

etedi. Sol sebepli sóz ónerin izertlew –úyreniw lingvistikalıq aspektinde bolıwı zárúr. Kórkem ádebiyattı lingvistikalıq izertlew kórkem shıǵarmanıń ózine emes, al tilin izertlep úyreniw kerek. Kórkem tekst tilin úyreniw boyınsha kóplegen izertlewler nátiyjesinde lingvistikalıq izertlewdiń tiykarǵı maqseti shıǵarmanıń estetikalıq qımbatın hám tásirlik kúshin belgilep beriw bolıp tabıladı. Qaraqalpaq til biliminde kórkem tekst tilin lingvopoetikalıq izertlew máselesine ayrıqsha itibar berilmekte [Ўбиназимов, 13: 2020]. Qaraqalpaq til biliminde kórkem ádebiyat tilin izertlewge baǵıshlangan izertlewlerde eki baǵdar kórinedi. Izertlewlerdiń bir baǵdarında belgili bir dáwir tiliniń tariyxın izertlew maqsetinde kórkem tekstlerden faktlik sıpatında paydalanılsa, ekinshi baǵdarda belgili bir dáwirde jasaǵan shayır hám jazıwshılardıń tili hám stilin izertlewde jumıslar islenedi. Qaraqalpaq til biliminde kórkem ádebiyattıń tilin lingvistikalıq aspektte izertlew ilimiy-teoriyalıq miynetler sanawlı. Solardan Sh. Ábdinazimov, A. Abdiev, G. Qarlıbaevalar kórkem shıǵarmalar tili boyınsha arnawlı miynetleri bar. Juwmaqlap aytqanda, kórkem tekstti úyreniwdiń teoriyalıq hám ámeliy máseleleri lingvistikalıq jaqtan izertlew kórkem shıǵarmanıń ózin emes, al tilin izertlep-úyreniw ekenligin eske alıw kerek. Óytkeni, kórkem ádebiyattıń ózi lingvistikanıń obiecti emes. Búgingi kúnde qaraqalpaq til biliminde kórkem ádebiyattıń tilin lingvopoetikalıq aspektte izertlew baǵdarındaǵı ilimiy-teoriyalıq miynetler sanawlı.

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VERBAL PROPERTIES OF THE PARTICIPLE, REVEALED AT THE MORPHOLOGICAL LEVEL

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the study of the participle in the process of its speech functioning requires an appeal to the basic concepts of the functional approach. Modern linguistics pays special attention to the study of linguistic facts and structures in the conditions of their functioning. There is a separate direction in linguistics - functional. The study of the structure of natural languages based on the functional principle is defined as a functional approach, functional linguistics, functional grammar. The basis of the functional approach is the study of the functional specificity of linguistic units. One of the tasks of functional linguistics is to explain the language form through its function. The key concept of functional linguistics - "function" - is interpreted ambiguously in the literature. Most researchers understand the function of language units as their role, purpose, and purpose of use.

Key words: participle, functioning, literature, linguistic, grammar, key concept.

The analysis of linguistic literature, according to the subtle observation of V.G.Gak, reveals a multiplicity of interpretations of the concept of "functional". The term "functional" is defined, for example, as actualized (speech), frequency-quantitative. Among the key provisions of functional grammar that form the basis of our research are the following. According to A.V. Bondarko, "the concept of "functioning of language units" includes the interaction of the system and the environment." The analysis of the functioning of grammatical forms involves the study of lexical, syntactic, contextual and other conditions of their use. The functional potential inherent in a certain means determines the choice of language means in the process of speech. The analysis of the main syntactic functions of the English participle shows that the participle is able to exhibit both verbal and adjectival properties.

Transitional phenomena in the field of parts of speech are a relatively frequent phenomenon, due to the laws of the development of the grammatical structure of the language. During the transition from one part of speech to another, the function of words in speech changes, new grammatical qualities accumulate, new connections with other words arise and old ones are lost, semantic shifts occur. "The translation of a word from one part of speech to another or its use in the function of another part of speech" is usually denoted by the term "transposition". Research shows that the boundaries between the parts of speech are mobile, they are in constant interaction. A significant place in the linguistic literature on the problems of transition is occupied by the works of V.V.Vinogradov, who pays special attention to the deepening of semantic connections between parts of speech, which occurs as a result of their functional convergence. Modern cognitive linguistics sees in the description of suffixless transposition "one of the possible ways to study the conceptual foundations of parts of speech." E.S. Kubryakova emphasizes that "suffixless transposition is a remarkable proof of the existence of several leading and, in a certain sense, primary meanings in each cardinal part of speech." There are two stages of transposition: 1) incomplete, or syntactic, in which only the syntactic function of the original unit changes without changing its belonging to a part of speech; 2) complete, or morphological, in which a word of a new part of speech is formed. The means of transposition are affixation and conversion.

One of the controversial issues is the source of transposition. Describing the transition processes in the field of parts of speech, the transition originates in syntax, in changing the syntactic position of words. At the same time, the illegality of mechanically entering a word into another part of speech only on the basis of changing its syntactic function. The criterion for changing the partial status of a word can be the loss of grammatical categories of the original part of speech by the word. At the heart of the transposition of a word into another part of speech, some researchers see semantic changes. R.Z.Muryasov believes that the transposition begins with a change or replacement of the categorical seme - of the highest degree of generality, i.e. the semantic core of a part of speech. The categorical seme of the generating basis moves in the semantic structure of the derivative from the highest level of the seminal hierarchy to a lower level.

