

**ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT O‘ZBEK TILI VA
ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR
BERUVCHI DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETI

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**O‘ZBEK TILIDAGI “YURISH” SEMALI LUG‘AVIY BIRLIKLAR
SEMANTIKASI VA TEZAURUSI**

10.00.01 – O‘zbek tili

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO‘YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD)
DISSERTATSIYASI AVTOREFERATI**

Toshkent – 2025

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

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

**Contents of the Abstract of the Dissertation of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on
philology**

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Toshkent – 2025

Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida №B2024.4.PhD/Fil2387 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya O'zbekiston Milliy universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume) ilmiy kengashning veb sahifasida (www.tsuull.uz) va "ZiyoNet" Axborot ta'lim portalida (www.ziynet.uz) joylashtirilgan.

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Dissertatsiya himoyasi Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti huzuridagi DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 raqamli ilmiy kengashning 2025-yil «19» may soat 10 da majlisida bo'lib o'tadi. (Manzil: 100100, Toshkent, Yakkasaroy tumani, Yusuf Xos Hojib ko'chasi, 103. Tel.: (99871) 281-42-44; faks: (99871) 281-42-44, (www.tsuull.uz); e-mail: monitoring@www.tsuull.uz.)

Dissertatsiya bilan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (324 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan). (Manzil: 100100, Toshkent, Yakkasaroy tumani, Yusuf Xos Hojib ko'chasi, 103. Tel.: (99871) 281-42-44; faks: (99871) 281-42-44, (www.tsuull.uz).

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2025-yil «26» fevral kuni tarqatildi.
(2025-yil «26» fevral daqi 1 raqamli reestr bayonnomasi).



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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Hozirgi kunga qadar jahon tilshunosligidagi tadqiqotlarning asosiy masalalaridan biri til birliklarining xususiyatlarini, lugʻaviy birliklarning semantik imkoniyatlarini, taraqqiyot qonuniyatlarini tahlil qilishdan iboratdir. Keyingi yillarda inson tafakkuri, faoliyati va xatti-harakatini ifodalovchi lugʻaviy birliklarni tizimli munosabat asosida tadqiq etish har bir davrdagidan ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Semantikaning dunyo taʼlim tizimida fan sifatida oʻqitilayotgani, tilning barcha sathlarini qamrab olishi, fonetik va leksik semantika, birikma semantikasi hamda matn semantikasi koʻrinishlarida rivojlanayotgani ushbu sohaning ijtimoiy va madaniy taraqqiyot bilan uygʻunligidan dalolatdir. Lugʻaviy birliklarning semantik tahlili narsa-hodisa, voqea-hodisa, harakat-holatning til egasi tafakkuri, idroki, ijtimoiy-madaniy voqelik, intralingvistik taraqqiyot omillarini mujassamlantirgan mushtaraklik, tizimlilik asosida lisoniy manzarani yoritishda dolzarblilik kasb etadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida semantik kategoriya nafaqat tilshunoslarning, balki faylasuflar, mantiqshunoslar, psixologlar, sotsiologlar, nevrologlarni ham qiziqitirib kelgan hamda shu yoʻnalishdagi tadqiqotlarning asosiy obyekti sifatida qaralgan. Lugʻaviy birliklarning kommunikativ, emotsional-ekspressiv, semantik-uslubiy xususiyatlari qiyosiy-tarixiy, sistem-struktur paradigmalarda tahlil etilgan. Lugʻaviy birliklar semantikasiga oid izlanishlar bir til va bir necha tillar doirasida diaxron, sinxron, qiyosiy, chogʻishtirma aspektlarda oʻrganilgan. Bir qator tadqiqotlar maʼlum bir semantik guruhlar tahliliga bagʻishlanib, lugʻaviy birliklarda aks etgan universal hamda milliy tafakkurga xos belgilar, madaniyatlararo muloqot koʻrinishlari ajratilgan. Bu esa lugʻaviy birliklarning til funksiyalarini namoyon qilishda muhim qiymatga ega ekanligini koʻrsatadi. Soʻz maʼnosi, uni oʻzlashtirish asoslari leksik semantika masalalarini tizimlilik asosida yoritishni, leksemalar semantik tarkibini tezaurus modellari asosida tadqiq etishni taqozo etadi.

Mustaqillikdan keyin ona tilini milliy qonuniyatlar, til birliklarini ichki semantik struktura va mantiqiy tizim asosida oʻrganish yuzasidan salmoqli ishlar amalga oshirildi. Oʻzbek tilini ona tili va xorijiy til sifatida oʻqitish darsliklar, internet oʻquv saytlarini yaratish, ideografik va tezaurus lugʻatlarning elektron versiyasini ishlab chiqish, ommalashtirish, tilni oʻrgatish boʻyicha maxsus kurslarni tashkil etish, korpuslar, jumladan, taʼlimiy korpuslar uchun maʼlumotlar bazasini shakllantirish, zamonaviy lugʻatlarning lingvistik taʼminotini yaratishni taqozo qiladi. Lugʻaviy birliklarning semantik xususiyatlarini, til birliklari oʻrtasidagi semantik munosabatlarni tahlil qilish, leksemalar semantik mundarijasini aniqlash, uzviy semantik aloqadorlik manzarasini aks ettirish muhimdir. Oʻzbek tili feʼl leksemalari semantik tasnifining xilma-xilligi bilan bir qatorda ona tilini oʻzlashtirishda soʻzshakllar semantikasi bilan bogʻliq murakkabliklar mavjudligi bu boradagi tadqiqotlar doirasini kengaytirish va tahlillarni chuqurlashtirish lozimligini koʻrsatadi. Davlat tilining axborot texnologiyalari va kommunikatsiyalariga faol integratsiyalashuvini taʼminlash va oʻzbek tiliga oid barcha ilmiy, nazariy va amaliy maʼlumotlarni oʻzida jamlagan elektron koʻrinishdagi oʻzbek

tili milliy korpusini yaratish vazifalari qo'yilgach¹, bu sohadagi ishlar yanada jadallashdi. Ta'kidlash joizki, ayni paytda leksik birliklar semantikasini aks ettiruvchi zamonaviy lug'atlar va elektron lug'atchilikning ilmiy-nazariy asoslari ishlab chiqilgan bo'lsa-da, lug'aviy birliklarning mazmun-mohiyatini tizimli ravishda ifoda etuvchi, leksik birliklar o'rtasidagi semantik munosabatlarni ko'rsatuvchi elektron ko'rinishdagi (semantik, ideografik va tezaurus tipidagi) lug'atlarga ehtiyoj yuzaga keldi. Lug'aviy birliklar semantikasiga oid izohli bosma, elektron lug'atlarni yaratishda har bir leksik birlikning semantik xususiyatlari, semalar tarkibini chuqur tadqiq qilish zarurati mavzuning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son "Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2020-yil 29-oktyabrdagi PF-6097-son "Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi farmonlari va 2019-yil 4-oktabrdagi PQ-4479-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonuni qabul qilinganligining o'ttiz yilligini keng nishonlash to'g'risida"gi qarori hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya Respublika fan va texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishning 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'nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida harakat-holat fe'llarining semantik xususiyatlari V.Cheyf, L.Talmi, T.Maysak, L.Abdyukova, O.Furer, E.Abramova, I.Nikitina, A.Xoliqov²lar izlanishlarida tahlil qilingan.

Harakat bildiruvchi leksemalarning semantik xususiyatlari, ayrim belgilari C.Fillmore, G.Miller, L.Talmi, R.Jakendof, V.Cheyf, N.Arutyunova, E.Kubryakova, B.Levin, M.Hovav, V.Gak, V.Toporov, M.Nikitin, A.Vejbitskaya kabi tadqiqotlarda ko'rib chiqilgan³.

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi "Mamlakatimizda O'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-6084-son Farmoni // <https://lex.uz/docs/5058351>

² Chafe W. Phonetics, semantics and language // Language 38. Linguistic Society of America. 1962. – P.335-344.; Talmy L. Lexicalization patterns: semantic structure in lexical forms. Language typology and syntactic description, second edition. Grammatical categories and the lexicon. Vol 3. Cambridge: Cambridge University press, 1985. – P.57-149; Talmy L. Toward a Cognitive Semantics. Typology and process in concept structuring. Vol. 2. Cambridge: MIT Press, 2000. – P.495; Майсак Т.А. Типология грамматикализации конструкций с глаголами движения и глаголами позиции. Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2002. – 298 с.; Майсак Т.А., Рахилина Е.В. Глаголы движения в воде: лексическая типология. – М.: Индрик, 2007. – 752 с.; Абдюкова Л.А. Функционально-когнитивный анализ сферы «двигаться» в русском и английском языках. Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Уфа, 2002. – 18 с.; Фурер О.В. Семантика глаголов действия и их дериватов в лингвокогнитивном аспекте (на материале русского и английского языков). Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ульяновск, 2005. – 28 с.; Абрамова Е.Н. Семантико-когнитивный анализ глаголов активного действия в русском и английском языках. Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Челябинск, 2008. – 222 с.; Никитина И.Г. Способы репрезентации концепта «движение» в разноструктурных языках на материале русского, английского и чувашского языков. Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Чебоксары, 2010. – 207 с.; Холиков А.Ю. Структурно-семантические особенности глаголов, обозначающих движение на воде разноструктурных языках. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Таджикистан, 2022. – 175 с.

³ Fillmore Ch.J. Deictic Categories in the Semantics of "Come" // Foundations of Language. International Journal of Language and Philosophy / Ed. By J.H. Thompson. Chicago, 1966. Vol.2. –№3. August. –P 219-227; Miller G. English

T.Dementiyeva, M.Madasova, I.Ivliyev, V.Nasedkina, T.Popova, O.Amirova, I.Kurlyuta, L.Kropotova, S.Kuzmina, A.Chernyayeva, I.Matrosova, J.Grafmiller, A.Geojo, M.Abdeyeva⁴ kabi olimlar ma'lum semantik guruhga mansub harakat fe'llarini muayyan til (rus, ingliz, fransuz tili) doirasida tadqiq qildilar. Mazkur tadqiqotlar asosida WordNet, VerbNet, VerboWeb, RusNet kabi semantik, tezaurus lug'atlar ishlab chiqilgan va takomillashtirilgan.

D.Xalikova, G.Xakimova tadqiqotlarida bir semantik guruhga oid harakat-holat leksemalarining chog'ishtirma aspektdagi tadqiqi amalga oshirilgan⁵.

Turkologiyada fe'l muammolarini o'rganish yuzasidan A.Gaben, X.Denis kabi G'arbiy Yevropa⁶, N.Dmitriyev, A.Kononov, E.Tenishiyev, N.Gadjiyeva, A.Koklyanova, A.Yo'ldashev, V.Veshilova, E.Sevortyan singari rus turkologlari⁷ ilmiy

Verbs of Motion: A Case Study in Semantics and Lexical Memory // Coding Processes in Human Memory. – New York, 1972. – P.335-372; Talmy L. Semantics and Syntax of Motion // Syntax and Semantics. Cambridge, 1975. – Vol. IV. – P.181-238; Jackendoff R.S. Semantics and cognition. – Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1983. – 283 p.; Чейф У.Л. Память и вербализация прошлого опыта // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. Вып 12: Прикладная лингвистика. – М.: 1983. – С.35-73; Арутюнова Н.Д. Язык цели // Логический анализ языка. Модели действия. – М.: 1992. – С.14-23; Кубрякова Е.С. Глаголы действия через их когнитивные характеристики // Логический анализ языка. Модели действия. Сб. ст. ин-т языкознания РАН. – М.: 1992. – С. 84-90; Levin B. and M. Hovav. The Lexical Semantics of Verbs of Motion: The Perspective from Unaccusativity, in I.M. Roca, ed., Thematic Structure: Its Role in Grammar. – Berlin: Foris, 1992. – P. 247-269; Гак В.Г. Функционально-семантическое поле предикатов локализации // Локативность, бытийность. Посессивность. Обусловленность. – СПб.: Наука, 1996. – С.6-26.; Топоров В.Н. Об одном парадоксе движения. Несколько замечаний о сверхэмпирическом смысле глагола «стоять», преимущественно в специализированных текстах // Концепт движения в языке и культуре. – М.: 1996. – С. 8-101; Никитин М.В. Курс лингвистической семантики. – СПб.: Науч. центр проблем диалога, 1997. – 757 с.; Вежбицкая А. Семантические универсалии и описание языка. – М.: Шк. Языки рус. культуры, 1999. – 780 с.

⁴ Дементьева Т.Г. Эволюция семантики группы глаголов со значением посессивности во французском языке (XVI–XX вв.). Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Минск, 1984. –189 с.; Мадасова М.М. Системные связи в группах английских глаголов со значением сопротивления и уступки. Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1985.–181 с.; Ивлиев И.В. Лексикографическое описание глаголов со значением лишения жизни в русском языке. Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1998. – 199 с.; Наседкина В.Н. Лексико-семантическая группа глаголов удаления в современном русском языке. Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Липецк, 1998. –381 с.; Попова Т.В. Семантическая характеристика лексико-семантической группы глаголов со значением «работать». Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Тамбов, 1999. – 227 с.; Амирова О.Г. Семантическая модель английских глаголов управления: на материале английских глаголов *govern, rule, manage, run*. Дисс.... канд. филол. наук. –Уфа, 2002.–190 с.; Курлюта И.Н. Семантическое поле глаголов с общим значением «делать» в древнерусском языке. Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Калининград, 2002.–196 с.; Кротова Л.В. Семантико-синтаксическая характеристика глаголов с общим значением «изменения» в немецком языке. Дисс... канд. филол. наук. Киров, 2004.–171 с.; Кузьмина, С.Е. Семантика английских глаголов со значением «уничтожения». Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. –Нижний Новгород, 2006.–224 с.; Черняева А.В. Функционально-семантический анализ подкласса глаголов, репрезентирующих концепт «изменение» в английском языке. Дисс... канд. филол. наук.– СПб., 2008. –155 с.; Матросова И.А. Падежно-ролевой анализ прямых и переносных значений английской глагольной лексики: на примере глаголов *melt* и *cook*: Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Абакан, 2010.– 180 с.; Jason Grafmiller. The semantics of syntactic choice an analysis of english emotion verbs. A dissertation for the degree of doctor of philosophy. Stanford University, 2013.– 320 p. <http://purl.stanford.edu/kc119mw1090>; Geojo Amy Celine. Breaking and Entering: Verb Semantics and Event Structure. Doctoral dissertation, Harvard University, 2015. –131 p.; Авдеева М.Д. Когнитивно-дискурсивный аспект семантики глаголов лексико-семантической группы «свечение». Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – М., 2020. –189 с.

⁵ Халикова Д.Р. Аспекты реализации макроконцепта «жить» в русском и немецком языках. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук: –Уфа, 2004.– 175 с.; Хакимова Г.Ф. Представление сферы слухового восприятия в русско-английском функционально-когнитивном словаре. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. –Уфа, 2005. –160 с.

⁶ Bang W., Gabain A. von. Türkische Turfan-Texte I-V. Berlin: Verlag Akademie der Wissenschaften in Kommission beiWalter de Gruyter U. Co., 1929. –Berlin: Verlag Akademie der Wissenschaften in Kommission beiWalter de Gruyter U. Co., 1929-1931.; Deny J. Principes de grammaire turque (“turk” de turquie). –Paris: Adrien Maisonneuve, 1955. – 183 p.

⁷ Дмитриев Н.К. Глаголы речи в языках тюркской группы. Глаголы мышления. Глаголы действия. Глаголы движения// Очерки по методике преподавания русского и родного языка в татарской школе. – М., 1952; Кононов А.Н. Грамматика современного узбекского литературного языка. – М.: Изд-во АН СССР, 1960. – 450 с.; Тенишев Э.Р. Глаголы движения в тюркских языках // Историческое развитие лексики тюркских языков. –М.: Изд-во АН СССР, 1961. – С. 232-294; Гаджиева Н.З., Коклянова А.А. Глаголы речи в тюркских языках // Историческое развитие лексики тюркских языков. – М.: Изд-во АН СССР, 1961. – С. 322–460; Юлдашев А.А. Глаголы

izlanish olib bordilar. Turkiy tillardagi fe'llarning alohida leksik-semantik guruhlarini tasniflashda M.Zaynullin, S.Arnazarov, K.Kuliyev, D.Tumasheva, K.Xusainov, M.Usmanova⁸ kabi olimlarning tadqiqotlari alohida e'tiborga molik.

O'zbek tilida fe'l so'z turkumini fundamental tadqiq etishda A.G'ulomov, S.Ferdaus, A.Hojiyev, Sh.Rahmatullayev, R.Yunusov, M.Sodiqova, I.Qo'chqortoyev, H.Ne'matov, A.Salkalamanidze, B.Jo'rayev, R.Rasulov kabi olimlarning izlanishlari ahamiyatli⁹.

O'zbek tilshunosligida harakat semali fe'llarning leksik-semantik guruhlari va harakat ifodalovchi alohida leksemalarni o'rganish yuzasidan T.Musayev, O'.Sharipova, S.Muhamedova, G.Narimovalarning tadqiqotlari yuzaga keldi¹⁰.

Harakat fe'llari o'zbek tilini qardosh va qardosh bo'lmagan tillarga qiyoslash hamda chog'ishtirish asosida ham keng ko'lamda o'rganilgan. Xususan, Z.Siddiqovning o'zbek va turk tillarida ko'ruv leksemalari, J.Shabanovning turk va o'zbek tillarida faol harakat fe'llari semantikasiga bag'ishlangan izlanishlarida o'zbek tili fe'l leksemalarining kategorial xususiyatlari genetik jihatdan yaqin tilga qiyoslangan¹¹. G'.Mirsanov, Sh.Jalolova, O.Muminova dissertatsiyalarida o'zbek tilidagi fe'l leksemalarning semantik-kategorial xususiyatlari boshqa tizimdagi tillarga chog'ishtirilib, harakat fe'llarining ayrim ma'noviy guruhlari o'rtasidagi o'xshash va farqli jihatlar tahlil

чувственного восприятия в тюркских языках // Историческое развитие лексики в тюркских языках. – М.: АН СССР, 1961.–С.294-322; Вещилова В.Ф. Глаголы движения в турецком языке // Исследования по сравнительной грамматике тюркских языков. Часть 4. Лексика. – М.: Наука, 1962.– С. 101–115; Sevortjan E.Y. Les verbtis de mouvement dans la lanque azerbaidjanaise // Acta Orientalia, T.XIV, N 1-2. Budapest, 1962.– P.101-122; он же. Этимологический словарь тюркских языков.Т.1-IV. – М., 1974-1989.

⁸ Зейнуллин М.В. Сылымдың лексик-семантик торкемселэре // Хэдерге башкорт эдэби теленец морфология. 2-се кизк. – Өфө, 1979. – С.8-14; Арназаров С. Глаголы речи в туркменском языке (в сравнении с дургими тюркскими языками юго-западной группы). Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ашхабад, 1982.– 200 с.; Кулиев Г.К. Семантика глаголов в тюркских языках. Дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Баку, 1992. –307 с.; Ганиев Ф.А. Семантические разряды глаголов татарского языка // Исследования по татарскому языкознанию. – Казань, 1984.– С.75-84; Тумашева Д.Г. О способе номинации пространственной характеристики глагольного действия в татарском языке // Нормативный аспект лингвистических единиц в языках различных типов. – Саратов, 1986.–С.129-141; Хусайнов К.Ш. Звукоизобразительность в казахском языке. –Алма-Ата: Наука, 1988. – 230 с.; Усманова М. Г. Функционально-семантическая классификация глаголов башкирского языка. –Уфа: РИЦ БашГУ, 2002.– 212 с.

⁹ Гуломов А.Г. Феъл.–Тошкент: ЎзФА, 1954. – 88 б.; Фердаус С. Феълларнинг вид категорияси. –Тошкент, 1957; Ҳожиев А. Феъл. –Тошкент: Фан, 1973; Раҳматуллаев Ш., Юнусов Р. Семемаларнинг семалар состави ва семантик боғланиш ҳақида // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти.– Тошкент, 1974.–№1. –Б.51-53; Содиқова М. Феъл стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975 – 57 б.; Қўчқортоев И. Сўз маъноси ва унинг валентлиги. –Тошкент: Фан, 1977. – 168 б.; Кучкартаев И. Семантика глаголов речи в узбекском языке (компонентный и валентный анализ). Дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. –Ташкент, 1978.–355 с.; он же. Семантическая классификация глаголов в узбекском языке. – В кн.: «Актуальные вопросы русской и узбекской семасиологии». – Ташкент: ТашГУ, 1981; Нигматов Х.Г., Цалкаламанидзе А.А. Семантико-синтаксические группы глаголов и значение залоговых аффиксов в узбекском языке //Советская тюркология. – Баку, 1979. – №3. –С.48-57; Цалкаламанидзе А.А. Семантико-синтаксические группы глаголов в узбекском языке. – Тбилиси: Мецниереба, 1987. – 129 с.; Джураев Б. Структурно-семантическое исследование многозначных слов современного узбекского языка. Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. –Тошкент, 1985; Расулов Р. Ўзбек тилидаги ҳолат феъллари ва уларнинг облигатор валентликлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1989.– 143 б.; шу муаллиф. Ўзбек тили феълларининг маъно тузилиши. Монография. 2-нашри. – Тошкент, 2008. – 142 б.

¹⁰ Мусаев Т.Т. Ўзбек тилидаги сезги феъллари. Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. – Тошкент, 1992. – 145 б.; Шарипова Ў. Ўзбек тилидаги юмуш феълларининг маъно валентликлари. Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. – Тошкент, 1996. – 152 б.; Мухамедова С.Х. Ўзбек тилида йўналма ҳаракат феълларининг предикативлиги ва валентлиги. Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999. – 22 б.; шу муаллиф. Ўзбек тилида ҳаракат феълларининг семантикаси ва валентлиги.– Тошкент: Фан, 2005. – 122 б.; Наримова Г.А Ўзбек тилида феълларнинг объект аргументи. Филол. фан. номз. дисс. – Тошкент, 2005.– 129 б.

