



Journal of Academic Research and Trends in Educational Sciences

Journal home page:
<http://ijournal.uz/index.php/jartes>



Journal of Academic Research and
Trends in Educational Sciences
(JARTES)

VOL. 2, ISSUE 1

ISSN 2181-2678

www.ijournal.uz

LINGUOCULTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT OF “BOYLIK” (WEALTH) IN ENGLISH AND UZBEKISTAN

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DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.15682667](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15682667)

Article History	Abstract
Received: 15.05.2025	This article is devoted to the linguoculturological analysis of the concept of “wealth” in English and Uzbek. The study highlights the national and cultural characteristics of the concept of ‘wealth’ through lexical units, proverbs and phraseologisms related to the concept. It also analyzes the role of this concept in the relationship between language and culture and studies how it is reflected in the thinking of the two peoples.
Accepted: 17.06.2025	

Keywords: concept, linguoculturology, wealth, semantics, proverb, phraseologism, folk thinking.

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INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDAGI "BOYLIK" KONSEPTINING LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK TAHLILI

KALIT SO'ZLAR/

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА:

konsept, lingvokulturologiya, boylik, semantika, maqol, frazeologizm, xalq tafakkuri

ANNOTATSIYA/ АННОТАЦИЯ

Mazkur maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "boylik" konseptining lingvokulturologik tahliliga bag'ishlangan. Tadqiqotda konseptga doir leksik birliklar, maqollar va frazeologizmlar orqali 'boylik' tushunchasining milliy va madaniy xususiyatlari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, mazkur konseptning til va madaniyat aloqasidagi roli tahlil qilinib, ikki xalq tafakkurida qanday aks etishi o'rganiladi.

Jahon tilshunosligida til va madaniyat muammolarini aynan antropotsentrik yo'nalishda tadqiq etish turli millat va elatlar tafakkuri, estetik ongi, va baholash kategoriyasining tilda ifodalanishi, millat mentalitetining tilda aks etish hodisalarini lingvomadaniyatshunoslik va kontseptologiya sohasiga doir izlanishlarini yanada jadallashtirdi. Buning natijasi o'laroq, tafakkur birligi sanalgan kontseptning leksik-semantik maydonini yaratish, til birliklarining kontseptual izohiga doir amaliy natijalarga erishildi. Ayni paytda milliy-madaniy jihatdan farqlanadigan Sharq va G'arb qadriyatini ifodalovchi turli tillar tizimidagi kontseptlarning lisoniy xususiyatlarini asoslash, baho kategoriyasining lisonda ifodalanishini o'rganish, til birliklarining madaniyatlararo kontseptual mushtarak va farqli jihatlarini jahon tilshunosligining so'nggi yutuqlariga tayangan holda tadqiq qilish uchun keng imkoniyatlar yaratildi.

Mamlakatimizda ta'lif va ma'naviyat davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarilgan davrda «...yoshlarimizning mustaqil fikrlaydigan, yuksak intellektual va ma'naviy salohiyatga ega bo'lib, dunyo miqyosida o'z tengdoshlariga hech qaysi sohada bo'sh kelmaydigan insonlar bo'lib kamol topishi, baxtli bo'lishi uchun davlatimiz va jamiyatimizning bor kuch va imkoniyatlarini safarbar etamiz». Yosh avlodning ilmiy salohiyatini takomillashtirishda innovatsion g'oyalarning ustuvor strategik yo'nalish sifatida belgilab qo'yilishi chet tilni o'rgatishda tilning kontseptual xususiyatlari, milliy-madaniy faktorlarning ahamiyati amaliy tilshunoslikning ilmiy izlanishlar ko'lagini ko'tarishni ustivor vazifa sifatida belgilab berdi. O'zbekistonda xorijiy tillar, xususan, ingliz tili bo'yicha turli loyihalarning amalgalashishi, ingliz, o'zbek va qo'shni davlatlar xalqlari o'rtasida madaniy, ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va siyosiy aloqalarning yanada mustahkamlashuvi pirovardida yoshlarga xorijiy tillarni o'rgatish yangi davrini boshlab berish uchun mustahkam asos yaratdi.

"Boylik" konseptini ifodalovchi leksik birliklarning semantikasini diaxronik jihatdan o'rganish maqsadida o'zbek tilining etimologik lug'atlariga murojaat qildik. Bu yo'ldagi izlanishlar natijasi o'laroq, quyidagi ma'lumotlarga ega bo'ldik. "Boy" - mablag'i, mulki va hokazolari me'yordan ortiq ma'nosini anglatib, xuddi shu ma'noda Qadimgi turkiy tilda ba:y so'zi qo'llanilgan.

