FARG'ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

FARG'ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

ABDURAXMONOV VOXIDJON ABDUSATTOROVICH

ALTERNATIV SO'ROQ GAPLARNING SEMANTIK-STRUKTUR VA FUNKSIONAL TADQIQI

10.00.01 – O'zbek tili

FILOLOGIYA fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi AVTOREFERATI

Farg'ona – 2023

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Contents of Dissertation abstract of Doctor of philosophy (PhD) on philological sciences

Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам

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Yetakchi tashkilot:	Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat Oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti

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<center>**KIRISH (doktorlik (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)**</center>

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Dunyo tilshunosligida keyingi yillarda tilni nafaqat aloqa-aralashuv vositasi, balki ta'sir etish vositasi sifatida ham o'rganish ommalashib bormoqda. Bu vositalar doirasida alternativ so'roq gaplar emotsional-ekspressivligi, obrazli fikr ifoda etish xususiyati bilan yuqori darajada alohida sintaktik qurilma sifatida alohida o'rin tutadi. Alternativ so'roq gaplarni o'rganish nutqning shakllanish jarayonini, fikr ifodalashning o'ziga xos vositalarini baholash, sintaktik birliklarning funksional imkoniyatlarini, nutq birliklarining sintaktik-stilistik xususiyatlarini aniqlash imkoniyatini beradi. Shu ma'noda alternativ so'roq gaplarning ham nutq jarayonidagi lingvistik belgi-xususiyatlarini baholash imkoniyati tug'iladi. Bugungi kunda dunyo tilshunosligida olib borilayotgan sintaktik tadqiqotlar, gap qurilishi, jumladan, so'roq gaplarni o'rganish doirasida amalga oshirilayotgan izlanishlar soha rivojida alohida amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

Jahon tilshunosligida gapning shakllanish qonuniyatlari masalalariga oid tadqiqotlar zamonaviy tahlil metodlari asosida amalga oshirilmoqda. Gapning ifoda maqsadiga ko'ra turlari ichida so'roq gaplarning tutgan o'rni, mazkur gap turining o'ziga xos belgi-xususiyatlari, so'roq gaplarning bir turi sanalgan alternativ so'roq gaplarning semantik-struktur va funksional imkoniyatlarini o'rganish orqali muammoning nazariy jihatlarini to'liq asoslash maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.

Hozirgi Yangi O'zbekiston sharoitida ham ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini yanada rivojlantirish, «o'zbek tiliga oid barcha ilmiy, nazariy va amaliy ma'lumotlarni o'zida jamlagan elektron ko'rinishdagi o'zbek tili milliy korpusini yaratish choralarini ko'rish»[1] masalasi dolzarb bo'lib turibdi. Bu esa o'z navbatida tilshunoslar zimmasiga o'zbek tili bo'yicha olib borilayotgan tadqiqotlar doirasini yanada kengaytirish, jahon ilmiy-tadqiqot standartlari asosida o'zbek tilining keng ifoda imkoniyatlarini ko'rsatib berish vazifasini yuklaydi. Tilimizning milliy grammatik qurilishining to'g'ri talqini milliy mafkura va g'oyalarimizning ravnaqi uchun eng muhim omillardan biridir. Shuning uchun ham, sintaksik tadqiqotlar doirasida hissiy-ta'siriy funksiyasi jihatidan o'ziga xos qurilma hisoblangan alternativ so'roq gaplarni tadqiq etish, keng va atroflicha baholash bugungi kunning asosiy masalalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Alternativ so'roq gaplar adabiy va jonli xalq tilida keng va faol qo'llanuvchi gap turi sifatida – o'zbek milliy muloqot jarayonining muhim bir birligi, g'oyaviy va hissiy ta'sir qilishning asosiy vositasi hisoblanadi. Ulardagi keng ko'lamlilik, dialektika qonuniyatlarini o'zida to'la aks ettira olish xususiyati, uning tarkibida badiiy ifoda vositalarining ishlatilishi, xalq tilida faol qo'llanishi va millat ruhini o'zida aks ettira olishi, mazkur sintaktik qurilmalarni o'rganish zaruratini keltirib chiqaradi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 13-maydagi PF-4797-son «Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini

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[1] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 20 октябрдаги «Мамлакатимизда ўзбек тилини янада ривожлантириш ва тил сиёсатини такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида» ПФ-6084-сонли Фармони. («Халқ сўзи» газетаси, 2020 йил 21 октябрь, 221-сон)

tashkil etish to'g'risida», 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-son «O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida», 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son «Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi farmonlari, «2020-2030-yillarda o'zbek tilini rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish konsepsiyasi», O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021-yil 2-martdagi 78-F-sonli Farmoyishi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirining 2021-yil 6-martdagi 122-sonli buyrug'i hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa meyoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda mazkur dissertatsiyada bildirilgan fikr-mulohazalar manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Prezidentimiz Sh.M.Mirziyoyev 2022-yil 20-dekabrda Oliy Majlis va O'zbekiston xalqiga qilgan murojaatnomasida ta'lim sohasida qilinishi kerak bo'lgan va qilinadigan ishlar haqida ma'lumot berarkan, «ma'naviyatimiz asosi bo'lgan ona tilimiz» (o'zbek tili) haqida ham to'xtalib o'tdi. Ona tilining bugungi kundagi ahamiyati va uni o'rganish zarurati haqida alohida to'xtalib, «Milliy o'zligimizning timsoli bo'lgan, ma'naviyatimiz asosi bo'lgan ona tilimizga e'tibor yanada kuchaytiriladi[2]«, degan fikrlarni bildirib o'tdi. Bularning barchasi ona tilimizning boy ifoda imkoniyatlarini chuqurroq o'rganish zaruriyatini keltirib chiqaradi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga bog'liqligi. Mazkur tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining «Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy va ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llari» ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. So'roq gaplar masalalari va alternativ so'roq gaplar jahon tilshunosligida uzoq yillar davomida ingliz tili materiallari asosida V.Dreyk, Yun Jung Yu, Chung-xay Xan, R.Murfi kabi tilshunos olimlar tomonidan o'rganilgan.

Rus tilshunosligida V.V.Vinogradov, A.N.Gerasimenko, P.A.Lekant, G.V.Valimova, G.V.Gladkiy, A.F.Kulagin, Y.V.Paducheva, Y.Z.Sannikovlarning ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarida yoritib kelingan[3].

O'zbek tilshunosligida, umuman, so'roq gaplar masalasi A.G'ulomov, A.N.Kononov, A.Nurmonov, A.Ahmedov, M.M.Xaynazarova, N.F.Qosimovalar

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[2] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2022 йил 20 декабрдаги Олий Мажлис ва Ўзбекистон халқига қилган Мурожаатномаси. . («Халқ сўзи» газетаси, 2022 йил 21 декабрь сони)

[3] Виноградов В.В. Язык и стиль русских писателей. – Москва: Наука, 1990. – С.386; Герасименко А.Н. Бисубстантивные предложения в русском языке: структура, семантика, функционирование. (Монография). Москва. Изд-во МГОУ, 2012 – C 291, [3] Лекант, П. А. Синтаксис простого предложения в современном русском языке: Учеб. Пособие / П. А. Лекант. – М.: Высшая школа, 2004. – 247 с. Валимова Г.В. - Функциональные типы предложений в современном русском языке. Р.-на-Дону, 1967. -332с., Гладкий А.В. - О значении союза союза *или II* Семиотика и информатика. Вып. 13. М., 1979.-С.с. 196-214., Кулагин А.Ф. - Об отношении бессоюзных сложных предложений с категориями сочинения и подчинения // ФН, №6, 1974. -С.с.82-88., Падучева Е.В. - Опыт логического анализа значения союза *или*// Философские науки, №6, 1964. - С.с.145-148., Санников В.З. -Русские сочинительные конструкции. М.,1990. -266с.

tomonidan turli aspektlarda keng va atroflicha o'rganilgan bo'lsa-da[4], so'roq gaplarning bir turi hisoblangan alternativ so'roq gaplar monografik tarzda alohida tadqiqot obekti sifatida maxsus o'rganilmagan.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti Farg'ona davlat universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot rejasining «O'zbek tili sintaksisi muammolari va sintaktik-stilistika» yo'nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o'zbek tilshunosligida alternativ so'roq gap maqomini belgilash bilan birga, uning sintaktik, semantik va funksional xususiyatlarini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

alternativ so'roq gaplarning o'ziga xos sintaktik qurilma sifatidagi asosiy sintaktik xususiyatlarini aniqlash;

alternativ so'roq gaplarning semantik-struktur belgilari va shakllanish qonuniyatlarini aniqlash, ularning bisubstantiv xarakterini yoritish;

alternativ so'roq gaplarning semantik xarakteristikasini – ularda voqelanadigan mazmuniy munosabatlar turlarini o'rganish va lisoniy dalillar asosida yoritish;

alternativ so'roq gaplarda dizyunksiya hodisasining yuzaga kelishi omillarini belgilash va tahlil qilish;

alternativ so'roq gaplarning funksional imkoniyatlari – emotsinal-ekspressiv, matnni shakllantirish va poetik nutq uchun xoslanish funksiyalarini ochib berish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida o'zbek tilida faol qo'llanuvchi alternativ so'roq gaplar belgilangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini alternativ so'roq gaplarning o'ziga xos sintaktik, semantik va funksional tahlili tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Alternativ so'roq gaplarning o'ziga xos belgilarini aniqlashda sinxron-tasviriy, tavsifiy, komponent tahlil, oppozitiv, qiyosiy usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

alternativ so'roq gaplarning alohida sintaktik qurilma sifatidagi maqomini belgilash orqali ularning o'zbek badiiy nutqida shakllanishining dialektik mantiqqa asoslangan sintaktik qonuniyatlari aniqlangan;

alternativ so'roq gaplarning bisubstantiv xarakteri – ot turkumiga oid leksemalarning o'zaro munosabati orqali ifoda etilgan so'roqlarning ajratilishi, farqlanishi va tanlanishi asosidagi semantik tavsifi – ularda voqelanadigan mazmuniy munosabatlar isbotlangan;

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[4] Ғуломов А. Содда гап. – Т.: ЎзФА нашриёти. 1955, 11-12 бетлар. А.Н.Кононов Грамматика современного узбекского литературного языка. – М.-Л:,Изд-во АН СССР. 1960, - С 345-348. Нурмонов А Сўроқ гаплар // Маҳмудов Н.Нурмонов А. Ўзбек тилининг назарий грамматикаси. – Т: «Ўқитувчи», 1995, 50-53 бетлар. , Аҳмедов А. Вопросительные предложения в современном кзбекском языке. Автореф. дисс. канд. фил. наук. – Т: 1965, - С 32.. Хайназарова М.М.Сўроқ гапларда шаклий ва мазмуний номувофиқлик. Номз. дисс. автореф – Т: 1999,- Б 26.. Қосимова Н.Ф. Лисоний белги ассиметрияси ва унинг сшроқ гап таржимасида воқеланиши. Номз. дисс. автореф. – Т: 2018,- Б 40..

alternativ so‘roq gaplarda dizyunksiya hodisasi yuzaga kelishining mantiqiy-mazmuniy imkoniyatlari, ularda ayiruv, zidlov, qiyoslash munosabatlarining alohida mazmuniy kategoriyalar sifatida reallashuvi dalillangan;

alternativ so‘roq gaplarning funksional imkoniyatlari – emotsional-ekspressiv, matnni shakllantirish va poetik nutq uchun xoslanishi isbotlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijasi quyidagilardan iborat:

o‘zbek tilida alternativ so‘roq gap maqomi belgilangan;

alternativ so‘roq gapning sintaktik tavsifi berilgan;

alternativ so‘roq gaplarning bisubstantiv va dizyunktiv tavsifi ishlab chiqilgan;

alternativ so‘roq gaplar tarkibida voqelanuvchi mazmuniy munosabatlar lisoniy dalillar asosida yoritilgan;

alternativ so‘roq gaplarning funksional imkoniyatlari dalillangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi olib chiqilayotgan masalalarning aniqligi, g‘oyalarning an’anaviy sintaktik qonuniyatlarga mosligi, to‘g‘ri qo‘llanilganligi, muammoni tadqiq etishda ilmiy-nazariy manbalarga tayanilganligi, tadqiqot jarayonida olib borilgan tahlillarning nazariy asosga ega ekanligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati o‘zbek tili sintaksisi va sintaktik-stilistikasining yangi ma’lumotlar bilan boyitilganligi, alternativ so‘roq gaplarning sintaktik va funksional xususiyatlari haqida keng qamrovli ma’lumotlar berilganligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati dissertatsiya materiallari va xulosalaridan oliy o‘quv yurtlari filologiya fakultetlarida 5A220100 – lingvistika (o‘zbek tili) magistratura yo‘nalishida talabalar tanlovi fanlarini o‘tishda hamda 5141100 – o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti bakalavriat yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha ta’lim oluvchilarga «Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili (sintaksis)», «Tilshunoslik nazariyasi», «Uslubshunoslik», «Matn lingvistikasi» fanlarini o‘qitishda, mazkur fanlardan darsliklar, sintaksis masalalariga bag‘ishlangan monografiyalar va o‘quv-uslubiy qo‘llanmalar yaratish mumkinligida ko‘rinadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Alternativ so‘roq gaplarning semantik-struktur va funksional xususiyatlariga bag‘ishlangan dissertatsion ishda erishilgan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

alternativ so‘roq gaplarning alohida sintaktik qurilma sifatidagi maqomini belgilash orqali ularning o‘zbek badiiy nutqida shakllanish qonuniyatlarini aniqlash bo‘yicha keltirilgan ilmiy xulosa va tavsiyalaridan «Matn tilshunosligi» darsligida keng foydalanilgan (Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta’lim vazirligining 2021-yil 3-maydagi 237-son buyrug‘iga asosan 237-317-raqamli ruxsatnoma). Natijada darslikning asosiy qismi ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan mukammallashgan;

alternativ so‘roq gaplarning bisubstantiv xarakteri, semantik tavsifi – ularda voqelanadigan mazmuniy munosabatlar haqidagi ilmiy xulosa va tavsiyalaridan «Matn tilshunosligi» darsligida keng foydalanilgan (Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta’lim vazirligining 2021-yil 31-maydagi 237-son buyrug‘iga asosan 237-317-raqamli

ruxsatnoma). Natijada darslikning asosiy qismi ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan mukammallashgan;

alternativ so'roq gaplarda dizyunksiya hodisasi yuzaga kelishining mantiqiy-mazmuniy omillari, ularda ayiruv, zidlov, qiyoslash munosabatlarining alohida mazmuniy kategoriyalar sifatida yuzaga chiqishi bo'yicha berilgan ilmiy qarashlari va xulosalaridan «Lingvopoetika asoslari» darsligida keng foydalanilgan (Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligining 2022-yil 22-avgustdagi 284-son buyrug'iga asosan Farg'ona davlat universitetining 2022-yil 23-dekabrdagi 586-son buyrug'i bilan berilgan 342-006 raqamli ruxsatnoma). Natijada mazkur ilmiy ma'lumotlar darslikning ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan mukammallashishi uchun manba bo'lib xizmat qilgan;