¹¹Сиддиқов З. Ўзбек ва турк тилларида кўрув лексемалари семантикаси. Филол. фан. номз... дисс.– Тошкент, 2000. – 166 б.; Шабанов Д. Турк ва ўзбек тилларида фаол ҳаракат феълларининг семантикаси. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс.. – Тошкент, 2003. – 118 б.

qilingan¹². Qayd etilgan tadqiqotlarda “yurish” semali lug‘aviy birliklar semantikasi monografik tadqiqot obyekti sifatida olinmagan, semantik tuzilmasi tezaurus modeli asosida ochib berilmagan.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan ilmiy tashkilot yoki ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya O‘zbekiston Milliy universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot rejasiga muvofiq “Tilning ijtimoiy, tarixiy va zamonaviy taraqqiyoti” mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi “yurish” semali lug‘aviy birliklarni tizimlashtirish, qo‘llanish faolligi va kategorial shakllarini aniqlash, *yur-* asosli va boshqa shakldagi “yurish” semali leksema, frazemalarning tushunchani ifodalash darajalarini ko‘rsatib berish, tezaurus modellarini taqdim etish, o‘zbek tilidagi tezaurus, semantik lug‘at, semantik domenlarni shakllantirishdagi o‘rnini asoslashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

harakat-holat semali lug‘aviy birliklar semantikasining jahon tilshunosligida, turkologiyada va o‘zbek tilshunosligida o‘rganilishini tizimli ravishda tahlil qilish; “yurish” semali lug‘aviy birliklarga oid semantik tahlillarni tavsiflash;

semantika va tezaurus munosabati hamda o‘zaro aloqadorligini ilmiy jihatdan asoslash;

“yurish” semali lug‘aviy birliklarni tizim sifatida, lingvostatistik jihatdan tadqiq etish;

yur- asosli va boshqa shakldagi “yurish” semali leksema, frazemalarning semantik mundarijasini, o‘zaro semantik munosabatlarini tahlil etish; denotativ, konnotativ semalarini yoritish, semantik muqobillarini aniqlash, semantik ifoda va tezaurus modellarini ishlab chiqish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”dagi¹³ “yurish” semali leksema va frazemalardan iborat.

Tadqiqotning predmetini “yurish” semali lug‘aviy birliklarning semantik tarkibi, semalar tizimi, “yurish” umumiy semasiga asoslangan leksema, frazemalardagi leksik-semantik munosabatlar, denotativ va konnotativ semalar; semantik muqobillar, tezaurus modellari masalalari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda tasniflash, tavsiflash, modellashtirish, qiyoslash, substitutsiya, komponent tahlil metodlari va tezaurus modellaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

harakat va holatga ajratishning nisbiyligi aniqlanib, fe’l leksemalarni “bevosita kuzatiladigan va bevosita kuzatilmaydigan harakat fe’llari”, “yurish” semali leksemalarni faol harakat (actual motion–AM) va nofaol harakat (non-actual motion–NAM) anglatuvchi birliklar tarzida tasniflash hamda tushunchani ifodalash usullariga ko‘ra guruhlash asoslangan;

semantika va tezaurus munosabati hamda o‘zaro aloqadorligi asoslanib, “yurish” semali leksemalar, frazemalarning semantik xususiyatlari, o‘zaro semantik munosabatlari tezaurus modellari orqali ochib berilgan;

¹²Мирсанов Ф.Қ. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида юриш-ҳаракат феълларининг акционал ва аспектиал хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. номз. дисс. – Самарқанд, 2009. –155 б.; Жалолова Ш. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида феъл турларининг чоғиштирма тадқиқи. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2019. –24 б.

¹³ O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 6-jildli –Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2022.

yur- asosli va boshqa shakldagi leksemalar, frazemalarning qo'llanish faolligi va miqdori, o'zaro gipernim-troponimik, graduonimik munosabatlari aniqlangan; "yurmoq" leksemasi va unga ma'nodosh lug'aviy birliklarning lug'atlarda qayd etilmagan kontekstual semalari, mustaqil fe'l, ko'makchi fe'l, bog'lama vazifalarida kelishi, kesimlik shakllariga muqobil bo'la olishi, inson xatti-harakati uchun xoslangani, "yo'l + fe'l modelidagi bir qator frazemalarning "yurish" semasini ifodalashi aniqlanib, tezaurus modellari ishlab chiqilgan;

harakat semali fe'lning denotativ semasida moddiy harakat voqelanishi, konnotativ semada kognitiv harakat ifodalashi aniqlangan; "semantik domen" tushunchasi o'zbek tilshunosligida ilk bor muomalaga kiritilib, "yurish" semali lug'aviy birliklarning o'zbek tilidagi tezaurus, ontologik, semantik lug'atlar, semantik domenlarni shakllantirishdagi o'rni asoslangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

tadqiqot natijalari o'zbek tilidagi "yurish" semali lug'aviy birliklarning ideografik va tezaurus lug'atlarini yaratishda muhim manba sifatida xizmat qiladi;

yur- asosli va boshqa shakldagi "yurish" semali leksema, frazemalarning

semantik tahlillari o'zbek tilida yaratilmagan ontologik, semantik lug'atlarni, semantik domenlarni shakllantirish uchun asos bo'ladi;

yurmoq fe'lining bog'lama, modal so'z vazifalarida kelishi haqidagi xulosalar o'zbek tili grammatikasidagi fe'llarning morfologik va sintaktik xususiyatlariga oid nazariy qarashlarni boyitadi;

yur- asosli va boshqa shakldagi "yurish" semali leksema, frazemalarning taqdim etilgan tezaurus modellari semantik tahlillarda, leksik-semantik munosabatlarni yoritishda manba vazifasini o'taydi, tarjima matnlarning asliyatga muvofiqligini ta'minlaydi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi muammoning aniq qo'yilganligi, tadqiqot natijalarining o'zbek tili tabiatidan kelib chiqqan holda dalillanganligi, metodologik asosiga egaligi, tilshunoslikdagi eng so'nggi ilmiy yutuqlardan foydalanilganligi, nazariy fikr va xulosalarning asoslilikligi hamda amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, "yurish" semali lug'aviy birliklarni semantik tahlil qilish va tezaurusini ishlab chiqishda ilmiy asoslangan manbalarga tayanilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tuzilmalar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati harakat-holat leksemalari tadqiqiga oid barcha nazariy ma'lumotlar tizimlashtirilgani, konseptual jihatdan tahlil etilgani, fe'l leksemalarning turlicha yondashuv asosidagi tasniflari jamlangani, yangicha tasniflar taklif qilingani, semantika va tezaurus munosabati yoritilgani, o'zaro aloqadorligi ilmiy jihatdan asoslanganligi, leksik-semantik tahlillarda yangi metodlar, tahlil usullari asosida yondashuvga asos bo'lgani bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqotda natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati keltirilgan "yurish" semali lug'aviy birliklar semantikasining nazariy asoslari va taqdim etilgan tezaurus modellari lug'at sathiga oid semantika, denotativ ma'no, konnotativ ma'no, leksik-semantik, xususan, gipernim-troponimik, graduonimik munosabatlar masalalarini tahlil qilishda amaliy manba sifatida foydalanish, hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili, leksikologiya, leksikografiya,

semantika, semasiologiya, kompyuter lingvistikasiga oid darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalari, uslubiy qo'llanmalar tuzishda asos material vazifasini o'tashi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. O'zbek tilida "yurish" semali lug'aviy birliklari semantikasi va tezaurusiga oid olingan tadqiqot natijalari asosida:

dissertatsiyada keltirilgan "yurmoq" leksemasining mavjud izohli lug'atlarda qayd etilmagan semalari, xususan, nutq jarayonida mazkur birlikning o'z leksik ma'nosidan uzoqlashgan holda ifodalagan "hayot kechirmoq", "mavjud bo'lmoq", -siz, edi, bo'lmoq kesimlik shakllari, "yurish" semali lug'aviy birliklarning aksariyatida "qattiq jism yuzasida gorizontol hakatlanish" denotativ semasi mavjudligi sabab paradigmatic munosabat hosil qila olishi va ularni semantik jihatdan ikkiga: faol harakat (actual motion – AM; *bola onasi tomon yurdi*) va nafaol harakat (non-actual motion – NAM; *Sen haqingda mahallada har xil gaplar yuribdi*) fe'llariga ajratib tadqiq etish, harakat va holat fe'llariga ajratishning nisbiyligi hamda cheklanganligi haqidagi ilmiy xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2019–2022-yillarda bajarilgan PZ–2020042022 raqamli "Turkiy tillarning lingvodidaktik elektron platformasini yaratish" mavzusidagi amaliy loyihaning elektron platforma materiallarini boyitishda foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2024-yil 3-oktabrdagi 01/6-2690-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada tadqiqotda aniqlangan turli uslubdagi matnlarda "yurmoq" semali leksik birliklarning mavjud izohli lug'atlarda qayd etilmagan kontekstual semalari va mustaqil fe'l, ko'makchi fe'l, bog'lama, yangi leksema yasash uchun asos vazifasida kelish holatlari hamda tezaurus modelini yaratish borasidagi fikr-mulohazalar ma'lumotlar bazasini boyitgan;

o'zbek tilidagi barcha harakat semali fe'llarning, xususan, "yurish" semali lug'aviy birliklarning denotativ semasida moddiy harakat voqelanishi, konnotativ semada kognitiv harakat, ya'ni leksema arxisemasidan uzoqlashgan, idrok etilgan ma'nolarni ifodalashiga oid ilmiy xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2022–2023- yillarda bajarilgan IL-52 tur-21091433 raqamli "O'zbek milliy madaniyatiga xos atamalarga oid maqolalar bazasini yaratish (Vikipediya elektron ensiklopediyasi mezonlari asosida)" mavzusidagi amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2024-yil 3-oktabrdagi 01/6+2688-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada ma'lumotlar bazasi "yurish" semali leksik birliklarning mavjud izohli lug'atlarda qayd etilmagan faol harakat semalari bilan birga nafaol harakat semalariga oid tahlillar hamda tezaurus modelini yaratish borasidagi o'zbek tili grammatikasiga oid yangicha qarashlar bilan boyitilgan;

yangicha tipdagi semantik, tezaurus lug'atlarning ahamiyati, ularning foydalanuvchilarga taqdim etadigan qulayliklari haqidagi ma'lumotlardan O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston tarixi" telekanali "Hamma uchun" dasturi ssenariysini yozishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston tarixi" telekanalining 2024-yil 27-sentabrdagi 06-28-897-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada ushbu dastur ssenariysi mazmuni o'zbek tilidagi fe'l leksemalarning uslubiy xususiyatlariga oid dalillar bilan boyitilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Dissertatsiya natijalari 9ta ilmiy-amaliy anjumanda, jumladan, 6ta xalqaro va 3ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanida muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 13ta ish, jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 4ta maqola, shundan 3tasi respublika hamda bittasi xorijdagi ilmiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiya tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati va ilovadan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning umumiy hajmi 133 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida tadqiqotning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi, muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi, dissertatsiya bajarilgan ilmiy tashkilot yoki ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi ko'rsatilgan, maqsadi va vazifalari belgilangan, obykti va predmeti tavsiflangan, tadqiqotning usullari, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi dalillangan, amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning I bobi **“Harakat-holat semali lug'aviy birliklar semantikasiga doir tadqiqotlar tavsifi”** deb nomlangan.

1.1.-§. *Jahon tishunosligida harakat-holat semali lug'aviy birliklar semantikasi tadqiqi.* So'z ma'nolari haqidagi ilk mulohazalar Aristotelning “Poetika”, Mahmud Koshg'ariyning “Devonu lug'otit turk”, Alisher Navoiyning “Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn” asarlarida aks etgan¹⁴.

Leksik sathni tizim sifatida o'rganishda fe'llar alohida o'rinni egallaydi. Rus tilshunosligida XX asrning 60-yillarida fe'llarning alohida leksik-semantik guruhlarini (LSG)ni tizimli o'rganish boshlandi va bu tadqiqotlar hozirgi kungacha o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotmadi. L.Bogdanova, G.Stepanova, R.Gaysina, V.Ibragimova, L.Vasilyev, T.Kildibekova, A.Plotnikova ishlari¹⁵, shuningdek, LSG fe'llarining o'zaro ta'siri va

¹⁴ Аристотель. Поэтика (Поэзия санъати ҳақида). –Тошкент: Фафур Фулом номидаги адабиёт ва санъат, 1980.– 152 б.; Boynazarov Z. Tarixiy-qomusiy manbalarda ifodalangan olamning lisoniy manzarasi va uning madaniyat tarixini o'rganishdagi o'rni (Mahmud Koshg'ariyning “Devonu lug'at-it turk” asari misolida) // Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce Dergisi, 2019.– 6 (4). – S. 2167-2186.; Алишер Навоий Мухокаматул-луғатайн. Нашрга тайёрловчи Порсо Шамсиев. – 54 б. www.ziyouz.com kutubxonasi.

¹⁵ Богданова Л.А. Опыт компонентного анализа глаголов становления // Актуальные проблемы лексикологии. Тезисы докл.–Новосибирск, 1967. – С.19-21; Степанова Г.В. Лексико-семантическая группа глаголов понимания // Вопросы семантики.– Изд.: Ленингр. ун-та, 1974.– Межвуз. сб. Вып. 1. – С. 17-28; Гайсина Р.М. Синтагматическая характеристика глаголов отношения // Синтаксис и интонация. – Уфа, 1976.– С.32-48; Ибрагимова В.Л. К истории изучения глаголов движения в отечественном языкознании // Исследования по семантике. Лексическая и словообразовательная семантика.–Уфа, 1979. – С. 64-74; Васильев Л.М. Семантика русского глагола. Глаголы речи, звучания и поведения. Уч. пособие. – Уфа, Башкирск. ун-т. 1981. – 72 с.; Кильдибекова Т.А. Глаголы действия в современном русском языке. Опыт функционально-семантического анализа. – Изд. Саратовск. ун-та, 1985. – 160 с.; она же. Глаголы действия в современном русском языке. Опыт функционального анализа. Автореф. дисс... ..канд. филол. наук. –Днепропетровск, 1986. – 54 с.; Ибрагимова В.Л. Глаголы пространственной локализации в

aloqadorligi muammolariga bag'ishlangan E.Kuznetsova, T.Novoselova, N.Sidorovalarning¹⁶ izlanishlari keyingi tadqiqotlarga zamin bo'ldi.

D.Dovtiy fe'l ma'nosini lingvistik tadqiq qilishda deyarli barcha fe'llarning negizida harakat semasi mavjudligini ta'kidlagan holda ularni turg'un yoki dinamik turlarga ajratadi. Turg'un fe'llar argumentlarning holatlarini, dinamik fe'llar esa faol harakat-hodisalarni ifodalashini ta'kidlaydi. Faol harakat fe'llarining semantik guruhiga esa "jonli va jonsiz jismlarning makondagi jismoniy harakatini bildiruvchi va shu jihati bilan boshqa fe'llardan ajralib turuvchi fe'llar guruhi"¹⁷ degan ta'rifni beradi.

Jahon tilshunosligida harakat-holat fe'llari semantikasiga oid tadqiqotlarni ikki guruhga ajratish maqsadga muvofiq: 1. Ikki va undan ortiq tillardagi harakat leksemalarining qiyosiy, chog'ishtirma tahliliga oid tadqiqotlar. 2. Bir til doirasidagi harakat leksemalari tahliliga oid tadqiqotlar.

Johan Blomberg shved, fransuz va tay tillaridagi harakatni qiyosiy-tipologik asosda tadqiq etar ekan, harakat konseptini ikkiga: faol harakat (actual motion–AM) va nofaol harakat (non-actual motion–NAM)ga ajratadi¹⁸. Faol harakat (actual motion–AM) – obyekt pozitsiyasining uzluksiz o'zgarishi tajribasini ifoda etadi: *Bola daryo yoqalab yugurdi*. Nofaol harakat (NAM) esa turg'un vaziyatlarni tasavvur qilish yoki idrok etish bilan bog'liq dinamik xususiyatga ishora qiladi: *"Vujudimga orombaxsh shabada yugurdi*.

Bir til doirasidagi harakat leksemalari tahliliga oid tadqiqotlar, asosan, XX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab amalga oshirildi. Bu yo'nalishdagi izlanishlar a) umumiy harakat-holat fe'llari semantikasi yuzasidan amalga oshirilgan ishlar; b) ayrim ma'noviy guruhga mansub fe'llar semantikasiga oid ishlarga ajratildi.

Jahon tilshunosligida fe'l, harakat fe'llarining semantik tahlili tilga yangicha yondashuvlarning yuzaga kelgani bilan xarakterlanadi. Shulardan biri kompyuter matnining har bir jumlasini ma'nosini tushunib o'qiy oladigan tabiiy til semantikasini ishlab chiqishdir. Xususan, tadqiqotchi Pasion Sandra Mari¹⁹ fe'llarning oyoq-qo'l harakati bilan bog'liq xususiyatlari haqidagi dissertatsiyasida *catch* "ushlamoq" fe'lining kompyuter o'qiy oladigan chizmasini tasvirlagan.

Professor Luana Lopez Amaral inglizlar uchun VerbNet, basklar uchun BVI, ispan va katalan uchun AnCoraVerb, braziliyalik portugallar uchun VerboWeb, xorvatiyaliklar

современном русском языке. Автореф. дисс... д-ра филол. наук. – Екатеринбург, 1994; Плотникова А.М. Когнитивное моделирование семантики глагола (на материале глаголов социальных действий и отношений). Дисс... д-ра филол. наук. – Екатеринбург, 2009. – 555 с.

¹⁶ Кузнецова Э.В. Русские глаголы «приобщения объекта» как функционально-семантический класс слов / К вопросу о природе лексико-семантических групп. Автореф. дисс... д-ра филол. наук. – М., 1974. – 28 с.; она же. О пересекающемся характере лексико-семантических групп слов // Семантика и структура предложения. Лексическая и синтаксическая семантика. – Уфа, 1978. – 211 с.; Сидорова Н.П. Системная организация лексико-семантической группы глаголов звучания и их взаимосвязи с другими глагольными группами. Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1978. – 20 с.; Новоселова Г.И. Взаимодействие лексико-семантической группы глаголов созидания с другими группами в современном русском языке // Русская лексикология и вопросы межуровневых связей. – Новосибирск, 1980. – С.12-22.

¹⁷David R. Dowty. Word meaning and Montague grammar: The semantics of verbs and times in generative semantics and in Montague's PTQ // Volume 7. Springer, 1979.

¹⁸ Blomberg Johan. Motion in Language and Experience: Actual and Non-actual motion in Swedish, French and Thai [Doctoral Thesis (monograph), Centre for Languages and Literature]. The Faculties of Humanities and Theology 2014. – 269 p.

¹⁹ Sandra M.P. The relationship between the processes of action-related language comprehension and upper- and lower-limb movements. A thesis submitted in conformity with the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. 2021. – 275 p.

uchun CROVALLEX va chexiyaliklar uchun VALLEX kabi fe'lining sintaktik-semantik tasnifi uchun onlayn ochiq resurs-manbalar tashkil etilganligini alohida ta'kidlaydi²⁰.

B.Levin²¹ fe'llarning leksik-semantik xususiyatlari jumla mazmunini belgilashini inobatga olgan holda ingliz tilidagi 3000dan ortiq fe'ning semantikasini tahlil qilib, ularning o'zi bog'lanib kelgan so'zga bog'liqligini ta'kidlaydi. VerbNet B.Levin tomonidan amalga oshirilgan ingliz tilidagi fe'l guruhlarining batafsil sintaktik-semantik tavsiflariga asoslangan²² bo'lib, unda fe'llar va ularning ma'noviy guruhlar haqida qimmatli ma'lumotlar jamlangan. Mazkur manba fe'llarning sintaktik-semantik tasnifi uchun mukammal onlayn resurs bo'lib, keyingi resurslar uchun tayanch manba hisoblanadi.

1.2.-§. *Harakat-holat semali lug'aviy birliklar semantikasining turkologiyada o'rganilishi*. Turkiy tillarda harakat semali lug'aviy birliklar asosini faol harakat semali fe'llar tashkil etadi. Turkologiyada fe'l semantikasi ikki yo'nalishda: fe'ning leksik-semantik guruhlar hamda fe'ning grammatik kategoriyalari jihatidan o'rganilgan²³. Harakat fe'llari an'anaviy ravishda tirik mavjudotlar va jonsiz narsalarning jismoniy harakatini bildiruvchi leksemalar guruhi sifatida tushuniladi va bu haqda E.Leisi²⁴ harakat fe'llari barcha fe'llarni o'z ichiga qamrab olishini ta'kidlaydi. N.Dmitriyev²⁵ esa ilk bor turkiy tillardagi fe'llarni to'rt guruhga ajratgan: 1) nutq fe'llari; 2) sezgi fe'llari; 3) faoliyat fe'llari; 4) harakat fe'llari. A.Memetov²⁶ qrim-tatar tilidagi harakat fe'llarining 23 xil leksik-semantik guruhini tadqiq qilgan. Aytish joizki, oltoy tillari oilasidagi harakat fe'llari barcha turkiy tillardagi harakat fe'llarining leksik-semantik guruhlarini tavsiflash, fe'llarning semantikasi haqidagi mundarijani aniqlash uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Bu turkiy tillarga mansub tillarning semantik, ideografik, tezaurus lug'atlarini tuzishda lingvistik ta'minot vazifasini bajaradi.

1.3.-§. *O'zbek tilshunosligida harakat-holat semali lug'aviy birliklar semantikasiga doir tadqiqotlar*. Dastavval, harakat-holat semali lug'aviy birliklar, asosan, turkum jihatdan tadqiq etilgan. Xususan, XX asr boshlarida Abdurauf Fitrat ham o'zbek ("turkcha" nomi bilan keltiradi) tilidagi fe'l leksemalarga turkum sifatida yondashgan²⁷. O'zbek tilida fe'l so'z turkumini fundamental tadqiq etish XX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlandi. A.G'ulomov fe'lga harakat yoki holatni ifodalovchi so'z turkumi sifatida yondashib, undagi bu leksik xususiyat ikki guruhga: harakat fe'llari va holat fe'llariga ajratilishiga asos bo'lishini isbotladi²⁸. A.Hojiyev 1960-yilda fe'ning hozirgi

²⁰ Amaral L. A polysemy account of alternating verbs of creation in Brazilian Portuguese // Studies in Hispanic and Lusophone Linguistics, V. 9, N. 1, P. 3–28, May 2016.