Keyinroq, a unlisi cho'ziqlik xususiyatini yo'qotgan va bu unli o'zbek tilidagi â ga

almashgan: ba:y > bay > bây.

“Bisot” arabcha so’z bo’lib, o’zbek tiliga cho’ziq ã unlisi â unlisiga, itqi undoshini t undoshiga almashtirib, qabul qilingan: bisât >bisât (bisot). Bu so’z arab tilida gilam ma`nosini anglatadi . Keyinchalik, bu so’zning ma`nosida kengayish sodir bo’lib, o’zbek tilida oilaga mansub mol-dunyo ma`nosini anglata boshlagan60.

“Davlat” arabcha so’z bo’lib, ba`zi manbalar da uning omonimligi qayd etilgan, lekin Баранов X.K.ning “Арабско – русский словарь (1976-yil)”ida62 uning faqat hokimiyat ma`nosi berilgan. Shunga ko’ra, uning boylik ma`nosi keyinroq yuzaga kelgan.

“Mol” bu arabcha so’z mäl shakliga ega, o’zbek tiliga cho’ziq ã unlisini â ga almashtirib qabul qilingan: mäl > mâl; arab tilida boylik, mulk, mablag’ ma`nolarini anglatadi. O’zbek tilida bu so’z bisotidagi narsalar, qizning kelinligiga atab qo’yan buyumlari, sotiladigan narsalar degan ma`noni anglatgan. Bu so’z orqali o’zbekcha mol-mulk, mol-dunyo juft so’zlari yasalgan.

Biroq, “boylik” so’zining kelib chiqishi borasidagi va bu mazmundagi leksik birliklarning mol-mulk, pul ma`nolaridan boshqa hech qanday ma`nolari topilmadi.

Ingliz tilida esa, “boylik” tushunchasining leksema-vakili “wealth” leksemasi. Biroq, uning boshqa xilma-xil shakllarini ham izlanish davomida aniqlashga muvaffaq bo’ldik. Ingliz leksikonida “wealth” so’zining kelib chiqishi 1200-1250-yillarga borib taqaladi. O’rta ingliz tili davrida bu so’z “welth”

shaklida bo’lgan bo’lsa, “health” so’zi ta`sirida o’z ko’rinishini o’zgartirgan.

Boshqa bir manbaga ko’ra, bu so’z o’rnida O’rta ingliz tili davrida “welthe”, “happiness” so’zlari ishlatilgan.

Izlanish davomidagi natijalar o’laroq, wealth so’zi G’arbiy German tillarida *welon-*wel (xohlamоq) o’zagidan yasalgan, degan ma`lumotga ham duch keldik.

Bu manbaga ko’ra, Qadimgi ingliz tili davrida bu “wela” “wealth”, shakliga o’tib, “boylik, farovonlik” ma`nosini qabul qilgan .

“Health” – Qadimgi ingliz tili davrida “zararlanmagan, sog’ bo’lish” ma`nolarida qo’llanilib, O’rta ingliz tili davriga kelib, “mol-mulk, quvonch, baxt, havfsizlik, farovonlik” degan ma`nolarda ishlatila boshladi. Kimgadir farovonlik va to’kinlik tilash, tabriklash ma`nosida 1590-yillarda ishlatilgan .

“Commonwealth” so’zi 15-asr o’rtalarida “common welthe” common (sifat)+wealth (ot) jamiyat ma`nosida ishlatilgan. 1610-yildan boshlab, demokratik yo respublika hukumat shakliga ega bo’lgan davlatlarga nisbatan qo’llanilgan. 1550-yillarda umumiyl qiziqishlar ostida birlashgan har qanday insonlar jamoasiga nisbatan bu so’z qo’llanilganligi to’g’risida qaydlar mavjud. “Wealthy” leksikasi 14-asr oxirlarida “baxtli, rivojlangan, gullab-yashnagan”; 15-asrdan so’ng “boy” ma`nosida wealth+y68 shaklini oldi.

Boshqa bir manbaga ko’ra, dastavval “wealth” shakliy jihatdan, lotin tilidagi “fortunatus” so’ziga o’xhash bo’lib, “baxt, qismat” ma`nolariga ega bo’lgan. Shuningdek, “kambag’allik” so’zining antonimi sifatida ham ishlatib kelinganligi turli manbalarda qayd etilgan69.

