

**BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/04.06.2021.Fil.72.03 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

SAMARQAND DAVLAT CHET TILLAR INSTITUTI

IBAYEV ANVAR JO'RABEKOVICH

**INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA KOMPARATIV SINTAKTIK
QURILMALAR DERIVATSIYASI**

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiya annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida insonga xos shaxsiy sifatlarning tilda aks etishi masalasi lingvokognitologiya, lingvokulturologiya, sotsiolingvistika, pragmalingvistika va ularning qorishuvidan iborat sotsiopragmalingvistika kabi ilg'or fan yo'nalishlariga alohida e'tibor kuchaydi. Tilshunoslar diqqati ko'p yillar mobaynida tilning murakkab sistemasi va uning o'ziga xos muammolariga qaratilgani tilshunoslikning derivatologiya yo'nalishini shakllanishiga asos bo'ldi. Derivatsiyaning sintaktik, leksik, semantik hamda boshqa turlari bo'yicha amalga oshirilgan izlanishlar, jumladan komparativ sintaktik qurilmalarning derivatsion aspektida o'rganish, ularni chog'ishtirish, har ikkala til partikologiyasini yangi nazariyalar bilan boyitish, ob'ektiv haqiqatni til vositalari orqali anglash va anglatishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida komparativ sintaktik qurilmalar masalalariga, xususan ularning tasnifi, formal-struktur jihati, derivatsion tahliliga oid ilmiy-nazariy tadqiqotlar, komparativ sintaktik qurilmalarning kognitiv-pragmatik xususiyatlari nazariyasiga oid masalalar tilshunoslikka doir adabiyotlarda mazkur muammolarni yoritish uchun fundamental asos bo'lib xizmat qiladigan lisoniy vositalarning mantiqiy vazifadorligini o'rganish ehtiyojini keltirib chiqardi. Zero, zamonaviy tilshunoslikda ustuvorlik kasb etgan ingliz va o'zbek lingvoplatfomalarida komparativ sintaktik qurilmalar derivatsiyasining grammatik, morfologik-sintaktik mohiyatini ularning funktsionalligi doirasida izohlash amaliyoti har qanday kommunikativ diskursda voqelanadigan nutq va fikrning illokutiv kuchi, pragmatik ta'siri, shakl va mazmun yaxlitligini ilmiy baholashga, derivatsiya tamoyillarining universal tabiati masalasiga doir ilg'or nazariyalarni yaratishga xizmat qiladi.

O'zbek tilshunosligida ham istiqlool sharoitida komparativ sintaktik qurilmalar tadqiqi, sintaktik qurilmalarning bog'lanishli nutq mahsuli ekanligi, ularning semantik va sintaktik xususiyatlariga alohida ahamiyat berilib, mazkur masala doirasida keng qamrovli tadqiqotlar yo'lga qo'yildi. Shu bilan birga, chet tillarni o'qitish va ularni o'zbek tili bilan solishtirish, o'zbek tilining sofligini saqlashga e'tibor kuchaydi. Zero, "...davlat tilining sofligini saqlash, uni boyitib borish va aholining nutq madaniyatini oshirish; davlat tilining zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari va kommunikatsiyalariga faol integratsiyalashuvini ta'minlash"¹ hozirgi kunda o'zbek tilshunosligi oldida turgan dolzarb vazifalardan biridir. Shu bois, komparativ sintaktik qurilmalarning lisoniy tabiatini lingvistikaning zamonaviy yo'nalishlaridan bo'lmish derivatologiya tamoyillariga asoslangan holda atroflicha tadqiq etish tilshunoslik fanining rivojlanishi uchun ham muhim hisoblanadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi PF-5850-son "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqegini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son "2022-2026 yillarga

¹. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi «Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi PF-6084-son farmoni // <https://lex.uz/docs/5058351>

mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning Taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi farmonlari, 2017-yil 17-fevraldagi PQ-2789-son "Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyati ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini tashkil etish, boshqarish va moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish chora tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarorlari hamda boshqa me'yoriy huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. "Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llari" ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Derivatologiya atamasi 1981-yilda Perm universitetida «Derivatologiyaning nazariy muammolari» deb nomlangan nufuzli ilmiy konferensiyada qabul qilindi. Biroq bundan oldin hosila struktura masalasi polyak tilshunosi Yeji Kurilovich tomonidan 1936-yilda «Derivation lexicale et derivation syntaxique» deb nomlanuvchi ishida yoritiladi². Ammo umumiy tilshunoslikda bu asarga ko'p yillar davomida jiddiy ahamiyat berilmadi. Yeji Kurilovichning mazkur ishi faqat 1962-yilga kelib, «Деривация синтаксическая и деривация лексическая» nomi bilan rus tiliga tarjima qilindi va rus tilshunosligida bu yo'nalishda ma'lum darajada burilish yasaldi. Buning dalili sifatida birin-ketin e'lon qilingan quyidagi olimlarning ishlarni ko'rsatishimiz mumkin: L.N.Murzina, O.M.Sharina³, S.D.Kasnelson⁴, Ye.S.Kubryakova⁵, O.I.Moskalskaya⁶, I.P.Raspopov, S.N.Sycheva⁷, T.V.Markelova⁸, G.V.Makovich⁹, A.G.Anisimova, I.N.Fomina¹⁰, Yu.V.Trubnikova¹¹ va boshqalar.

Mavzuga doir tadqiqotlarning salmoqli qismini g'arb olimlarining ishlari ham

². Qarang: Kurilovich Y. Derivation lexicale et derivation syntaxique. - BSL, 1936.

³. Мурзин Л.Н., Шарина О.М. Деривация структур сложноподчиненных предложений в русском языке - Пермь, 1971; Мурзин Л.Н. Синтаксическая деривация (анализ производных предложений русского языка). - Пермь, 1974; Мурзин Л.Н. Синтаксическая деривация (на материале производных предложений русского языка). Докторlik dissertatsiyasi. -Л., 1976; Мурзин Л.Н. О деривационных механизмах текстообразования // Теоретические аспекты деривации. -Пермь, 1982; Мурзин Л.Н. Основы дериватологии. -Пермь, 1984.

⁴. Кацнельсон С.Д. Порождающая грамматика и принцип деривации// Проблемы языкознания. -М., 1967.

⁵. Кубрякова Е.С. Деривация, транспозиция, конверсия//ВЯ, 1974, № 5.

⁶. Москальская О. И. Синтаксическая парадигматика и синтаксическая деривация//Проблемы общего и романо-германского языкознания. -М.,1978.

⁷. Распопов И. П., Сычева С. Н. Синтаксическая деривация и синтаксическая синонимия//НДВШ, ФН, 1974, № 6.

⁸. Маркелова Т.В. Системный подход в русистике. Деривационная типология оценочного значения // Русский язык: исторические судьбы и современность. Матер. II Международного конгр. -М., 2004.

⁹. Макович Г.В. Деривационная парадигма предложений, организованных описательными предикатами // Русский язык: исторические судьбы и современность. Матер. II Международного конгр. -М., 2004.

¹⁰. Анисимова А.Г., Фомина И.Н. Проблемы семантической деривации и образования политических терминов // ФН, 2006, № 6.

¹¹. Трубникова Ю.В. Вопросы деривационного функционирования текста // Русский язык: исторические судьбы и современность. Матер. III Международ. конгресса. -М., 2007.

tashkil etadi. Bulardan J.C.Catford¹², E.Coseriu¹³, C.James¹⁴, M.Chetin¹⁵ kabi olimlarning tadqiqotlari derivatsion masalalarga hamda komparativ qurilmalar lingvistikasiga bag'ishlangan.

O'zbek tilshunosligida ham derivatologiya muammolari bir necha monografik tadqiqotning mavzusi bo'ldi. Jumladan, N.K.Turniyozov hozirgi o'zbek tilida gipotaktik qurilmalarning sintaktik derivatsiyasini tadqiq etgan¹⁶, G'.X.Yaxshiboyev esa hozirgi o'zbek tilida sodda gap sintaktik xususiyatlarini derivatsion aspektda o'rgangan¹⁷, A.A.G'afforov tomondan hozirgi o'zbek tilida parsellyativ va ilovali qurilmalarning sintaktik derivatsiyasi muammolari tadqiq qilingan¹⁸, B.N.Turniyozov hozirgi o'zbek tilida teng komponentli murakkab sintaktik qurilmalar derivatsiyasi masalalarini yoritgan¹⁹, Sh.N.Turniyazova matnning derivatsion xususiyatlarini yoritib bergan²⁰, S.E.Shodiyev frazeologik iboralarning derivatsion xususiyatlari masalalarini tadqiq qilgan²¹. Ammo sanab o'tilgan ishlarda derivatsion muammolarga doir muhim ma'lumotlar mavjud bo'lsa-da, ingliz va o'zbek tillari misolida komparativ sintaktik qurilmalarning derivatsion jihatlarini qiyosiy aspektda o'rganish ko'zda tutildi.

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim yoki ilmiy-tadqiqot muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Mazkur dissertatsiya Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq OT-F8-062 raqamli «Til taraqqiyotining derivatsion qonuniyatlari» mavzusidagi fundamental loyiha doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi hozirgi ingliz va o'zbek tillarida sintaktik qurilmalarning derivatsion tamoyillari, o'ziga xos hamda farqli xususiyatlarini aniqlashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

turli til sathlarida (sintaktik, semantik, kognitiv) qiyoslash kategoriyasining maqomini aniqlash;

qiyosiy makroparadigmaning tipologik tavsifini berish (o'xshash va farqli tomonlama);

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida kichik komparativ sintaktik qurilmalar derivatsion xususiyatlarini yoritish;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida katta komparativ sintaktik qurilmalar derivatsion muammolari ilmiy tavsifini berish;

¹². Catford J.C. A Linguistic Theory of Translation. London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1965;

¹³. Coseriu E. Zusammenfassung der Ergebnisse. – In: Probleme der kontrastiven Grammatik. Düsseldorf. 1970;

¹⁴. James C. Deeper Contrastive Study. – In: IRAL, 1969.

¹⁵. Chetin M. Hozirgi o'zbek va turk tillarida so'z birikmasi sintaktik derivatsiyasi. Nomz. dis. Samarqand 2002. B.39.

¹⁶. Турниязов Н.К. Синтаксическая деривация гипотаксиса в современном узбекском языке. Докт. дис. Москва, 1985.

¹⁷. Yaxshiboyev G'.X. Hozirgi o'zbek tilida sodda gap sintaktik derivatsiyasi. Nomz. dis. avtoref. Samarqand, - 2004.

¹⁸. G'afforov A.A. Hozirgi o'zbek tilida parsellyativ va ilovali qurilmalarning sintaktik derivatsiyasi". Nomz. dis. avtoref. Samarqand, 1997.

¹⁹. Turniyozov B.N. Hozirgi o'zbek tilida teng komponentli murakkab sintaktik qurilmalar derivatsiyasi. Nomz. dis. Samarqand, 2008.

²⁰. Turniyazova Sh.N. Matn derivatsiyasida leksik vositalarning o'rni. Doktorlik dis. Farg'ona, 2021.

²¹. Shodiyev S.E. Frazeologik iboralarning derivatsion xususiyatlari. Xorijiy filologiya. №4, 2017.

qiyosiy qurilmalarning struktur xususiyatlari o'rganish;

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida hozirgi ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi komparativ sintaktik qurilmalar olingan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi sintaktik qurilmalar derivatsiyasining struktur xususiyatlari, o'xshash va farqli jihatlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda qiyosiy-chog'ishtirma, kontekstual, deskriptiv, distributiv hamda sintaktik derivatsiyaning aplikativ va transformatsion usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o'zbek tillari sintaktik kengligida sintaktik qurilmalarning derivatsion xossalari gapning mantiqiy urg'u, so'z tartibi, kontekst va ohang vositasida kommunikativ yoki aktual bo'laklarga ajralishida namoyon bo'lishi, fikr yoki propozitsiyaning kommunikativ markazini belgilash funksiyasining gap qurilmasidagi o'rni, o'zi aniqlab kelgan so'zga nisbatan joylashuvi bilan bog'liqlikda amalga oshishi dalillangan;

qiyoslanayotgan tillardagi sodda gaplar qolipidagi komparativ sintaktik qurilmalarning operator, operand, derivat xususiyatlari; tub, tayanch, hosila strukturali turlari hamda transformatsiya va aplikativ modellari gap yoki fikr tema va remasini belgilashda ustuvorlik qilishi aniqlangan;

har ikkala tilda tobe komponentli komparativ murakkab sintaktik qurilmalarning derivatsion shakllanishidagi kompleks tasnifi asosida ularning monooperatorli, polioperatorli va dubloperatorli MSQlar derivatsion xarakteri mavjudligi, ushbu qurilmalarning makon va zamon sathida hamda umumiy semantik maydonda o'zbek tilidagi dubloperatorga tayangan MSQ derivatsiyasi, ingliz tilidagi monooperatorga tayangan derivatsiyasi hosil bo'lishi isbotlangan;

har ikkala tilda teng komponentli komparativ murakkab sintaktik qurilmalar derivatsiyasi yuqori funksional potentsialga va o'zining pragmatik tabiatiga egaligi, kontekstual va kommunikativ shartlanganligi, paradigmatic (lisoniy) va sintagmatic (nutqiy) aktuallashuv kabi omillar integratsiyasi negizida shakllanganligi asoslangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

turli tizimli tillar hisoblangan ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi komparativ sintaktik qurilmalarning morfologik-sintaktik (grammatik), stilistik, semantik, aksiologik, suggestivlik, aktualizatorlik, matn shakllantiruvchilik, modifikatorlik xususiyatlariga ega vazifalari ochib berilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi teng hamda tobe komponentli komparativ sintaktik qurilmalarning derivatsion xususiyatlari va MSQ (murakkab sintaktik qurilma) qismlarini bog'lovchi vositalar operator maqomida kelishi asoslangan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida qiyosiy qurilmalarning struktur xususiyatlari o'xshash va farqli tomonlari ishlab chiqilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchiligi muammoning aniq qo'yilishi, xulosalarning qat'iyligi, shuningdek, tadqiqot yo'nalishi va tadqiqot metodlari, chiqarilgan xulosalarning qiyosiy-chog'ishtirma, kontekstual, deskriptiv, distributiv hamda sintaktik derivatsiyaning aplikativ va transformatsion kabi usullar bilan asoslanganligi, nazariy fikr va xulosalarning amaliyotga joriy

etilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tuzilmalar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati olingan ilmiy xulosalar va muhim nazariy umumlashmalardan oliy ta'lim muassasalarining filologiya fakultetlarida nutq lingvistikasi, til nazariyasi, matn lingvistikasi fanlaridan darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalarni yaratishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Ishning amaliy ahamiyati oliy o'quv yurtlarining filologiya fakultetlarida, filologik yo'nalishdagi institutlarda nutq lingvistikasi, matn tilshunosligi masalalari bo'yicha ma'ruzalar o'qish, amaliy va seminar mashg'ulotlar olib borish, maxsus kurslar o'tish, darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalarni yaratish va turli tavsiyanomalar tuzishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida komparativ sintaktik qurilmalar derivatsiyasini o'rganish bo'yicha ishlab chiqilgan uslubiy va amaliy takliflar asosida:

ingliz va o'zbek tillari sintaktik kengligida sintaktik qurilmalarning derivatsion xossalari gapning mantiqiy urg'u, so'z tartibi, kontekst va ohang vositasida kommunikativ yoki aktual bo'laklarga ajralishida namoyon bo'lishi, fikr yoki propozitsiyaning kommunikativ markazini belgilash funktsiyasining gap qurilmasidagi o'rni, o'zi aniqlab kelgan so'zga nisbatan joylashuvi bilan bog'liqlikda amalga oshishiga oid nazariy xulosalardan Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy tadqiqot institutida bajarilgan FA-F1-G003 raqamli "Hozirgi qoraqalpoq tilida funksional so'z yasalihi" hamda FA-A1-G007- raqamli "Qoraqalpoq naql-maqollari lingvistik tadqiqot obyekti sifatida" mavzusidagi fundamental ilmiy loyihani bajarishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Fanlar Akademiyasi Qoraqalpog'iston bo'limining 2022-yil 04-oktyabrdagi №17.01/110-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada qoraqalpoq tilida leksik derivatsiya tamoyillari hamda qoraqalpoq naql-maqollari lingvistik tadqiqotlarida mikromatn derivatsion tamoyillari va ularning pragmatik xususiyatlarini asoslashga erishilgan.