alternativ so'roq gaplarning funksional imkoniyatlari – emotsional-ekspressiv, matnni shakllantirish va poetik nutq uchun funksional xoslanishiga oid ilmiy qarashlari va xulosalaridan 2019-2021-yillarga mo'ljallangan Farg'ona davlat universitetining S-UZ800-20-GR-0040 raqamli «EMI (English as a Medium of Instruction)» nomli xalqaro loyihasida foydalanilgan (Farg'ona davlat universitetining 2023-yil 23-apreldagi 01-1316 – son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada loyihaning sifati va samaradorligi takomillashgan, materiallarning mazmuni mukammallashgan va ilmiyligi ortgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 2 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida qilingan ma'ruzalarda jamoatchilik muhokamasidan o'tkazildi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinishi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha 6 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 4 ta maqola, ulardan 2tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch asosiy bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning umumiy hajmi 134 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, dissertatsiyaning maqsadi va vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti tavsiflangan, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **«Alternativ so'roq gaplarning sintaktik xususiyatlari»** deb nomlanadi. Bobning «Alternativ so'roq gaplarning struktur tavsifi» nomli birinchi faslida alternativ so'roq gaplarning jahon tilshunosligida o'rganilishi, alternativ so'roq gaplarning dialektik logika talablari asosida shakllanishi, ularning sof so'roq gaplardan farqlab turuvchi asosiy lisoniy belgi-xususiyatlari haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Tilshunoslikka dialektik ta'limotlarning tatbiq etilishi natijasida lisoniy vositalarning imkoniyatlarini o'rganishda yangi ufqlar ochildi. So'zlovchi, ya'ni nutq egasining fikrga mos so'z yoki boshqa leksik, morfologik, sintaktik birliklarni tanlashi jarayonida dialektik kategoriyalarning qay darajada amal qilinishini o'rganishga kirishildi. Shu nuqtai nazardan qaralganda, alternativlik kategoriyasi ham dialektik ta'limotlar hosilasidir. Dialektik ta'limotga ko'ra alternativlik «ikki hukmdan birini tanlash imkoniyatidir». Shuning uchun ham biz tomonimizdan tadqiqqa tortilayotgan alternativ so'roq gaplar masalasida dialektik qonuniyatlar amal qiladi. Boshqacha aytganda, alternativ so'roq gaplarning shakllanishi dialektik fikrlash hosilasi sifatida maydonga chiqadi.

So'roq kategoriyasi mantiqiy kategoriya sifatida tilimizda so'roq gaplar vositasida ifoda etiladi. An'anaviy tilshunoslikda asosiy diqqat so'roq kategoriyasining semantik-struktur aspektda punktuatsion, prosodik va grammatik belgilariga qaratildi, ya'ni so'roq gaplarning semantik-struktur belgilariga ko'ra tadqiq etildi:[5] Keyingi yillarda so'roq gaplar masalasi yangicha talqinda o'rganilgan ish sifatida M.Xaynazarovaning dissertatsiyasini ko'rsatish mumkin[6]. Dissertatsiya muallifi so'roq gaplarga o'zbek tilshunosligida ilk marta sistem hodisa sifatida yondashgan. Shakliy so'roq gap tarzidagi sintaktik qurilmalarning mazmuniy tuzilishidan anglashilgan darak, buyruq axborotlarining yashirin ifodalanishi, ya'ni bunday gaplarda shakliy-mazmuniy nomuvofiqlikning buzilishiga olib keluvchi omillar keng va atroflicha tadqiq etilgan. Dissertatsiyaning yutug'i shundaki, yuqorida aytib o'tganimizdek, unda so'roq gaplar sistem nazariya asosida o'rganilgan. So'roq gaplarga bunday yondashuvlardan tashqari alternativ so'roq masalasi ham borki, bu masala hozircha o'zbek tilshunosligida o'zining yetarli bahosini olmagan va atroflicha o'rganilmagan, degan hulosaga kelishimiz mumkin.

Ingliz tilshunosi V.Dreyk alternativ so'roq gaplar masalasida fikr yuritar ekan, ingliz tilida so'roq gaplarning 5 turi mavjudligini e'tirof etadi va uning quyidagi turlarini sanab ko'rsatadi[7]:

1. Sof so'roq gaplar.
2. Ritorik (the rhetorical) so'roq gaplar.
3. Alternativ (the alternative) so'roq gaplar.
4. Qutbli (the polar) so'roq gaplar
5. Ajratuvchi (the separation) so'roq gaplar.

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[5] Виноградов В.В. Язык и стиль русских писателей. – Москва: Наука, 1990. – С.386; Герасименко А.Н. Бисубстантивные предложения в русском языке: структура, семантика, функционирование. (Монография). Москва. Изд-во МГОУ, 2012 – С 291; Лекант П.А. Синтаксис простого предложения в современном русском языке: Учеб. Пособие. – М.: Высшая школа, 2004. – С.247; Валимова Г.В. Функциональные типы предложений в современном русском языке. Р.-на-Дону, 1967. – С.332; Ғуломов А. Содда гап. – Т.: ЎзФА нашриёти. 1955, 11-12 бетлар; А.Н.Кононов. Грамматика современного узбекского литературного языка. – М.-Л.: Изд-во АН СССР. 1960, – С.345-348. Нурмонов А. Сўроқ гаплар // Маҳмудов Н., Нурмонов А. Ўзбек тилининг назарий грамматикаси. – Т.: «Ўқитувчи», 1995, 50-53 бетлар; Аҳмедов А. Вопросительные предложения в современном узбекском языке. Автореф. дисс. канд. фил. наук. – Т.: 1965, – С.32.

[6] Хайназарова М.М. Сўроқ гапларда шаклий ва мазмуний номувофиқлик. Номз. дисс. Автореф. – Т., 1999, – Б.26.

[7] Veronika Drake, Alternative questions and their responses in English interaction. Saginaw Valley State University, 6 November 2020, Science West 355, pages 63-80.

So'roq gaplarni ingliz tili materiallari asosida tasniflar ekan V.Dreyk aynan shu tilning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va tilning grammatik qurilishiga tayanadi. O'zbek tili materiallari asosida esa tadqiqotchi tomonidan ko'rsatib o'tilgan alternativ, qutbli, ajratuvchi so'roq gaplarni bitta umumiy nom bilan, ya'ni alternativ so'roq gaplar atamasi ostida o'rganish maqsadga muvofiqdir, chunki olima tomonidan ko'rsatib o'tilgan yuqoridagi uchta turda grammatik belgi ham, ma'no nozikligi ham deyarli farqlanmaydi.

Rus tilida ham alternativ va qutbli so'roq gaplarning farqlanmasligi haqidagi ma'lumotlarni A.V.Gladkiy, Y.V.Paducheva, V.Z.Sannikovalarning ilmiy ishlarida ham ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Jumladan, Y.V.Paducheva *ili* (yoki) ayiruv bog'lovchisi haqida so'z yuritar ekan, bu bog'lovchi yordamida alternativ so'roq gaplar ham hosil qilinishi mumkinligi haqida to'xtalib: «Bu bog'lovchi alternativ so'roqlarning yuzalanishida alohida o'rin tutadi, lekin ingliz tilshunoslari ta'kidlaganidek, qutbli so'roqlarning emas, mohiyat e'tibori bilan rus tilida qutbli (polyarniy) so'roq gap tushunchasining o'zi mavjud emas»ligini alohida ta'kidlaydi.

O'zbek tilshunosligida alternativ so'roq gaplar haqidagi dastlabki ma'lumotni akademik A.Hojiyevning 1985-yilda nashr etilgan «Lingvistik terminlarning izohli lug'ati»dan olamiz[8]. Olim mazkur lug'atda alternativ so'roq gap atamasini qo'llagan holda, lug'atning 2002-yilda to'ldirilgan qayta nashrida uni tanlama so'roq gap tarzida quyidagicha izohlaydi: So'ralayotgan ikki ehtmmoldan birini tasdpqlashni talab qiladigan so'roq gap: *Ertaga kelasizmi yoki kelmaysizmi? Vaqtingiz ziqmi yoki kutib tura olasizmi?*[9] Biz dissertatsiyamizda dunyo tilshunosligida ommalashib ulgurganini hisobga olib, alternativ so'roq gap atamasini qo'llashni lozim topdik.

O'zbek tilshunosligida alternativlik nutq hodisasi sifatida tilga olinga ish sifatida O.Tojiyevning «O'zbek tilida alternativ munosabatning ifodalanishi» nomli maqolasini ko'rsatish mumkin[10]. Maqola muallifi alternativlikni qo'shma gaplarning darak mazmuni ifodalangan turlari haqida fikr yuritar ekan, bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda alternativlikni yuzaga chiqaruvchi asosiy vositalar sifatida *yo, yoki, yoxud, yo-yo, goh-goh, dam-dam, bir-bir, ba'zan-ba'zan, xoh-xoh* ayiruv bog'lovchilarini ko'rsatib o'tadi hamda mazkur bog'lovchilar ishtirok etgan bog'langan qo'shma gaplar misolida alternativlik asosida shakllangan bir nechta mazmuniy munosabatlarni izohlab beradi. Shuningdek, O.Tojiyev nutqdagi alternativlik hodisasining mohiyati va ahamiyatini ko'rsatib o'tgan holda, «...alternativ munosabat tilshunosligimizda o'rganilishi dolzarb bo'lgan muammolar sirasiga kiradi. Biz maqolada alternativ munosabatning faqat qo'shma gaplarda ifodalanishi haqida mulohaza yuritdik, xolos. Biroq alternativ munosabat keng qamrovli bo'lib, tilshunoslikning barcha sathlarida o'ziga xos tarzda namoyon bo'luvchi xodisa»[11] ekanligini alohida ta'kidlab o'tadi.

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[8] Ҳожиев А. Лингвистик терминларнинг изоҳли луғати. Тошкент: Фан 1985, – Б.178.

[9] Ҳожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати, Тошкент «Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси» давлат илмий нашриёти. 2002, 102-бет.

[10] Тожиев О. Ўзбек тилида альтернатив муносабатнинг ифодаланиши // «Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти» журнали. 2019, 4-сон, 107-112 бетлар.

[11] Тожиев О. Кўрсатилган мақола, 111-бет.

Alternativ so‘roq gaplarni o‘rganish masalasi o‘zbek tilshunosligida birinchi marta M.Abdupattoyev tomonidan o‘rtaga tashlandi va alternativ so‘roq gaplar matnni shakllantiruvchi vosita sifatida baholandi. Alternativ so‘roqning asosiy belgisi so‘zlovchi tomonidan yonma-yon qo‘yilayotgan ikkita so‘roqning tinglovchi tomonidan faqat bittasiga javob talab etilishiga asoslanadi. Bundan tashqari alternativ so‘roqda tinglovchining javob berishi uchun bir nechta variantlar majud bo‘ladi.

Masalan:

Ishni nimadan boshlash kerak? Oldin to‘qayga o‘t qo‘yishdanmi, zovur qazishdanmi?

<div align="right">(Said Ahmad «Ufq» 324-bet)</div>

Siz men bilan yashaysizmi, singlingiz bilanmi?

<div align="right">(O‘.Hoshimov «Sevgi qissalari» 39-bet)</div>

Alternativ so‘roq gaplaring yana bir belgisi shuki, ularda faqat bir-birini taqozo etadigan, biri-ikkinchisidan kelib chiqadigan tushunchalar va xuddi shunday voqelik ifoda etiladi[12]. Masalan ularda hech qachon *Kattami yoki qorami*? tarzidagi so‘roq qo‘yilmaydi. Demak, alternativ so‘roq gaplarning shakllanishi va alternativ savollarning ifoda etilishida logik izchillik birinchi o’rinda turadi. Bunga ko‘ra alternativ so‘roq gaplarni ikki turga:

a) fikrni to‘ldiruvchi alternativ so‘roq gaplar;

b) fikrni aniqlashtiruvchi (konkretlashtiruvchi) alternativ so‘roq gaplarga bo‘lib o‘rganishimiz mumkin.

Fikrni to‘ldiruvchi alternativ so‘roq gaplarda berilayotgan va ketma- ket ifoda etilayotgan so‘roqlar fikran bir birini to‘ldiradi, izohlaydi va so‘roq mazmunini kengaytiradi. Masalan:

Bu eshakmi yoki Hazrat Alining tulporimi?

<div align="right">(X.To‘xtaboyev «Besh bolali yigitcha» 222-bet)</div>

Dedim:
— Imdod etaymi, yo ketaymi?

<div align="right">(H.Olimjon. Tanlangan asarlar. I tom, 266-bet)</div>

Fikrni aniqlashtiruvchi alternativ so‘roq gaplarda esa yonma-yon qo‘yilayotgan so‘roqlar miqdor jihatdan qancha bo‘lishidan qat’iy nazar, ular bir-biriga mazmunan aniqlik kiritadi, so‘roqni konkretrashtirish – aniq va lo‘nda fikr ifoda etish uchun qo‘llaniladi:

Maynavozchilik qilayotganim yo‘q. Dissertatsiya yo‘qolgan
— Yo‘qolganmi yo... chet elga sotilganmi?

<div align="right">(T.Malik «Shaytanat» 192-b)</div>

Birinchi bobning «Alternativ so‘roq gaplarda bisubstantivatsiya» deb nomlangan ikkinchi faslida tilshunoslikda bisubstantivatsiya hodisasining o‘rganilishi, alternativ so‘roq gaplarning bisubstantiv xarakteri va bunday gaplarda bisubstantivatsiyaning alternativ so‘roq hosil qilinishidagi o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari yoritilgan.

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[12] Абдупаттоев М.Т. Ўзбек тилининг поэтик синтаксиси. (Монография) Фарғона: «Classik» 2021, 133-137 бетлар

«Bisubstantiv gap» atamasi birinchi marta rus tilshunosi N.A. Gerasimenko tomonidan qo'llangan bo'lib, uning fikricha, bisubstantiv gaplar aslida ikkita ot turkumiga oid so'zlar asosida shakllangan va har ikki grammatik asosi fe'l bo'lmagan so'zlar bilan ifodalangan gaplardir. Bisubstantiv gaplar hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tilida ham faol qo'llaniladi.

Alternativ so'roq gaplarda ham bisubstantivatsiya hodisasi kuzatiladi. Faqat alternativ so'roq gaplarning semantik-strukturasi oddiy (darak) gaplardan birmuncha farqlanadi. Buning sababi shundaki, bunday gaplarda ot-kesimlar ikkita yoki undan ortiq bo'ladi, lekin gap subyekti hisoblangan ega bilan bitta predikativ munosabat hosil qiladi. Alternativ so'roqni ifodalovchi ot-kesimlar uyushgan holda keladi, bir xil grammatik formaga ega va egaga nisbatan bir xil sintaktik pozitsiyada bo'ladi. Shuning uchun ham ular ega bilan bitta bisubstantiv predikativ munosabat hosil qiladi.