Izlanishlarimiz natijasida topilgan boshqa bir manbaga ko'ra, milodiy 1250yilda "wel" – "qismati kulgan, sihat-salomatlik, xushnudlik, baxt" so'zi keyinchalik "welthi" so'zining paydo bo'lishiga asos bo'lgan. 1430-yillarga kelib, o'zining "farovonlik, sog'lik" ma'nolarini yo'qotib, "boylik va rivojlanish" holiga kelgan.

"Wealth" leksemasi to'g'risidagi yana bir etimologik manbaga asosan mazkur leksemaning ilk ma'nosni "umid qilmoq, istamoq, xohlamoq" bo'lgan. "Wealthy" leksemasi XIV asr manbalarida "wealth+y" shaklidan kelib chiqqan yasama so'z bo'lib, "baxtli, gullab-yashnagan" ma'nosida qo'llanilgan. Shu asr oxirida manbalaridan birida "wealthy persons collectively" shaklida uchraydi. XV asrga oid manbalar orqali, uning ma'nosni "boy, to'kin-sochin, serob" ga o'zgargan.

Adam Smit – siyosiy iqtisodiyot otasi – XVIII asrda o'zining "Wealth of nations (Millatlar boyligi)" asarida "Iqtisodiyot – boylik ilmi" degan ta'rifni bergan. Shuningdek, iqtisodchi boylik termini faqat pulni emas, inson ehtiyojlarini qondirishi uchun istagan barcha narsalarni anglatishini ta'kidlaydi.

Umuman olganda, "boylik" konseptini ifoda etuvchi bu leksik birlik til taraqqiyoti natijasida ko'plab shakliy, ma'noviy va vazifaviy o'zgarishlarga uchrashi tufayli ma'no torayishiga olib keldi. Xususan, dastavval boylik, istakxohish, qismat ma'nolarida wealth va happiness so'zlari qo'llanilgan bo'lsa, vaqt o'tib ular o'z o'rnini "health" boylik, mol-mulk, quvonch, baxt, havfsizlik, farovonlik ma'nolaridagi yagona leksik birlikka almashtirgan. 1400-yillarga kelib yana o'z o'rnini tiklagan "wealth" o'z ma'nolari qatoriga "happiness (baxt)", "prosperity (farovonlik)" ma'nosini qo'shib olganligiga qaramay, qisqa vaqt o'tib yana bu ma'nosiga ko'ra eskirgan so'zlar qatoriga kirib ulgurdi.

Aynan shu ma'nolar ingliz leksikonida ham uchraydi. Bu mazmunni aks ettiruvchi xilma-xil leksik birliklar ko'rinishida nutqda verballashuvini kuzatamiz.

Xususan, "boylikka ega" ma'nosida:

- 1) rich – good – great – noble – dignified – honorable – distinguished – genteel – gentle – worth – the best – blessed – decent – sacred – dear – dearer – better – affectionate – genuine – sweet – kind;
- 2) rich – witty – smart – intelligent – educated – higher-educated – highly educated – high-educated – better educated – rational;
- 3) rich – greedy – stingy – insatiable – covetous – coveted – avaricious – mean – mercenary;
- 4) rich – white – gold – silver – gilded – glittering – yellow – pink – shiny brilliantly lit up – the brightest – radiant;
- 5) rich – real – actual – material va bosh.
- 6) rich - wealthy - affluent - opulent - well-to-do - moneyed - well provided for.
- 7) to be rich - to be well off, to make a killing, to be loaded, to be filthy rich.

Ingliz lug'atlariga murojaat qilib, bu so'zning personal wealth, overwealth, new-found wealth, wealth gap, wealth tax, a redistribution of wealth, a distribution of wealth, possess wealth, create wealth, have wealth, accumulate wealth, inherit wealth, acquire, lose wealth,

wealthless, overwealth, wealthy, wealth disparity, wealth creator, economic wealth, growing wealth, natural, mineral, great, material, increasing, national, considerable, enormous, personal, whole, financial, untold, private, oil, vast, total wealth, kabi bir qancha birgalikda qo'llaniluvchi birikmalari va shu so'z asosidagi boshqa so'z turkumlari topildi. Ulardan: "A wealth of (something)" juda katta yoki ko'p miqdordagi (narsa). Misol: There was a wealth of natural resources In the region. You should ask your uncle. He's a wealth of knowledge when it comes to politics. "Be rolling in wealth" – o'ta boy bo'lmoq, katta mol-mulkning shoxona hayoti va manfaatlaridan bahramand bo'lmoq. Masalan: The corrupt politicians and businessmen of this country are rolling in wealth while the greater majority struggle to feed our families. It is time we took action! My girlfriend's family has been rolling in wealth for years. I don't know what I can offer her that she doesn't have already!

Foydalaniman adabiyotlar

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