qiyoslanayotgan tillardagi sodda gaplar qolipidagi komparativ sintaktik qurilmalarning operator, operand, derivat xususiyatlari; tub, tayanch, hosila strukturali turlari hamda transformatsiya va applikativ modellari gap yoki fikr tema va remasini belgilashda namoyon bo'lishiga oid nazariy va amaliy materiallardan Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutida 2018-2021 yillarda amalga oshirilgan Yevropa Ittifoqining Erasmus+ dasturi 585845-EPP-1-2017-1-ES-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP CLASS: "Developing Interdisciplinary Master Program on Computational Linguistics at Central Asian Universities" (Markaziy Osiyo universitetlarida Kompyuter lingvistikasi magistratura dasturini tayyorlash) mavzusidagi innovatsion tadqiqot loyhasini bajarishda foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutining 2022-yil 19-avgustdagi №2326/30.02.01-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada derivatsion jarayonda murakkab sintaktik qurilmalar operatorini aniqlash va uning o'rnini belgilash mukammallashgan;

har ikkala tilda tobe komponentli komparativ murakkab sintaktik qurilmalarning derivatsion shakllanishidagi kompleks tasnifi asosida ularning monooperatorli, polioperatorli va dublooperatorli MSQlar derivatsion xarakteri

mavjudligi, ushbu qurilmalarning makon va zamon sathida hamda umumiy semantik maydonda o‘zbek tilidagi dubloperatorga tayangan MSQ derivatsiyasi, ingliz tilida monooperatorga tayanishi mumkinligi bilan bog‘liq xulosa va natijalardan O‘zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasining “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanali “Bedorlik”, “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot” “Adabiy jarayon” eshittirishlarining stsenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2022-yil 23-dekabrda №04-36-2123–son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur ilmiy xulosalar tinglovchilarning tilshunoslik zamonaviy yo‘nalishlariga, lingvistikaga oid ilmiy-nazariy tadqiqotlarga bo‘lgan qiziqishlarini yanada oshirishda alohida ahamiyat kasb etgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqotning natijalari 7 ta, jumladan, 1 ta respublika va 6 ta xalqaro ilmiy konferensiyalarda muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Tadqiqot mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 15 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining dissertatsiya asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 8 ta maqola, ulardan, 4 tasi respublika va 4 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat bo‘lib, umumiy hajmi 134 sahifani tashkil qiladi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi yoritilgan, tadqiqotning maqsadi va vazifalari, predmeti va obykti aniqlangan. Tadqiqotning O‘zbekiston Respublikasi fan va texnologiyalar taraqqiyotining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi, uning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon etilgan. Olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi asoslanib, ishning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, aprobatsiyasi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **“Hozirgi tilshunoslikda komparativistika muammolari o‘rganilishining nazariy asoslari”** deb atalgan. Uning *“Komparativistika hozirgi tilshunoslar talqinida”* deb nomlangan birinchi faslida komparativistika muammolari jahon tilshunosligining dolzarb masalasi ekanligi, nazariy komparativistikaning rivojlanishi va uning muammolar ko‘lamini aniqlash bilan bog‘liq masalalar yoritilgan.

Fan o‘z rivojlanishining yangi davriga qadam bosar ekan, uning dinamik o‘sishi insoniyatni qotib qolgan chegaralarni yorib chiqishga undayapti. Jumladan, tilshunoslikka komparativistik yondashish bugungi kunda alohida e’tibor talab qilayapti. Aynan shuning uchun ham komparativistika muammolari hozirda keng ko‘lamda tahlil qilinmoqda. Fikrimiz dalilini komparativistika nafaqat tilshunoslik doirasida (qiyosiy lingvistik), balki qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslikda, qiyosiy pedagogikada, qiyosiy o‘lkashunoslikda, qiyosiy dinshunoslikda, hattoki qiyosiy

huquqshunoslik bilan ekonomika doirasidagi qiyosiy tadqiqotlarda o'rganilishida ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Nazariy komparativistikaning taraqqiy etishi uning muammolar ko'lamini aniqlash bilan bog'liqdir. Bu holat xususiylikdan umumiylikka, individual tahlildan tarixiy, antologik, mantiqiy tahlilga qarab o'sishda namoyon bo'ladi. Biz ko'rib chiqayotgan masala lingvistik komparativistika ekan, bunda shuni ta'kidlash joizki, tilning o'zi qanchalik qadimiy tarixga borib taqalsa, tillarni taqqoslash muammolari ham shunchalik qadimiy o'tmishga egadir. Shunisi ahamiyatliki, zamonaviy tilshunos biror "ekzotik" tilni yoki shevani o'rganar ekan, ongida o'z ona tilining yoxud uning uchun tanish bo'lgan boshqa biror tilning umumiy sxemasini gavdalandiradi hamda o'z-o'zidan mazkur sxema bilan yangi o'rganilayotgan tilning faktlarini solishtiradi.

Qiyosiy lingvistika tarixiga nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak, aytish lozimki, mazkur yo'nalish bo'yicha o'tgan asrda ko'plab tadqiqot ishlari bajarilganligining guvohi bo'lishimiz mumkin. Bunday izlanishlar ingliz va amerikalik tilshunoslar bilan bir qatorda Praga tilshunoslik maktabi vakillari tomonidan ham olib borilgan. Tilshunoslikda qiyosiy tipologiya yo'nalishi ikkitillilik (bilingvizm), ko'ptillilik (polingvizm), tillararo munosabat, bir necha tillarning bir-biriga ta'siri, tillardagi mushtaraklik yoki nomushtaraklik kabi bir necha xil atamalar bilan ifodalanishi ham tahlil etilgan.

Mazkur tadqiqot ishlari haqida gapirar ekanmiz, Sh.Balli, L.V.Sherba, Ye.D.Polivanovning ishlarini alohida ta'kidlab o'tmoq joizdir. Shu bilan birga, tilshunoslikning bu yo'nalishi A.I.Smirniskiy, A.V.Yarsev, V.D.Arakinlarning²² ishlarida tillarning qiyosiy tahlili nazariy asoslanib berilishi bilan o'z ifodasini topgan. Yuqorida keltirilganlardan fanda asosan qiyosiy (kontrastiv) lingvistika hamda lingvistik tipologiyaning farqli va o'xshash tomonlari e'tiborni tortib, bu masala olimlar o'rtasida tahlil, bahs va munozalar obyektiga aylandi. Bu haqda V.Skalichka quyidagilarni yozadi: "Tipologiya til sistemasining alohida komponentlarini qiyoslaydi. Biroq uning asosi sifatida ikkitadan ortiq turli tillarni olib qaraydi. Qiyosiy lingvistika esa tillarni faqat ikki til doirasidagina taqqoslaydi. Ammo bu taqqoslash til sistemasining barcha elementlari asosida ro'y beradi"²³.

Bundan tashqari, qiyosiy lingvistika va tipologiyani qarama-qarshi qo'yganda, olimlar tipologiya nisbatan mavhumlikka ega ekanligini, qiyosiy lingvistika esa tipologiyadan farqli o'laroq, aniqlikka intilishini ta'kidlashgan. Boshqacha aytganda, qiyosiy lingvistika tipologiyaga material, obrazli qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, xom ashyo beradi. Tipologiya esa, o'z navbatida, qiyosiy lingvistikaga umumiylik va farqlilik jihatidan kerakli ma'lumotlarni yetkazib beradi. Aytish joizki, qiyosiy lingvistikaning materiallarini amalda qo'llashda, shu jumladan, tillarni o'qitishda katta e'tiborni o'xshash tomonlardan ko'ra farqli tomonlarga qaratish lozim bo'ladi. Ammo shuni ham qayd etish lozimki, har qanday tillarni solishirilganda ularning farqli tomonlarini ochib berar ekanmiz, o'z-o'zidan o'xshash tomonlari ham kelib chiqadi. Muhimi shundaki, qiyosiy

²². Mualliflar haqida qarang: Виноградов В.А. Статьи по общему языкознанию, компаративистике, типологии. Москва. – 1986 г.

²³. Skalichka V. Tipologie a konfrontační lingvistika. – In: Československa rusistika, 1961, 7,4, 210-212.

analizning obyektini til birliklarining istalgan darajadagi ko‘rinishlari tashkil qilishi mumkin: fonemalar, so‘zlar, grammatik butunliklar (hattoki matnga qadar).

Keltirilganlar bilan bir qatordla shuni ham ta’kidlash joizki, yuqorida aytib o‘tilgan olimlarning ayrim fikrlariga qaramay, qiyosiy jabhadagi tadqiqotlar nafaqat ikki, balki uch yoki undan ham ko‘p tillar bilan bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Ammo mazkur tadqiqotlarning eng keng tarqalgani ikki til doirasida yuz beradi. Shu sababdan biz bunlay tahlilning namunalarini hech ikkilanmay bi-ideosinxronik analiz, ya’ni ikki sistema o‘rtasidagi munosabatni taqqoslovchi tahlil deb qarashimiz mumkin. Bunda sistemalarning alohida koponentlari o‘rtasida qiyoslash jarayoni ro‘y beradi.

Har bir alohida til – bu yopiq holdagi sistemadir²⁴. Shuning uchun ikki tilning har qanday taqqoslanishi ikki sistemaning qandaydir darajadagi buzilishi demakdir. V. B.Kashkinning fikriga ko‘ra, tillarni taqqoslab o‘rganishning eng maqbul yo‘li – bu parallel matnlarning tahlilidir²⁵. Darhaqiqat, olimning fikriga qo‘shilsa bo‘ladi, zero matnlarni ham sintaktik ham semantik bog‘lanishi nutq mahsul²⁶ ekanligini hisobga oladigan bo‘lsak, ularni ikki va hatto uch til o‘rtasida qiyoslaganda, til birliklari doirasida taqqoslangandan ko‘ra konkretroq vaziyatga duch kelamiz.

Demak, til nazariyasida va tarjima amaliyotida oxir oqibatda situatsiyalar, kontekstlar hamda matnlar chog‘ishtiriladi. Ammo shu bilan birga, bu situativ matnlar kontinuumi alohida diskret (segment) qismlarga bo‘linadi hamda mazkur qismlarning har biri tarjimaning o‘ziga xos bir yondashuvini talab qiladi. Har bir qism bu ma’no uzatish imkoniyatini beruvchi vositalar “zahirasiidan” tanlab olingan natija sanaladi. Hozirgi kunda tilning sistema ekanligi deyarli barcha tilshunoslar tomonidan e’tirof etilmoqda. Shuning uchun ham keyingi yillarda barcha fanlarda amal qilinganligi kabi, tilshunoslikda ham sistemaviy tadqiqotlarga e’tibor berilmoqda.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida kichik komparativ sintaktik qurilmalar derivatsiyasi”** deb nomlanib, unda komparativ birikmalar hamda komparativ sodda gaplar derivatsiyasi tamoyillari yoritilgan.

Mazkur bobning birinchi fasli *“Komparativ birikmalar derivatsiyasi”* deb nomlanadi. Shuni alohida ta’kidlash kerakki, so‘z birikmasi sintaksisi bobida jahon tilshunosligida salmoqli ishlar qilindi. Bunda V.V.Vinogradov, N.N.Prokopovich, V.N.Suxotin, N.I.Filicheva (rus tilshunosligida), V.Yung, O.Bexagel, J.Erbin (nemis tilshunosligida), A.G‘ulomov, M.Asqarova, A.Nurmonov, N.Mahmudov (o‘zbek tilshunosligida) kabi olimlarning ulushlari katta bo‘ldi.

Aytish joizki, hozirda “birikma” tushunchasi keng ma’nodan tushuniladi. Har qanday so‘zlarning leksik va grammatik aloqaga kirishuvidan birikma hosil bo‘ladi²⁷. Adabiyotlarda mustaqil va mustaqil, shu bilan birga, mustaqil va mustaqil

²⁴. V.Skalichka O‘sha asar, o‘sha bet.

²⁵. Qarang: Кашкин В.Б. Сопоставительная лингвистика. – Воронеж. - 20017. С. 11.

²⁶. Qarang: Turniyazova Sh.N. Hozirgi o‘zbek tilida matn shakllanishining derivatsion xususiyatlari. Monografiya. – Toshkent. - 2016. 36-b.

²⁷. Qarang: G‘ulomov A.Sh. O‘zbek tili sintaksisi ba’zi masalalari. // O‘zbek tili va adabiyoti, № 2, 1969, 13 bet.

bo'lmagan so'zlar birikma sanaladi degan fikrlar mavjudligini guvohi bo'lishimiz mumkin²⁸.

Biroq biz ishimizda har qanday birikma emas, balki so'z birikmalari va ularning derivatsion-komparativ xususiyatlarini ko'rib chiqishni o'z oldimizga maqsad qilib qo'yganmiz. Ma'lumki, "derivatsiya" yasalish, hosil bo'lish, shakllanish degan ma'noni bildiradi. Yasama so'zlarga nisbatan biz leksik derivatsiya tamoyillarini qo'llasak, derivatsiya so'zining "yasalish" degan tarjimasini o'rinli deb bilamiz. Ammo so'z birikmalariga nisbatan "derivatsiya" atamasining "yasalish" degan variantini emas, balki "hosil bo'lish", "shakllanish" kabi tarjimalarini qo'llasak, fikrimizcha maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.