Masalan:

Hammani o'ziga qaratgan bu xilqat inson bolasimi yo farishtami?

(T.Malik «Shaytanat» 224-bet)

Keltirilgan misoldan anglashilib turganidek, alternativ so'roq gapning muqobil so'roqlarini ifoda etib kelgan inson bolasimi yo farishtami? ot-kesimlari fikr subyekti, ya'ni ega (xilqat) bilan bisubstantivlik hosil qilgani holda, bisubstantiv predikativ aloqaga kirishgani va shu yo'l bilan bir paytning o'zida ham gap ham alternativ so'roq hosil qilganini kuzatishimiz mumkin.

Hozirgi davr tilshunosligida struktur sintaksis bo'yicha erishilgan yutuqlar semantik sintaksis, funksional va kognitiv grammatika, pragmatikadagi yangi tadqiqotlar bilan uyg'unlashgan holda gap haqidagi yangi nazariyalar va tasniflar bilan boyib bormoqda. Endi tadqiqotchilar diqqati gapni baholash va tasniflashda ikki tomonlama yondashuv, ya'ni, shakl va mazmun, struktura va semantika, mantiq va grammatika, gapning ifoda plani va mazmun planiga qaratilmoqda. Shuning uchun ham zamonaviy tilshunoslikda gapni baholashda bir qancha nazariyalarga tayangan holda, yangi va yangi tipologik yondashuvlar yuzaga kelmoqda. Shuni alohida ta'kidlash kerakki mazkur yondashuvlarning biri-ikkinchisini inkor etmaydi, aksincha, ular bir-birini to'ldiradi va gap deb atalgan sintaktik qurilmani o'z pozitsiyasi nuqtai nazaridan baholash uchun intiladi. Mazkur fikrlarni bisubstantiv gaplar misolida ham davom ettirish mumkin. An'anaviy sintaksisdagi ikki bosh bo'lakli gap tushunchasi bisubstantiv gaplar haqida yangi fikrlarni bildirish uchun asos bo'ladigan tayanch nazariya hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun ham bisubstantiv gaplar haqida fikr yuritilganda, bosh bo'laklarning sintaktik aloqasi va ularning ifodalanishi bo'yicha mavjud fikrlarga tayanish maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi. Ikki bosh bo'lakli sodda gapning shakllanishida fe'l va fe'l bo'lmagan turkumlarga oid so'zlar asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi:

U Eshon oyimmi, Sharif qozimi yo Xalcha buvimi?

(Oybek «Qutlug' qon» 67-bet)

Aytib o'tilganidek, bisubstantiv gaplar predikativ yadrosi ot turkumi asosida shakllangan gaplardir. Alternativ so'roq gaplar bisubstantivlik asosida

shakllanganda ularda oʻziga xos sintaktik xususiyatlar, semantik munosabatlarning yangicha qirralari yuzaga keladi. Ularni oʻrganish ona tilimizda fikr ifoda etishning yangi imkoniyatlarini oʻrganish uchun xizmat qiladi.

Birinchi bobning «Alternativ kommunikatsiyada qoʻshma gaplarning imkoniyatlari» deb nomlangan uchinchi faslida alternativ soʻroqlarning ifoda etilishida qoʻshma gaplar sodda gaplarga qaraganda kengroq imkoniyatlarga ega ekanligi, qoʻshma gap tarzida shakllangan alternativ soʻroq gaplardagi semantik va struktural oʻziga xoslik va qoʻshma gaplar tarkibida ishtirok etuvchi ayrim sintaktik-stilistik vositalarning oʻrni haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida bu sohada olib borilgan nazariy tadqiqotlar va ilmiy-amaliy izlanishlar shuni koʻrsatadiki, alternativ soʻroq gaplarning qoʻshma gaplar tadqiqiga semantik-struktur yondashuv har doim ham markaziy muammo sifatida qaralib, ular orqali soʻroq kategoriyasining ifodalanishi ikkinchi darajali qiymatga ega boʻlgan. Shuning uchun ham dunyo tilshunosligida qoʻshma gaplar doirasida alternativ soʻroqning ifodalanishi masalasi tadqiqotchilar eʼtiboridan chetda qolgan. Rus tilshunoslari G.V.Valimova, A.V.Gladkiy, A.F.Kulagin, Y.V.Paducheva, V.Z.Sannikovalarning ilmiy ishlarida qoʻshma gaplarda umumiy soʻroq kategoriyasining ifodalanishi boʻyicha maʼlumotlarga duch kelamiz. Shunga qaramay, alternativ soʻroqning qoʻshma gap tarkibida voqelanishi boʻyicha tilshunoslikdagi mavjud maʼlumotlarni yetarli deb boʻlmaydi. Bunday xulosaga kelishimizning qator sabablari bor. Birinchidan, bugungi kunda alternativ soʻroqning qoʻshma gap orqali ifodalanishining aniq tavsifi ishlab chiqilmagan, yuqorida aytib oʻtilganidek, alternativ soʻroqning sodda gaplardagi koʻrinishlari tadqiqi boʻyicha dastlabki qadamlar qoʻyilgan boʻlsa-da, qoʻshma gaplar doirasida uning voqelanishi tadqiqotchilar eʼtiboridan chetda qolgan, yaʼni bu boradagi qoʻshma gaplarning funksional imkoniyatlari haligacha oʻz bahosini olmagan. Ikkinchidan, alternativ soʻroqning ikkita predikativ birlik doirasida kengroq ifoda etilish imkoniyati qoʻshma gapning shakllanish qonuniyatlari va ikkita soʻroqni yonma-yon qoʻyilishi va qoʻshma gap tarkibida birlashtirilishining kommunikativ-semantik talablari aniqlashtirilmagan. Uchinchidan esa, qoʻshma gap tarzida shakllangan alternativ soʻroqni ifoda etuvchi predikativ birliklar oʻrtasidagi mazmuniy munosabatlar (masalan, ayiruv, zidlash va h.k.z. munosabatlar) alohida semantik kategoriyalar sifatida oʻrganilmagan. Bundan shunday xulosa kelib chiqadiki, alternativ soʻroq ifodalovchi qoʻshma gaplarning semantik-struktur oʻziga xosligi va funksional imkoniyatlarini oʻrganish boʻyicha kompleks tadqiqotlarning olib borilishi maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Qoʻshma gaplarning soʻroq gap tarzida shakllanishi boʻyicha izlanishlar olib borgan rus olimasi Nevzorova oʻzining doktorlik dissertatsiyasida qoʻshma gaplarda soʻroq kategoriyasining ifodalanishi va alternativ soʻroqning yuzaga kelish holatlari masalasiga alohida toʻxtalib oʻtadi . Uning fikricha, «...alternativ soʻroqning qoʻshma gaplar orqali ifodalanish imkoniyatlari sodda gaplardagiga qaraganda birmuncha keng boʻlib, bu qoʻshma gaplar strukturasining murakkabligi va qoʻyilayotgan ikki soʻroqning qoʻshma gap komponentlarida alohida ajratib va taʼkidlab ifodalash imkoniyatining mavjudligi bilan xarakterlanadi. Demak,

alternativ soʻroqning qoʻshma gap tarzida shakllantirilishi soʻroqlarni tinglovchiga keng, oson va qulay yetkazish imkoniyatini beradi.

Alternativ soʻroq ifodalovchi qoʻshma gaplar tahlilida, eng avvalo, ular tarkibida qanday soʻroqlar yonma-yon qoʻyilishi mumkin, boshqacha aytganda, struktur jihatdan qanday sodda soʻroq gaplar oʻzaro birikishi va qoʻshma gapni hosil qilishi va mantiqan bogʻlanishi mumkinligiga eʼtibor qaratish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Bu turdagi qoʻshma gaplarning shakllanishidagi birinchi sintaktik belgi shundan iborat boʻladiki, ularning shakllanishida ajratuvchi intonatsiya va ayiruv bogʻlovchilari biriktiruvchi vosita sifatida yaqqol koʻzga tashlanadi:

Shaharmi bu, qishloqmi bu?

(E.Vohidov. Saylanma. 3-jild, 80-bet)

Anvar mirzoga oʻzlari tasodif kelmakchilarmi yo men vosita boʻlganim durustmi?

(A.Qodiriy «Mehrobdan chayon» 85-bet)

Anglashilganidek, keltirilgan gaplarning birinchisida ajratuvchi ohang, ikkinchi gapda esa ayiruv bogʻlovchisi (yo) predikativ birliklarning oʻzaro bogʻlanishini taʼminlashi bilan birga alternativ soʻroq ifodalovchi qoʻshma gapni shakllantirgani kuzutiladi. Demak, oʻzbek tilida alternativ soʻroq struktur jihatdan bogʻlovchisiz yoki bogʻlangan qoʻshma gap tarzida shakllanadi.

Demak, qoʻshma gapning faqat ikki turi – bogʻlangan va bogʻlovchisiz qoʻshma gaplar alternativ soʻroq ifodalovchi sintaktik qurilmalar sifatida baholanadi. Ular orqali alternativ soʻroqlar sodda gapdagiga nisbatan kengroq, shu bilan birga ikkita predikativ birlik orqali ifoda etiladi. Shuning uchun ham alternativ soʻroqni shakllantirishda qoʻshma gaplarning imkoniyatlari yuqori hisoblanadi.

Dissertatsiyaning «**Alternativ soʻroq gaplarning semantik tavsifi**» deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobi mazmuni 4-faslda bayon qilingan.

Bobning «Alternativ soʻroq gaplarda semantik dizyunksiya» deb nomlangan birinchi faslida dizyunksiya hodisasi va uning alternativ soʻroq hosil qilishdagi oʻrni va funksiyalari haqida maʼlumotlar beriladi.

Alternativ soʻroq gaplarga xos asosiy xususiyatlardan biri ularda semantik dizyunksiyaning mavjudligidir. Semantik dizyunksiya atamasi tilshunoslikda birinchi boʻlib Nevzorova tomonidan qoʻllanilgan . Dizyunksiya aslida matematik atama boʻlib, bu tushuncha mantiq ilmida ham qoʻllanila boshlagan, matemetika va logika fanlarining kesishuvi natijasida matematik logika sohasi vujudga keldi va mazkur atama shu sohada faol qoʻllanila boshladi.

Dizyunksiya (lotincha disjunction – ajratish, tanlash), keng maʼnoda murakkab, ikki va undan ortiq tushunchaning ifodalanishi, mantiq talabi bilan va kontekstga koʻra ulardan birini maʼlum bir belgilariga koʻra ajratib olish va shu tushunchaga oid belgi-xususiyatlarni tahlil etish. S.V.Nevzorova mazkur atamani tilshunoslikka tadbiq etar ekan «alternativ tushunchalar ifodasida dizyunktiv bogʻlanish yuzaga keladi, tinglovchi tomonidan bu ifodalardan birining tanlanishi va unga eʼtibor qaratilishi mantiqiy yechim hisobanadi», deb juda toʻgʻri taʼkidlaydi. Demak, tinglovchiga berilayotgan ikki va undan ortiq soʻroqning oʻzi

bir paytning o'zida semantik dizyunksiya hisoblanadi. Tinglovchi tomonidan ulardan birini tanlash va o'zi uchun maqbul bo'lgan javob variantini tanlash va unga e'tibor qaratish dizyunksiya yechimi sanaladi. Umuman olganda dizyunktiv bog'lanishlarda tanlash va ajratish eng muhim belgi hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun ham A.N.Tarskiy dizyunksiyani «*mantiqiy operatsiya*» , deb nomlaydi.

Kuzatishlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, alternativ so'roqdagi semantik muqobillik mustahkam dizyunktiiv aloqa mavjudligi sababli miqdor jihatdan aniq bir ma'no butunligiga ega bo'lmaydi. Chunki dizyunktiv aloqada semantik yaxlitlik kuzatilmaydi, u doimo muqobil tushunchalardan birining ajratilishi, farqlanishi va tanlanishini talab etadi. Bundan shunday xulosa kelib chiqadiki, alternativ so'roq bir paytning o'zida semantik dizyunktiv xarakterga ega bo'ladi.

Dizyunksiya mantiqiy jihatdan doimo tinglovchiga ajratish, ayirish imkoniyatini beradi. Shuning uchun ham bunday gaplarning kesimlari, agar gap qo'shma gap tarzida shakllangan bo'lsa, predikativ birliklar doimo ajratuvchi intonatsiya va ayiruv bog'lovchilari yordamida bog'lanadi:

Bitta buzuq xotin bekitib olgan qal'ani ololmaysanmi, yo o'zim borib olaymi?

(P.Qodirov «Yulduzli tunlar» 416-bet)

Qishloqqa sig'may qoldikmi, qutulolmay yurganmidinglar?

(Said Ahmad «Ufq» 540-bet)

Keltirilgan gaplarda ham, tinglovchiga berilayotgan alternativ so'roqlar dizyunktiv xarakterga ega. Mazkur gaplarda so'zlovchi tomonidan tinglovchiga ikkita tushuncha berilishi bilan birga, tinglovchiga ulardan birini ajratish, tanlash imkoniyati berilgani holda, tinglovchi ongidagi muhim sanalgan, ya'ni, tinglovchi uchun muhim bo'lgan tushunchani aniqlashtirish va shu yo'l bilan javob olish imkoniyati mavjud. Dizyunktiv xarakterdagi alternativ so'roq gaplarda so'zlovchining kommunikativ maqsadi shu yo'l bilan konkretlashtiriladi.

Umuman, alternativ so'roq gaplarda dizyunksiya hodisasi mantiqiy kategoriya sifatida, gapning shakllanishida ham, gap tarkibidagi semantik munosabatlarning yuzaga kelishida ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Ikkinchi bobning keyingi fasli «Alternativ so'roq gaplarda ayiruv munosabati» deb nomlanadi. Mazkur faslda ayiruv munosabatining alternativ so'roq gaplar orqali ifodalanishi, bunda alternativ qo'roq ifodalovchi bo'laklarning o'zaro mazmuniy munosabatidagi o'ziga xosliklar ko'rsatib o'tilgan.

Ayiruv munosabati alohida semantik kategoriya sifatida tilshunoslikda uzoq yillardan buyon tadqiqotchilar diqqatini o'ziga tortib kelgan. Tilshunoslikda ayiruv munosabatining lingvistik kategoriya sifatida o'rganilishi haqidagi dastlabki fikrlarni I.G.Gak, V.V.Bogdanov, L.M.Vasilyev, M.N.Vezerova[13]larning asarlarida uchratamiz .