This basic semantic shift entails a further restructuring of the links in the hierarchy of the sem. Some semes of the generating basis are preserved in the semantic structure of the derivative in a modified form, other schemes completely fade out. Examining the vocabulary in Germanic languages from the standpoint of semasiology, V.V.Levitsky analyzes the phenomenon of "semantic syncretism", meaning by it the unification in one meaning of several, often difficult to compatible semantic components. L.A.Kozlova interprets transposition as a phenomenon of syntagmatic order, which is the movement of a word into new syntactic conditions while preserving its partial belonging. No less controversial is the question of the consequences for the language system of the transposition of words from one part of speech to another. The question arises whether this process is word-forming.

Proponents of understanding transposition as a word-formation process express an opinion about the formation of homonyms as a consequence of transposition - for example, "functional homonyms". The study of the processes of interaction of parts of speech from the standpoint of transition is very productive for languages of the synthetic system with their clear morphological opposition of parts of speech. The definition of transition criteria in analytical — English -language presents considerable difficulties, since the same word can be regularly used in secondary syntactic functions. Studying the essence, forms, mechanisms and consequences of functional convergence of parts of speech in English, L.A.Kozlova considers transposition as a mechanism of functional convergence of parts of speech. The author sees the mechanism of transposition in the fact that a word-a representative of one part of speech - implements its secondary syntactic function, thereby converging with that part of speech for which this function acts as the primary, main one. As L.A.Kozlova rightly notes, as a result of regular use in secondary syntactic functions, transposed units can change their categorical status over time: move to another part of speech. At the same time, the transformation of the categorical status of words is not of an obligatory nature, since the language system is never completely balanced. A significant part of the transposed units does not show a tendency to change their categorical affiliation, forming stable peripheral areas within their classes, due to which the processes of functional convergence of parts of speech occur. In the literature, a view is expressed on the participle as a result of the "verb - adjective" transposition. The association of these parts of speech into one class by W. Cheif testifies to some closeness of the verb and the adjective. Thus, the participle, having a "dual" character, represents the phenomenon of syncretism associated with linguistic economy.

Cognitive linguistics shows great interest in the phenomenon of transposition. E.S.Kubryakova emphasizes that the concepts of a sign, a process "do not always require a separate linguistic expression of their own: human consciousness itself differentiates them, and the use of a sign in an utterance finds confirmation of this circumstance." Thus, one lexeme names different structures of knowledge, although

united by one idea in its various modifications. This ability of the lexeme is formally reflected at different levels - morphological, syntactic. In the linguistic literature, it is unanimously indicated that the participial forms have a relative temporal meaning, that is, simultaneity and precedence of the main action. The difference between a participle and a verb is found in the "point of reference". In verbs, it is the moment of speech, in participles - some other main action in relation to it. The main means of forming the opposition "simultaneity - precedence" are participle I and II.

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O‘ZBEK TILIDAGI MATEMATIK TERMINLARNING SINTAKTIK-DERIVATSION XUSUSIYATLARI.

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Annotatsiya: Matematika sohasiga oid terminlar yasashida sintaktik derivatsiya muhim ahamiyatga ega. Sintaktik usulda matematika sohasiga oid terminologiya birliklarini hosil qilishning bir necha ko‘rinishlari mavjud. Maqolada belgilangan sintaktik aloqalarga ko‘ra matematik terminlar struktur komponentlarini aniqlash to‘g‘risida muhokama boradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: sintaktik derivatsiya, termin, komponent, so‘z birikmasi, ikki komponentli termin.

Аннотация: Синтаксическая деривация важна при формировании математических терминов. Существует несколько способов синтаксического создания математической терминологии. В статье рассматривается определение структурных компонентов математических терминов по выявленным синтаксическим связям.

Ключевые слова: синтаксическое деривация, термин, компонент, словосочетание, двухкомпонентный термин.

Annotation: Syntactic derivation is important in the formation of mathematical terms. There are several ways to create mathematical terminology syntactically. The article deals with the issues of the structural components of mathematical terms based on the identified syntactic links.

Keywords: syntactic derivation, term, component, word combination, two-component term.

Matematika sohasiga oid terminologik birliklarning shakllanishida sintaktik derivatsiya o‘ziga xos xarakterga ega hisoblanadi. Sintaktik xarakterdagi terminologik birliklar so‘z birikmalari bo‘lib, ular ikkita alohida mustaqil bo‘lgan birliklarning semantik jihatdan yaxlit birikmaga birlashtirish orqali hosil qilingan bo‘ladi. Sintaktik derivatsiya derivatsiyaning formal turi sifatida qaraladi, chunki bunda so‘zda semantik jihatdan emas, forma ya‘ni shakl jihatdan o‘zgarish kuzatiladi. Sintaktik derivatsiyaning shakllanishi uchun tayanch struktura asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi, ya‘ni tayanch strukturasiz sintaktik derivatsiya shakllanmaydi. Demak derivat tayanch struktura orqali shakllanadi.

Sintaktik usulda matematika sohasiga oid terminologiya birliklarini hosil qilishning bir necha ko‘rinishlari mavjud bo‘lib, ular quyidagicha:

- so‘zlarni qo‘shish;
- bir necha komponentlarni qo‘shish;
- abbreviatsiya.

Belgilangan sintaktik aloqalar orqali matematik terminlar struktur komponentlarini aniqlash mumkin. Muhokama asosan terminlar komponentlarining maksimal miqdori xususida boradi. D.S.Lotte terminlarning komponentlari borasida, agar uning tarkibiy qismlarini cheklamasa, termin hosil qilish oson, lekin bunday termin bir so‘zli termin uchun xos bo‘lgan yasamalilik xususiyatiga ega emas, degan fikrni bildirgan [1]. So‘z birikma terminlarining tarkibiy qismlarini chegaralash muammosi ancha murakkab hisoblanadi. Bu terminologiya nazariyasi va uning amaliy sohalarining dolzarb