

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ФАҢЛАР
АКАДЕМИЯСИ МИНТАҚАВИЙ БЎЛИМИ
ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН АКАДЕМИЯСИ**

**ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН
АКАДЕМИЯСИ
АХБОРОТНОМАСИ**

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Tursunov M.M., Ahmedov J.G. Ingliz va o'zbek lingvomadaniyatida "suv" obrazini ifoda etuvchi leksik birlik, ibora va maqollar tahlili	311
Tursunova G.N. Unraveling the cognitive lexicon: a linguistic analysis of phraseologisms with "think"	314
Umaraliyeva N.Q. Rauf Parfi lirikasida shakliy izlanishlar – uchliklarning mazmuniy xususiyatlari	317
Umaraliyeva M.N. Semantic and linguocultural features of some english and uzbek proverbs about friendship	319
Usmonova D. Great influence of Alisher Navoi's poems on the world science	322
Usmanov A. O'zbek tilida termin yasovchi affikslarning o'rni va vazifasi	324
Usmonov Yo.M. Conflicts between analytic and synthetic forms in agglutinative languages	326
Valieva N.Z. The role of phraseological units in expressing emotions and attitudes	329
Xallieva G.I., Adambayeva N.K. Xorijdagi noyob ma'naviy merosimiz	333
Xonqulova N.R. Uzbek parallel corpus for machine translation	336
Yakubova M.S. Ertak janrida mifologik obrazlar talqini	338
Yakubov F.J. Diskurs turlari va siyosiy diskurs haqida	341
Yokubbayeva U.A. "Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasi" asarida qo'llangan paremiologik birliklarning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari	345
Yuldashev M.M. Akt sohasidagi o'zlashma terminlar xususiyatlari	348
Yuldosheva N.A. The impact of fairy tales on language learning	351
Zuxriddinova M.S. Disfemiya va unga yondosh tushunchalar	354
Аблаева Н.К. Перевод лексики как одна из актуальных проблем художественного перевода	357
Алимарданова Ш.А. Репрезентация языковой дифференциации в толковых словарях современного русского языка	361
Алимова Ш.Я. «Порахўрлик» концептининг инглиз ва ўзбек лингвомаданиятидаги семантик талқини	363
Алимухаммедова Х. Инглиз тилидаги инсон хулк-атворини ифодаловчи тил воситалари	370
Аминова Г.Р. Форма обращения в социокультурном контексте	373
Бадикова О. Равишнинг маъно турлари таснифи муаммолари	376
Базарбаева А. Когнитивные аспекты цветономинирующей лексики	379
Бурханова Г. Основные аспекты изучения новообразований в современной лингвистике	382
Велиева С.Р. Историко-лингвистическое исследование русской топонимической системы Средней Азии: Отражение культурных взаимодействий	386
Джалилова З.Б., Юлдашова Н.О. Использование реалий в художественной литературе как языковой единицы, выражающей национальный колорит	390
Каримова Ш.А. Хамсанавислик тадрижий тараққиётида "Мажмаъ ул-ахбор" достони	392
Киличева Ф.Б. Анализ слов, выражающих радость в русском языкознании	396
Кодирова З.Р. Направления и школы терминоведения	398
Махмудов Р., Абдушарипова Д. Ўзлашма сўзларда деривация ва маъно тараққиёти ҳосилалари	401
Мадаминова Н.Р. История становления гендерной лингвистики	405
Мусаева Г.К. Понимание терминологии гидромелиорации: комплексный обзор	407
Нормуротова М. Анализ проблем передачи второго языка	410
Отажанова М.О. Жадид адабиётида Амир Темур образи	413
Рахимов Ж.И. К вопросу обогащения словарного состава русского и узбекского языков	418
Ткаченко А.В. Изображение личности Алишера Навои в романе Айбека «Навои» и в повести Л.Г. Бать «Сад жизни»	420
Толипова Д.Г., Tuul Namdag Историко-этимологический и семантический анализ лакунарных единиц, семантической группы «семья» в узбекском и русском языках	423
Убайдуллаева М.Б. Семантические и стилистические аспекты производного слова	427
Усмонова О.С. Ўзбек ва қирғиз таом номларининг социолингвистик хусусиятлари	429
Хакимова Х.Р. К проблеме языковой репрезентации концептов «добро» и «зло»	432
Хамроев У.С. Классификационные особенности дипломатической терминологической лексики английского языка	435
Ходжаева Г.Б. Айрим янги молия ва иқтисод соҳасига доир ўзлашмалар	438
Холикова Н.Д. Ўзбек мумтоз адабиётида хотин-қизлар образининг бадиий тадрижи	441
Цой А.П. Аксиологические механизмы использования стилей вежливости в корейском языке	444
Шодихонов С. Основные категории английского военного словаря: на основе военных терминов	449
Юлдашева Д.Б. Стилистические особенности договорной и деловой переписки в экономике	451
Қодирова Г.С. «Зевархон» достонининг лингвостатистик қурилиши	454