²¹ Levin B. English verb classes and alternations: a preliminary investigation. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993; this author. Argument Structure. In: Aronoff, M. (Ed.). Oxford Bibliographies in Linguistics. New York: Oxford University Press, May 2018. Available from: <https://oxfordbibliographies.com/view/document/obo-9780199772810/obo-9780199772810-0099.xml>.

²² Karin Kipper, Anna Korhonen, Neville Ryant, Martha Palmer A large-scale classification of English verbs.// Language Resources and Evaluation. Volume 42, 2008. – P.21–40. Available from: <http://link.springer.com/10.1007/s10579-007-9048-2>. Visited on: 8 June 2022.

²³ Кулиев Г.К. Семантика глаголов в тюркских языках. Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. –Баку, 1992.– 47 с.

²⁴ Leisi E. Der Wortinhalt. Seine Struktur im Deutschen und im Englischen. 2, erw. Aufl. Heidelberg, 1961; Aufl.: Der Wortinhalt. Heidelberg: Quelle und Meyer (UTB).1971.– P.44

²⁵ Дмитриев Н. К. Глаголы движения. Строй тюркских языков.– М.: Изд-во восточной литературы, 1962.– 606 с.

²⁶ Меметов А.М. Семантическая классификация глаголов действия в крымскотатарском языке // Культура народов Причерноморья. 1998. – № 5. – С. 403–406. <http://dspace.nbuv.gov.ua/handle/123456789/91470>.

²⁷ Курбонова М.М. Абдурауф Фитрат ва ўзбек тилшунослиги. – Тошкент: Университет, 1997. – Б. 28-30.

²⁸ Ғуломов А.Ғ. Фейл. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили курсидан материаллар. – Тошкент: ЎзССР ФА, 1954. – Б.3

zamon shakllariga bag'ishlangan nomzodlik, 1968-yilda esa to'liqsiz fe'lga oid doktorlik dissertatsiyasini muvaffaqiyatli himoya qildi. Tadqiqotlari asosida monografiyalar e'lon qildi²⁹. Olim harakat fe'llariga dinamik xususiyat aniq sezilib turgan *yugurmoq, o'qimoq, yurmoq* kabi fe'llarni kiritadi; *eshitmoq, eslamoq, qarimoq* kabi fizik hodisalarni holat fe'llari deb hisoblaydi. Keyinchalik fe'l turkumiga xos grammatik kategoriyalar diaxron va sinxron aspektda tadqiq etildi³⁰.

S.Muhamedova holat fe'llaridan boshqa barcha fe'llarni harakat arxisemasiga ega semantik maydonni tarkib toptiradi, deb qaraydi³¹. M.Mirtojiyev nutq fe'llari, sezgi fe'llari, mushohada fe'llari ham borki, ular alohida semantik maydon sifatida qaralishi lozimligini ta'kidlaydi³².

O'zbek tilidagi tadqiqotlarda fe'llarning, asosan, harakat va holat leksemalariga ajratilishi kuzatildi. Fe'l leksemalarni "bevosita kuzatiladigan va bevosita kuzatilmaydigan harakat fe'llari"ga ajratish, "yurish" semali fe'llarni faol harakat (actual motion–AM) va nofaol harakat (non-actual motion–NAM) tarzida hamda tushunchani ifodalash usullariga ko'ra guruhlash ma'qul, deb hisoblaymiz.

II bob **"Yurish" semali leksemalar semantikasi va tezaurusi** ga bag'ishlangan.

2.1.-§. *Semantika va tezaurus munosabati, tezauruslarning semantik tahlil modeli sifatidagi xususiyatlari*. Tezaurus 1) tildagi barcha so'zlarning matnlarda ishlatilish imkoniyatini taqdim etadigan ideografik lug'at turi; 2) ma'lum bir semantik munosabatlar tizimiga ega bo'lgan muayyan bir tilning ma'no ifodalovchi birliklari to'plami³³; 3) leksik birliklar orasidagi semantik munosabatlar batafsil tavsiflanadigan umumiy yoki maxsus lug'atlarning mukammal namunasi³⁴; 4) so'zning boshqa so'zlar bilan semantik aloqadorligini ochib beradigan qidirish tizimiga asoslangan lug'at; 5) so'zlarni tartibga solishning ma'lum bir usuli; 6) muayyan bir tildagi har bir so'zning keng imkoniyatlarini bir o'rinda jamlab ko'rsatadigan lug'at turi sifatida qayd etilgan³⁵.

Tezaurus tipidagi ideografik lug'at til birliklarining konseptual guruhlarini aniqlash va guruhlash vazifasini amalga oshiradi. Rus tilshunosi Y.Karaulov ham tezaurus ideografik lug'at sifatida leksik birliklarning ma'nolari bo'yicha qidirishni ta'minlaydigan tushunchalarning iyerarxik tizimini ideal shaklda ifoda etadigan zamonaviy lug'at turi ekanligini qayd etadi: tashkil etuvchi birliklari orasida kuchli semantik munosabat yaqqol ko'rinuvchi lug'atlarni "tezaurus" deb ataydi³⁶. Tezaurus tipidagi ideografik lug'atlarda leksik-semantik guruhlarning tabiati va soni tilning semantik imkoniyatlariga qarab belgilanadi³⁷. S.Osokina jahon leksikografiyasida mavjud tezaurus lug'atlarni uch turga: bosma, elektron, assotsiativ tezauruslarga bo'lib

²⁹ Хожиев А. Тўлиқсиз феъл. – Тошкент: Фан, 1970; Хожиев А. Феъл. – Тошкент: Фан, 1973. – 192 б.

³⁰ Шукуров Ш. Феъл тарихидан. Қадимги туркий ёдгорликлар тилида майл ва замон формалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1970. – 108 б. <https://www.ziyouz.com/kutubxona>.

³¹ Мухамедова С.Х. Ўзбек тилида ҳаракат феълларининг семантик ва валентлик хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. док... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2007. – 36 б.

³² Миртожиев, М.М. Ўзбек тили семасиологияси. – Тошкент: Mumtoz so'z, 2010. – Б. 53.

³³ Шрейдер Ю.А. Тезаурус // Большая Советская энциклопедия. – М.: Советская энциклопедия, 1976. – URL: <http://slovari.yandex.ru/~книги/БСЭ/Тезаурус> (дата обращения 23.03.2009).

³⁴ Шайкевич, А.Я. Тезаурус // Языкознание: Большой энциклопедический словарь. – М.: Большая Российская энциклопедия, 1998. – С. 506-507.

³⁵ Караулов, Ю.Н. Общая и русская идеография. – М.: Наука, 1976. – С.356.

³⁶ Караулов Ю.Н. Лингвистическое конструирование и тезаурус литературного языка. – М.: Наука, 1981. – 368 с.

³⁷ Морковкин В.В. Идеографические словари. – М.: Из-во МГУ, 1970.

tavsiflaydi³⁸. Ayrim tadqiqotlarda ideografik lug‘at va tezaurus bir turga mansub deb qaralgan³⁹, ammo mazkur lug‘atlar shakllanish davri, ko‘rinishlari va texnik imkoniyatlariga ko‘ra o‘zaro farqlanadi.

2.2-§. *Yur- asosli leksemalarning lingvostatistik tahlili, semantik xususiyatlari va tezaurusi.* Nutqda *yur-* va *yur-asosli* 211ta so‘z faol ishlatiladi. *Yur-* va *yur-* asosli so‘zlarning qo‘llanishi matn turi, uslubi bilan bevosita aloqador. Bu so‘zlarning badiiy uslubda qo‘llanish chastotasi yuqori.

“Yur-” tushunchasi tarixi juda qadimiy sanalib, u kundalik hayotning eng asosiy harakat konseptini ifodalaydi. Shu sabab uning arxisemasida “uzluksiz, doimiy harakatda bo‘lish” semasi ham mujassam. Sayfi Saroyi asarida *yur-* fe‘lini aynan shu ma’noda ishlatgan: *Suhajlni kordi-jü, ajlandi birtek, Künäs girdindä jürgän misli – jertek* (“Suhayl va Guldursun”dan). Adib N.Kopernikdan qariyb bir yarim asr avval Yerning Quyosh atrofida aylanishini bilgan va Suhajlni ko‘rib sevib qolgan Guldursun ruhiy holatini ochib berishda foydalangan. *ajlan* – “aylanmoq” va *jür-* “yurmoq” fe‘llarini o‘zaro ma’nodosh birliklar sifatida qo‘llagan.

Hozirgi kunga kelib “yurish” lug‘aviy birligining mazmun ko‘lami ancha kengaygan. Xususan, “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”da 15 xil ma’noda: “ma’lum yo‘nalishda harakat qilmoq, bir joydan boshqa joyga jilmoq, qadam tashlab olg‘a bosmoq, qadamlab jilmoq” sememalari bilan bir qatorda “hayot kechirmoq, yashamoq”, “rozi bo‘lmoq, ko‘nmoq”, “suygan yor bilan vaqt o‘tkazmoq, yaqin munosabatda bo‘lmoq” semalarida ham ishlatilishi qayd etilgan⁴⁰. *Yur-* asosidan shakllangan so‘zlar quyidagi semalarni ifodalaydi:

1) *yurmoq* – “bir joydan ikkinchi joyga ma’lum bir yo‘nalishda va bir xil yoki turlicha usulda harakatlanish” semasini ifodalaydigan mustaqil fe‘l leksema;

2) *yurmoq* – yetakchi fe‘lga qo‘shilib, “davomiylik” ma’nosini ifodalovchi ko‘makchi fe‘l: *Baqara surasini o‘qib yurish baraka, uni tark qilish hasratdir.* (hadisdan);

3) *yuramol, yurag‘on*” (*yuramol/yurag‘on ot*), “yurishli” (*yurishli ayg‘ir*) – sifat turkumi;

4) “*yurish-turish*”, “*yurish*” – faoliyat-jarayon oti, semalari quyidagicha:

a) “shaxsning o‘ziga xos xatti-harakati, faoliyati, fe‘l-atvori” semasini ifodalaydi: *Musulmon insonning har bir xatti-harakati, har bir so‘zi, o‘zining yurish-turishi yaxshilikdan iborat bo‘lishi kerak.* (*Shayx Muhammad Sodiq Muhammad Yusuf*);

b) “mehmondorchilik, ziyofat, sayohat, tomoshabop joylarga borishni xush ko‘rish” semasini anglatadi: *...ovsinim yurishni yaxshi ko‘radigan ayol*;

d) dushmanga qarshi qo‘shin tortish, jangga otlanish, “istilo” semasini ifodalaydi: *...hoqon bosqinchilarga qarshi yurishni to‘xtatdi* (*yurish qilmoq qo‘shma fe‘l sanaladi*);

e) “yashash, umr o‘tkazish” semasini anglatadi: *Men o‘z yurtimda ko‘kragimni ko‘tarib yurishga o‘rganib qolganman*;

5) “*yurgizilmoq*”, “*yurgizmoq*” yoki “*yurg‘izmoq*” (*traktorni yurgizmoq*), “*yuritmoq*” (*...juvozni yuritib, ... qichqirdi*), “*yurishmoq*” (*ular ancha joygacha piyoda*

³⁸ Осокина С.А. Основания лингвистической теории тезауруса. Дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Барнаул, 2015 – 437 с.

³⁹ Хамроева Ё. Ўзбек тилининг идеографик луғатини тузиш тамойиллари (ҳаракат ва ҳолат тушунчасини ифодаловчи сўзлар мисолида). Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. – Тошкент, 2010. – 129 б.

⁴⁰ O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 6-jildli –Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2022.

yurishdi) – nisbat shakllarini olgan fe'llar harakatni ifodalashdan tashqari konnotativ semada ham keladi: *Turmush haqida aqli yetgancha farosat yurgizib, uzoq suhbat qurishar* (Ch.Aytmatov).

6) *-siz, edi, bo'*moq kesimlik shakllari vazifasida keluvchi grammatik kategoriya;

7) *yur* leksemasi nutq jarayonida fe'llik xususiyatini qisman yo'qotib, ba'zi hollarda modal ma'noni ham ifodalaydi: *Yur, narigi uyga chiqamiz, bobojoning damini olsin, ertalab yana duolaringdan o'qib berasan* (X.To'xtaboyev); *Yur, tog'larga chiqaylik, Mayli, yur* (U.Nosir). Mazkur misollardagi gap boshida kelgan *yur* leksemasiga II shaxs buyruq-istak maylidagi *-gin* affiksini qo'shib bo'lmasligi uning modal ma'noga xoslanganligini to'la-to'kis isbotlaydi, ammo keltirilgan she'riy satrdagi gap oxirida kelgan *yur* leksemasiga *-gin* affiksini qo'shish mumkin. O'zbek tilida fe'llik xususiyatini yo'qotib, modal ma'no ifodalagan *demak, aytmoqchi, aytgandek, aytganday* kabi so'zlar mavjud darsliklarda qayd etilgan bo'lsa, *kel, qo'y, shoshma-shoshma, yur* kabi fe'l-leksemalarning modal ma'noga xoslanganligi darslik, qo'llanmalarda o'z ifodasini topmagan.

“*Yurmoq*” leksemasining tezaurus modelini quyidagicha:

1.Morfologiya va sintaksisda: *yurmoq* = *yur*+ *-moq* (lug'aviy shakl yasovchi qo'shimcha)

A) fe'l so'z turkumiga mansub, tuslanadi: *yurdim, yuryapman, yuradi; yurdik, yurasiz, yurdingiz(lar);*

B) “*yurish-turish*”, “*yurish*” – faoliyat-jarayon oti.

2.Talaffuz qilinishi: *yurmoq/yurmog'*

3. Ma'no tarkibi: *yurmoq* – “bir joydan boshqa joyga harakatlanmoq”; “oyoq yordamida, hayvon ustida (ot yoki eshakda), transportda, suvda, havoda harakatlanmoq; mexanizmlar harakati”

A) sinonimlari: *qadam tashlamoq, odimlamoq, qadam ranjida qilmoq;*

B) antonimi: *to'xtamoq, dam olmoq, hordiq chiqarmoq, bir joyda qotib qolmoq;*

D) gipernimi: *harakatlanmoq;*

E) troponimi: *odimlamoq, qadam tashlamoq, qadam ranjida qilmoq;*

F) yaqin ma'nodagi so'zlari: *yuramol, yurag'on, yurishli, yurgilik, yurak.*

G) eng yaqin qarindoshlik so'zlari: *sayr qilmoq, aylanmoq, dunyo kezmoq, sayohat qilmoq, hayot kechirmoq.*

4. Etimologiyasi: qadimgi turkiy tilda “bir joydan boshqa joyga harakatlanmoq” ma'nosida ishlatilgan “*yur*” fe'li aslida “*йоры*” tarzida talaffuz qilingan bo'lib, keyinchalik “*йуры*”, “*йуру*” shakllarida qo'llangan: “*йоры→йуры→йур*”.

5. Frazologizmlar tarkibida qo'llanishi: *og'zi bilan yurmoq, tili bilan yurmoq, bosh ko'tarib yurmoq, chapga yurmoq, osmonda yurmoq.*

6. Boshqa tillarda qo'llanishi. Ingliz va rus tillarida “oyoq yordamida piyoda harakatlanish” ma'nosida *walk, ходьма* leksemalari qo'llanadi, bu birliklar transportda harakatlanishni ifodalash uchun ishlatilmaydi.

2.3-§. “*Yurish*” semasini ifodalovchi boshqa shakldagi leksemalarning semantik xususiyatlari va tezaurusi. “*Yurish*” harakati semasini o'zida ifoda etuvchi 71ta leksema mavjudligi aniqlandi va ular turkolog olim N.Dmitriyev tasnifiga asosan ikki turga ajratildi:

1) harakat yoʻnalishini bildiruvchi 18 xil feʼl: *yoʻnalmoq, bormoq, kelmoq, ketmoq, tark etmoq, joʻnamoq, qaytmoq, kirmoq, chiqmoq, sayr qilmoq, sayohat qilmoq, kezmoq, aylanmoq, olib kelmoq, olib ketmoq, olib bormoq, qatnamoq, oʻtmoq* kabilar;

2) harakat usuli (tarzi)ni bildiruvchi 53 xil feʼl: *siljimoq, jilmoq, surilmoq, odimlamoq, qoʻzgʻalmoq, jadallamoq, yoʻrtmoq, ilgariamoq, intilmoq, ildamlamoq, zingʻillamoq, dikillamoq, pildiramoq, zipillamoq, dikanglamoq, gandiraklamoq, yoʻrgʻalamoq, lapanglamoq, hakkalamoq, daydimoq, sangʻimoq* kabilar.

Yuqoridagi feʼllarning barchasi harakat yoʻnalishi va usulini ifodalab kelsa-da, birinchi guruhda “bir joydan ikkinchi joyga maʼlum bir yoʻnalishda va bir xil usulda harakatlanish”, ikkinchi guruh feʼllarida esa “bir joydan ikkinchi joyga maʼlum bir yoʻnalishda va turli xil usulda harakatlanish” (masalan, *siljimoq* feʼlida “sezilmas harakat”, *ildamlamoq* feʼlida “tez harakatlanish”, *daydimoq* feʼlida “darbadar kezish”) semalari aks etgan.

Odamlamoq leksemasi *yurmoq* birligiga sinonim, ammo bu soʻz jonzotlarga nisbatan qoʻllanmaydi. Badiiy matnda jonzotlarga nisbatan qoʻllangan oʻrinlarni meʼyoriy holat sifatida baholab boʻlmaydi, muallifning individual yondashuvi, matn taʼsirchanligini oshirishga qaratilgan maqsadi bilan izohlash mumkin. Shu oʻrinda badiiy matndan olingan misollarni har doim ham adabiy til uchun meʼyoriy holat sifatida lugʻatlarga kiritib boʻlmasligini taʼkidlaymiz.

2.4-§. “*Yurish*” semali leksemalarning oʻzaro semantik munosabatlari. Paragrafda oʻzbek tilshunosligida bugungi kungacha qayd etilmagan “*yurish*” semali leksemalarning semantik aloqadorliklaridan biri – gipernim-troponim munosabati yoritildi. Tilshunoslikda troponimiya konsepsiyasi dastlab Kristian Fellbaum va Jorj Miller tomonidan taklif qilingan. Olimlar keltirgan baʼzi misollarga eʼtibor qaratamiz: *ovqatlanish* – gipernim, “*tishlash* – troponim, yaʼni ovqatlanishning maʼlum bir usulidir”⁴¹. Troponimiya WordNet maʼlumotlar bazasining semantik tarmogʻidagi feʼllar oʻrtasidagi mavjud munosabatlardan biri hisoblanadi. Troponimiya – mazmunan yaqin leksik birliklarning troponim-gipernim, yaʼni aniq va umumiy tushunchalarni ifodalash jihatidan ular oʻrtasidagi bogʻliqlik va tafovutlarni oʻzida aks ettiruvchi semantik munosabat turidir. Troponim maʼno jihatdan boshqa soʻzlarga qaraganda aniqroq soʻzdir, gipernim esa kengroq maʼno doirasini oʻz ichiga olgan umumiy termindir. Masalan, *yurmoq* leksemasi *harakat qilmoq* birligining troponimidir, chunki u harakatlanishga qaraganda aniqroq usulni koʻrsatuvchi birlikdir; *qadam tashlamoq, qadam bosmoq* feʼl leksemalari esa *yurish*ning aniqroq koʻrinishini anglatgani uchun *yurmoq* leksemasining troponimidir. Ayni paytda *yurmoq* feʼli *qadam tashlamoq, qadam bosmoq* leksemasi uchun gipernim, *harakat qilmoq* feʼli uchun esa troponim sanalgani uchun avtogiponim (autohyponym)dir⁴². Shu oʻrinda taʼkidlash joizki, troponimiya hodisasi, shu nom bilan atalmagan boʻlsa-da, uning mazmun-mohiyati dastavval Alisher Navoiy tomonidan oʻrtaga tashlangan. Buyuk mutafakkir turkiy tillardagi *yigʻlamoq, ichmoq* kabi bir qator harakat leksemalarining turli semalarini ifodalovchi birliklarni keltirish asosida troponimiyaning mohiyatini ochib bergan: *sipqarmoq, tomshimoq* –

⁴¹ George A. Miller, Richard Beckwith, Christiane Fellbaum, Derek Gross, Katherine J. Miller. Introduction to WordNet: An On-line Lexical Database // International Journal of Lexicography. Volume 3. Issue 4. Winter 1990.– Pages 235–244. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ijl/3.4>.

⁴² Becker Th. Autohyponymy: Implicature in Lexical Semantics, Word Formation and Grammar June 2002. Journal of Germanic Linguistics 14(02). – P.105 -136.

troponim, *ichmoq* esa ular uchun gipernim; *yig'lamsinmoq*, *ingramoq* *singramoq* *siqtamoq*, *o'kurmak*, *inichkirmak* – troponim, *yig'lamoq* – barchasi uchun gipernimdir.

Ikki yuzdan ortiq tillardagi so'zlar o'rtasidagi semantik munosabatlarni qamrab olgan WordNET – leksik ma'lumotlar bazasida fe'l sinsetlari o'zaro turli xil munosabatlar (gipo-giperonim, kogiponim-gipernim⁴³) orqali bog'langan bo'lsa-da, troponim-gipernim munosabati fe'l sinsetlari orasida asosiy va eng ko'p uchraydigan munosabatdir⁴⁴. Gipernim mavhum, umumlashtirilgan ma'nodagi fe'l, troponim gipernimda ifodalangan harakat tarzini aniqroq ko'rsatib berish maqsadida muloqot jarayonida kengroq ishlatiladi. Troponim-gipernim munosabatlari iyerarxik, ya'ni vertikal shakldadir. Shuning uchun bu iyerarxiyaning eng yuqori qismida gipernimlar va quyi qismida shunga mos keladigan troponimlar joylashadi, tarmoq yanada kengaytiriladi, natijada yuqoridagi sinsetlar bilan ulkan fe'l to'ri yaratiladi. Eng quyi qismida joylashgan, fe'l sinseti yuqoridagilarga qaraganda aniq tushunchani ifodalaydi.

Troponim-gipernim munosabati daraja ifodalash jihati bilan ham boshqa semantik munosabatlardan farqlanadi.

