

Distribution of homogeneous parts within a sentence structure

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the interconnection and syntactic position of homogenous parts in sentence structures in English and Uzbek. The research differentiates between surface and deep structures based on the theory of transformational grammar and examines how homogenous parts function as subjects, predicates, and dependent components. The principles of connection through coordinative and subordinative relations are explained, and these types of relations are comparatively analyzed. Additionally, the distributional position of homogenous parts in sentence structures is explained using transformational method and junctional models. As a result, the syntactic position of homogenous parts in sentence structures and methods for modeling them are explored.

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Uyushiq bo'laklarning gap tarkibida distributsiyasi

ANNOTATSIYA

Kalit so'zlar:

sintaktik o'rin,
yunksion model,
uyushiq bo'lak,
distributsiya,
komponent model,
sintaktik aloqa,
tashqi va ichki qurilma,
sintaktik belgi.

Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida gap tarkibida uyushiq bo'laklarning sintaktik o'rnini va ularning bir-biri bilan bog'lanish usullari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda transformatsion grammatika nazariyasi asosida gapning tashqi va ichki qurilmalari farqlanadi hamda uyushiq bo'laklarning ega, kesim va tobe komponent sifatida kelishi ko'rib chiqiladi. Koordinativ va subordinativ aloqalar yordamida bog'lanish tamoyillari yoritilib, ushbu aloqa turlari o'zaro qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, uyushiq bo'laklarning gap tizimidagi distributiv holati transformatsiya metodi va yunksion modellar orqali izohlanadi. Natijada, uyushiq bo'laklarning gap tarkibidagi sintaktik o'rnini aniqlash va ularni modellashtirish usullari ochib beriladi.

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

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This article analyzes the interconnection and syntactic position of homogenous parts in sentence structures in English and Uzbek. The research differentiates between surface and deep structures based on the theory of transformational grammar and examines how homogenous parts function as subjects, predicates, and dependent components. The principles of connection through coordinative and subordinative relations are explained, and these types of relations are comparatively analyzed. Additionally, the distributional position of homogenous parts in sentence structures is explained using transformational method and junctional models. As a result, the syntactic position of homogenous parts in sentence structures and methods for modeling them are explored.

Gap tarkibida uyushiq bo'laklarning sintaktik o'rnini aniqlashda, avvalambor, gapning tashqi qurilmasi tushunchasiga oydinlik kiritishga e'tibor qaratish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Dunyo tilshunosligida "Transformatsion grammatika" paydo bo'lgach, struktural va funksional sintaksis rivojlanish jarayonida gapning tashqi va ichki (surface and deep) qurilmalari haqida sintaktik sathda ko'pgina tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Ayrim tilshunoslar darak gap shaklini gapning ichki qurilmasi desa, o'sha gapni so'roq shaklga aylantirilganda tashqi qurilma deb ta'kidlaydi:

"The boy is sleeping" (deep structure), *"is the boy sleeping?"* (surface structure) [e1.mdu.edu.tw/datacos//095120110288B/chapter%207-hand-out.doc.-].

Ushbu mulohazaga e'tibor berilganda, gap tarkibidagi birliklarning shakliy bog'lanishi va dastlab namoyon bo'lgan gap qurilmasini ichki struktura deb qaralsa, mazkur gapni transformatsiya-introgatsiyaga aylantirilganda gapning tashqi qurilmasi degan tushuncha paydo bo'ladi. Ammo, bizning fikrimizcha, bir gap qurilmasi boshqa shaklga transformatsiya qilinmasdan, uning tashqi va ichki qurilmalari differensiallab berilmaganligiga guvoh bo'lamiz.

Bu masalada Suridor Deal ta'kidlashicha: "...deep structure in study of language in an underlying semantic context of a sentence. Surface structure of a sentence on the other hand is what we make of the sentence. If we expend this idea to cover all aspects of our life, we can say that surface structure (ideas, aspirations, actions) it the medium though which we make sense of our deep structure (ideas, aspirations and potentials) [www.N.1.panchorpoint.com/Deal 1985.paj-]"

Bu bilan olimning ichki strukturasi gapning semantik mazmunini tashkil qiladi, tashqi strukturani sotsiologik nuqtai nazardan qarab, individning omillarga tayanishni ko'rsatadi.