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[13] Гак В.Г. К проблеме синтаксической семантики: Семантическая интерпретация «глубинных» и «поверхностных» структур // Инвариантные синтаксические отношения и структура предложения. М.: Наука, 1969.1. – С.43-46; Богданов В.В. О перспективах изучения семантики предложения // Синтаксическая семантика и прагматика: Межвузовский тематический сборник. Калинин: Изд-во Калининского ун-та, 1982. – С. 22-38; Васильев Л.М. Семантика русского глагола. М.: Высшая школа, 1981. – С.184; Везерова М.Н., Е.Г.Сиверина. Синтаксис сложного предложения: Структура, семантика, функционирование в тексте. Самара: СамГПИ, 1994. – С.62.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida ayiruv munosabatining qo‘shma gaplar doirasida yuzaga chiqishi bo‘yicha dastlabki izlanishlar akademik G‘.Abdurahmonov tomonidan olib borilgan bo‘lib[14], tilshunos olim o‘z tadqiqotlarida bog‘langan qo‘shma gaplarda ayiruv munosabatining voqelanishi bo‘yicha nazariy va amaliy xarakterdagi ma’lumotlarni berib o‘tgan.

Demak bu turdagi gaplar yuzaga kelayotgan voqea hodisalarni alohida ayirib, ajratib ko‘rsatadi va har birini urg‘ulaydi. Buni alternativ so‘roq gaplar misolida ham ko‘rishimiz mumkin:

Bilmadim, men sening oldingda gunohkormanmi yo sen mening oldimda gunohkorsanmi?

(Said Ahmad «Ufq» 415-bet).

A.Mamajonov o‘zining «Qo‘shma gap stilistikasi» monografiyasida[15] qo‘shma gaplarning turli nutq uslublarida qo‘llanishi bo‘yicha qimmatli nazariy ma’lumotlarni bayon etar ekan, so‘zlashuv, badiiy, ilmiy, publitsistik uslublarda qo‘llanuvchi qo‘shma gaplar komponentlari o‘rtasida ayiruv munosabatining voqelanishi, ulardagi stilistik o‘ziga xoslik haqida batafsil to‘xtalib o‘tadi hamda qo‘shma gaplarni ayiruv munosabatini yuzaga chiqaruvchi bir vosita sifatida baholaydi. Jumladan, «O‘zbek tilida ayirish munosabati faqat bog‘langan qo‘shma gaplar orqali ifoda etiladi. Bunday vaqtda qo‘shma gap tarkibida ayiruvchi bog‘lovchilar qo‘llanadi. Ular qo‘shma gap komponentlari tarkibida takror qo‘llanib, ayirish mazmunini yuzaga chiqarishda asosiy vosita funksiyasini bajaradi[16]», deb ta’kidlaydi. Darhaqiqat, qo‘shma gap tarzida shakllangan alternativ so‘roq gaplarda ham ayiruv munosabatini yuzaga chiqaruvchi asosiy vosita ayiruvchi bog‘lovchilar hisoblanadi. Biroq tahlilga tortilgan lisoniy dalillar shuni tasdiqlaydiki, alternativ so‘roq tarzida shakllangan qo‘shma gaplar qismlari tarkibida ular bir marta qo‘llanadi, takroran qo‘llanmaydi:

Adabini berish kerak bo‘lsa, tutib olib uramizmi yo ko‘pchilik oldida xo‘rlab so‘kamizmi?

(Cho‘lpon «Kecha va kunduz» 92-bet)

Bu o‘q kimga atalgan? O‘qi ko‘p pulemyotli fashistgami yoki o‘qsiz qolgan o‘zigami?..

(U.Hamdam «Ota» 33-bet)

Alternativ so‘roq gaplarda ayiruv munosabati o‘ziga xos tarzda, yuqorida biz ko‘rib chiqqan holatlarda ifoda etiladi. Bunday gaplarda ayiruv obyekti sifatida shaxs yoki predmet belgisi, narsa-hodisalarning xususiyati, shaxs xarakteri, shaxs yoki predmetning harakati, shaxs yoki predmetning holati, voqea hodisalarning yuzaga kelish makoni yoki zamoni kabilar reallashadi

Ikkinchi bobning uchinchi fasli «Alternativ so‘roq gaplarda qiyoslash munosabati» deb nomlanadi. Mazkur faslda tildagi qiyoslash kategoriyasining alternativ so‘roq gaplar orqali ifodalanishidagi o‘ziga xosliklar bayon qilingan.

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[14] Абдураҳмонов Ғ. Қўшма гап синтактсиси асослари. – Тошкент, «Фан», 1958. – Б 24-26.
[15] Мамажонов А. Қўшма гап стилистикаси. Тошкент, «Фан», 1990. – Б 112.
[16] Мамажонов А. Қўшма гап стилистикаси. Тошкент, «Фан», 1990. – Б 87.

Qiyoslash kategoriyasi tilshunoslikda uzoq yillardan buyon tadqiqotchilar diqqatini o'ziga tortib kelgan. Mazkur kategoriyaning lisoniy birliklar vositasida ifoda etilishi masalasi hali-hamon kun tartibida dolzarb bo'lib turibdi. Tilshunoslikda qiyoslash munosabatining lingvistik kategoriya sifatida o'rganilishi haqidagi dastlabki fikrlarni A.A.Potebnya, F.I.Buslayevning asarlarida uchratamiz[17].

O'zbek tilshunosligida qiyoslash munosabatining qo'shma gaplar doirasida yuzaga chiqishi bo'yicha dastlabki izlanishlar akademik G'.Abdurahmonov tomonidan olib borilgan bo'lib[18], tilshunos olim o'z tadqiqotlarida qo'shma gapning o'zbek tilidagi mavjud uch turi – bog'langan, bog'lovchisiz va ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda qiyoslash munosabatining yuzaga kelishi bo'yicha nazariy ma'lumotlar, tilshunoslik fani uchun qimmatli fikrlarni berib o'tgan.

Qiyoslash munosabatining sodda gaplar doirasida yuzaga kelishi bo'yicha maxsus shug'ullangan olim N.Maxmudovdir. U o'zining «O'zbek tilidagi sodda gaplarda semantik va sintaktik assimetriya» nomli monografiyasida[19] qiyoslash va uning turlari, o'zbek tilidagi sodda gaplarda qiyoslash munosabatini yuzaga chiqaruvchi vositalarni alohida bir tizim sifatida tadqiq etadi. Keyingi yillarda o'zbek tilshunosligida qiyoslash munosabatiga turli aspektlarda yondashilgan bir qancha tadqiqotlar olib borildi, monografiyalar yaratildi. Bunday ishlar sifatida D.Xudoyberganova, M.Yakubbekova, G'.Qambarov, Z.Umurqulovlarning ilmiy izlanishlarini kiritishimiz mumkin[20].

Bu ishlarning barchasida mohiyat e'tibori bilan qiyoslash kategoriyasi ikki yoki undan ortiq predmet, hodisa yoki ularning biror bir belgisini o'zaro chog'ishtiruvchi lingvistik kategoriya sifatida baholanadi.

Qiyoslash munosabatini ifodalovchi gaplarda eng kamida ikkita aniq nutq obyekti yoki ularning o'xshash yoki farqlanuvchi, mos keluvchi yoki mos kelmaydigan belgilari qiyoslanadi. Bunday munosabatni ifoda etuvchi alternativ so'roq gaplarning sodda yoki qo'shma gap tarzida kelishiga ko'ra ularning shakllanishi va tuzilishida birmuncha farqli jihatlar mavjud bo'ladi:

Berdi cho'pon dovrug'limi, el ichida Chavandoz mashhurmi?

(N.Qobul «Oyqor» 44-bet)

Mazkur alternativ so'roq ifodalovchi bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gapda ham qiyoslash munosabati qiyoslash-ayirish intonatsiyasi orqali yuzaga kelganini kuzatish mumkin.

Kuzatishlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, bog'langan qo'shma gaplar orqali alternativ so'roq ifoda etilsa va u qiyoslash munosabatini yuzaga chiqargan holatlarda, an'anaviy tushunish va izohlashda ayiruv bog'lovchilari hisoblangan *yo, yoki*,

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[17] Античные теории языка и стиля. Соц. Экгиз. М., - Л., 1936. – С.183.

[18] Абдураҳмонов Ғ. Қўшма гап синтактсиси асослари. – Тошкент, «Фан», 1958. – Б.24-26.

[19] Махмудов Н. Ўзбек тилидаги содда гапларда сементик ва синтактик ассиметрия. – Тошкент, «Ўқитувчи», 1984. – Б.64-72.

[20] Худойберганова Д. Семантические и стилистические особенности констркций уподобления в узбекском языке. Дисс... канд... фил. наук. Ташкент. 1989; Якуббекова М.Ўзбек халқ қўшиқларининг лингвопоэтик ҳхусусиятлари. Фил. фан. док. дисс... Тошкент, 2005; Қамбаров Ғ. Баҳо муносабати ва унинг ўзбек тилида ифодаланиши. Фил. фан. номз. дисс... Тошкент, 2008; Умуркулов З. Бадиий матнда қиёс ва унинг лингвопоэтик қиммати. Фил. фан. номз. дисс... Тошкент, 2020.

yohud bog‘lovchilari bir paytning o‘zida qiyoslash munosabatini ham yuzaga chiqaradi:

Kozlov kuchliroqmi yo Asadbekmi?

<div align="right">(Tohir Malik «Shaytanat» 172-bet)</div>

Demak, alternativ so‘roq ifodalovchi bog‘langan qo‘shma gaplarda qiyoslash munosabati an'anaviy qiyos bog‘lovchilari hisoblangan **bo‘lsa, esa** so‘zlari yordamida emas, tilshunoslikda ayiruv bog‘lovchilari sifatida e'tirof etilgan **yo, yoki, yohud** bog‘lovchilari vositasida yuzaga chiqadi. Bunda qiyoslash munosabatini yuzaga kelishida bog‘lovchi vositaning xususiyati emas, gap semantikasi muhim rol o‘ynaydi.

Ikkinchi bobning to‘rtinchi fasli «Alternativ so‘roq gaplarda zidlash munosabati» deb nomlanadi. Mazkur faslda alternativ so‘roq gap tarkibidagi qism-bo‘laklar o‘rtasida zidlanish semantikasining yuzaga chiqishi va bu jarayonda gaplar tarkibida sodir bo‘ladigan semantik-funksional o‘zgarishlar haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Zidlash munosabati inson ongida axborotlarni tahlil qilishdagi eng fundamental munosabatlardan biridir. Ayniqsa, inson ongida ma'lum bir predmet, shaxs yoki ularga xos belgilarni sintez qilish va anglashda zidlash munosabati alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Zidlash semantikasi sintaktik munosabatlarda va sintaktik qurilmalar tarkibida alohida semantik kategoriya sifatida reallashadi. Bu munosabatning yuzaga kelishida sintaktik qurilmalarning shakllanishida muhim o‘rin tutuvchi sintaktik bog‘lanishlar ham muhim hisoblanadi.

Alternativ so‘roq gaplar sodda gap shaklida ham, qo‘shma gap shaklida ham kelishi sababli ularning mavjud har ikki turida zidlik munosabati kuzatiladi. Sodda alternativ so‘roq gaplarda zidlik munosabati muqobil so‘roqlarni ifodalovchi kesimlar o‘rtasida yuzaga kelsa, qo‘shma alternativ so‘roq gaplarda uni tashkil etgan predikativ birliklar o‘rtasida voqelanadi.

Alternativ sodda gaplarda zidlash munosabati, ta'kidlab o‘tilganidek, asosan, uyushgan kesimlar ba'zan esa to‘ldiruvchilar yoki hollar o‘rtasida yuzaga keladi:

Paxan, tushunmadim, yaxshi ko‘rasizmi yo hazar qilasizmi?

<div align="right">(T.Malik «So‘nggi o‘q» 48-bet)</div>

Masjidga borsammi yo chog‘irxonagami?

<div align="right">(Isajon Sulton «Alisher Navoiy» 251-bet)</div>

Kimdir savol berdi: – Aytgil, Muhammad,
Yolg‘iz sen Rasulsan butkul olamga.
Kimga ko‘p yaxshilik aylay,o‘zing ayt,
Ota-onamgami, yoxud bolamga?

<div align="right">(A.Oripov)</div>

Alternativ so‘roq ifodalovchi (xoh u sodda, xoh u qo‘shma bo‘lsin) gaplarda ham shunday belgi-xususiyatlar ko‘zga tashlanadi. Faqat ularda ana shu zidlik ifodalovchi qism yoki bo‘laklar alternativ so‘roq hosil qiladi.

Alternativ so‘roq gaplar orqali berilayotgan so‘roqlar ko‘pincha bir-birini inkor etuvchi, bir-biriga zid keluvchi tushunchalarni ifoda etadi. Shuning uchun ham alternativ so‘roqlar semantikasi zidlovchi semalariga ega bo‘ladi.

Yuqorida berilgan alternativ so‘roq gaplarning barchasi bir xil mazmuniy munosabat – zidlash munosabati asosida shakllangan.

Zidlash munosabati alternativ so‘roq gaplar qanday gap shaklida kelishidan, sodda yoki qo‘shma gap tarzida shakllanganligidan qat’iy nazar, ularda mavjud zidlik munosabati kuzatiladi. Sodda alternativ so‘roq gaplarda zidlik munosabati muqobil so‘roqlarni ifodalovchi kesimlar o‘rtasida yuzaga kelsa, qo‘shma alternativ so‘roq gaplarda uni tashkil etgan predikativ birliklar o‘rtasida voqelanadi.

Dissertatsiyaning «**Alternativ so‘roq gaplarning funksional-uslubiy xususiyatlari**» deb nomlangan uchinchi bobi mazmuni 3 faslda bayon qilingan.

Bobning «Alternativ so‘roq gaplarning emotsional-ekspressiv funksiyasi» deb nomlangan birinchi faslida o‘zbek tilshunosligida emotsional-ekspressivlik masalalarining o‘rganilishi, alternativ so‘roq gaplarning emotsional-ekspressiv xususiyatlari yoritilgan.

Lingvistika fani oldida turgan eng muhim masalalardan biri tilning emotsional-ekspressiv funksiyasi va uni o‘rganish jarayonida emotsionallik va ekspressivlikning o‘zaro munosabatini tahlil qilishdir.

Ekspressivlik va emotsionallik atamalarining ma’nolari va bu tushunchalarning mohiyati, ularning o‘zaro farqlanishi masalalari bo‘yicha fikrlarni V.V.Vinogradov, O.S.Axmanova, Y.G.Borisovlarning ilmiy ishlarida ham uchratamiz[21]. Mazkur tilshunoslarning barchasi ekspressivlik va emotsionallik bir biridan farqlanuvchi va bir paytning o‘zida biri-ikkinchisini to‘ldiruvchi kategoriyalar sifatida talqin etiladi. Ularning fikricha, ekspressivlik tushunchasi ostida lisoniy birliklarning emotsional bo‘yoqdorligi natijasida yuzaga keluvchi hodisa tushuniladi.