III bobda **“Yurish” semali frazemalar semantikasi va tezaurusi**” tahlili keltirilgan.

3.1-§. *“Yur-” asosli frazemalarning semantik xususiyatlari va tezaurusi*. *Yur-* asosli fe'l leksemalar frazemalar tarkibida kelib, turli usubiy-semantik xususiyatlarni ifoda etadi. Masalan, *yurgiligi qolmadi* – frazeologik birlik, chunki *yurgilik* leksemasi *qolmadi* fe'li bilan birikib, yaxlit ko'chma ma'noni ifodalaydi (izohli lug'atlarda faqat *“yurgiligi”* leksemasining izohi keltirilgan⁴⁵): *Oqtosh elda yurgiligim qolmadi*. *Yurgiligim qolmadi* frazemasini mustaqil komponentlarga ajralmaydi. Masalan, *qulog'iga quymoq* frazemasini struktur jihatdan *quloq+quymoq* komponentlaridan hosil bo'lgan butunlik. Ammo yuqoridagi frazemani *yurgilik(+im)+qolmadi* komponentlariga ajratib bo'lmaydi. *Yurgilik* butunligi *ko'rgilik* leksemasi qolipida yasalgan: ko'r+gilik | yur+gilik. Bunda o'zbek tilidagi grammatik manbalarda qayd etilmagan *-gilik* murakkab affiksi qo'llangan; *ko'rgilik* so'zi mustaqil qo'llanadi, ammo *yurgilik* mustaqil ishlatilmaydi, faqat frazema tarkibida keladi. Bu esa bir xil qolipdagi so'zshakllarning intralingvistik omillarga ko'ra har xil kategorial mezonlarga xoslanishini ko'rsatadi.

Og'zi bilan yurmoq, *tili bilan yurmoq*, *bosh ko'tarib yurmoq*, *boshi og'gan tomonga ketmoq*, *osmonda yurmoq*, *shoxida yurmoq*, *bargida yurmoq* frazemalari ham *yurmoq* fe'lining turli semalariga asoslanadi. *“Tili bilan yurmoq”*, *“oyog'i bilan emas, og'zi bilan yuradigan odamlar ham bor”* kabi jumalalarda kundalik hayoti tinimsiz g'iybat qilish bilan o'tadigan insonlar nazarda tutilgan bo'lib, bu frazemalar mavjud lug'atlarda o'z aksini topmagan.

3.2-§. *“Yurish” semasini ifodalovchi boshqa shakldagi frazemalarning semantik xususiyatlari va tezaurusi*.

3.2.1-§. *“Qadam tashlamoq” frazemasining semantik xususiyatlari va tezaurusi*. O'zbek tilshunosligida *“qadam”* so'zi bilan bog'liq frazeologik birliklar ko'p bo'lsa-da,

⁴³ Julie Weeds, Daoud Clarke, Jeremy Reffin, David Weir and Bill Keller Learning to Distinguish Hypernyms and Co-Hyponyms. Proceedings of Coling 2014, the 25th International Conference on Computational Linguistics: Technical Papers. – Dublin, Ireland, August 23-29, 2014. – P. 2249–2259.

⁴⁴ Fellbaum C. and G. Miller. 1990. Folk psychology or semantic entailment? A reply to Rips and Conrad. The Psychological Review. 97. – P.565-570.

⁴⁵ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. 6-jildli – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2022.

frazeologik birlik yoki izohli lug'atlarda uning turli ma'no qirralari alohida so'zlik sifatida berilmagan. Izohli lug'atda faqat "qadam" leksemasiga ilova sifatida *qadam otmoq (tashlamoq)*, *qadam ranjida qilmoq*, *qadam bosmoq*, *qadam qo'ymoq* lug'aviy birliklar misollar keltirib tahlil qilingan⁴⁶. 2022-yilda qayta nashr etilgan izohli frazeologik lug'atda "qadam" so'zi bilan bog'liq barqaror birikmalarning izohi keltirilgani e'tiborga molik⁴⁷.

Qadam tashlamoq, *qadam bosmoq*, *qadam qo'ymoq* fe'llari deyarli barcha uslublarda qo'llanishi jihatdan bir paradigmatic qatorga mansubdir va "yurmoq" harakat fe'lining boshlanish nuqtasini anglatadi. Tadqiqot davomida har uch frazema "oyoqni yerga turli usulda tekkizib harakatlanish" semasini ifodalashi aniqlangan: *qadam tashlamoq* frazemasida "oyoqni yerga qattiq zarb bilan tashlash"; *qadam bosmoq* birligida "oyoqni yerga mustahkam o'rnashtirib yurish"; *qadam qo'ymoq* turg'un birikmasida esa "oyoqni narsani yerga qo'ygan kabi harakatlantirish" semalari mavjud. *Shaxdam*, *gurs-gurs*, *tap-tap*, *ildam* leksemalari *qadam tashlamoq* frazemasining valentlaridir: *Uning shaxdam qadam tashlashi*, *alpday kelishgan qomatiga qarab yosh deb o'ylagandim...* (S.Anorboyev). *Qadam bosmoq* frazemasini biroz qo'pollik, salbiylik bo'yog'ini ifodalashda ishlatilgan: *..endi uyimga qadam bosa ko'rma!* (T.Malik). *Qadam qo'ymoq* frazemasida boshqa birliklardan farqli o'laroq vazminlik bilan sekin harakatlanish semasi mujassamligi sabab she'riyatda ko'proq ishlatiladi: *Qo'y qadam odob bilan yerda insonlar yotar* (Ashuladan).

3.2.2-§. "*Qadam ranjida qilmoq*" frazemasining semantik xususiyatlari va tezaurusi. Ushbu kichik paragrafda "ikkala oyoqni urintirish natijasida muayyan harakatni bajarish, bajo keltirish, ya'ni oyoqni harakatlantirish" semalarini o'zida ifodalovchi "qadam ranjida qilmoq" frazemasini semantikasi tahlil qilindi. Nutq jarayonida "subyekt yoki obyekt tomondan harakatlanish"dan ko'ra subyekt yoki obyekt tomonga qarab harakatlanish" semalari ko'proq kuzatiladi. Shu bois mazkur frazemaning gipernim-troponim munosabatini quyidagicha belgilash maqsadga muvofiq:

a) subyekt yoki obyekt tomonga yo'nalish: *kelmoq* (gipernim); *qadam ranjida qilmoq*, *tashrif buyurmoq*, *qadam tashlamoq*, *qadam bosmoq*, *qadam qo'ymoq*, *qadam olmoq* (troponim, giponim);

b) subyekt yoki obyekt tomonni tark etish: *ketmoq* (gipernim); *bormoq*, *jo'namoq* (troponim, giponim);

c) tug'ilish bilan bog'liq evfemizm: *tug'ilmoq* (gipernim); *qadam ranjida qilmoq*, *dunyoga kelmoq*, *dunyoga tashrif buyurmoq* (troponim, giponim).

3.2.3-§. "*Tashrif buyurmoq*" frazemasining semantik xususiyatlari va tezaurusi". Mazkur kichik paragrafda *tashrif buyurmoq* frazemasini tarkibidagi "tashrif" leksemasi arabcha so'z تَشْرِيفُ – taşrif(un), şarafa II bob shaklidan hosil qilingan masdar bo'lib, "hurmat ko'rsatib borish, e'zozlash" ma'nolarini anglatadi⁴⁸, *buyurmoq* fe'li esa "hukm qilmoq" ma'nosini ifodalaydi. Ayrim turkiy tillar etimologik lug'atida *buy-* ma'noli qism sifatida ajratilgan: *buyur* – uyğur dilində *buy* feili "приказывать" ma'nosini əks etdirir. –ur şəkilçisi *köç* –ür qəlibi üzrə təsirli feil düzəldib"⁴⁹. *Tashrif buyurmoq*

⁴⁶ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. V. – Тошкент: ЎЗМЭ Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2008. – Б.203.

⁴⁷ Rahmatullayev Sh. va b. O'zbek tilining frazeologik lug'ati – Toshkent: G'. G'ulom, 2022. – B. 395-397.

⁴⁸ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг этимологик луғати. II. – Тошкент: Университет, 2000. – 432 б.

⁴⁹ Əhmədov B.A. Azərbaycan dilinin qısa etimoloji lüğəti. – Bakı: Mütərcim, 1999. – S. 63.

qatnashgan ayrim jumalalarda “subyekt tomonga yaqinlashish yoki subyekt tomondan uzoqlashish ketish” sememalaridan biri ifodalanadi. Mazkur frazema, asosan, rasmiy, publitsistik va badiiy uslublarda nisbatan ko‘p qo‘llanadi. *Tashrif buyurmoq* frazemasining konnotativ semasida ham “muayyan makonga yaqinlashish, kelish” ma’nosi anglashiladi.

Tashrif buyurmoq frazemasi nutqda denotativ ma’no anglatganda, asosan, yuksak martabali shaxslarga, mansabi va yoshiga ko‘ra ulug‘, ma’lum darajada uzoq masofadan kelgan izzatli mehmonlarga nisbatan “kelmoq” ma’nosida qo‘llanadi. Badiiy matnlarda narsa-hodisaga nisbatan ham ishlatilish holatlari kuzatiladi: *Garchi yer qor iskamagan esa-da, allaqachon qish tashrif buyurib, suvlar muzlagan* (U. Hamdam). Bunday o‘rinlarni, ta’kidlanganidek, yozuvchining so‘z qo‘llash uslubi bilan izohlash mumkin. *Tashrif buyurmoq* frazemasining ishlatilishi har doim ham me’yor hisoblanmaydi. Oddiy maqomdagi shaxsga nisbatan ishlatilishi uslubiy xatolikni yuzaga keltiradi. Afsuski, nutqda mazkur frazemaning qo‘llanishi bilan bogliq xatolar ko‘p uchraydi. Tadqiqotda tashrif buyurmoq fe’lining nutqda qo‘llanish me’yorlari keltirilgan.

“3.3-§. *Semantik domenlar: lug‘aviy birliklarni yig‘ish va lug‘at yaratish vositasi sifatida (yo‘l + fe‘l qolipli frazeologik birliklar misolida)*. Domen lotincha “dominium” so‘zidan olingan bo‘lib, “mulkiy huquq, egalik” degan ma’nolarni bildiradi⁵⁰. *Dominium* so‘zi “domus”, ya’ni “uy, oila” ma’nosidan shakllangan bo‘lib, mulkni boshqarish yoki unga egalik qilishni anglatadi⁵¹.

Tilshunoslikda *semantik domen* termini tildagi har bir konseptning barcha qirralarini o‘z ichiga olgan mavhum makonni anglatadi⁵². Bir nechta so‘zlar bir xil ma’noga ega bo‘lishi mumkinligi sababli semantik domenni leksik birliklarning *semantik ombori* ham deyish mumkin. Unda har bir so‘z bir-biri bilan assotsiativ, sintagmatik va paradigmatic munosabatlar orqali bog‘lanadi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan tilshunoslikda semantik domen *semantik uya*, *semantik maydon*, *semantik tarmoq* tushunchalariga yaqin termin sanaladi, ammo ularga qaraganda keng qamrovli ekanligi, tizimliliigi, asoslanganligi bilan ajralib turadi⁵³. Har bir domen bir qator elementlarni o‘z ichiga oladi.

Semantik domen lug‘aviy birliklarning har qanday semalari jamlangan mavhum tuzilmadir. Semantik domen bir so‘zning barcha semalarini qamrab oladi. Masalan, *olma* domeniga *meva*, *murabbo*, *sharbat*, *pirog*, *qoqi*, *urug‘*, *shirin*, *nordon*, *Odam Ato*, *Momo Havo*, *Namangan*, *Baxmal*, *telefon* so‘zlarini ham kiritish mumkin. Shaxmat domeniga *ot*, *fil*, *ruh*, *piyoda*, *shoh*, *farzin*; *o‘yin*, *sport*, *qoida*, *musobaqa*, *championat*; *hujum*, *himoya*, *yurish*, *Hindiston*, *mantiq* kabilar kiradi va bu o‘rinda leksik birliklar xoslangan ma’noni ifodalaydi. Ya’ni, *ot* deganda “hayvon” ma’nosi ham, so‘z turkumi ma’nosi ham e’tiborga olinmaydi. Faqat shaxmat donalari tushuniladi. Demak, domenlar kontekstga aloqador bo‘lib, so‘zlarning nutqiy ma’nolarini qamrab oladi.

O‘zbek tilida “yurish” semali lug‘aviy birliklarning *yo‘l + fe‘l (harakat)* modeli semantik muqobillari ham mavjud. Mazkur frazemalar tarkibidagi *yo‘l* leksemasi turkiy

⁵⁰ <https://www.etymonline.com/word/domain>.

⁵¹ Herbert Hausmaninger, Richard Gamauf, George A. Sheets A Casebook On Roman Property Law. Herbert hausmaninger and richard gamauf translated with introduction, supplementary notes, and glossary by George a. Sheets. –P.30.

⁵² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_domain.

⁵³ Moe Ronald. What is a semantic domain? Semantic Domains. Retrieved 12 July 2014; Ron Moe. Semantic domains. <http://semdom.org> 2013. (Accessed 2013-04-01).

bo‘lib, 16 xil ma‘nosi misollar yordamida izohlangan⁵⁴. Yo‘l yadroli frazemalar quyidagi shakllarda qo‘llanadi: “yo‘l” leksemasi bosh kelishik shaklida qo‘llanadigan frazemalar: *yo‘l bermoq, yo‘l olmoq, yo‘l solmoq, yo‘l bosmoq, yo‘l topmoq* (jami:18ta); “yo‘l” leksemasi tushum kelishigi shaklida qo‘llanadigan frazemalar: *yo‘lini qilmoq, yo‘lini bog‘lamoq, yo‘lini topmoq, yo‘lini quvmoq, yo‘lini to‘smoq* (jami:6ta); “yo‘l” leksemasi jo‘nalish kelishigi shaklida qo‘llanadigan frazemalar: *yo‘lga solmoq, yo‘lga kirmoq, yo‘lga chiqmoq, yo‘liga yurmoq, yo‘lga tushmoq* (jami:7ta); “yo‘l” leksemasi o‘rin-payt kelishigi shaklida qo‘llanadigan frazema: *yo‘lda yurmoq* (1ta); “yo‘l” leksemasi chiqish kelishigi shaklida qo‘llanadigan frazemalar: *yo‘ldan urmoq, yo‘ldan chiqarmoq, yo‘ldan qaytarmoq, yo‘ldan qo‘ymoq* (jami:10ta).

Yo‘l birligi asosida 42 xil frazema yuzaga kelgan. Ulardan *yo‘l boshlamoq, yo‘l olmoq, yo‘l solmoq, yo‘l bosmoq, yo‘lga tushmoq, yo‘lga otlamoq, yo‘lga chiqmoq* kabi frazemalargina “yurish” semali lug‘aviy birliklar bilan o‘zaro paradigmatic qatorni hosil qila oladi. Muayyan manzil tomon harakatlanish semasini o‘zida mujassam etuvchi *yo‘l olmoq, yo‘l bosmoq, yo‘l solmoq, yo‘l yurmoq* kabi frazeologik birliklar nutq jarayonida aynan qattiq jism yuzasida gorizontaal bo‘ylab harakatlanish, ya‘ni “bir joydan boshqa joyga harakatlanmoq, ma‘lum bir masofani bosib o‘tmoq, yurmoq, bormoq, ketmoq, kelmoq” kabi ma‘nolarni ifodalab keladi. Masalan, *Sarsonboy ota karavotdan tushib, eshik tomon yo‘l oldi* (O‘.Umarbekov) gapidagi “*yo‘l oldi*” frazemasi quyidagi birliklar bilan muqobil qo‘llanadi:

1. *Sarsonboy ota karavotdan tushib, eshik tomon yurdi.*
2. *Sarsonboy ota karavotdan tushib, eshik yoniga bordi.*
3. *Sarsonboy ota karavotdan tushib, eshik tomon ketdi.*
4. *Sarsonboy ota karavotdan tushib, eshik yoniga keldi.*

Ushbu jumlar predikatsiya ifodasiga ko‘ra sintaktik sinonimiyani hosil qiladi, ularning semantik domeni “bir yo‘nalishda harakatlanish”dir. Bu domen “yurish” semali barcha lug‘aviy birliklarni semantik jihatdan bir joyda jamlaydi. Bir yo‘nalishda harakatlanish ularning integral semasi bo‘lsa, differensial semalarini quyidagicha belgilash mumkin: 1-gapda shaxsning eshik tomon harakatlanganligi, 2-gapda subyektning ko‘zlangan manzilga yetganligi, 3-gapda eshik tomon yo‘nalganligi, 4-gapda shaxsning so‘zlovchi tomon harakatlanganligi anglashiladi. Aytish mumkinki, yuqoridagi jumalarda propositsiya, diktum bir xil ifodalangan, ammo moduslar turlichadir.

“Ma‘lum bir aniq yoki taxminiy masofani bosib o‘tmoq”, “ortda qoldirmoq” semalarini ifodalash uchun asosan *yo‘l bosmoq* frazemasidan foydalaniladi: *Otliq 40 daqiqada 5 km yo‘l bosdi.* (Gazeta.uz). Publitsistik matnda, asosan, aniq masofani anglatuvchi so‘z bilan yonma-yon qo‘llanadi: *Elektromobil bir quvvat olishda 1 210 kilometr yo‘l bosdi.* (Xabar.uz). Tadqiqotimiz tahlillari natijasida *yo‘l bosmoq* frazemasi asosan *yurmoq* fe‘li bilan faol sinonimik munosabatni hosil qilishi aniqlandi. Nutqda mazkur frazema bilan aniq yoki taxminiy masofani anglatuvchi aktant-leksema qo‘llanish holatlari izohlandi: *78 yoshli surxondaryolik otaxon velosipedda 2000 km yo‘l bosdi.*

Harakat bosqichiga ko‘ra darajalanish qatorini quyidagicha tartiblash mumkin:

⁵⁴ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати II жилд. – Тошкент: ЎзМЭ Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2008.– Б. 276-278.

otlanmoq → qo‘zg‘almoq → yo‘lga chiqmoq (yo‘l olmoq) → yo‘lga tushmoq → yo‘l yurmoq → yetib bormoq (yetib kelmoq).

Bu kabi darajalanish qatori (graduonimiya)ni quyidagi jumlada ham ko‘rish mumkin: *Noilojlikdan Muqbil Hotam bilan yo‘lga tushibdi. Yo‘l yurishibdi, yo‘l yurishsa ham mo‘l yurishibdi, bir oy deganda Buxoroyi sharifga yetib kelishibdi* (Abbos Said).

Yo‘l yadroli boshqa frazemalar semantikasida ham “yurish” potensial sema sifatida mavjud.

XULOSA

1. Jahon tilshunosligida harakat-holat semali leksemalar, asosan, qiyosiy-tarixiy, sistem-struktur paradigmada tadqiq qilingan. Barcha fe‘llar arxisemasida harakat semasi mavjudligi e‘tiborga olingan holda turg‘un va dinamik turlarga ajratilgan. Turg‘un fe‘llar argumentlarning holatlarini, dinamik fe‘llar esa faol harakat-hodisalarni ifodalaydi. Turkologiyada esa harakat-holat semali fe‘llar, asosan, harakat yo‘nalishi va harakat usuliga ko‘ra farqlangan, kichik leksik-semantik guruhlariga ajratib tadqiq etilgan.

2. O‘zbek tilshunosligida fe‘llar semantik jihatdan ikkita katta guruhga: harakat va holat fe‘llariga hamda ichki mavzuiy guruhlariga ajratib o‘rganilgan. Bugungi kunga kelib, fe‘l leksemalarni harakat fe‘llari va holat fe‘llariga guruhlash nisbiy ekanligi, barcha fe‘l leksemalar asosida harakat yotishi o‘z isbotini topdi.

3. O‘zbek tilida har qanday dinamik harakat fe‘lining denotativ ma‘nosida faol harakat voqelanishi, konnotativ ma‘noda esa nofaol harakat, ya‘ni leksema arxisemasidan uzoqlashgan kognitiv ma‘no ifodalanishi aniqlandi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida fe‘l leksemalarni “bevosita kuzatiladigan va bevosita kuzatilmaydigan harakat fe‘llari”, “yurish” semali lug‘aviy birliklarni esa “faol va nofaol harakat fe‘llari” tarzida guruhlash maqsadga muvofiq.

4. Semantika va tezaurus munosabati, o‘zaro aloqadorligi, tilshunoslikka oid tadqiqotlardagi ahamiyati ilmiy jihatdan asoslangan. Tezaurus lug‘atlar lug‘aviy birliklar semantikasiga asoslanadi. Tezaurusda harakat leksemalarining semalari, omonimlari, sinonim guruhlar, boshqa leksemalar bilan birikish imkoniyatlari (valentliklari), sintagmatik, paradigmatic, iyerarxik, gipo-giperonimik munosabatlari, etimologiyasi yaxlit holda bir o‘rinda mujassamlantirilishi tilni o‘zlashtirish, til kompetensiyasini shakllantirish, uslubiy nomuvofiqliklarni bartaraf etish, tarjima matnning asliyatga muvofiqligini ta‘minlashda muhim qiymatga ega.

5. O‘zbek tilida *yur-* asosli ikki yuzdan ortiq so‘zshakl, o‘ndan ortiq frazema mavjud. Ikki yuzga yaqin “yurish” semali leksema va yigirmadan ortiq frazema ishlatiladi. Mazkur lug‘aviy birliklar qo‘llanish uslubi va faolligiga ko‘ra farqlanadi.

Yur- harakat leksemasining *yurish* harakat nomi shakli, *yur-* asosli frazemalarning, “*yurish*” semasini aks ettiruvchi boshqa shakldagi leksemalar, frazemalarning harakat nomi shakli otga xos kategorial shakllarda qo‘llanadi va qo‘llanish chastotasi yuqori birliklar sanaladi.

