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- 13.00.00 Pedagogika fanlari
- 13.00.01 Pedagogika nazariyasi. Pedagogik ta'limotlar tarixi
- 13.00.02 Ta'lim va tarbiya nazariyasi va metodikasi (sohalar bo'yicha)
- 13.00.03 Maxsus pedagogika
- 13.00.04 Jismoniy tarbiya va sport mashg'ulotlari nazariyasi va metodikasi
- 13.00.05 Kasb-hunar ta'limi nazariyasi va metodikasi
- 13.00.06 Elektron ta'lim nazariyasi va metodikasi (ta'lim sohaları va bosqichlari bo'yicha)
- 13.00.07 Ta'limda menejment
- 13.00.08 Maktabgacha ta'lim va tarbiya nazariyasi va metodikasi
- 13.00.09 Ijtimoiy pedagogika
- 07.00.00 Tarix fanlari
- 19.00.00 Psixologiya fanlari
- 01.00.00 Fizika-matematika fanlari
- 02.00.00 Kimyo fanlari
- 03.00.00 Biologiya fanlari
- 09.00.00 Falsafa fanlari
- 10.00.00 Filologiya fanlari
- 11.00.00 Geografiya fanlari

M AKTABGACHA VA AKTAB TA'LIMI

Pedagogika, psixologiya fanlariga ixtisoslashgan ilmiy jurnal

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MODELLING THE SEMANTIC FIELD OF MA'NAVIYAT IN A SPECIALISED PARALLEL CORPUS: THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF CROSS- GENRE DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

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Abstract: This article develops a theoretical and methodological model for identifying, grouping, and comparing items within the semantic field of ma'naviyat across genres in a specialised parallel corpus. The semantic field of ma'naviyat is treated here as a network of concepts relating to spiritual and moral life, education, and social values. Rather than automatically classifying every related word as a term, the study aims to distinguish its conceptual content, terminological status, and discursive function. Using the Uzbek–English language pair as a working model, it clarifies the distinctions between parallel and comparable corpora, genre and register, and lexical item and concept. Core, adjacent, and contextual layers of the field are proposed, together with a multilevel annotation system. Criteria for corpus construction address source reliability, translation direction, genre balance, segment alignment, and the recording of uncertainty. The outcome is not a set of statistical findings calculated from an existing corpus, but an operational model that enables subsequent empirical analysis to be replicated. The model allows concepts associated with ma'naviyat to be examined beyond lexical correspondence, taking account of their genre-specific communicative functions.

Key words: ma'naviyat, semantic field, specialised parallel corpus, genre, discourse, register, terminological status, annotation, translation equivalence.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ixtisoslashtirilgan parallel korpusning turli janrlarida ma'naviyat semantik maydoniga mansub birliklarni aniqlash, guruhlash va qiyoslashning nazariy-metodologik modeli ishlab chiqiladi. Ma'naviyat semantik maydoni ma'naviy-axloqiy hayot, ta'lim va ijtimoiy qadriyatlar bilan bog'liq tushunchalar tarmog'i sifatida talqin etiladi. Tadqiqot maydonga aloqador har bir so'zni avtomatik ravishda termin deb tasniflash o'rniga, tegishli birliklarning tushunchaviy mazmuni, terminologik maqomi va diskursiv vazifasini farqlashga qaratilgan. O'zbek–ingliz tillari juftligi ishchi model sifatida olinib, parallel va qiyoslanadigan korpuslar, janr va registr, leksik birlik va tushuncha o'rtasidagi farqlar aniqlashtiriladi. Maydonning yadro, yondosh va kontekstual qatlamlari hamda ko'p darajali annotatsiyalash tizimi taklif etiladi. Korpusni shakllantirish mezonlari manbalar ishonchiligi, tarjima yo'nalishi, janrlar mutanosibligi, segmentlarni moslashtirish va noaniqliklarni qayd etishni qamrab oladi. Tadqiqot natijasi mavjud korpus asosida hisoblangan statistik ko'rsatkichlar majmuasi emas, balki keyingi empirik tahlilni takroran amalga oshirish imkonini beruvchi operatsional modeldan iborat. Model ma'naviyat bilan bog'liq tushunchalarni leksik muvofiqlik doirasidan kengroq o'rganish, ularning janrga xos kommunikativ vazifalarini hisobga olish imkonini beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: ma'naviyat, semantik maydon, ixtisoslashtirilgan parallel korpus, janr, diskurs, registr, terminologik maqom, annotatsiyalash, tarjima ekvivalentligi.