Alternativ so‘roq gaplar ham o‘zida hissiy-ta’siriylik ifoda eta olishi nuqtai nazaridan til sistemasida alohida o‘rin tutadi, chunki bunday turdagi gaplarning shakllanishining asosi ham, informatsiyadan tashqari, tinglovchining voqelikka bo‘lgan reaksiyasini – munosabatini aniqlashdan iboratdir.

Alternativ so‘roq gaplar orqali so‘zlovchining turli emotsional holatlari, ichki kechinmalari ifoda etiladi. Bu orqali tinglovchiga ekspressiv ta’sir ko‘rsatish mexanizmi shakllanadi. Alternativ so‘roq gaplardagi emotsional-ekspressivlik gapning umumiy mazmun mundarijasi – gap semantikasi bilan uzviy bog‘liqdir. Zero, gap semantikasi uning semantik-strukturasining shakllanishida ham, emotsional-ekspressivlik ifoda etishida ham, stilistik bo‘yoqdorlikka ega bo‘lishida ham muhim o‘rin tutadi. Shu nuqtai nazardan qaralganda, alternativ so‘roq gaplar vositasida ifoda etiluvchi emotsional-ekspressiv holatlarni ifoda etish imkoniyati yuqori.

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[21] Виноградов В.В. Язык и стиль русских писателей. – М.: Наука, 1990. – С.386; Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М.: «Едиториал», 2007. – С.608; Борисов Е.Г. Стилистика и литературное редактирование. М.: «Studmeorg» 2016. – С.117.

Alternativ so‘roq gaplarda emotsional-ekspressivlikning ifodalanishida gapning umumiy mazmunidan anglashilgan kommunikativ maqsad, shu bilan birga turli semantik ottenkalar muhim o‘rin tutadi. Bunday gaplarda ekspressivlik fikr ta’sirchanligini, tasviriyligini, nutq intensivligini ta’minlovchi, shu bilan birga, fikrni tinglovchiga tez, oson va qulay yetkazish usuli sifatida qatnashsa, emotsionallik so‘zlovchining ichki tuyg‘ulari, kechinmalari, turli psixologik holatlarini ifodalovchi, gapda obrazlilikni ta’minlovchi vosita sifatida qatnashadi.

Uchinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli «Alternativ so‘roq gaplarning matnni shakllantirish funksiyasi deb nomlanadi. Mazkur faslda alternativ so‘roq gaplarning matn tarkibidagi o‘ziga xos funksional imkoniyatlari, ularning matnning shakllanishidagi o‘rni haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Alternativ so‘roq gaplarning nutq tarkibidagi funksiyalari nihoyatda keng bo‘lib, uning barcha tomonlarini bir tadqiqot doirasida qamrab olish mushkul masala. Bunday gaplarning eng faol funksiyalaridan biri nutq (matn)ni shakllantirish funksiyasidir.

O‘zbek tilida nisbiy mustaqil gaplarni bog‘lovchi – bog‘liq nutq – matnni shakllantiruvchi (kogezion) vositalar tizimi mavjud[22]. Alternativ so‘roq gaplar bu tizimda o‘zining lisoniy imkoniyatlariga ko‘ra alohida o‘rinni egallaydi. M.Hakimov gapning so‘roq shaklini matnning bog‘lama vositasi sifatida izohlab, uning matnni nomlash funksiyasida kelishini aytib o‘tadi[23]. Mazkur fikrlarga qo‘shilgan holda, yana shuni alohida ta’kidlash lozimki, gapning so‘roq shakli poetik nutq (matn)da nomlash funksiyasini bajargan holda, uning mavzusini belgilovchi boshlanma vazifasini bajaradi, chunki (makro) matnning (umumiy, katta) mavzusi sarlavhada aks ettirilsa, kichik matnlarningning (mikro) mavzusi boshlanmada ifodalangan bo‘ladi. Ana shunday vazifani ba’zan alternativ so‘roq gaplar bajaradi va bir vatning o‘zida matnni shakllantiruvchi vosita sifatida ishtirok etadi.

Matnning shakllanish jarayonida alternativ so‘roq gaplar boshlanma gap vazifasida keladi va izoh talab qiladi. Bunday gaplar mazmunini izohlash uchun bunday gaplardan keyin bir nechta gap ketma-ket qo‘llaniladi. Natijada yangi bir matn shakllanadi:

Tushimmi bu yo o‘ngimmi? Nahotki butun umr qilgan orzularim sarob bo‘lib chiqsa, nahotki do‘st deb bilganlarimning hammasi mendan bir kunda yuz o‘girib ketsa.. Shu onda men hech narsani tushunmas, hech nimani anglolmas edim Tosh qotgan qalbim qasos va yana qasosga undardi xolos...

(O.Yoqubov «Oq qushlar oppoq qushlar»)

Keltirilgan misoldan anglashilib turganidek, matn boshlanmasida kelgan alternativ so‘roq gap (Tushimmi bu yo o‘ngimmi?) mazmunan izoh talab qiladi. Gap mazmunini izohlash funksiyasini esa undan keyin kelgan gaplar bajaradi. Fikr kengayib boradi. Shu tarzda mazmunan tugallangan nutq ko‘rinishi – matn shakllanadi. Shuni alohida ta’kidlash kerakki, alternativ so‘roq gaplar qanchalik

[22] Мамажонов А., Абдупаттоев М. Матн назарияси. Фарғона, 2016, 22 – 34-бетлар.
[23] Ҳакимов М. Ўзбек илмий матнининг синтагматик ва прагматик хусусиятлари. НДА. Т., 1993 й. 11-бет

mavhum mazmunga ega bo'lsa, shuncha kengroq izoh talab etadi va matn strukturasining shakllanishida ko'proq gaplar ishtirok etadi, ya'ni matn strukturasi murakkablashib boradi:

Kuzatilgan til faktlari tasdiqlaydiki, alternativ so'roq gaplarning umumiy mazmuni qanchalik mavhum va izohtalab bo'lsa, matn strukturasi shunchalik kengayib, murakkablashib boradi, chunki nutq muallifi mavhum mazmunni oydinlashtirish maqsadida fikrni izchil bayon etadi, tafsilot va dalillarni sanab ko'rsatadi, ularni izohlaydi. Natijada matn shakllanadi va strukturasi murakkablashadi. Shu tarzda alternativ so'roq gaplarning yana bir funksiyasi – matnni shakllantirish funksiyasi yuzaga chiqadi. Alternativ so'roq gaplar vositasida shakllantirilgan matnlarda emotsionallik, ta'sirchanlik kuchli bo'ladi, fikr tinglovchiga obrazli holda yetkaziladi.

Mazkur bobning uchinchi fasli «Alternativ so'roq gaplarning poetik nutq uchun xoslanishi» deb nomlanadi. Ushbu faslda alternativ so'roq gaplarning badiiy-estetik jihatdan yuqori darajada shakllanuvchi poetik nutq tarkibidagi funksional o'ziga xosliklari haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Alternativ so'roq gaplarda ham poetik xoslanish kuzatiladi, ya'ni mazkur sintaktik qurilmalar ham badiiy-estetik mazmun ifoda etish xususiyatiga ega bo'lib, poetik funksiya bajara oladi:

> To'ldirib osmonni hijron
> Qushlari uchmoqdalar.
> Voh, ular qushlarmikin,
> Yo men ko'rar tushlarmikin?

<div align="right">(E.Vohidov. Saylanma. 3-jild, 21-bet)</div>

Yuqorida keltirilgan poetik nutq parchasida ham alternativ so'roq gapning poetik nutq uchun xoslanganligi – she'riy satrlarning hosil qilinishida sintaktik vosita sifatida ishtirok etishi bilan birga, funksional jihatdan poetik nutqning bir komponenti, fikrni ta'sirli tarzda tinglovchiga yetkazish vositasi sifatida ishtirok etgan. Bunda alternativ so'roq gaplarning mantiqiy grammatik asosi (kesimlarning uyushishi) *qushlarmikin, tushlarmikin*? tarzida shakllanishi bilan o'ziga xos poetik ifoda hosil qilganligi va poetik meyorlar asosida shakllanganligi kuzatiladi.

Alternativ so'roq gaplar asosida shakllangan she'riy bandlarning alternativ so'roq ifoda etuvchi komponentlari fonetik tarkibiga ko'ra ohangdosh fonemalardan tashkil topadi. Bu esa o'z navbatida satrlar uyg'unligini ta'minlaydi:

> She'r yupanch edimi, taskin edimi?
> She'r afsun edimi, afsusmidi yo?
> Sakkiz yashar dilga ilhom berdimi,
> Achindimi xudo, kuldimi xudo?

<div align="right">(Iqbol Mirzo «Sizni kuylayman» 129-bet)</div>

Yuqoridagi misolda, ko'rinib turganidek, alternativ so'roqlar *She'r yupanch edimi, Taskin edimi? // She'r afsun edimi, afsusmidi yo? // Achindimi xudo, kuldimi xudo?* tarzida shakllantirilgan. Mazkur so'roqlarni ifoda etib kelgan uch alternativ so'roq gaplar semantikasi va funksionallashuvida quyidagilar kuzatiladi:

1.	Birinchi alternativ so‘roq gap sodda gap hisoblanib alternativ so‘roqlar uyushgan kesimlar vositasida ifoda etilgan bo‘lib, ular orqali She’r yupanchmi, taskinmi? tarzidagi ikkita alternativ so‘roq shakllantirilgan. Mazkur so‘roqlar sinonimiyaga asoslangan bo‘lib, yupanch, taskin leksik sinonimlari vositasida ifoda etilgan. Shunday bo‘lsa-da, tinglovchidan har ikkisi uchun javob talab qilinmaydi. Tinglovchiga voqelikka munosabatidan kelib chiqib tanlash imkoniyati berilgan. Bundan tashqari, taskin leksemasi darajalanish bo‘yicha ma’no nozikligi va bo‘yoqdorligiga ega. Demak, bu o‘rinda qaysi so‘roqqa javob izlash tinglovchining badiiy-estetik tafakkuri bilan bog‘liq bo‘ladi.

2.	Ikkinchi alternativ so‘roq ham sodda gap vositasida ifoda etilgan bo‘lib, bunda ham so‘roqlar uyushgan kesimlar vositasida *She’r afsunmi yo afsusmi*? tarzida shakllantirilgan. Oldingi gapdan farqli o‘laroq mazkur so‘roqlarni ifodalovchi leksemalar sinonim emas. Shuning uchun ham, ular bir-biridan keskin farqlanuvchi ma’nolarga ega. Demak, tinglovchida tanlash imkoniyati ham aniqroq.

3.	Uchinchi alternativ so‘roqlar ham sodda gapning uyushgan kesimlari orqali ifoda etilgan. Alternativ so‘roqlar *Xudo achindimi, kuldimi*? tarzida bayon etilgan. Bu so‘roqlar kontekstual antonimiyaga asoslangan. Ma’lumki, kulmoq leksemasining sof antonimi yig‘lamoq leksemasi bo‘lib, bu o‘rinda achinmoq leksemasi shu kontekstdagina unga antonim hisoblanadi. Ijodkorning mahorati shundaki, u kontekstual antonimiyadan foydalangan holda, alternativ so‘roq yarata olgan va hissiy-ta’siriyligi jihatidan mukammal shakllangan sintaktik qurilma vositasida o‘z maqsadiga erishgan.

Yuqoridagilardan shunday xulosaga kelish mumkinki, alternativ so‘roq gaplarning yana bir xususiyati uning poetik nutq shaklida ham faol qo‘llanishi, ya’ni o‘rni bilan poetik nutq uchun xoslanib turli sintaktik-stilistik funksiyalarda qo‘llanishida ko‘rinadi. Demak, alternativ so‘roq gaplarning poetik nutqda ham faol qo‘llanishi, bunday gaplarning poetik nutq birligi sifatida ham baholanishi uchun zamin yaratadi. Uning poetik nutq uchun xoslanishi she’riy satrlarning uyushib kelishini ta’minlaydi, nutq ohangdorligini oshiradi, badiiy-estetik qiymati va emotsional-ekspressivligini kuchaytiradi.

XULOSALAR

1. Dialektik ta’limotga ko‘ra alternativlik «ikki hukmdan birini tanlash imkoniyatidir». Shuning uchun ham biz tomonimizdan tadqiqqa tortilayotgan alternativ so‘roq gaplar masalasida dialektik qonuniyatlar amal qiladi. Boshqacha aytganda, alternativ so‘roq gaplarning shakllanishi dialektik fikrlash hosilasi sifatida maydonga chiqadi. Alternativ so‘roqning asosiy belgisi so‘zlovchi tomonidan yonma-yon qo‘yilayotgan ikkita so‘roqning tinglovchi tomonidan faqat bittasiga javob talab etilishiga asoslanadi. Bundan tashqari alternativ so‘roqda tinglovchining javob berishi uchun bir nechta variantlar mavjud bo‘ladi.

2. Tinglovchi alternativ so‘roq orqali berilayotgan savolga bitta yechim, ya’ni bitta javob izlaydi. Nutqiy vaziyat va kommunikativ muloqot ana shunday tarzda reallashadi. Bunda qo‘yilayotgan alternativ so‘roqlar so‘roq mazmunidan tashqari

emotsional-estetik va stilistik vazifa ham bajaradi. Bunday holatlarda so'roqning badiiy yoki ilmiy jihatdan to'g'ri shakllantirilishi muhim rol o'ynaydi. Shuning uchun ham shakllantirilgan so'roq ortiqcha tavtologiyalardan holi, fikriy-mazmuniy jihatdan aniq bo'lishi yoki o'zida logik va lisoniy mushtaraklikni aks ettirishi, shu bilan birga noaniq (nutqiy vaziyat talab etmaydigan) ma'lumotlarni aks ettirmasligi maqsadga muvofiqdir.

3. Alternativ so'roq gaplarda ham bisubstantivatsiya hodisasi kuzatiladi. Faqat alternativ so'roq gaplarning semantik-strukturasi oddiy (darak) gaplardan birmuncha farqlanadi. Buning sababi shundaki, bunday gaplarda ot-kesimlar ikkita yoki undan ortiq bo'ladi, lekin gap subyekti hisoblangan ega bilan bitta predikativ munosabat hosil qiladi. Alternativ so'roq gaplarda ham boshqa sintaktik qurilmalarda bo'lgani kabi semantik o'ziga xosliklar kuzatiladi. Alternativ so'roqdagi semantik muqobillik mustahkam dizyunktiiv aloqa mavjudligi sababli miqdor jihatdan aniq bir ma'no butunligiga ega bo'lmaydi. Chunki dizyunktiv aloqada semantik yaxlitlik kuzatilmaydi, u doimo muqobil tushunchalardan birining ajratilishi, farqlanishi va tanlanishini talab etadi. Bundan shunday xulosa kelib chiqadiki, alternativ so'roq bir paytning o'zida semantik dizyunktiv xarakterga ega bo'ladi.