S.R. Kordor esa gapning tashqi va ichki qurilmalarini aniqlashda Ch. Filmorning "Kelishik grammatikasi"da (a case grammar) aytilgan mulohazalarga qo'shilgan holda, shunday ta'kidlaydi: "Accepting the necessity for differentiating between deep and

surface structure he points out that “none of the cases outlined above can be interpreted as matching the surface relations of “subject” and “object” in any particular language”. Thus he suggests that John is **agentive** (John opened the door with the key), the key is instrumental, the door is objective. Thus, for example the objective is sometimes realized as the “object” of a transitive verb, the “subject” of a passive verb or the “subject” of an intransitive verb. There is no one-to-one correspondence between the category of case in deep grammar and the category of subject, object or indirect object in surface structure” [<http://ifa.amu.edu.plsap/files/1/02Corder.pdf>].

Yuqorida qayd qilinganlardan ma'lumki, birgina gapning tashqi va ichki qurilmasi tushunchasi va ularni farqlash tamoyillari atroflicha ishlab chiqilmaganligini inobatga olib, tilshunoslarning turlicha yondoshuvlarini qisman bo'lsada yoritishga harakat qildik. Ayrim tilshunos olimlar leksik ma'noni grammatikaning asosi sifatida tan olishsa, boshqalari esa uni inkor etadi, uchunchi guruh tadqiqotchilar uni lingvistik kategoriya sifatida tan olishmaydi. [Zvegitsov, 1968; http://www.syntagma.h1.ru/article_46.htm; <http://Linguistics.berkeley.edu/-syntax-circle/syntaxgroup/spr08/Anderson.pdf>].

A.M. Muxin tadbiri bilan aytganda, “...gap tarkibini komponentlarga ajratib tahlil qilish, ya'ni gap qurilmasida ishtirok etgan elementlarning o'zaro sintaktik aloqalarini yunksion modellar yordamida izohlab, ushbu modellar asosida sintaktik birliklarning differensial sintaktik belgilarini aniqlab, ularning morfologik ifodalanish usullarini komponent modellar orqali ko'rgazmali ravishda tasvirlashga” aytiladi [Muxin, 2007, 139-141].

Shuni ta'kidlash joizki, gap qurilmasini komponentlarga ajratib tahlil qilishda asosan, sintaktik aloqalarni aniqlash muhim rol o'ynaydi va aniqlangan komponentlarni bir-biridan farqlash muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Gap tarkibidagi komponentlarni sintagmatik yo'nalishda bir-biri bilan kontrast (qarama-qarshi) usullari yordamida aniqlanadi.

Ishimizning mazkur faslida ingliz va o'zbek tillari gap tarkibida uyushiq bo'laklarning distributiv holatlari aniqlanadi:

1) Ingliz va o'zbek tillari misolida uyushiq bo'laklar ega (HNP1) o'rnida:

1. My partner and I clean all the windows on the outside of this building [A.B., 62]

2. Makhmud and Mansur also followed her [A.K.55].

Ushbu gaplar tarkibida *Partner and I* (1) va *Makhmud and Mansur* (2) ega (HNP1) o'rnida kelib, ular o'zaro koordinativ aloqa yordamida bog'langan, gapning kesimga nisbatan (HNP2) yadro predikativ aloqa bilan bog'langan.

T.S. Xaritonovanning ta'kidlashicha: “... koordinativ aloqa boshqa sintaktik aloqalardan farqi shundaki, unda gap bo'laklari ko'rsatkichlar yordamida yo'naltirilmaydi va sintaktik birliklar bir-biriga qarama-qarshi qo'yilmaydi” [Xaritonova, 1971, -148].