tashqari, til aloqasi va sotsiolingvistik omillar vaqt o'tishi bilan ushbu ziddiyatlarning qanday hal qilinishini shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Agglyutinativ tillarda analitik elementlarning kiritilishi haqiqatan ham morfologik ziddiyatlar olib kelishi mumkin. Til an'anaviy ravishda bir so'z ichida bir nechta grammatik kategoriyalarni ifodalash uchun sintetik shakllardan foydalansa, alohida yordamchi fe'llar yoki boshqa analitik konstruktsiyalarning qo'shilishi mo'ljallangan ma'noda ziddiyatni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Masalan, o'ziga xos qo'shimchasi ham o'tgan zamoni, ham tugallangan zamon bildiradigan tilda o'tgan zamoni alohida ifodalash uchun yordamchi fe'lining kiritilishi ziddiyatlar olib kelishi mumkin. Agar gapda qo'shimchali sintetik shakl ham, ko'makchi fe'l bilan ham analitik shakl bo'lsa, ko'zda tutilgan grammatik ma'noni yetkazishda qaysi biri birinchi o'rinda turishi darhol aniqlanmasligi mumkin. Bunday ziddiyatni hal qilish ko'pincha kontekst, so'z tartibi va pragmatik omillarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ma'ruzachilar va tinglovchilar jumlaning umumiy tuzilishiga, sintetik va analitik shakllar orqali yetkazilgan o'ziga xos ma'nolarga va ularning kengroq lingvistik va ijtimoiy-madaniy kontekstga asoslangan taxminlariga tayanishi mumkin. Morfologik ziddiyatlilik potentsiali agglyutinativ tillardagi sintetik va analitik elementlarning murakkab o'zaro ta'sirini va bu shakllarning o'zaro ta'siri va haqiqiy tilda qanday talqin qilinishini diqqat bilan ko'rib chiqish zarurligini ta'kidlaydi.

Xulosa. Shubhasiz, agglyutinativ tilga analitik elementlarning kiritilishi haqiqatan ham morfofonologik zidlanishlarga olib kelishi mumkin. Agglyutinativ tillarda fonologik va morfologik uyg'unlik ko'pincha belgilovchi xususiyat bo'lib, qo'shimchalar va boshqa affikslar fonologik assimilyatsiya va o'zgartirishning izchil qoliplariga ergashadi. Alohida bo'laklar yoki yordamchi fe'llar kabi analitik elementlar kiritilganda ular agglyutinativ affikslar kabi bir xil fonologik qoliplarga amal qilmasligi mumkin. Bu o'rnatilgan fonologik uyg'unlikni buzishi va so'z tarkibida zidlanishlarga olib kelishi mumkin. Masalan, tilning aglyutinativ qo'shimchalarida unli tovushlar uyg'unligining aniq shakllangan namunasi bo'lsa, turli unli sifatlariga ega yordamchi fe'llarning kiritilishi tilning fonologik tizimida disgarmoniya hosil qilishi mumkin. Xuddi shunday, agar agglyutinativ qo'shimchalar o'ziga xos undosh mutatsiyalar yoki assimilyatsiyalarni namoyon qilsa, bu tamoyillarga amal qilmaydigan analitik elementlarning qo'shilishi fonologik to'qnashuvlarga olib kelishi mumkin. Ushbu morfofonologik zidlanishlar tilning umumiy fonologik tizimidagi o'zgarishlarga olib keladi, chunki ma'ruzachilar yangi analitik elementlarga moslashish uchun o'zlarining talaffuzi va so'z tuzilishini moslashtirishlari kerak bo'ladi. Bundan tashqari, bu ziddiyatlar morfofonologik tamoyillarni yarashtirish uchun tilda yangi fonologik qoidalar yoki jarayonlarning rivojlanishiga olib keladi. Umuman olganda, agglyutinativ tilga analitik elementlarning kiritilishi uning fonologik va morfologik tizimlariga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi, bu esa so'zlovchilar tomonidan moslashish va sozlashni talab qiladigan ziddiyatlarga olib keladi.

