

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA SEMELFAKTIV FE'LLARNING LEKSIK SEMANTIKA VA ASPEKTUAL TURKUMLANISHI

Husniya Ahmedova,
SamDChTI 201 guruh magistranti

Abstract: The aim of the present paper is to highlight the role of semelfactive verbs in the lexical – semantic and aspectual formulation of verbs for their ability to enter into the relationships of aspectual partnership. Considerable amount of attention has been given so far to the importance of the lexical verb meaning in the science on the subject. Our intention will be to identify one of the possible solutions, which aims at reconciling the multiplicity and variety of approaches towards the identification of aspectual pairs.

Key words: Semelfactives, aspectual typology, punctual, telic, lexical aspect, durativity, activity, completion.

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqola semelfaktiv fe'llarning aspectual va semantic trkumlanishini va strukturasini semantic va aspectual nuqtai nazardan yasalishini Ingliz izohli lug'ati va maxsus adabiy manbalarga tayanib o'rganadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *semelfaktiv fe'llar, punktuallik, chegaraviylik, leksik aspect, davomiylik, holat, harakat, natijaviylik.*

Semelfaktiv fe'llar Vendler va Rutshteynlarning tahliliga ko'ra, harakat, holat, tugallanganlik va natijaviylik kabi aspektlarga tavsiflanadi. 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'lning 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'lning 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 aktionsartenning 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;

5. States (holat)
6. Activities (harakat)
7. Accomplishments (tugallangan)
8. Achievement (natijaga ega).

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

5. I love travelling- state
6. John wept- activity
7. Mary built her own house- accomplishment
8. 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 predikatlarning o'rtasidagi farqni aniqlash juda oson bo'ladi. Ushbu ikki predikatlarning tafovutini izohlash uchun Komrie eventualistlarning fazasini ta'kidlab o'tadiki, dinamik predikatlar ha, holatlar deb nomlanadi, va bunda ular o'ziga xos fazalar hosil qiladi, xolbuki, static predikatlarning 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. Harakat misolida Komrie quyidagi misolni tavsiflaydi:

The oscilloscope is emitting a pure tone at 300 cycles per second.

Garchi “emit” fe’li dinamik bo’lsada, u hech qanday turdagi zaruriy o’zgarishni talab etmaydi. Natijada, Komrie bu tafovutga ancha tartibli izohni yuzaga keltiradi. Static uzluksizlarga qaramasdan, dinamik holatlar energiyaning yangi kiritilgan ma’lumotini to’xtovsiz ifodalaydi. Agar men suratni chizishdan to’xtasam, bu dinamik vaziyat uzoq davom etmaydi. Bunga zid tarzda, u ataylab men surat chizayotganim holatini bila turib to’xta olmaydi. Ba’zi fe’llar bir vaqtning o’zida kengaytiriladi, ya’ni ular davomiy bo’ladi, ammo ba’zi boshqa fe’llar o’zgarimas xossaga ega bo’lib, ichki tuzilmaga ega bo’lmaydilar. Telicity (yunonchadan “telos”- maqsad, yetishish, tugallash) –fe’llarning aspectual turkumlarga tasniflashda so’nggi farqni tugallangan va tugallanmagan predikatlarini inobatga olish zarur.

A) John wrote a letter to his father – tugallangan;

B) John is humming- holat;

Ushbu misollardagi “wrote”- bu tugallangan, “humming” –esa tugallanmagan, xatni yozish holati davriy bog’langan.

Yuqorida ta’kidlab o’tilganidek, semelfaktivlar Vendlarning harakatli fe’llariga ba’zan egalik xossalari ko’ra bog’langan bo’ladi. tilshunos olim Susan Rutshsteynning tadqiqotiga ko’ra, har bir semelfaktiv harakat nuqtai nazardan omonimdir, shu asnoda semelfaktivlar mustaqil sinf emasligi ayon bo’ladi.

Smitning semelfaktivlarning darhol sodir bo’luvchi hodisa ko’rinishidagi konsepsiyasi davomiy, rivojlanuvchi ravishlar bilan mos kelmasligini ko’rishimiz mumkin. Shunga qaramasdan, o’sha diagnostic testlarga murojaat qilganda, biz har ikkala Harakat va Semelfaktiv predikatlarining bir xil, mos kelishini quyidagi misollarda guvohi bo’lamiz:

a) English: Susan is coughing } Semelfactive

b) English: I am speaking right now. } Activity

Bundan tashqari, Semelfaktiv predikatlar xuddi Harakat fe’llariga o’xshab rivojlanuvchi xossadek bir xil ko’rinadi. Lingvistik dalillarga asoslab, semelfaktivlarning davomiylik ekanligi bahsli bo’lishi mumkin, garchi ular qisqa vaqt oralig’da sodir bo’lsada. Shunga qaramasdan, aniq lingvistik dalillar ham mavjudki, semelfaktiv predikatlar darhol sodir bo’luvchi holatlarni hosil qiladi. Yuqorida keltirib o’tganimizdek semelfaktivlar ba’zan Vendlarning muvaffaqiyatlari dinamik, punctual va natijali xossalari ko’ra bog’liq.

