

**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 ASOSIDAGI BIR MARTALIK ILMIY KENGASH**

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BEKMURADOVA ZEBINISO ERKINOVNA

**O‘ZBEK VA FRANSUZ TILLARIDA XIAZM HODISASINING SEMANTIK-
STILISTIK XUSUSIYATLARI**

**10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va
tarjimashunoslik**

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

Toshkent – 2024

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

**Contents of dissertation abstract of doctor of philosophy (PhD) on
Philological Sciences**

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Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B.2023.1.PhD/Fil3137 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

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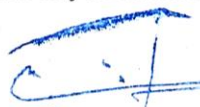
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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligi turli tizimli tillarda yozilgan matnlarni chogʻishtirib oʻrganishni taqozo etmoqda. Buning asosiy sababini tillar oʻrtasidagi aloqalarning kun sayin takomillashayotganida koʻrish mumkin. Tillararo munosabatlar, ularning bir-biriga taʼsirini diaxron hamda sinxron aspektlar nuqtayi nazaridan ochib berish, oʻzbek va fransuz tillari milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish tilshunoslik ravnaqiga keng yoʻl ochadi. Tilshunoslikda til hodisalarining semantik-stilistik xususiyatlariga oid tadqiqotlar olib borish, shuningdek, ularni tipologik jihatdan turli oilalarga mansub tillar bilan chogʻishtirish bugungi kunda ham sohaning dolzarb muammolaridan hisoblanadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida muayyan tilga xos xiazm hodisasini semantik-stilistik jihatdan tahlil qilish va uni oʻzga qarindosh boʻlmagan til bilan chogʻishtirish, uning har ikki tildagi oʻxshash va farqli jihatlarini aniqlash tilshunoslikning taraqqiy topishi hamda yangi terminlarning yuzaga kelishiga xizmat qiladi. Xiazm hodisasi tadqiqi koʻp yillar davomida tilshunoslarning oʻrganish obyekti boʻlib kelgan. Biroq hozirgi tilshunoslikda xiazmni tadqiq qilishga boʻlgan yondashuv ham, uning lingvistik maqomiga doir qarashlar ham xilma-xilligicha qolmoqda.

Oʻzbek tilshunosligida chet tillarni grammatik, leksikologik, frazeologik, lingvokulturologik jihatdan oʻrganish, lingvistik vositalarning semantik, struktur, funksional, paradigmatic, sintagmatik kabi qator xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish, chogʻishtirib oʻrganishning yangi tizimini ishlab chiqish zarurati bor. Shu bois “Yangi Oʻzbekistonni har tomonlama taraqqiy ettirish, Uchinchi yuksalish davri poydevorini yaratishga qaratilgan tarixiy islohotlar jarayonida oʻzbek tilini rivojlantirish boʻyicha belgilab olgan vazifalarimizni izchil davom ettirishimiz lozim”¹. Yuqoridagilarni inobatga olgan holda xiazm hodisasining semantik-stilistik xususiyatlarini chogʻishtirilayotgan tillardagi izomorfik va allomorfik jihatlarni oʻrganish tilshunoslikning taraqqiyoti uchun dolzarblik kasb etadi.

Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son “Oʻzbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026-yillarga moʻljallangan Yangi Oʻzbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi toʻgʻrisida”, 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son “Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi oliy taʼlim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash toʻgʻrisida”gi farmonlari, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son “Oliy taʼlim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”, 2018-yil 5-iyundagi PQ-3775-son “Oliy taʼlim muassasalarida taʼlim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini taʼminlash boʻyicha qoʻshimcha chora-tadbirlar toʻgʻrisida”, 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son “Oʻzbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni oʻrganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”, Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2022-yil 19-yanvardagi 34-son “Xorijiy tillarni oʻrganishni takomillashtirish boʻyicha qoʻshimcha chora-tadbirlar toʻgʻrisida”gi qarorlari hamda

¹ Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Oʻzbek tilini rivojlantirish boʻyicha belgilab olgan vazifalarimizni izchil davom ettirishimiz lozim. “Yangi Oʻzbekiston” gazetasi, 2023-yil 21-oktabr.

ayni faoliyat bilan bog‘liq boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalar ijrosini ta‘minlashda mazkur dissertatsiya tadqiqoti muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti O‘zbekiston Respublikasi fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining 1. “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‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Badiiy nutqning xiazmatik konstruksiyalari hamda ularning semantik, boshqa paradigmatic munosabatlar bilan aloqasiga doir nazariy va tahliliy qaydlar rus tilshunoslaridan Sh.Balli, A.Yefimov, I.Astafyeva, L.Babaxanova, I.Galperin, V.Solovyeva, L.Barlos, T.Vinokur, M.Kuznes, Y.Skrebnev, N.Farmanovskaya, B.Golovin, A.Kvyatkovskiy² asarlarida o‘z aksini topgan. Fransuz tilshunoslaridan A.More, A.Syuami, A.Rabatel, G.-B.Lyusil, S.Jenevyev, P.Bakri, M.Kresso, J.Dyubua³ va boshqalarning stilistikaga oid ishlarida ko‘zga tashlanadi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida K.Hayitmetov, A.Mamajonov, Sh.Rahmatullayev, A.Hojiyev, E.Begmatov, I.Mirzayev, A.Mamatov, H.Dadaboyev, N.Mahmudov, Z.Xolmanova, O.Mamaziyayev, B.Umurqulov, B.Bahriddinova, A.Sobirov, M.Yo‘ldoshev, D.Sobirova singari olimlarning sintaktik stilistika muammolariga oid tadqiqotlarida⁴, turli terminologik lug‘atlarda xiazm va unga yondosh figuralar xususida to‘xtalib o‘tilgan. Xiazmlarga bag‘ishlangan chog‘ishtirma tadqiqotlarda

² Балли Ш. Французская стилистика. –М., 1961; Ефимов А.И. Стилистика русского языка. –М., 1969; Астафьева И.М. Виды синтаксических повторов, их природа и стилистическое использование. дисс. канд. филол. наук. –М.: 1964; Бабаханова Л.Т. Логическая противоположность и проблема антитезы в языке. –М., 1976; Гальперин И.Р. Очерки по стилистике английского языка. –М.: Наука, 1958; Барлос Л.Г. Русский язык. Стилистика. –М., 1978; Винокур Т.Г. Закономерности стилистического использования языковых единиц. Автореф. дисс. д-ра филол. наук. –М. 1980; Кузнец М.Д., Скребнев Ю.М. Стилистика английского языка. –Л., 1960; Скребнев Ю.М. Основы стилистики английского языка. –М.: Астрель, АСТ, 2002; Фармановская. Н.И. Стилистика сложного предложения. –М.: Русский язык, 1978; Головин Б.Н. Основы культуры речи. –М; Высшая школа, 1980; Соловьева В.С. Хиазм в творчестве А.Блока: Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. –М., 1982; Квятковский А.П. Поэтический словарь. –М.: Советская энциклопедия., 1966.

³ Morier H. Dictionnaire de poétique et de rhétorique, 2^e édition revue et augmentée. –Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.1998; Suhamy H. Les figures de style, 11^{ed}. –Paris. Presses universitaires de France. 2010; Rabatel A. Figures et points de vue en confrontation. Langue française, 2008. Lucile G.-B., Geneviève S. Etudier les figures en context: quels enjeux? Pratiques, 2015. Cressot M., James L., Le Style et ses techniques, –Paris, PUF, 1988. Dubois J. Dictionnaire de linguistique. –Paris, Larousse. 1973; Le Grand Larousse, 1960; Le Petit Robert, 1967.

⁴ Хайитметов К. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тилида инверсия. Филол. фан. номз...дисс. автореф. –Т., 1967; Мамажонов А. Периоды в современном узбекском литературном языке. Автореф.дисс. канд. филол. наук. –Т., 1975; Мамажонов А. Такрор ва унинг синтактик-стилистик функцияси //Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти журнали, 1978; Мирзаев И.К. Проблемы лингвистической интерпретации стихотворного текста (на материале современной узбекской поэзии). Автореф. дисс. д-ра филол. наук. –Т., 1992; Абдупатоев М. Ўзбек матнида суперсинтактик бутунликлар. Филол.фан. номз. ... дисс. –Т., 1998; Mamatov A.Э. Zamonaviy lingvistika. O‘quv qo‘llanma. –Т.: Noshir, 2019. Махмудов Н.М. Эллипсис в узбекском языке. Автореф.дисс. канд. филол. наук. –Т., 1978; Mahmudov N., Nurmonov A. O‘zbek tilining nazariy grammatikasi. –Т.: O‘qituvchi, 1995; Rahmatullayev Sh. va boshq. O‘zbek tili frazeologik lug‘ati. –Т.: G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi MIU, 2022; Ҳожиёв А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изохли луғати. –Т., 2002; Dadaboyev H. O‘zbek terminologiyasi. –Т., 2020; Маҳкамов Н., Эрматов И. Тилшунослик терминларининг изохли луғати. –Т., 2013; Курунов Д. ва бошқ. Адабиётшунослик луғати. –Т.: Akademnashr, 2013; Холманова З.Т. Тилшуносликка кириш. –Т.: Университет, 2014; Мамазияев О.Х. Ўзбек поэтик нуткида хиазм ва градиция. Филол. фан. номз... дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2004; Умурқулов Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек тили. –Термиз, 2012; Бахриддинова Б. Ўзбекистонда ўқув луғатчилиги: лингвистик асослари, тарихи ва истиқболлари. Филол. фан. д-ри... дисс. автореф. –Самарқанд, 2020; Sobirov A.Q. She‘riyatda so‘z tartibi. Filol. fan. b. fals. dok. (PhD) diss... avtoref. –Samarqand, 2020; Yusupova D. Aruz va mumtoz poetikaga kirish [Matn]: darslik. –Т.: Tamaddun, 2022.

asosiy e'tibor ularning yuzaga kelishi, rivojlanishini o'rganish, til tizimidagi o'rnini aniqlashga qaratilgan.

A.Mamatov til-madaniyat-etnos uchligining talqini, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik va etnolingvistikaning kesishgan nuqtalari, til va madaniyat olam manzarasini ifodalovchi vosita ekanligini o'rgangan⁵. O'zbek tilshunosligida I.Mirzayev, O.Mamaziyayev kabi olimlar o'z tadqiqotlarida o'zbek tiliga xos bo'lgan xiazmlarni struktur, semantik, stilistik nuqtayi nazardan tadqiq va tahlil qilganlar.⁶

D.Sobirova ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi takror turlarini stilistik vosita sifatida har ikki til kontekstida morfologik hamda sintaktik jihatdan chog'ishtirish natijasida ularning turfa stilistik ma'nolar tavsifini asoslagan⁷, ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi qo'shma gaplar tarkibida qo'llangan *xiazm* so'z tartibini tashkil etuvchi gap bo'laklari ega, kesim, to'ldiruvchi va hol komponentlarining bir-biriga zid mantiqiy munosabatlardagi nomutanosiblikni aks ettirishini tadqiq etgan bo'lsa, A.Sobirov she'riyatda so'z tartibi turlarining kommunikativ, grammatik va stilistik vazifalarini tasniflagan, so'z tartibining boshqa sintaktik, poetik va stilistik hodisalarni yuzaga keltiruvchi muhim vosita ekanligini ta'kidlab, she'riyat bunday sintaktik qurilishning asosiy tamoyillaridan biri sifatida teskari sintaktik takror⁸ – xiazmni qisqa planda tadqiq qilgan. Bundan tashqari, tilshunoslarning xiazm tahliliga yo'naltirilgan ishlarida ularning yuzaga kelishi, rivojlanishini o'rganish, xiazmlarning til leksik-semantik tizimidagi o'rnini aniqlash, ulardagi uyg'un va farqli tomonlarga asosiy e'tibor qaratilgan. Xiazmlarning semantik va stilistik xususiyatlarini aniqlash bo'yicha muayyan tadqiqotlar olib borilganiga qaramay, turli tizimli tillar, xususan, o'zbek va fransuz tillarida xiazmlarning semantik-stilistik xususiyatlari hamda o'xshash va farqli jihatlarining chog'ishtirma tahlili mavjud emasligi, fandagi ana shu bo'shliqni ma'lum darajada to'ldirishga yordam berishi ehtimoldan xoli bo'lmagan ushbu izlanishning yangiligi va dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

Tadqiqotda ishlab chiqilgan xulosalar o'zining nazariy qiymati va ahamiyati bilan ekspressiv sintaksisning muhim figurasi hisoblangan xiazmning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini ko'rish imkonini beradi. Shu bilan birga, badiiy matn sintaksisining hanuz hal qilinmagan muammolarini chog'ishtirma aspektda o'rganish zaruratini taqozo etadi.

Tadqiqoti mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasi ilmiy ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya ishi Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasining "Turli tizimdagi tillarning qiyosiy-tipologik xususiyatlari" mavzusi doirasida bajarildi.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o'zbek va fransuz tillarida xiazm hodisasining semantik-stilistik xususiyatlarini o'rganish hamda ularning o'xshash va farqli jihatlarini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

⁵ Mamatov A.E. Zamonaviy lingvistika. O'quv qo'llanma. –Tashkent: Noshir, 2019. –B. 17.

⁶ Мирзаев И.К. Проблемы лингвистической интерпретации стихотворного текста (на материале современной узбекской поэзии). Автореф. дисс. д-ра филол. наук. –Т., 1992; Мамазияев О.Х. Ўзбек поэтик нуткида хиазм ва грация. Филол. фан. номз... дисс. автореф. –Фаргона, 2004.

⁷ Sobirova D.A. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida qo'shma gaplar orqali ifodalanuvchi stilistik vositalarning chog'ishtirma tadqiqi (takror, antiteza va xiazm materiali asosida) Filol. fan. b. fals. dok. (PhD) diss...avtoref. –Toshkent, 2023.

⁸ Sobirov A.Q. She'riyatda so'z tartibi. Filol. fan. b. fals. dok. (PhD) diss... avtoref. –Samarqand, 2020.

xiazm hodisasining ilmiy-nazariy tavsifini umumlashtirish, unga yondosh figuralarni nazariy jihatdan tavsiflash, muammoning jahon va o‘zbek tilshunosligida o‘rganilish holatini kuzatish, mavjud ishlarga munosabat bildirish, hodisaga doir nazariyalar haqida umumlashma xulosalar chiqarish;

o‘zbek va fransuz tillarida xiazm hodisasining struktur-semantik, tavsifi hamda simmetrik va asimmetrik xususiyatlarini belgilash, badiiy matnlardagi xiazmatik konstruksiyalar majmuini aniqlash;

o‘zbek va fransuz tillarida xiazm hodisasining stilistik xususiyatlarini yoritish, til materiallari tahlili natijalarini chog‘ishtirish;

o‘zbek va fransuz tillarida xiazmatik konstruksiyalarning paremik birliklarda qo‘llanilishi, o‘xshash hamda farqli jihatlarini asoslash.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida o‘zbek va fransuz adabiyotidagi nasriy va nazmiy asarlar matni hamda ilmiy, publitsistik manbalarda keltirilgan xiazmatik konstruksiyalar guruhi tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini o‘zbek va fransuz tillaridagi xiazmlarning semantik hamda stilistik xususiyatlarini o‘rganish masalasi tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiyada chog‘ishtirma metod, tizimli tahlil, tavsiflash, komponent tahlil va modellash usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

xiazm hodisasining ilmiy-nazariy tavsifini umumlashtirish asosida mavjud dunyoqarashlararo farqlar aniqlanib, unga yondosh figuralar – antiteza, inversiya, sintaktik parallelizm va takrorlarning uslubiy-vazifaviy jihatdan xiazm bilan bog‘liqligi aniqlangan;

o‘zbek va fransuz tillarida xiazm hodisasining struktur-semantik, morfo-sintaktik tavsifi hamda xiazmda simmetriya va asimmetriya holatlari, chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarga tegishli mikro va makro matnlardagi xiazmatik konstruksiyalar ochib berilgan;

o‘zbek tilida qisman va kategorik o‘xshashlik asosida tuzilgan xiazmlar mavjud emasligi, fransuz tilida esa xiazmning majburiy shartlarisiz, grammatik, semantik xiazmlarga o‘xshamaydigan ritorik turidan ham foydalanilganligi, ritorik xiazmlar mutlaq o‘xshashlikka ega emasligi va bunday xiazmlar o‘zbek tilida yo‘qligi, chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda ritorik xiazmlar ko‘pincha qisman o‘xshashlikka egaligi dalillangan;

o‘zbek va fransuz tillarida xiazm hodisasining stilistik vazifasi, universallik xususiyatlari, til materiallari tahlili natijalarini chog‘ishtirish orqali xiazmatik konstruksiyalarning komik vaziyatlar va paremik birliklarda qo‘llanilishi, ularning o‘xshash hamda farqli jihatlarini asoslangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

xiazm tilshunoslik termini sifatida XIX asrdan beri fanga ma’lum ekanligi, til hodisa sifatida esa antimetabola, antimetateza yoki antimetalepsiya terminlari yordamida antik davrdan beri ifodalanib kelinayotgani aniqlangan;

o‘zbek va fransuz tillaridagi xiazmlarning stilistik-semantik xususiyatlari antiteza, sintaktik parallelizm, inversiya, takror kabi hodisalar orqali tavsiflangan;

o‘zbek va fransuz tillaridagi xiazmlarning struktur-semantik, morfo-sintaktik vazifalariga ko‘ra tasnifi ishlab chiqilgan;

o‘zbek va fransuz tillaridagi xiazmlarni semantik-stilistik tahlil qilish natijasida chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarning birida ularning muqobili mavjud yoki mavjud emasligi asoslangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi dissertatsiyada qo‘llanilgan yondashuv usullari, nazariy ma’lumotlarni berishda aniq ilmiy manbalarga tayanilganligi, tadqiqotning mavjud lingvistik nazariyalarga mosligi, tahlilga tortilgan materiallarning ilmiy metodlar vositasida asoslanilgani olingan nazariy fikr hamda xulosalarning amaliyotga joriy etilgani, erishilgan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlangani, tilshunoslikning zamonaviy ilmiy konsepsiyalari asosida o‘rganilgani bilan dalillanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik yo‘nalishida olib borilayotgan izlanishlar yuzasidan olingan natijalar o‘zbek va fransuz tilshunosligidagi xiazmlarning semantik-stilistik xususiyatlariga bog‘liq muammolarni ochib berishi bilan belgilanadi.