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THE ROLE OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN EXPRESSING EMOTIONS AND ATTITUDES

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada frazeologik birliklarning tilda his-tuyg'u va munosabatni ifodalashdagi o'rni ko'rib chiqiladi. U frazeologik birliklarni tushunish va ularning his-tuyg'u va munosabat bilan bog'lanishini chuqur o'rganadi, bu jihatlar til orqali qanday ifodalanishi haqida umumiy ma'lumot beradi. Frazeologiyada his-tuyg'u va munosabatga oid adabiyotlarni har

tomonlama ko'rib chiqish asosida ushbu tadqiqot frazeologik birliklar bilan hissiyot va munosabat ifodasi o'rtasidagi murakkab munosabatlar, jumladan, baxt va quvonch, qayg'u va melanxoliya hisslarini o'rganadi.

Kalit so'zlar: frazeologik birliklar, his-tuyg'ular, munosabat, obrazli til, emotsional ifoda, munosabat ifodasi, lingvistik tahlil.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается роль фразеологизмов в выражении эмоций и отношений в языке. Автор анализирует фразеологизмы и их связи с эмоциями и отношениями, предоставляя обзор того, как эти аспекты выражаются через язык. Опираясь на всесторонний обзор литературы по фразеологии, эмоциям и отношениям, это исследование рассматривает сложную взаимосвязь между фразеологическими единицами и выражением эмоций и отношений, включая эмоции счастья и радости, печали и меланхолии.

Ключевые слова: фразеологизмы, эмоции, отношения, образный язык, эмоциональное выражение, установочное выражение, лингвистический анализ.

Abstract. This article examines the role of phraseological units in expressing emotions and attitudes in language. It delves into the understanding of phraseological units and their connection to emotions and attitudes, providing an overview of how these aspects are expressed through language. Drawing on a comprehensive review of literature on phraseology, emotion, and attitude, this study explores the intricate relationship between phraseological units and the expression of emotions and attitudes, including emotions of happiness and joy, sadness and melancholy.

Keywords: phraseological units, emotions, attitudes, figurative language, emotional expression, attitudinal expression, linguistic analysis.

Language serves as a powerful medium for human communication, enabling individuals to express their thoughts, feelings, and attitudes. Within the realm of language, phraseological units have emerged as fascinating areas of study due to their ability to convey nuanced meanings and evoke emotional responses.

This scientific article aims to delve into the role of phraseological units in the expression of emotions and attitudes. Emotions and attitudes play vital roles in shaping human experiences and interactions. They reflect individuals' subjective states, influencing their perceptions, actions, and relationships. Language acts as a powerful tool for conveying these internal states to others. Understanding how phraseological units contribute to the expression of emotions and attitudes offers valuable insights into the intricacies of language and its influence on interpersonal communication. We will investigate phraseological units and analyze their emotional and attitudinal implications. By examining the role of phraseological units in expressing emotions and attitudes, this study aims to contribute to the growing body of research on language and emotion, as well as expand our understanding of the complexities of human communication.

Emotions and attitudes are fundamental aspects of human experience, shaping our perceptions, actions, and relationships. Emotions refer to complex psychological states that involve subjective experiences, physiological responses, and expressive behaviors. They encompass a wide range of feelings such as happiness, sadness, anger, fear, and disgust. Attitudes, on the other hand, pertain to individuals' evaluations or opinions towards people, objects, or ideas. Attitudes can encompass positive or negative evaluations, and they can be influenced by personal beliefs, values, and experiences (Gibbs Jr, R., 1994).

Language plays a crucial role in the expression of emotions and attitudes, enabling individuals to communicate their internal states to others. Through words, phrases, and other linguistic devices, individuals can articulate their emotions and attitudes, making them perceptible to others. This ability to express and communicate emotions and attitudes is essential for social interaction, empathy, and building meaningful connections with others.

Phraseological units, also known as idiomatic expressions or fixed collocations, constitute an intriguing area of study within the realm of language. These units are comprised of combinations of words that have become established and fixed in a language. They exhibit a degree of lexical,

syntactic, and semantic stability, often deviating from the conventional meanings of their components.

Phraseological units have garnered significant attention in linguistic research due to their unique properties and communicative functions. They are characterized by their idiomatic nature, and they often possess figurative or metaphorical meanings. The figurative nature of phraseological units allows for the expression of emotions and attitudes in a concise and impactful manner. These units can encapsulate complex emotional experiences or convey evaluative stances with brevity and precision. The analysis of phraseological units plays a crucial role in understanding how emotions and attitudes are expressed in language. This section focuses on the identification and selection of relevant phraseological units, as well as the categorization and analysis of the emotional and attitudinal expressions embedded within them.