Demak, koordinativ aloqaning asosiy vazifasi bir xil differensial sintaktik belgiga ega bo'lgan, ya'ni uyushib kelgan komponentlarni bir-biri bilan teng bog'lashdan iboratdir. Koordinativ aloqaning boshqa sintaktik aloqalardan asosiy farqi shundaki, “...uyushib kelgan sintaktik birlik gap tarkibida qanday sintaktik o'rinda kelishidan qat'iy nazar ular shaklan biriktiruvchi bog'lovchilar and, nor, as well as, both ... and, neither ... nor, not only ... but also, ayiruv bog'lovchilar or, either ... or, zid bog'lovchilar but, yet, hamda pauzalar, yozma nutqda vergul yordamida bog'lanadi” [Djumaniyazov, 1989, 8]. Bu borada O'. Usmonov va M. Qayumovalarning ta'kidlashicha: “Koordinativ aloqa asosida bog'langan sintaktik birliklar gap qurilmasida ikkinchi boshqa sintaktik aloqa asosida ishtirok etadi, shuning uchun ular ikki valentli komponentlar hisoblanib, yunksion modelda V belgi yordamida izohlanadi” [O'. Usmonov, M. Qayumova, 2009, -20-22].

Yuqorida berilgan gaplarni yunksion modellarga qo'yishdan oldin, ega o'rnida kelgan uyushiq bo'laklar kesim bilan yadro predikativ aloqa asosida bog'lanadi. Yadro predikativ aloqa A.M. Muxinning ta'kidlashicha: "...mustaqil, tugal fikrni ifodalash uchun gapda asosiy fikrni anglatuvchi ikki unsur, ya'ni ega va kesim o'rtasida yadro predikativ aloqa mavjud bo'lishi zarur" [Muxin, 1968. 78; 1970, 68-70].

Sh.S. Ashurov yadro predikativ aloqaning muhim xususiyatlarni ko'rsatib: "...birinchidan, boshqa sintaktik aloqalardan farqli o'laroq, yadro predikativ aloqa boshqa sintaktik aloqalarga tobe bo'lmagan holda, o'zi mustaqil fikrni anglatuvchi gapni tuza oladi, ikkinchidan, u teng huquqga ega bo'lgan ikki yadro komponentni o'zaro bog'laydi" [Ashurov, 2007,36].

Yuqoridagi fikrlarga qo'shilgan holda yadro predikativ aloqani yunksion modellarda ifodalashda ikki tomonga yo'naltirilgan va ikki tomonlama ko'rsatkichga ega bo'lgan [$\longleftrightarrow$] shaklda beriladi.

Yuqorida berilgan misollarni yunksion modelga tushirishdan oldin, ushbu gaplar tarkibidagi yadro komponentlarni aniqlash uchun transformatsiya metodining tushirib qoldirish usulidan quyidagicha foydalanish mumkin:

1) My partner and I clean all the windows on the outside of this building → ... partner and I clean ...;

2) Makhmud and Mansur also followed her → Makhmud and Mansur ... followed ...:

Tushirib qoldirish metodining hosilasidan mavjud komponentlarning yunksion modelini quyidagicha izohlash mumkin:

1 2 3

Partner and I clean ...

1 2 3

Makhmud and Mansur followed ...

O'zbek tilida quyidagi misollarni keltirish mumkin:

3) Ubaydulla va Uyg'urlar o'zlari yaratgan sahna asariga nom izladilar [Sh. 47].

4) Men ham, sho'rolar ham Chor hukumatiga qarshi kurashdik [Sh.27].

(3) Ubaydulla va Uyg'urlar o'zlari yaratgan sahna asariga nom izladilar → Ubaydulla va Uyg'urlar izladilar;

(4) Men ham, sho'rolar ham Chor hukumatiga qarshi kurashdik → Men ham, sho'rolar ham kurashdik.

Mazkur gaplarning yunksion modeli quyidagicha:

1 2 3

Obidjon va o'rinbosar kirishdi

1 2 3

Qarindoshlar, yor-oshnolar kelishdi.

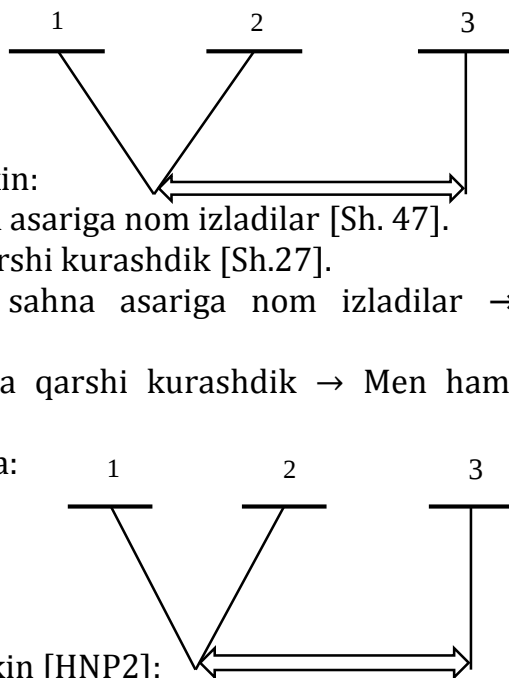
2) Uyushiq bo'laklar kesim o'rnida kelishi mumkin [HNP2]:

1. Mohlaroyim went to Mirza's place to their daughter and came back home saying "their daughter is very sweet" [A.Q.13].

2. Biz kecha-yu kunduz xirmonda bo'lardik yoki stansiyaga g'alla tashirdik [Ch.A. 3].

Quyidagi misollarni ham tushirib qoldirish transformatsiya yordamida yadro komponentlarni aniqlaymiz va yunksion modelda izohlaymiz:

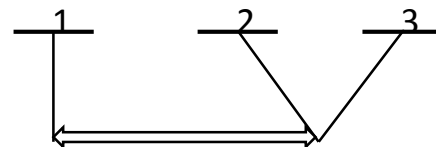
(1) Mohlaroyim went to Mirza's place to their daughter and came back home saying "their daughter is very sweet" → Mohlaroyim went and came ...;



(2) Biz kecha-yu kunduz xirmonda bo'lardik yoki stansiyaga g'alla tashirdik → Biz ... bo'lardik yoki ... tashirdik. Mazkur gaplarning yunksion modeli esa quyidagichadir.

1 2 3
Mohlaroyim went and came

1 2 3
Biz bo'lardik yoki tashirdik.



2) Uyushiq bo'laklar yadro bo'lmagan tobe komponent [HND] o'rnida:

Ingliz va o'zbek tillari misolida uyushiq bo'laklar yadro bo'lmagan tobe komponent o'rnida kelganda, ular tayanch komponentga subordinativ aloqa bilan bog'lanadi. Subordinativ aloqa gap tarkibida tobe komponentlarni yadro komponentlar bilan bog'lab keladi va ikki tarkibli sodda gaplarni sodda yoyiq gaplarga aylantiradi hamda ergashgan qo'shma gaplarda ergash gaplarni bosh gap bilan bog'laydi. Ushbu aloqa har qanday til qurilmalaridagi eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan sintaktik aloqadir. Yadro predikativ aloqa asosida yadro komponentlar (ega va kesim) aniqlansa, subordinativ aloqa bazasida tobe komponentlarni ajratiladi.

Shuni ta'kidlab o'tish joizki, subordinativ aloqaning mavjudligi yoki mavjud emasligiga qarab, ikki tarkibli gaplarni sodda yig'iq va sodda yoyiq gaplarga bo'lish mumkin. Ammo, shuni aytish lozimki, yaxlit subordinativ aloqa asosida ishtirok etgan komponentlar gapning struktural asosini ifodalamaydi.

Tobe unsurlarning gaplardagi subordinativ aloqasi xususida V.N. Frensis "...subordinativ yoki modifikatsion birliklar degan fikrni bildiradi" [Frensis, 1998, 212].

Subordinativ munosabatda bo'lgan birikmada shu birikmaning vazifasi bevosita ishtirokchilardan bittasining vazifasi bilan bog'liq bo'ladi. O'z-o'zidan ma'lumki, subordinativ aloqa vositasida gap tarkibiga kirgan sintaktik birliklar tobe unsurlar bo'lib, ular gapning asosiy strukturasini tashkil qila olmaydi. Subordinativ aloqa so'z birikmalari tarkibida hokim va tobe komponentni bir-biridan farqlashga xizmat qiladi. Subordinativ aloqa yunksion modelda bir chiziq, teng komponentga yo'naltirilgan ko'rsatkich [←yoki→] bilan belgilanadi. Ushbu sintaktik aloqa gap qurilishida tobe komponentning egaga, kesimga hamda tobe komponentlarga ham tobe bo'lib kelishini ko'rsatadi.