O‘zbek va fransuz tillaridagi xiazmlarning matnda ifodalanishini chog‘ishtirish natijasida har ikki xalq tafakkuri matn tiliga xos qonuniyatlar ilmiy asoslangani bilan muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati o‘zbek va fransuz tillarining chog‘ishtirma sintaksisi bo‘yicha maxsus kurslar o‘tish, badiiy asarlarni lingvistik tahlil qilish, shuningdek, filologiya fakultetlari talabalari, magistrantlari uchun badiiy matn ustida ishlash bo‘yicha o‘quv qo‘llanmalari yozish, lug‘atlar tuzishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Shuningdek, dissertatsiya natijalari kelgusida o‘zbek tilini jahon tillariga chog‘ishtirma asnoda o‘rganish maqsad qilingan tadqiqotlar uchun manba bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. O‘zbek va fransuz tillaridagi xiazmatik konstruksiyalarning semantik-stilistik xususiyatlari tadqiq bo‘yicha olingan natijalar asosida:

O‘zbek va fransuz tillaridagi nasriy va nazmiy asarlar, funksional uslublarga bag‘ishlangan monografiyalarda badiiy uslub ko‘rsatkichlari sifatida tilning tasviriy-ifodaviy vositalari, bir qancha stilistik va nutq figuralari, ekspressiv sintaksisning xiazm va unga yondosh stilistik figuralari asosida xiazmatik konstruksiyalarning paradigmatic, sintagmatic munosabatlariga oid ilmiy xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2019-2021-yillarda bajarilgan I-OT-2019-42 raqamli “O‘zbek va ingliz tillarining elektron (Inson qiyofasi, fe’l-atvori, tabiat va milliy timsollar tasviri) poetik lug‘atini yaratish” mavzusidagi amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2024-yil 12-martdagi 04/1-615-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, nasriy va nazmiy asarlardagi misollar tahlil qilinib, xiazm va unga yondosh figuralar o‘rtasidagi farqlar aniqlanib, ularning til o‘rganuvchilarga tushunarli bo‘lishi ta’minlangan;

badiiy nutqda qo‘llanuvchi betakror uslubiy bo‘yoq vazifalarini bajaruvchi, aksariyat tillar uchun xos bo‘lgan poetik figuralardan – xiazm stilistik figurasi nazariyasini o‘rganish, uning uslubiy vositalar doirasidagi mavqeyi, maqomini aniqlash, xususan, xiazm va unga yondosh figuralarning struktur-semantik,

kommunikativ-pragmatik xususiyatlarini uslubshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan tizimli tahlil qilish, o'zbek tilshunosligining poetik figuralariga oid ilmiy xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2020-2022-yilda bajarilgan AM-F3-201908172 raqamli "O'zbek tilining ta'limiy korpusini yaratish" mavzusidagi amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2024-yil 29-yanvardagi 04/1-223-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, o'zbek va fransuz tillari paremik birliklaridagi xiazmlarning semantik-stilistik xususiyatlari bo'yicha ma'lumotlar bilan boyitilgan;

amaliy tilshunoslikda badiiy uslub ko'rsatkichlari sifatida tilning tasviriy-ifodaviy vositalari, ayrim stilistik va nutq figuralari, ekspressiv sintaksisning xiazmlar, xiazmatik konstruksiyali o'zbek va fransuz badiiy asarlari asosida chiqarilgan nazariy va amaliy xulosalardan O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasidagi "O'zbekiston teleradiokanali"ning "Bedorlik" nomli dasturida foydalanilgan ("O'zbekiston" teleradiokanalining 2023-yil 2-noyabrdagi 04-36-1644-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, radioeshittirish uchun tayyorlangan materiallar mazmuni nazariy ma'lumotlar bilan boyitilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 5 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinishi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 15 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, shulardan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining dissertatsiyalar asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 8 ta maqola, jumladan, 2 tasi xalqaro, 6 tasi respublika jurnallarida nashr qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan tashkil topgan. Dissertatsiyaning umumiy hajmi 125 betni tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi, zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsadi, vazifalari, obyekti, predmeti va metodlari belgilangan, dissertatsiyaning O'zbekiston Respublikasi fan va texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlariga muvofiqligi aniqlangan; tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi, amaliy natijalari bayon etilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi, ularning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati dalillangan. Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, ishning aprobatsiyasi, natijalari, e'lon qilingan ishlar va dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi, hajmi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning "**Tilshunoslikda xiazm hodisasining nazariy asoslari**" nomli birinchi bobi uch paragrafdan iborat bo'lib, uning "Tilshunoslikda xiazm va unga yondosh figuralar tavsifi" nomli **1.1. paragrafida** tilshunoslikda xiazm hodisasiga oid izlanishlar haqida fikr yuritilgan. Xiazmning semantik mohiyati, shuningdek, unga yondosh figuralar – antiteza, inversiya, takror va sintaktik parallelizm o'zbek hamda fransuz tillaridagi ashyoviy misollar orqali tahlil qilingan.

Xiazm lingvistik termin sifatida XIX asrdan,⁹ lingvistik hodisa o‘laroq (**antimetabola**, **antimetateza** yoki **antimetalepsiya** atamallari bilan ifodalangan) antik davrdan tanila boshlangan, xususan, diniy matnlarda keng qo‘llangan. Xiazm elementlarni parallel joylashtirish va shu bilan birga qarama-qarshi effektlar, sabab va ta’sir bog‘lanishlarini yaratish imkonini beradi. Ta’kidlash lozimki, xiazm konstruktiv figura bo‘lib, ko‘pincha atamallarni kesishgan tarzda joylashtirishdan iborat AB/BA tuzilishiga ko‘ra, ba’zan yanada murakkabroq shakllarga ega stilistik figuradir. Xiazmning tuzilishi juda aniq ko‘rinishga ega: *Do‘stga dushman bo‘lish oson, dushmanga do‘st bo‘lish qiyin.* (O‘.Hoshimov)

O.X.Mamaziyyayev mazkur mavzuga doir tadqiqotida: “Xiazm faqat qo‘shma gapni shakllantiruvchi sintaktik-stilistik vosita bo‘lib, unda qo‘shma gap birinchi komponentdagi gap bo‘laklarining o‘rni (tartibi) ikkinchi komponent bo‘laklari joylashuviga butunlay teskari holda bo‘lishi talab etiladi” – kabi fikrni ilgari suradi.¹⁰ Olim xiazmning poetik nutqda quyidagi uch vazifani bajarishini urg‘ulaydi: **1) uslubiy-semantik vazifa** – ikki komponent mazmuni o‘zaro qarama-qarshilik kasb etadi yoki aksincha, bir-birini mantiqan to‘ldiradi; **2) ekspressiv vazifa** – o‘quvchi yoxud tinglovchiga zavq bag‘ishlash, fikrni tez va uzoq vaqt esda saqlab qolishga xizmat qilishi nazarda tutiladi; **3) evfonik vazifa** – xiazmni voqelantirayotgan bo‘laklar o‘rin va vazifa jihatidan almashganda, ohang ham shunga mos ravishda almashadi.¹¹

Tildagi har bir hodisa ma’lum bir maqsad asosida yuzaga keladi. Undagi har bir lisoniy vosita nafaqat axborot beradi, balki o‘ziga xos stilistik vazifani ham bajaradi. Ana shu jarayonda o‘quvchi yoki tinglovchiga turli ta’sir o‘tkazish, axborotning emotsional-ekspressivligini oshirish uchun qisman stilistik vositalardan foydalaniladi. Xiazmning ajralmas tarkibiy qismlari bo‘lgan figuralar antiteza, anafora, inversiya, sintaktik parallelizm, teskari takror, tazod ham xiazm singari qo‘shma gaplar orqali ifodalanadigan stilistik figuralardir.

Bobning “Jahon va fransuz tilshunosligida xiazm tadqiqi” deb nomlangan **1.2. paragrafida** xiazm hodisasining jahon va fransuz tilshunosligida o‘rganilishi yoritilgan. Xiazmning ritorik figura sifatida antik davrdan buyon mavjudligi va o‘z o‘rnida dunyo olimlarining xiazmga oid turlicha qarashlari haqida ham bahs yuritilgan.

Hozirga qadar xiazm tadqiqi bilan shug‘ullangan olimlar deyarli ko‘p emas. Shuni alohida ta’kidlash joizki, o‘zbek tilshunosligida xiazm hodisasi o‘zbek va boshqa tillar bilan qiyosiy yoki chog‘ishtirma planda tadqiq etilishi obyekt sifatida kun tartibiga qo‘yilgan emas. Vaholanki, o‘zbek tilida bitilgan ko‘plab badiiy asarlardagi materiallar shu turdagi izlanishlarni taqozo etadi.

Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda E.M.Beregovskayaning xiazmatik konstruksiyalarni ingliz, rus, nemis, ispan va qisman fransuz tillari misolida tadqiq qilingan alohida ishlar¹², V.S.Solovyevaning A.Blok ijodida xiazmlarning qo‘llanilishiga doir

⁹ Xiazm termini etimologik jihatdan grek harfi X (xi)dan kelib chiqadi, yozuv shakli xoch ko‘rinishga ega. Uning kelib chiqishi bu sintaktik figuraning xochsimon tuzilishi bilan bog‘liq.

¹⁰ Мамазияев Х.О. Ўзбек поэтик нуткида хиазм ва градация. Филол. фан. номз. дис. автореф. –Фарғона, 2004. –Б. 20.

¹¹ Mamaziyyayev X. O‘sha manba. –B. 38.

¹² Береговская Э.М. Экспрессивный синтаксис. –Смоленск, 1984. –50 с.

dissertatsiyasi, shuningdek,¹³ J.Dyubuaning lingvistik terminlar lugʻatidagi taʼrifida¹⁴ xiazm iboraning antiteza hosil qiluvchi yoki parallellik oʻrnatuvchi ikki simmetrik qismining inversiyasi sifatida tavsiflangan. P.Bakrini xiazmda bir tomondan, markaz yoki chekkalarda birikadigan, boshqa tomondan esa, bir xil tabiatga ega va ayni vazifalarni bajaruvchi elementlarning qarama-qarshi joylashgan ikki sintaktik kesishmalarini koʻradi (AB-BA).¹⁵

Fransuz tilshunoslari P.Laruss, M.Kresso, J.F.Felizonlarning fikriga koʻra, xiazm antiteza yaratishning eng ifodali usullaridan biridir.¹⁶ O.S.Axmanova xiazmni struktur parallelizmga qoʻshsa¹⁷, P.Laruss, P.Rober¹⁸ esa uni asimmetrik tuzilishlar deb hisoblaydi. N.I.Formanovskaya xiazmni “soʻz tarkibini koʻzgu bilan aks ettirish” hamda kesishtirish tarzida nomlaydi, figuraning oʻziga xos arxitektonikasi va ritmikasin alohida qayd etadi.¹⁹

Xiazm teskari satrda takrorlangan bir xil soʻzlar yoki soʻzlar guruhini takrorlashdan iborat simmetrik figuradir, deb yozadi A.More²⁰. Yunoncha **metabole** leksemasidan “oʻzgarish, joy oʻzgartirish” maʼnosini anglatuvchi **antimetabola** figurasi²¹ terminlarni takrorlash bilan inversiyalash uchun ajratilgan.

Biroq **antimetabola** va **xiazm** oʻrtasidagi munosabatlarning tavsifi diametrik ravishda qarama-qarshi boʻlishi mumkin. Chunonchi, H.Syuami uchun **antimetabola** xiazmning ibtidoiy shakli sanalsa, A.Rabatel uchun, aksincha, xiazm (takrorlashsiz inversiya) antimetabolaga nisbatan kamroq cheklangan. Shu bois, u butun tadqiqotida “figuraning murakkabligi va uni chegaralash qiyinligini” koʻrsatishga intiladi.²²

Bobning **1.3. paragrafi** “Oʻzbek tilshunosligida xiazm hodisasining oʻrganilishi” deb nomlangan boʻlib, unda oʻzbek tilshunosligida xiazm hodisasining tadqiqi haqida maʼlumotlar berilgan.

Badiiy tilning bosh spetsifik xususiyatlari – obrazlilik (tasviriylilik) va emotsionallik boʻlib, xiazm mazkur xususiyatlarni kuchaytirib namoyon etishga xizmat qiladi. Ikkinchidan, badiiy adabiyot soʻz vositasida tasvirlaydi (obrazlilik), ayni paytda, badiiy adabiyotdagi tasvir quruq emas, u his-tuygʻularga yoʻgʻrilgan (emotsionallik) tasvir orqali muayyan oʻy-fikr, his-kechinma ham ifoda etiladi.

D.Quronov va boshqalarning “Adabiyotshunoslik lugʻati”da xiazmga quyidagicha taʼrif berilgan: “Xiazm (yun. chiasmus – yunon alifbosidagi X harfidan, yaʼni shu harf shaklida joylashgan) – teskari tartibdagi sintaktik parallelizm, misradagi soʻz (boʻlak)larni teskari tartibda takrorlashga asoslangan stilistik figura. Xiazm

¹³ Соловьева В.С. Хиазм в творчестве А. Блока: Автореф. дис. канд. филол. наук. –М., 1982. - 24 с.

¹⁴ Dubois J. Dictionnaire de linguistique, –Paris Larousse, 1973. – p. 84.

¹⁵ Bacry P. Les figures de style et autres procédés stylistiques. –Belin, 1992. – p. 432.

¹⁶ Лапуцц П. Le Grand Larousse-1960; Cressot.M. De la langue au style. 2019. 438 p. Jean-François Phelizon.J.F. Vocabulaire de la linguistique. –Roudil, 1976. p-280

¹⁷ Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. –М., 1966. - 508 с.

¹⁸ Лапуцц П. Le Grand Larousse-1960. П. Робер. Le Petit Robert.1967.

¹⁹ Формановская Н.И. Об употреблении в главном предложении соотносительного с союзом словом местоимения при придаточном дополнительном. –В кн.: Русский язык для студентов –иностранцев. –М., 1962.

²⁰ Morier H. Dictionnaire de poétique et de rhétorique, 2e édition revue et augmentée. –Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1998. - p.118.

²¹ Suhamy, H. Les figures de style, 11^{éd.} –Paris. Presses universitaires de France. 2010 [1981].

²² Rabatel, A. (2008b). “Figures et points de vue en confrontation”. Langue française, 160, p. 3-17, [en ligne].

mohiyatan mumtoz she'riyatdagi tardi aks (q.) san'atiga yaqin turadi. Aksariyat hollarda xiazm she'ring ketma-ket keluvchi misralarida namoyon bo'ladi"²³.

Biroq xiazm va tardi aks struktura va badiiy vazifa jihatidan aynan bir narsa bo'lishiga qaramay, tardi aks mumtoz adabiyotdagi she'riy san'at sifatida, xiazm esa lingvistik hodisa sifatida tadqiq qilinadi. Nasrda teskari parallelizm, takror kabi stilistik figuralar ham xiazmni shakllantirishda bevosita ishtirok etadi. Tardi aks mohiyatan xiazmning o'zini ifoda etsa-da, janr bilan bog'liq farqli jihatlari ham mavjud. Xiazm – tardi aks kabi faqatgina nazmda emas, balki epik ko'lamda ham keng qo'llaniladi. Bu esa uning imkoniyati kengligini hamda barcha janrlarda maksimal darajada qo'llanilishidan dalolat beradi. Fransuz she'riyatida o'zbek she'riyatida bo'lgani kabi tardi aks san'atining yo'qligi sabab bu figura universalisiya sifatida fransuz tilida nasrda ham nazmda ham asarlarning hissiy-ta'sirchanligini oshirishda bevosita ishtirok etadi.

I.Mirzayev lingvopoetika masalalariga bag'ishlangan doktorlik dissertatsiyasida xiazmni chap tomon qismidagi so'zlar teskari tartibda joylashtirilgan binar struktura sifatida tushunilganini ta'kidlaydi.²⁴

A.Sobirovning fikricha: "Xiazm – gap bo'laklarining teskari takrori, u stilistik va lingvopoetik hodisa sifatida tadqiq qilingan, ammo she'riy nutqda sintaktik hodisa sifatida o'rganilmagan. Aslida she'riy matnda xiazm – misralarning teskari sintaktik takrori deyish mumkin, chunki xiazmni biz, eng avvalo, so'z tartibining o'ziga xos bir turi sifatida tushunamiz, uning birlamchi vazifasi gap bo'laklarini misralar bo'ylab joylashtirishdir."²⁵

D.Sobirovaning ta'kidlashicha: "Xiazm bu faqat va faqat qo'shma gap orqali ifodalanadigan sintaktik-stilistik vosita bo'lib, uning birinchi qismidagi (komponentidagi) so'z tartibi ikkinchi komponentning so'z tartibiga butunlay teskari ifodalanadi, unda so'z tartibini tashkil etuvchi gap bo'laklari (ega, kesim, to'ldiruvchi va hol)ning joylashuvi ham bir-biriga teskari, zid bo'lib, u aynan shu komponentlar o'rtasidagi mantiqiy munosabatlardagi nomutanosiblikni va ziddiyatni aks ettiruvchi kommunikativ pragmatik birlikdir."²⁶

M.T.Abdupattoyev xiazmga quyidagicha ta'rif bergan: "Xiazm nutqning turli shakllarida, turli uslub va janrlarda sintaktik sath hodisasi sifatida yuzaga keladi va qurilmalarning semantik-sintaktik strukturasini ham belgilaydi."²⁷ Xiazmni voqelantiradigan sintaktik qurilmalarning tuzilishi va funksional tarkibi turlicha bo'lgani tufayli xiazm nutqda kontakt yoki distant holatdagi qurilmalarda kuzatilishi mumkin.