4. Dialektika bir hodisa bir necha mohiyatlar majmuasining ifodasi sifatida reallashuvi yoki bir mohiyat turli ko'rinishlari o'z ichiga olishi mumkin, deb ta'lim beradi. Murakkab tushunchalarga birlashtiruvchi ikki yoki undan ortiq sodda tushunchalarni ifoda etuvchi bo'laklar dizyunktlar deb yuritiladi. Bunda tildagi qiyoslash kategoriyasi inson ongidagi ikki yoki undan ortiq tushunchalarni o'xshash va farqli jihatlarini ajratish, sintez qilingan holda ifoda etish imkoniyatini beradi. Alternativ so'roq gaplar ham qiyoslash kategoriyasining voqelanishi, yuzaga kelishida bir vosita sifatida ishtirok etadi. Boshqa sintaktik qurilmalardan farqli tarzda alternativ so'roq gaplar kishi ongida mavjud bo'lgan tushunchalar haqidagi so'roqlardan birining tinglovchi tomonidan qiyoslash yo'li bilan tanlanishi uchun imkoniyat yaratadi.

5. So'roq gaplarning bir turi hisoblangan alternativ so'roq gaplarning semantik tavsifini ishlab chiqish ham bu turdagi gaplarning aloqa-aralashuv jarayonidagi o'rni va vazifasini o'rganish demakdir. Alternativ so'roq gaplarni o'rganish jarayonida shu narsa aniqlandiki, alternativ so'roqlar ifoda etgan mazmuniy munosabatlarda ayiruv munosabati yetakchilik qiladi.

6. Zidlash deb mantiqiy jihatdan qiyoslanuvchi fikr, tushuncha, sezgi va timsollarni qarama-qarshi qo'yish, zidlash hodisasiga aytiladi. Alternativ so'roq gaplarda ham zidlik munosabati kuzatiladi. Sodda alternativ so'roq gaplarda zidlik munosabati muqobil so'roqlarni ifodalovchi kesimlar o'rtasida yuzaga kelsa, qo'shma alternativ so'roq gaplarda uni tashkil etgan predikativ birliklar o'rtasida voqelanadi.

7. Chuqur his-tuyg'ular va kechinmalar kishining voqelikka bo'lgan munosabati natijasida shakllanadi. Ularni tilda ifoda etish uchun ana shunday tuyg'ularni ifoda eta oluvchi so'zlar va boshqa vositalardan unumli foydalaniladi. Bunday vositalar nutqni ta'sirchan qilish bilan birga, ifodalilikni kuchaytirish,

tasviriylikni oshirish, fikrni tinglovchiga tez, qulay va oson yetkazilishini ta'minlaydi. Fikrning tez, qulay va obrazli holda yetkazilishi ekspressivlik demakdir.

8. Emotsionallik va ekspressivlik tushunchalari bir turdagi kategoriyalar emas. Ekspressivlik tushunchasi emotsionallikka qaragandi birmuncha keng tushuncha hisoblanadi. Tilda emotsionallikning ifoda etilishi doimo ekspressiv bo'ladi, lekin har qanday ekspressivlik emotsional bo'lmasligi mumkin. So'roq gaplarning bir turi hisoblangan alternativ so'roq gaplar ham o'zida emotsional-ekspressivlik ifoda etish jihatlari bilan alohida xususiyatlarga ega gaplardir. Bunday gaplar mohiyatan emotsional-ekspressivlik ustiga quriladi. Chunki bunday gaplar orqali tinglovchiga ikki farazdan birining tanlish imkoniyati berilishining o'zi ekspressiyadir.

9. Alternativ so'roq gaplar o'ziga xos shakliy va mazmuniy tarkibga ega bo'lib, so'zlovchining kommunikativ maqsadini to'la, ifodali va emotsional tarzda ifoda etishda muhim vazifa bajaradi. Shuninglek, alternativ so'roq gaplar matnni shakllantirish vazifasini ham bajaradi, ya'ni matn qismlarini bog'lovchi (kogezion) vosita sifatida xizmat qiladi. Alternativ so'roq gaplarning umumiy mazmuni qanchalik mavhum va izohtalab bo'lsa, matn strukturasi shunchalik kengayib, murakkablashib boradi, chunki nutq muallifi mavhum mazmunni oydinlashtirish maqsadida fikrni izchil bayon etadi, tafsilot va dalillarni sanab ko'rsatadi, ularni izohlaydi. Natijada matn shakllanadi va strukturasi murakkablashadi. Shu tarzda alternativ so'roq gaplarning yana bir funksiyasi – matnni shakllantirish funksiyasi yuzaga chiqadi.

10. Poetik nutq uchun xoslangan va faqat poetik nutq tarkibidagina qo'llanuvchi sintaktik birliklar mavjud. Ularning bu xususiyatidan kelib, chiqib poetik nutq birliklari, deb nomlash ham mumkin. Alternativ so'roq gaplar ham ana shunday xususiyatlarga ega. Bunday gaplar o'ziga xos ichki ritm asosida shakllanishi va uyushgan qismlarga ega bo'lishi, tarkibida hissiy-ta'siriy vositalarning ishtirok etishi bilan ajralib turadi. Alternativ so'roq gaplar poetik nutq uchun ham xoslanadi va turli funksiyalarda qo'llanadi.

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FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY

ABDURAKHMONOV VOKHIDJON ABDUSATTOROVICH

SEMANTIC-STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL STUDY OF ALTERNATIVE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

10.00.01 – Uzbek language

ABSTRACT OF THE DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PhD) DISSERTATION ON PHILOLOGY

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of the dissertation of the doctor of philosophy (PhD))

The actuality and significance of the dissertation work. In recent years, the study of language not only as a means of communication, but also as a means of influence has become popular in world linguistics. Among these tools, alternative interrogative sentences have a special place as a highly special syntactic device with emotional-expressiveness and expressiveness of figurative thought. The study of alternative interrogative sentences provides an opportunity to evaluate the process of speech formation, the unique means of expressing thoughts, the functional capabilities of syntactic units, and the syntactic-stylistic features of speech units. In this sense, there is an opportunity to evaluate the linguistic characteristics of alternative interrogative sentences in the speech process. Today, syntactic studies, sentence construction, including interrogative sentences, are of particular practical importance in the development of the field.

In world linguistics, research on the issues of sentence formation laws is carried out on the basis of modern analytical methods. By studying the place of interrogative sentences in the types of speech according to the purpose of expression, the specific characteristics of this type of sentence, the semantic-structural and functional possibilities of alternative interrogative sentences, which are considered as a type of interrogative sentences. it will be appropriate to fully justify the theoretical aspects of the problem.

The issue of further development of scientific and research work in the conditions of the current New Uzbekistan, «taking measures to create an electronic national corpus of the Uzbek language, which includes all scientific, theoretical and practical information about the Uzbek language»[24] is relevant. This, in turn, imposes on linguists the task of further expanding the scope of research on the Uzbek language, showing the wide expressive possibilities of the Uzbek language based on world scientific research standards. The correct interpretation of the national grammatical construction of our language is one of the most important factors for the development of our national ideology and ideas. That is why, within the framework of syntactic research, the research of alternative interrogative sentences, which is considered a unique device in terms of emotional and affective function, is one of the main issues of today. Alternative interrogative sentences are an important unit of the Uzbek national dialogue process, the main means of ideological and emotional influence, as a widely and actively used sentence type in the literary and lively vernacular.

It is very important to be able to fully reflect the laws of dialectics in alternative interrogative sentences. The use of artistic means of expression in its composition, its active use among the people, and its ability to reflect the spirit of the nation, make it necessary to study these syntactic devices.

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[24] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 20 октябрдаги «Мамлакатимизда ўзбек тилини янада ривожлантириш ва тил сиёсатини такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида» ПФ-6084-сонли Фармони. («Халқ сўзи» газетаси, 2020 йил 21 октябрь, 221-сон)

No. PD-4797 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 13, 2016 «On the establishment of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi», No. PD-4947 of February 7, 2017 «On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan»,

Decree No. PF-6084 of October 20, 2020 «On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve the language policy in our country», «Concept of development of Uzbek language and improvement of language policy in 2020-2030», Order No. 78-F of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 2, 2021, The opinions expressed in this dissertation serve as a source for the implementation of the tasks specified in the order of the Minister of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 122 dated March 6, 2021 and other regulatory legal documents related to this activity.

In his address to the Oliy Majlis and the people of Uzbekistan on December 20, 2022, President Sh. Mirziyoyev informed about the work that should be done and will be done in the field of education. He also touched on the Uzbek language. He emphasized the importance of the mother tongue today and the need to learn it, and expressed the opinion that «attention to our mother tongue, which is the symbol of our national identity and the basis of our spirituality, will be strengthened»[25] All this creates the need for a deeper study of the rich expressive possibilities of our native language.

Dependence of the research on the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic.

This study was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the development of science and technology of the republic «Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and the democratic state».

Level of study of the problem. Questions of interrogative sentences and alternative interrogative sentences have been studied in world linguistics for many years by linguists such as W.Drake, Yun Jung Yu, Chung-hai Han, R.Murphy on the basis of English language materials.

In Russian linguistics, it was cleared in the research works of V.V.Vinogradov, A.N.Gerasimenko, P.A.Lekant, G.V.Valimova, G.V.Gladkiy, A.F.Kulagin, Y.V.Paducheva and Y.Z.Sannikova[26].

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[25] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2022 йил 20 декабрдаги Олий Мажлис ва Ўзбекистон халқига қилган Мурожаатномаси. («Халқ сўзи» газетаси, 2022 йил 21 декабрь сони)

[26] Виноградов В.В. Язык и стиль русских писателей. – Москва: Наука, 1990. – С.386; Герасименко А.Н. Бисубстантивные предложения в русском языке: структура, семантика, функционирование. (Монография). Москва. Изд-во МГОУ, 2012 – С 291; Лекант П.А. Синтаксис простого предложения в современном русском языке: Учеб. Пособие. – М.: Высшая школа, 2004. – 247 с. Валимова Г.В. Функциональные типы предложений в современном русском языке. Ростов на Дону, 1967. – 332с.; Гладкий А.В. О значении союза *или* II Семиотика и информатика. Вып. 13. М., 1979. – С. 196-214; Кулагин А.Ф. Об отношении бессоюзных сложных предложений с категориями сочинения и подчинения // ФН, №6, 1974. – С.82-88., Падучева Е.В. Опыт логического анализа значения союза *или*// Философские науки, №6, 1964. – С.145-148; Санников В.З. Русские сочинительные конструкции. М., 1990. – С.266.

In Uzbek linguistics, in general, the question of interrogative sentences has been widely and thoroughly studied in various aspects[27] by scientists such as A.Gulomov, A.Kononov, A.Nurmonov, A.Ahmedov, M.Khaynazarova and N.Kasimova. However, the issue of alternative interrogative sentences, which is considered a type of interrogative sentences, has not been studied in a monographic manner as a separate research object.

The connection of the research with the research plans of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed.

Dissertation research was carried out within the framework of the scientific research plan of Fergana State University «Problems of Uzbek language syntax and syntactic-stylistics».

The purpose of the research is to determine the status of the alternative interrogative sentence in Uzbek linguistics, as well as to reveal its syntactic, semantic and functional features.

Tasks of the research:

to determine the main syntactic features of alternative interrogative sentences as a unique syntactic device;

to determine the semantic-structural signs and patterns of formation of alternative interrogative sentences, to clarify their bisubstantive character;

to study the semantic characteristics of alternative interrogative sentences - the types of meaningful relations that occur in them and to illuminate them on the basis of linguistic evidence;

defining and analyzing the factors of occurrence of disjunction phenomenon in alternative interrogative sentences;

to reveal the functional possibilities of alternative interrogative sentences - emotional-expressive, characterizing functions for text formation and poetic speech.

The object of the research is to define as alternative interrogative sentences actively used in the Uzbek language.

The subject of the research is a specific syntactic, semantic and functional analysis of alternative interrogative sentences.

Research methods. Synchronous-descriptive, descriptive, component analysis, oppositional, and comparative methods were used to determine the specific features of alternative interrogative sentences.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows: by specifying the status of alternative interrogative sentences as a separate syntactic device, the syntactic laws of their formation in Uzbek artistic speech based on dialectical logic have been determined;

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[27] Ғуломов А. Содда гап. – Т:, Ўз ФА нашриёти. 1955, 11-12 бетлар. А.Н.Кононов Грамматика современного узбекского литературного языка. – М.-Л:, Изд-во АН СССР. 1960; – С.345-348. Нурмонов А. Сўроқ гаплар // Маҳмудов Н., Нурмонов А. Ўзбек тилининг назарий грамматикаси. – Т.: «Ўқитувчи», 1995, 50-53 бетлар; Аҳмедов А. Вопросительные предложения в современном узбекском языке. Автореф. дисс. канд. фил. наук. – Т.: 1965, – С.32.. Хайназарова М.М.Сўроқ гапларда шаклий ва мазмуний номувофиқлик. Номз. дисс. автореф – Т.: 1999, – Б.26.. Қосимова Н.Ф. Лисоний белги ассиметрияси ва унинг сшроқ гап таржимасида воқеланиши. Номз. дисс. автореф. – Т.: 2018, – Б.

bisubstantive character of alternative interrogative sentences - semantic description based on the separation, differentiation and selection of interrogatives expressed through the interaction of lexemes related to the noun family - the meaningful relationships that occur in them are proven;

the logical and substantive possibilities of occurrence of disjunction phenomenon in alternative interrogative sentences, the realization of subtraction, contradiction, and comparison relations as separate substantive categories in them are proved;

functional capabilities of alternative interrogative sentences - emotional-expressive, text formation, and poetic speech have been proved.

The practical result of the research is as follows: In Uzbek, the status of an alternative interrogative sentence is defined; a syntactic description of an alternative interrogative sentence is given; bisubstantive and disjunctive descriptions of alternative interrogative sentences were developed; the meaningful relations occurring in alternative interrogative sentences are highlighted on the basis of linguistic evidence; the functional possibilities of alternative interrogative sentences are proven.

The reliability of the research results is determined by the accuracy of the issues raised, the compatibility of the ideas with the traditional syntactic rules, their correct application, the reliance on scientific and theoretical sources in the research of the problem, and the theoretical basis of the analyzes carried out in the research process.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the research results is determined by the fact that the syntax and syntactic-stylistics of the Uzbek language is enriched with new information, and comprehensive information is provided about the syntactic and functional features of alternative interrogative sentences.

The practical significance of the research results is that we use the dissertation materials and conclusions in teaching students studying at the philology faculty of higher educational institutions.

(5A220100 – Linguistics, Uzbek language, master's specialty, teaching students elective subjects and 5141100 – Uzbek language and literature, bachelor)

They are used to teach the following subjects: «Current Uzbek literary language (syntax)», «Theory of Linguistics», «Stylistics», «Text Linguistics». In addition, it is possible to create textbooks, monographs and teaching manuals on syntax issues from these subjects.