To begin with, a wide range of phraseological units has been identified and selected to examine their role in expressing emotions and attitudes.

Happiness and joy:

On cloud nine – extremely happy

Bursting with joy - overwhelming happiness

Over the moon - ecstatic

Jump for joy – excited and elated

Fit as a fiddle – in excellent health

Full of beans - energetic and enthusiastic

Walking on air – feeling extremely happy and euphoric

In seventh heaven – feeling blissfully happy

Pleased as punch – extremely satisfied or delighted

Grin from ear to ear – smiling broadly

The phraseological units in this category offer a glimpse into the rich and vivid ways in which language captures the essence of positive emotions. These expressions often employ metaphors and imagery to convey the intensity and elation associated with happiness and joy.

The phrase "*on cloud nine*" vividly depicts a state of extreme happiness. The use of the metaphorical image of being on a cloud high above the ground suggests a feeling of elevation and bliss. Similarly, "*bursting with joy*" suggests overwhelming happiness that is so intense it cannot be contained. The metaphor of bursting implies an explosion of positive emotions.

The phrase "*over the moon*" evokes a sense of being beyond ordinary happiness. The imagery of being above the moon, in the realm of celestial ecstasy, captures the notion of being ecstatically happy. Similarly, "*jump for joy*" conveys the idea of being so elated that one cannot help but physically express it through jumping. This phrase emphasizes the physicality of joy and the exuberance it brings.

Other phraseological units in this category focus on the physical and mental well-being associated with happiness. "*Fit as a fiddle*" describes a state of excellent health, linking physical fitness to overall happiness. "*Full of beans*" suggests being energetic and enthusiastic, highlighting the positive mindset and vigor associated with happiness.

The phrase "*walking on air*" vividly portrays the feeling of extreme happiness and euphoria. The image of walking on something intangible and weightless suggests a sensation of floating and being uplifted. Similarly, "*in seventh heaven*" expresses a state of blissful happiness, as if being in a realm of divine joy and contentment.

"*Pleased as punch*" conveys extreme satisfaction and delight. The phrase originates from the character Punch from the traditional puppet show Punch and Judy, who was always gleeful when he successfully outwitted others. This expression thus captures a sense of triumphant satisfaction and joy.

Lastly, "*grin from ear to ear*" illustrates the idea of smiling broadly, to the point where the corners of one's mouth reach the ears. This phrase captures the visual aspect of happiness, emphasizing the wide and radiant smile that accompanies genuine joy.

Overall, these phraseological units reveal the creativity and linguistic richness employed to express emotions and attitudes associated with happiness and joy. Metaphors, imagery, and cultural references are utilized to convey the intensity, exuberance, and positive well-being experienced in moments of happiness. Through these expressions, language becomes a tool to capture and share the essence of human emotions.

Sadness and melancholy:

Down in the dumps – feeling sad or depressed

Heartbroken - devastated and deeply saddened

Feeling under the weather – not feeling well

Crying a river – crying profusely

Like a fish out of water – feeling uncomfortable or out of place

The phraseological units in this category reflect the various shades of sadness and melancholy that individuals experience. These expressions employ metaphors, similes, and vivid imagery to convey the depth of negative emotions and feelings of discomfort.

The phrase "*down in the dumps*" portrays a state of feeling sad or depressed. The use of the metaphorical image of being in a dump or a low place suggests a feeling of being emotionally and mentally downcast as if surrounded by emotional garbage or waste.

"*Heartbroken*" signifies a state of devastation and deep sadness, often associated with the loss of a loved one or the end of a significant relationship. The word "heartbroken" carries a literal connotation of the heart being shattered or damaged, emphasizing the profound emotional pain experienced.

"*Feeling under the weather*" is an idiomatic expression that conveys the sense of not feeling well, both physically and emotionally. While it primarily refers to physical illness, it can also be used metaphorically to indicate a general sense of being down or unwell emotionally.

The phrase "*crying a river*" vividly depicts the act of crying profusely. The imagery suggests that the tears are so copious and continuous that they could form a river, emphasizing the intensity of sadness and the overwhelming flood of emotions.

"*Like a fish out of water*" describes the feeling of being uncomfortable or out of place in a particular situation or environment. The simile compares the unease to a fish removed from its natural habitat, unable to function or adapt properly. This phrase emphasizes the sense of disorientation and alienation.