Yuqoridagi fikrlarga tayanib, shuni aytish mumkinki, xiazm – bu muallifning badiiy mahoratini, stilistik vositalarni mohirona ishlata olish qobiliyatini namoyon qiluvchi ritorika yoki zamonaviy stilistikaning ta'sirchan va yorqin figuralaridan biri bo'lib, so'zlovchi pragmatik niyatlarining poetik yasaliş usulidir.

²³ Куронов Д. ва бошқ. Адабиётшунослик луғати. –Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2013. –Б. 353.

²⁴ Мирзаев И.К. Проблемы лингвистической интерпретации стихотворного текста (на материале современной узбекской поэзии). Автореф. дисс. д-ра филол. наук. –Т., 1992. –С. 23.

²⁵ Собиров А.Қ. Шеърятда сўз тартиби. Филол.фан.б. фалс. док. (PhD) дисс...автреф. –Самарқанд, 2020. –Б. 20.

²⁶ Sobirova D.A. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida qo'shma gaplar orqali ifodalanuvchi stilistik vositalarning chog'ishtirma tadqiqi (takror, antiteza va xiazm materiali asosida) Filol.fan.b. fals. dok. (PhD) diss...avtref. –Toshkent, 2023. –Б. 25.

²⁷ Абдупаттоев М. Ўзбек матнида суперсинтактик бутунликлар: Филол.фан.номз.дисс. –Тошкент, 1998. –Б. 130.

Dissertatsiyaning “**O‘zbek va fransuz tillarida xiazm hodisasining struktur-semantik tarkibi**” deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobi to‘rt paragrafdan tashkil topgan. “O‘zbek va fransuz tillarida xiazmning morfo-sintaktik tavsifi” nomli **2.1. paragrafi** chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda xiazmatik tuzilishlarni morfo-sintaktik hamda struktur-semantik modellarini aniqlash ustuvor vazifa hisoblanib, xiazmning shakllanishida gap tarkiblarining o‘zaro munosabatlari masalasi tahlilga tortilgan.

Xiazmli qo‘shma gap tarkiblari o‘rtasidagi sintaktik bog‘lanish turlarini aniqlash alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan quyidagi to‘rt mantiqiy-semiotik variantlarini ko‘rib chiqish muhim ahamiyatga molik. Barcha aforistik xususiyatga ega binar strukturalarga o‘xshab, xiazmlar ham to‘rt mantiqiy-semiotik invariantlarga bo‘linadi:

IMPLIKATSIYA. Birinchi invariant obyektlar va ularning xususiyatlari o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlikni ifodalaydi:²⁸

$$M \longrightarrow N$$

*Men uning qanotin silarman mayus,
U mening kaftimni silar mehribon.*

(M.Yusuf, *Kapalak qo‘limga qo‘nadi bir kun...*)

Quand on n’a pas ce que l’on aime, il faut aimer ce que l’on a.

(Roger de Rabutin, *comte de Bussy*)

Yuqoridagi o‘zbekcha va fransuzcha misollarda xiazmning birinchi gap komponentlari ikkinchi qismiga mantiqan bog‘langan hamda uni to‘ldirib, yaxlit fikrni ifodalagan.

PREFERENSIYA. Ushbu mantiqiy-semiotik invariantni tashkil etuvchi xiazmlar ikki obyekttni qiyoslashni ifodalaydi, bunda ulardan biriga ustunlik beriladi:

$$M > N$$

*Oshiq'larga dunyoda xorlik, zorlik malomat,
Malomatsiz mehnatsiz oshiq man deb aytmasin.*

(A.Yassaviy, *Devoni hikmat* – B..227)

Il est bien plus beau de savoir quelque chose de tout que de savoir tout d’une chose.

(De Blaise Pascal, *Discours sur les passions de l’amour*)

Mazkur invariantlarda esa xiazmning ikki gap komponentidan birining ikkinchisidan ustunligi seziladi.

KONTROPOZITSIYA. Ushbu mantiqiy-semiotik invariant kontrast va ular xossalarning qarama-qarshiligini aks ettiradigan xiazmlarni ifodalaydi:

$$M \longleftrightarrow N$$

Past haqiqatlar va baland yolg‘onlar bo‘lmaydi, faqat baland haqiqatlar va past yolg‘onlar bo‘ladi (O‘. Hoshimov. Tanlangan asarlar – B.54).

²⁸ Xiazmli modellarda “M” – Gapning birinchi komponentlari; “N” – ikkinchi komponentlari o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni ifodalovchi belgi vazifasida kelgan.

Il suffit d'un gramme de merde pour gâcher un kilo de caviar. Un gramme de caviar n'améliore en rien un kilo de merde. (Citation de Roland Topor sur Rien, Merde et Caviar)

Mazkur misolda xiazmning birinchi gap bo'laklari ikkinchi gap komponentlariga butunlay teskari ma'noda antiteza kabi ifodalanib, fikrlar qarama-qarshiligini aks ettirmoqda.

EKVIVALENSIYA. Ushbu mantiqiy-semiotik invariantga obyektlarning o'ziga xos o'xshashligini aniqlovchi xiazmlar kiradi:

$$M = N$$

Ayol yopinchig'iga go'yo sirlariga bekingan. Yopinchig'ida, sirlaridagi kabi bekingan. (O'Umarbekov, Xatingni kutaman. – B.82).

Qui craint de souffrir, il souffre déjà ce qu'il craint. (Michel de Montaigne, Qui craint de souffrir.)

Yuqoridagi ikkala gap garchi ularning ma'nosi turlicha bo'lsa-da, go'yo bir ma'noda ifodalangandek ko'rinadi. Masalan, nafas olish bilan sevisish holati bir-biriga yaqin, birisiz mavjud bo'la olmaydigandek tuyuladi.

Xiazm juda ko'p morfologik modellarga ega. Xiazmatik munosabatlar gapning har xil turdagi bo'laklariga xos. Tubanda to'rtta umumiy holatni ta'kidlab o'tamiz:

1) Bir grammatik kategoriyada leksemalararo xiazmatik jarayon bajarilishi:

$$V_1 \longleftrightarrow V_2$$

Topmoq yo'qotmoqdir, yo'qotmoq topmoq.

(M.Yusuf, Onajon)

Je crains ce que je veux et veux ce que je crains.

(Thomas Corneille, Le Comte d'Esse)

2) Xiazmatik jarayon turli grammatik turkumdagi leksemalar bilan turli birikmalarda uyg'unlashadi:

$$V \longleftrightarrow Adv$$

Oz ekib ko'p olganni dehqon derlar, ko'p ekib oz olganni hammol derlar. (maqol)

Je m'entetai doucement, et doucement on me refuse.

(Green, Partir, P. 276)

3) Turli grammatik kategoriyalarning bir ildizli leksemalari xiazmatik munosabatlarni hosil qiladi: ot va sifat.

$$N \longleftrightarrow Adj$$

Unda yomonlikka nisbatan yaxshi xotira va yaxshilikka nisbatan yomon xotira bor edi.

(Tohir Malik, Odamiylik mulki – B.345)

Qu'est-ce qui est vrai? Allez vous y retrouvez parmi le faux vrai, le vrai faux, le vrai vrai et le faux faux.

(Citations de Armand Salacrou)

Ko'pincha, tashqi, fonetik va grafik simmetriya saqlanib qolgan hollarda morfologik va sintaktik (keyinchalik semantik ham) simmetriyalar buziladi. Xiazm, qoidaga ko'ra binar, lekin uning yanada murakkab shakllari uchrab turadi. Noyob shakllariga quyidagi tizimli turlar kiradi:

1. **Uch a'zoli xiazm** – uch element sintaktik vazifalar bilan almashinadi:

Shariatda tajriddur **dunyo**sini tark etmak, Tark etmayin dunyoni Haqni suydin demasin. (Ahmad Yassaviy. Devoni hikmat, – B. 227)

Le **critique insulte l'auteur**: on appelle cela de la critique. **L'auteur insulte le critique**, on appelle cela de l'insulte. (Jacques Prévert, citations)

2. Zanjirli xiazm – bir xatboshi chegarasida kamida ikkita mustaqil xiazm tematik tarzda birlashadi:

Aqlli va **ahmoq**ning orasida birgina farq bor: birinchisi **ko'p o'ylaydi** va **kam gapiradi**, ikkinchisi **ko'p gapiradi**, lekin hech qachon **o'ylamaydi**. Birinchisining tili hamisha aql doirasida, ikkinchisining esa aql doirasidan tashqarida (Said Ahmad. Hikoyalar, – B.142).

La justice sans la force est impuissante: **la force sans justice** est tyrannique. La justice sans force est contredite parce qu'il y a toujours des méchants : **la force sans la justice** est accusée. Il faut donc mettre ensemble **la justice** et **la force**, et pour cela faire que ce qui est **juste** soit **fort**, ou que ce qui **est fort** soit **juste** (Blaise Pascal, Justice force, – P.193).

“O‘zbek va fransuz tillaridagi xiazmlarda simmetriya va asimmetriya” nomli **2.2. paragrafda** xiazmatik konstruksiyalar simmetrik va asimmetrik jihatdan tahlilga tortilgan.

Murakkab xiazm tuzilmasini qurishda ishtirok etadigan barcha sintaktik hodisalar – inversiya (o‘zgartirish), parallelizm, takrorlanuvchi elementlarda sintaktik vazifalar almashinuvi, ikkilamchi kesishadigan leksik yoki semantik takror – bularning barchasi ma’lum bir shartga nisbatan idrok etilsa-da, lekin har bir holatda aniq, simmetriya o‘qi mavjud bo‘ladi.

Simmetrik xiazmatik sxema inson ongiga shunchalik aniq singdirilganki, u sxemada turli tarkibiy va semantik og‘ishlarga yo‘l qo‘yadi, shunga qaramay, yaxlitlikni xiazm sifatida qabul qiladi. Xiazmatik sxemadan og‘ishlar quyidagicha:

1) Konstruksiyaning bir qismini sintaktik sinonim bilan almashtirish:

Men qo‘qqisdan shahanshohlik tekkan gadodek garangu, gadoga aylangan shohdek tajangman (U.Hamdam, Yolg‘izlik, – B.175).

Quand la vérité n'est pas libre, la liberté n'est pas vraie. (Jacques Prévert, Citations)

2) Ba'zi elementlarning grammatik shaklini o‘zgartirish:

Och, axir, ochgilkim ko'ksingni,

Bir nafas o'zimni unutay,

Unutmoq butunlay o'zlikni,

Oh, shundan najotim men topay (Cho‘lpon. Ishq yo‘li – B.423)

Il faut **vivre** comme on **pense**, sans quoi l'on finira par **penser** comme **on a vécu**. (Bourget).

Xiazmda semantik simmetriyaning **besh** darajasi haqida quyidagilar ma’lum:

1) Identifikatsiya – leksik takrorlash:

Nechakim qildim vafo ko'rdum jaf,

Nechakim ko'rdum jaf qildim vafo. (Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur ruboiylari)

Mon pays ardent, fier et libre, est attiré par le vôtre, libre, fier et ardent.

(Le général de Gaulle, France-Soir).

2) **To'liq muqobillik** – olmoshlarni almashtirish: *Otim mendan g'arib-u – men undan g'arib...* (O. Yoqubov, *Ko'hna dunyo*).

3) **To'liqsiz muqobillik** – sinonimik almashtiruv: Il y a de *la peine* oisive et du loisir qui est *labeur*. (*Les tragiques, par Theodore Agrippa d'Aubigne*)

Siz inson qalbini o'rganmoq qolib, O'rgana boshlaydi odamlar sizni.

(E.Vohidov. *Yosh shoirlarga*).

4) **Taxminiy o'xshatish** – qisman takrorlash yoki biron bir tarkibiy qismni bir xil semantik maydonga tegishli so'z bilan almashtirish.

Til tiymoq kerakmi yoki gapirmoq,

So'zlamog yaxshimi yoki yashirmog? (Yusuf Xos Hojib, *Qutadg'u bilig* – B.95)

Il y a des *reproches* qui *louent* et les *louanges* qui *médisent* (*La Rochefoucauld*).

5) **To'liq semantik noekvivalentlik** – fonetik ekvivalentlik bilan qoplanadigan omonimik almashtirish: Le bifteck peut se définir de deux façons: viande que *les restaurateurs font cuire* ou *cuir que les restaurateurs* font viande. (*Saint-Exupéry*).

To tuzdi Navoiy oyati ishq,

Ishq ahli aro navo bo'lubtur. (Alisher Navoiy. *Navoiy gulshani* – B.142)

“O'zbek va fransuz tillari mikro va makro kontekstidagi xiazm” nomli **2.3. paragrafda** xiazmlar nafaqat she'riy asarlar, balki butun bir matn ko'rinishida mikro va makro matnlarda ham kelishi misollar asosida ko'rsatib berilgan.

Xiazm mavjud semantik yuklamasiga ko'ra, bir qancha umumiy turlarga bo'linadi. Umumiy hisoblangan mavzu va rema (bitta gap doirasida, qo'shni yoki distant joylashgan gaplarda) vazifalarni o'zgartirishga asoslanadi:

1. Xiazm butun remani egallaydi. Ushbu turdagi xiazm rematik – deyarli umumiy qiymatga teng bo'ladi:

La soupe aux choux se fait dans la marmite, dans la marmite se fait la soupe aux choux. (*Le Bidois L'inversion, p. 400*)

Xuroson badandur, Hiriy – jon anga,

Hiriy – jon, badandur Xuroson anga. (*Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur ruboiylari*)

2. Xiazm butun mavzuni egallaydi – biz uni “tematik xiazm” deb ataymiz:

A jeune femme et vieux mari, des enfants: à *vieille femme et jeune mari*, des querelles (*proverbe*). O'zbek tilida bu kabi tematik-xiazm ko'zga tashlanmadi.

3. Xiazm remaning (periferik-rematik) qismida joylashadi:

Dame souris trotte / Noire dans le gris du soir... Dame souris trotte / Grise dans le noir (*Paul Verlaine, Impression fausse*)

Yuzum bo'sag'anga sursam ne yaxshi ayshdurur,

Inoyat et eshigingda bu ayshni surayin. (*Z.M.Bobur, ruboiy*).

4. Xiazm mavzu qismiga qaratilgan (periferik-tematik): “Xiazm – matn” munosabatini ko'rib chiqishda masalaning yana bir jihatini e'tiborga olish zarur, ya'ni umumiy matnni xiazmning o'rni va semantik salmog'i tashkil qiladi.

Dialogda teskari vaziyat ham bo'lishi mumkin: xiazmning chap qismi (bir so'zlovchining iborasi) o'ng tomondan matnning sezilarli bo'lagi bilan ajratilgan (boshqa so'zlovchi iborasi) bo'ladi:

1) – Je vais vous rendre, reprit Rastignac qui défit promptement un sac et compta cent quarante francs à madame Vauquer. – **Les bons comptes font les bons amis**, dit-il à la veuve. Nous sommes quittes jusqu'à la Saint-Sylvestre. Changez-moi ces cent sous. – **Les bons amis font les bons comptes**, répéta Poiret en regardant Vautrin (Honore de Balzac, *Bel ami*. – P.215).

2) Botir G'ulomovich, – dedi u, hayajondan duduqlangan holda. – **Nimadan siz bunchalar mashhursiz, portfelingiz esa unchalik emas?** Uch bolakay javob kutib og'izlarini ochib qolishdi. Domla o'ylanib qoldi, tarbiyachisi Hosila opa bo'lsa qizargan holda o'girilib oldi. Botir G'ulomovich navbatma-navbat sochi tekislangan uch bolakay boshini silab chiqdi, tarbiyachisi Hosila opaning esa qo'lini qattiq siqib qo'ydi. – O'kinma, bo'talog'im, – dedi u, – **Portfelim zo'r bo'la turib, o'zim unchalik bo'lmasam bundan yomoni bo'lmasdi.**

Xiazmda o'ng va chap qismlar har xil bo'ladi. Fransuzcha matnda ularni 17 ta, o'zbekcha matnda esa 41 ta so'z ajratib turadi. Bu ikki bir-biriga o'xshamaslik holatiga qaramay, xiazm yaxlit, bir butun sifatida qabul qilinadi va qismlarning distant munosabatlari o'ziga xos ta'sirni kuchaytiradi, ma'lum darajada, effekt bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Bobning "Xiazmning rasmiy darajalari va funksional turlari" nomli **2.4. paragrafi**da xiazmning uch – ritorik, grammatik va semantik turlari fransuz va o'zbek tillari ashyoviy misollari bilan chog'ishtirma planda tahlil qilingan.

Grammatiklar va leksikologlarning ta'riflarida xiazm "kesishish" figurasi sifatida ta'kidlangan. Ammo ta'riflarning muvofiqligi, tanlangan misollarning xilma xilligi tahlil qilishda to'sqinlik qilmaydi. Tadqiqotda uch xil xiazmatik konstruksiyalar ko'rib chiqilib, ular muhim dalillar asosida guruhlarga ajratildi:

1) Leksemalar kesishishi ikki qutbli iboraning tarkibiy qismlari o'rtasida amalga oshiriladi.

a) Morier: *une cruauté malicieuse et une inhumaine raillerie.*

b) Marouzeau: *une robe blanche et deux blanches mains.*

2) Komponentlarning kesishishi jumlaning funksional sxemasida ikki a'zo o'rtasida amalga oshiriladi.

d) Le Bidois (*L'inversion*, p. 400): *La soupe aux choux se fait dans la marmite dans la marmite se fait la soupe aux choux.*

Yuqorida keltirilgan misollardan ko'rinib turibdiki, birinchisi kategorik o'xshashlik, ikkinchisi qisman va oxirgisi esa mutlaq xiazmlardan tashkil topgan gaplardir. Ushbu misollar xiazmning rasmiy darajalari variantlarga juda boyligini ko'rsatadi va ularni batafsil tavsifiga murojaat qilib, quyidagi tahlillar asosida ko'rib chiqish lozim.

a) Mutlaq o'xshashlik (*jeune femme | femme jeune*)

Kuz chog'i... tuproqlar gezarib qoldilar,

Gezarib qoldilar kuz chog'i tuproqlar.

