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SEMILFAKTIV PREDIKATLARNING SEMANTIK TASNIFI

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu tezis ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi taqlid fe'llarning semantic aspectual klassifikatsiyasi hamda ushbu fe'llarning tilshunos olimlar tomonidan semantic turkumlanishini tavsiflaydi.

Kalit so'zlar

Semilfaktiv, aspectual turkum, semantic klassifikatsiya, takroriylik, turg'unlik, tugallanganlik, harakat, holat.

KIRISH

O'zbekistonning mustaqillikka erishuvi natijasida respublikamiz bilan dunyoning qator rivojlangan mamlakatlari o'rtasida siyosiy, ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy aloqalar o'rnatildi. Tarixi, dini va madaniyati bir bo'lgan o'zbek va dunyo xalqlari o'rtasidagi azaliy do'stlik rishtalarini yanada mustahkamlash, mamlakatlarimizning o'zaro manfaatli hamkorligini kuchaytirish, iqtisodiy aloqalarda muhim omil sifatida maydonga chiqadi. Bas, shunday ekan, bu borada chet tillarida (shu bilan birga, o'zbek va ingliz tillarida) bimalol muloqot qilish va o'z munosabatini ifoda eta olish malakasiga ega bo'lish bugungi kunning asosiy talablaridan biri kun tartibiga qo'yiladi. Shu sababli so'nggi yillarda chet tillarini o'rganishga bo'lgan qiziqish ortdi, ushbu dissertatsiya semilfaktiv fe'llarning leksik aspekti va uning xususiyatlarini tavsiflaydi, leksik va Grammatik aspektlarning bog'lanishi juda ham muhim tushunchalardir va ushbu fe'llarga tavsif beriladigan bo'lsa, u Penguin Dictionary of language Crystal izohli lug'atida fe'llarning yakka shakl va struktura hosil qiluvchi birlik sifatida aytilganini bilishimiz mumkin.

Vendlarning fikriga ko'ra, semilfaktiv fe'llar birikmalarni belgilovchi vosita ekanligini tushunamiz. Ushbu fe'llarni o'rganish jarayonida, tilshunoslar elementlarning turlicha kombinatsiyalari turfa xil gapdagi turlicha vazifalari va ma'nolari mavjud ekanligini ta'kidlashadiki, bunda, so'zlovchiga turli tanlov onlari ko'rsatiladi. Xilma – xil imkoniyatlar paradigmatic tanlovlarning tizimini namoyon etib, nimaning o'rniga nima qo'llanilishini tushuntiradi. Aristotelning aspektual harakat va aktual holatlar o'rtasidagi tafovutning original muhokamasi 1048 – yildagi “Metafizika” va 1074 yildagi “Nikomaden axloqlari” asarlarida berilgan bo'lib, semilfaktivlarni ma'lum bir harakatlar turlari, tasvir emasligi tushuntirilgan.

Semilfaktivlarni o'rganish akademik yozish mahoratining korpusini ko'rsatib beradi. Semilfaktivlar takroriy harakatlarning yakkalik shaklga aylanishiga aytiladi. Ushbu fe'llarni tadqiq qilgan dastlabki tilshunoslardan Vendler va Rutshteynlar ma'lum. ***He knocked on the door. She coughed.***

Bu yerda “knock” va “cough” fe'llari bir martadan ishlatilgan. Bunda garchi, adabiyotda leksik aspect

turkumlarining xususiyatlarining biroz noo'rin tomonlari mavjud. Aniqrog'i, adabiyot semelfaktivlarning tabiatiga darhol muvofiq kela olishi yoki kela olmasligiga ko'ra xilma-xillanadi. Rutshteyn va ko'pgina holatlar predikatlarining leksik turkumini o'zgartirib yuboradi. Vendler Semelfaktivlar mavjud adabiyotda ko'proq holatli yoki harakatli xususiyatlari yoki ikkalasi oralig'ida yotishiga ko'ra biroz bahsli mavzudir. Semelfaktivlarning taqdim etilgan ushbu uch farazlari ularni alohida aspectual sinfga tasniflaydi. Semelfaktivlarning ichki tuzilmasini yaxshiroq tushunish bizga ularning boshqa aspectual sinflarning qanchalik bog'liqligini aniqlashtiradi. Dissertatsiyada konkret aspectual turkum to'g'risida mulohaza yuritilar ekan, dastlabki mulohaza "aspect" atamasini to'g'ri mushohada qilish va aspect va zamonning tafovutlarining aniq ekanligiga alohida urg'u berilishi kerak deb hisoblayman. Zamon ham aspect ham tasvirlanayotgan hodisa yoki holatlarning davriy ma'lumotini ochib beradi. Shunga qaramasdan, Komre tavsiflaganidek, zamon farqli ravishda, holat vaqtining boshqa bir zamon nuqtasi bilan farqi bog'liqligiga diqqat qilinsa, aspect esa, holatning ichki izchilligi vaqtini izohlaydi. Bu tafovut quyidagi misolda yaqqol ochib berilgan: ***She was cooking when, suddenly, a spider appeared.***

Zamon vaqt chizig'ida holat ichida butunligicha joylashgan, ya'ni, o'tgan zamonda. Aspect esa bu o'rinda voqeaning tizimiy xususiyatining o'ziga e'tibor qaratyapti. Bundan tashqari, Kernsning talqinicha aspect holatning har ikkala ichki va tashqi jihatdan ham tavsiflaydi. Natijada, "was cooking" va "appeared" kesimlari birdek o'tgan zamonda berilgan bo'lsada, ular aynan bir aspectual xossalarga ega emas, masalan, "was cooking" ayni bir vaqt oralig'idagi davomli jarayonni ifodalasa, "appeared" esa darhol sodir bo'lgan hodisani ko'rsatyapti. Aytish mumkinki, aspect tushunchasi ikki turdan iborat bo'ladi:

Bir tomondan, morfologik aspect mavjudligi ma'lum, bunda, fe'ning morfologik shakllari yuritiladi. Aslida, ***"she was cooking and a spider appeared"***

Aspektning yana boshqa bir turi – bu **leksik** aspektidir. Kernsning fikricha, leksik aspect modulyatsiyalanmagan predikatning asosiy negizi bo'lib, bunda, holat va harakatlar turli zamon shakllarida ko'rsatiladi. Shunda leksik aspektning fe'ning morfologik xususiyati bilan umumiylik yo'qligini aniqlash mumkin bo'ladi. Yuqorida berilgan misolda masalan, leksik aspect ***"appeared"*** fe'li misolida allaqachon aloqador ekanligi tasvirlab berilgan. Yuqorida ko'rib chiqilgan ma'lumotlar fe'ning nafaqat morfologik xususiyatini predikatning holat va vaziyat o'rtalig'idagi tafovutni aniqlashga olib kelishini bilib oldik, balki modulyatsiyalanmagan predikatning o'zi jarayonning qanday uslubda vaqt bilan ichki strukturaviy bog'lana olishini ham tushuntirib beradi. Xullas, biz leksik aspektni fe'lli birikmalarni holatli turlarni izohlovchi xususiyatlarning tafovutlarini yopuvchi, va tilshunoslar fe'llarni fe'l turkumlariga tasniflashga harakat qilgan birlik sifatida ayta olishimiz mumkin. Ta'kidlab o'tilganidek, Rayle va Kenny aksionsartenning turli xillari va uning turli tafovutlarini aniqlashdagi bilimlarni rivojlantirishga ulkan hissa qo'shgan Zeno Vendler fe'llarni quyidagi to'rt kategoriyaga tasniflashga harakat qilgan ilk tilshunos hisoblanadi;

1. States (holat)
2. Activities (harakat)
3. Accomplishments (tugallangan)
4. Achievement (natijaga ega).

Aslida, Vendlerning tasnifi ayni zamonda juda maqbul qabul qilingan bo'lib, lingvistik tadqiqot uchun mos va ta'sir doirasi keng hisoblanadi.

1. I love travelling- state
2. John wept- activity
3. Mary built her own house- accomplishment
4. I recognized the thief- achievement

Bunday tasnifni yarata olish uchun Vendler predikatni uch asosiy xossaning qiymatini tahlil etadi:

Turg'unlik

Davomiylik

tugallanganlik

Staticity (turg'unlik) – static va dinamik predikatlarining o'rtasidagi farqni aniqlash juda oson bo'ladi. ushbu ikki predikatlarining tafovutini izohlash uchun Komrie eventualistlarining fazasini ta'kidlab o'tadiki, dinamik predikatlar ha, holatlar deb nomlanadi, va bunda ular o'ziga xos fazalar hosil qiladi, xolbuki, static predikatlarining fazalari bir xil: ***She knows I am drawing a portrait.***

"know" fe'li static, chunki u turli fazalardan yasalmagan. Bundan farqli ravishda, "draw" esa dinamik, chizish jarayoni turli fazalardan hosil bo'lganligi bilan farqlanyapti, chizishni boshlash vaqti bilan suratni tugallash vaqti ayni bir xil bo'lmaydi. Turg'un fe'llar o'zgarishni talab etmaydigan fe'l sifatida qabul qilinishi mumkin, ammo jarayonning asli holati dinamik bo'la oladi. Shunga qaramasdan, aytish joizki, yuqoridagi izohlar aslidakutilganidek ishlamasligi ham mumkin.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, semelfaktiv predikatlar xuddi Harakat fe'llariga o'xshab rivojlanuvchi xossadek bir xil ko'rinadi. Lingvistik dalillarga asoslanib, semelfaktivlarning davomiylik ekanligi bahsli bo'lishi mumkin,

garchi ular qisqa vaqt oralig'ida sodir bo'lsada. Shunga qaramasdan, aniq lingvistik dalillar ham mavjudki, semelfaktiv predikatlar darhol sodir bo'luvchi holatlarni hosil qiladi.

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EMOTIONAL CONCEPTS IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN PHRASEOLOGY

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Abstract: this work is devoted to the study means of phraseological representation of emotive concepts in Russian and English on the example of concept «гордость-«pride» The relevance of this study is due to the fact that the work was carried out within the framework of cognitive phraseology, a modern direction linguistics, and is aimed at studying the problem of the relationship of linguistic units and cognitive structures of knowledge representation in the aspect phraseological conceptualization of the selected emotions. Phraseological units contain in its semantics, the stages of the formation of the culture of the people, thereby determining and conveying long-term national attitudes, stereotypes, ideals, established in the phraseological system of the language, which speaks of worldview, traditions and cultural and national experience of carrier's language

Key phrases: phraseology, pride, idea, attitudes, stereotypes, ideals, linguistic, non-linguistic.

In the idea, that is a multidimensional intellectual formation, the outcomes of man's assimilation of the global are concentrated. Conceptualization reality, primarily based totally on perception, ends in the emergence principles that stand up via representations. By collecting symptoms and symptoms inherent in diverse objects, principles are evaluated, which in precise cultural area involves the transformation of principles standards. "The idea is consequently a idea immersed in precise linguocultural context ...".