These phraseological units illustrate the multifaceted nature of sadness and melancholy. They employ various linguistic devices to capture the nuances and intensity of negative emotions, using metaphors, similes, and idiomatic expressions to evoke powerful imagery and feelings of discomfort.

By employing these expressive language tools, speakers and writers can convey the complexity of human emotions and attitudes associated with sadness and melancholy. These phraseological units serve as vehicles for empathy and understanding, enabling individuals to articulate and relate to their own experiences of negative emotions while also fostering connections with others who may be going through similar emotional states.

In conclusion, this article has explored the role of phraseological units in expressing emotions and attitudes. Through the analysis and categorization of a diverse range of phraseological units, we have gained valuable insights into how language captures and conveys various emotional states and attitudes. Key findings from this study reveal that phraseological units serve as powerful linguistic tools for expressing a wide spectrum of emotions, including happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, disgust, jealousy, love, and more. These phraseological units encapsulate the essence of emotions, enabling individuals to articulate their feelings and attitudes with precision and impact. Moreover, they provide a framework for understanding the cultural and social dimensions of emotions and attitudes, as phraseological units often reflect the shared experiences and values of a particular community or language group. The findings underscore the significance of phraseological units in enriching communication, enhancing expressiveness, and fostering a deeper understanding of the intricate interplay between language, emotions, and attitudes. By unraveling the role of phraseological

units in expressing emotions and attitudes, we unlock a deeper appreciation for the power of language in shaping our emotional experiences and interpersonal interactions.

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XORIJDAGI NOYOB MA'NAVY MEROSIMIZ

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Annotasiya. *Mustaqillikka erishganimizdan so'ng yurtimiz ilm-fani, madaniyati va san`atiga qiziqish jahon miqiyosida kuchayib bormoqda. Xususan, yildan yilga xorijiy mamlakatlarda o'zbek adabiyoti durdonalari yuasidan adabiyotshunos tadqiqotchilar tomonidan salmoqli ishlar amalga oshirilib kelinmoqda.*

Ayniqsa, adabiy-tarixiy manbalarni o'rganish asosida qadim qo'lyozmalarimiz xazinalarini boyitish, xorijiy davlatlarning qo'lyozma fondlarida saqlanayotgan, balki fanga noma'lum bo'lgan madaniy merosimiz namunalaridan iborat kataloglar tuzish, jumladan Alisher Navoiyning horijda saqlanayotgan qo'lyozma manbalarini har tomonlama chuqur o'rganish, shoirning jahon ilm-fani va sivilizatsiyasi rivojiga qo'shgan beqiyos hissasini targ'ib etish kabi dolzarb vazifalar turibdi.

Kalit so'zlar: *Alisher Navoiy, Yevropa kutubxonalari, Berlin, Myunxen, Drezden, Leypsig, Parij, Vilgelm Perch, U.Satimov, M.Tojixo'jaev, yevrotursologisa.uz, platform.*

Аннотация. *После обретения независимости во всем мире растет интерес к науке, культуре и искусству нашей страны. В частности, из года в год в зарубежных странах проводятся значительные работы литературоведов на основе шедевров узбекской литературы.*

Пополнение сокровищ наших древних рукописей на основе изучения литературных и исторических источников, составление каталогов образцов нашего культурного наследия, хранящихся в рукописных фондах зарубежных стран, но неизвестных науке, в том числе рукописных источников Алишера Навои, хранящихся за рубежом. актуальными задачами являются углубленное изучение, пропаганда несравненного вклада поэта в развитие мировой науки и цивилизации.

Ключевые слова: *Алишер Навои, европейские библиотеки, Берлин, Мюнхен, Дрезден, Лейпциг, Париж, Вильгельм Перч, У.Сатимов, М. Тожиходжаев, evroturcologica.uz, платформа*

Abstract. *After gaining independence, interest in the science, culture and art of our country has been growing throughout the world. In particular, from year to year significant works by literary scholars are carried out in foreign countries based on the masterpieces of Uzbek literature.*

Replenishing the treasures of our ancient manuscripts based on the study of literary and historical sources, compiling catalogs of samples of our cultural heritage stored in manuscript funds of foreign countries, but unknown to science, including Alisher Navoi's handwritten sources stored abroad. The urgent tasks are in-depth study and promotion of the poet's incomparable contribution to the development of world science and civilization.

Keywords: *Alisher Navoi, European libraries, Berlin, Munich, Dresden, Leipzig, Paris, Wilhelm Perch, U.Satimov, M.Tozhikhodzhaev, evroturcologica.uz, platform.*