So'ng damda yaproqlar qizorib yondilar,

Qizorib yondilar so'ng damda yaproqlar. (Cho'lpon. *Xazon* – B.482)

Ikkala misolda mutlaq xiazmni ko'rish mumkin, ular ham grammatik, ham sintaktik jihatdan mutlaq o'xshashlikka ega. **Sifat-ot/ot-sifat**

b) Qisman o'xshashlik (*beauté profonde/ profonde sensualité*)

Xiazmning bu turida qisman o'xshashlik mavjud, ya'ni gapning bittagina elementi – **profonde** so'zi takrorlanib xiazmni tashkil qilgan. Qurilish jihatdan kesishish figurasi sifatida shakllantirilgan.

d) Kategorik o'xshashlik (*joli pied / taille souple*)

Bu misolda sintagmaning birorta elementi takroriy emas, ammo qanday qilib buni xiazmga kiritishimiz mumkin, degan savol tug'ilishi tabiiy. Misolda xiazmning shartlari asosida majburiy shakllangan xiazm mavjud emas, gapning biror tarkibi takroriy emas. Biroq kategorik jihatdan *joli pied / taille souple* xiazmni voqelantiradi: *joli – souple* va *pied – taille*, *pied – taille* so'zlari ot vazifasida kelib, ikkalasi ham insonning tana a'zosi, *joli – souple* sifatlari esa inson tana a'zosining chiroyli va egiluvchan ekanligini ifodalab, kategorik jihatdan xiazmni tashkil qilmoqda. O'zbek tilidagi ashyoviy misollar tahlilga tortilganda qisman va kategorik o'xshash bo'lgan xiazmlarning mavjud emasligi aniqlandi. Fransuz tilida esa xiazmning turli darajalaridan, ayniqsa, xiazmning shartlarsiz, grammatik, semantik xiazmlarga o'xshamaydigan ritorik turidan ham foydalanilgani namoyon bo'ldi.

“O'zbek va fransuz tillarida xiazmning stilistik vazifalari” nomli uchinchi bob uch paragrafdan iborat bo'lib, “Xiazm stilistik universalisiya sifatida” deb nomlangan **3.1. paragrafi** xiazmning stilistik vazifalari chegara va cheklovlarni bilmasligi, nafaqat badiiy asarlar, balki so'zlashuv nutqi, birinchi navbatda xalq og'zaki ijodida (maqollar, matallar, hazil-mutoyibalar) ham yuqori darajada qo'llanilishi haqida fikr yuritilgan.

Diniy matnlarda. Ey ko'ngil! Sen Alloh meni sevadimi, sevmaydimi, deb qiziqyapsanmi? Xo'sh, buning o'lchovi bormi, bor bo'lsa nimadan iborat? Sen Allohga qalban naqadar bog'liqsan? Allohga bo'lgan ishqing qay darajada – o'lchov mana shudir. Bilkim, **sening Allohga bo'lgan muhabbating Allohning senga bo'lgan muhabbatidir.** Bu insonning botinidagi tuyg'ularga bog'liq. Ana shu tuyg'ular maydonga kelsin, qalb nurlansin, deb zikr qilinadi. Zero, Allohning **“Bas, Meni eslangiz, Men ham sizlarni eslayman”**, degan va'dasi bor. Bu amal naqadar go'zal! ²⁹

*Celui qui verse le sang de l'homme, par l'homme son sang sera versé.*³⁰

Gazetadagi maqola: *Obscurité de syntaxe et syntaxe d'obscurité* chez Mallarmé – Ferré, *Roman des origines et origines du roman* – Robert.

O'zbek tilida: **Virtual haqiqatmi yoki haqiqiy virtuallikmi?**

Sarlavhalar: Ahamiyati bo'yicha bularning barchasiga yaqin bo'lgan o'z-o'zini ta'minlaydigan xiazm – xiazm-sarlavhalar. Ammo xiazmatik shakl mavzuni alohida ko'rinishda taqdim etishga imkon beradi va shu bilan o'quvchini obyektga qiziqtiradi: **Jozibali rahbar yoki rahbarning jozibas.** (*Q.Yo'ldosh. Jilovlanmagan tafakkur mahsuli* – B.479) **Culture du pouvoir, pouvoir de la culture.**

Dostonlarda: Bizga ma'lumki dostonlar har bir xalqning, millatning azal-azaldan imon-e'tiqodi, or-nomusi, do'stga sadoqatining va sof muhabbatining ulug'lanishini yorqin ranglarda aks ettirib keladi.

Uzoq yerdan yaxshi tulpor chopilmas,

Chopilmayin xasa tulpor sovulmas. (Kuntug'mish, – B.65).

²⁹ Tohir M. Odamiylik mulki. –Toshkent, 2021. –B. 48

³⁰ De la Bible. 118 -P.

*Bo‘ston bo‘lib yotibdi cho‘llar,
Cho‘llar yotibdi chorva-mollar,
Butun cho‘lni joylagan Qo‘ng‘irot ellar,
Bachchalikda ko‘rgan joylar. (Alpomish, – B.53).*

Xalq qo‘shiqlari:

Yuzingni qizil deydilar
Qizil yuz ukam ey, yor-yor.
Ko‘rsat yuzingni men bir ko‘ray,
Jonim ukam ey yor-yor (Xalq qo‘shiqlari).

Ko‘rgazmali targ‘ibotda: *Un arbre* peut donner des milliers d’*allumettes*, *une allumette* peut détruire des milliers d’*arbres* (o‘rmondagi plakat). **Muvaffaqiyat** asosiy **maqsadingiz** ko‘z oldingizda turganda keladi, **Maqsadingiz** ko‘zdan nari ketishi bilan **muvaffaqiyat** ham ketadi. (o‘quv markazidagi plakat).

“Xiazm va komik vaziyat” deb nomlangan **3.2. paragrafda** komik janrlarda xiazmning qo‘llanilishi tahlilga tortilgan.

Komik samaraga erishishda xiazm ishtiroki sur‘ati to‘liq bo‘lishi uchun xiazmning ushbu vazifasida paydo bo‘lgan janrlar qisqacha ko‘rsatib o‘tildi. Xiazm komizmni yaratish uchun xos bo‘lgan barcha janr turlari bilan bimalol kirisha oladi. U keng tarqalgan hazillaridan osongina o‘rin olishi, chunonchi, Erkin Vohidovning to‘rt misrali hazil she‘ridagidek oddiy yumor bo‘lishi mumkin:

*Bolalarni shaytonlardan qo‘rqitmangiz,
Bobov keldi, deb ko‘rpaga berkitmangiz,
To‘ulg‘ayib, duch kelganda “bobov”larga,*

O‘xshatmasin itdan qo‘rqan soqovlarga (E.Vohidov, Yosh shoirlarga – B.17 bet).

Hazil bu yerda arziyas ma‘lumotni talqin qilishning to‘liq jiddiyligi va “**bobov**”lar (shaytonlar, itlar)ning harakatlarida bolalarga xos bo‘lgan qandaydir ma‘noni topish istagidan yuzaga keladi. Aniq mantiqiy tuzilishga ega bo‘lgan xiazm, u mavjud bo‘lmagan va bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lmagan joyda imo-ishora izlashni ta‘kidlab, E.Vohidovning she‘riy bezaklarni tavsiflovchi vaziyat hazilini yaratishga yordam beradi.

Xiazmatik birikma, barcha birikmalar kabi omonimiya yoki polisemiya asosida quriladi. Xuddi o‘sha qoida – xiazm + polisemik leksik to‘ldirishni qayta qurish davridagi latifada ko‘ramiz, polisemik birikma bilan qiyinlashtirilgan fransuz latifasida qiziq voqea namoyon bo‘ladi:

Un jour de pluie Maman et Christophe sortent faire des courses.

– Maman, n’oublie pas de prendre ton **pépin**, dit Christophe.

– On ne dit pas **pépin**, mais **parapluie**, mon chéri.

Le même jour au dessert. Maman donne des oranges. Tout à coup Christophe la regarde affolé:

– Maman ... j’ai avalé **un parapluie**.

Bu yerda xiazmatik tuzilmani to‘ldirish uchun funksional-stilistik differensiatsiya qilingan ikki ma‘noli polisemik so‘z ishlatilgan. Neytral nutqda **pépin** meva danagini bildiradi, argoda esa – soyabon. Latifadagi yumor, birinchi holatda, bola

qaysi vaziyatda soʻzning argotik maʼnosini oʻrinli qoʻllashni bilmasligida, “soyabon” maʼnosini anglatish uchun **pépin** deydi, ikkinchisida esa onasining tushuntirishlaridan chalkashib, “meva danagi” maʼnosini aytish uchun **parapluie** soʻzini ishlatadi. Natijada, komik-kulgili vaziyat yuzaga keladi:

1) *Pépin* oʻrnida *parapluie*; 2) *Parapluie* oʻrnida *pépin* qoʻlangan.

“Oʻzbekcha va fransuzcha paremik birliklarda xiazmning qoʻllanilishi” nomli

3.3. paragrafda xiazmni maqol, matal, tez aytish va topishmoqlarda bajaradigan stilistik vazifalari haqida fikr yuritilgan.

Necha asrlardan buyon tildan tilga oʻtib kelayotgan, xalqning turmush tarzini oʻzida aks ettiruvchi, shaxsiy tajriba asosida shakllangan maqol, matal, tez aytish, soʻz oʻyinlari va topishmoqlar kishilarning dunyoqarashi, ijtimoiy hayotga munosabati, axloqiy meʼyor, millat oʻtmishini va ruhiy holatini ifodalaydi. Uslubiy goʻzallik va semantik ixchamlikni birlashtirgan maqollar jamiyatning bebaho boyligi sanaladi. Maqollar har bir millatning oʻzligi, mentaliteti, azaliy qadriyatlarini oʻzida aks ettiradi. Shunday ekan, milliy adabiyotda badiiy boʻyoqdorlikni, muallif konsepsiyasini ifodalash uchun paremik birliklardan unumli foydalaniladi. Jumladan, chogʻishtirilayotgan oʻzbek va fransuz tillardagi maqollarda xiazm hodisasi tadqiq qilinganda, oʻxshash va farqli jihatlari yuzaga chiqadi. Bundan tashqari, oʻzbek maqollarining xususiyatlari, xuddi fransuz maqollari singari bir tekisda (parallellik, binar va qiyosiy tuzilish) kesishmaydi, balki tekisliklar orasida ham (masalan, uslubiy xususiyatga ega takror koʻpincha sintaktik xususiyatga ega ikkilik qurilma yoki fonetik darajadagi tovush xususiyatiga ega alliteratsiya yoxud assonans bilan bir vaqtda) namoyon boʻladi.

Dalil tariqasida oʻzbek va fransuz maqollaridan namunalar keltirish oʻrinli:

Leksik xiazm: ***Och bola toʻq bola bilan oʻynamaydi,***

Toʻq bola och bolani oʻylamaydi (maqol).

Un trésor n’est un ami, mais un ami est un trésor (Proverbe).

Sintaktik xiazm: ***Sen baloga tegmasang, Baloning senda ne ishi bor*** (Maqol).

Cette jeune fille est jolie de loin, mais loin de jolie (Proverbe).

Tez aytish – ***Qishda kishmish pishmasmish, pishsa kishmish qishmasmish.***

Le cheval d’Avalac avala l’eau du lac, l’eau du lac avala le cheval d’Avalac.

Topishmoq – ***Oltin kelganda, kumush ketar, Kumush kelganda, oltin ketar*** (Quyosh, Oy). ***Hier j’étais demain, mais demain, je serai hier*** (Aujourd’hui).

Bu kabi paremiyalarda xiazmning qoʻllanilishi tillararo madaniyatni, yaʼni lingvokulturologik jihatlarning ham namoyon boʻlishida qoʻl keladi. Maʼlumki, lingvokulturologiya har bir millatning turmush-tarzi, urf-odatlarini, anʼanalarida oʻz aksini topadi. Masalan, fransuz va oʻzbek millatining mutlaqo oʻxshamaydigan va biri-birini takrorlamaydigan oʻz madaniyati borki, tubandagi misollarda ayni jihatlar koʻzga tashlanadi.

Shunday bemorlar borki,

Toʻshakda mixlanib yotar benajot,

Uyalib ketasan tuzalganingdan.

Shunday shifokorlar borki,

Tugʻishgan akangday qaraydi senga,

Tuzalib ketasan **uyalغانingdan**. (M.Yusuf, Shifoxonada)

M.Yusuf ijodidan keltirilgan misollarda ham nafaqat xiazmatik konstruksiyalarni ko‘rish mumkin, balki shu stilistik vosita orqali o‘zbek mentalitetiga xos jihatlari ham namoyon bo‘lgan. Ya’ni birinchi parchada odamzodning hayotida ko‘p uchraydigan holatlar, arzimagan kasallikka ham vahima qilib, dod-voy qiladigan insonlarga qarata aytilgan.

Shunday bemorlar borki,
To‘shakda mixlanib yotar benajot,

Uyalib ketasan **tuzalغانingdan**.

Muhammad Yusufning “Oq tulpor” she’rida quyidagi xiazmatik jumlaning uchratish mumkin:

Bormi bizdek oshiqlar,
Bahorimda kuz yig‘lar.

Qizni o‘psam ot yig‘lar,

Otni o‘psam qiz yig‘lar. (M.Yusuf, “Oq tulpor” 140-bet).

Keyingi parchada o‘zbek erkaklariga xos jihatlari ko‘rsatilgan bo‘lib, bu yerda aynan tulporning erkaklar uchun juda ham o‘rni beqiyos, ular uchun bu jonivor ornomus, shon-sharaf ramzi ekanligi, hatto uni xotin bilan teng darajada ko‘rishini shoir juda ham chiroyli qilib tasvirlab bergan.

Kelin bo‘ldim – **qaynonamga** yoqmadim. **Qaynona** bo‘ldim – **kelinimga** yoqmadim. (O‘zbek xalq maqollari, 255-bet).

O‘zbek xalqi uchun qaynona-kelin munosabatlari har doim birlamchi hisoblanadi. Bu munosabatlar yuqoridagi kabi maqollarning yuzaga kelishi uchun omil hisoblanadi. Darhaqiqat, o‘zbek muhitida qaynona va kelin munosabatlarida nizolar yuzaga keladi, kelin bo‘lganida qaynonasiga, qaynona bo‘lganda esa keliniga yoqmasligini ko‘rsatib, jamiyatda bo‘layotgan voqea-hodisalarga ishora qilinadi.

- J’ai inventé un système pour la purification de l’eau qui va contenter à la fois les gens de Londres et ceux de Paris. Suppose un siphon qui reunit et la Tamise et la Seine...

- Alors?

- Alors, **les eaux de Seine** seront **tamiseés** et **les eaux** de la **Tamise** seront **saines**.

Bu fransuzcha gapda so‘z birikmalari o‘yinida omofonlar ham (Siene – saine “sog‘lom, toza”), paronimlar ham (tamiser fe’lidan olingan sifatdosh tamisë “tozalangan”, na semantik, na etimologik jihatdan hech qanday bog‘liqligi bo‘lmagan Temise “Temza” bilan bog‘lanadi) mavjud.

Shuningdek, bu misolda nafaqat omonimik, paronimik jihatlari, balki fransuz madaniyatiga xos jihatlari ham ko‘zga tashlanadi. Sena va Temza daryolari haqida fikr yuritilganda, bu faqatgina Fransiyadagi daryolarni yodga soladi. Bundan tashqari, bir qancha fransuzcha misollardan kelib chiqib, aytilish mumkinki, xiazmlar nafaqat stilistik vosita sifatida tilshunoslikning ko‘pgina yo‘nalishlarida yangicha qarashlarni shakllantirishga, balki lingvokulturologiya sohasida ham ayrim manbalarning yuzaga kelishiga zamin yaratadi.

Bir qarashda, o‘zbek maqollarining fransuz maqollari bilan hech qanday aloqasi yo‘qdek tuyulsa-da, ikki til o‘rtasida ulkan masofaning mavjudligi, ularning turli til

oilasiga mansubligiga qaramay, tahlillar ikkala til o'rtasida mushtarak va o'xshash jihatlar borligini ko'rsatdi. O'zbek va fransuz maqollari o'rtasidagi haqiqiy munosabatlarni aniqlash va ularda xiazmning qo'llanilishi tadqiqi muayyan ilmiy xulosaga kelishga izn beradi.

XULOSA

1. Xiazm qismlari qurilishi bo'yicha bir-biriga qarama-qarshi: birinchi qismda so'zlar bir yo'nalishda, ikkinchisida ular teskari tartibda joylashgan, shuning uchun bir vaqtning o'zida xiazm qismlarining semantik qarama-qarshiligi ham seziladi. Bu kabi kontsruksiya, asosan, hikmatli so'zlar, frazeologik birliklar nasrda, aksariyat hollarda nazmda uchraydi.

2. Xiazmatik konstruksiya bir qancha sintaktik strukturalarning o'zaro ta'siri va qo'shilish mahsuli bo'lib, bunga quyidagilar kiradi: sintaktik parallelizm, takrorning ekspressiv konstruksiyalari, antiteza, zid qo'yish yoki inversiya. Chog'ishtirilayotgan tillarda ushbu stilistik figuralar uslubiy-vazifaviy jihatdan xiazm singari qo'shma gaplar orqali ifodalangan hamda turli sintaktik birliklardan tashkil topgan bo'lsa-da, ular orasida umumiy va xususiy jihatlar borligi aniqlandi.

3. Xiazm rasmiy "*repertuari*"ning variantlarga boy ekanligi, ularni chuqur o'rganish maqsadida fransuzcha jumlaning ketma-ket tuzilishidagi ishlash mexanizmlarini bilishni istagan har bir kishi uchun zarurat bo'lib tuyuladi. Sintaktik vazifalar almashinuvida xiazm hosil qiladigan sintaktik munosabatlar yoki morfologik shakl o'zgarishi bilan murakkablashtiriladigan elementlar hisoblanadi.

