asoyan[31], A.A.Filatova[32], Y.S.Stepanov[33] also included information about the etymology of the word in the concept.

The second paragraph of this chapter is called *"The influence of cognitive processes on the formation of subjunctive mood in English and Uzbek"*. This paragraph discusses the important role of cognitive processes in the formation and development of language. The influence of cognitive processes on the expression of subjunctive mood, inner desires, wishes, and goals of a person is demonstrated. Modal verbs are used to express desire, wish, and possibility. Cognitive processes involved in the formation of the English subjunctive mood include the following aspects[34]: *The meaning of the verb:* For example, verbs like *"would like", "want", "wish"* are important in expressing a person's wishes and desires. *Is there anything you would fancy?* [London J. Adventure. 28]. In the Uzbek language, verbs such as *"xohlamoq", "istamoq", "umid qilmoq"* are formed through cognitive processes and are important in expressing desires. For example, *Mayli ishlasin noumid bo'lmasin.* [Said Ahmad, Ufq]; *Context: "I wish I could travel"* [London J. Adventure. 39]. cognitive processes, determining the context of desire. In the Uzbek language, the subjunctive mood depends on the context through cognitive processes: In the sentence *Tursunboy hamma vaqt xohishnga yetgan, nimani xohlasa o'shanga erishgan bola edi* [Said Ahmad, Ufq, 113], the context determines the meaning of desire; *Emotional component:* Subjunctive mood includes the emotional component through cognitive processes. A person's desires and wishes depend on their emotional state. Of course, in the Uzbek language, subjunctive mood is formed through cognitive processes and is expressed using verbs: *O'zidan so'raylnk, - dedi Yusupov – Qayerda ishlashni xohlaysan, bola!?*[Said Ahmat, Ufq, 59].

Cognitive processes in English and Uzbek have similarities and differences in the formation of subjunctive mood. In both languages, the subjunctive mood is formed through cognitive processes, but their methods of expression and syntactic structure differ. In English, modal verbs are used more often, while in Uzbek, expression through groups of verbs and nouns is of greater importance.

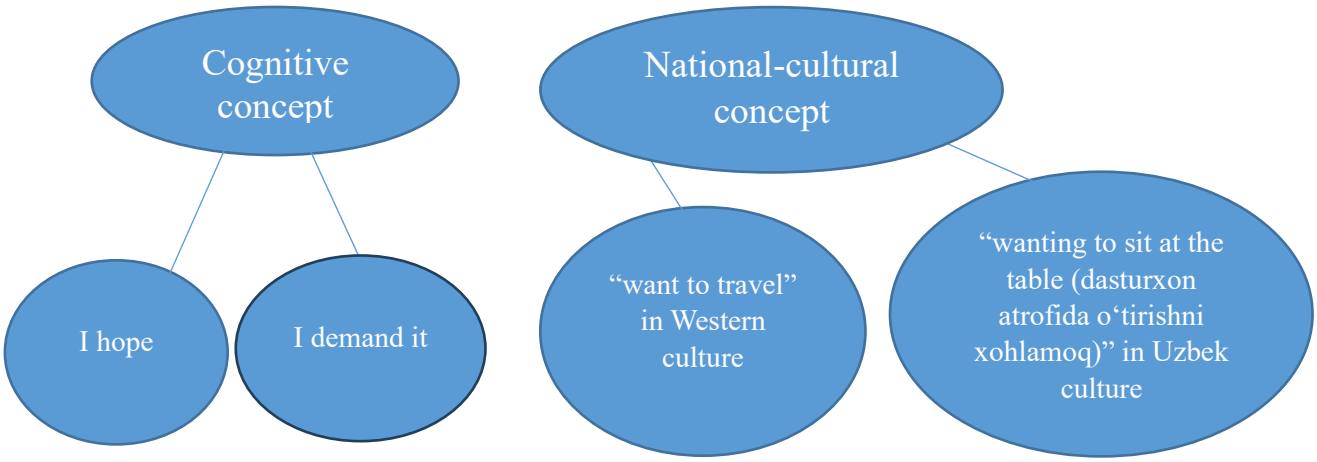
In this paragraph, the anthropocentric paradigm - language and human consciousness - is adapted in linguoculturology to the construction – language – human–consciousness–culture. Another example of this is the concept of love. Here, this concept is analyzed from the point of view of linguoculturology. It is recommended to study this concept by dividing it into three large categories: 1) positive joy happiness is a gift of fate; *Me want 'm tobacco, plenty fella tobacco; me want 'm calico; me want 'm porpoise teeth; me want ' m one fella belt*. [London J. Adventure.70]; 2) negative sadness, regret; *Sheldon regretted his childishness*.