Masalan:

1. Then she took the turban and robe from the hook [A.Q. 28].

2. Asadulla maxsum ko'rinishidan keng manglay, sersoqol odam edi [Sh.19].

Mazkur misollarda uyushiq bo'laklar *turban* and *robe* hamda *keng manglay*, *sersoqol* gapning kesimlari *took* va *odam edi* komponentlariga subordinativ aloqa asosida bog'lanadi.

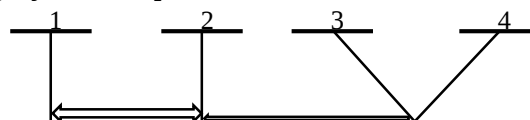
Ma'lumki, ingliz tilida gap qurilmasi SVO model bilan berilsa, o'zbek tili gap qurilmasi SOV modeli bilan ifodalanganligi bois yunksion modelda uyushiq bo'laklarning gap tarkibida o'rni o'zgaradi xolos.

Ushbu misollarni ham tushirib qoldirish transformatsiya yordamida yadro bo'lmagan komponentlarni aniqlaymiz va yunksion modelda izohlaymiz:

(1) Then she took the turban and robe from the hook → ... she took the turban and robe ...;

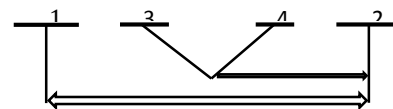
(2) Asadulla maxsum ko'rinishidan keng manglay, sersoqol odam edi → Asadulla ... keng manglay, sersoqol odam edi.

1 2 3 4
(1) She took the turban and robe.



1 3 4 2

(2) Asadulla keng manglay, sersoqol odam edi.



Demak, uyushiq bo'laklar tobe komponent o'rnida kesimga nisbatan ingliz tilida postpozitiv holatda kelsa, o'zbek tilida esa prepozitiv o'rnida beriladi.

An'anaviy nazariy va amaliy grammatikalarda ingliz va o'zbek tillarida uyushiq bo'laklar gap tarkibida ega, kesim, aniqlovchi, to'ldiruvchi va hol vazifalarida kelishini e'tirof etsalarda, ular bir vaqtning o'zida ham ega, ham kesim o'rnida kelishi e'tibordan chetda qolgan [Vinokurov, 1954, 275; O'zbek tili grammatikasi 2 tom, 1976.-169-176].

5) Uyushiq bo'laklar ega va kesim [HNP1 HNP2] o'rnida:

Bunday holatda gapning uyushiq egalari ham uyushiq kesimlar ham o'zaro koordinativ aloqa bilan bog'lanadi va ikki xil pozitsiyada ifodalangan uyushiq bo'laklar yadro predikativ aloqa yordamida bog'lanadi.

Masalan:

1) I had made some new friends there too, and we played together [G.G. 12]

2) Havodan yomgir hidi keladi, mayin shabada esadi [P.Q. 132].

Ushbu misollar tarkibidagi yadro komponentlarni aniqlashda ham transformatsiyani tushirib qoldirish usulidan foydalanish mumkin:

(1) I had made some new friends there too, and we played together → I had made ..., and we played ...;

(2) Havodan yomgir hidi keladi, mayin shabada esadi → ... hidi keladi, ... shabada esadi.

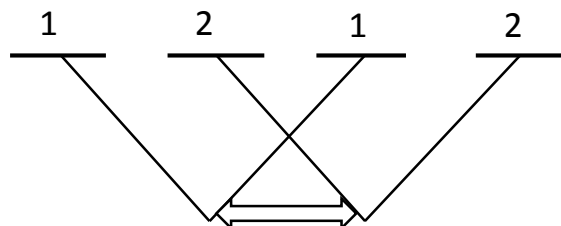
Misollarning yunksion modeli:

1 2 1 2

(1) I had made, and I played.

1 2 1 2

(2) Hidi keladi, shabada esadi.



Xulosa tarzida mazkur kichik ilmiy tadqiqotimizda ingliz va o'zbek tillarida uyushiq bo'laklarning gap tarkibida distributsiyasiga, ya'ni ularning gap tizimida sintaktik o'rnini aniqlash va ularning o'zaro sintaktik aloqalar yordamida modellash (yunksion) usuli yordamida izohlandi.

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21. <http://Linguistics.berkeley.edu/-syntax-circle/syntaxgroup/spr08/Anderson.pdf>].