4. Xiazmatik munosabatlar ikki alohida gap bo'laklari orasida yuz bergani kabi bir qancha butun gaplar orasida ham voqelanadi: a) sintagmatik xiazmlar (ikki qutbli sintagma tarkibiy qismlarining kesishishi); b) leksikologik xiazmlar (sanoqlangan leksemalar qatori); d) iborali xiazmlar (gapning barcha bo'laklari xiazmda tuzilgan); e) birin-ketinlik xiazmi (ikki gap ikki xil ketma-ketlikni qabul qiladi: progressiya / inversiya yoki inversiya / progressiya.)

5. Xiazmning binar tuzilishiga ko'ra to'rt: implikatsiya, preferensiya, kontropozitsiya va ekvivalensiya mantiqiy-semiotik invariantlari mavjud. Bundan tashqari, uning murakkab shakllari ham borligi aniqlanib, ularga quyidagilar kiritildi: 1) uch a'zoli xiazm – unda uch element sintaktik vazifalar bilan almashadi; 2) zanjirli xiazm – bir satr chegarasida kamida ikkita mustaqil xiazmlar tematik tarzda birlashadi; 3) ikkilamchi xiazm – bir konstruksiya, ya'ni $AB|CD||BA|DC$ formula asosida birlashtirilgan ikki parallel leksik juftliklardan iborat.

6. Xiazmatik konstruksiya sodir bo'ladigan leksik fon uning simmetrikligini kuchaytirishi mumkin: chap qismning konstitutiv bo'lmagan elementlari qanchalik ko'p o'ngda takrorlansa, shunchalik xiazmning arxitektonikasi yorqinroq chiqadi, butun konstruksiya simmetrikka aylanadi. Simmetrik xiazmatik sxemada turli tarkibiy va semantik o'zgarishlarni ko'rishimiz mumkin, ammo shunga qaramay, yaxlitlikni xiazm sifatida qabul qilamiz. Xiazmatik sxemadagi o'zgarishlar quyidagilarda ko'rinadi: a) xiazmning o'ng tomoniga qo'shimcha elementlar qo'shib, uni "aralashtirish"; b) konstruksiyaning bir qismini sintaktik sinonim bilan almashtirish; d) ba'zi elementlarning grammatik shaklini o'zgartirish orqali.

7. Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda xiazm hodisasiga oid semantik simmetriyaning quyidagi besh darajasi aniqlandi: 1) identifikatsiya – leksik takrorlash; 2) to‘liq ekvivalentlik – olmoshlarni almashtirish; 3) to‘liqsiz ekvivalentlik – sinonimik almashtiruv; 4) taxminiy o‘xshatish – qisman takrorlash yoki biron bir tarkibiy qismni bir xil semantik maydonga tegishli so‘z bilan almashtirish; 5) to‘liq semantik noekvivalentlik – fonetik ekvivalentlik ko‘magida qoplanadigan omonimik xiazm.

8. Xiazm tuzilishi shaffof, har qanday tizimdagi adabiy tillarga xos bo‘lgani sabab uni boshqa tillarda ham shakl jihatdan bimalol farqlash imkoniyati bor, ya‘ni xiazmni butunlay notanish tilda ham vizual tarzda aniqlash mumkin bo‘lib, u nainki badiiy nutq, balki kitobiy nutqning barcha qat‘iy ko‘lam va chegarasida uchraydi. U so‘zlashuv nutqida – birinchi galda, xalq og‘zaki ijodi namunalari (maqollar, matallar, hazil-mutoyibalar)da qo‘llanadi. Ularning ritmik jihati, ohangdorlik va jozibadorlikni ta‘minlash, tinglovchi yoki kitobxon diqqatini jumlaning tegishli qismlari, tarkiblariga qaratish uchun xizmat qiluvchi noyob stilistik vosita vazifasini bajaradi.

9. O‘zbek paremik birliklarining fransuz paremiyalariga hech qanday aloqasi yo‘qdek tuyulsa-da, tahlillardan so‘ng ba‘zi farqli va mushtarak jihatlari borligi aniqlandi. O‘zbek maqollarining xususiyatlari, xuddi fransuz maqollarida bo‘lgani kabi ular faqat bir tekislikda kesishmaydi, ya‘ni parallelizm, binar struktura va qiyosiy tuzilish kabi shakllari mavjud. Shuningdek, har bir millatning o‘zligi, mentaliteti, azaliy qadriyatlarini o‘zida aks ettiradigan maqollar lingvokulturologik jihatdan chog‘ishtirilganda, tabiiy ravishda jiddiy tafovut kelib chiqdi.

10. O‘zbek badiiy asarlari tili ohangdorligi va jarangdorligi jihatidan fransuz tili badiiy asarlaridan anchagina darajada farq qiladi. Buning asosiy sababi sintaksisning deyarli barcha stilistik vositalari, ayniqsa, tasvirga nisbatan muallif munosabatining eksplitsit ifodalanishiga mo‘ljallangan konstruksiyalarning qo‘llanilishidir. Fransuz badiiy matni esa inson tafakkurini implitsit boshqarish yo‘lini afzal ko‘radi.

11. Tilshunoslikda xiazm hodisasini turli tizimli tillar misolida chog‘ishtirib o‘rganish barcha chet tillarini o‘zbek auditoriyasida o‘qitish jarayonida ahamiyatli hisoblanadi va badiiy matnlar tahlilida foydali manba vazifasini o‘taydi. Shu boisdan ham biz barcha Sharq va G‘arb tillarida mavjud stilistik vositalarni, shu jumladan, xiazm hodisasini ham qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirma planda izchil o‘rganishni kelajak uchun istiqbolli mavzu sifatida taklif qilamiz.

**ONE-TIME SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL UNDER SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL ON
AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 AT
ALISHER NAVO'I TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF THE UZBEK
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE**

**ALISHER NAVO'I TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF THE UZBEK
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE**

BEKMURADOVA ZEBINISO ERKINOVNA

**SEMANTIC-STYLISTIC FEATURES OF THE PHENOMENON OF CHIASM
IN THE UZBEK AND FRENCH LANGUAGES**

**10.00.06 – Comparative literature, contrastive linguistics and
translation studies**

**ABSTRACT OF DISSERTATION OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PhD)
IN PHILOLOGY**

Toshkent – 2024

The theme of dissertation of doctor of philosophy (PhD) was registered at the Supreme Attestation Commission at the Ministry of higher education, science and innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan under number B.2023.1.PhD/Fil3137.

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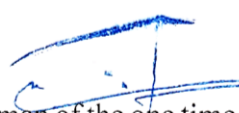
Leading organization:

Tashkent State Pedagogical University

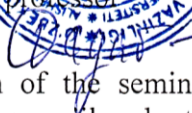
The defense will take place on "11" 09 2024 at 09:00 at the meeting of Scientific council DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 on awarding scientific degrees at Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature (Address: 100100, Tashkent, Yakkasaray district, Yusuf Khos Hojib street-103. Tel.: (99871) 281-42-44; faks: (99871) 281-42-44 (www.tsuull.uz); e-mail: monitoring@navoiy-uni.uz).

The dissertation is available at the Information Recourse Center of Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature (registered under the number 298) (Address: 100100, Tashkent, Yakkasaray district, Yusuf Khos Hojib street-103. Tel: (99871) 281-42-44, fax (99871) 281-42-44 (www.tsuull.uz).

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INTRODUCTION (annotation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation)

The topicality and relevance of the research. World linguistics requires the study of texts written in different systematic languages. The main reason for this can be seen in the daily improvement of communication between languages. Interlinguistic relations, revealing their influence on each other from the point of view of diachronic and synchronic aspects, researching the national-cultural features of Uzbek and French languages open a wide way for the development of linguistics. Conducting research on semantic-stylistic features of language phenomena in linguistics, as well as comparing them with languages belonging to typologically different families, is one of the urgent problems of the field even today.

In world linguistics, the semantic-stylistic analysis of the phenomenon of chiasm specific to a particular language and comparing it with another unrelated language, identifying its similar and different aspects in both languages serves the development of linguistics and the emergence of new terms. The study of the phenomenon of chiasm has been an object of study by linguists for many years. However, both the approach to the study of chiasm and the views on its linguistic status in modern linguistics remain diverse.

In Uzbek linguistics, there is a need to study foreign languages grammatically, lexicologically, phraseologically, linguoculturally, to analyze a number of features of linguistic tools such as semantic, structural, functional, paradigmatic, syntagmatic, and to develop a new system of mixed learning. Therefore, "we must consistently continue the tasks we set for the development of the Uzbek language in the process of historical reforms aimed at the comprehensive development of the new Uzbekistan and the creation of the foundations of the Third Rise period." Taking into account the above, the study of the isomorphic and allomorphic aspects of the semantic-stylistic features of the chiasm phenomenon in languages that are mixed becomes relevant for the development of linguistics.

No. PF-5850 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 21, 2019 "On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and position of the Uzbek language as a state language", No. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022 "On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", No. PF-5847 of October 8, 2019 "Approving the concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 on" decrees, dated April 20, 2017 No. PQ-2909 "On measures to further develop the higher education system", dated June 5, 2018 No. PQ-3775 "Higher on additional measures to improve the quality of education in educational institutions and ensure their active participation in comprehensive reforms implemented in the country", dated May 19, 2021 No. PQ-5117 "On measures to bring the popularization of learning foreign languages to a qualitatively new level in the Republic of Uzbekistan", Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 19, 2022 No. 34 "Improving learning foreign languages" This dissertation research serves to a certain extent in ensuring the implementation of the tasks defined in the decisions of the "On additional measures" and other regulatory legal documents related to the same activity.

Compliance of the research with the priorities of the republic's science and technology development. Dissertation research was carried out in accordance with priority direction of the development of science and technology of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Formation of a system of innovative ideas and their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and democratic state".

The level of study of the problem. Theoretical and analytical notes on the chiasmatic constructions of artistic speech and their relationship with semantic and other paradigmatic relations from Russian linguists Sh.Bally, A. Yefimov, I. Astafyeva, L. Babakhanova, I. Galperin, V. Solovyeva, L. Barlos, T. It is reflected in the works of Vinokur, M. Kuznes, Yu. Skrebnev, N. Farmanovskaya, B. Golovin, A. A.Kvyatkovskiy³¹. Among the French linguists A. More, A. Suami, A. Rabatel, G.-B. Lucille, S. Genevieve, P. Bakry, M. Cresso, J.Dyubua³² and others, it is noticeable in the works on stylistics.

In Uzbek linguistics, in the studies of scientists such as K. Hayitmetov, A. Mamajonov, Sh. Rakhmatullayev, A.Hojiyev, E.Begmatov, I.Mirzayev, A.Mamatov, H.Dadaboyev, N.Mahmudov, Z.Kholmanova, O.Mamaziyaev, B.Umurkulov, B. Bahriddinova, A. Sobirov, M. Yoldoshev, D. Sobirova³³ on the problems of syntactic stylistics, various terminological dictionaries have focused on chiasm and related figures. In cross-sectional studies on chiasms, the main focus is on studying their occurrence, development, and determining their place in the language system.

³¹ Балли Ш. Французская стилистика. –М., 1961; Ефимов А.И. Стилистика русского языка. М., 1969; Астафьева И.М. Виды синтаксических повторов, их природа и стилистическое использование. дисс. канд. филол. наук. –М.: 1964; Бабаханова Л.Т. Логическая противоположность и проблема антитезы в языке. –М., 1976; Гальперин И.Р. Очерки по стилистике английского языка. –М.: Наука, 1958; Барлос Л.Г. Русский язык. Стилистика. –М., 1978; Винокур Т.Г. Закономерности стилистического использования языковых единиц. Автореф. дисс. д-ра филол. наук. –М. 1980; Кузнец М.Д., Скребнев Ю.М. Стилистика английского языка. –Л., 1960; Скребнев Ю.М. Основы стилистики английского языка. –М.: Астрель, АСТ, 2002; Фармановская. Н.И. Стилистика сложного предложения. –М.: Русский язык, 1978; Головин Б.Н. Основы культуры речи. –М; Высшая школа, 1980; Соловьева В.С. Хиазм в творчестве А.Блока: Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. –М., 1982; Квятковский А.П. Поэтический словарь. –М.: Советская энциклопедия., 1966.

³² Morier H. Dictionnaire de poétique et de rhétorique, 2^e édition revue et augmentée. –Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.1998; Suhamy H. Les figures de style, 11^{ed}. –Paris. Presses universitaires de France. 2010; Rabatel A. Figures et points de vue en confrontation. Langue française, 2008. Lucile G.-B., Geneviève S. Etudier les figures en context: quels enjeux? Pratiques, 2015. Cressot M., James L., Le Style et ses techniques, –Paris, PUF, 1988. Dubois J. Dictionnaire de linguistique. –Paris, Larousse. 1973; Le Grand Larousse, 1960; Le Petit Robert, 1967.

³³ Хайитметов К. Хозирги замон ўзбек тилида инверсия. Филол. фан. номз...дисс. автореф. –Т., 1967; Мамажонов А. Периоды в современном узбекском литературном языке. Автореф.дисс. канд. филол. наук. –Т., 1975; Мамажонов А. Такрор ва унинг синтактик-стилистик функцияси //Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти журнали, 1978; Мирзаев И.К. Проблемы лингвистической интерпретации стихотворного текста (на материале современной узбекской поэзии). Автореф. дисс. д-ра филол. наук. –Т., 1992; Абдупатоев М. Ўзбек матнида суперсинтактик бутунликлар. Филол.фан. номз. ... дисс. –Т., 1998; Mamatov A.Э. Zamonaviy lingvistika. O'quv qo'llanma. –Т.: Noshir, 2019. Махмудов Н.М. Эллипсис в узбекском языке. Автореф.дисс. канд. филол. наук. –Т., 1978; Mahmudov N., Nurmonov A. O'zbek tilining nazariy grammatikasi. –Т.: O'qituvchi, 1995; Rakhmatullayev Sh. va boshq. O'zbek tili frazeologik lug'ati. –Т.: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi MIU, 2022; Хожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изохли луғати. –Т., 2002; Dadaboyev H. O'zbek terminologiyasi. –Т., 2020; Маҳкамов Н., Эрматов И. Тилшунослик терминларининг изохли луғати. –Т., 2013; Курунов Д. ва бошқ. Адабиётшунослик луғати. –Т.: Akademnashr, 2013; Холманова З.Т. Тилшуносликка кириш. –Т.: Университет, 2014; Мамазияев О.Х. Ўзбек поэтик нуткида хиазм ва градиция. Филол. фан. номз... дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2004; Умуркулов Б. Хозирги ўзбек тили. –Термиз, 2012; Бахриддинова Б. Ўзбекистонда ўқув луғатчилиги: лингвистик асослари, тарихи ва истиқболлари. Филол. фан. д-ри... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2020; Sobirov A.Q. She'riyatda so'z tartibi. Filol. fan. b. fals. dok. (PhD) diss... avtoref. – Samarqand, 2020; Yusupova D. Aruz va mumtoz poetikaga kirish [Matn]: darslik. –Т.: Tamaddun, 2022.

A. Mamatov studied³⁴ the interpretation of the language-culture-ethno triad, the intersections of linguistics and ethnolinguistics, language and culture as a means of expressing the landscape of the world. In Uzbek linguistics, scientists such as I. Mirzayev, O. Mamaziyayev analyzed and studied³⁵ the chiasms characteristic of the Uzbek language from the structural, semantic, and stylistic point of view.

D. Sobirova based³⁶ the description of various stylistic meanings of repetition types as a stylistic tool in the context of both languages as a result of the morphological and syntactic comparison of the repetition types in the English and Uzbek languages. While *chiasm* was studied the disproportion between the possessive, participle, complement and case components that make up the word order, A. Sobirov studied the communicative, classified its grammatical and stylistic functions, emphasized that word order is an important tool that creates other syntactic, poetic and stylistic phenomena, and briefly studied reverse syntactic repetition³⁷ – chiasm as one of the main principles of such syntactic construction of poetry. In addition, in the work of linguists focused on the analysis of chiasms, the main attention is paid to the study of their occurrence and development, to determine the place of chiasms in the lexical-semantic system of the language, to the harmonious and different aspects of their composition. Despite the fact that certain studies have been carried out to determine the semantic and stylistic features of chiasms, there is no comparative analysis of the semantic and stylistic features of chiasms in different systematic languages, in particular, Uzbek and French, as well as their similar and different aspects. determines the novelty and relevance of this research, which is likely to help fill this gap to some extent.

The conclusions developed in the research allow us to see the specific features of the chiasm, which is considered an important figure of expressive syntax with its theoretical value and importance. At the same time, it is necessary to study the still unsolved problems of the syntax of the artistic text in a cross-sectional aspect.

The relevance of the research with the research plans of the higher education institution where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation work was carried out within the framework of the scientific research plan of Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature on the topic “Comparative-typological characteristics of languages in different systems”.

The aim of the research. It is to reveal the semantic and stylistic features of the phenomenon of chiasm in the Uzbek and French languages, as well as their similarities and differences.

The objectives of the research:

- generalize the scientific-theoretical description of the phenomenon of chiasm, theoretically describe the figures related to it, observe the level of study of the problem

³⁴ Mamatov A.E. Zamonaviy lingvistika. O'quv qo'llanma. –Tashkent: Noshir, 2019.

³⁵ Мирзаев И.К. Проблемы лингвистической интерпретации стихотворного текста (на материале современной узбекской поэзии). Автореф. дисс. д-ра филол. наук. –Т. 1992; Мамазияев О.Х. Ўзбек поэтик нуткида хиазм ва градиция. Филол. фан. номз... дисс. автореф. –Фарғона, 2004.

³⁶ Sobirova D.A. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida qo'shma gaplar orqali ifodalanuvchi stilistik vositalarning chog'ishtirma tadqiqi (takror, antiteza va xiazm materiali asosida) Filol. fan. b. fals. dok. (PhD) diss...avtoref. –Toshkent, 2023.