Aytish joizki, so'z birikmalari kichik sintaktik qurilma sifatida sintaktik derivatsiya mahsuli sanaladi va derivatsion nuqtai nazardan tahlil qilinganda, ularga nisbatan ham operator, operand va derivat atamalari qo'llaniladi. Masalan: *Qalamning uchi*. Mazkur birikmada *qalam* va *uch* so'zlari operand, *-ning* va *-i* qo'shimchalari operator sanaladi. Bu vaziyatda biz oldingi ishlarimizda ham ta'kidlab o'tganimizdek, dublooperator maqomidagi vositalarga duch kelyapmiz.

So'z birikmasining sintaktik derivatsiyasini o'rganishda hokim komponent bilan tobe komponentning qay tarzda munosabatga kirishuvi masalasi muhimdir. Aynan shu narsa sintaktik derivatsiya hodisasining eng yuqori nuqtasini belgilaydi. Zero aloqa vositasi sintaktik derivatsiya operatori vazifasini bajaradi. Operator – bu sintaktik derivatsiyaning mutlaq hokim unsuri demakdir²⁹.

Ta'kidlash lozimki, so'z birikmalarining ma'nosi, so'z birikmasi tarkibidagi so'zlarning ma'nosiga ko'p jihatdan bog'liq. So'z birikmasi komponentlaridan biri qolib, ikkinchisi o'zgarsa, so'z birikmasining ham ma'nosi semantik jihatdan o'zgaradi:

1. *go'zal tabiat*

go'zal qiz

2. *qora tulpor*

uchqur tulpor

Ko'rinib turganidek, keltirilgan misollarning birinchisida bosh so'z, ikkinchisida esa ergash so'z o'zgargan. Bu albatta uning semantik ma'nosiga ta'sir qilyapti. Ammo sintaktik qurilmaga ta'sir etmayapti. Derivatsion jihatdan ham deyarli o'zgarish bo'lmayapti.

1. *Go'zal, tabiat* – operand, ichki ma'no operator.

Go'zal, qiz – operand, ichki ma'no operator.

2. *Qora, tulpor* – operand, ichki ma'no operator.

Uchqur, tulpor – operand, ichki ma'no operator.

Bu o'rinda operator yo'q deya olmaymiz, zero operator bo'lmas ekan, derivatsiya ham bo'lmaydi. Berilgan misollarimizda operator nol ko'rinishdadir. Turniyozov N.K. bunday vaziyatlarda "nol operator" atamasini qo'llagan³⁰. Biroq "nol operator" tushunchasi nisbiydir. Chunki sintaktik derivatsiya operatorsiz

²⁸. Qarang: Sharipov M.K. Hozirgi o'zbek tilida so'z birikmasi sintaksisi masalalari. Toshkent, 1978.

²⁹. Qarang: Turniyozov N.K. O'zbek tili deriavatsion sintaksisiga kirish. – Samarqand, 1990, 8-bet.

³⁰. Qarang: Turniyozov N.K., Turniyozov B.N., Turniyozova Sh.N. O'zbek tili derivatsion sintaksisi. Toshkent, 2011.

vujudga kelmaydi. Ayni paytda aniqlovchi-aniqlanmish munosabati tilning ichki qonun qoidalari va nutqning talabi asosida to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri vujudga kelmoqda.

Ammo shu o‘rinda aytish lozimki, yuqoridagi misollarning har ikki variantida ham sirtidan qaraganda semantik ma’no operator sanalsa-da va unda go‘yo o‘zgarish yo‘qdek ko‘rinsa-da, aslida ularning ichki ma’nosida farq bor, albatta. Zero, birinchi misolimizni tahlil qiladigan bo‘lsak, birinchi o‘rinda so‘z tabiat haqida, ikkinchi o‘rinda esa qiz haqida ketmoqda. Bu esa juda ahamiyatlidir. Chunki gap bitishuvli birikma haqida ketar ekan, biz nafaqat sintaktik derivatsiya, balki, semantik derivatsiya haqida ham so‘z yuritishimiz kerak bo‘ladi. Shunday ekan, birinchi vaziyatda biz derivatsiya operatori sifatida birikmaning ichki ma’nosini, ya’ni tabiatning go‘zalligini, ikkinchi vaziyatda esa aynan qizning go‘zalligini operator deb olishimiz mumkin. Ko‘rinadiki, mazkur holatlarda birikmalarning ichki semantik ma’nosi operator vazifasida kelmoqda.

Ikkinchi misolimizda esa tobe so‘zning o‘zgarayotganligining guvohi bo‘lamiz. Bu misolda ham xuddi birinchi misolimizdagidek, derivatsiya operatori uning ichki ma’nosi sanaladi. Bunda garchi so‘z har ikki holatda ham tulpor haqida ketayotgan bo‘lsa ham, uchning ichki ma’nosidagi farq tulporning xususiyatlarida ko‘rinadi. Shuning uchun ham ichki ko‘rinmas operatorning maqomini aynan ana shu xususiyatlar belgilab beradi. Boshqacha aytganda, birinchi vaziyatda tulporning qoraligi, ikkinchi vaziyatda tulporning uchqurligi derivatsiya operatori sanaladi. Guvohi bo‘lganimizdek, bitishuv modelidagi kichik sintaktik qurilmalar derivatsiyasi ham sintaktik, ham semantik derivatsiyani taqozo qiladi.

Xuddi shunday holatni ingliz tilida ham uchratamiz:

beautiful, nature – operand, ichki ma’no operator.

beautiful, girl – operand, ichki ma’no operator.

running, steed – operand, ichki ma’no operator.

black, steed - operand, ichki ma’no operator.

Ikkinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli “*Komparativ sodda gaplar derivatsiyasi*” deb ataladi. Sodda gap strukturasi derivatsion tahlili esa so‘z birikmasi derivatsiyasidan farqli o‘laroq, avvalo, tub strukturani, tub struktura zamirida esa tayanch strukturani topishga asoslanadi³¹. Chunki hosila strukturalar muayyan bo‘shliqdan paydo bo‘lib qolmaydi. Ularning voqelanishi qat’iy ravishda ma’lum tayanch strukturaga asoslanadi.

Tub struktura haqida gapira ekanmiz, bu masalada olimlarning fikrlari turlicha ekanligining guvohi bo‘lamiz. Chunonchi, V.A.Zveginsev tub strukturaga nihoyatda keng tarqalgan va bir vaqtning o‘zida o‘ta mavhum kategoriya deb ta’rif beradi³². Tub strukturani “глубинная структура” deb ta’riflagan O.Espersen esa, bu kategoriyani nolingvistik maqomga ega deb yozadi. Chunki olim tub strukturani tushuncha kategoriyasi tarzida izohlaydi. Ammo bir qator olimlar bu fikrga qarshi chiqadi. Jumladan, N. Turniyozov shunday yozadi: “Nazarimizda, O.Espersenning tushuncha kategoriyasi (понятийная категория) haqida bildirilgan mulohazalarida ba’zi noaniqliklar ko‘zga tashlanadi. Xususan, mazkur

³¹ . Turniyozov N., Turniyozov B., Turniyozova Sh. O‘sha asar, o‘sha bet.

³² . Звегинсев В.А. Язык и лингвистическая теория –М., 1973. – С.180.

kategoriyaning nolingvistik maqomga ega ekanligi haqida aytilgan fikr izoh talab qiladi. Bizningcha, bu kategoriyaning nolingvistik xarakterli deydigan bo'lsak, u holda tub struktura tushunchasining til bilan aloqasi bo'lmaydi va u to'liq mantiqiy yoki semantik kategoriya hisoblanadi. Agar bu kategoriyaning, garchi u tafakkurimizda mavjud bo'lsa-da, tilning biror morfologik vositasiga, masalan, kesim vazifasidagi so'zga bog'liqlik jihati bo'lsa (albatta, u kesimga bog'liq. Chunki tub struktura predikat doirasida shakllanadi), u holda uni nolingvistik kategoriya sifatida o'rganish noo'rindir".

Mazkur fikrga qo'shilgan holda yana shuni ham aytsa bo'ladiki, tushuncha kategoriyasi tafakkur kategoriyasidir, shu bilan birga, hech shubhasiz til kategoriyasi hamdir. Aks holda I.I.Meshchaninov ta'biri bilan aytganda, u tilda o'z aksini topmasdan faqat tafakkurdagina mavjud bo'lib qolaverardi.

Umuman olganda tub struktura gapning sintaktik strukturasi shakllanishi uchun asos struktura vazifasini bajaradi:

1. *Bobur navkarlari bilan Feruza darvozasi yonida to'xtadi* (P.Qodirov. *Yulduzli tunlar*).

2. *Mrs. Reed silently left the room* (Sh. Bronte. *Jane Eyre*).

Ko'rinaldiki, tub struktura keltirilgan misollarning birinchisida *to'xtadi* va ikkinchisida *left* so'zlari orqali ifodalanmoqda.

Ingliz tilida ham gapda ifodalangan so'zlardan qat'i nazar formula shundayligicha qolaveradi:

Everyone saw the rider (Mayne Reed *is a Headless Horseman.*)

1. Tub struktura – *saw*

2. Tayanch struktura – *Everyone saw*

3. Hosila struktura – *Everyone saw the rider.* (operator *the*).

Buni formula bilan quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:

$N - N + V - N + X + V$

Shunisi xarakterliki, gap shakli yangi komponentlarning qo'shilishi natijasida kengayishi jarayonida yangi-yangi hosila strukturalar shakllanib, maydonga yangi operatorlar chiqaveradi. Bunda, albatta, oldingi operator o'z o'rnini keyingi operatorga bo'shatib beradi:

Oshxonada bir zamonlar bog'dan kelgan bir-ikkita yong'oq to'nka bor (G'.G'.*ulom.Mening o'g'rigina bolam*).

Berilgan misolda gap sintaktik shaklining kengayishi applikativ usulda ro'y berib, sintaktik derivatsiya besh bosqichda voqelanmoqda:

Bor – tub struktura.

To'nka bor – tayanch struktura.

Yong'oq to'nka bor – derivat (hosila).

Bir-ikkita yong'oq to'nka bor - derivat (hosila).

Bog'dan kelgan bir-ikkita yong'oq to'nka bor - derivat (hosila).

Bir zamonlar bog'dan kelgan bir-ikkita yong'oq to'nka bor- derivat (hosila).

Oshxonada bir zamonlar bog'dan kelgan bir-ikkita yong'oq to'nka bor-derivat (hosila).

Mazkur gapning sintaktik derivatsiyasi **-da** (oshxonada) operatoriga tobe ekanligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Derivatsion jarayonning birinchi bosqichi nol

operator, ikkinchi bosqichi –ta, uchinchi bosqichi –gan, to‘rtinchi bosqichi –lar hamda oxirgi boqsqichi –da qo‘shimchalari bilan voqelanmoqda. Mazkur operatorlarning eng so‘ngisi esa gap sintaktik derivatsiyasining operatori maqomini olmoqda.

Derivatsion jarayonda applikativ modelning qo‘llanilishining imkoniyatlari ancha keng. Applikativ model orqali tayanch struktura asosida gap shakli istalgancha kengaytirilishi mumkin. Bu jarayon tayanch strukturaning bo‘sh o‘rinlarini to‘ldirish evaziga yuzaga keladi:

The Indians brutally took revenge on the murderers of Montezuma (Mayne Reed. The White Chief).

took revenge – tub struktura.

The Indians took revenge – tayanch struktura.

The Indians brutally took revenge – derivat (hosila).

The Indians brutally took revenge on the murderers – derivat (hosila).

The Indians brutally took revenge on the murderers of Montezuma – derivat (hosila).

V- tub struktura

N+V- tayanch struktura

N+X+V - derivat (operator **-nol**)

N+X₂+V - derivat (operator - *on the*)

N+X₃+v - derivat (operator – *of*)

Ana shu holat yaxlitligicha olingani holda keltirilgan gapning sintaktik derivatsiyasi voqelanishining algoritmini tashkil etadi.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida katta komparativ sintaktik qurilmalar derivatsiyasi”** deb nomlangan uchinchi bobida teng komponentli komparativ murakkab sintaktik qurilmalar hamda tobe komponentli komparativ murakkab sintaktik qurilmalar derivatsiyasi va ularning struktur xususiyatlari haqida so‘z yuritilgan. Mazkur bob uch fasldan iborat bo‘lib, uning birinchi fasli *“Teng komponentli komparativ murakkab sintaktik qurilmalar derivatsiyasi”* deb nomlanadi.

Ma’lumki, hozirga qadar tilshunoslik fanida qo‘shma gapning nazariy muammolariga bag‘ishlangan ko‘plab ishlar amalga oshirildi. Jumladan, G‘.Abdurahmonov, M.Asqarova va boshqalar tomonidan bajarilgan salmoqli tadqiqotlar o‘zbek tilshunosligining taraqqiyoti uchun g‘oyat muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shuningdek, R.W.Pence³³, J.Pernald³⁴ kabi olimlar ham qo‘shma gaplar xususida fikrlar bildirib, ingliz tili grammatikasiga katta hissa qo‘shishgan.

R.Sayfullayeva qo‘shma gaplar tavsifiga formal-sintaktik nuqtayi nazardan yondashadi va qo‘shma gaplarni nutqning mikromatn nazariyasi asosida o‘rganish masalasiga jiddiy e’tibor beradi³⁵. Ayni paytda shuni ham aytish kerakki, B.Turniyozov va Sh.Turniyozovalar ham o‘z ishlarda qo‘shma gaplarda matnga

³³ R.W.Pence, A Grammar of Present Day English, New York, 1947,p»10

³⁴ J.Pernald, A Working Grammar of the English language, New York, -London, 1917, P.265.

³⁵.Sayfullaeva R. R. Hozirgi o‘zbek tilida qo‘shma gaplarning formal-funksional tahlili.- Toshkent, 1994, 304-bet.

xos belgilar mavjudligi tabiiyligini ta'kidlab o'tishadi³⁶. Shu bilan birga rus tilshunosi A.M.Peshkovskiy bir necha gap bitta gap deb atalayotganligi turli anglashilmovchiliklarga sabab bo'layotganligini aytib o'tadi³⁷. Shu fikrning o'zi ham Peshkovskiyning qo'shma gap sathida matn belgilari mavjudligi haqidagi fikrni ma'qullaganining yaqqol dalili bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Olimlarning fikrlariga qo'shilgan holda shuni ham aytish joizki, qo'shma gaplarga nisbatan murakkab sintaktik qurilma atamasini qo'llashning o'zi ham uni gap tushunchasidan birmuncha yuqori pog'onaga ko'taradi va uni matn bilan tenglashtiradi.