6. Turli uslubdagi matnlarda “yurmoq” leksemasining mavjud izohli lug‘atlarda qayd etilmagan kontekstual semalari ifodalanagan, mustaqil fe‘l, ko‘makchi fe‘l, bog‘lama, modal ma‘noga xoslangan vazifalarda kelish o‘rinlari aks etgan. Bu xususiyat

mazkur lugʻaviy biliklarning tezaurus modellarida oʻz ifodasini topadi. “Yurish” semali lugʻaviy birliklarning matnlardagi kontekstual maʼnolari va tezaurus modellari oʻzbek tilining izohli lugʻatidagi maʼlumotlarni boyitishga, takomillashtirishga xizmat qiladi.

7. “Yurish” semali feʼllar bilan semantik muqobil tarzda qoʻllanadigan yuzga yaqin lugʻaviy birliklar mavjud. “Yurish” semali lugʻaviy birliklar denotativ va konnotativ semalarda qoʻllanadi, oʻzaro gipernim-troponim munosabatni, maʼnoni darajalab ifodalashiga koʻra graduonimik qator hosil qiladi. “Yurish” semali ayrim leksik birliklar faqat inson harakatini ifodalash uchun xoslangan boʻlib, denotativ va konnotativ semalarda qoʻllanadi.

8. “Yurish” semali frazemalarning lugʻatlarda qayd etilmagan semalari badiiy matnlarda aks etgan va tezaurus modellarida namoyon boʻladi. Mazkur frazemalar nutq jarayonida *yur*-asosli va boshqa shakldagi leksemalar qurshovida turli xil harakat surʼatini: aksariyat oʻrinlarda sekin, baʼzi hollarda intensiv harakatni ifodalaydi. Frazemalarning koʻchma maʼnoga asoslanishi “harakat” semasining turli koʻrinishlarda va kognitiv asoslarda namoyon boʻlishini taʼminlaydi.

9. Jahon tilshunosligida ontologik, semantik, tezaurus lugʻatlar, semantik domenlardan tilshunoslikka oid tadqiqotlarda, tarjima jarayonida keng foydalanilmoqda. *Yur*-asosli leksema, frazemalar, “yurish” semali boshqa shakldagi leksema, frazemalarning semantik tahlili, semantik munosabatlari va muqobillariga oid talqinlar, tezaurus modellari mavjud izohli, ideografik lugʻatlarni takomillashtirish, ontologik, tezaurus, semantik lugʻatlarni yaratish, oʻzbek tilidagi semantik domenlarni shakllantirish uchun manba boʻladi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL No. DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 ON AWARD OF
SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT ALISHER NAVOI TASHKENT STATE
UNIVERSITY OF UZBEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE**

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN

KAKHKHAROVA SABOKHAT ABDUGAFUROVNA

**SEMANTICS AND THESAURUS OF LEXICAL UNITS WITH THE SEME
“WALKING” IN UZBEK LANGUAGE**

10.00.01 – Uzbek language

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

Tashkent – 2025

The theme of dissertation for a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) is registered by the Higher Attestation Commission under the number №B2024.4.PhD/Fil2387

The dissertation was conducted at the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek.

The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (abstract)) on the Scientific council's website (www.tsuull.uz) and on an informational and educational portal Ziyonet (www.ziyonet.uz).

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The defence of the dissertation will be held at 10⁰⁰ on « 19 » January, 2025 at the meeting of the Scientific Council under the number DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 of Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature. (Address: 100100, Tashkent, Yakkasaroy district, Yusuf Khos Hojib Street, 103. Tel.: (99871) 281-42-44; fax: (99871) 281-42-44, (www.tsuull.uz); e-mail: monitoring@www.tsuull.uz.)

The dissertation can be reviewed at the Information Resource Center of Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature (registered under the number 326). (Address: 100100, Tashkent, Yakkasaroy district, Yusuf Khos Hojib Street, 103. Tel.: (99871) 281-42-44; fax: (99871) 281-42-44, (www.tsuull.uz)).

Abstract of the dissertation is distributed on « 26 » February, 2025.

(Protocol at the register No. 1 dated « 26 » February, 2025).


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INTRODUCTION (Abstract of the PhD dissertation)

The relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. One of the main issues in the field of linguistics research to date has been the analysis of the characteristics of linguistic units, the semantic potential of lexical units, and the patterns of their development. In recent years, the systematic study of linguistic units that express human thought, activity, and behavior has gained even more significance. The fact that semantics is taught as a subject in the world education system, covering all levels of language, and developing in forms such as phonetic, lexical semantics, phrase semantics, and text semantics, indicates the alignment of this field with social and cultural development. The semantic analysis of lexical units, which reflects the commonality and systematization of the speaker's thought, perception, socio-cultural reality, and intralinguistic developmental factors, is of particular relevance in illuminating the linguistic picture.

In world linguistics, the semantic category has attracted the attention of not only linguists but also philosophers, logicians, psychologists, sociologists, and neurologists, and has been considered as the main object of research in this area. The communicative, emotional-expressive, and semantic-stylistic characteristics of linguistic units have been analyzed in comparative-historical and system-structural paradigms. Research on the semantics of linguistic units has been conducted in diachronic, synchronic, comparative, and contrastive aspects within the scope of one or more languages. A number of studies have been dedicated to the analysis of certain semantic groups, highlighting the universal and culturally specific characteristics reflected in lexical units and the forms of intercultural communication. This demonstrates the importance of these units in expressing language functions. The meaning of words and the foundations of its acquisition, require systematic approach of lexical semantics issues, and the study of the semantic composition of lexemes based on thesaurus models

After independence, significant work has been carried out in all areas to study the native language based on national laws, the internal semantic structure and logical system of linguistic units. The development and popularization of electronic versions of ideographic and thesaurus dictionaries, along with Uzbek language textbooks for foreign citizens, Internet educational sites, require the organization of special courses on teaching the Uzbek language, the formation of a database for corpora, including educational corpora, and the creation of linguistic support for modern dictionaries. In this regard, it is important to analyze the semantic properties of lexical units, semantic relations between language units, determine the semantic content of lexemes, intersemantic relationships, and create a coherent semantic network of lexical units. Along with the diversity of the semantic classification of verb lexemes of the Uzbek language, the presence of complexities in the semantics of word forms in the acquisition of the native language indicates the need to expand the scope of research in this area and deepen the analysis. With the tasks of ensuring the active integration of the state language into information technologies and communications and creating an

electronic national corpus of the Uzbek language¹, which would contain all scientific, theoretical and practical information about the Uzbek language, work in this area has intensified. It is worth noting that, although modern dictionaries reflecting the semantics of lexical units and the scientific theoretical foundations of electronic lexicography have been developed, there is a need for electronic dictionaries (semantic, ideographic and thesaurus type) that systematically express the content and essence of lexical units and show the semantic relationships between lexical units. The need for in-depth study of the semantic properties and semantic composition of each lexical unit when creating explanatory printed and electronic dictionaries on the semantics of lexical units determines the relevance of the topic.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 21, 2019, "On measures to significantly enhance the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language" No. PF-5850, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 20, 2020, "On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve language policy" No. PF-6084, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 29, 2020, "On the approval of the Concept for the Development of Science until 2030" No. PF-6097, and the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 4, 2019, "On the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan 'On the State Language'" No. PQ-4479, as well as other relevant normative-legal documents, define tasks aimed at implementing the objectives outlined in this dissertation. This dissertation work contributes to the realization of these tasks to a certain extent.

Compliance of the research with the priority areas of the development of science and technology of the republic. The dissertation was completed within the framework of the priority area of the development of science and technology of the republic "Formation of a system of innovative ideas in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an information society and a democratic state and ways of their implementation".

The level of study of the problem. In world linguistics, the semantic properties of action-state verbs have been analyzed in the research of V.Cheif, L.Talmi, T.Maysak, L.Abdyukova, O.Furer, E.Abramova, I.Nikitina, A.Kholikov.²

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi "Mamlakatimizda O'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-6084-son Farmoni // <https://lex.uz/docs/5058351>

² Chafe W. Phonetics, semantics, and language // *Language* 38. Linguistic Society of America. 1962. – P.335-344.; Talmy L. Lexicalization patterns: semantic structure in lexical forms. *Language typology and syntactic description*, second edition. Grammatical categories and the lexicon. Vol 3. Cambridge: Cambridge University press, 1985. – P.57-149; Talmy L. *Toward a Cognitive Semantics. Typology and process in concept structuring*. Vol. 2. Cambridge: MIT Press, 2000. – P.495; Майсак Т.А. Типология грамматикализации конструкций с глаголами движения и глаголами позиции. Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2002. – 298 с.; Майсак Т.А., Рахилина Е.В. Глаголы движения в воде: лексическая типология. – М.: Индрик, 2007. – 752 с.; Абдюкова Л.А. Функционально-когнитивный анализ сферы «двигаться» в русском и английском языках. Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Уфа, 2002. – 18 с.; Фурер О.В. Семантика глаголов действия и их дериватов в лингвокогнитивном аспекте (на материале русского и английского языков). Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Ульяновск, 2005. – 28 с.; Абрамова Е.Н. Семантико-когнитивный анализ глаголов активного действия в русском и английском языках. Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Челябинск, 2008. – 222 с.; Никитина И.Г. Способы репрезентации концепта «движение» в разноструктурных языках на материале русского, английского и чувашского языков. Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Чебоксары. 2010. – 207 с.; Холиков А.Ю.

The semantic properties and some signs of action-denoting lexemes have been considered in the works of such linguists as C.Fillmore, G.Miller, L.Talmi, R.Zhakendof, V.Cheif, N.Arutyunova, E.Kubryakova, B.Levin, M.Hovav, V.Gak, V.Toporov, M.Nikitin, A.Vejbitskaya.³

Scientists such as T.Dementiyeva, M.Madasova, I.Ivliyev, V.Nasedkina, T.Popova, O.Amirova, I.N.Kurlyutova, L.Kropotova, S.Kuzmina, A.Chernyayeva, I.Matrosova, J.Grafmiller, A.Geojo, M.Abdeyeva⁴ studied verbs of action belonging to a certain semantic group within a certain language (Russian, English, French). Based on these studies, WordNet, VerbNet, VerboWeb, RusNet, etc. were developed and improved.

In the studies of D.Kholikova, G.Hakimova, a comparative study of action-state lexemes belonging to one semantic group was carried out.⁵

Структурно-семантические особенности глаголов, обозначающих движение на воде разноструктурных языках. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. Институт языка и литературы им. Рудаки. – Таджикистан. 2022. – 175 с.

³ Fillmore Ch.J. Deictic Categories in the Semantics of “Come” // *Foundations of Language. International Journal of Language and Philosophy* / Ed. By J.H. Thompson. Chicago, 1966. Vol.2. – №3. August. – P 219-227; Miller G. English Verbs of Motion: A Case Study in Semantics and Lexical Memory // *Coding Processes in Human Memory*. – New York, 1972. – P.335-372; Talmy L. Semantics and Syntax of Motion // *Syntax and Semantics*. Cambridge, 1975. – Vol. IV. – P.181-238; Jackendoff R.S. Semantics and cognition. – Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1983. – 283 p.; Чейф У.Л. Память и вербализация прошлого опыта // *Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. Вып 12: Прикладная лингвистика*. – М., 1983. – С.35-73; Арутюнова Н.Д. Язык цели // *Логический анализ языка. Модели действия*. – М., 1992. – С.14-23; Кубрякова Е.С. Глаголы действия через их когнитивные характеристики // *Логический анализ языка. Модели действия*. Сб. ст. ин-т языкознания РАН. – М., 1992. – С. 84-90; Levin B. and M. Hovav The Lexical Semantics of Verbs of Motion: The Perspective from Unaccusativity, in I.M. Roca, ed., *Thematic Structure: Its Role in Grammar*. – Berlin: Foris, 1992.–P. 247-269; Гак В.Г. Функционально-семантическое поле предикатов локализации // *Локативность, бытийность. Посессивность. Обусловленность*. – СПб.: Наука, 1996. – С.6-26.; Топоров В.Н. Об одном парадоксе движения. Несколько замечаний о сверхэмпирическом смысле глагола «стоять», преимущественно в специализированных текстах // *Концепт движения в языке и культуре*. – М., 1996. – С. 8-101; Никитин М.В. Курс лингвистической семантики. – СПб.: Науч. центр проблем диалога, 1997. – 757 с.; Вежицкая А. Семантические универсалии и описание языка. – М.: Шк. Языки рус. культуры, 1999. – 780 с.

⁴ Дементьева Т.Г. Эволюция семантики группы глаголов со значением посессивности во французском языке (XVI–XX вв.). Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Минск, 1984. –189 с.; Мадасова, М.М. Системные связи в группах английских глаголов со значением сопротивления и уступки. Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1985.–181 с.; Ивлиев И.В. Лексикографическое описание глаголов со значением лишения жизни в русском языке: Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1998. – 199 с.; Наседкина В.Н. Лексико-семантическая группа глаголов удаления в современном русском языке. Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Липецк, 1998. –381 с.; Попова Т.В. Семантическая характеристика лексико-семантической группы глаголов со значением «работать». Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Тамбов, 1999. – 227 с.; Амирова О.Г. Семантическая модель английских глаголов управления: на материале английских глаголов *govern, rule, manage, run*. Дисс... канд. филол. наук. –Уфа, 2002.–190 с.; Курлюта И.Н. Семантическое поле глаголов с общим значением «делать» в древнерусском языке. Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Калининград, 2002.–196 с.; Кротова Л.В. Семантико-синтаксическая характеристика глаголов с общим значением «изменения» в немецком языке. Дисс... канд. филол. наук. Киров, 2004.–171 с.; Кузьмина, С.Е. Семантика английских глаголов со значением «уничтожения». Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. –Нижний Новгород, 2006.–224 с.; Черняева А.В. Функционально-семантический анализ подкласса глаголов, репрезентирующих концепт «изменение» в английском языке. Дисс... канд. филол. наук. СПб., 2008. –155 с.; Матросова И.А. Падежно-ролевой анализ прямых и переносных значений английской глагольной лексики: на примере глаголов *melt* и *cook*: Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Абакан, 2010.– 180 с.; Jason Grafmiller The semantics of syntactic choice an analysis of english emotion verbs. A dissertation for the degree of doctor of philosophy. Stanford University, 2013.– 320 p. <http://purl.stanford.edu/kc119mw1090>; Geojo, Amy Celine. Breaking and Entering: Verb Semantics and Event Structure. Doctoral dissertation, Harvard University, 2015. –131 p.; Авдеева Мария Денисовна. Когнитивно-дискурсивный аспект семантики глаголов лексико-семантической группы «свечение». Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – М., 2020. – 189 с.

⁵ Халикова Д.Р. Аспекты реализации макроконцепта «жить» в русском и немецком языках. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук: – Уфа, 2004.– 175 с.; Хакимова Г.Ф. Представление сферы слухового восприятия в русско-английском функционально-когнитивном словаре. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. –Уфа, 2005. –160 с.

Western European Turkologists⁶ such as A. Gaben, H. Denis and others, and Russian Turkologists⁷ such as N.Dmitriyev, A.Kononov, E.Tenishiyev, N.Gadzhieva, A.Koklyanova, A.Yuldashev, V.Veshilova, E.Sevortyan conducted scientific research on the study of verb problems in Turkology. The research of scientists such as M.Zaynullin, S.Arnazarov, K.Kuliyev, D.Tumasheva, K.Khusainov, M.Usmanova⁸ is of particular note in the classification of separate lexical-semantic groups of verbs in Turkic languages.

In the fundamental study of the verb phraseology in the Uzbek language, the research of researchers such as A.Gulomov, S.Ferdaus, A.Hojiyev, Sh.Rahmatullayev, R.Yunusov, M.Sodiqova, I.Kochkortoyev, H.Nigmatov, A.Salkalamanidze, B.Jorayev, and R.Rasulov⁹ is significant.

In Uzbek linguistics, studies by T.Musayev, O.Sharipova, S.Muhamedova, G.Narimova have emerged on the study of small lexical-semantic groups of verbs with action semantics and individual lexemes of action.¹⁰

⁶ Bang W., Gabain A. von. Türkische Turfan-Texte I-V. Berlin: Verlag Akademie der Wissenschaften in Kommission bei Walter de Gruyter U. Co., 1929. – Berlin: Verlag Akademie der Wissenschaften in Kommission bei Walter de Gruyter U. Co., 1929-1931.; Deny J. principes de grammaire turque (“turk” de turquie). Paris.: Adrien Maisonneuve, 1955. – 183 p.

⁷ Дмитриев Н.К. Глаголы речи в языках тюркской группы. Глаголы мышления. Глаголы действия. Глаголы движения // Очерки по методике преподавания русского и родного языка в татарской школе. – М., 1952; Кононов А.Н. Грамматика современного узбекского литературного языка. – М.: Изд-во АН СССР, 1960. – 450 с.; Тенишев Э.Р. Глаголы движения в тюркских языках // Историческое развитие лексики тюркских языков. – М.: Изд-во АН СССР, 1961. – С. 232-294; Гаджиева Н.З., Коклянова А.А. Глаголы речи в тюркских языках // Историческое развитие лексики тюркских языков. – М.: Изд-во АН СССР, 1961. – 460 с.; Юлдашев А.А. Глаголы чувственного восприятия в тюркских языках // Историческое развитие лексики в тюркских языках. – М.: АН СССР, 1961. – С.294-322; Вешилова В.Ф. Глаголы движения в турецком языке // Исследования по сравнительной грамматике тюркских языков. Часть 4. Лексика. – М.: Наука, 1962. – С. 101–115; Sevortjan E.Y. Les verbes de mouvement dans la langue azerbaïdjanaise // Acta Orientalia, T.XIV, N 1-2. Budapest, 1962. – P.101-122; он же. Этимологический словарь тюркских языков. Т.1-IV. – М., 1974-1989.

⁸ Зейнуллин М.В. Слымыдц лексик-семантик торкемсэлэре // Хэдерге башкорт эдэби теленец морфология. 2-се кизк. – Өфө, 1979. – С.8-14; Арназаров С. Глаголы речи в туркменском языке (в сравнении с другими тюркскими языками юго-западной группы). Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук / Институт языка и литературы. им. Махтумкули. – Ашхабад, 1982. – 200 с.; Кулиев Г.К. Семантика глаголов в тюркских языках. Дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Баку, 1992. – 307 с.; Ганиев Ф.А. Семантические разряды глаголов татарского языка // Исследования по татарскому языкознанию. – Казань, 1984. – С.75-84; Тумашева Д.Г. О способе номинации пространственной характеристики глагольного действия в татарском языке // Нормативный аспект лингвистических единиц в языках различных типов. – Саратов, 1986. – С.129-141; Хусаинов К.Ш. Звукоизобразительность в казахском языке. – Алма-Ата: Наука, 1988. – 230 с.; Усманова М. Г. Функционально-семантическая классификация глаголов башкирского языка. – Уфа: РИЦ БашГУ, 2002. – 212 с.

⁹ Гуломов А.Ф. Феъл.–Тошкент: Ўзфанакад, 1954. – 88 б.; Фердаус С. Феълларнинг вид категорияси. –Тошкент, 1957; Ҳожиёв А. Феъл. –Тошкент: Фан, 1973; Раҳматуллаев Ш., Юнусов Р. Семемаларнинг семалар состави ва семантик боғланиш ҳақида // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти.– Тошкент, 1974.–№1. –Б.51-53; Содикова М. Феъл стилистикаси. –Тошкент: Фан, 1975 – 57 б.; Қўчқортөев И. Сўз маъноси ва унинг валентлиги. –Тошкент: Фан, 1977 168 б.; Кучкартаев И. Семантика глаголов речи в узбекском языке (компонентный и валентный анализ). Дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. –Ташкент, 1978.–355 с.; он же. Семантическая классификация глаголов в узбекском языке. – В кн.: «Актуальные вопросы русской и узбекской семасиологии». – Ташкент: ТашГУ, 1981; Нигматов Х.Г., Цалкаламанидзе А.А. Семантико-синтаксические группы глаголов и значение залоговых аффиксов в узбекском языке //Советская тюркология. – Баку, 1979. – №3. –С.48-57; Цалкаламанидзе А.А. Семантико-синтаксические группы глаголов в узбекском языке. – Тбилиси: Мецниереба, 1987. – 129 с.; Джураев Б. Структурно-семантическое исследование многозначных слов современного узбекского языка. Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. –Тошкент, 1985; Расулов Р. Ўзбек тилидаги ҳолат феъллари ва уларнинг облигатор валентликлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1989.– 143 б.; шу муаллиф. Ўзбек тили феълларининг маъно тузилиши. Монография. 2-нашри. – Тошкент, 2008. – 142 б.

¹⁰ Мусаев Т.Т. Ўзбек тилидаги сезги феъллари. Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. –Тошкент, 1992. – 145 б.; Шарипова Ў. Ўзбек тилидаги юмуш феълларининг маъно валентликлари: Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. – Тошкент, 1996. – 152 б.; Мухамедова С.Х. Ўзбек тилида йўналма ҳаракат феълларининг предикативлиги ва валентлиги. Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999. – 22 б.; шу муаллиф. Ўзбек тилида ҳаракат феълларининг семантикаси ва

Action verbs have also been widely studied on the basis of comparing and contrasting the Uzbek language with related and non-related languages. In particular, in the research of Z.Siddikov on the semantics of active action verbs in Turkish and Uzbek, the categorical properties of Uzbek verb lexemes were compared with genetically close languages.¹¹ In the dissertations of G.Mirsanov, Sh. Jalolova, O.Muminova, the semantic-categorical properties of verb lexemes in the Uzbek language were compared with languages of other systems, and the similarities and differences between some semantic groups of verbs of action were analyzed.¹² In the mentioned studies, the semantics of lexical units with the semantic “walking” (“yurish”) was taken as the object of monographic research, and the semantic structure was not revealed on the basis of the thesaurus model.

The connection of the research with the plans of scientific research of the scientific organization or educational institution where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation was completed within the framework of the scientific research plan of the National University of Uzbekistan on the topic “Social, historical and modern development of language”.

The purpose of the study is to systematize lexical units with the semantic meaning “walking” (“yurish”), determine their activity and categorical forms of use, show the levels of expression of the concept of lexemes and phrasemes with the semantic meaning “yurish”(“walking”) in yur-based and other forms, present thesaurus models, and substantiate their role in the formation of the thesaurus, semantic dictionary, and semantic domains in the Uzbek language.