Implementation of research results. Based on the scientific results obtained in the dissertation on the semantic-structural and functional features of alternative interrogative sentences:

by defining the status of alternative interrogative sentences as a separate syntactic device, scientific conclusions and recommendations on determining the laws of their formation in Uzbek artistic speech were widely used in the textbook "Text Linguistics". (Permit No. 237-317 based on Order No. 237 dated May 3,

2021 of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education) As a result, the main part of the textbook has been scientifically and theoretically perfected;

bisubstantive nature of alternative interrogative sentences, semantic description - scientific conclusions and recommendations about the meaningful relationships that occur in them are widely used in the textbook "Text Linguistics". (Permit No. 237-317 based on Order No. 237 dated May 31, 2021 of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education). As a result, the main part of the textbook has been scientifically and theoretically perfected;

scientific views and conclusions on the occurrence of the phenomenon of disjunction in alternative interrogative sentences, the emergence of subtraction, contradiction, and comparison relations as separate meaningful categories are widely used in the textbook "Basics of Lingupoetics". (Permit No. 342-006 issued by order of Fergana State University No. 586 of December 23, 2022 based on Order No. 284 of August 22, 2022 of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education). As a result, this scientific information served as a source for the scientific and theoretical improvement of the textbook;

"EMI" of Fergana State University numbered S-UZ800-20-GR-0040 for 2019-2021 from the scientific views and conclusions regarding the functional possibilities of alternative interrogative sentences - emotional-expressive, functional characteristics for text formation and poetic speech (English as a Medium of Instruction)" was used in the international project. (Reference No. 01-1316 of Fergana State University dated April 23, 2023). As a result, the quality and efficiency of the project improved, the content of the materials was improved and the scientific quality increased.

Approval of research results. The results of this research were publicly discussed in the lectures given at 2 international and 2 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. 6 scientific works have been published on the topic of the dissertation, including 4 articles in scientific publications where it is recommended to publish the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations of the High Attestation Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2 of them have been published in foreign journals.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three main chapters, a conclusion, and a list of used literature. The total volume of the dissertation is 134 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The relevance and necessity of the topic is based on the introductory part of the dissertation; the purpose and tasks, object and subject of the dissertation are described, its compatibility with the priority directions of the republic's science and technology development is shown, the scientific innovation and practical significance of the research is revealed, information on the implementation of research results, published works and the structure of the dissertation is presented.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called **«Syntactic features of alternative interrogative sentences»**. In the first part of the chapter entitled **«Structural description of alternative interrogative sentences»**, the study of alternative interrogative sentences in world linguistics, the formation of alternative interrogative sentences based on the requirements of dialectical logic, and the main linguistic features that distinguish them from pure interrogative sentences are discussed. is held.

As a result of the application of dialectical teachings to linguistics, new horizons were opened in the study of the possibilities of linguistic tools. In the process of choosing a word or other lexical, morphological, syntactic units suitable for the speaker, i.e., the owner of the speech, it was started to study the extent to which dialectical categories are applied. From this point of view, the alternative category is also a derivative of dialectical doctrines. According to the doctrine of dialectics, alternative is «the possibility of choosing between two judgments.» That is why dialectical laws apply in the question of alternative interrogative sentences that we are studying. In other words, the formation of alternative interrogative sentences appears as a product of dialectical thinking.

Interrogative category as a logical category is expressed in our language by means of interrogative sentences.

In traditional linguistics, the main attention is focused on punctuational, prosodic and grammatical signs of the question category in the semantic-structural aspect[28]. That is, the question was studied according to the semantic-structural signs of sentences. In recent years, M. Khainazarova's dissertation can be shown as a study of the issue of interrogative sentences in a new interpretation[29]. The author of the dissertation approached interrogative sentences as a systematic phenomenon for the first time in Uzbek linguistics. The evidence of the meaningful structure of syntactic devices in the form of interrogative sentences, the hidden expression of command information, that is, the factors that lead to the violation of form-content inconsistency in such sentences, have been widely and comprehensively researched. The achievement of the dissertation is that, as we mentioned above, interrogative sentences are studied on the basis of system theory. In addition to such approaches to interrogative sentences, there is also the issue of alternative interrogatives, which we can conclude that this issue has not yet been adequately evaluated and thoroughly studied in Uzbek linguistics.

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[28] Виноградов В.В. Язык и стиль русских писателей. – Москва: Наука, 1990. – С.386; Герасименко А.Н. Бисубстантивные предложения в русском языке: структура, семантика, функционирование. (Монография). Москва. Изд-во МГОУ, 2012 – С 291, Лекант П.А. Синтаксис простого предложения в современном русском языке: Учеб. Пособие. – М.: Высшая школа, 2004. – С.247. Валимова Г.В. Функциональные типы предложений в современном русском языке. Р.-на-Дону, 1967. – С.332; Ғуломов А. Содда гап. – Т.: ЎзФА нашриёти. 1955, 11-12 бетлар; А.Н.Кононов. Грамматика современного узбекского литературного языка. – М.-Л:, Изд-во АН СССР. 1960, – С.345-348; Нурмонов А. Сўроқ гаплар // Маҳмудов Н., Нурмонов А. Ўзбек тилининг назарий грамматикаси. – Т.: «Ўқитувчи», 1995, 50-53 бетлар; Аҳмедов А. Вопросительные предложения в современном узбекском языке. Автореф. дисс. канд. фил. наук. – Т.: 1965, – С.32.

[29] Хайназарова М.М. Сўроқ гапларда шаклий ва мазмуний номувофиқлик. Номз.дисс.автореф – Т.: 1999, – Б.26.

English linguist W. Drake, thinking about alternative interrogative sentences, recognizes the existence of 5 types of interrogative sentences in English and lists the following types[30]:

1. *General interrogative sentences.*
2. *Rhetorical questions.*
3. *Alternative interrogative sentences.*
4. *Polar interrogative sentences*
5. *Separating interrogative sentences.*

When V. Drake classifies interrogative sentences based on the materials of the English language, he relies on the specific features of this language and the grammatical structure of the language. Based on the materials of the Uzbek language, it is appropriate to study the alternative, polar, disjunctive interrogative sentences indicated by the researcher under one general name, that is, under the term alternative interrogative sentences. Because in the above three types indicated by the scientist, neither the grammatical sign nor the subtlety of the meaning are almost indistinguishable.

The information about the non-differentiation of alternative and polar interrogative sentences in the Russian language was also shown in the scientific works of scientists such as A.V.Gladkiy, Y.V.Paducheva, V.Z.Sannikova. In particular, Y.V.Paducheva, while talking about the subtraction conjunction (ili) (or), mentions that alternative interrogative sentences can also be formed with the help of this conjunction.

«This connecting alternative takes a special place in the interpretation of interrogative sentences. However, as English linguists have pointed out, there are no polar interrogative sentences, and the concept of a polar interrogative sentence does not exist in the Russian language.

We get the first information about alternative interrogative sentences in Uzbek linguistics from Academician Azim Hajiyev's «Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms[31]« published in 1985.

Using the term alternative interrogative sentence in this dictionary, the scientist explains it as a selective interrogative sentence in the 2002 reprint of the dictionary as follows. An interrogative sentence that requires confirmation of one of two possible possibilities:

Ertaga kelasizmi yoki kelmaysizmi? Vaqtingiz ziqmi yoki kutib tura olasizmi?[32]

In our dissertation, we found it necessary to use the term alternative interrogative sentence, taking into account that it has become popular in world linguistics.

In Uzbek linguistics, the article «Expression of alternative attitude in Uzbek»[33] by Olimjon Tojiyev can be cited as a speech phenomenon. The author of

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[30] Veronika Drake, Alternative questions and their responses in English interaction. Saginaw Valley State University, 6 November 2020, Science West 355, pages 63-80.

[31] Ҳожиев А. Лингвистик терминларнинг изоҳли луғати. Тошкент: «Фан» 1985. – Б.178.

[32] Ҳожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати, Тошкент «Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси» давлат илмий нашриёти. 2002, 102-бет.

[33] Тожиев О. Ўзбек тилида альтернатив муносабатнинг ифодаланиши // «Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти» журнали. 2019, 4-сон, 107-112 бетлар.

the article thought about the alternative types of conjunctions expressing the figurative content.

He points out the following conjunctions of subtraction as the main means of creating alternation in connected clauses. It explains several meaningful relations formed on the basis of alternation on the example of connected conjunctions with these conjunctions. They are: either, or, or, seldom, sometimes.

Also, Olimjon Tajiyev, showing the essence and importance of the phenomenon of alternation in speech, «...alternative attitude is one of the most urgent problems to be studied in our linguistics. In the article, we discussed only the expression of the alternative relationship only in conjunctions. However, he emphasizes that the alternative attitude is comprehensive and is a phenomenon[34] that manifests in its own way at all levels of linguistics.

The issue of studying alternative interrogative sentences was raised for the first time in Uzbek linguistics by M.Abdupattoyev, and alternative interrogative sentences were evaluated as a text-forming tool. The main feature of the alternative question is based on the fact that the listener requires an answer to only one of the two questions that the speaker puts next to each other. In addition, in an alternative question, there are several options for the listener to answer.

For example:

Ishni nimadan boshlash kerak? Oldin to'qayga o't qo'yishdanmi, zovur qazishdanmi?   (Said Ahmad «Ufq» 324-bet)

Siz men bilan yashaysizmi, singlingiz bilanmi?
                                                                (O'.Hoshimov «Sevgi qissalari» 39-bet)

Another sign of alternative interrogative sentences is that they only express mutually exclusive concepts and the same reality[35]. For example, do they ever have **Big or Black?** No such question is asked. Therefore, logical consistency is in the first place in the formation of alternative interrogative sentences and expression of alternative questions. Accordingly, alternative interrogative sentences are divided into two types:

a) alternative interrogative sentences that complete the thought;

b) we can study it by dividing into alternative interrogative sentences clarifying (concreting) the idea.

The questions that are given and expressed in sequence in alternative interrogative sentences complement each other, explain and expand the content of the question. For example:

Bu eshakmi yoki Hazrat Alining tulporimi?
                                                                (X.To'xtaboyev «Besh bolali yigitcha» 222-bet)

Dedim:
— *Imdod etaymi, yo ketaymi?* (H.Olimjon. Tanlangan asarlar. I tom, 266-bet)

In alternative interrogative sentences that clarify the idea, regardless of the number of questions placed next to each other, they clarify each other in terms of

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[34] Тожиев О. Кўрсатилган мақола, 111-бет.

[35] Абдупаттоев М.Т. Ўзбек тилининг поэтик синтаксиси. (Монография) Фарғона. «Classik» 2021, 133-137 бетлар.

content, making the question concrete - to express a clear and concise opinion applies to:

Maynavozchilik qilayotganim yo'q. Dissertatsiya yo'qolgan
— Yo'qolganmi yo... chet elga sotilganmi?

(T.Malik «Shaytanat» 192-b)

In the second part of the first chapter, entitled **«Bisubstantivation in alternative interrogative sentences»**, the study of the phenomenon of bisubstantivation in linguistics, the bisubstantive nature of alternative interrogative sentences, and the specific features of bisubstantivation in such sentences in the formation of alternative interrogatives are highlighted.

The term «bisubstantive sentence» was first used by the Russian linguist N.A. Gerasimenko. According to him, bisubstantive sentences are actually formed on the basis of words belonging to two groups of nouns. But both grammatical bases are sentences made up of words that are not verbs. Bisubstantive sentences are also actively used in modern Uzbek literary language.

The phenomenon of bisubstantivation is also observed in alternative interrogative sentences. Only the semantic structure of alternative interrogative sentences is slightly different from simple (picture) sentences. The reason for this is that in such sentences there are two or more nouns, but the subject of the sentence forms one predicative relationship with the considered possessor. Noun-participles representing alternative interrogatives come together, have the same grammatical form, and have the same syntactic position with respect to the possessor. Therefore, they form one bisubstantive predicative relationship with the possessor.

For example:

Hammani o'ziga qaratgan bu xilqat inson bolasimi yo farishtami?

(T.Malik «Shaytanat» 224-bet)

As it can be understood from the above example, is the alternative interrogative a human child or an angel expressing the alternative interrogatives of the sentence? we can observe that noun-participles form bisubstantiveness with the subject of thought, i.e. possessor (khilqat), bisubstantive predicative relationship, and in this way, both sentence and alternative question are formed at the same time.

In modern linguistics, the achievements in structural syntax are enriched with new theories and classifications of sentences combined with new researches in semantic syntax, functional and cognitive grammar, and pragmatics. Now researchers are focusing on the two-way approach to evaluating and classifying a sentence, that is, form and content, structure and semantics, logic and grammar, expression plan and content plan of the sentence. That's why in modern linguistics, new and new typological approaches are emerging, relying on several theories to evaluate the sentence. It should be emphasized that one or the other of these approaches does not negate, on the contrary, they complement each other and strive to evaluate the syntactic device called a sentence in terms of its position. These ideas can be continued with the example of bisubstantive sentences. The

concept of two-clause sentences in traditional syntax is a basic theory that serves as a basis for expressing new ideas about bisubstantive sentences. Therefore, when thinking about bisubstantive sentences, it is appropriate to rely on the existing opinions on the syntactic relationship of the main clauses and their expression. Verbs and non-verbs are the basis for the formation of a two-clause simple sentence:

U Eshon oyimmi, Sharif qozimi yo Xalcha buvimi?

(Oybek «Qutlug' qon» 67-bet)

As mentioned, bisubstantive sentences are sentences whose predicative core is formed on the basis of a noun group. When alternative interrogative sentences are formed on the basis of bisubstantiveness, they have unique syntactic features and new aspects of semantic relations. Studying them serves to learn new possibilities of expressing thoughts in our native language.

In the third part of the first chapter called **«Possibilities of compound sentences in alternative communication»**, compound sentences have wider possibilities for expressing alternative questions than simple sentences. The semantic and structural uniqueness of alternative interrogative sentences formed in the form of a compound sentence and the role of some syntactic and stylistic tools participating in the structure of compound sentences are discussed.

The theoretical studies and scientific-practical research conducted in this area in world linguistics show that the semantic-structural approach to the study of compound sentences of alternative interrogative sentences is always considered as a central problem, and the expression of the interrogative category through them is of secondary value. had Therefore, in world linguistics, the question of expression of an alternative question within compound sentences has been neglected by researchers. Russian linguists G.V.Valimova, A.V.Gladkiy, A.F.Kulagin, Y.V.Paducheva, V.Z. Sannikova. In Sannikova's scientific works, we come across information on the expression of the general question category in compound sentences. Nevertheless, the available information in linguistics about the occurrence of an alternative question in a compound sentence cannot be considered sufficient. There are several reasons why we came to this conclusion.

First of all, today, a clear description of the expression of an alternative question through a compound sentence has not been developed. As mentioned earlier, preliminary steps have been taken to study the forms of the alternative question in simple sentences, but its occurrence in compound sentences has been overlooked by researchers. The functional possibilities of conjunctions in this regard have not yet been assessed.