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[London J. Adventure. 19]; 3) regret and separation. *You see, I had read and dreamed about romance all my life, she was* [London J.Adventure. 31]; 4) saying, "but I never, in my wildest fancies, thought that I should live it".

In this paragraph, it was found that the verb *"Want"/"Xohlamoq*" has different meanings in different cultures and societies within the framework of the cultural concept. The following examples illustrate how this verb is used in a cultural context: From the perspective of the anthropocentric paradigm, in Uzbek culture *"Men o'z oilam bilan ko'proq vaqt o'tkazishni xohlayman (I want to spend more time with my family)*" [From conversation]. It expresses the national-cultural consciousness of the Uzbek nation, the desire arising from needs. This expression emphasizes family values and closeness. While in Japanese linguoculture *"Men an'anaviy kiyim – kimononi kiyishni xohlayman (I want to wear traditional clothing - kimono)"*. Desire here expresses respect and interest in traditional culture. This case in Western culture - *Men sayohat qilib, yangi joylarni ko'rishni xohlayman (I want to travel and see new places)* [From conversation]. In our previous statement, subjunctive mood indicates freedom and the desire to gain new experiences. And in Arab culture, *Men o'z jamiyatimga foydali bo'lishni xohlayman (I want to be useful to my society)*. Here, desire implies social responsibility and service to society. There are significant differences in the cultures of the two peoples due to their national cultural characteristics. In the English, the verb "to want" expresses a strictly defined action in a person's consciousness. Once the intention is made, it takes action. In the Uzbek national-cultural concept, it was observed that desire is considered only as a dream.

3.2.1: Figure 3. The cognitive and national-cultural manifestation of the concept on the example of the word *"Xohlamoq (desire, want)"*



The third paragraph of this chapter is entitled *"National-cultural analysis of lexical units expressing the meaning of desire"*, in which the directions of national-cultural research are defined and analyzed within the framework of a whole concept: *1. Historical context*: Analysis of the historical development path and historical events of each nation. This includes the study of the formation of nations, the processes of achieving independence, and how historical events influenced culture; *2. Cultural values and customs:* Analysis of each nation's unique cultural values,

customs, traditions, and rituals. These elements determine the cultural identity and specificity of the nation; *3. Language and literature:* Analysis of the nation's language, literature, folklore, and art. Language and literature are one of the important parts of national culture, reflecting the identity and cultural heritage of the nation; *4. Social structure:* Analysis of the social structure of society, family relations, social roles, and the system of norms. These elements determine the social life of the nation and social relations; *5. Religious beliefs and rituals:* Analysis of a nation's religion, religious beliefs, and rituals. Religious beliefs are one of the important parts of national culture and reflect the spiritual life of the nation; *6. Economic life:* Analysis of the nation's economic life, labor, and production processes. Economic life determines the material culture and standard of living of the nation; *7. Political structure:* Analysis of the nation's political structure, government system, and political institutions. The political structure reflects the political culture and management system of the nation.

CONCLUSION

1. National-cultural analysis of words in the imperative-subjunctive mood reveals the interrelationship between language and culture. The imperative-subjunctive mood, that is, words used to command, recommend, or express desire, embodies the national mentality, traditions, and values expressed in them. These words reflect not only the structural aspects of the language, but also the mentality and culture of the Uzbek people.

2. National-cultural analysis, when considering words in the imperative subjunctive mood, is enriched by taking into account the customs and traditions of the people. Words in the imperative-subjunctive mood used in the Uzbek language often express sincere and close relationships. For example, words like “to improve one’s intention (niyatni yaxshilamoq)”, “to hope (umid qilmoq)”, or “to wish for improvement (yaxshilashni xohlamoq)” indicate love and respect between people. These words ensure warmth and sincerity in mutual communication.

3. The use of the imperative- subjunctive mood also reflects the social order and hierarchy in Uzbek culture. For example, commands like “don’t go” or “don't do” indicate an approach to the task with mutual respect and caution, which helps maintain balance in relationships. This aspect reflects the cultural norms and social values in the interaction of the Uzbek people. When we analyzed this phenomenon from the point of view of English linguoculture, it was found that the concept of culture is embedded in the consciousness of the nation through the concept of public etiquette;

4. Words in the imperative- subjunctive mood also reflect the historical experience and cultural heritage of the people. Many proverbs and expressions used in the Uzbek language are connected with words in the imperative mood, which express the traditional views and life experiences of the people.