The objectives of the study are as follows:

to systematically analyze the study of the semantics of lexical units with the semantic meaning of action-state in world linguistics, Turkology, and Uzbek linguistics; to describe semantic analyses of lexical units with the semantic meaning “yurish”(“walking”);

to scientifically substantiate the relationship between semantics and thesaurus and their interrelationship;

to study lexical units with the semantic meaning “yurish”(“walking”) as a system, in terms of linguistic statistics;

analyze the semantic content and semantic relationships of lexemes and phrasemes with the yur(walk)-based and other forms of the “yurish”(“walking”) sememe; clarify denotative and connotative semes, identify semantic alternatives, develop semantic expression and thesaurus models.

The object of the study is the lexeme and phraseme with the seme “yurish”(“walking”) in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language"¹³.

валентлиги.— Тошкент: Фан, 2005. — 122 б.; Наримова Г.А Ўзбек тилида феълларнинг объект аргументи. Филол. фан. номз. дисс. — Тошкент, 2005.— 129 б.

¹¹ Сиддиқов З. Ўзбек ва турк тилларида кўрув лексемалари семантикаси. Филол. фан. номз... дисс.— Тошкент, 2000. — 166 б.; Шабанов Д. Турк ва ўзбек тилларида фаол ҳаракат феълларининг семантикаси. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс.. — Тошкент, 2003. — 118 б.

¹² Мирсанов Ғ.Қ. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида юриш-ҳаракат феълларининг акционал ва аспектual хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. номз. дисс. — Самарқанд, 2009. —155 б.; Жалолова Ш. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида феъл турларининг чоғиштирма тадқиқи. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) дисс. автореф. — Тошкент, 2019. —24 б.

¹³ O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 6-jildli –Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2022.

The subject of the study is the semantic composition of lexical units with the seme “yurish”(“walking”), the system of semes, the lexeme based on the general seme “yurish”(“walking”) lexical-semantic relations in phraseme, denotative and connotative semes; semantic alternatives, thesaurus models.

Research methods. Classification, description, modeling, comparison, substitution, component analysis methods and thesaurus models were used to illuminate the research topic.

The scientific novelty of the study is as follows:

views on lexical units with the semantics of action-state, theoretical data were analyzed, the relativity of the division into action and state was emphasized, the advisability of classifying verb lexemes into “directly observable and non-directly observable action verbs”, lexemes with the semantics of “walking” as units denoting active motion (actual motion–AM) and inactive motion (non-actual motion–NAM) and grouping them according to the methods of expressing the concept is based;

the relationship between semantics and thesaurus and their interrelationships are scientifically based, the semantic properties of lexemes with the semantics of “yurish”(“walking”), phrasemes, and their mutual semantic relationships are shown through thesaurus models;

the activity and quantity of use of lexemes with the semantics of “yurish”(“walking”) and other forms of phrasemes, their mutual hypernymy-troponymy, and graduonymy relationships are determined; The contextual semantics of the lexeme “yurmoq” (“to walk”) and its synonyms, which are not recorded in dictionaries, are determined to be independent verbs, auxiliary verbs, conjunctions, can be an alternative to interjectional forms, are specific for human behavior, and a number of phraseological units in the “yo‘l”(“road”) + verb” model express the semantics of “yurish” (“walking”) and thesaurus models have been developed;

it has been determined that the denotative semantics of the verb with the semantics of action represent material action, and the connotative semantics represent cognitive action; the concept of “semantic domain” was introduced into Uzbek linguistics for the first time, and the role of the lexical units with the semantics of “yurish” (“walking”) in the formation of thesauruses, ontological, semantic dictionaries, and semantic domains in the Uzbek language has been established.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

the results of the research serve as an important source in creating ideographic and thesaurus dictionaries of lexical units with the “yur-“ semantic meaning in the Uzbek language;

semantic analyses of lexemes and phrasemes with the “yur-based” and other forms of the “walk”(“yur-“ semantic meaning serve as the basis for the formation of ontological, semantic dictionaries and semantic domains not created in Uzbek language;

the conclusions about the occurrence of the verb “yurmoq” (“to walk”) in the function of a conjunction enrich theoretical views on the morphological and syntactic properties of verbs in the grammar of the Uzbek language;

the presented thesaurus models of lexemes and phrasemes with the “yur-based” and other forms of the yur-semantic meaning serve as a source in semantic analyses, in

elucidating lexical-semantic relationships, and ensure the correspondence of translated texts to the original.

The reliability of the research results is explained by the fact that the problem is clearly stated, the research results are substantiated based on the nature of the Uzbek language, have a methodological basis, use the latest scientific achievements in linguistics, the validity of theoretical ideas and conclusions and their implementation in practice, the use of scientifically based sources in the semantic analysis and development of the thesaurus of lexical units with the “yurish” (“walking”) semantic, and the results obtained are confirmed by authorized structures.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results. The scientific significance of the research results is determined by the fact that all theoretical information related to the study of action-state lexemes is systematized, conceptually analyzed, classifications of verb lexemes based on different approaches are summarized, and new classifications are proposed. The elucidation of the relationship between semantics and thesaurus, and the scientific basis of their interrelationship serve as the basis for an approach based on new methods and analysis methods in lexical-semantic analyses.

The theoretical foundations of the semantics of lexical units with the semantic “yurish” (“walking”) presented in the study and the presented thesaurus models serve as a practical source in analyzing the issues of semantics, denotative meaning, connotative meaning, lexical-semantic, in particular, hyperonymy-troponymy, graduonymy relations at the lexical level. They serve as basic material in compiling textbooks and teaching aids, methodological guides on the current Uzbek literary language, lexicology, lexicography, semantics, semasiology, computer linguistics. The semantic analyses presented in the study are of practical importance in ensuring the correspondence of translated texts to the original.

Implementation of the research results. Based on the results obtained regarding the semantics and thesaurus of lexical units with the “yurish” (“walking”) seme in the Uzbek language:

The semes of the lexeme “yurmoq” (“to walk”) presented in the dissertation that are not recorded in existing explanatory dictionaries, in particular, the interjections “*hayot kechirmoq*” (“to live life”), “*mayjud bo’lmoq*” (“to exist”), *-siz* (“without”), *edi* (“was/were”), *bo’lmoq* (“become”), which express this unit in a way that deviates from its lexical meaning in the speech process, the fact that most of the lexical units with the “yurish” (“walking”) seme have the denotative seme of “horizontally moving on the surface of a solid object” and can form a paradigmatic relationship, and that they can be divided semantically into two: active motion (actual motion – AM; the child walked towards his mother) and inactive motion (non-actual motion – NAM; There were various conversations about you in the neighborhood), and the relativity and limitations of the division into verbs of action and state, were studied by the Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature. The materials of the practical project PZ-2020042022 on the topic "Creating a Linguistic Didactic Electronic Platform of Turkic Languages" carried out in 2019 - 2022 were used to enrich the electronic platform (reference book of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi dated October 3, 2024 No.

01/6-2690). As a result, the contextual semantics of lexical units with the “yurmoq” (“to walk”) semantics in texts of various styles identified in the study, not recorded in existing explanatory dictionaries, and the cases of their occurrence as an independent verb, auxiliary verb, conjunction, as a basis for creating a new lexeme, as well as feedback on creating a thesaurus model, enriched the database;

The scientific conclusions on the occurrence of material action in the denotative seme of verbs with the action seme “yurish” (“walking”), and in general, all verbs with action seme in Uzbek language, in the connotative seme, on the cognitive action, that is, on the expression of perceived meanings that are far from the archiseme of the lexeme, were used in the practical research project of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi on the topic “Creating a database of articles on terms specific to Uzbek national culture” (based on the criteria of the Wikipedia electronic encyclopedia) carried out in 2022–2023. (Reference of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi dated October 3, 2024 No. 01/6+2688). As a result, the database was enriched with analyses of active action semes of lexical units with the “yurish” (“walking”) seme, as well as passive action semes not recorded in existing explanatory dictionaries, and new views on the grammar of the Uzbek language for creating a thesaurus model.

Information on the importance of new types of semantic, thesaurus dictionaries, and the convenience they provide to users was used to write the script for the “Hamma uchun” program of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan “O‘zbekiston Tarixi” TV channel (reference book of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan “O‘zbekiston Tarixi” TV channel dated September 27, 2024 No. 06-28-897). As a result, the content of the script of this program was enriched with evidence on the stylistic characteristics of verb lexemes in the Uzbek language.

Approbation of the results of the research. Reports on the results of this research were made at 6 international and 3 republican scientific and practical conferences.

Publication of research results. A total of 13 works on the topic of the dissertation, including 4 articles in scientific publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for publishing the main scientific results of dissertations, of which: 3 articles were published in republican and 1 article in foreign scientific journals.

Structure and volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of used literature and an appendix. The total volume of the dissertation is 133 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction establishes the relevance and necessity of the research, defines its goals and objectives, describes its object and subject, shows its compliance with the priority areas of development of science and technology of the republic, describes its scientific novelty and practical results, reveals the scientific and practical significance of the results obtained. Information on the implementation of the research results in practice, published works and the structure of the dissertation is provided.

Chapter I of the dissertation is entitled **“Research on the semantics of lexical units with action-state semantics”**.

1.1.-§. Study of the semantics of lexical units with action-state In world linguistics. The first considerations about the meanings of words were reflected in the works of Aristotle’s “Poetics”, Mahmud Kashgari’s “Devonu lug‘otit turk” (“The Compendium of the Turkic Dialects”), and Alisher Navoi’s “Muhokamat ul-lug‘atayn” (“The discussion of two languages”).¹⁴

Verbs occupy a special place in the study of the lexical level as a system. In Russian linguistics, a systematic study of individual lexical-semantic groups (LSG) of verbs began in the 60s of the 20th century, and these studies have not lost their significance to this day. The works of L.Bogdanova, G.Stepanova, R.Gaysina, V.Ibragimova, L.Vasilyev, T.Kildibekova, A.Plotnikova¹⁵, as well as the research of E.Kuznetsova, T.Novoselova, N.Sidorova¹⁶, devoted to the problems of interaction and connection of LSG verbs, became the basis for further research.

D.Dowty, in his linguistic study of the meaning of verbs, divides them into static or dynamic types, emphasizing the presence of a semantic action at the heart of almost all verbs. Stative verbs emphasize the states of arguments, while dynamic verbs express active actions. The semantic group of active action verbs is defined as “a group of verbs that express the physical movement of animate and inanimate objects in space and are distinguished from other verbs in this respect.”¹⁷

In world linguistics, it is appropriate to divide studies on the semantics of action-state verbs into two groups: 1. Studies on the comparative analysis of action lexemes in two or more languages. 2. Studies on the analysis of action lexemes within one language.

¹⁴ Аристотел Поэтика: (Поэзия санъати хақида). –Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2015.– 352 б.; Boynazarov Z. Tarixiy-qomusiy manbalarda ifodalangan olamning lisoniy manzarasi va uning madaniyat tarixini o‘rganishdagi o‘rni (Mahmud Koshg‘ariyning “Devonu lug‘at-it turk” asari misolida) // Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce Dergisi, 2019.– 6 (4). –S. 2167-2186.; Алишер Навоий Мухокаматул-луғатайн. Нашрга тайёрловчи Порсо Шамсиев. – 54 б. www.ziyouz.com kutubxonasi.

¹⁵ Богданова Л.А. Опыт компонентного анализа глаголов становления // Актуальные проблемы лексикологии. Тезисы докл.–Новосибирск, 1967. – С.19-21; Степанова Г.В. Лексико-семантическая группа глаголов понимания // Вопросы семантики.– Изд.: Ленингр. ун-та, 1974.– Межвуз. сб. Вып. 1. – С. 17-28; Гайсина Р.М. Синтагматическая характеристика глаголов отношения // Синтаксис и интонация. – Уфа, 1976.– С.32-48; Ибрагимова В.Л. К истории изучения глаголов движения в отечественном языкознании // Исследования по семантике. Лексическая и словообразовательная семантика.–Уфа, 1979. – С. 64-74; Васильев Л.М. Семантика русского глагола. Глаголы речи, звучания и поведения. Уч. пособие. – Уфа, Башкирск. ун-т. 1981. – 72 с.; Кильдибекова Т.А. Глаголы действия в современном русском языке. Опыт функционально-семантического анализа. – Изд. Саратовск. ун-та, 1985. – 160 с.; он же. Кильдибекова Т.А. Глаголы действия в современном русском языке / Опыт функционального анализа. Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. –Днепропетровск, 1986. – С.54; Ибрагимова В.Л. Глаголы пространственной локализации в современном русском языке. Автореф. дисс... д-ра филол. наук. – Екатеринбург, 1994; Плотникова А.М. Когнитивное моделирование семантики глагола (на материале глаголов социальных действий и отношений). Дисс... д-ра филол. наук. –Екатеринбург, 2009.– 555 с.

¹⁶ Кузнецова Э.В. Русские глаголы «приобщения объекта» как функционально-семантический класс слов / К вопросу о природе лексико-семантических групп. Автореф. дисс... д-ра филол. наук. – М., 1974. –28 с.; она же. О пересекающемся характере лексико-семантических групп слов // Семантика и структура предложения. Лексическая и синтаксическая семантика. – Уфа, 1978. – 211 с.; Сидорова Н.П. Системная организация лексико-семантической группы глаголов звучания и их взаимосвязи с другими глагольными группами. Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1978.–20 с.; Новоселова Г.И. Взаимодействие лексико-семантической группы глаголов созидания с другими группами в современном русском языке // Русская лексикология и вопросы межуровневых связей.–Новосибирск, 1980. – С.12-22.

¹⁷ David R. Dowty. Word meaning and Montague grammar: The semantics of verbs and times in generative semantics and in Montague’s PTQ // Volume 7. Springer, 1979.

Johan Blomberg, studying motion in Swedish, French, and Thai on a comparative-typological basis, divides the concept of motion into two: actual motion (AM) and non-actual motion (NAM)¹⁸. Actual motion (AM) expresses the experience of a continuous change in the position of an object: The boy ran along the river. Non-actual motion (NAM) refers to the dynamic nature associated with the imagination or perception of static situations: “*Vujudimga orombaxsh shabada yugurdi*” (“*A refreshing breeze ran through my body*”).

Research on the analysis of motion lexemes within a language has been carried out mainly since the second half of the 20th century. Research in this area has been divided into a) works on the semantics of general action-state verbs; b) works on the semantics of verbs belonging to certain semantic groups.

In world linguistics, the semantic analysis of verbs and action verbs is characterized by the emergence of new approaches to language. One of these is the development of natural language semantics that can understand and read the meaning of each sentence of text by a computer. In particular, researcher Pasion Sandra Mari¹⁹ described a computer-readable drawing of the verb catch in her dissertation on the properties of verbs related to limb movements.

Professor Luana Lopez Amaral emphasizes the creation of online open resources for the syntactic-semantic classification of verbs, such as VerbNet for English, BVI for Basque, AnCoraVerb for Spanish and Catalan, VerboWeb for Brazilian Portuguese, CROVALLEX for Croatian, and VALLEX for Czech.²⁰

B. Levin²¹ analyzes the semantics of more than 3,000 verbs in the English language, taking into account that the lexical-semantic properties of verbs determine the content of the sentence, and emphasizes their dependence on syntax, that is, on the word to which they are attached. VerbNet is based on the detailed syntactic-semantic descriptions of verb groups in English by B. Levin²², which contains valuable information about verbs and their semantic groups. This resource is an excellent online resource for the syntactic-semantic classification of verbs and is a basic source for further resources.

1.2.-§. *The study of the semantics of lexical units with action-state semantics in Turkology*. The basis of lexical units with action semantics in Turkic languages is formed by verbs with active action semantics. In Turkology, verb semantics is studied in two directions: in terms of lexical-semantic groups of the verb and grammatical

¹⁸ Blomberg Johan Motion in Language and Experience: Actual and Non-actual motion in Swedish, French and Thai [Doctoral Thesis (monograph), Centre for Languages and Literature]. The Faculties of Humanities and Theology 2014.– 269 p.

¹⁹ Sandra M.P. The relationship between the processes of action-related language comprehension and upper- and lower-limb movements. A thesis submitted in conformity with the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. 2021.– 275 p.

²⁰ Luana Lopes Amaral Online resources for the syntactic-semantic classification of verbs: theory, methods and applications. Linguagem e Tecnologia

²¹ Levin B. English verb classes and alternations: a preliminary investigation. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993.; Levin B. Argument Structure. In: Aronoff, M. (Ed.). Oxford Bibliographies in Linguistics. New York: Oxford University Press, May 2018. Available from: <https://oxfordbibliographies.com/view/document/obo-9780199772810/obo-9780199772810-0099.xml>;

²² Karin Kipper, Anna Korhonen, Neville Ryant, Martha Palmer A large-scale classification of English verbs.// Language Resources and Evaluation. Volume 42, 2008. – P.21–40. Available from: <http://link.springer.com/10.1007/s10579-007-9048-2>. Visited on: 8 June 2022.

categories of the verb.²³ Verbs of action are traditionally understood as a group of lexemes denoting the physical movement of living beings and inanimate objects, and E.Leisi emphasizes that verbs of action include all verbs²⁴. N.Dmitriyev²⁵ was the first to divide verbs in Turkic languages into four groups: 1) speech verbs; 2) sensory verbs; 3) action verbs; 4) movement verbs. A.Memetov studied 23 different lexical-semantic groups of action verbs in the Crimean Tatar language. It is worth noting that action verbs in the Altaic language family serve as the basis for describing the lexical-semantic groups of action verbs in all Turkic languages, and for determining the content of the semantics of verbs. This serves as a linguistic support for compiling semantic, ideographic, and thesaurus dictionaries of languages belonging to the Turkic family.

1.3.-§. *Studies on the semantics of lexical units with action-state semantics in Uzbek linguistics.* Initially, lexical units with action-state semantics were mainly studied in terms of categories. In particular, at the beginning of the 20th century, Abdurauf Fitrat also approached verb lexemes in Uzbek language (which he calls “Turkish”) as categories²⁶. Fundamental research on the verb word category in the Uzbek language began in the second half of the 20th century. A.Gulyamov approached the verb as a word category expressing action or state, proving that this lexical feature in it serves as the basis for dividing it into two groups: verbs of action and verbs of state.²⁷ In 1960, A.Hojiyev successfully defended his candidate’s dissertation on the present tense forms of the verb, and in 1968, he successfully defended his doctoral dissertation on the imperfective verb²⁸. Published monographs based on his research. The scientist includes verbs of action such as *yugurmoq*, *o‘qimoq*, *yurmoq* (*running, reading, walking*), which have a clearly noticeable dynamic feature; he considers physical phenomena such as *eshitmoq*, *eslamoq*, *qarimoq* (*hearing, remembering, and aging*) to be verbs of state.

S.Muhamedova considers all verbs other than verbs of state to constitute a semantic field with the archiseme of action.²⁹ M.Mirtojiyev emphasizes that there are also verbs of speech, verbs of perception, and verbs of observation, which should be considered as a separate semantic field.³⁰

In research on the Uzbek language, verbs are mainly divided into lexemes of action and state. We believe that it is advisable to divide verb lexemes into “directly observable and non-directly observable verbs of action”, and to group verbs with the “yurish” (“walking”) sememe into active motion (actual motion–AM) and inactive motion (non-actual motion–NAM) and according to the methods of expressing the concept.

Chapter II is devoted to the semantics and thesaurus of lexical units with the word “Yurish” (“Walking”).

²³ Кулиев Г.К. Семантика глаголов в тюркских языках. Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Баку, 1992. – С. 44-45

²⁴ Leisi E. Der Wortinhalt. Seine Struktur im Deutschen und im Englischen. 2, erw. Aufl. Heidelberg, 1961; Aufl.: Der Wortinhalt. Heidelberg: Quelle und Meyer (UTB).1971. – P.44

²⁵ Дмитриев Н. К. Глаголы движения. Строй тюркских языков. – М.: Изд-во восточной литературы, 1962. – 606 с.

²⁶ Курбонова М.М. Абдурауф Фитрат ва ўзбек тилшунослиги. – Тошкент: Университет, 1997. – Б. 28-30.

²⁷ Гуломов А.Ф. Феъл. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили курсидан материаллар. – Тошкент: ЎзССР ФА нашриёти, 1954. – Б.3

²⁸ Ҳожиёв А. Тўлиқсиз феъл. – Тошкент: Фан, 1970; Ҳожиёв А. Феъл. – Тошкент: Фан, 1973. – 192 б.

²⁹ Мухамедова С.Х. Ўзбек тилида ҳаракат феълларининг семантик ва валентлик хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. док... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2007. – 36 б.

³⁰ Миртожиев, М.М. Ўзбек тили семасиологияси. – Тошкент: Mumtoz so‘z, 2010. – Б. 53.

2.1.-§. *The relationship between semantics and thesaurus, the properties of thesauruses as a model of semantic analysis.* Thesaurus is 1) a type of ideographic dictionary that provides the possibility of using all words in a language in texts; 2) a set of units of meaning of a particular language with a certain system of semantic relations; ³¹3) an excellent example of general or special dictionaries that describe in detail the semantic relations between lexical units; ³²4) a dictionary based on a search system that reveals the semantic relationship of a word with other words; 5) a certain method of organizing words; 6) a type of dictionary that summarizes the wide possibilities of each word in a particular language³³.

An ideographic dictionary of the thesaurus type performs the function of identifying and grouping conceptual groups of language units. In this regard, the Russian linguist Y.Karaulov also notes that the thesaurus is a modern dictionary type that ideally expresses a hierarchical system of concepts that provides a search for the meanings of lexical units as an ideographic dictionary: dictionaries with a strong semantic relationship between their constituent units are called “thesauruses”.³⁴ The nature and number of lexical-semantic groups in ideographic dictionaries of the thesaurus type are determined depending on the semantic capabilities of the language.³⁵ S.Osokina describes thesaurus dictionaries existing in world lexicography into three types: printed thesauruses, electronic thesauruses, and associative thesauruses.³⁶ In some studies, the ideographic dictionary and thesaurus are considered to belong to the same type³⁷, but these dictionaries differ from each other in terms of their formation period and technical capabilities.

2.2.-§. *Linguistic analysis, semantic properties and thesaurus of walk-based lexemes.* 211 words with “yur-“ (“walk”) and “yur”-asosli (“walk”-based) are actively used in speech. The use of “yur-“ (“walk”) and walk-based “yur”-asosli (“walk”-based) words is directly related to the type and style of the text. The frequency of use of these words in the artistic style is high.