³⁷ Sobirov A.Q. She'riyatda so'z tartibi. Filol. fan. b. fals. dok. (PhD) diss... avtoref. –Samarqand, 2020;

in world and Uzbek linguistics, react to the existing works, draw conclusions about the theories about the phenomenon;

- defining the structural-semantic, descriptive and symmetric and asymmetric features of the phenomenon of chiasm in Uzbek and French languages, determining the set of chiasmatic constructions in artistic texts;

- highlighting the stylistic features of the phenomenon of chiasm in the Uzbek and French languages, comparing the results of the analysis of language materials;

- the use of chiasmatic constructions in paremic units in the Uzbek and French languages, justifying the similar and different aspects.

The object of the research. A group of chiasmatic constructions presented in prose and poetic texts of Uzbek and French literature as well as scientific and journalistic sources was selected.

The subject of the research is the semantic and stylistic features of chiasms in the Uzbek and French languages.

Research methods. In the dissertation, cross-sectional method, systematic analysis, description, component analysis and modeling methods were used.

The scientific novelty of the research are as follows:

- based on the generalization of the scientific-theoretical description of the phenomenon of chiasm, the existing worldviews are described, and the related figures - antithesis, inversion, syntactic parallelism and repetitions - are determined to be related to chiasm from a methodological and functional point of view.

- the structural-semantic, morpho-syntactic description of the phenomenon of chiasm in Uzbek and French languages, as well as the cases of symmetry and asymmetry in chiasm, as well as chiasmatic constructions in micro- and macro-texts related to the languages in question are revealed.

- the Uzbek language does not have chiasms based on partial and categorical similarity, and the French language uses a rhetorical type of chiasm without mandatory conditions, unlike grammatical and semantic chiasms, in particular, rhetorical chiasms do not have absolute similarity and such chiasms are. It has been proven that rhetorical chiasms in the languages being compared often have a partial similarity, which is absent in Uzbek.

- the stylistic function of the phenomenon of chiasm in the Uzbek and French languages, the features of universality, the use of chiasmatic constructions in comic situations and paremic units, the similar and different aspects are scientifically based by comparing the results of the analysis of language materials.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

- it has been established that **chiasm** as a linguistic term has existed since the 19th century, and language as a phenomenon has been expressed since ancient times using the terms **antimetabola**, **antimetathesis** or **commutation**;

- the stylistic-semantic features of Uzbek and French chiasms are characterized by such phenomena as antithesis, syntactic parallelism, inversion, and repetition.

- the classification of chiasms in Uzbek and French languages according to their structural-semantic, morpho-syntactic functions was developed;

- as a result of the semantic-stylistic analysis of chiasms in Uzbek and French languages, it is based on the existence or non-existence of their alternative in one of the languages being compared;

The reliability of the research results is based on the methods of approach used in the research work and the reliance on specific scientific sources in providing theoretical information, the compatibility of the research with existing linguistic theories, the reliability and validity of the materials analyzed using scientific methods, the implementation of theoretical ideas and conclusions in practice, the results obtained by competent organizations confirmed, it is explained by the fact that it was studied on the basis of modern scientific concepts of linguistics.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the research results is determined by the fact that the results of the research conducted in the field of cross-linguistics reveal the problems related to the semantic-stylistic features of chiasms in Uzbek and French linguistics.

As a result of comparing the expression of chiasms in Uzbek and French languages in context, the laws specific to the text language of both nation's thoughts become important due to the fact that they are scientifically based.

The practical significance of the results of the research is to take special courses on the hybrid syntax of the Uzbek and French languages, linguistic analysis of artistic works, stylistics and poetics, as well as work on an artistic text for students and masters of the faculties of philology. It is explained by the fact that it can be used in writing textbooks and creating dictionaries.

Moreover, the results of the dissertation will serve as a source for future studies aimed at studying the Uzbek language in a cross-cultural context.

Implementation of research results. Based on the research of semantic-stylistic features of chiasm and chiasmatic constructions in Uzbek and French languages:

Prose and poetic works in the Uzbek and French languages, monographs devoted to functional styles, as indicators of artistic style, figurative and expressive means of the language, many stylistic and figures of speech are presented. I-OT-2019-42, carried out in 2019-2021 at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi, from the scientific conclusions on the paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations of chiasmatic constructions based on the chiasm of expressive syntax and its related stylistic figures. It was used in the practical project "Creating an electronic poetic dictionary of the Uzbek and English languages (images of human appearance, character, nature and national symbols)". (Reference No. 04/1-615 of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi dated March 12, 2024) As a result, examples in prose and poetic works were analyzed and the differences between chiasm and its related figures made it understandable to learners.

To study the theory of the chiasm stylistic figure from the poetic figures that perform the functions of unique stylistic coloring used in the artistic note, which are typical for most languages, to determine its position and status within the framework of stylistic tools, in particular, the structural-semantic of the chiasm and related figures of the systematic analysis of communicative-pragmatic features from the point of view

of methodology was carried out in 2020-2022 at Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi from the valuable information of Uzbek linguistics about poetic figures. AM-F3-201908172 was used in the practical project on the topic "Creation of the educational corpus of the Uzbek language" (reference No. 04/1-223 dated January 29, 2024 of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi). As a result, conclusions were drawn on the semantic-stylistic features of chiasms in paremic units of the Uzbek and French languages.

From the theoretical and practical conclusions drawn on the basis of Uzbek and French artistic works with chiasmatic construction, "Uzbekistan" on the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan as indicators of artistic style in practical linguistics was used in the "Bedorlik" program of the "Uzbekistan" television and radio channel (reference number 04-36-1644 dated November 2, 2023). As a result, the content of the materials prepared for the TV program was enriched with theoretical information.

Approval of research results. The results of this research were discussed at 5 international and 2 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. A total of 15 scientific works were published on the topic of the dissertation, of which 8 articles were published in scientific publications recommended to publish the main scientific results of the dissertations of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including 2 in international journals and 6 in republican journals.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The thesis consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of used literature. The total volume of the dissertation is 125 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In **introduction**, the relevance and necessity of the topic is substantiated, the aim, objectives, object, subject and methods of the research are defined, the compliance of the dissertation with the priority directions of science and technology development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is established; the scientific novelty and practical results of the research are described, the reliability of the research results, their theoretical and practical importance are proven. Implementation of research results into practice, approval of the work, results, published works and information on the structure and volume of the dissertation are presented.

Chapter I of the dissertation is entitled "**Theoretical foundations of the phenomenon of chiasm in linguistics**". **1.1. in paragraph 2**, researches on the phenomenon of chiasm in linguistics were discussed, and its semantic essence, as well as its related figures - antithesis, inversion, repetition and syntactic parallelism, were thoroughly analyzed through Uzbek and French physical examples.

Chiasm as a linguistic term is a linguistic phenomenon from the 19th³⁸ century (expressed by the terms **antimetabola**, **antimetalepsia**, **antimetathesis** or

³⁸ Xiazm termini etimologik jihatdan grek harfi X (xi)dan kelib chiqadi, yozuv shakli xoch ko'rinishga ega. Uning kelib chiqishi bu sintaktik figuraning xochsimon tuzilishi bilan bog'liq.

commutation) and has been known since antiquity, especially in religious texts. Chiasm allows you to place elements in parallel and thereby create opposite effects, cause and effect connections. In other words, a chiasm is a constructive figure, often a stylistic figure with more complex forms depending on the AB/BA structure of intersecting terms. The structure of the chiasm is very clear: (*Do 'stga dushman bo 'lish oson, dushmanga do 'st bo 'lish qiyin*) (O'.Hoshimov)

O.Kh. Mamaziyaev in his candidacy research: "A chiasm is only a syntactic-stylistic tool that forms a compound sentence, in which the position (order) of the parts of the first component of the compound sentence is completely opposite to the position of the parts of the second component. is required" - put forward the opinion.³⁹

The scientist emphasizes that chiasm performs the following three tasks in poetic speech:

1) **methodological-semantic task** – the content of two components contradict each other or, on the contrary, complement each other logically; 2) **expressive task** - it is intended to give pleasure to the reader or listener, to serve to remember the idea quickly and for a long time; 3) **euphonic function** - when the parts representing the chiasm change in terms of place and function, the tone changes accordingly.⁴⁰

Each event in the language occurs based on a specific purpose. Each linguistic tool in it not only provides information, but also performs its own stylistic function. In this process, stylistic tools are used to a certain extent to have different additional effects on the reader or listener, to increase the emotional expressiveness of the information. The figures that are integral components of chiasm are antithesis, anaphora, inversion, syntactic parallelism, inverted repetition, tautology – contrast is also stylistic figures expressed by conjunctions like chiasm.

1.2. First, the study of the phenomenon of chiasm in world and French linguistics, its existence as a rhetorical figure since ancient times, and the different views of world scientists about it are discussed.

Until now, there are not many scientists who have studied the chiasm. It is worth noting that in Uzbek linguistics, the phenomenon of chiasm is not on the agenda as an object of comparative or comparative research with Uzbek and other languages. However, the tactical material in many literary works written in the Uzbek language requires this type of research.

In modern linguistics, E.M. Beregovskaya's special works researching chiasmatic constructions on the example of English, Russian, German, Spanish and partially French languages⁴¹; V.S. Solovyova's dissertation on the use of chiasms in A. Blok's works, as well as⁴² J. Dubois's definition in the dictionary of linguistic terms, chiasm is described as an inversion of two symmetrical parts of a phrase that create an antithesis or establish parallelism. P. Bakrini sees in the chiasm two syntactic intersections, on the one hand, connecting at the center or at the edges, and on the other

³⁹ Мамазияев Х.О. Ўзбек поэтик нуткида хиазм ва градация. Филол. фан. номз. дис. автореф. –Фарғона, 2004. –Б. 20.

⁴⁰ Мамазияев Х.О. Ўзбек поэтик нуткида хиазм ва градация. Филол. фан. номз. дис. автореф. –Фарғона, 2004. –Б. 38.

⁴¹ Береговская Э.М. Экспрессивный синтаксис. Смоленск, 1984. –50 с.

⁴² Соловьева В.С. Хиазм в творчестве А. Блока: Автореф. дис. канд. филол. наук. –М., 1982. –24 с.

hand, oppositely located elements of the same nature and performing the same tasks (AB-BA)⁴³.

According to French linguists P. Larousse, M. Cresso, J.F. Felizon, chiasm is one of the most expressive ways of creating an antithesis.⁴⁴ O.S.Akhmanova adds chiasm to structural parallelism,⁴⁵ while P.Laruss and P.Rober⁴⁶ consider it as asymmetric constructions. N.I. Formanovskaya calls chiasm as "mirroring the structure of words" and intersecting, notes the specific architecture and rhythm of the figure.⁴⁷

Chiasm is a symmetrical figure consisting of repetition of the same words or groups of words repeated in the opposite line, writes A. More.⁴⁸ From the Greek lexeme **metabole**, meaning "change, change of place", the figure **antimetabola** is reserved for inversion with repetition of terms.⁴⁹

However, the description of the relationship between **antimetabola** and **chiasm** can be diametrically opposed. For example, for H. Syami, **antimetabola** is the primitive form of chiasm, while for A. Rabatel, on the contrary, chiasm (inversion without repetition) is less limited compared to antimetabola. Therefore, in his entire study, he tries to show "the complexity of the figure and the difficulty of delimiting it."⁵⁰

1.3 of the chapter. The paragraph is entitled "Study of the phenomenon of chiasm in Uzbek linguistics", which discusses the study of the phenomenon of chiasm in Uzbek linguistics.

The main specific features of the artistic language are imagery (imagery) and emotionality, and chiasm serves to strengthen and demonstrate these features. Secondly, fiction describes through words (imagery), at the same time, the image in fiction is not dry, it is filled with feelings (emotionality), which through this image, a certain thought, feeling experience is also expressed.

In the "Dictionary of Literary Studies" by D. Kuronov and others, chiasm is defined as follows: "Chiasm (Greek: chiasmus - from the letter X in the Greek alphabet, i.e. located in the form of this letter) – a syntactic parallelism in the reverse order, a word in a verse (a stylistic figure based on repetition of pieces) in reverse order. Khaizm is essentially close to the art of *tardu aks* (q.) in classical poetry. In most cases, the chiasm appears in the consecutive verses of the poem."⁵¹

I.Mirzaev in his doctoral dissertation on linguistic poetics emphasizes that chiasm is understood as a binary structure in which the words on the left side are arranged in reverse order.⁵²

⁴³ Bacry.P. Les figures de style et autres procédés stylistiques. –Belin,1992. – p. 432.

⁴⁴ Лапуцс П. Le Grand Larousse-1960; Cressot.M. De la langue au style. 2019. 438 p. Jean-François Phelizon.J.F. Vocabulaire de la linguistique. –Roudil, 1976. p-280

⁴⁵ Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. –М.: 1966. 508 с.

⁴⁶ Лапуцс П. Le Grand Larousse-1960.П. Робер. Le Petit Robert.1967.

⁴⁷ Формановская Н.И. Об употреблении в главном предложении соотносительного с союзом словом местоимения при придаточном дополнительном. –В кн.: Русский язык для студентов –иностранцев. –М.: 1962.

⁴⁸ Morier H. Dictionnaire de poétique et de rhétorique, 2e édition revue et augmentée. –Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.1998; p-118

⁴⁹ Suhamy, H. Les figures de style, 11^{ed}. –Paris. Presses universitaires de France. 2010 [1981]

⁵⁰ Rabatel, A. (2008b). "Figures et points de vue en confrontation". Langue française, 160, p. 3-17, [en ligne].

⁵¹ Куронов Д. ва бошқ. Адабиётшунослик луғати. –Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2013. –Б. 353.

⁵² Мирзаев И.К. Проблемы лингвистической интерпретации стихотворного текста (на материале современной узбекской поэзии). Автореф. дисс. д-ра филол. наук. –Т., 1992, –23 с.

According to A. Sobirov: "Chiasm is the reverse repetition of sentence fragments, it has been studied as a stylistic and linguopoetic phenomenon, but it has not been studied as a syntactic phenomenon in poetic speech. In fact, chiasm in a poetic text can be said to be an inverted syntactic repetition of verses, because we understand chiasm, first of all, as a specific type of word order, the primary task of which is to arrange parts of sentences in verses."⁵³

D. Sobirova stated: "A chiasm is a syntactic-stylistic device expressed only and only through a compound sentence, the word order of its first part (component) is expressed completely opposite to the word order of the second component, in which the word The position of the parts of the sentence (subject, participle, complement, and case) that make up the z order is also opposite to each other, and it is a communicative pragmatic unit that reflects the disproportion and conflict in the logical relations between these components."⁵⁴

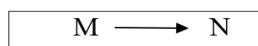
M.T.Abdupattoyev defined chiasm as follows: "Chiasm occurs as a phenomenon of the syntactic level in various forms of speech, in various styles and genres, and also determines the semantic-syntactic structure of devices."⁵⁵ Due to the fact that the structure and functional content of the syntactic devices that manifest chiasm are different, chiasm can be observed in contact or distant devices in speech.

Relying on the above points, it can be said that chiasm is one of the most beautiful, appropriate, bright figures of rhetoric or modern stylistics, which shows the mastery of the author, his skillful use of stylistic tools, and is a poetic expression of the pragmatic intentions of the addressee (speaker). is made.

The second chapter of the dissertation entitled "**Structural-semantic composition of the phenomenon of chiasm in Uzbek and French**" consists of four paragraphs. **2.1 entitled** "Morpho-syntactic description of chiasm in Uzbek and French languages". The first task is to determine the morpho-syntactic and structural-semantic models of chiasmatic constructions in mixed languages, and the issue of interrelationships of sentence components in the formation of chiasm is also analyzed.

Determining the types of syntactic connections between the components of a chiasmatic compound sentence is of particular importance. From this point of view, it is important to consider the following four logical-semiotic options. Like all binary structures of aphoristic nature, chiasms are divided into four logical-semiotic invariants:

IMPLICATION. The first invariant represents the relationship between objects and their properties:⁵⁶



Quand on n'a pas ce que l'on aime, il faut aimer ce que l'on a (Roger de Rabutin, comte de Bussy).

⁵³ Собиров А.К. Шеърятда сўз тартиби. Филол.фан.б. фалс. док. (PhD) дисс...автреф. –Самарқанд: 2020. –Б. 20
⁵⁴ Sobirova D.A. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida qo'shma gaplar orqali ifodalanuvchi stilistik vositalarning chog'ishtirma tadqiqi (takror, antiteza va xiazm materiallari asosida) Filol.fan.b. fals. dok. (PhD) diss...avtref. –Toshkent:2023. –B.25
⁵⁵ Абдулаттоев М. Ўзбек матнида суперсинтактик бутунликлар: Филол.фан. номз. дисс. –Тошкент. 1998. –130 б.
⁵⁶ Xiazmli modellarda "M" – Gapning birinchi komponentlari; "N" – ikkinchi komponentlari o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni ifodalovchi belgi vazifasida kelgan.

*Men uning qanotin silarman ma'yus,
U mening kaftimni silar mehribon. (M.Yusuf, Kapalak qo'limga qo'nadi bir kun...).*

In the above Uzbek and French examples, the components of the first sentence of the chiasm are logically connected to the second part and fill it and express a whole idea.

PREFERENCE. The chiasms that make up this logical-semiotic invariant represent the comparison of two objects, in which one of them is given priority:

$$M > N$$

Il est bien plus beau de savoir quelque chose de tout que de savoir tout d'une chose. (Pascal).

*Oshiqlarga dunyoda xorlik, zorlik malomat,
Malomatsiz mehnatsiz oshiq man deb aytmasin. (A.Yassaviy, "Devoni hikmat"227-bet).*

In these invariants, one can see the superiority of one of the two components of the chiasm over the other. For example: **It is better to know something about everything than to know everything about something.** In the example, the idea that it is beautiful to know something about everything is given priority. It can be seen that the chiasm has many invariants that we do not know.

COUNTERPOSITION. This logical-semiotic invariant represents contrast and chiasms that reflect the opposition of their properties:

$$M \longleftrightarrow N$$

Il suffit d'un gramme de merde pour gâcher un kilo de caviar. Un gramme de caviar n'améliore en rien un kilo de merde. (Citation de Roland Topor sur Rien, Merde et Caviar)

Past haqiqatlar va baland yolg'onlar bo'lmaydi, faqat baland haqiqatlar va past yolg'onlar bo'ladi (O'.Hoshimov. Tanlangan asarlar – B.54).