5. Words in the imperative- subjunctive mood are an integral part of Uzbek national culture, and through their analysis, it is possible to form a deep understanding of the customs, traditions, and social values of the people. These

words are of great importance not only for the development of the language, but also for the formation of national identity. Therefore, it has been established that the study of words in the imperative-subjunctive mood is an important aspect for the preservation and development of our cultural heritage.

6. The category of desire in English, which has not been sufficiently studied as an independent category, finds its broad expression in the morphological, syntactic, and lexical layers of the language. As a result of the research, it was established that one of the foundations of the category of desire in the English language is subjunctive mood.

7. Analytical and synthetic forms, which are part of the subjunctive mood system, express the desirability of an action, a certain degree of desire for its performance, in addition to the subjunctive mood, it is also noticeable in the imperative mood. It was found that the lexical layer representing this category has a wide range of functions due to simple, derived and compound words belonging to parts of speech such as noun, adjective, verb and adverb. And in the process of word formation, we became convinced that the case of suffixation occurs more often than prefixation.

8. The category of desire can be expressed by means of the imperative expressing the seme of inducement. In this case, the main criterion is the state of the speaker's desire to perform the action by the listener or another third person within the meaning of the imperative.

9. The fact that the category of desire in English is reflected in all layers of the language proves that this category has an interlayer character. This circumstance created sufficient basis for recognizing the category of desire as a typological category. After all, the fact that the meaning of desire is expressed not only in English, but also in related and unrelated languages, is another confirmation of our opinion.

НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.08.08
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ
БУХАРСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ
БУХАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

СИРОЖОВА ЗАРНИГОР НАСРИДДИНОВНА

НАЦИОНАЛЬНО-КУЛЬТУРНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ, ВЫРАЖАЮЩИХ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ЖЕЛАНИЯ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

10.00.13 – Сравнительное и сопоставительное языкознание

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации на соискание учёной степени доктора философии (PhD) по ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ

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	Ahmedov Oybek Saporbayevich Doctor of Science in Philology (DSc), Professor
Leading organization:	**Karshi state university**

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The dissertation is available at the Information-resource center of Bukhara State University, (registration number D/1101). Address: 200118, Bukhara, M.Iqbol street, 11. Phone: (0365) 221-25-87

The dissertation abstract is distributed on "2" november 2026.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Целью исследования является выявление национально-культурных особенностей лексических единиц, выражающих значение желания в английском и узбекском языках.

Объектом исследования являются английские и узбекские лексические единицы, пожелания, пословицы, поговорки и афоризмы, выражающие значение желания.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

обосновано, что национально-культурные особенности и лексико-семантическая сущность лексических единиц, выражающих значение желания в английском и узбекском языках, формируются на основе интеграции таких факторов, как национально-лингвистический, номинативно-деривационный, когнитивно-ментальный, контекстуально-прагматический, коммуникативно-дискурсивный, культура языка и речи обоих народов;

определена функциональная эффективность таких микрополей, как *istak (желание) - wish, umid (надежда) - hope, chanqoq (жажда) - thirst, intilish (стремление) - intention, afzallik (предпочтение)- preference, vasiyat (воля) - will, xirs (страсть) - lust, maqsad (цель) - ambition* в рамках семантического поля в проявлении концептуальных и лингвокультурологических особенностей лексических единиц, выражающих значение желания в сравниваемых языках;

аргументировано, что в английском и узбекском языках лексические единицы, выражающие значение желания, сформированы на основе лексических - таких, как *простые, производные, сложные* и *составные*, а также синтаксических средств – таких, как *модальные глаголы, инфинитивные конструкции, сослагательное наклонение* и *именные словосочетания,* которые являются первичными средствами в репрезентации внутренних желаний человека;

доказано, что функциональный динамизм границ, формы и содержание значения желания, реализующегося в коммуникативном процессе обоих языков, происходит на основе участников контекста, особенностей их когнитивного и языкового мышления, культурных и социальных факторов, отражающихся в национальном сознании народа.

Внедрение результатов исследования. По итогам научных результатов и выводов, полученных на основе исследования национально-культурных особенностей лексических единиц, выражающих значение желания в английском и узбекском языках, представлены:

научные выводы относительно того, что национально-культурные особенности и лексико-семантическая сущность лексических единиц, выражающих значение желания в английском и узбекском языках, формируются на основе интеграции таких факторов, как национально-лингвистический, номинативно-деривационный, когнитивно-ментальный, контекстуально-прагматический, коммуникативно-дискурсивный, культура языка и речи обоих народов были использованы в проекте PZ-201709134 «Формы и принципы оценки качества изучения английского языка по направлению филология», выполненного в Национальном университете

Узбекистана (Справка № 04/11-1945 Национального университета Узбекистана от 30 января 2025 года). Результаты послужили в определённой степени научным источником для исследования новых взглядов на национально-культурные особенности лексических единиц, выражающих значение желания;