The concept of “yur” “walk” has a very ancient history, and it represents the most basic concept of movement in everyday life. Therefore, its archetype also includes the meaning of “continuous, constant movement”. In his work, Sayfi Sarayi used the verb yur- in this sense: *Suhajlni kördi-zü, ajlandi birtek, Künäsh girdindä jurgän misli – jertek* (from “Suhayl and Guldursun”). The writer used this to reveal the mental state of Guldursun, who knew about the Earth’s rotation around the Sun almost a century and a half before Copernicus and fell in love with Suhayl. He used the verbs ajlan (aylanmoq)– “to rotate” and jur- “to walk” as synonymous units.

³¹ Шрейдер, Ю.А. Тезаурус // Большая Советская энциклопедия. – М.: Советская энциклопедия, 1976. [электронный ресурс]. – URL: <http://slovari.yandex.ru/~книги/БСЭ/Тезаурус> (дата обращения 23.03.2009).

³² Шайкевич, А.Я. Тезаурус // Языкознание: Большой энциклопедический словарь. – М.: Большая Российская энциклопедия, 1998. – С. 506-507.

³³ Караулов, Ю.Н. Общая и русская идеография. – М.: Наука, 1976. – С.356.

³⁴ Караулов Ю.Н. Лингвистическое конструирование и тезаурус литературного языка. – М.: Наука, 1981. – 368 с.

³⁵ Морковкин В.В. – М.: Идеографические словари. Из-во МГУ, 1970.

³⁶ Осокина С.А. Основания лингвистической теории тезауруса. Дисс. ... доктора филол. наук. – Барнаул, 2015 – 437 с.

³⁷ Хамроева Ё. Ўзбек тилининг идеографик луғатини тузиш тамойиллари (ҳаракат ва ҳолат тушунчасини ифодаловчи сўзлар мисолида). Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. – Тошкент, 2010. – 129 б.

By today, the semantic scope of the lexical unit “yurish” (“walking”) has expanded significantly. In particular, the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” notes that, in addition to the following meanings: “*ma’lum yo’nalishda harakat qilmoq, bir joydan boshqa joyga jilmoq, qadam tashlab olg’a bosmoq, qadamlab jilmoq*” (“to move in a certain direction, to move from one place to another, to step forward, to move with steps”) it is also used in the meanings of “*hayot kechirmoq, yashamoq*”, “*rozi bo’lmoq, ko’nmoq*”, “*suygan yor bilan vaqt o’tkazmoq, yaqin munosabatda bo’lmoq*” (“to live”, “to agree, to be content”, “to spend time with a loved one, to be in a close relationship”)³⁸. Words formed from the root yur-(to walk) express the semantics characteristic of the following categories:

1) *yurmoq* – an independent verb lexeme expressing the semantics of “to move from one place to another in a certain direction and in the same or different way”;

2) *yurmoq* – an auxiliary verb that is attached to the leading verb and expresses the meaning of continuity: *Baqara surasini o’qib yurish baraka, uni tark qilish hasratdir* (“Reciting Surah Al-Baqarah brings blessings, while abandoning it brings sorrow.”) (from Hadith);

3) “*yuramol, yuragon*” (*yuramol/yuragon ot* (horse), “*yurishli*” (*yurishli stallion*) – adjective category;

4) “*yurish-turish*”, “*yurish*” – activity-process noun, the meanings of which are as follows:

a) expresses the meaning of a person’s specific behavior, activity, character: *Musulmon insonning har bir xatti-harakati, har bir so’zi, o’zining yurish-turishi yaxshilikdan iborat bo’lishi kerak*. (“Every action and word of a Muslim should be full of goodness, including their manner of walking.”) (Shaykh Muhammad Sodik Muhammad Yusuf);

b) denotes the meaning of hospitality, feasting, traveling, and visiting spectacular places: *...ovsinim yurishni yaxshi ko’radigan ayol*; (“...my sister-in-law is a woman who enjoys traveling.”)

d) denotes the meaning of raising an army against the enemy, going to battle, “conquest”: *...hoqon bosqinchilarga qarshi yurishni to’xtatdi* (“The Khan stopped the march against the invaders.”) (however, the verb to walk is considered a compound verb: *yurish qilmoq*);

e) means to live, to spend one's life: *Men o’z yurtimda ko’kragimni ko’tarib yurishga o’rganib qolganman* (“I have gotten used to walking proudly in my homeland.”);

5) “*yurgizilmoq*”, “*yurgizmoq*” yoki “*yurg’izmoq*” (*traktorni yurgizmoq* (“to drive a tractor”)), “*yuritmoq*” (...*juvozni yuritib, qichqirdi* “to lead a donkey, shout”), “*yurishmoq*” (*ular ancha joygacha piyoda yurishdi* “they walked a long way on foot”) – verbs that take the relative form not only express action, but also have a connotative meaning: *Turmush haqida aqli yetgancha farosat yurgizib, uzoq suhbat qurishar* (“After thinking about life, they would engage in long discussions.”) (Ch.Aytmatov);

6) -*siz, edi, bo’lmoq* (without, was/were, becoma) is a grammatical category that acts as a participle.

³⁸ O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 6-jildli –Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2022

7) The lexeme "yur" partially loses its verbal characteristics in the process of speech and in some cases expresses a modal meaning: *"Yur, narigi uyga chiqamiz bobojoning damini olsin ertalab yana duolaringdan o'qib berasan "* (Let's go, we'll go to the next house, Let grandfather take a rest, in the morning, you'll read from your prayers again) (X. To'xtaboyev). *"Yur, tog'larga chiqaylik, Mayli, yur"* (Let's go, let's go to the mountains, okay, go) (U. Nosir).

The fact that the lexeme "yur" in these examples at the beginning of the sentence cannot take the affix "-gin" in the imperative mood of the second person proves that it has taken on a modal meaning. However, in the poetic line *"Yur, tog'larga chiqaylik"* (Let's go, let's go to the mountains) and *"Mayli, yur"* (Okay, go), it is possible to add the "-gin" affix to "yur" at the end of the sentence. This is because in the Uzbek language, words that lose their verbal properties and express a modal meaning, such as "demak" (so), "aytmoqchi" (meaning to say), "aytgandek" (as if said), and "aytganday" (as if saying), have been recorded in textbooks. However, verbs like "kel" (come), "qo'y" (put), "shoshma-shoshma" (hurry up), and "yur" (go) that take on a modal meaning have not been fully addressed in textbooks and manuals.

The thesaurus model of the lexeme "Yurmoq" ("to walk") can be described as follows:

1. In morphology and syntax: yurmoq = yur+ -moq (adjective that forms a lexical form)

A) belongs to the verb class, is inflected: *yurdim, yuryapman, yuradi; yurdik, yurasiz, yurdingiz(lar)* ("I walked," "I am walking," "He/She walks;" "We walked," "You (plural) walk," "You walked (plural)");

B) from this lexeme "yuramol", *yurag'on*: *yuramol/yurag'on ot*; "yurishi yaxshi ayg'ir" ("The horse has a good gait") – adjective class is formed;

C) "yurish-turish" ("a way of life"), "yurish" ("walking") – noun of activity-process.

2. Pronunciation: yurmog'

3. Meaning: yurmoq ("to walk") – means "to move from one place to another".

A) synonyms: *yurmoq, qadam tashlamoq, odimlamoq, qadam ranjida qilmoq* (to walk, to step, to stride, to take steps in a weary manner);

B) antonym: "to'xtamoq, dam olmoq, hordiq chiqarmoq, bir joyda qotib qolmoq" (to stop, to rest, to relax, to stay in one place);

D) hypernym: *harakatlanmoq* (to move) – hypernym, *yurmoq* (to walk) – hyponym

E) hyponym: *qadam tashlamoq* (to step) – hyponym, *yurmoq* (to walk) – hypernym

H) words with similar meanings: by foot, on an animal (horse or donkey), in transport, mechanisms; to move in water, in the air

F) closest related words: *sayr qilmoq, aylanmoq, dunyo kezmoq, dunyo bo'ylab sayohat qilmoq, g'am-tashvishsiz hayot kechirmoq* (to stroll, to wander, to travel the world, to travel around the world, to live a carefree life).

4. Etymology: the verb "yur" ("walk"), which was used in the same meaning in the ancient Turkic language (in the sense of "to move from one place to another"), was originally pronounced as "йоры", and later used in the forms "йуры", "йуры": "йоры→йуры→йур".

5. Use in phraseological units: *og‘zi bilan yurmoq* (often used metaphorically to describe who speaks endlessly or gossips), *tili bilan yurmoq* (similar to the first, suggesting someone who someone who talks constantly or gossips)., *bosh ko‘tarib yurmoq* (referring to walking with pride, confidence, or self-assurance)., *boshi og‘gan tomonga ketmoq* (a metaphorical expression used to describe someone who acts thoughtlessly or makes decisions without considering the consequences).

6. Use in other languages. In English and Russian linguistics, the lexemes “walk”, “*xodum*” are mainly used in the meaning of this unit in the seme “to move on foot”, but in these languages these units are not used to express movement in transport.

§ 2.3. *Semantic properties and thesaurus of other lexemes expressing the seme “walking”.* It was determined that there are 71 lexemes expressing the seme of movement “walk” and they are divided into two types according to the classification of the Turkologist N.Dmitriev:

1) 18 different verbs expressing the direction of movement: *yo‘nalmoq, bormoq, kelmoq, ketmoq, tark etmoq, jo‘namoq, qaytmoq, kirmoq, chiqmoq, sayr qilmoq, sayohat qilmoq, kezmoq, aylanmoq, olib kelmoq, olib ketmoq, olib bormoq, qatnamoq, o‘tmoq* (to head towards, to move forwards, to arrive, to leave, to abandon, to depart, to come back, to enter, to exit, to stroll, to travel, to wander, to go around, to bring back, to take back, to take with you, to commute, to pass by) etc.;

2) 53 different verbs expressing the manner of movement: *siljimoq, jilmoq, surilmoq, yurmoq, odimlamoq, qo‘zg‘almoq, jadallamoq, yo‘rtmoq, ilgarilamoq, intilmoq, ildamlamoq, zing‘illamoq, dikillamoq, pildiramoq, zipillamoq, dikanglamoq, gandarlammoq, yo‘rg‘alamoq, lapanglamoq, hakkalamoq, daydimmoq, sang‘immoq* (to move, to slide, to drag, to walk, to stride, to be moved, to speed up, to rush, to advance, to strive, to quicken one’s pace, to hum, to falter, to slither, to sizzle, to clatter, to sway, to crawl to walk roughly, to stomp, to trip, to wander) etc.;

Although all of the above verbs express the direction and manner of movement, the first one is united by the meaning “to move from one place to another in a certain direction and in the same way”, while the second group of verbs embodies the meaning “to move from one place to another in a certain direction and in different ways” (for example, “imperceptible movement” in the verb “*siljimoq*”, “fast movement” in the verb “*ildamlamoq*”, “random movement” in the verb “*daydimmoq*”).

The word “*odimlamoq*” (“to walk”) is a synonym for the unit “*yurmoq*” (“to walk”), this word cannot be used in relation to living beings. The places where the lexeme “*odimlamoq*” is used in a literary text for living beings cannot be assessed as a normative case, it can be explained by the individual approach of the author, the goal of increasing the effectiveness of the text. In this case, it is emphasized that examples taken from a literary text cannot always be included in dictionaries as a normative case for the literary language.

2.4-§. *Mutual semantic relations of lexemes with the sema “yurish” (“walking”).* The paragraph sheds light on one of the semantic relations of lexemes with the sema “yurish” (“walking”), the troponymy relation that has been observed in Uzbek linguistics to this day. The concept of troponymy in linguistics was first proposed by Christian Fellbaum and George Miller. Let us pay attention to some examples they gave: “*tishlash*” (“biting”) (is a troponym, that is, a certain way of eating

(*ovqatlanish*)”³⁹ when eating is considered a hypernym unit. Troponymy is one of the existing relations between verbs in the semantic network of the WordNet database. More precisely, troponymy is a type of semantic relation that reflects the troponym-hypernym of lexical units that are close in content, that is, the connections and differences between them in terms of expressing specific and general concepts. A troponym is a word that is more specific in meaning than other words, while a hypernym is a general term that includes a wider range of meanings. For example, the lexeme “*yurmoq*” (“to walk”) is a troponym of “*harakat qilmoq*” (“moving”) because it is a unit that indicates a more specific method than movement, and the verbs “*qadam tashlamoq, qadam bosmoq*” (“to step”) are troponyms of the lexeme “*yurmoq*” (“to walk”) because they indicate a more specific form of walking. At the same time, the verb “to walk” is a hypernym for the lexeme “*qadam tashlamoq, qadam bosmoq*” (“to step”) and an autohyponym for the verb “*harakat qilmoq*” (“to move”), since it is considered a troponym.⁴⁰ It is worth noting that the phenomenon of troponymy was first introduced by Alisher Navoi. The great thinker revealed the essence of troponymy on the basis of citing units expressing different semantics of a number of action lexemes in Turkic languages, such as *yig‘lamoq, ichmoq* (to cry, to drink).

In the lexical database WordNET, which includes semantic relations between words in more than two hundred languages, verb synsets are interconnected through various relations (hypo-hyperonym, troponym-hyperonym, co-hyponym-hyperonym), but the troponym-hyperonym relationship is the main and most common relationship among verb synsets.⁴¹ If the hypernym is a verb with an abstract, generalized meaning, then the troponym is used more widely in the communication process to more clearly indicate the way the hypernym does something. Troponym-hypernym relationships are hierarchical, that is, vertical. Therefore, hypernyms are placed at the top of this hierarchy, and the corresponding troponyms are located at the bottom, the network is further expanded, as a result, a huge verb web is created with the synsets above. The verb synset, located at the bottom, expresses a more specific concept than the ones above.

The troponym-hypernym relationship also differs from other semantic relationships in terms of degree of expression.

Chapter III presents **an analysis of the semantics and thesaurus of phrasemes with the “yurish” seme**. § 3.1. *Semantic properties and thesaurus of phraseological units based on “yur-“ (“walk”)*. Verb lexemes based on “yur-“ come in the structure of phraseological units and express various semantic properties. For example, “*yurgiligi qolmadi*” (“have no strength left to walk”) is a phraseological unit, because the lexeme “*yurgilik*” is combined with the verb “*qolmadi*” and expresses a single, mobile meaning (only the explanation of the lexeme “*yurgiligi*” is given in the

³⁹ George A. Miller, Richard Beckwith, Christiane Fellbaum, Derek Gross, Katherine J. Miller. Introduction to WordNet: An On-line Lexical Database // International Journal of Lexicography. Volume 3. Issue 4. Winter 1990.– Pages 235–244. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ijl/3.4>.

⁴⁰ Becker Th. Autohyponymy: Implicature in Lexical Semantics, Word Formation, and Grammar June 2002 Journal of Germanic Linguistics 14(02). – P.105 -136.

⁴¹ Fellbaum C. and G. Miller. 1990. Folk psychology or semantic entailment? A reply to Rips and Conrad. The Psychological Review. 97. – P.565-570.

explanatory dictionaries⁴²): *Oqtosh elda yurgiligim qolmadi* (I no longer have the ability to walk in the land Oktosh). The phrase *yurgiligim qolmadi* cannot be divided into independent components. For example, the phrase *qulog'iga quymoq* is a whole formed from the components *quloq+quymoq*. However, the above phrase cannot be divided into the components *yurgilik(+im)+qolmadi*. The whole of *yurgilik* is formed in the form of the lexeme *ko'rgilik*: *ko'r+gilik+ yur+gilik*. In this case, the complex affix *-gilik*, which is not recorded in grammatical sources in the Uzbek language, is used; The word "*ko'rgilik*" is used independently, but "*yurgilik*" is not used independently, it only appears in the phraseme. This shows that word forms of the same pattern are characterized by different categorical criteria according to intralinguistic factors.

Phraseological units such as *og'zi bilan yurmoq*, *tili bilan yurmoq*, and *bosh ko'tarib yurmoq* are also based on different meanings of the verb *yurmoq*. In sentences like *Tili bilan yurmoq* (to speak endlessly) and *oyog'i bilan emas, og'zi bilan yuradigan odamlar ham bor* (there are people who walk with their mouths, not their feet), the phrases refer to people who spend their time gossiping. These phraseological units have not been recorded in existing dictionaries.

3.2-§. *Semantic characteristics and thesaurus of phrasemes expressing the seme "yurish" ("walking")*. 3.2.1-§. *Semantic characteristics and thesaurus of the phraseme "Qadam tashlamoq" ("to step")*. It is known that in Uzbek linguistics, there are many phraseological units related to the word "*qadam*" (step), but its various meanings are not provided as separate lexical entries in phraseological or explanatory dictionaries. In the explanatory dictionary, only lexical units like *qadam otmoq* (to step), *qadam ranjida qilmoq* (to make a step in pain), *qadam bosmoq* (to step), *qadam qo'yimoq* (to place a step) are provided with examples and analyzed.⁴³ It is noteworthy that in the explanatory phraseological dictionary re-published in 2022, explanations for the stable expressions related to the word *qadam* are given.⁴⁴

The verbs *qadam tashlamoq* (to take a step), *qadam bosmoq* (to step), and *qadam qo'yimoq* (to place a step) belong to the same paradigmatic group in terms of their usage in various styles, and they indicate the starting point of the verb *yurmoq* (to walk). During the research, it was determined that each phrase expresses different ways of moving by touching the foot to the ground: for example, in the phrase *qadam tashlamoq* the foot touches the ground with a strong impact; in *qadam bosmoq*, the foot is placed firmly on the ground; and in *qadam qo'yimoq*, it refers to moving as if placing the foot gently on the ground. Therefore, lexemes like *shaxdam* (sturdy), *gurs-gurs* (with a firm step), *tap-tap* (with a soft step), and *ildam* (quick) are the valency words for the phrase *qadam tashlamoq* (to take a step): *Uning shaxdam qadam tashlashi, alpday kelishgan qomatiga qarab yosh deb o'ylagandim, yo'q...* ("Looking at his firm step and his well-built figure, I thought he was young, but no...") (S.Anorboyev). The phrase "*Qadam bosmoq*" has a slightly rude and negative connotation: *..endi uyimga qadam bosa ko'rma!* (...now, don't you dare step into my house!") (T.Malik). Unlike other units, the phrase "*Qadam qo'yimoq*" is more often used in poetry because it embodies

⁴² O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. 6-jildli –Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2023.

⁴³ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. V. – Тошкент: ЎЗМЭ Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2008. – Б.203.

⁴⁴ Rahmatullayev Sh. va b. O'zbek tilining frazeologik lug'ati – Toshkent: G'. G'ulom, 2022. – B. 395-397.

the seme of slow and restrained movement: **Qo'y qadam odob bilan yerda insonlar yotar** ("Step carefully, as there are people lying on the ground.") (from the song).

3.2.2-§. *Semantic characteristics and thesaurus of the phrase "Qadam ranjida qilmoq"*. In this short paragraph, and the semantics of the phrase "qadam ranjida qilmoq", which expresses the semes of "to perform a certain action as a result of moving both feet, that is, to move with the help of the feet", were analyzed. In the speech process of the phrase, the semes of "moving towards the subject or object" are observed more often than "moving from the subject or object". Therefore, it is appropriate to define the hypernym-troponym relationship of this phrase as follows:

a) Movement toward a subject or object: *kelmoq* (to come) (hypernym); *qadam ranjida qilmoq* (to make a step with force), *tashrif buyurmoq* (to visit), *qadam tashlamoq* (to take a step), *qadam bosmoq* (to step), *qadam qo'ymoq* (to place a step), *qadam olmoq* (to take a step) (troponyms, hyponyms);

b) Moving away from a subject or object: *ketmoq* (to go) (hypernym); *qadam ranjida qilmoq* (to make a step with force), *bormoq* (to go), *jo'namoq* (to leave) (troponyms, hyponyms);

c) Euphemism related to birth: *tug'ilmoq* (to be born) (hypernym); *qadam ranjida qilmoq* (to make a step with force), *dunyoga kelmoq* (to come into the world), *dunyoga tashrif buyurmoq* (to visit the world) (troponyms, hyponyms).

3.2.3-§. *Semantic properties and thesaurus of the phrase "to visit" ("tashrif buyurmoq")*. In this short paragraph, the phrase *tashrif buyurmoq* consists of the lexeme *tashrif*, which comes from the Arabic word تَشْرِيف (taṣrīf), derived from the verb *ṣarrafa* (II form), meaning "to show respect, to honor,"⁴⁵ and the verb *buyurmoq*, which means "to command." In some Turkic language etymological dictionaries, the root *buy-* ("to command,") is separated as meaning a meaningful *part*: *buyur* uyğur dilində *buy* feili "приказывать" mənasını əks etdirir. –*ur* şəkilçisi *köç* –*ür* qəlibi üzrə təsirli feil düzəldib".⁴⁶ In some sentences where *tashrif buyurmoq* is involved, one of the sememes "to approach the subject or to move away from the subject, to leave" is expressed. This phrase is used relatively often in official, journalistic and artistic styles. The connotative meaning of the phrase *tashrif buyurmoq* also implies the meaning of "to approach, to come to a certain place."

When the phrase *tashrif buyurmoq* has a denotative meaning in speech it generally refers to "coming" in the context of high-ranking individuals, respected guests who are distinguished by their position or age, and honored guests who have come from a certain distance. In literary texts, cases of its use in relation to a thing or event are also observed: *Garchi yer qor iskamagan esa-da, allaqachon qish tashrif buyurib, suvlar muzlagan* (Although the earth had not yet thawed, winter had already come, and the waters had frozen") (U. Hamdam). Such places, as noted, can be explained by the writer's style of word use. The use of the phrase *tashrif buyurmoq* by the speaker is not always considered the norm. Its use in relation to a person of ordinary status creates a stylistic error. Unfortunately, there are many errors associated with the use of this phrase in speech. Therefore, the norms for the use of the verb *tashrif buyurmoq* in speech are determined in the study.

⁴⁵ Рахматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг этимологик луғати. II. –Тошкент: Университет, 2000. – 432 б.