Har qanday murakkab sintaktik qurilmada ham xabar ifodasining tugalligi, yaxlitligi o'z aksini topadi:

1. *Her face was open, her large eyes looked patiently and meekly, and there was a shadow of sorrow hidden in them, understandable only to those who happened to look sympathetically into the face of a helpless, grief-stricken poor man (Theodore Dreiser. Jenny Gerhardt).*

2. *Mabodo tog' orasidagi mana shu Soyboshi qishlog'iga yo'lingiz tushib, egri-bugri ko'cha-ko'ydami, surnay chalinib ziyofat berilayotgan to'y-ma'rakadami o'rta bo'y, g'ippa semiz, cho'ziqdan kelgan yuzi sarg'ayib pishgan handalakka xiyol o'xshab ketadigan, qop-qora ko'zlari hamisha kulib, charaqlab, sergo'sht lablari qiziq bir narsa aytmog'chiday tabassumga moyilnamo qimtinib turadigan yigitchaga duch kelsangiz — bu menman! (X. To'xtaboyev. Shirin qovunlar mamlakati).*

Keltirilgan misollarda berilayotgan murakkab sintaktik qurilmalar hajman farq qilsa-da, ularda fikr ifodasining tugalligi komponentlari o'rtasida bog'lanishlilik hamda sintaktik aloqa matnga xos darajada voqelanganligini ko'ramiz. Ayni paytda har ikki qurilmada ham matnga xos ochiq strukturalik hodisasi kuzatiladi. Boshqacha aytganda, ularni shakliy jihatdan kengaytirish ham, agar lozim bo'lsa toraytirish ham mumkin.

Masala tavsifiga derivatsion nuqtai nazardan yondashsak, mazkur vositalar teng komponentli MSQlarning operatorlari maqomida kelishini qayd etish zarur. MSQlarning har qanday ko'rinishi esa tayyor holdagi derivatni taqozo etadi. Hosil bo'lgan struktura bir nechta komponentning sintaktik birikuvidan shakllanadi:

1. *The old lady turned around and the boy jumped over the high fence in an instant (Mark Twain. The adventures of Tom Sawyer).*

2. *Tom wasn't the most exemplary boy in town, Aunt Polly was very upset, but Tom didn't notice it (Mark Twain. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer).*

Keltirilgan misollarning birinchisi ikki, ikkinchisi esa uch komponentning sintaktik birikuvidan hosil bo'lgan MSQlardir. MSQ lar yaxlit hosila strukturani tashkil qilishi bilan bir qatorda, uning tarkibidagi komponentlarni MSQ tarkibidan

³⁶Turniyozov B. N. Teng komponentli murakkab qurilmalar sintaktik derivatsiyasi. – Samarqand, 2008; Turniyozova Sh. Hozirgi o'zbek tilida matn shakllanishining derivatsion xususiyati. – Toshkent, 2010.

³⁷ Пешковский А.М. Существует ли в русском языке сочинение и подчинение предложений? // Родной язык в школе. Научно-педагогический сборник. – М., 1926. Его же. Русский синтаксис в научном освещении. – М., 1956. – С. 455.

chiqarib olsak, bu komponent o'zi alohida derivatni hosil qilishini inkor etib bo'lmaydi:

1. *The old lady turned around and the boy jumped over the high fence in an instant* (Mark Twain. *The adventures of Tom Sawyer*).

2. *Tom wasn't the most exemplary boy in town, Aunt Polly was very upset, but Tom didn't notice it* (Mark Twain. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*).

Biroq yuqoridagi misollarda MSQning komponentlari o'zaro sintaktik va semantik jihatdan bog'lanib, yaxlit strukturani tashkil qilmoqda.

Bunday vaziyatda teng komponentli MSQlarning har bir komponentini derivatsiya operandi deb olamiz. Operandlarni bog'lab turuvchi vositalar esa operator maqomida keladi:

1. *London has existed for fifteen centuries, and at that time it was a big city* (Mark Twain. *the Prince and the Pauper*).

2. *The houses were wooden, the second floor protruded above the first, and the third significantly towered over the second* (Mark Twain. *the Prince and the Pauper*).

Keltirilgan misollarning birinchisi ikki komponentli MSQ bo'lib, bu komponentlar *London has existed for fifteen centuries* va *at that time it was a big city* kabi sodda gaplardan tashkil topgan. Mazkur komponentlarni derivatsion nuqtai nazardan derivatsiya operandlari deb ataymiz. Bu ikki komponentni bog'lab turuvchi *and* bog'lovchisi esa berilgan MSQ derivatsiyasining operatori bo'lib kelmoqda.

Ikkinchi misolimiz uch komponentdan tashkil topgan:

1. *The houses were wooden,*

2. *the second floor protruded above the first,*

3. *and the third significantly towered over the second*

Bu komponentlar o'zaro ikki xil usulda bog'langan. Birinchi komponent ikkinchisi bilan bog'lovchisiz, ya'ni ohang orqali, ikkinchi komponent esa uchinchisi bilan *and* bog'lovchisi orqali bog'lanmoqda. Aynan ana shu bog'lovchi derivatsiya operatori maqomida kelmoqda.

Shunisi xarakterliki, *and* bog'lovchisi birinchi gapda **va** bog'lovchining o'rnida kelgan bo'lsa, ikkinchi gapda **esa** bog'lovchisining o'rnida kelmoqda.

Ikkinchi fasl "*Tobe komponentli komparativ murakkab sintaktik qurilmalar derivatsiyasi*" deb atalgan. MSQ larning derivatsion xususiyatlari haqida gapirganimizda, tobe komponentli MSQlar derivatsiyasi, ayniqsa, e'tiborga molikdir. Zero, tobe komponentli MSQlar sintaktik derivatsiyasi shakllanishida turli xil morfologik birliklar ishtirok etishining guvohi bo'lamiz.

Monooperatorli MSQlar hosilasi bitta operator yordamida shakllanadi. Dubloperator esa tarkiban kamida ikkita elementdan tashkil topgan bo'ladi. Tobe komponentli MSQlar operatori tomonidan ham sintaktik, ham semantik jihatdan juda murakkab funksiyalar bajariladi:

1. Mustaqil gapni nomustaqil gapga funksional transpozitsiya qilish xususiyati;

2. Tobe hamda hokim qismlar o'rtasidagi sintaktik munosabatni shakllantirish xususiyati;

3.Real derivatsion jarayonni shakllantirish xususiyati;

4.Yangi tobe komponentli murakkab sintaktik qurilmani hosil qilish.

Demak, tobe komponentli MSQlarda teng komponentli MSQlar singari operator tashqaridan olib kirilib, u derivatning ham mazmuniy, ham sintaktik qurilishining mutlaq hokimi maqomini oladi:

Hamma joy-joyiga o'tirib bo'lgach, uchinchi qatordagi stol orqasida qo'l ko'tarildi (H. G'ulom).

Keltirilgan misolda hosila struktura qo'yidagi hosilalar natijasida yuzaga kelayapti:

hamma o'tirib bo'ldi \longrightarrow *hamma joy-joyiga o'tirib bo'ldi*
qo'l ko'tarildi \longrightarrow *stol orqasidan qo'l ko'tarildi* \longrightarrow *uchinchi qatordagi stol orqasidan qo'l ko'tarildi.*

Ko'rinadiki, keltirilgan misolda MSQ hosilasining so'nggi varianti gap shaklining kengayishiga asoslangan sintaktik derivatsiya jarayonida shakllanmoqda. MSQlarning bu derivatsion xususiyati transformatsion jarayonda yuzaga kelmoqda. Transformatsiya jarayonida MSQ qismlarining biri –gach operatori orqali tobe xarakter kasb etayapti: *Hamma joy-joyiga o'tirib bo'lgach, uchinchi qatordagi stol orqasida qo'l ko'tarildi.*

Mazmuni izohlanadigan gap hokim gap (bosh gap) hisoblanadi. Bosh gapga ergashib, uning mazmunini izohlab kelgan gap tobe gap (ergash gap) deyiladi. Biroq shuni ham aytish lozimki, bu o'rinda MSQ sintaktik derivatsiyasining quyidagi turi ham shakllanishi mumkin: *Uchinchi qatordagi stol orqasidan qo'l ko'tarilgach, hamma joy-joyiga o'tirib bo'ldi.*

Shunday qilib, transformatsiya jarayoni tugagandan keyin, derivatsiyaning oxirgi bosqichi amalga oshadi, ya'ni derivat shakllanadi.

Bobning uchinchi fasli "*Tobe komponentli qiyosiy qurilmalarning struktur xususiyatlari*" deb nomlanadi. Mazkur faslda tobe komponentli MSQlar struktur jihatdan tahlilga tortilgan. MSQ lar komponentlarining nafaqat sintaktik, balki semantik bog'lanishi ham operator tanlashga bog'liq bo'ladi: *When Eva opened the window, the room was filled with the scent of magnolia (Harriet Beecher Stowe. Uncle Tom's Cabin).* Keltirilgan MSQ ikki komponentdan iborat bo'lib, derivatsion nuqtai nazardan ular derivatsiya operandlari sanaladi. Birinchi komponent *When Eva opened the window*, ikkinchi komponent *the room was filled with the scent of magnolia* ekanligi izoh talab qilmaydi. Mazkur komponentlarning derivatsion jarayoniga alohida-alohida to'xtaladigan bo'lsak, quyidagi formulani keltirishimiz mumkin:

I. Tub struktura – *opened (V)*

Tayanch struktura - *Eva opened (N+V)*

Hosila struktura - *Eva opened the window (N+V+X)operator mazmun. (semantik operator).*

Hosila struktura - *When Eva opened the window (N+V+X) - operator When*

II. Tub struktura – *was filled (V)*

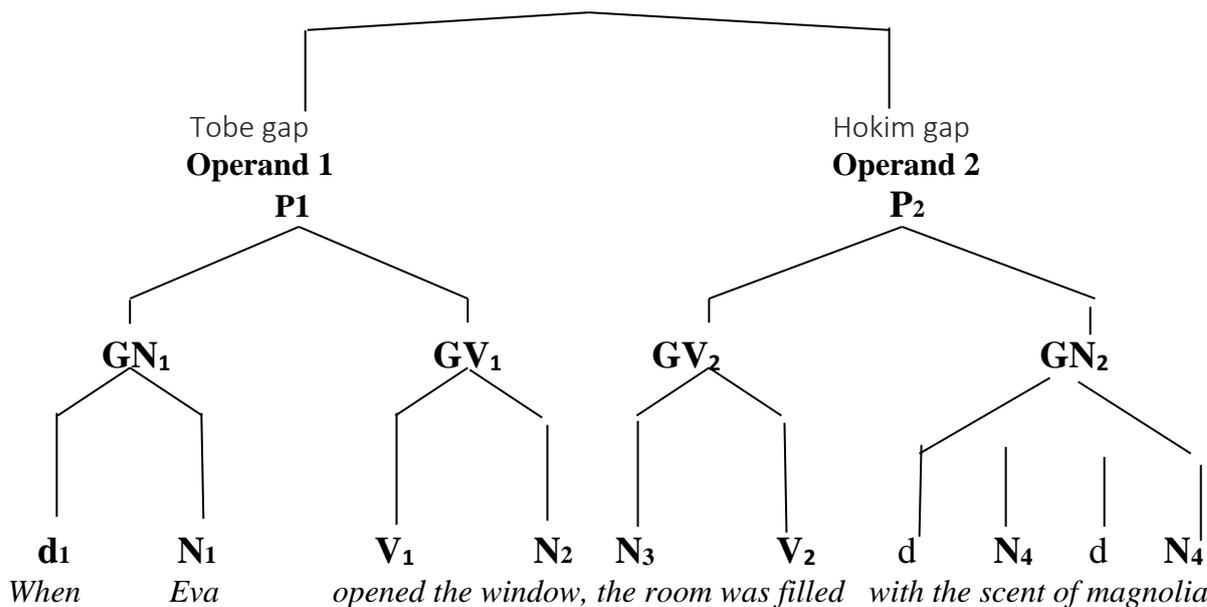
Tayanch struktura - *the room was filled (N+V)*

Hosila struktura - *the room was filled with the scent (N+V+X)operator with.*

Hosila struktura - *the room was filled with the scent of magnolia (N+V+X) - operator of.*

Murakkab sintaktik qurilma

(mikromatn)



Keltirilgan sxemada murakkab sintaktik qurilma operandlarining strukturasi qanday bevosita ishtirokchi qismlaridan tashkil topgani ifodalangan. Mazkur BI sxemasiga hamda MSQ qismlarning yuqorida berilgan derivatsion tahliliga asoslanadigan bo‘lsak, ushbu MSQning derivatsion nuqtayi nazardan umumiy tahlilini quyidagicha ko‘rsatish mumkin:

R_1 (Operand) $\xleftrightarrow{\text{When}}$ R_2 (Operand) = D (Derivat)

Ko‘rinadiki, garchi MSQda **When** so‘zi birinchi komponentning boshida kelgan bo‘lsa-da, u ikkita operandni bog‘lab kelmoqda hamda derivatsiya operatori maqomini olmoqda.

Yuqoridagilar bilan bir qatorda ta’kidlash joizki, sodda gap hamda MSQ komponentlarining sintaktik munosabati aksariyat hollarda applikativ modelga bo‘ysunadi. Buning dalilini yuqoridagi misollarning BI hamda derivatsion tahlilida kuzatdik.

Umuman olganda, mazkur tahlil usullari gap va uning strukturasi yaqqol ko‘rsatib beradi. Bu kabi tahlil metodlari struktur tishunoslikda keng qo‘llaniladi. Tilshunoslik fani taraqqiyotining hozirgi davrida muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan tilning sistem xarakteri bilan aloqador tadqiqot ishlarining qariyb barchasi struktur tilshunoslik masalalarini taqozo etadi, zotan struktur tilshunoslik til sistemasining ichki muammolari tadqiqi bilan shug‘ullanadi³⁸.

XULOSA

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida komparativ sintaktik qurilmalar derivatsiyasini o‘rganish jarayonida quyidagi xulosalarga kelindi:

1. Qiyosiy lingvistika tipologiyadan farqli o‘laroq mavhumlikka ega emas, u aniqlikka intilishi kuzatiladi. Qiyosiy lingvistika tilning barcha yo‘nalishlarini

³⁸. Qarang: Turniyozov N., Turniyozova K., Xayrullaev X. Struktur sintaksis asoslari. Toshkent: 2009. – B.132.

(fonologik, morfologik, sintaktik, semantik) obyekt qilib olgan holda o'zining umumiy maqsadi sifatida tillarni taqqoslashni vazifa qilib olgan. Bunda qiyoslanayotgan tillarning birini boshlang'ich til (source language) sifatida olib qarashadi. Odatda bunday til sifatida tadqiqotchining o'z ona tili xizmat qiladi. Mazkur til bilan o'rganilayotgan boshqa biror til taqqoslanadi.