Аннотация: В статье разрабатывается теоретико-методологическая модель выявления, группировки и сопоставления единиц семантического поля *ma'naviyat* в различных жанрах специализированного параллельного корпуса. Семантическое поле *ma'naviyat* рассматривается как сеть понятий, связанных с духовно-нравственной жизнью, образованием и общественными ценностями. Исследование направлено на разграничение понятийного содержания каждого связанного с полем слова к терминам. На примере узбекско-английской языковой пары уточняются различия между параллельным и сопоставимым корпусами, жанром и регистром, лексической единицей и понятием. Предлагается выделение ядерного, смежного и контекстуального слоёв поля, а также многоуровневая система аннотирования. Критерии формирования корпуса охватывают надёжность источников, направление перевода, жанровую сбалансированность, выравнивание сегментов и фиксацию неопределённости. Результатом является операциональная модель, обеспечивающая воспроизводимость последующего эмпирического анализа, а не совокупность статистических результатов, рассчитанных на основе существующего корпуса. Модель позволяет исследовать понятия, связанные с *ma'naviyat*, выходя за рамки лексических соответствий и учитывая их жанрово-специфические коммуникативные функции.

Ключевые слова: *ma'naviyat*, семантическое поле, специализированный параллельный корпус, жанр, дискурс, регистр, терминологический статус, аннотирование, переводная эквивалентность.

INTRODUCTION

Translating concepts associated with *ma'naviyat* involves more than selecting a dictionary equivalent for a word. An item may express a moral virtue in one text, a collective value in another, and an educational activity in a third. Translation analysis therefore needs to establish not only the form of the word, but also what the author is defining, what attitude is being expressed, and what action is expected of the addressee. The central problem addressed in this article is how to represent these different functions within a coherent corpus model.

A corpus-based approach makes it possible to observe a linguistic item through a system of contexts rather than as an isolated example. Baker discusses the relationship between translation studies and corpus methods, while Johansson examines the potential of multilingual corpora for contrastive research^[1; 2]. Building on these approaches, this article proposes an analytical unit for the field of *ma'naviyat* that integrates linguistic form, concept, and communicative function.

The study aims to establish a methodological basis for constructing a specialised Uzbek–English parallel corpus and using it in cross-genre discourse analysis. This aim is specified through three questions: which items should be included in the field; how should the functions of the same item across different genres be coded; and what evidence should support an assessment of the relationship between expressions in the two languages? The proposed contribution is not a list of ready-made translations, but a set of testable criteria for addressing these questions.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Biber and Conrad distinguish approaches to text varieties in terms of register, genre, and style^[3]. In this article, genre is used as a working term for a text type characterised by a communicative purpose and a compositional structure. Register describes linguistic features associated with participants, communicative circumstances, and function. Consequently, a legal-document genre and a ceremonial or evaluative expression occurring within it should not be treated as categories at the same analytical level.

Swales's study of genre analysis treats communicative purpose as an important criterion for explaining text types^[4]. On this basis, separate labels are assigned when an item associated with *ma'naviyat* names a legal object in a document, introduces a concept in a textbook, or calls for collective solidarity in publicistic discourse. These are not absolute, mutually exclusive situations: several functions may coexist within the same text.

For the purposes of this study, the semantic field is defined as a working network of concepts associated with spiritual and moral life, moral evaluation, education, and social values. This definition is proposed as an operational criterion for selecting corpus items, not as a substitute for a universally accepted philosophical definition. UNESCO's declaration on cultural diversity presents culture in broad terms encompassing spiritual, material, intellectual, and emotional features^[5]. The declaration provides a context for examining the relationship between culture and *ma'naviyat*; it does not function as a ready-made translation dictionary for the Uzbek concept.

A term must be distinguished from an ordinary word that is merely related to the topic. Terminological status may be assigned when an item names a specific concept, maintains stable relationships with other concepts in the domain, and is used relatively consistently within the relevant texts. Expressing a positive evaluation or occurring in a text about *ma'naviyat* is not sufficient. The annotation scheme therefore distinguishes terms, items undergoing terminologisation, and contextual vocabulary.