⁴⁶ Əhmədov B.A. Azərbaycan dilinin qısa etimoloji lüğəti. – Bakı: Mütərcim, 1999. – S. 63.

"3.3-§. *Semantic domains: as a means of collecting lexical units and creating a dictionary (as in the case of phraseological units with the form yo'l + verb)*. Domain is derived from the Latin word "dominium", which means "property right, ownership".⁴⁷ This word was originally used historically to express the right to manage property, ownership or ownership of land; the word dominium, in turn, is formed from "domus", meaning "house, family", and means the management or ownership of property⁴⁸.

In linguistics, the term *semantic domain* refers to an abstract space that includes all aspects of each concept in a language⁴⁹. Since several words can have the same meaning, a semantic domain can also be called a *semantic repository* of lexical units. In it, each word is connected to each other through lexical relations such as associative, syntagmatic and paradigmatic. From this point of view, in linguistics, the semantic domain is a term close to the concepts of semantic cell, semantic field, semantic network, but is distinguished by its broader scope, systematicity, and foundation compared to them.⁵⁰ Each domain includes a number of elements (Appendix 4).

The semantic domain is an abstract structure that combines any semantics of lexical units. The semantic domain covers all semantics of a word. For example, the words *meva, murabbo, sharbat, pirog, qoqi, urug', shirin, nordon, Odam Ato, Momo Havo, Namangan, Baxmal, telefon* (fruit, jam, juice, pie, core, seed, sweet, sour, Adam and Eve, Mom Hava, Namangan, Baxmal, and even telephone) can also be included in the *olma* (apple) domain. The *shaxmat* (chess) domain includes *ot, fil, ruh, piyoda, shoh, farzin; o'yin, sport, qoida, musobaqa, chempionat; hujum, himoya, yurish, Hindiston, mantiq* (horse, elephant, pawn, king, queen, game, sport, rule, competition, championship, attack, defense, move, India, and logic) etc., and in this case, lexical units express the inherent meaning. That is, when we say *ot* (horse), neither the meaning of "animal" nor the meaning of the word family is taken into account. Only chess pieces are understood. So domains are context-dependent and encompass the verbal meanings of words.

It is known that in the Uzbek language, there are also semantic alternatives of the lexical units with the "yurish" ("walking") semantic model, the *yo'l*(road) + verb (movement). The unit *yo'l* lexeme that forms these phrasemes is Turkic, and 16 different meanings are explained with the help of examples⁵¹. The phraseological units formed by the component *yo'l* are used in the following forms: phrases in which the "yo'l" lexeme is used in the nominative case: *yo'l bermoq* (to give way), *yo'l olmoq* (to take the road), *yo'l solmoq* (to lay a path), *yo'l bosmoq* (to walk on the road), *yo'l topmoq* (to find the way) (total: 18); phrases in which the *yo'l* (way) lexeme is used in the form of the genitive case: *yo'lini qilmoq* (to make one's way), *yo'lini bog'lamoq* (to block the way), *yo'lini topmoq* (to find the way), *yo'lini quvmoq* (to pursue one's way), *yo'lini to'smoq* (to obstruct the way) (total: 6); Phrases in which the lexeme *yo'l* is used in the dative case: *yo'lga solmoq* (to head towards the road), *yo'lga kirmoq* (to

⁴⁷ <https://www.etymonline.com/word/domain>.

⁴⁸ Herbert Hausmaninger, Richard Gamauf, George A. Sheets A Casebook On Roman Property Law. Herbert hausmaninger and richard gamauf translated with introduction, supplementary notes, and glossary by George a. Sheets. –P.30

⁴⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_domain.

⁵⁰ Moe Ronald. What is a semantic domain?. Semantic Domains. Retrieved 12 July 2014; Ron Moe. Semantic domains. <http://semdom.org> 2013. (Accessed 2013-04-01).

⁵¹ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати (ЎТИЛ). II жилд. – Тошкент: ЎзМЭ Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2008. – Б. 276-278.

enter the road), *yo'lga chiqmoq* (to leave for the road), *yo'lga yurmoq* (to walk in one's path), *yo'lga tushmoq* (to start walking on the road) (total: 7); Phrases in which the lexeme *yo'l* is used in the locative case: *yo'lda yurmoq* (to walk on the road) (1); Phrases in which the lexeme *yo'l* is used in the ablative case: *yo'ldan urmoq* (to go off the road), *yo'ldan chiqarmoq* (to lead off the road), *yo'ldan qaytarmoq* (to return from the road), *yo'ldan qo'ymoq* (to leave the road) (total: 10).

Based on the *yo'l* (road) component, 42 phraseological units have been formed. Among these, phrases like *yo'l boshlamoq* (to start the road), *yo'l olmoq* (to take the road), *yo'l solmoq* (to lay a path), *yo'l bosmoq* (to walk on the road), *yo'lga tushmoq* (to set off), *yo'lga otlanmoq* (to embark on the road), and *yo'lga chiqmoq* (to go on the road) are the only ones that can form a paradigmatic series with the "yurish" (to walk) semantic units. These phraseological units, such as *yo'l olmoq* (to take the road), *yo'l bosmoq* (to walk on the road), *yo'l solmoq* (to lay a path), and *yo'l yurmoq* (to walk the road), express the idea of movement along a solid surface, that is, "to move from one place to another, to cover a certain distance, to walk, go, come, or travel." For example, the phrase "**yo'l oldi**" (**he/she took the road**) in the sentence *Sarsonboy ota karavotdan tushib, eshik tomon yo'l oldi* (Sarsonboy father got off the bed and took the road towards the door) (O'.Umarbekov) is used interchangeably with the following units: 1. *Sarsonboy ota karavotdan tushib, eshik tomon yurdi* (Sarsonboy father got off the bed and walked towards the door). 2. *Sarsonboy ota karavotdan tushib, eshik yoniga bordi* (Sarsonboy father got off the bed and went to the door). 3. *Sarsonboy ota karavotdan tushib, eshik tomon ketdi* (Sarsonboy father got off the bed and went towards the door). 4. *Sarsonboy ota karavotdan tushib, eshik yoniga keldi* (Sarsonboy father got off the bed and came to the door). These sentences form syntactic synonymy according to the predication expression, their semantic domain is "movement in one direction". This domain semantically groups all lexical units with the "yurish" ("walking") seme in one place. If movement in one direction is their integral seme, then their differential seme can be defined as follows: in sentence 1, it means that the person moved towards the door, in sentence 2, the subject reached the intended destination, in sentence 3, it means that the person moved towards the door, in sentence 4, it means that the person moved towards the speaker. It can be said that in the above sentences, the proposition and dictum are expressed in the same way, but the modes are different.

In the seme of covering a certain exact or approximate distance, leaving behind, the phraseology of *yo'l bosmoq* (to walk a road) is mainly used: *Otliq 40 daqiqada 5 km yo'l bosdi*. The rider covered 5 km in 40 minutes) (Gazeta.uz). In journalistic texts, it is mainly used with a word denoting a specific distance: *Elektromobil bir quvvat olishda 1 210 kilometr yo'l bosdi*. (The electric vehicle covered 1,210 kilometers on a single charge) (Xabar.uz). The analysis of the examples in the study revealed that the phrase *yo'l bosmoq* (to walk a road) forms an active synonymous relationship with the verb *yurmoq* (to walk) in most cases. The lexeme that forms a supplementary relationship from the valence actants of the phrase *yo'l bosmoq* is a word that denotes an exact or approximate distance. For example, the sentence *78 yoshli surxondaryolik otaxon velosipedda 2000 km yo'l bosdi* (The 78-year-old man from Surkhandarya covered 2,000 km by bicycle). can be divided into several actants .

The gradation sequence according to the stage of action can be arranged as follows:

Otlanmoq(to mount) → qo'zg'almoq(to begin to move) → yo'lga chiqmoq (yo'l olmoq)(to set out on the road) → yo'lga tushmoq(to head out) → yo'l yurmoq(to walk or travel along the road) → yetib bormoq (yetib kelmoq(to arrive, to reach the destination)).

This kind of gradation (graduonymy) can also be observed in the following sentence: *Noilojlikdan Muqbil Hotam bilan yo'lga tushibdi. Yo'l yurishibdi, yo'l yurishsa ham mo'l yurishibdi, bir oy deganda Buxoroyi sharifga yetib kelishibdi* (Out of necessity, Muqbil Hotam set out on the road. They walked, even though they walked a lot, within a month they reached Bukhara Sharif)(Abbos Said).

In the semantics of other “yo'l”(“road”)-centered phraseological units,*yurish* (walking) is also present as a potential seme.

CONCLUSION

1. In world linguistics, lexemes with action-state seme have been studied mainly in the comparative-historical, systemic-structural paradigm. Taking into account the presence of action seme in the archiseme of all verbs, they are divided into static and dynamic types. Static verbs express the states of arguments, and dynamic verbs express active actions-events. In Turkology, however, action-state semantic verbs are mainly differentiated by the direction of movement and method of movement, and are categorized into small lexical-semantic groups for research.

2. In Uzbek linguistics, verbs are semantically studied by dividing them into two large groups: verbs of action and state, and internal thematic groups. To date, it has been proven that the grouping of verb lexemes into verbs of action and verbs of state is relative, and that action is the basis of all verb lexemes.

3. It has been established that in the Uzbek language, any dynamic verb of action in the denotative sense expresses active action, and in the connotative sense expresses inactive action, that is, a cognitive meaning that is far from the archisema of the lexeme.

In Uzbek linguistics, it is appropriate to group verb lexemes into “directly observable and non-directly observable verbs of action”, and lexical units with the “walking” sense into “active and inactive verbs of action”.

4. The relationship between semantics and thesaurus, their interrelation, and their importance in linguistic research are scientifically based. Thesaurus dictionaries are based on the semantics of lexical units. The thesaurus integrates the semantics, homonyms, synonym groups, possibilities of combining with other lexemes (valences), syntagmatic, paradigmatic, hierarchical, hypo-hyperonymy relationships, and etymology of action lexemes into one place, which is of great value in language acquisition, formation of language competence, elimination of stylistic inconsistencies, and ensuring the accuracy of the translated text.

5. In the Uzbek language, there are more than two hundred word forms and more than ten phraseological units based on *yur-*. About two hundred other forms of lexemes with the “*yurish*” sememe and more than thirty phraseological units are used. These lexical units differ in their method of use and activity.

The form of the lexeme *yur-* movement noun *yur-*, lexemes of other forms reflecting the seme “*yurish*”(“walking”), the form of the phraseme's action noun is

used in noun-specific categorical forms and is considered to be units with a high frequency of use.

6. In texts of various styles, the lexeme “yurmoq”(“to walk”) expresses contextual semes not recorded in existing explanatory dictionaries, and its functions as an independent verb, auxiliary verb, and conjunction are reflected. This feature is reflected in the thesaurus models of this lexical knowledge. The contextual meanings of lexical units with the seme “yurish” in texts and thesaurus models serve to enrich and improve the information in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language.

7. There are about a hundred lexemes that are used semantically alternately with verbs with the seme “yurish” (“walking”). Lexemes with the “walk” seme are used in denotative and connotative semes, enter into a hypernym-troponymy relationship with each other, and form a graduonymy series according to the gradual expression of meaning. Some lexemes with the “walking” seme are adapted only to express human movement and are used in denotative and connotative semes.

8. The semes of phrasemes with the “yurish” (“walking”) seme that are not recorded in dictionaries are reflected in literary texts and are reflected in thesaurus models. These phrasemes, surrounded by lexemes with a walk-based and other forms, express different rates of movement in the speech process: in most cases slow, in some cases intensive movement. The fact that phrasemes are based on a mobile meaning ensures the manifestation of the “movement” seme in various forms and cognitive bases.

9. In world linguistics, ontological, semantic, and thesaurus dictionaries, as well as semantic domains, are widely used in linguistic research and the translation process. The semantic analysis of “yur-” based lexemes, phraseological units, the interpretation of their semantic relationships and equivalents, and thesaurus models contribute to improving existing explanatory and ideographic dictionaries. They also serve as a source for creating ontological, thesaurus, and semantic dictionaries, forming semantic domains in the Uzbek language.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/30.12.2019.FIL.19.01 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ТАШКЕНТСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ**

НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

КАХХАРОВА САБОХАТ АБДУГАФУРОВНА

**СЕМАНТИКА И ТЕЗАУРУС ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ С СЕМОЙ
“YURISH” («ХОДЬБА») В УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

10.00.01 – Узбекский язык

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

Ташкент – 2025

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан за №B2024.4.PhD/Fil2387

Диссертация выполнена в Национальном университете Узбекистана имени Мирзо Улутбека.

Автореферат диссертации на трех (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) языках размещен на веб-странице Научного совета (www.tsull.uz) и информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» (www.ziyo.net).

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Защита диссертации состоится «19» марта 2025 года в 10⁰⁰ часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои (Адрес: 100066, город Ташкент, Яккасарайский район, улица Юсуф Хос Хожиб, 103. Тел.: (99871) 281-42-44; факс: (99871) 281-42-44, (www.tsuull.uz); e-mail: monitoring@www.tsuull.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в информационно-ресурсном центре Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои (Адрес: 100066, город Ташкент, Яккасарайский район, улица Юсуф Хос Хожиб, 103. Тел.: (99871) 281-42-44; факс: (99871) 281-42-44, (www.tsuull.uz); e-mail: monitoring@www.tsuull.uz). № 324

Автореферат диссертации разослан «26» января 2025 года.

(протокол реестра рассылки № 1 от «26» 02 2025 года).



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Цель исследования заключается в систематизации лексических единиц с семой “*yurish*” («ходьба»), выявлении их категориальных форм и активности употребления, раскрытии степеней выраженности фразем, лексем с семой “*yurish*”, основой *yur*- и других форм, представлении тезаурусных моделей, обосновании места в формировании тезауруса, семантической лексики и семантических доменов узбекского языка.

Задачи исследования состоят в следующем:

системно анализировать исследование значения лексических единиц действия-состояния с семой “*yurish*” в мировом языкознании, тюркологии и узбекском языкознании; сформулировать семантический анализ лексических единиц с семой “*yurish*”;

научно обосновать семантику и тезаурусные отношения, а также их взаимосвязь;

исследовать в качестве системы с лингвостатистической точки зрения лексические единицы с семой “*yurish*”;

анализировать семантическое содержание, взаимосвязь семантических лексем, фразем с семой “*yurish*”, основой *yur*- и других форм;

раскрыть денотативные, коннотативные семы, определить их семантические альтернативы, разработать тезаурусные модели семантического выражения.

В качестве объекта исследования выбраны семантические лексемы, фраземы с семой “*yurish*” из «Толкового словаря узбекского языка»⁵².

Предметом исследования являются вопросы семантического состава лексических единиц с семой “*yurish*”, системы сем, лексем на основе общей семы “*yurish*”, лексико-семантических отношений во фраземах, денотативных и коннотативных семах, семантических альтернативах и тезаурусных моделей.

Методы исследования. В освещении темы исследования использованы такие методы, как классификация, описание, моделирование, сравнение, субституция, методы компонентного анализа и тезаурусные модели.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

проанализированы теоретические данные и взгляды на лексические единицы с семой действия-состояния и отмечена относительность разделения на действие и состояние, обосновано, что целесообразно классифицировать и группировать по способу выражения понятия глагольных лексем как “глаголы прямого и ненаблюдаемого действия”, лексемы с семой “*yurish*” как единицы, обозначающие активное (actual motion–AM) и неактивное действие (non-actual motion–NAM);

научно обоснованы семантика, тезаурусные отношения и их взаимосвязь, а также с помощью тезаурусных моделей отображена взаимосвязь семантических свойств лексем и фразем с семой “*yurish*”;

определены частотность употребления и количество фразем, лексем с основой *yur*- и других форм, наряду с гиперонимо-тропонимической, градуонимической взаимосвязью, контекстуальными семами лексемы “*yurmoq*” и смежных с ней лексических единиц, не зафиксированных в словарях,

⁵² O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 6-jildli –Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2022.

способных выступать в роли самостоятельного и вспомогательного глаголов, связки, быть альтернативой формам глаголов и представляющих специфичность для человеческих действий; выявлено, что ряд фразем в модели “yo‘l + глагол” представляет собой сему “yurish”, разработаны также тезаурусные модели;

выявлено, что в денотативной семе глагола с семой “yurish” реализуется материальное действие, тогда как в коннотативной семе выражается когнитивное действие; впервые в узбекское языкознание введено понятие “семантический домен”, на основе которого обосновано место лексических единиц с семой “yurish” в формировании тезаурусных, онтологических, семантических словарей и семантических доменов узбекского языка.

Практическими результатами исследования являются следующие:

результаты исследования служат важным ресурсом при создании идеографического и тезаурусного словарей лексических единиц с семой “yurish” в узбекском языке;

семантический анализ лексических единиц с семой “yurish”, основой *yur-* и других форм лексем, фразем служит базой для формирования онтологических, семантических словарей и семантических доменов, не созданных в узбекском языке;

выводы относительно выполнения функции связки глагола “*yurmoq*” обогащают теоретические взгляды на морфологические и синтаксические особенности глаголов в грамматике узбекского языка;

тезаурусные модели, представленные в лексемах и фраземах с лексическими единицами с семой “yurish”, основой *yur-* и других форм, выполняют функции источника в семантических анализах, освещении лексико-семантических отношений, обеспечивая тем самым соответствие текстов перевода подлинности.

Достоверность результатов исследования обусловлена четкой постановкой проблемы, обоснованностью результатов исследования, исходя из специфики узбекского языка, наличием методологической основы, использованием новейших научных достижений в лингвистике, обоснованностью теоретических суждений и выводов, внедрением их в практику, опорой на научно обоснованные источники при разработке семантического анализа и тезауруса лексических единиц с семой “yurish”, а также подтверждением полученных результатов уполномоченными структурами.

Научно-практическая значимость результатов исследования. Научная значимость результатов исследования определяется тем, что все теоретические данные по изучению лексем действия-состояния систематизированы, концептуально проанализированы, классификации глагольных лексем на основе различных подходов обобщены и предложены новые классификации. Освещенность семантики и тезаурусных отношений, научная обоснованность их взаимосвязи составляют основу подхода к лексико-семантическому анализу, базируемому на новых приемах и методах анализа.

Представленные в исследовании теоретические основы семантики лексических единиц с семой “yurish” и тезаурусные модели служат

практическим ресурсом при анализе вопросов семантики, денотативного и коннотативного значений, лексико-семантических, в частности, гиперонимотропонимических, градуонимических отношений на лексическом пласте, а также является основным материалом при составлении учебников, учебных и методических пособий по дисциплинам «Современный узбекский литературный язык», «Лексикология», «Лексикография», «Семантика», «Семасиология», «Компьютерная лингвистика». Семантический анализ, представленный в исследовании, имеет практическое значение для обеспечения соответствия текстов перевода подлинности.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе полученных результатов по семантике и тезаурусу лексических единиц с семой “*yurish*” в узбекском языке:

научные выводы и взгляды на лексические единицы с семой действия-состояния, относительности и ограниченности, разделения на глаголы действия и состояния сем лексемы “*yurmoq*”, представленных в диссертации и не зафиксированных в существующих толковых словарях, в частности, семы денотатива “горизонтальное действие на поверхности твердого тела” («*qattiq jism yuzasida gorizontal harakatlanish*») в большинстве лексических единиц с семой “*yurish*”, выражающих в процессе речи отклонение от собственного лексического значения данной единицы - формы глаголов “*hayot kechirmoq*”, “*mavjud bo‘lmoq*”, глагольных частей: *-siz, edi, bo‘lmoq*, могут образовывать парадигматические отношения и делить их семантически на две части: активное действие (actual motion – AM; *bola onasi tomon yurdi*) и неактивное действие (non-actual motion – NAM; *Sen haqingda mahallada har xil gaplar yuribdi*) были использованы при обогащении материалов электронной платформы практического проекта PZ–2020042022 “Создание лингводидактической электронной платформы тюркских языков”, реализованном в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои в 2019-2022 годах (справка №01/6-2690 от 3 октября 2024 года Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои). В результате в текстах разных стилей, выявленных в исследовании, обогащена база данных контекстуальных сем лексемы “*yurmoq*” и смежных с ней лексических единиц, не зафиксированных в словарях, способных выступать в роли самостоятельного и вспомогательного глаголов, связки, быть альтернативой формам глагола, а также обратной связи по созданию тезаурусной модели;

научные выводы о том, что в денотативной семе глагола с семой “*yurish*” реализуется материальное действие, тогда как в коннотативной семе выражается когнитивное действие, то есть воспринимаемые значения, далекие от архисемы лексемы, были использованы в тематическом исследовательском проекте IL-52 тип-21091433 “Создание базы статей по терминам, характерным для узбекской национальной культуры” (на основе критериев электронной энциклопедии Википедия), реализованном в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои в 2022-2023-годах (справка №01/6+2688 от 3 октября 2024 года Ташкентского государственного

университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои). В результате база данных была обогащена новыми взглядами относительно грамматики и создания тезаурусной модели узбекского языка, а также анализов, касающихся активных вариантов лексических единиц с семой “yurish”, не зафиксированных в существующих толковых словарях;

выводы о значениях семантических, тезаурусных словарей нового типа, их доступности для пользователей были использованы при подготовке сценария программы “Hamma uchun” телеканала “O‘zbekiston tarixi” Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана (справка №06-28-897 от 27 сентября 2024 года телеканала “O‘zbekiston tarixi” Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана). В результате содержание сценария данной программы обогащено данными о стилистических особенностях глагольных лексем узбекского языка.

Апробация результатов исследования. Результаты данного исследования были обсуждены на 6 международных и 3 республиканских научно-практических конференциях.

Публикация результатов исследования. Всего по теме диссертации опубликовано 13 работ, в том числе 4 статей в научных изданиях, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан для публикации основных научных результатов диссертаций, из них: 3 статьи в республиканских и 1 статьи в зарубежных научных журналах.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, вывода, списка использованной литературы и приложений. Общий объем диссертации составляет 133 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ
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Aftoreferat "O'zbekiston: til va madaniyat" jurnali tahririya tomonidan chop etildi.



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Bosma tabog'i 3,5. «Times New Roman» garniturasida.
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Toshkent shahri, Uchtepa tumani, 22-mavze, 17-b uy.