In the above example, although the elements of the first sentence of the chiasm express the completely opposite idea to the components of the second sentence, as an antithesis, this invariant reflects the opposition of thoughts.

EQUIVALENCE. This logical-semiotic invariant includes chiasms that determine the specific similarity of objects:

$$M = N$$

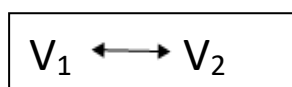
Qui craint de souffrir, il souffre déjà ce qu'il craint. (Michel de Montaigne, Qui craint de souffrir.)

Ayol yopinchig'iga go'yo sirlariga bekingan. Yopinchig'ida, sirlaridagi kabi bekingan. (O'.Umarbekov, Xatingni kutaman. – B.82).

Although the above two sentences have different meanings, they seem to be expressed in the same sense. For example; breathing and loving are so close that one cannot exist without the other.

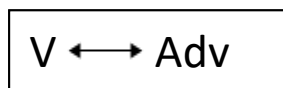
Chiasm has many morphological models. Chiastic relations are characteristic of different types of parts of speech. Below we highlight four general cases:

1) The lexemes in one grammatical category are carried out in a systematic process:



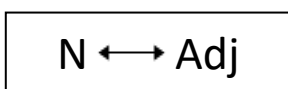
Je crains ce que je veux et veux ce que je crains.

(Thomas Corneille, *Le Comte d'Esse*). *Topmoq yo'qotmoqdir, yo'qotmoq topmoq.* (M.Yusuf, Onajon).



2) The chiasmic process is combined with lexemes of different grammatical categories in various combinations: *Je m'entétais doucement, et doucement on me refuse* (Green, *Partir*, P. 276)

Oz ekib ko'p olganni dehqon derlar, Ko'p ekib oz olganni hammol derlar. (maqol)



3) One-root lexemes of different grammatical categories form chiasmic relations: often - noun and adjective.

Qu'est-ce qui est vrai? Allez vous y retrouvez parmi *le faux vrai, le vrai faux*, le vrai vrai et le faux faux (Citations de Armand Salacrou). *Unda yomonlikka nisbatan yaxshi xotira va yaxshilikka nisbatan yomon xotira bor edi* (Tohir Malik, *Odamiylik mulki* – B.345).

Often, in cases where external, phonetic and graphic symmetry is preserved, morphological and syntactic (and later semantic) symmetries are broken. Chiasm, as a rule, is binary, but its more complex forms are found. The rare forms include the following systematic types:

1. Three-membered chiasm - three elements alternate with syntactic tasks. For example:

Le critique insulte l'auteur: on appelle cela de la critique. L'auteur insulte le critique, on appelle cela de l'insulte. (Jacques Prévert, *citations*) *Shariatda tajriddur dunyosini tark etmak, Tark etmayin dunyoni Haqni suydim demasin.* (Ahmad Yassaviy, *Devoni hikmat*, . – B.227)

2. Chain chiasm - at least two independent chiasms are thematically united within a paragraph:

Aqlli va *ahmoqning* orasida birgina farq bor: birinchisi *ko'p o'ylaydi* va *kam gapiradi*, ikkinchisi *ko'p gapiradi*, lekin hech qachon *o'ylamaydi*. Birinchisining tili hamisha aql doirasida, ikkinchisining esa aql doirasidan tashqaridan (*Said Ahmad. Hikoyalar*, 142).

La justice sans la force est impuissante: *la force sans justice* est tyrannique. La justice sans force est contredite parce qu'il y a toujours des méchants : *la force sans la justice* est accusée. Il faut donc mettre ensemble *la justice* et *la force*, et pour cela faire que ce qui est *juste* soit *fort*, ou que ce qui *est fort* soit *juste* (Blaise Pascal, *Justice force*, – P.193).

3. Secondary chiasm consists of two parallel lexical pairs united by one construction based on the following formula: AB|CD||BA|DC: *Ayolsiz erkak, tanasiz bosh; Erkaksiz ayol, boshsiz tana.* (Proverb). *Un saint triste est un triste saint* (Jean Le Bon).

2.2 of the chapter entitled "Symmetry and asymmetry in chiasms in Uzbek and French languages". chiasmatic constructions are analyzed symmetrically and asymmetrically.

All syntactic phenomena involved in the construction of a complex chiasm structure - inversion (transformation), parallelism, exchange of syntactic functions in repeated elements, secondary intersecting lexical or semantic repetition - although all this is perceived in relation to a certain condition, but clearly in each case, there will be an axis of symmetry. The axis of symmetry is represented by a conjunction (a word with a conjunction) or a continuous long syntactic pause (graphically, a period, a comma, a semicolon).

Symmetrical chiastic scheme is so clearly ingrained in the human mind that it allows for various structural and semantic deviations in the scheme, but nevertheless perceives the whole as a chiasm. Deviations from the chiastic scheme are as follows:

1) Replacing part of the construction with a syntactic synonym:

*Men qo'qqisdan **shahanshohlik tekkan qadodek garangu, qadoga aylangan shohdek tajangman*** (U.Hamdani, "Yolg'izlik", 175).

Quand la vérité n'est pas libre, la liberté n'est pas vraie. (Jacques Prévert, Citations)

2) Change the grammatical form of some elements:

Il faut **vivre** comme on **pense**, sans quoi l'on finira par **penser** comme **on a vécu**. (Bourget). To replace the constituent (maker) with another word close to it in terms of meaning. *Och, axir, ochgilkim ko'ksingni,*

Bir nafas o'zimni unutay,

Unutmoq butunlay o'zlikni,

Oh, shundan najotim men topay (Cho'lpon. *Ishq yo'li* – B.423)

The following is known about the **five** levels of semantic symmetry in chiasm:

1) **Identification** - lexical repetition: La franchise ne consiste pas à **dire** tout ce que l'on **pense**, mais à **penser** tout ce que l'on **dit**. (*Le général de Gaulle, France-Soir*).

Nechakim qildim vafo ko'rdum jafu,

Nechakim ko'rdum jafu qildim vafo. (Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur ruboiylari)

2) **Full equivalence** - the substitution of pronouns: **Siz dunyoni almashtira olmaysiz! /lekin u ham sizni almashtira olmaydi...** (E. Vohidov).

3) **Incomplete equivalence** - synonymous substitution: Il y a de **la peine** oisive et du loisir qui est **labeur** (*d'Aubigné*)

Agar **sen haqingda g'amxo'rlik qiladigan** hech kim bo'lmasa yomon, agar **sen g'amxo'rlik qiladigan** hech kim bo'lmasa, undan ham yomon.

4) **Approximate analogy** - partial repetition or replacement of a component with a word belonging to the same semantic field.

Til tiymoq kerakmi yoki gapirmoq,

So'zlamog yaxshimi yoki yashirmog? (Yusuf Xos Hojib, *Qutadg'u bilig*)

Il y a des **reproches** qui **louent** et **les louanges** qui **médisent** (*La Rochefoucauld*).

5) **Complete semantic non-equivalence** - a homonymic substitution compensated by phonetic equivalence: Le bifteck peut se définir de deux façons: viande que **les restaurateurs font cuire** ou **cuir que les restaurateurs** font viande. (Saint-Exupéry).

*To tuzdi Navoiy oyati **ishq**,*

***Ishq** ahli aro **navo** bo'lubtur.* (Alisher Navoiy. *Navoiy gulshani* – B.142)

2.3. It is shown on the basis of examples that chiasms appear not only in poetic works, but also in micro and macro texts in the form of a whole text.

Chiasm is divided into general and local types according to its existing semantic load. Common subject and rheme (within one sentence, in adjacent or distant sentences) are based on the change of tasks:

1. Chiasm occupies the entire rhema. This type of local chiasm is rheumatic - almost equal to the total value:

La soupe aux choux se fait dans la marmite, dans la marmite se fait la soupe aux choux. (Le Bidois *L'inversion*, p. 400)

Xuroson badandur, Hiri – jon anga,

Hiri – jon, badandur Xuroson anga. (Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur *ruboiylari*)

2. The chiasm covers the whole topic - we call it "thematic chiasm":

A jeune femme et vieux mari, des enfants: à *vieille femme et jeune mari*, des querelles (*Maqol* 98).

3. The chiasm is located in the (peripheral-rhematic) part of the rhema:

Dame souris trotte / *Noire* dans *le gris* du soir... Dame souris trotte / *Grise* dans *le noir* (*Paul Verlaine, Impression fausse*)

Yuzum busog'anga sursam ne yaxshi ayshdurur,

Inoyat et eshigingda bu ayshni surayin. (Z.Bobur)

4. Chiasm is focused on the subject part (peripheral-thematic): when considering the relationship "chiasm - text", it is necessary to take into account another aspect of the issue, that is, the place and semantic weight of the chiasm form the general text.

In a dialogue, the opposite situation can also occur: the left part of the chiasm (the phrase of one speaker) is separated from the right side by a significant piece of text (the phrase of another speaker):

1) – Je vais vous rendre, reprit Rastignac qui défit promptement un sac et compta cent quarante francs à madame Vauquer. – *Les bons comptes font les bons amis*, dit-il à la veuve. Nous sommes quittes jusqu'à la Saint-Sylvestre. Changez-moi ces cent sous. – *Les bons amis font les bons comptes*, répéta Poiret en regardant Vautrin (*Honore de Balzac, Bel ami*. – P.215).

2) Botir G'ulomovich, – dedi u, hayajondan duduqlangan holda. – *Nimadan siz bunchalar mashhursiz, portfelingiz esa unchalik emas?* Uch bolakay javob kutib og'izlarini ochib qolishdi. Domla o'ylanib qoldi, tarbiyachisi Hosila opa bo'lsa qizargan holda o'girilib oldi. Botir G'ulomovich navbatma-navbat sochi tekislangan uch bolakay boshini silab chiqdi, tarbiyachisi Hosila opaning esa qo'lini qattiq siqib qo'ydi. – O'kinma, bo'talog'im, – dedi u, – *Portfelim zo'r bo'la turib, o'zim unchalik bo'lmasam bundan yomoni bo'lmasdi* (N.A'zamov).

The right and left parts of the chiasm are different. In the French text, they are separated by 17 words, and in the Uzbek text by 41 words. In spite of these two dissimilarities, the chiasm is perceived as a whole, and the distant relations of the parts serve as an effect, to a certain extent, to intensify their effect.

2.4 of the chapter entitled "Formal levels and functional types of chiasm". In paragraph three, rhetorical, grammatical and semantic types of chiasm are analyzed cross-sectionally with examples of French and Uzbek languages.

In the definitions of grammarians and lexicologists, chiasm is emphasized as a figure of "intersection". But the compatibility of the definitions does not prevent the analysis of the diversity of the selected examples. Three types of chiasmatic constructions were considered in the study, and they were divided into groups based on important arguments:

1) Crossing of lexemes is carried out between the components of a two-pole phrase.

a) *Morier: une cruauté malicieuse et une inhumaine raillerie.*

b) *Marouzeau: une robe blanche et deux blanches mains.*

2) Crossing of components is carried out between two members in the functional scheme of the sentence.

d) *Le Bidois (L'inversion, p. 400): La soupe aux choux se fait dans la marmite dans la marmite se fait la soupe aux choux.*

As can be seen from the examples given above, the first is a categorical similarity, the second is a partial and the last is an absolute chiasm. These examples show that the formal levels of chiasm are very rich in options and should be considered based on the following analysis, referring to their detailed description.

a) **Absolute similarity** (*jeune femme | femme jeune*)

Kuz chog'i... tuproqlar gezarib qoldilar,

Gezarib qoldilar kuz chog'i tuproqlar.

So'ng damda yaproqlar qizorib yondilar,

Qizorib yondilar so'ng damda yaproqlar. (Cho'lpon. Xazon – B.482)

Absolute chiasm can be seen in both examples, and they have absolute similarity both grammatically and syntactically. **Adjective-noun/noun-adjective**

b) **Partial similarity** (*beauté profonde/ profonde sensualité*)

There is a partial similarity in this type of chiasm, that is, only one element of the sentence - the word **profonde** - is repeated to form a chiasm. Structurally, it is formed as a figure of intersection.

d) **Categorical similarity** (*joli pied / taille souple*)

In this example, no element of the syntagma is repeated, but it is natural to ask how we can include it in the chiasm. In the example, there is no mandatory chiasm based on the conditions of the chiasm, and no structure of the sentence is repeated. However, categorically, *joli pied / taille souple* represents the chiasm: *joli-souple* and *pied-taille*, *pied-taille* are nouns, both are parts of the human body, and the adjectives *joli-souple* are beautiful and beautiful parts of the human body, expressing flexibility and categorically forming a chiasm. When the physical examples in the Uzbek language were analyzed, it was found that there are no partially and categorically similar chiasms. And in the French language, it was shown that various levels of chiasm were used, especially the rhetorical type of chiasm, which is unconditional, not similar to grammatical and semantic chiasms.

The third chapter entitled “**The stylistic functions of chiasm in the Uzbek and French languages**” consists of three paragraphs, entitled "Chiasm as a stylistic universality" **3.1. Paragraph** 10 points out that the stylistic functions of chiasm do not

know boundaries and limitations, and are highly used not only in works of art, but also in colloquial speech, first of all, in folklore (proverbs, proverbs, jokes).

In religious texts. Ey ko'ngil! Sen Alloh meni sevadimi, sevmaydimi, deb qiziqyapsanmi? Xo'sh, buning o'lchovi bormi, bor bo'lsa nimadan iborat? Sen Allohga qalban naqadar bog'liqsan? Allohga bo'lgan ishqing qay darajada – o'lchov mana shudir. Bilkim, **sening Allohga bo'lgan muhabbating Allohning senga bo'lgan muhabbatidir.** Bu insonning botinidagi tuyg'ularga bog'liq. Ana shu tuyg'ular maydonga kelsin, qalb nurlansin, deb zikr qilinadi. Zero, Allohning “**Bas, Meni eslangiz, Men ham sizlarni eslayman**”, degan va'dasi bor. Bu amal naqadar go'zal! Celui qui *verse le sang de l'homme*, par *l'homme son sang sera versé*.⁵⁷

Newspaper article: *Obscurité de syntaxe et syntaxe d'obscurité* chez Mallarmé – Ferré, *Roman des origines et origines du roman* – Robert.

In Uzbek: ***Virtual haqiqatmi* yoki *haqiqiy virtuallikmi?***

Headings: A self-fulfilling chiasm that comes close to all of these in importance is the chiasm-headings. But the chiasmic form makes it possible to present the subject in a special way, thus making the reader interested in the object: ***Jozibali rahbar* yoki *rahbarning jozibasi*.** (Q.Yuldosh. "Product of unbridled thinking" p. 479) ***Culture du pouvoir, pouvoir de la culture.***

In epics: As we know, epics have been glorifying the faith, honor, loyalty and pure love of every people and nation since time immemorial.

Uzoq yerdan yaxshi tulpor chopilmas,

***Chopilmayin* xasa *tulpor* sovulmas. (poem “*Kuntug'mish*”, page 65).**

Bo'ston bo'lib yotibdi cho'llar,

Cho'llar yotibdi chorva-mollar,

Butun cho'lni joylagan Qo'ng'irotda ellar,

*Bachchalikda ko'rgan joylar. (poem “*Alpomish*”, page 53).*

Folk songs:

Yuzingni qizil deydilar

Qizil yuz ukam ey, yor-yor.

Ko'rsat yuzingni men bir ko'ray,

Jonim ukam ey yor-yor. (Folk songs).

Advertising: Il y a *des époques sans chansons* et *des chansons sans époque*. Des *infos justes* et pas *juste l'info* (France info).

Demonstration agitation: *Un arbre* peut donner des milliers d'*allumettes*, *une allumette* peut détruire des milliers d'*arbres* (poster in the forest). ***Muvaffaqiyat* asosiy *maqsadingiz* ko'z oldingizda turganda keladi, *Maqsadingiz* ko'zdan nari ketishi bilan *muvaffaqiyat* ham ketadi. (o'quv markazidagi plakat).**

3.2 entitled "Chiasm and comic situation". the paragraph analyzes the use of chiasm in comic genres.

In order for the speed of the chiasm's participation in achieving the comic effect to be full, the genres that appeared in this task of the chiasm were briefly shown. Chiasm can easily engage with all types of genres that are typical for creating comics.

⁵⁷ De la Bible. 118-P

It can easily take place among popular jokes, for example, it can be simple humor, as in Erkin Vahidov's four-line humorous poem:

Bolalarni shaytonlardan qo'rqitmangiz,

Bobov keldi, deb ko'rpaga berkitmangiz,

To ulg'ayib, duch kelganda "bobov"larga,

O'xshatmasin itdan qo'rqqan soqovlarga (E.Vohidov, *Yosh shoirlarga* – B.17 bet).

Humor here arises from the complete seriousness of the interpretation of trivial information and the desire to find some kind of childish meaning in the actions of "**bobovs**" (devils, dogs). A chiasm with a clear logical structure, emphasizing the search for a sign where it does not exist and cannot be, helps to create the situational humor that characterizes E. Vahidov's poetic decorations.

A chiastic compound, like all compounds, is built on the basis of homonymy or polysemy. We see the same rule - chiasm + polysemic lexical filling in an anecdote from the period of reconstruction, and an interesting story is revealed in a French anecdote complicated by a polysemic compound:

Un jour de pluie Maman et Christophe sortent faire des courses.

– Maman, n'oublie pas de prendre ton **pépin**, dit Christophe.

– On ne dit pas **pépin**, mais **parapluie**, mon chéri.

Le même jour au dessert. Maman donne des oranges. Tout à coup Christophe la regarde affolé:

– Maman ... j'ai avalé **un parapluie**.