2. Kontrastiv tadqiqotning maqsadi – ikki tilning farqini ko'rsatish uchun tillararo o'xshashlikni qiyoslab o'rganishdan iborat; kontrastiv lingvistikada tillarning genetik qarindoshchiligi hech qanday ahamiyat kasb etmaydi. Kontrastiv usul har qanday tilni o'rganish imkonini beradi. Aksariyat hollarda kontrastiv tadqiqotda ona tili va chet tili maydonga chiqadi. Qiyosiy va kontrastiv lingvistikaning farqlari quyidagilarda ko'rinadi:

- kontrastiv lingvistikada xohlagan tillar xohlagan miqdorda o'rganilmaydi, balki faqat ikki til, ya'ni ona tili va o'rganilayotgan til maydonga chiqadi;

- kontrastiv lingvistikada leksik sistemaning struktur birliklari emas, balki ikki taqqoslanayotgan tilning alohida birliklari va til hodisalari o'rganiladi;

- kontrastiv lingvistikada taqqoslash jarayonida til birliklari har bir tilda alohida o'rganilib, so'ngra xulosalash jarayoni emas, balki "oynadagi aks" usuli bo'yicha, ya'ni bir tilning birligi ikkinchi til birligi bilan to'g'ridan - to'g'ri taqqoslanadi.

3. Til belgilarining faollashuvi uchun nutq makon hisoblanadi. Bu jarayonda, albatta, pog'onali (ierarxik) munosabat vujudga keladi va tilning har bir belgisi o'ziga nisbatan kattaroq belgi tasarrufidagi shakliy va mazmuniy faollikka erishib, uning qurilish materiali bo'lib keladi. Ana shu tarzda til unsurlari nutqqa ko'chiriladi. Bunda fonema, morfema va so'zlarning ierarxik munosabatlari xarakterlidir, zotan ular til birliklaridir.

4. So'z birikmalari kichik sintaktik qurilma sifatida sintaktik derivatsiya mahsuli sanaladi va derivatsion nuqtai nazardan tahlil qilinganda, ularga nisbatan ham operator, operand va derivat atamaları qo'llaniladi. So'z birikmasi sintaktik derivatsiyasida bosh (hokim) komponent bilan ergash (tobe) komponentning sintaktik va mazmuniy munosabatlari muhimdir. Bunda operator derivatsion jarayonning eng asosiy unsuridir.

5. Hozirgi ingliz tilidagi ot ishtirokida shakllanuvchi so'z birikmalarining o'zbek tilidagi otli birikmalar bilan solishtirib chiqqanimizda, har ikkala tilda ham ularning derivatsion prinsiplarida keskin farqlarni kuzatmadik. Muhimi shundaki, qiyoslanayotgan tillarda, garchi ular qarindosh tillar sanalmasa-da, birikmaning u yoki bu yo'sinda kengayish tamoyillarida ham mushtaraklik belgilari juda ko'p ekanligining guvohi bo'ldik;

6. Sodda gaplar derivatsion tahlilida derivatsion jarayon uchinchi bosqichidan boshlanadi. Bunda N+V strukturasi X unsur ham qo'shiladi. Bu vaziyatda tayanch struktura o'z maqomini o'zgartirib, hosila struktura maqomini oladi. Gap shakli yangi komponentlarning qo'shilishi natijasida kengayishi jarayonida yangi-yangi hosila strukturalar shakllanib, maydonga yangi operatorlar chiqaveradi. Bunda, albatta, oldingi operator o'z o'rnini keyingi operatorga bo'shatib beradi. Bu jarayon ingliz va o'zbek tillarini solishtirganda har ikki tilda kuzatiladi;

7. Transformatsion va BI metodiga nisbatan applikativ modelning derivatsion jarayonda qo'llanilishining imkoniyatlari ancha keng. Applikativ model orqali tayanch struktura asosida gap shakli istalgancha kengaytirilishi mumkin. Bu jarayon tayanch strukturaning bo'sh o'rinlarini to'ldirish evaziga yuzaga keladi;

8. Derivatsiya hodisasi transformatsiya hodisasi bilan uzviy bog'liqdir. Zero, derivatsiya hodisasi keng qamrovli bo'lib, u transformatsiya va applikativ modellarni ham o'z ichiga oladi. Shu bois transformatsiyani sintaktik derivatsiyaning ish mexanizmlaridan biri sifatida talqin etish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

9. Murakkab sintaktik qurilma komponentlari vazifasida gaplar faollik ko'rsatishi sababli uning sathida voqelanadigan sintaktik munosabat ham o'z xarakteriga ko'ra gap doirasida kuzatiladigan bunday munosabatlardan birmuncha farq qiladi. Zotan, bunda nafaqat til birliklari, balki nutq birliklari o'rtasida ham o'ziga xos sintaktik bog'lanish o'z aksini topadi. Boshqacha aytganda, murakkab sintaktik qurilma bilan gap o'rtasida voqelanuvchi sintaktik munosabat sof nutq birliklari doirasida ro'y beruvchi struktur-sistem bog'lanishni taqozo etadi.

10. Har ikkala tilda ham tobe komponentli MSQlarni ularning derivatsion shakllanishiga ko'ra ikki guruhga ajratish mumkin: monooperatorli MSQlar derivatsiyasi hamda dubloperatorli MSQlar derivatsiyasi. MSQ larning mazkur derivatsion turlari orasida nafaqat operatorlar o'rtasida, balki tobe komponentli murakkab sintaktik qurilmalarning makon va zamon sathida hamda umumiy semantik planda farqlar mavjuddir. Ammo ayrim vaziyatlarda MSQlar derivatsion jarayonida operatorlarning mono- yoki dubloperatorligi o'zbek va ingliz tillarida bir-biridan farq qiladi. O'zbek tilida dubloperatorga tayangan MSQ derivatsiyasi, ingliz tilida monooperatorga tayanishi mumkin.

11. Komparativ sintaktik qurilmalarning derivatsion xususiyatlari tadqiq qilinayotgan har ikkala tilda ham deyarli bir-biridan farq qilmaydi. Kuzatilgan farqlar ko'pincha operatorlarning qaysi vositalar bilan ifodalanganligida hamda operatorning mono-, poli- hamda dubloperator xarakterida ko'ranadi.

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SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY**

SAMARKAND STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

IBAEV ANVAR JURABEKOVICH

**DERIVATION OF COMPARATIVE SYNTACTIC DEVICES IN ENGLISH
AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

10.00.06 – Comparative literary criticism, contrastive linguistics and translation studies

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
for a Doctor of Philosophy scientific degree (PhD) in PHILOLOGY**

Bukhara – 2023

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INTRODUCTION (PhD thesis annotation)

The topicality and necessity of the thesis. In the world linguistics there has been a growing interest in the question of how human personality qualities are reflected in language. This has led to the development of advanced areas of science such as linguocognitology, linguoculturology, sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics, and sociopragmalinguistics. These areas are often studied in combination with each other. Over the years, linguists have focused on the complex system of language and its specific problems. This has been the basis for the formation of the derivatological direction of linguistics. The study of syntactic, lexical, semantic, and other types of derivation, including the comparative syntactic devices in the aspect of derivation, and the enrichment of the particology of both languages with new theories are of great importance for understanding and interpreting objective reality through the means of language.

Scientific and theoretical studies on the issues of comparative syntactic devices in world linguistics, including their classification, formal-structural aspects, derivational analysis, and the theory of cognitive-pragmatic features, have led to the need for studying logical functions. These linguistic tools serve as a fundamental basis for exploring these problems in the literature on linguistics. After all, the practice of explaining the grammatical, morphological, and syntactic nature of the derivation of comparative syntactic devices in English and Uzbek languages, which hold a significant place in modern linguistics, allows for a scientific assessment of the illocutionary force, pragmatic effect, form, and content integrity of speech and thought in communicative discourse. This practice also contributes to the development of advanced theories regarding the universal principles of derivation.

In Uzbek linguistics, during independence, the study of comparative syntactic devices has been carried out. Special importance has been given to syntactic devices as a product of coherent speech, as well as their semantic and syntactic properties. Additionally, attention has been focused on teaching foreign languages and their comparison with Uzbek, as well as preserving the purity of the Uzbek language. Indeed, one of the urgent tasks that Uzbek linguistics currently faces is “preserving the purity of the state language, enriching it, and improving the speech culture of the population, while also ensuring the active integration of the state language into modern information technologies and communications”.¹ Therefore, a comprehensive study of the linguistic nature of comparative syntactic devices based on the principles of derivatology, which is one of the modern trends in linguistics, is crucial for the development of linguistic science.

This dissertation work serves, to a certain extent, as an implementation of the Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including No. PF-5850 “On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and position of the Uzbek language as a state language” dated October 21, 2019, No. PF-60 “On the

¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi «Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida»gi PF-6084-son farmoni // <https://lex.uz/docs/5058351>

Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026” dated January 28, 2022, No. PQ-2789 “On measures for further enhancement of activities of Academy of Sciences, organization, management, and financing of research activities” dated February 17, 2017, PQ-5117 “On measures to elevate the promotion of foreign language studies to a qualitatively new level in the Republic of Uzbekistan” dated May 19, 2021, as well as other regulatory legal acts.

Relevant research priority areas of science and developing technology of the Republic. The dissertation was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the development of science and technology in the Republic, which involves “Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an informed society and a democratic state”.

Problem development status. The term derivatology was adopted at Perm University in 1981 during the prestigious scientific conference “Theoretical Problems of Derivatology”. However, prior to that, the question of the derived structure was covered by the Polish linguist Jerzy Kuryłowicz in his work carried out in 1936, known as “Derivation lexicale et derivation syntaxique”². Nonetheless, this work was not given serious consideration in general linguistics for many years. Russian translation of Kuryłowicz’s work was published only in 1962 under the title “Деривация синтаксическая и деривация лексическая”, after which a significant shift took place in this direction in Russian linguistics. As evidence of this, we can cite the works of the following scientists, published one after another: L.N.Murzin, O.M.Sharina³, S.D.Kasnelson⁴, E.S.Kubryakova⁵, O.I.Moskalskaya⁶, I.P.Raspopov, S.N.Sycheva⁷, T.V.Markelova⁸, G.V.Makovich⁹, A.G.Apsimova, I.N.Fomina¹⁰, Y.V.Trubnikova¹¹ and others.

A significant part of the research on this topic also includes the work of Western scientists. Studies by scientists such as J.C.Catford¹², E.Coseriu¹³,

²Look: Kurilovich Y. Derivation lexicale et derivation syntaxique. - BSL, 1936.

³ Мурзин Л.Н., Шарина О.М. Деривация структур сложноподчиненных предложений в русском языке - Пермь, 1971; Мурзин Л.Н. Синтаксическая деривация (анализ производных предложений русского языка). - Пермь, 1974; Мурзин Л.Н. Синтаксическая деривация (на материале производных предложений русского языка). Doktorlik dissertatsiyasi. -Л., 1976; Мурзин Л.Н. О деривационных механизмах текстообразования // Теоретические аспекты деривации. -Пермь, 1982; Мурзин Л.Н. Основы дериватологии. -Пермь, 1984.

⁴ Кацнельсон С.Д. Порождающая грамматика и принцип деривации// Проблемы языкознания. -М., 1967.

⁵ Кубрякова Е.С. Деривация, транспозиция, конверсия//ВЯ, 1974, № 5.

⁶ Москальская О. И. Синтаксическая парадигматика и синтаксическая деривация//Проблемы общего и романо-германского языкознания. -М.,1978.

⁷ Распопов И. П., Сычева С. Н. Синтаксическая деривация и синтаксическая синонимия//НДВШ, ФН, 1974, № 6.

⁸ Маркелова Т.В. Системный подход в русистике. Деривационная типология оценочного значения // Русский язык: исторические судьбы и современность. Матер. II Международного конгр. -М., 2004.

⁹ Макович Г.В. Деривационная парадигма предложений, организованных описательными предикатами // Русский язык: исторические судьбы и современность. Матер. II Международного конгр. -М., 2004.

¹⁰ Анисимова А.Г., Фомина И.Н. Проблемы семантической деривации и образования политических терминов // ФН, 2006, № 6.

¹¹ Трубникова Ю.В. Вопросы деривационного функционирования текста // Русский язык: исторические судьбы и современность. Матер. III Международ. конгресса. -М., 2007.

¹² Catford J.C. A Linguistic Theory of Translation. London: Oxford Univ. Press,1965;

¹³ Coseriu E. Zusammenfassung der Ergebnisse. - In: Probleme der kontrastiven Grammatik. Düsseldorf. 1970;

C.James¹⁴, M.Chetin¹⁵ were dedicated to the issues of derivation and the linguistics of comparative devices.

In Uzbek linguistics, the problems of derivatology have also been the subject of several monographic studies. The following works have been carried out in this area: N.K.Turniyazov¹⁶ “Синтаксическая деривация гипотаксиса в современном узбекском языке” (Syntactic derivation of hypotaxis in the modern Uzbek language, Dr. dis. Samarkand, 1985), G.Kh.Yakhshiboev¹⁷ “Hozirgi o‘zbek tilida sodda gap sintaktik derivatsiyasi” (Syntactic derivative of a simple sentence in the modern Uzbek language, Abstract of the cand. dis., Samarkand, 2004), A.A.Gafforov¹⁸ “Hozirgi o‘zbek tilida parsellyativ va ilovali qurilmalarning sintaktik derivatsiyasi” (Syntactic derivation of parcelative and applicative devices in the modern Uzbek language, Abstract of the cand. dis., Samarkand, 1997), B.N.Turniyozov¹⁹ “Hozirgi o‘zbek tilida teng komponentli murakkab sintaktik qurilmalar derivatsiyasi” (The derivation of complex syntactic devices with equal components in the modern Uzbek language. Abstract of the cand. dis., Samarkand, 2008), Sh.N.Turiyazova²⁰ “Matn derivatsiyasida leksik vositalarning o‘rni” (The role of lexical means in textual derivation. Dr. dis. Ferghana, 2021), S.E.Shodiev²¹ “Frazеологик iboralarning derivatsion xususiyatlari” (Derived characteristics of phraseological expressions, Foreign philology. No. 4, 2017). Although the listed works contain valuable information on derivational issues, it is intended to examine the derivational aspects of comparative syntactic devices in the context of English and Uzbek languages, emphasizing the comparative aspect.

Relevance of the dissertation research with the plans of the scientific-research works of the higher educational institution where the dissertation has been conducted. The dissertation was carried out as part of fundamental project No. F8-062 on the topic “Derived patterns of language development” in accordance with the scientific research plan of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages.

The aim of the research work is to determine the derivational principles and specific distinctive features of syntactic devices in modern English and Uzbek languages.

The tasks of the research work:

to determine the status of the comparison category at different language levels (syntactic, semantic, cognitive);

¹⁴ James C. Deeper Contrastive Study. – In: IRAL, 1969.

¹⁵ Chetin M. Hozirgi o‘zbek va turk tillarida so‘z birikmasi sintaktik derivatsiyasi. Nomz. dis. Samarqand 2002. B.39.