Masalan:

- ***She died a few days later.***

- ***Mary arrived at the airport.***

Har ikkala misolda birin ketin sodir bo’ladigan holatlar “died a few days later” va “ arrived at the airport”- punctual, “dying” va “ arriving” vaqt oralig’ini talab etmaydigan harakatlardir, ular darhol sodir bo’ladi.

O’xshashlik va tafovutlar.

Predikatlarining muvaffaqiyatli turi xossalaydigan xususiyatlarini tahlil qila turib, ularning holatli sinfi negizidagi jarayonni qiyoslaymiz. Semelfaktiv va natijali predikatlardan turli namunalardan kuzatib, har ikkala hodisa sinflari dinamiklik va aniqlik xususiyatlariga ega ekanliklarini bilib olamiz. Bundan tashqari, “finish” fe’li bilan qo’shib, zamon davomiylik xossasiga tegishli bo’lsada, sof Ingliz va Ispan tillari predikatlarini talqinida predikatlik tabiatidagi o’zgarishlari oqibatida qayta tahrirlanishi zarurli ta’kidlandi.

1) English: Sasha finished coughing.

Uzbek: Sasha yo’talishni to’xtatdi

2) English: Sasha finished drawing the picture.

Uzbek: Sasha suratni chizib bo’ldi.

Tilda faqatgina matn tasvirlanishiga ko’ra, uning tuzilishi ma’no- mohiyati ham ko’rib chiqildi. Bundan tashqari, namuna sifatida ko’p sonli taqlid fe’llar korpus tahlil uchu ham o’rganildi. Tahlil davomida, semelfaktiv va semelfaktivli birikmalar sintaktik va semantic tasniflandi. Ayniqsa ushbu ikki tilda tahlil qilingan badiiy asarlardan olingan parchalarda shuni anglash mumkinki, semelfaktiv fe’llar har qanday tilning badiiy jozibasini boyitadigan, asar holatini o’quvchiga jonli ko’rsatib beradigan lingvistik til birligi ekan. Bundan tashqari taqlid fe’llar holatning aniq, hech qanday bo’rttirishlarsiz aks etishini ham ta’minlovchi vosita hisoblanadi.

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LEXICAL ORGANIZATION OF PHRASEOLOGISM IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Ismoilova Zilola Namaz kizi,

2nd year master's student,

Department of English philology, NUUz

Abstract: Current studies indicate that there are several alterations between English and Uzbek idioms. In English phraseological unities are divided into nominative, communicative, neither nominative nor communicative types. In Uzbek they are separated into synonyms, antonyms, homonyms according to semantic - structural organization. It is obvious that the English and Uzbek languages formerly belong to two diverse families that are the Indo - European and Turkic in this work show lexical formation of both languages according to several statements.

Key words: Analytic language, semantic-structural formation, nominative, communicative, Indo - European.

In Uzbek language, syntactic relations within sentences are expressed by inflection (the change a the form of a word that indicates distinctions of tense, person, gender, number, mood, voice , and case) or by agglutination (word formation by means of morpheme, or word unit, clustering).² It is obvious in phraseological examples of English and Uzbek.

Most of English idioms are constructed by prepositions existing in the English language: *to lock the stable door after the horse is stolen, see eye to eye, pie in the sky, monkey on somebody's back* and others.

In Uzbek language, suffixes are widely used for this case: *tandirni qizig'ida yopmoq, yetti o'lchab bir kesmoq, ko'ngli xijil bo'lmoq*

Some of English idioms are conveyed as a delineating explanation in Uzbek. Some linguists reckon that idioms have codependent construction. Idiom is a union of words that possess a figurative sense together. It is composed of parts that are words which have a specific correlation. All the components are equal. They are scrutinized as a whole either from semantic side or syntactic one. If they are analyzed separately, they turn into a common word combination. So it is the testimony for the absence of interdependence. As a conclusion, the analyses of samples point that there are a number of identical and diverse points between structures of two compared languages.

The studies of the patterns point out that verbal classification is mostly spread out in these compared languages. They are applied to express daily issues and other fields of our lives as well. Likewise,