Here, the two-meaning polysemic word with functional-stylistic differentiation is used to complete the chiastic structure. In neutral speech, **pépin** means fruit seed, and in slang, umbrella. The humor in the anecdote is, in the first case, when the child does not know the appropriate use of the argot meaning of the word, saying **pépin** to mean "umbrella", and in the second case, confused by his mother's explanations, saying the meaning of "fruit seed" uses the word **parapluie** for. As a result, a comical situation arises:

1) *Parapluie pépin*; 2) *Pépin instead of parapluie*.

In the following French compound based on homonymy, the chiastic system is so deeply hidden that it can only be made clear by phonetic transcription: [**laty lete // ləte laty**]. This was Jean-Luc Moreau's riddle with a pure "**thirsty**" answer:

L'as-tu l'été, le thé la tue (if you have it this summer, tea will kill it)

If you ignore the answer to this riddle and turn it into a sentence, you will get a sentence like **tea quenches your thirst in the summer** (*yoza chanqoqni choy qondiradi*).

3.3 of the chapter entitled "The use of chiasm in Uzbek and French paremic units". In paragraph 1, the stylistic functions of chiasm in proverbs, proverbs, sayings and riddles are discussed.

Proverbs, sayings, quick sayings, puns and riddles that have been passed down from language to language for centuries, reflecting the people's lifestyle, formed on the basis of personal experience, people's worldview, attitude to social life, moral standards, nation represents the past and mental state. Proverbs combining formal beauty and semantic conciseness are considered an invaluable asset of any society.

Proverbs reflect the identity, mentality, and beautiful values of each nation. Therefore, in the national literature, paremic units are effectively used to express artistic creativity and the author's concept. In particular, when researching the phenomenon of chiasm in proverbs in the Uzbek and French languages, similar and different aspects emerge. In addition, the characteristics of Uzbek proverbs do not intersect on the same plane, like French proverbs, (parallelism, binary and comparative structure), but also between planes (for example, repetition with a stylistic feature often has a binary device with a syntactic feature or a sound feature at the phonetic level at the same time as alliteration or assonance).

As evidence, it is appropriate to cite examples of Uzbek and French chiasmatic proverbs:

Lexical chiasm: *Och bola to‘q bola bilan o‘ynamaydi,*

To‘q bola och bolani o‘ylamaydi (Proverb).

Un trésor n'est un ami, mais un ami est un trésor (maqol).

Syntactic chiasm: *Sen baloga tegmasang, Baloning senda ne ishi bor* (Proverb).

Cette jeune fille est **jolie de loin**, mais **loin de jolie** (proverbe).

Tongue twister – *Qishda kishmish pishmasmish, pishsa kishmish qishmasmish.*

Le cheval d'Avalac avala l'eau du lac, l'eau du lac avala le cheval d'Avalac.

Riddle – *Hier j'étais demain, mais demain, je serai hier* (Aujourd'hui).

Oltin kelganda, kumush ketar, Kumush kelganda, oltin ketar (Quyosh, Oy).

The use of chiasm in such genres helps to show the interlinguistic culture, that is, the linguistic and cultural aspects. It is known that linguistic culture is a linguistic culture, which is reflected in the lifestyle, customs and traditions of each nation. For example, the French and Uzbek nations have their own cultures that are not similar and do not repeat each other. In the following examples, the same aspects characteristic of the Uzbek and French mentality are visible.

Shunday bemorlar borki,

To‘shakda mixlanib yotar benajot,

Uyalib ketasan tuzalganingdan.

Shunday shifokorlar borki,

Tug‘ishgan akangday qaraydi senga,

Tuzalib ketasan uyalganingdan. (M.Yusuf, Shifoxonada)

Not only chiasmatic constructions can be seen in the above examples of M. Yusuf's work, but also features specific to the Uzbek mentality have been revealed through this stylistic tool. That is, in the first paragraph, it is as if it is directed at people who panic and worry about the most common situations in the life of mankind.

Shunday bemorlar borki,

To‘shakda mixlanib yotar benajot,

Uyalib ketasan tuzalganingdan.

Muhammad Yusuf quotes the following chiasmatic sentence in his poem “White Vulture”:

Bormi bizdek oshiqlar,

Bahorimda kuz yig‘lar.

Qizni o'psam ot yig'lar,

Otni o'psam qiz yig'lar. (M.Yusuf, "Oq tulpor" 140-bet).

In the next passage, the characteristics of Uzbek men are shown, where the vulture is very important for men, and for them, this animal is a symbol of honor and glory, and they even see it on the same level as a woman. In this passage, our great poet described his beard very beautifully. In the second stanza, it can be said that the feeling of jealousy is very strong in the Uzbek people, especially that this feeling is characteristic of women, and it can be said that they are more jealous of their spouse than a vulture in the following stanza.

Kelin bo'ldim – qaynonamga yoqmadim. Qaynona bo'ldim – kelinimga yoqmadim. (*o'zbek xalq maqollari*, 255-bet).

For the Uzbek people, mother-in-law relations are always primary, and as a result of these relations, the parameters for the emergence of proverbs like the above are formed. In fact, conflicts always arise in the relationship between the mother-in-law and the daughter-in-law, as a result of which the mother-in-law, when the daughter-in-law is the daughter-in-law, and the daughter-in-law, when the mother-in-law is the daughter-in-law, show that she does not like them, pointing to the events happening in the society. Another example can be given as a continuation of this saying.

Kelining yaxshi bo'lsa, o'g'lingdan ko'r,

O'g'ling yomon bo'lsa, kelingdan ko'r. (*O'zbek xalq maqollari*, 265-bet).

The essence of this example also goes back to the mother-in-law. The reason is that if the son is righteous, that is, if he puts both his mother and his wife on the same level, one less than the other, as it is said in this verse It can be seen in this proverb that if he does not see, there will never be any problems between these women. In the next verse of the proverb, **"If your son is bad, you are blind to your daughter-in-law"**, the completely opposite opinion is expressed, which is reflected in similar proverbs that have been formed over the centuries.

At first glance, it seems that Uzbek proverbs have nothing to do with French proverbs, but despite the great distance between the two languages, despite their belonging to different language families, analysis shows that there are common and similar aspects between the two languages. showed. This phenomenon, naturally, is connected with the fact that the speakers of both languages have the same understanding of the world view. Determining the true relationship between Uzbek and French proverbs and the study of the use of chiasm in them allowed us to come to a certain scientific conclusion.

CONCLUSION

1. The parts of the chiasm are opposite to each other in terms of construction: in the first part, the words go in one direction, and in the second, they are in the opposite order, so at the same time, the semantic opposition of the parts of the chiasm is felt. Such constructions are found mainly in wise sayings, phraseological units, prose, and in most cases in poetry.

2. Chiasmatic construction is the product of interaction and combination of several syntactic structures, including: syntactic parallelism, expressive constructions

of repetition, antithesis, contrast or inversion. Although these stylistic figures are stylistically and functionally expressed through compound sentences such as chiasm and consist of different syntactic units, it was found that there are common and specific aspects among them.

3. The fact that the official "*repertoire*" of Chiasm is rich in options seems to be a necessity for anyone who wants to know the working mechanisms of the sequential structure of the French sentence in order to study them in depth. In the exchange of syntactic tasks, syntactic relations that form a chiasm or elements that are complicated by a change in morphological form are considered.

4. Chiastic relations occur between two separate sentences as well as between several whole sentences: a) syntagmatic chiasms (intersection of bipolar syntagm components); b) lexicological chiasms (a number of lexemes); d) phrasal chiasms (all parts of the sentence are formed in a chiasm); e) chiasm of succession (two sentences take two different sequences: progression / inversion or inversion / progression.)

5. According to the binary structure of chiasm, there are four logical-semiotic invariants: implication, preference, contraposition and equivalence. In addition, it was determined that there are complex forms, and the following were included: 1) three-membered chiasm - in which three elements exchange syntactic tasks; 2) chain chiasm - at least two autonomous chiasms are thematically united within the limit of one paragraph; 3) secondary chiasm is one construction, that is, it consists of two parallel lexical pairs united on the basis of the formula AB|CD||BA|DC.

6. The lexical background in which the chiasmatic construction occurs can increase its symmetry: the more the non-constitutive elements of the left part are repeated on the right, the brighter the architecture of the chiasm will be, the whole construction will become symmetrical. In a symmetric chiastic scheme, we can see various structural and semantic variations, but nevertheless we perceive the whole as a chiasm. Changes in the chiastic scheme can be seen in the following: a) adding additional elements to the right side of the chiasm and "mixing" it; b) replacing part of the construction with a syntactic synonym; d) by changing the grammatical form of some elements.

7. The following five levels of semantic symmetry related to the phenomenon of chiasm in mixed languages were identified: 1) identification - lexical repetition; 2) full equivalence - substitution of pronouns; 3) incomplete equivalence - synonymous replacement; 4) approximate simile - partial repetition or replacement of any component with a word belonging to the same semantic field; 5) complete semantic non-equivalence – replacement with a homonym compensated by phonetic equivalence.

8. Since the structure of chiasm is transparent, characteristic of literary languages of any system, it is possible to easily distinguish it in other languages, that is, chiasm can be visually determined even in a completely unfamiliar language, it is not only an artistic speech, but also a book. occurs in all the strict scope and limits of speech. It is used in colloquial speech - primarily, in examples of folk art (proverbs, proverbs, jokes). Their rhythmic aspect serves as a unique stylistic tool that provides melodiousness and attractiveness, focuses the listener's or reader's attention on the relevant parts and contents of the sentence.

9. Although Uzbek paremic units seem to have nothing to do with French paremic units, after analysis it was found that they have some differences and common aspects. The characteristics of Uzbek proverbs, like French proverbs, are that they do not intersect only on one plane, that is, there are forms such as parallelism, binary structure and comparative structure.

10. The language of Uzbek artistic works is quite different from French artistic works in terms of tone and sonority. The main reason for this is the use of almost all stylistic tools of syntax, especially constructions intended for the explicit expression of the author's attitude towards the image. And the French artistic text prefers the way of implicit control of human thinking.

11. In linguistics, studying the phenomenon of chiasm on the example of different system languages is very important in the process of teaching all foreign languages to the Uzbek audience and serves as a very useful resource in the analysis of artistic texts. Therefore, we propose a consistent study of stylistic devices in all Western and Eastern languages, including the phenomenon of chiasm, as a promising topic for the future.

**РАЗОВЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНИ DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 ПРИ ТАШКЕНТСКОМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И
ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ ИМЕНИ АЛИШЕРА НАВОИ**

**ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ ИМЕНИ АЛИШЕРА НАВОИ**

БЕКМУРАДОВА ЗЕБИНИСО ЭРКИНОВНА

**СЕМАНТИКО-СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЯВЛЕНИЯ
ХИАЗМА В УЗБЕКСКОМ И ФРАНЦУЗСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ**

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

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

Ташкент – 2024

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной Республики Узбекистан за номером B.2023.1.PHD/Fil3137.

Диссертация выполнена в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои.

Автореферат диссертации размещён на трёх (узбекском, русском, английском (резюме)) языках на веб-странице Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои (www.tsuull.uz) и в информационно-образовательном портале “Ziyonet” www.ziyonet.uz.

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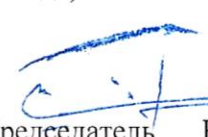
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Защита диссертации состоится на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 при Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои «11» 09 2024 года в 09:00 часов (Адрес: 100100, город Ташкент, Яккасарайский район, улица Юсуфа Хос Хожиба, дом 103. Тел.: (99871) 281-42-44; факс: (99871) 281-42-44 (www.tsuull.uz); e-mail: monitoring@navoiy-uni.uz.)

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Актуальность и востребованность темы диссертации. Мировая лингвистика требует сопоставительного изучения текстов, написанных на разных систематических языках. Основной причиной этого является то, что отношение между языками совершенствуется с каждым днем. Межъязыковые отношения, выявление их влияния друг на друга с точки зрения диахронического и синхронического аспектов, исследование национально-культурных особенностей узбекского и французского языков открывают широкие возможности для развития языкознания. Проведение исследований семантико-стилистических особенностей языковых явлений в лингвистике, а также их типологическое сопоставление с языками, принадлежащими к разным семействам, и сегодня является одной из актуальных проблем отрасли.

Семантико-стилистический анализ явления хиазма, свойственного тому или иному языку в мировой лингвистике, и сопоставление его с другим неродственным языком, выявление его сходств и различий в обоих языках, служит развитию языкознания и появлению новых терминов. Исследование явления хиазма уже много лет является объектом изучения лингвистов. Однако в современной лингвистике подход к изучению хиазма, как и взгляды на его лингвистический статус остаются неизменными.

В узбекском языкознании существует необходимость изучения иностранных языков в грамматическом, лексикологическом, фразеологическом, лингвокультурологическом аспекте, анализа ряда особенностей языковых средств, таких как семантические, структурные, функциональные, парадигматические, синтагматические, разработки новой системы сопоставительного изучения. Поэтому «в ходе исторических реформ мы должны продолжить реализацию задач по развитию узбекского языка, направленных на становление нового Узбекистана и формирование фундамента третьего ренессанса»⁵⁸. Учитывая вышеизложенное, изучение изоморфных и алломорфных аспектов семантико-стилистических особенностей явления хиазма в сравниваемых языках является актуальным для развития языкознания.

Данная диссертация в определенной степени служит выполнению задач, поставленных в Указах Президента Республики Узбекистан от 21 октября 2019 года № УП-5850 «О мерах по кардинальному повышению роли и авторитета узбекского языка в качестве государственного языка», от 28 января 2022 года № УП-60 «О стратегии развития Нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы», от 8 октября 2019 года № УП-5847 «Об утверждении концепции развития системы высшего образования Республики Узбекистан до 2030 года», Постановлениях от 20 апреля 2017 года № ПП-2909 «О мерах по дальнейшему развитию системы высшего образования», от 5 июня 2018 года № ПП-3775 «О дополнительных мерах по повышению качества образования в высших образовательных учреждениях и обеспечению их активного участия в осуществляемых в стране широкомасштабных реформах», от 19 мая 2021 года № ПП-5117 «О мерах по

⁵⁸ Mirziyoyev Sh.M. O'zbek tilini rivojlantirish bo'yicha belgilab olgan vazifalarimizni izchil davom ettirishimiz lozim. Yangi O'zbekiston gazetasi, 2023-yil 21-oktabr.

поднятию на качественно новый уровень деятельности по популяризации изучения иностранных языков в Республике Узбекистан», в Постановлении Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 19 января 2022 года № 34 «О дополнительных мерах по совершенствованию изучения иностранных языков», а также в ряде других нормативных правовых актах, относящихся к этой сфере.

Объектом исследования являются прозаические и поэтические тексты узбекской и французской литературы, а также группа хиазматических конструкций, представленных в научных и публицистических источниках.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

- охарактеризованы существующие мировоззрения на основе обобщения научно-теоретического описания явления хиазма, определена методологически-функциональная взаимосвязь смежных фигур – антитез, инверсий, синтаксических параллелизмов и повторов.

- выявлены структурно-семантическое, морфосинтаксическое описание явления хиазма в узбекском и французском языках, случаи симметрии и асимметрии в хиазме, а также хиазматические конструкции в микро и макро-текстах, относящихся к сопоставимым языкам.

- обосновано, что в узбекском языке нет хиазмов, построенных на основе частичного и категориального сходства, а во французском языке без обязательных условий хиазма используется также риторический тип, не похожий на грамматические, семантические хиазмы, в частности, что риторические хиазмы не имеют абсолютного сходства, и такие хиазмы отсутствуют в узбекском языке, в то время как в сопоставимых языках риторические хиазмы часто имеют степень частичного сходства.

- научно обоснованы стилистическая функция явления хиазма в узбекском и французском языках, особенности универсальности, применение хиазматических конструкций в комических ситуациях и паремических единицах, сходства и различия путем сопоставления результатов анализа языкового материала.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе полученных научных результатов исследования семантико-стилистических особенностей хиазма и хиазматических конструкций в узбекском и французском языках:

В монографиях, посвященных прозаическим и поэтическим произведениям на узбекском и французском языках, функциональным стилям, в качестве показателей художественного стиля приводятся образно-выразительные средства языка, многие стилистические и речевые фигуры. Научные выводы о парадигматических и синтагматических отношениях хиазматических конструкций на основе хиазма и связанных с ними стилистических фигур экспрессивного синтаксиса были использованы в практическом проекте №I-ОТ-2019-42 «Создание электронного (изображение человеческого облика, характера, природы и национальных символов) поэтического словаря узбекского и английского языков», выполненном в 2019-2021 годах в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои (Справка №04/1-615 от 12 марта 2024 года Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы

имени Алишера Навои). В результате были проанализированы примеры из прозаических и поэтических произведений и разъяснены изучающим язык различия между хиазмом и смежными фигурами.

Ценные сведения узбекского языкознания о поэтических фигурах, выполняющих функции уникальной стилистической окраски, используемые в художественной речи, характерной для большинства языков, изучении теории стилистической фигуры хиазма, определении ее положения, статуса в рамках стилистических средств, в частности, системном анализе структурно-семантических, коммуникативно-прагматических особенностей хиазма и смежных ему фигур с точки зрения стилистики были использованы в практическом проекте № АМ-ФЗ-201908172 «Создание образовательного корпуса узбекского языка», выполненном в 2020-2022 годах в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои (Справка №04/1-223 от 29 января 2023 года Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои). В результате были сделаны выводы о семантико-стилистических особенностях хиазмов в паремических единицах узбекского и французского языков.

Теоретические и практические выводы, сделанные на основе узбекских и французских художественных произведениях с хиазматической конструкцией, образно-выразительные средства языка, многие стилистические и речевые фигуры, хиазмы экспрессивного синтаксиса, употребляемые в практической лингвистике в качестве показателей художественного стиля, были использованы в передаче «Bedorlik» учреждения “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanali” НТРК Узбекистана (Справка №04-36-1644 от 2 ноября 2023 года учреждения “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanali”). В результате содержание материалов, подготовленных для телепередачи, обогатилось теоретическими сведениями.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, вывода и списка использованной литературы. Общий объем составляет 125 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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I bo'lim (I part; I част)

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II bo'lim (II part; II част)

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