¹⁶ Турниязов Н.К. Синтаксическая деривация гипотаксиса в современном узбекском языке. Докт. дис. Москва, 1985.

¹⁷ Yakhshiboyev G‘.X. Hozirgi o‘zbek tilida sodda gap sintaktik derivatsiyasi. Nomz. dis. avtoref. Samarqand, - 2004.

¹⁸ G‘afforov A.A. Hozirgi o‘zbek tilida parsellyativ va ilovali qurilmalarning sintaktik derivatsiyasi”. Nomz. dis. avtoref. Samarqand, 1997.

¹⁹ Turniyozov B.N. Hozirgi o‘zbek tilida teng komponentli murakkab sintaktik qurilmalar derivatsiyasi. Nomz. dis. Samarqand, 2008.

²⁰ Turniyazova Sh.N. Matn derivatsiyasida leksik vositalarning o‘rni. Doktorlik dis. Farg‘ona, 2021.

²¹ Shodiyev S.E. Frazеологик iboralarning derivatsion xususiyatlari. Xorijiy filologiya. №4, 2017.

to provide a typological characterization of the comparative macro paradigm (similarities and differences);

to investigate the derivational features of the of small comparative syntactic devices in English and Uzbek;

to provide a scientific description of the derivational problems of large comparative syntactic devices in English and Uzbek;

to analyze the design features of comparative devices.

The object of the research work is comparative syntactic devices of the modern English and Uzbek languages.

The subject of the research work is the structural features, similarities, and differences in the derivation of syntactic devices in the English and Uzbek languages.

Methods of the research. When covering the research topic, comparative-contrastive, contextual, as well as descriptive, distributive; applicative and transformative methods of syntactic derivation were used.

The scientific novelty of the research work is as follows:

in the syntactic structure of the English and Uzbek languages, the derivational properties of syntactic devices are observed in the division of sentences into communicative or actual components through logical emphasis, word order, context, and tone. It is demonstrated that the function of defining the communicative center of an idea or proposition in the sentence device is realized based on its positioning in relation to the word it defines;

the operator, operand, and derivative characteristics of comparative syntactic devices are analyzed in the form of simple sentences in the languages under comparison. It is determined that kernel, deep, and derivative structural types, as well as transformation and application models, are manifested in the determination of the theme and rheme of a sentence or thought.

based on a comprehensive classification of comparative complex syntactic devices with subordinate components in both languages, it is demonstrated that they exhibit derivational properties of monooperator, polyoperator, and double-operator structures. The derivational formation of these devices, specifically the CSD derivation, relies on the double operator in Uzbek, considering spatial, temporal, and general semantic contexts, while in English, it is based on the monooperator.

the derivation of comparative complex syntactic devices with equal components in both languages is based on their high functional potential and pragmatic nature. It is formed through the integration of various factors, including contextual and communicative conditioning, as well as paradigmatic (linguistic) and syntagmatic (speech) actualization.

The practical results of the research work are:

The functions of comparative syntactic devices in English and Uzbek languages, which are considered to be different systemic languages, including morphological-syntactic (grammatical), stylistic, semantic, axiological, suggestiveness, actualization, text-forming, and modifier functions are revealed.

Based on the derived characteristics of comparative syntactic devices with equal and subordinate components in English and Uzbek languages and linking parts of CSD (complex syntactic device) in the status of operators;

Structural features and differences of comparative devices have been developed in English and Uzbek;

Authenticity of the research results is attributed to the clear statement of the problem, the rigor of the conclusions based on comparative-contrastive, contextual, descriptive, distributive, and applicative and transformational methods of syntactic derivation, and the implementation of theoretical considerations in practice, the confirmation of the results by the competent authorities.

Scientific and practical value of the research results can be explained by the significant theoretical generalizations and scientific conclusions obtained, which can be utilized in creating textbooks and teaching materials for linguistics-related subjects such as language theory, text linguistics, and speech linguistics in philological departments of higher educational institutions.

Moreover, the practical importance of this study is that it can be used in philological faculties of higher educational institutions and institutes of philological profile for lectures on text linguistics, speech linguistics, practical and seminar classes, special courses, and developing various recommendations and teaching aids.

Implementation of the research results. Based on the developed methodological and practical suggestions for the study of derivation of comparative syntactic devices in English and Uzbek languages:

conclusions about the derivational properties of syntactic devices in the syntactic structure of the English and Uzbek languages being observed in the division of sentences into communicative or actual components through logical emphasis, word order, context, and tone, and the function of defining the communicative center of an idea or proposition in the sentence device being realized based on its positioning in relation to the word it defines, were used in a fundamental research project No. FA-F1-G003 "Formation of a functional word in the modern Karakalpak language" and No. FA-A1-G007 "Karakalpak proverbs as an object of linguistic research" carried out at Karakalpak Humanities Scientific Research Institute. As a result, the principles of lexical derivation in the Karakalpak language and the principles of microtext derivation, along with their pragmatic features, have been substantiated in linguistic research on Karakalpak proverbs.

conclusions about the operator, operand, and derivative characteristics of comparative syntactic devices being analyzed in the form of simple sentences in the languages under comparison, and kernel, deep, and derivative structural types, as well as transformation and application models, being manifested in the determination of the theme and rheme of a sentence or thought, were used in a fundamental research project Erasmus+ 585845-EPP-1-2017-1-ES-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP CLASS: on the topic of "Developing Interdisciplinary Master Program on Computational Linguistics at Central Asian Universities" (Reference Letter No. 2226/ 30.02.01 of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages dated August

19, 2022). As a result, the definition of the operator of complex syntactic devices and its position in the derivation process has been improved;

materials and scientific results of the dissertation on a comprehensive classification of comparative complex syntactic devices with subordinate components in both languages, derivational properties of monooperator, polyoperator, and double-operator structures, and the derivational formation of these devices, specifically the CSD derivation, relying on the double operator in Uzbek, considering spatial, temporal, and general semantic contexts, while in English, it being based on the monooperator, were utilized in the scripting of the “Bedorlik”, “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”, and “Adabiy jarayon” programs on the Uzbekistan TV and Radio channel in January, February, and March of 2021-2022. (Reference No. 04-36-2123 of the National Television and Radio Company (NTRK) of Uzbekistan dated December 2, 2022). Consequently, these scientific findings have gained significant value in fostering listeners’ interest in contemporary linguistics and theoretical research in the field of linguistics;

Approbation of the research results. The results of this research were discussed at 7 scientific conferences, including 1 republican and 6 international.

Publication of the research results. A total of 15 papers on the research topic were published, including 8 articles published in scientific publications recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan to publish the main scientific results of the dissertation. Among these, 4 articles were published in national journals and 4 in foreign journals.

The outline of the thesis. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references with a total volume of 134 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction establishes the relevance and necessity of the topic, provides a literature review, defines the purpose and objectives, subject and object of research, and outlines the correspondence of the research to the priority directions of the development of science and technology in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The scientific novelty, practical results, reliability of obtained results, and theoretical and practical significance of the work are discussed, along with data on the implementation of research results in practice, approbation, published works, and the structure of the dissertation “Theoretical foundations of the study of comparativism problems in modern linguistics”. The relevance of comparativism in world linguistics and its object of study, comparativistic syntactic devices, are highlighted.

As science enters a new era of dynamic growth, the comparativist approach to linguistics demands special attention, and the problems of comparativism are widely analyzed in various fields. We can see the proof of our thought in the fact that comparativism is studied not only within linguistics (comparative linguistics), but also in comparative literature studies, comparative pedagogy, comparative local studies, comparative religious studies, even comparative studies within comparative law and economics.

The development of theoretical comparativism is associated with the definition of the scope of its problems, from the particular to the general, and from the individual to the historical, anthological, and logical analysis. Since the issue we are considering is linguistic comparativism, it is worth noting that the older the history of language itself, the more ancient the past has the problems of comparing languages. It is important to note that modern linguists, studying some "exotic" languages or dialects, embody in their minds the general scheme of their native or familiar languages and spontaneously compares facts of the new language under study with this scheme. Looking at the history of comparative linguistics, we can testify that in the last century many research works were carried out in this direction. Such studies were conducted by English and American linguists, as well as by representatives of the Prague school of linguistics.

In linguistics, the direction of comparative typology is also analyzed as expressed in several different terms, such as bilingualism, multilingualism (polylingualism), interlingual relations, the influence of several languages on each other, commonality or incompatibility in languages. Speaking of this research work, the works of Ch. Bally, L.V. Shcherba, Ye.D. Polivanov are worth mentioning. At the same time this direction of linguistics, comparative analysis of languages found its expression in the works of A.I. Smirnitsky, A.V. Yartsev, V.D. Arakin²² with their theoretical justification.

Among all the aforementioned areas, comparative (contrastive) linguistics and linguistic typology mainly draw attention in science due to their differences and similarities, and this issue has become an object of analysis, debate, and discussion among scholars. V. Skalichka writes about this that, "Typology compares individual components of a language system. However, it takes more than two different languages as a basis. Comparative linguistics, on the other hand, compares languages only within two languages. But this comparison takes place on the basis of all the elements of the language system"²³.

Moreover, contrasting comparative linguistics and typology, scholars have argued that typology has relative abstraction, while comparative linguistics, unlike typology, strives for precision. In other words, comparative linguistics provides typology with material, figuratively speaking, raw material. And typology, in turn, provides comparative linguistics with the necessary information in terms of generality and differentiation.

It is worth noting that in the practical application of the materials of comparative linguistics, including the teaching of languages, much attention will be paid to the different aspects rather than to the similarities. However, it should also be noted that as we identify differences between any languages when comparing them, their own similarities also arise. It is important to note that the object of comparative analysis can be any levels of manifestation of language units: phonemes, words, grammatical whole (up to the text).

²² See Виноградов В.А. Статьи по общему языкознанию, компаративистике, типологии. Москва. – 1986 г.

²³ Skalichka V. Tipologie a konfrontační lingvistika. – In: Československa rusistika, 1961, 7,4, 210-212.

Along with the above, it is worth noting that, despite some of the opinions of the aforementioned scholars, research on the comparative front will concern not only two, but also three or even more languages. However, the most of these studies take place within the framework of two languages. For this reason, we may consider examples of such analysis as bi-ideasynchronous analysis, that is, comparative analysis of the relationship between two systems. In this process, there is a process of comparison between the individual components of the systems.

Each individual language is a closed system²⁴. Consequently, any comparison of two languages means some degree of disruption of the two systems.

According to V.B. Kashkin, the best way of comparative study of languages is the analysis of parallel texts²⁵. Indeed, the syntactic and semantic relationship of texts is a product of speech²⁶, when comparing them between two or even three languages, we are faced with a more concrete situation than when comparing within language units.

Consequently, language theory and translation practice ultimately involve the comparison of situations, contexts, and texts. However, these situational texts are divided into discrete segments, each requiring a specific approach to translation. Each segment represents a result selected from the "stock" of means to convey meaning. Nowadays, almost all linguists recognize that language is a system, and as such, research is focused on studying systems.

In spite of the fact that the history of the study of syntax has its own centuries-long tradition, there are still different opinions on the question of the subject of its study.

Y. Reese, criticizing the doctrine of word category syntax, condemns the inconsistency of the system of syntactic material in word category syntax and the lack of a clear-cut boundary in determining the status of the subject of syntax. And he recommends dividing grammar on the basis of two interrelated principles. One is the syntactic opposition between word and phrase, and the other is the qualitative opposition between form and content. He believes that the subject of syntax should be the collocation, taking into account both form and content.

The idea that the object of syntactic study is collocations was expressed by Russian linguists F.F. Fortunatov, M.N. Peterson, and A.M. Peshkovski, and their works vividly demonstrate this notion.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called **“Derivation of small comparative syntactic devices in English and Uzbek”**, which highlights the principles of comparative combinations, as well as the derivation of comparative simple sentences.

Significant work has been done in the field of the syntax of the phrase in linguistics. The contribution of such scientists as V.V. Vinogradov, N.N. Prokopovich, V.N. Sukhotin, N.I. Filicheva (in Russian linguistics), V. Jung, O.

²⁴ Skalichka V. The same book. The same page.

²⁵ See: Кашкин В.Б. Сопоставительная лингвистика. – Воронеж. - 20017. С. 11.

²⁶ See: Turniyazova Sh.N. Hozirgi o'zbek tilida matn shakllanishining derivatsion xususiyatlari. Monografiya. – Toshkent. - 2016. 36-b.

Behaghel, J. Erbin (in German linguistics), A. Gulomov, M. Askarova, A. Nurmonov, N. Makhmudov (in Uzbek linguistics) was significant.

It is worth noting that the concept of “combination” is now understood in a broad sense. A combination is formed from the lexical and grammatic connection of any words²⁷. We can attest to the existence of the opinion that words that are independent and dependent are considered combinations in the literature²⁸. However, in this work we will consider not all combinations, but only word combinations and their derivational-comparative features. It is clear that “derivation” means “formation”, “shaping” and “development”. In relation to derived words, if the principles of lexical derivation are applied, then the interpretation of the word derivation as “formation” is appropriate. But when it comes to word combinations, it will be more expedient to use as “formation” and “shaping” rather than the variant of “formation”.

It is worth noting that word combinations are considered the product of syntactic derivation as a small syntactic device, and when analyzed from the derivational point of view, the terms “operator”, “operand” and “derivative” are all used in relation to them. For example: *Qalamning uchi* (*The tip of a pen*)

In this combination, the words *qalam* (*pen*) and *uch* (*tip*) are operands, the suffixes “-ning” and “-i” are considered operators. In this situation, we are faced with tools in the status of a double operator, as we have already noted in our previous work. While studying the syntactic derivation of a word combination, the question of how the subordinate component interacts with the dominant component is important. This is what defines the highest point of the phenomenon of syntactic derivation. Accordingly, the means of communication acts as a syntactic derivation operator. Operator is the absolute dominant element of syntactic derivation²⁹.

It should be noted that the meaning of phrases largely depends on the meaning of the words that make up the word combinations. If only one of the components of a word combination changes, then the meaning of the phrase also changes semantically:

1. *go‘zal tabiat* (*beautiful nature*)
go‘zal qiz (*beautiful girl*)
2. *qora tulpor* (*black steed*)
uchqur tulpor (*running steed*)

Apparently, in the first of the presented examples, the dominant word has changed, and in the second, the subordinate. This definitely affects its semantic meaning. But the syntax does not affect the syntactic structure. From the point of view of derivation, there are also almost no changes.

1. *Go‘zal, tabiat* (*Beautiful, nature*) – operand, internal meaning – operator.
Go‘zal, qiz (*Beautiful, girl*) – operand, internal meaning – operator.
2. *Qora, tulpor* (*Black, steed*) – operand, internal meaning – operator.
Uchqur, tulpor (*Running, steed*) – operand, internal meaning – operator.

²⁷ See: G‘ulomov A.Sh. O‘zbek tili sintaksisi ba‘zi masalalari. // O‘zbek tili va adabiyoti, № 2, 1969, 13-bet.