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The article uses conceptual modelling, comparison of criteria, and corpus-design methods. Because the study is a theoretical design exercise, it makes no empirical claims concerning the number of texts, corpus size in tokens, or term frequencies. The Uzbek–English language pair is selected as a methodological example. When the model is transferred to another language pair, its criteria for lemmatisation, translation direction, and cultural context will need to be reassessed.

A parallel corpus includes a source text and its translation, or two language versions of the same document whose correspondence has been verified. Uzbek and English texts written independently on the same topic instead constitute a comparable corpus. Combining these two types without distinction can lead to incidental similarities in content being interpreted as translation equivalence. Where translation direction cannot be established, it should be recorded as unknown rather than automatically treating the Uzbek text as the source^[2].

Specialisation does not simply mean restricting the corpus to one topic. The sample is constructed around texts relevant to the semantic field of ma'naviyat, a specified language pair, and predefined genres. Each text should retain metadata for its title, source, publication date, language, genre, author or organisation, available translator information, version, and access date. Where the translator is not identified, the gap must not be filled by conjecture. Republications should be distinguished as versions of the same source rather than counted as independent texts.

The selection rule should not be limited to the presence of a word related to the topic. A text must contain at least one analysable context associated with the field, permit identification of a corresponding segment in the other language, and come from a verifiable source. Definitions, legal provisions, evaluative statements, and educational instructions may not occupy passages of equal length. The primary analytical unit is therefore an aligned pair of contexts rather than an isolated word.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

A Multilayer Model of the Semantic Field

The proposed model distinguishes core, adjacent, and contextual layers. The core layer consists of items that directly name the concept of ma'naviyat. The adjacent layer contains candidate items expressing moral standards, educational processes, and social values. The contextual layer includes images and expressions connected with these meanings only within a particular text. Boundaries between the layers may change in the course of research; the initial list should not be treated as a final classification.

Table 1: Proposed working classification for the semantic field of ma'naviyat

Layer or status	Selection criterion	Annotation decision
Core	Directly names the concept of ma'naviyat	Mark as a core item after checking the context
Adjacent	Has a clear conceptual link to morality, education, or values	Specify the semantic subgroup and terminological status
Contextual	The semantic link arises only within a particular text	Record as imagery, evaluation, or implication
Borderline	Two interpretations are possible, or evidence is insufficient	Mark as uncertain and retain the expert commentary

For example, vijdon (conscience), halollik (honesty or integrity), mas'uliyat (responsibility), qadriyat (value), and tarbiya (education or upbringing) may be included in an initial search list, but they should not all be assigned the same status in advance. A use of mas'uliyat denoting a contractual obligation must be distinguished from one expressing moral self-regulation. Depending on the topic, tarbiya may refer to physical, vocational, or moral education. Membership of the field is confirmed only after these distinctions have been established.

Annotation does not end with assigning the layer shown in the table. Each context also receives labels for concept type, referent, terminological status, evaluative orientation, and discursive function. For instance, an item may simultaneously belong to the adjacent layer, have acquired terminological status in legal discourse, and convey a positive evaluation. This multilevel approach is intended to reduce the loss of meaning caused by forcing an item into a single category.

For cross-genre analysis, the working functions are norm-setting and naming legal objects in legal texts; definition and argumentation in academic texts; explanation and guidance in pedagogical texts; evaluation and persuasion in publicistic texts; and imagery and the expression of subjective experience in literary texts. This distribution is not a statistically established regularity. Any exceptions identified during analysis should be retained as evidence with which to test the theoretical model.



Analytical levels within a document should also be distinguished: the overall genre is assigned at document level, while discourse function is assigned at segment level. For example, a figurative quotation in an official report does not turn the entire report into a literary text. Similarly, mentioning a legal provision in an academic article may leave the article's primary communicative purpose unchanged. This distinction helps prevent cross-genre interaction from being confused with a simple change of topic.

Corpus Preparation and Annotation Procedure

Text preparation begins by preserving the original form. Different Uzbek apostrophe characters, Latin and Cyrillic scripts, and line breaks may be normalised for searching, but the original layer must not be deleted. Maintaining a traceable link between the searchable copy and the source copy allows the researcher to verify the actual spelling of a retrieved item. Technical normalisation must not be conflated with substantive correction or revision of the translation.