теоретические выводы относительно функциональной эффективности таких микрополей, как *istak (желание) - wish, umid (надежда) - hope, chanqoq (жажда) - thirst, intilish (стремление) - intention, afzallik (предпочтение)- preference, vasiyat (воля) - will, xirs (страсть) - lust, maqsad (цель) - ambition* в рамках семантического поля в проявлении концептуальных и лингвокультурологических особенностей лексических единиц, выражающих значение желания в сравниваемых языках были использованы в зарубежном проекте «English Access Microscholarship Program», финансируемом Государственным департаментом США, выполненного в Самаркандском государственном институте иностранных языков в сотрудничестве с посольством США в Ташкенте и Американским советом по международному образованию в 2022-2024 годах (Справка № 120/02 Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков от 15 января 2025 года). В результате выводы анализа в данной исследовательской работе были использованы в качестве новых подходов к разработке методических пособий, созданных с целью укрепления и интернационализации научных исследований на основе стандартов зарубежного опыта;

выводы и результаты, связанные с тем, что в английском и узбекском языках лексические единицы, выражающие значение желания, сформированы на основе лексических- таких, как *простые, производные, сложные* и *составные*, а также синтаксических средств – таких, как *модальные глаголы, инфинитивные конструкции, сослагательное наклонение* и *именные словосочетания* являются первичными средствами в репрезентации внутренних желаний человека, что было использовано при подготовке сценариев передач «Здравствуй, Бухара», «Спасение в знании» Бухарской областной телерадиокомпании (Справка № 01-09-31 Бухарской областной телерадиокомпании от 21 января 2025 года). В результате удалось обогатить представления телезрителей о национально-культурных особенностях желания в английском и узбекском языках.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Общий объём составляет 150 страниц.

E’LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO‘YXATI
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS

I bo‘lim (I часть; Part I)

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2. Sirojova Z.N. The problem of modality in linguistics // International multidisciplinary journal for research & development. E-ISSN: 2394-6334. – Volume 11, Issue 5. – India, 2024. – P. 23-28. (ResearchBib) https://www.ijmrd.in/index.php/imjrd/article/view/1417

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6. Sirojova Z.N. A cognitive-linguistic analysis of wish and desire concepts in english and uzbek lexical systems // Advances in Science and Humanities. ISSN: 3060-5393. – Volume 2, Issue 8. – Uzbekistan, 2026. –P.68-74. (Crossref) https://doi.org/10.70728/human.v02.i08.015

7. Sirojova Z.N. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida xohish-istakni ifodalashning sintaktik vositalari: taqqoslash tahlili // Til va adabiyot ta’limi. – Toshkent, 2024. – №16. – B.75-79. (10.00.00;№9) https://www.tiladabiyot.uz/media/16-son__2024-yil._Til_va_adabiyot.uz._nz3grJl.pdf#page=80

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11. Sirojova Z.N. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida xohish-istak kategoriyasini ifodalashning sintaktik usullari // Xorazm ma’mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi. – Urganch, 2025. – №4/5. – B.156-158. (10.00.00;№21) https://mamun.uz/uploads/journal/files/1782277596.pdf#page=156

12. Sirojova Z.N. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida xohish-istak ma’nosini ifodalovchi leksik birliklarning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari // O‘zbekiston Milliy universiteti xabarlari. – Toshkent, 2025. – №1/3. – B.330-333. (10.00.00;№15) https://zenodo.org/records/22640266

II bo‘lim (II часть; Part II)

13. Sirojova Z.N. Milliy ruh, milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarning lingvistik talqini// Международная конференция образования, исследований и инноваций. – Самара, Российская Федерация, 2024. –С.78-83. https://worldejurnal.ru/index.php/erai/article/view/492

14. Sirojova, Z.N. A cross-linguistic and cultural comparative analysis of aspiration in English and Uzbek // Development and innovations in science. – Netherlands, 2024. –P.24-29. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13903763

15. Sirojova Z.N. Desire and wish as a linguistic concept // Modern problems in education and their scientific solutions. – England, 2025. – P.323-326. https://esiconf.org/index.php/MRIATS/article/view/1917

16. Sirojova Z.N. Lingua-cultural representations of desire and wish in uzbek and English // Ilm-fan yangiliklari konferensiyasi. – Uzbekistan, 2025. – P.145-148. https://worldlyjournals.com/index.php/ztvdq/article/view/14502/18625

Avtoreferat “Durdona” nashriyotida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi hamda o‘zbek, rus va ingliz tillaridagi matnlarning mosligi tekshirildi.



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