²⁸ See: Sharipov M.K. Hozirgi o‘zbek tilida so‘z birikmasi sintaksisi masalalari. Toshkent, 1978.

²⁹ Look: Turniyozov N.K. O‘zbek tili deriavtsion sintaksisiga kirish. – Samarqand, 1990, 8-bet.

It is worth noting that at this point we cannot say that there is no operator, because there will be no derivation without an operator. In the examples we have given, the operator has a null form. In such situations, N.K. Turiyazov used the term “null operator”³⁰. However, the concept of “null operator” is relative, as syntactic derivation does not occur without an operator. At the moment, the relationship between attributes and nouns is directly formed based on the internal rules of the language and the requirements of speech.

But it should be noted that in both examples given above, the semantic meaning can be considered as an operator, although in reality there is a difference in their internal meaning. After all, analyzing our first example, the word in the first case is about nature, and in the second about a girl. And this is very important. Because, as they say about the adjunction combination, we will have to talk not only about syntactic derivation, but also about semantic derivation. So, in the first case, we can assume that the inner meaning of the combination is used as the derivation operator, that is, the beauty of nature, and in the second case, the beauty of the girl. It turns out that in these cases, the internal semantic meaning of the connections comes from the role of the operator.

In our second example, we will witness a change in the subordinate word. In this example, as in our first example, the derivation operator is its inner meaning. Although in both cases this word refers to a steed, the difference in its internal meaning can be seen in the characteristics of the steed. Consequently, the status of the internal invisible operator is determined by these characteristics. In other words, in the first case the steel is black, in the second case the fast speed of the steed is considered a derivation operator. This means that the output of small syntactic structures in an adjunction model dictates both syntactic and semantic derivation.

The same situation can be found in English:

beautiful, nature – operand, internal meaning – operator

beautiful, girl – operand, internal meaning – operator.

running, steed – operand, internal meaning – operator.

black, steed - operand, internal meaning – operator.

On the other hand, the derivational analysis of the structure of a simple sentence, unlike the derivation of word combinations, is based primarily on finding the deep structure, and the deep structure is based on the kernel structure³¹. Because derivative structures do not arise from a gap. Their implementation is based strictly on a certain kernel structure.

When it comes to the deep structure, we see that the opinions of scientists on this issue differ. Because V.A.Zvegintsev defines the deep structure as an extremely general and at the same time extremely abstract category³².

In general, the deep structure serves as the basic structure for the formation of the syntactic structure of the sentence:

³⁰ Look: Turniyozov N.K., Turniyozov B.N., Turniyozova Sh.N. O‘zbek tili derivatsion sintakisisi. Toshkent, 2011.

³¹ Look: Turniyozov N.K., Turniyozov B.N., Turniyozova Sh.N. O‘zbek tili derivatsion sintakisisi. Toshkent, 2011.

³² Звегинцев В.А. Язык и лингвистическая теория –М., 1973. – С.180.

3. *Bobur navkarlari bilan Feruza darvozasi yonida to'xtadi* (P.Qodirov. *Yulduzli tunlar*).

4. *Mrs. Reed silently left the room* (Sh. Bronte. *Jane Eyre*).

Here "to'xtadi" represents the deep structure in the first sentence, while "left" represents the deep structure in the second sentence.

The second step in derivational analysis of sentence structure is to identify the kernal structure, where nouns, compound words, and pronouns are denoted by the symbol N, and verbs are denoted by the symbol V. The kernal structure has a more precise meaning compared to the deep structure and is represented by symbols N+V. For example: *Bahor keldi. He came.*

However, in some situations, the kernal structure can be expressed with several words. But such kernal structures are also determined by the N+V formula:

1. *Ko'z oldim qorong'ulashib ketdi* (O'. *Hoshimov. Dunyoning ishlari*).

N+ V

The derivational process begins at the third stage of derivational analysis of simple sentences. In this case, element X is added to the N+V structure. In this situation, the kernal structure changes its status into a derivative structure:

Buvim baland ovoz bilan suhbatlashmoqda edilar (G'.G'ulom. *Mening o'g'rigina bolam*).

1. Deep structure – suhbatlashmoqda edilar.

2. Kernal structure – Buvim suhbatlashmoqda edilar.

3. Derivative structure - Buvim baland ovoz bilan suhbatlashmoqda edilar (with operator).

This can be expressed by the formula:

N – N+ V – N+ X+V

In English, regardless of the words expressed in the sentence, the formula remains the same:

Everyone saw the rider (Mayne Reed *is a Headless Horseman.*)

1. Deep structure - saw

2. Kernal structure – Everyone saw

3. Derivative structure - Everyone saw the rider (operator the).

This can be expressed by the formula:

N – N+ V – N+ X+V

It is characteristic that in the process of expanding the sentence form as a result of the addition of new components, new derived structures are formed and new operators appear in the sentence. In this case, of course, the previous operator gives way to the next operator:

Oshxonada bir zamonlar bog'dan kelgan bir-ikkita yong'oq to'nka bor (G'.G'ulom. *Mening o'g'rigina bolam*).

In the given example, the expansion of the syntactic form of the sentence takes place in the applicative way, and the syntactic derivation occurs in five stages:

Bor - the deep structure.

To'nka - the kernal structure.

Yong'oq to'nka bor - a derivative.

Bir-ikkita yong‘oq to‘nka bor - a derivative.

Bog‘dan kelgan bir-ikkita yong‘oq to‘nka bor - a derivative.

Bir zamonlar bog‘dan kelgan bir-ikkita yong‘oq to‘nka bor - a derivative.

Oshxonada bir zamonlar bog‘dan kelgan bir-ikkita yong‘oq to‘nka bor - a derivative.

We can see that the syntactic derivation of this sentence is subject to the operator -da (oshxonada). The first stage of the derivation process is performed by the zero operator, the second stage by -ta, the third stage by -gan, the fourth stage by -lar, and the last step by adding -da. The last of these operators is the operator of the syntactic derivation of the sentence. The possibilities of applying the applicative model in the derivation process are quite wide. Based on the kernel structure, the sentence form can be expanded as desired through the applicative model. This process occurs at the expense of filling the empty spaces of the kernel structure: *The Indians brutally took revenge on the murderers of Montezuma* (Mayne Reed. The White Chief).

took revenge – the deep structure.

The Indians took revenge – the kernel structure.

The Indians brutally took revenge – a derivative.

The Indians brutally took revenge on the murderers – a derivative.

The Indians brutally took revenge on the murderers of Montezuma – a derivative.

V- deep structure

N+V- kernel structure

N+X+V - derivative (operator **-zero**)

N+X₂+V - derivative (operator - *on the*)

N+X₃+v - derivative (operator – *of*)

This situation, taken as a whole, constitutes the algorithm of syntactic derivation of the given sentence.

The third chapter of the dissertation entitled “**Derivation of Large Comparative Syntactic Devices in English and Uzbek Languages**” discusses the derivation of comparative complex syntactic devices with equal components and comparative complex syntactic devices with subordinate components, as well as their structural features.

It is well-known that significant research has been conducted in the field of linguistics on the theoretical problems of compound sentences. In particular, the studies carried out by G. Abdurahmonov, M. Askarova, and others have great importance for the development of Uzbek linguistics. Moreover, scholars such as R.W. Pence³³ and J. Pernald³⁴ have expressed their opinions about compound sentences and made a significant contribution to English grammar.

R. Saifullayeva approaches the description of compound sentences from a formal-syntactic perspective and pays serious attention to studying them based on

³³ R.W.Pence, A Grammar of Present Day English, New York, 1947,p»10

³⁴ J.Pernald, A Working Grammar of the English language, New York, -London, 1917, P.265.

the microtext theory of speech.³⁵ At the same time, it should also be noted that B. Turniyozov and Sh. Turniyozova also emphasize the naturalness of textual signs in compound sentences.³⁶ Nevertheless, the Russian linguist A.M. Peshkovsky mentions that the fact that several sentences are called one sentence causes various misunderstandings.³⁷ This opinion alone serves as a clear evidence of Peshkovsky's approval of the idea of the existence of text signs at the level of the compound sentence.

Agreeing with the opinions of scientists, it should also be noted that the use of the term complex syntactic device in relation to compound sentences elevates it to a higher level than the concept of a sentence and equates it with a text.

The completeness and integrity of the message expression is reflected in any complex syntactic device:

1. *Her face was open, her large eyes looked patiently and meekly, and there was a shadow of sorrow hidden in them, understandable only to those who happened to look sympathetically into the face of a helpless, grief-stricken poor man (Theodore Dreiser. Jenny Gerhardt).*

2. *Mabodo tog' orasidagi mana shu Soyboshi qishlog'iga yo'lingiz tushib, egri-bugri ko'cha-ko'ydami, surnay chalinib ziyofat berilayotgan to'y-ma'rakadami o'rta bo'y, g'ippa semiz, cho'ziqdan kelgan yuzi sarg'ayib pishgan handalakka xiyol o'xshab ketadigan, qop-qora ko'zlari hamisha kulib, charaqlab, sergo'sht lablari qiziq bir narsa aytmoqchiday tabassumga moyilnamo qimtinib turadigan yigitchaga duch kelsangiz — bu menman! (X. To'xtaboyev. Shirin qovunlar mamlakati).*

Although the complex syntactic devices presented in the given examples differ in size, we can see that the connection between the components of the completeness of the thought expression and the syntactic communication occur in them at a text-specific level. At the same time, the phenomenon of textual open structure is observed in both devices. In other words, they can be formally expanded, and if necessary, narrowed.

Complex syntactic devices with equal components were called in traditional linguistics by the names of compound sentences with conjunctions and asyndetic compound sentences. Parts of CSDs (complex syntactic devices) with equal components are formed with the help of coordinating conjunctions and are connected to a combination of sentences that form a whole in terms of content and grammar. Coordinating conjunctions (conjunctive, negative, contradictory, subtractive conjunctions), particles (-u(-yu), -da, -ki) and verb forms *bo'lsa, esa* serve to connect CSD components.³⁸

However, not only the listed devices are used in the construction of CSDs with equal components, but also the content of some words in the sentences,

³⁵. Sayfullaeva R. R. Hozirgi o'zbek tilida qo'shma gaplarning formal-funksional tahlili. - Toshkent, 1994, 304-bet.

³⁶. Turniyozov B. N. Teng komponentli murakkab qurilmalar sintaktik derivatsiyasi. - Samarqand, 2008; Turniyozova Sh. Hozirgi o'zbek tilida matn shakllanishining derivatsion xususiyati. - Toshkent, 2010.

³⁷. Пешковский А.М. Существует ли в русском языке сочинение и подчинение предложений? // Родной язык в школе. Научно-педагогический сборник. - М., 1926. Его же. Русский синтаксис в научном освещении. - М., 1956. - С. 455.

³⁸. G'. Abdurahmonov Qo'shma gap sintaksis asoslari. Toshkent. - 1968.

intonation and the construction of the sentence play an essential role. This shows that parts of CSDs with equal components are connected through verbal and non-verbal means.

If we approach the description of the problem from the point of view of derivation, it should be noted that these devices come under the status of operators of CSDs with equal components. Any appearance of CSDs requires a ready-made derivative. The resulting structure is formed by the syntactic combination of several components:

1. *The old lady turned around and the boy jumped over the high fence in an instant* (Mark Twain. *The adventures of Tom Sawyer*).

2. *Tom wasn't the most exemplary boy in town, Aunt Polly was very upset, but Tom didn't notice it* (Mark Twain. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*).

The given examples are CSDs formed by the syntactic combination of two and three components.

In addition to the fact that CSDs form a single derivative structure, if we remove its components from the structure of CSD, it cannot be denied that this component itself forms a separate derivative:

1. *The old lady turned around and the boy jumped over the high fence in an instant* (Mark Twain. *The adventures of Tom Sawyer*).

2. *Tom wasn't the most exemplary boy in town, Aunt Polly was very upset, but Tom didn't notice it* (Mark Twain. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*).

However, in the above examples, the components of CSD are syntactically and semantically connected and form a whole structure.

In such a situation, we take each component of equal-component CSDs as a derivation operand. The devices that connect the operands come in the form of an operator:

1. *London has existed for fifteen centuries, and at that time it was a big city* (Mark Twain. *the Prince and the Pauper*).

2. *The houses were wooden, the second floor protruded above the first, and the third significantly towered over the second* (Mark Twain. *the Prince and the Pauper*).

The first of the given examples is a two-component CSD, which consists of simple sentences such as London has existed for fifteen centuries and at that time it was a big city. From the derivation point of view, we call these components derivation operands. And connecting these two components is the operator of the given CSD derivation.

The second example consists of three components:

1. *The houses were wooden,*

2. *the second floor protruded above the first,*

3. *and the third significantly towered over the second*

These components are interconnected in two different ways. The first component is connected to the second without a conjunction, that is, through tone, and the second component is connected to the third through a conjunction. It is this conjunction that acts as a derivation operator.

It is characteristic that conjunction “and” is used instead of conjunction “va” in the first sentence, and instead of conjunction “esa” in the second sentence.

The derivation of monooperator CSDs is formed using one operator. The double operator consists of at least two elements. Both syntactically and semantically very complex functions are performed by the operator of CSDs with a subordinate component:

1. Feature of functional transposition of an independent sentence into an dependent sentence;
2. The feature of forming a syntactic relationship between subordinate and dominant parts;
3. Characterization of real derivation process formation;
4. Creating a complex syntactic device with a new subordinate component.

Thereby, in CSDs with a subordinate component, like in CSDs with an equal component, the operator is brought in from outside, and it takes the status of the absolute ruler of both the substantive and syntactic construction of the derivative:

Hamma joy-joyiga o‘tirib bo‘lgach, uchinchi qatordagi stol orqasida qo‘l ko‘tarildi (H. G‘ulom).

In the given example, the derivation occurs as a result of derivations under the structure:

hamma o‘tirib bo‘ldi \longrightarrow *hamma joy-joyiga o‘tirib bo‘ldi*
qo‘l ko‘tarildi \longrightarrow *stol orqasidan qo‘l ko‘tarildi* \longrightarrow *uchinchi qatordagi stol orqasidan qo‘l ko‘tarildi.*

It seems that in the given example, the last variant of the CSDs derivative is formed in the process of syntactic derivation based on the expansion of the sentence form. This derivational feature of CSDs occurs in the transformation process. In the process of transformation, one of the parts of CSDs acquires a subordinate character through the -gach operator.