Alignment is performed first at document level, then at paragraph and sentence levels, and, where necessary, at phrase level. One Uzbek sentence may correspond to two English sentences, while some segments may have no counterpart. Requiring only one-to-one relationships can therefore produce incorrect links. The TEI Guidelines describe ways of linking text segments through identifiers, representing parallel correspondences, and storing annotation separately^[6]. The proposed corpus should likewise maintain separate text and analytical layers.

Each record is proposed to include document and segment identifiers, expressions in both languages, lemmas, a concept code, genre, discursive function, translation relation, and commentary. Translation relations should distinguish direct correspondence, explanatory expansion, narrowing, modulation, omission, and uncertain alignment. These labels are not quality judgements: an explanatory expansion may be appropriate to the context, whereas a lexically close counterpart may distort the communicative function.

The annotation guidelines should provide a definition, a positive example, a counterexample, and a borderline case for each label. Initially, two annotators should independently examine a small pilot sample and document the reasons for disagreement. No such experiment is claimed to have been conducted in this article. The proposed requirement is intended to ensure that future annotation decisions rest on explicit criteria rather than personal preference.

Frequency, Genre Balance, and Interpretive Limits

Qualitative and quantitative methods complement each other in corpus analysis^[7]. However, frequent occurrence of a term associated with ma'naviyat does not automatically establish its conceptual centrality. Most occurrences may come from one long document or from republications issued by a single organisation. Gries demonstrates the importance of considering dispersion across texts alongside frequency^[8]. Future reports should therefore present occurrence counts, document counts, and distributions by genre together.

Genre balance is not achieved simply by allocating the same number of documents to each genre. Document length, diversity of authors and organisations, period, and translation conditions also require control. Token counts in Uzbek and English need not be identical because of structural differences between the languages. When genres are compared, the model therefore proposes calculating within-language normalised measures separately from translation choices in aligned segments.

A further limitation concerns the risk of reducing ma'naviyat either to religious content alone or to manners and morality alone. If one interpretation is imposed in advance, the corpus may be built exclusively from examples that confirm it. Proposed safeguards include identifying new candidate items through contexts beyond the initial word list, retaining counterexamples, and recording the reasons why particular items are excluded.

The practical value of the approach extends beyond dictionary compilation. It can help translators examine the functions of a concept in different genres, teachers identify when a simple lexical equivalent is insufficient, and researchers determine what evidence can justify an interpretation of semantic change. Nevertheless, claims about the usefulness of the model will require subsequent testing with an actual corpus and independent evaluators.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Studying the semantic field of ma'naviyat in a specialised parallel corpus requires the form of an item, its conceptual content, its terminological status, and its discursive function to be recorded at separate but interconnected levels. The proposed model distinguishes core, adjacent, and contextual layers, makes borderline cases explicit, and assigns genre at document level and communicative function at segment level. As a result, general vocabulary associated with ma'naviyat and specialised terms are not treated as a single category.



The principal outcome is a set of operational criteria for corpus construction and reproducible analysis. These criteria centre on verifying sources and translation direction, preserving the original text, allowing multiple types of segment correspondence, documenting annotator decisions, and considering frequency together with dispersion. Subsequent empirical research should test the model in a corpus organised by genre and express its conclusions within limits appropriate to the size and composition of the sample.

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- 13.00.00 Pedagogika fanlari
 - 13.00.01 Pedagogika nazariyasi. Pedagogik ta'limotlar tarixi
 - 13.00.02 Ta'lim va tarbiya nazariyasi va metodikasi (sohalar bo'yicha)
 - 13.00.03 Maxsus pedagogika
 - 13.00.04 Jismoniy tarbiya va sport mashg'ulotlari nazariyasi va metodikasi
 - 13.00.05 Kasb-hunar ta'limi nazariyasi va metodikasi
 - 13.00.06 Elektron ta'lim nazariyasi va metodikasi (ta'lim sohaları va bosqichlari bo'yicha)
 - 13.00.07 Ta'limda menejment
 - 13.00.08 Maktabgacha ta'lim va tarbiya nazariyasi va metodikasi
 - 13.00.09 Ijtimoiy pedagogika
 - 07.00.00 Tarix fanlari
 - 19.00.00 Psixologiya fanlari
 - 01.00.00 Fizika-matematika fanlari
 - 02.00.00 Kimyo fanlari
 - 03.00.00 Biologiya fanlari
 - 09.00.00 Falsafa fanlari
 - 10.00.00 Filologiya fanlari
 - 11.00.00 Geografiya fanlari



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