Hamma joy-joyiga o‘tirib bo‘lgach, uchinchi qatordagi stol orqasida qo‘l ko‘tarildi

The sentence whose content is explained is the independent sentence (main sentence). A sentence that follows the main clause and explains its content is called a subordinate clause. However, it should also be said that the following type of syntactic derivation of CSD can also be formed here: *Uchinchi qatordagi stol orqasidan qo‘l ko‘tarilgach, hamma joy-joyiga o‘tirib bo‘ldi.*

Thus, after the completion of the transformation process, the last stage of derivation is carried out, that is, the derivative is formed. It should also be noted that not only syntactic, but also semantic connection of CSD components depends on the choice of operator: *When Eva opened the window, the room was filled with the scent of magnolia (Harriet Beecher Stowe. Uncle Tom's Cabin).*

The given CSD consists of two components, and from the point of view of derivation, they are considered derivation operands. The fact that the first component *When Eva opened the window* and the second component *the room was filled with the scent of magnolia* does not require an explanation. If we focus on the derivation process of these components separately, we can give the following formula:

I. Deep structure – *opened* (V)

Kernal structure - *Eva opened* (N+V)

Derived structure - *Eva opened the window* (N+V+X) operator content.
(semantic operator).

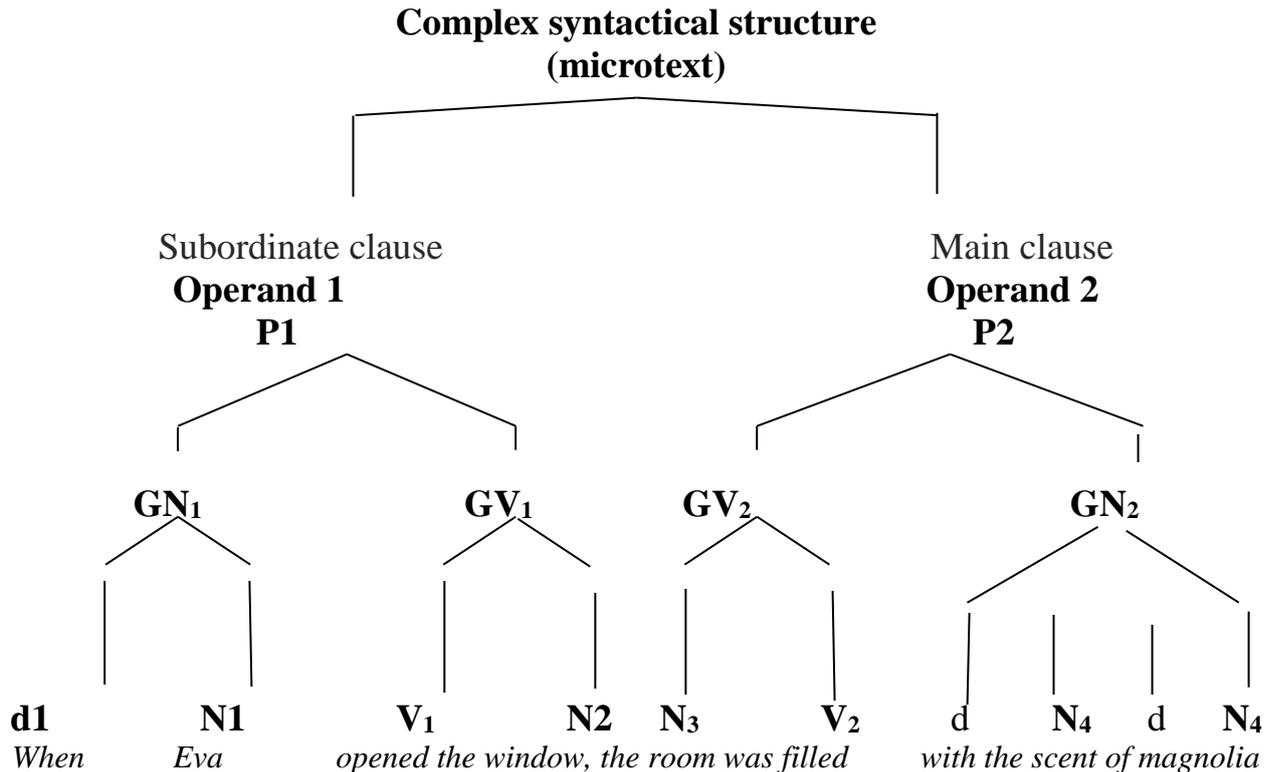
Derived structure - *When Eva opened the window* (N+V+X) - operator *When*

II. Deep structure – *was filled* (V)

Kernal structure - *the room was filled* (N+V)

Derived structure - *the room was filled with the scent* (N+V+X) operator *with*.

Derived structure - *the room was filled with the scent of magnolia* (N+V+X) -
operator *of*.



The given scheme shows how the structure of operands of a complex syntactic device consists of directly participating parts. Based on this BI scheme and the derivational analysis of CSD parts given above, the general analysis of this CSD from the point of view of derivation can be shown as follows:

$$R_1 (\text{Operand}) \quad \text{When} \quad R_2 (\text{Operand}) = D (\text{Derivative})$$

It seems that although in CSD the word *When* appears at the beginning of the first component, it is connecting two operands and taking the status of a derivation operator.

In addition to the above, it should be noted that the syntactic relationship of the simple sentence and CSD components in most cases is subject to the applicative model. We observed the proof of this in the Immediate Constituents (IC) method and derivational analysis of the above examples.

In general, these methods of analysis clearly show the sentence and its structure. Such analysis methods are widely used in structural engineering. Almost

all of the research works related to the system nature of the language, which is important in the current period of the development of the science of linguistics, require the issues of structural linguistics, and structural linguistics is engaged in the study of the internal problems of the language system.

CONCLUSION

In the process of studying the derivation of comparative syntactic devices in English and Uzbek, the following conclusions were reached:

1. Comparative linguistics, unlike typology, is not characterized by abstraction, rather it strives for accuracy. Comparative linguistics takes all aspects of language (phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic) as its object and its general goal is to compare languages. One of the languages being compared is considered the source language, with the researcher's native language often serving as the source language. This language is then compared with another language that is being studied.

2. The purpose of contrastive research is to compare and contrast interlinguistic similarities and differences between two languages, irrespective of their genetic kinship. The contrastive method is used to learn any language. In most cases, contrastive research involves the native language and the foreign language. The differences between comparative and contrastive linguistics can be seen in the following:

- contrastive linguistics studies only two languages, the native language and the foreign language;

- contrastive linguistics studies separate units and linguistic phenomena of the two compared languages, rather than the structural units of the lexical system;

- in contrastive linguistics, the units of each language are studied separately and then directly compared using the “reflection in the mirror” method, rather than drawing conclusions based on a process of comparison.

3. Speech is the space for the activation of linguistic signs. In this process, a hierarchical relationship is created, and each sign of the language becomes a material, contributing to the formal and substantive activity of a larger sign. In this way, language elements are transferred into speech. Hierarchical relations of phonemes, morphemes, and words are characteristic of this process, as they are linguistic units.

4. Word combinations are a product of syntactic derivation as a small syntactic device, and when analyzed from a derivational point of view, the terms operator, operand, and derivative are used for them. In the syntactic derivation of a word combination, the syntactic and semantic relationship between the main (dominant) component and the subordinate (subordinate) component is important. In this case, the operator is the most basic element of the derivation process.

5. When we compared the noun phrases in modern English with noun phrases in Uzbek, we did not observe sharp differences in their derivational principles in both languages. The important thing is that in the compared languages, although

they do not belong to the same language family, we witnessed that there are many signs of commonality in the principles of expansion in one way or another;

6. In the derivational analysis of simple sentences, the derivational process begins with the third stage. In this case, element X is added to the N+V structure. In this situation, the kernel structure changes its status and takes the status of a derived structure. As the speech form expands as a result of the addition of new components, new derivative structures are formed and new operators appear in the sentence. In this case the previous operator gives way to the next operator. This process is observed in both languages when comparing English and Uzbek;

7. Compared to the transformational and IC methods, the possibilities of applying the applicative model in the derivation process are much wider. Based on the kernel structure, the sentence form can be expanded as desired through the applicative model. This process occurs due to filling the gaps of the kernel structure;

8. The phenomenon of derivation is closely related to the phenomenon of transformation. After all, the phenomenon of derivation is comprehensive and includes both transformation and applicative models. Therefore, it is appropriate to interpret transformation as one of the working mechanisms of syntactic derivation.

9. Due to the fact that sentences show activity as components of a complex syntactic device, the syntactic relationship that occurs at its level is also somewhat different from such a relationship that is observed within a sentence according to its character. In fact, it reflects a unique syntactic connection not only between language units, but also between speech units. In other words, the syntactic relationship between a complex syntactic device and a sentence requires a structural-system connection within the framework of pure speech units.

10. In both languages, CSDs with a subordinate component can be divided into two groups according to their derivational formation: derivation of single-operator CSDs and derivation of double-operator CSDs. Among these derivational types of CSDs, there are differences not only between operators, but also in the space and time level of complex syntactic devices with subordinate components and in the general semantic plan. But in some situations, the mono- or double-operator of operators in the derivation process of CSDs differs from each other in Uzbek and English languages. CSD derivation that relies on the double operator in Uzbek may rely on the monooperator in English.

11. The derivational features of comparative syntactic devices are practically the same in both languages under study. The observed differences are often seen in the means by which operators are represented and in the mono-, poly-, and double-operator nature of the operator.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/04.06.2021.Fil.72.03
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ
БУХАРСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

**САМАРКАНДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ
ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

ИБАЕВ АНВАР ДЖУРАБЕКОВИЧ

**ДЕРИВАЦИЯ КОМПАРАТИВНЫХ СИНТАКСИЧЕСКИХ
КОНСТРУКЦИЙ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ**

**10.00.06 – Сравнительное литературоведение, сравнительное языкознание и
переводоведение**

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ

**диссертации на соискание учёной степени доктора наук (PhD) по
ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Бухара – 2023

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована под номером №В2020.1.PhD/Fil1143 в Высшей Аттестационной комиссии.

Диссертация выполнена в Самаркандском государственном институте иностранных языков. Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) размещён на веб-странице Научного совета (www.buxdu.uz) и на информационно-образовательном портале «Ziynet» (www.ziynet.uz).

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Защита диссертации состоится «09» сентября 2023 года в «11⁰⁰» часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/04.06.2021.Fil.72.03. по присуждению научных степеней при Бухарском государственном университете. (Адрес: 200118, город Бухара, улица М.Икбол, 11. Тел: +99865 221-29-14; факс: +99865 221-27-57; e-mail: buxdu_rektor@buxdu.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Бухарского государственного университета (зарегистрирована за № 333). Адрес: 200118, город Бухара, улица М.Икбол, 11. Тел: +99865 221-25-87).

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования - выявление принципов производных, специфических и отличительных особенностей синтаксических устройств в современном английском и узбекском языках.

Объект исследования - сравнительные синтаксические приемы современного английского и узбекского языков.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

в рамках синтаксиса английского и узбекского языков доказано, что деривационные свойства синтаксических устройств проявляются в разложении предложения на коммуникативные или релевантные части посредством логического ударения, порядка слов, контекста и тона, реализуются в связи с ролью функции определения коммуникативного центра мысли или высказывания в устройстве предложения, его расположением по отношению к определяемому слову;

определены операторы, операнды, деривационные свойства компаративных синтаксических устройств в форме простых предложений в сопоставимых языках; структурные типы основы, основы, производной, а также модели преобразования и аппликатива, проявляющиеся в определении темы и ремы предложения или мысли;

на основе комплексной классификации в деривационном образовании компаративно-сложных синтаксических устройств с подчиненными компонентами ССЦ (сложных синтаксических целых) в обоих языках их монооператорные, полиоператорные и дублооператорные свойства имеют деривационный характер, эти устройства на уровне пространства и времени и в общем семантическом поле опираются на дублооператор в узбекском языке, опираясь на монооператор в английском языке доказано, что это возможно;

в основе деривации равнокомпонентных компаративных сложных синтаксических устройств в обоих языках лежит обладание высоким функциональным потенциалом и собственной прагматичностью, контекстно-коммуникативная обусловленность, сформировавшаяся на основе интеграции таких факторов, как парадигматическая (языковая) и синтагматическая (речевая) актуализация.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе разработанных методических и практических предложений по изучению словообразования компаративных синтаксических устройств в английском и узбекском языках:

выводы о том, что в английском и узбекском языках сопоставительные синтаксические средства подразделяются на большие и малые группы, анализируются их словообразовательные свойства и различные сходства и различия в их применении, а также дается научное толкование терминов «деривация», включая виды словообразования, «транспозиция» используются в фундаментальном и прикладном научном проекте № FA-F1-G003 по теме «Hozirgi qoraqalpoq tilida funksional so'z yasalishi» («Функциональное словообразование в современном каракалпакском языке») и № FA-A1-G007 «Qoraqalpoq naql-maqollari lingvistik tadqiqot obyektini sifatida» («Каракалпакские

пословицы как объект лингвистического исследования») (Справка № 1/160 Каракалпакского научно-исследовательского института гуманитарных наук Каракалпакского филиала Узбекской академии наук от 17 августа 2022 года). В результате было разработано обоснование принципов микротекстовой деривации и их прагматических особенностей в лингвистических исследованиях каракалпакских пословиц и принципов лексической деривации в Каракалпакском языке;

выводы о сопоставительных синтаксических устройствах и производных сложных синтаксических устройствах в виде простых предложений в английском и узбекском языках были использованы в фундаментальном исследовательском проекте Erasmus+ 585845-EPP-1-2017-1-ES-EPPKA2-SBNE-JP CLASS: по теме «Разработка междисциплинарной магистерской программы по компьютерной лингвистике в вузах Центральной Азии» (справка № 2226/30.02.01 Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков от 19 августа 2022 года). В результате уточнено определение оператора сложных синтаксических устройств и его положение в процессе словообразования;

научные выводы по анализу сравнительно-синтаксических средств в английском и узбекском языках, функционально и структурно выполненные на основе методов словообразовательного, аппликативного, сопоставительного анализа, используются в пропагандистской деятельности в учебниках «Узбекский язык», созданных для студентов 11 классов общеобразовательных школ с узбекским языком обучения в Казахстане, в рамках реализации деятельности Литературного объединения «Ижодкор» («Творец») при казахско-узбекском этнокультурном товариществе «Дустлик» («Дружба») в 2020-2021 (Справка №51 Общества этнокультурных объединений узбеков Республики Казахстан «Дустлик» от 16 августа 2022 года). В результате обеспечивается научность соответствующих разделов данного учебника;

материалы диссертации и научные результаты, посвященные теме словообразования сопоставительно-синтаксических устройств в английском и узбекском языках, были использованы при подготовке сценария передач «Бедорлик», «Таълим ва тараққиёт», «Адабий жараён» Телерадиоканал «Узбекистан» в январе, феврале, марте 2021-2022 гг. (справка № 04-36-2123 Национальной телерадиокомпании (НТРК) Узбекистана от 2 декабря 2022 года). В результате эти научные выводы приобрели особое значение для дальнейшего повышения интереса слушателей к современным направлениям языкознания, научно-теоретическим исследованиям в области языкознания.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения и списка литературы, общий объём работы составляет 134 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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