Secondly, the possibility of a broader expression of an alternative question within two predicative units, the rules of formation of a compound sentence and the communicative-semantic requirements of putting two questions in a row and combining them into a compound sentence have not been clarified.

Thirdly, meaningful relations between predicative units expressing an alternative question formed in the form of a compound sentence (for example, subtraction, contradiction, etc. relations) have not been studied as separate

semantic categories. From this, it can be concluded that it is appropriate to carry out comprehensive research on the study of the semantic-structural specificity and functional possibilities of alternative interrogative sentences.

Russian scientist Nevzorova, who conducted research on the formation of compound sentences in the form of an interrogative sentence, in her doctor's thesis focuses on the question of the expression of the question category in compound sentences and the occurrence of alternative questions.

In his opinion, «...the possibilities of expressing an alternative question through compound sentences are somewhat wider than those of simple sentences. This is characterized by the complexity of the structure of the compound sentences and the possibility of expressing the two questions in the components of the compound sentence separately and emphasizing them.

Therefore, the formation of an alternative question in the form of a compound sentence provides an opportunity to convey the questions to the listener in a broad, easy and convenient way.

In the analysis of compound sentences representing an alternative question, it is important first of all what kind of questions can be placed side by side in their composition. In other words, it is appropriate to pay attention to how structurally simple interrogative sentences can be combined and form a compound sentence and logically connected. The first syntactic feature in the formation of this type of compound sentences is that in their formation, separating intonation and disjunctive conjunctions are clearly visible as connecting devices:

Shaharmi bu, qishloqmi bu?

(E.Vohidov. Saylanma. 3-jild, 80-bet)

Anvar mirzoga o'zlari tasodif kelmakchilarmi yo men vosita bo'lganim durustmi?

(A.Qodiriy «Mehrobdan chayon» 85-bet)

As it is understood, in the first of the given sentences, it is observed that the disjunctive tone, and in the second sentence, the disjunctive conjunction (or) ensures the interconnection of predicative units and forms a compound sentence expressing an alternative question. So, in the Uzbek language, an alternative question is structurally formed in the form of a conjunction without a conjunction or a conjunction.

Therefore, only two types of conjunctions - conjunctions and conjunctions without conjunctions - are evaluated as syntactic devices expressing an alternative question. Through them, alternative questions are wider than in a simple sentence, and at the same time, they are expressed by two predicative units. That is why the possibility of compound sentences in forming an alternative question is high.

The content of the second chapter of the dissertation, called **«Semantic description of alternative interrogative sentences»**, is described in 4 chapters.

The first part of the chapter entitled **«Semantic disjunction in alternative interrogative sentences»** provides information about the phenomenon of disjunction and its role and functions in forming alternative interrogatives.

One of the main features of alternative interrogative sentences is the presence of semantic disjunction in them. The term semantic disjunction was first used in linguistics by Nevzorova. Disjunction is actually a mathematical term, and this concept was also used in the science of logic, as a result of the intersection of the sciences of mathematics and logic, the field of mathematical logic was created, and this term began to be actively used in this field.

Disjunction (Latin disjunction - to separate, to choose), in the broadest sense, the expression of two or more concepts, with the requirement of logic and according to the context, to separate one of them according to certain signs and the characteristics of this concept. analysis. Applying this term to linguistics, S.V.Nevzorova very rightly states that «in the expression of alternative concepts, a disjunctive connection occurs, the choice of one of these expressions by the listener and paying attention to it is considered a logical solution.» So, two or more questions given to the listener are a semantic disjunction at the same time. The listener's choice of one of them and choosing and focusing on the answer option acceptable to him is considered a disjunction solution. In general, selection and separation are the most important features in disjunctive connections. That is why A.N.Tarsky calls disjunction «logical operation».

Observations show that the semantic alternative in an alternative question does not have a quantitatively precise semantic integrity due to the presence of a strong disjunctive relationship. Because semantic integrity is not observed in the disjunctive relationship, it always requires separation, differentiation and selection of one of the alternative concepts. It follows that the alternative question has a semantic disjunctive character at the same time.

Disjunction logically always gives the listener the opportunity to separate, subtract. That is why the parts of such sentences, if the sentence is formed in the form of a compound sentence, the predicative units are always connected with the help of disjunctive intonation and disjunctive conjunctions:

Bitta buzuq xotin bekitib olgan qal'ani ololmaysanmi, yo o'zim borib olaymi?

(P.Qodirov «Yulduzli tunlar» 416-bet)

Qishloqqa sig'may qoldikmi, qutulolmay yurganmidinglar?

(Said Ahmad «Ufq» 540-bet)

In the quoted sentences, the alternative questions given to the listener have a disjunctive character. In these sentences, the speaker gives two concepts to the listener. The listener is given the opportunity to choose one of them. There is an opportunity to clarify the concept that is considered important in the listener's mind, that is, it is important for the listener, and in this way to get an answer. In alternative interrogative sentences of a disjunctive nature, the speaker's communicative goal is made concrete in this way.

In general, the phenomenon of disjunction in alternative interrogative sentences is of great importance as a logical category, both in the formation of the sentence and in the emergence of semantic relations within the sentence.

The next part of the second chapter is called «**Subtraction relation in alternative interrogative sentences**». In this chapter, the expression of the

relation of subtraction through alternative interrogative sentences is shown, in which the peculiarities of the mutual meaningful relationship of the clauses representing the alternative clause are shown.

Disjunction relation as a separate semantic category has attracted the attention of researchers in linguistics for many years. In linguistics, we can find the first ideas about the study of subtraction as a linguistic category in the works of I.G.Gak, V.V.Bogdanov, L.M.Vasiliev and M.N.Vezerova[36].

Academician G.Abdurakhmanov conducted preliminary research on the appearance of the subtraction relationship in the framework of compound sentences in Uzbek linguistics[37]. In his research, this linguist provided theoretical and practical information on the realization of the subtraction relation in connected sentences.

So, this kind of speech separates and highlights the happening events and emphasizes each of them. We can also see this in the example of alternative interrogative sentences:

Bilmadim, men sening oldingda gunohkormanmi yo sen mening oldimda gunohkorsanmi? (Said Ahmad «Ufq» 415-bet)

A.Mamajonov in his monograph[38] «Compound Stylistics» presented valuable theoretical information on the use of compound sentences in various speech styles.

The realization of the separation relationship between the components of the compound sentences used in conversational, artistic, scientific, journalistic styles, and their stylistic uniqueness is discussed in detail. In addition, he evaluates conjunctions as a means of creating a subtractive relationship. For example, «In Uzbek, the subtraction relation is expressed only through connected clauses. In this case, subtractive connectives are used in the compound sentence. They are used repeatedly in the composition of the components of the compound sentence and perform the function of the main tool in revealing the meaning of subtraction[39]. In fact, in alternative interrogative sentences formed in the form of a compound sentence, the main means of creating a subtractive relationship are subtractive connectives. However, the analyzed linguistic evidence confirms that they are used once, not repeatedly, in the parts of compound sentences formed in the alternative interrogative style:

Adabini berish kerak bo'lsa, tutib olib uramizmi yo ko'pchilik oldida xo'rlab so'kamizmi?

(Cho'lpon «Kecha va kunduz» 92-bet)

[36] Гак В.Г. К проблеме синтаксической семантики: Семантическая интерпретация «глубинных» и «поверхностных» структур // Инвариантные синтаксические отношения и структура предложения. М.: Наука, 1969.1. – С.43-46. Богданов В.В. О перспективах изучения семантики предложения // Синтаксическая семантика и прагматика: Межвузовский тематический сборник. Калинин: Изд-во Калининского ун-та, 1982. – С.22-38; Васильев Л.М. Семантика русского глагола. М.: Высшая школа, 1981. – С.184. Везерова М.Н., Е.Г.Сиверина. Синтаксис сложного предложения: Структура, семантика, функционирование в тексте. Самара: СамГПИ, 1994. – С.162.

[37] Абдураҳмонов Ғ. Қўшма гап синтактсиси асослари. – Тошкент, «Фан», 1958. – Б.24-26.

[38] Мамажонов А. Қўшма гап стилистикаси. Тошкент, «Фан», 1990. – Б.112.

[39] Мамажонов А. Қўшма гап стилистикаси. Тошкент, «Фан», 1990. – Б.87.

Bu oʻq kimga atalgan? Oʻqi koʻp pulemyotli fashistgami yoki oʻqsiz qolgan oʻzigami?..

<div align="right">(U.Hamdam «Ota» 33-bet)</div>

In alternative interrogative sentences, the relation of subtraction is expressed in a unique way, in the cases we have considered above. In such sentences, the sign of a person or an object, the nature of things and events, the character of a person, the movement of a person or an object, the state of a person or an object, the place or time of occurrence of events are realized as the object of subtraction.

The third part of the second chapter is called **«Relation of comparison in alternative interrogative sentences»**. In this chapter, the features of the comparison category in the language are expressed through alternative interrogative sentences.

The category of comparison has attracted the attention of researchers in linguistics for many years. The issue of expressing this category through linguistic units is still relevant on the agenda. In linguistics, we can find the first ideas about the study of the comparative relation as a linguistic category in the works of A.A.Potebnya, F.I.Buslayev[40].

Academician G.Abdurakhmanov conducted the initial research on the occurrence of comparative relations in the context of compound sentences in Uzbek linguistics. In his researches, the linguist scientist gave valuable opinions and theoretical information on the occurrence of the comparative relationship in the three types of conjunctions in the Uzbek language: connected, non-connecting and subordinate clauses[41].

N.Makhmudov is a scientist who is specially engaged in the formation of the relation of comparison within the framework of simple sentences. In his monograph «Semantic and syntactic asymmetry in simple sentences in the Uzbek language»[42], he researches comparison and its types, as a separate system, the tools that create the relation of comparison in simple sentences in the Uzbek language. In the following years, a number of studies were conducted and monographs were created, which were approached from various aspects in Uzbek linguistics. We can include the scientific researches of D.Khudoyberganova, M.Yakubbekova, G.Qambarov, Z.Umurkulov as such works[43].

In all these works, the category of comparison is evaluated as a linguistic category that compares two or more objects, events or one of their signs.

In the sentences expressing the relation of comparison, at least two specific speech objects or their similar or different, compatible or incompatible signs are

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[40] Античные теории языка и стиля. Соц. Экгиз. М., - Л., 1936. – С.183.

[41] Абдураҳмонов Ғ. Қўшма гап синтактсиси асослари. – Тошкент, «Фан», 1958. – Б 24-26.

[42] Махмудов Н. Ўзбек тилидаги содда гапларда сементик ва синтактик ассиметрия. – Тошкент, «Ўқитувчи», 1984. – Б.64-72.

[43] Худойберганова Д. Семантические и стилистические особенности констрюкций уподобления в узбекском языке. Дисс... канд... фил. наук. Ташкент, 1989; Якуббекова М.Ўзбек халқ қўшиқларининг лингвопоэтик ххусусиятлари. Фил. фан. док. дисс... Тошкент, 2005; Қамбаров Ғ. Баҳо муносабати ва унинг ўзбек тилида ифодаланиши. Фил. фан. номз. дисс... Тошкент, 2008; Умуркулов З. Бадиий матнда қиёс ва унинг лингвопоэтик қиммати. Фил. фан. номз. дисс... Тошкент, 2020.

compared. Depending on whether alternative interrogative sentences expressing such a relationship come in the form of a simple or compound sentence, there are slightly different aspects in their formation and structure:

Berdi cho'pon dovrug'limi, el ichida Chavandoz mashhurmi?

<div align="right">(N.Qobul «Oyqor» 44-bet)</div>

It can be observed that even in the compound sentence without a conjunction representing an alternative question, the relation of comparison is formed by comparison-subtraction intonation.

Observations show that if an alternative question is expressed through connected clauses, it creates a comparative relationship. In the traditional understanding and interpretation, the conjunctions ***«or», «or», «or»*** which are considered subtractive conjunctions simultaneously create a comparative relation.

Kozlov kuchliroqmi yo Asadbekmi?   (Tohir Malik «Shaytanat» 172-bet)

Therefore, the comparison relation in the connected clauses expressing an alternative question is recognized in linguistics as subtractive conjunctions, rather than using the words ***«if», «and»***, which are considered traditional comparative conjunctions. It appears through the conjunctions ***«either», «or».***

In this case, the semantics of the sentence plays an important role in the formation of the comparison relation, not the property of the connecting tool.

The fourth part of the second chapter is called **«Contradiction relation in alternative interrogative sentences»**. In this chapter, the emergence of conflict semantics between the parts of an alternative interrogative sentence and the semantic-functional changes that occur in the structure of sentences in this process are discussed.

The relation of contradiction is one of the most fundamental relations in the analysis of information in the human mind. Especially in the human mind, the relationship of conflict is of particular importance in the synthesis and understanding of a certain object, person or their characteristic signs. The semantics of juxtaposition is realized as a separate semantic category in syntactic relations and syntactic devices. Syntactic connections, which play an important role in the formation of syntactic devices, are also important in the formation of this relationship.

Since alternative interrogative sentences come in the form of both simple and compound sentences, there is a contradiction in both of their existing types. In simple alternative interrogative sentences, the contradiction relationship occurs between clauses representing alternative questions, while in compound alternative interrogative sentences, it occurs between the predicative units that make it up. In alternative simple sentences, the contrast relationship, as noted, occurs mainly between organized clauses and sometimes between complements or cases:

Paxan, tushunmadim, yaxshi ko'rasizmi yo hazar qilasizmi?

<div align="right">(T.Malik «So'nggi o'q» 48-bet)</div>

Masjidga borsammi yo chog'irxonagami?

<div align="right">(Isajon Sulton «Alisher Navoiy» 251-bet)</div>

Kimdir savol berdi: – Aytgil, Muhammad,
Yolg'iz sen Rasulsan butkul olamga.
Kimga ko'p yaxshilik aylay,o'zing ayt,
Ota-onamgami, yoxud bolamga?

(A.Oripov)

Similar features are visible in sentences expressing an alternative question (either simple or compound). Only in them, the part or parts representing this contradiction form an alternative question.

Interrogative questions often express mutually exclusive and contradictory concepts. Therefore, the semantics of alternative questions will have conflicting meanings. All of the alternative interrogative sentences given above are formed on the basis of the same meaningful relation - the relation of contradiction.

Contradiction relation, regardless of the form of alternative interrogative sentences, whether they are simple or compound sentences, the relation of contradiction is observed in them. In simple alternative interrogative sentences, the contradiction relationship occurs between clauses representing alternative questions, while in compound alternative interrogative sentences, it occurs between the predicative units that make it up.

The content of the third chapter of the dissertation, called **«Functional-methodological characteristics of alternative interrogative sentences»**, is described in 3 chapters.

The first part of the chapter entitled **«Emotional-expressive function of alternative interrogative sentences»** covers the study of emotional-expressiveness issues in Uzbek linguistics, emotional-expressive features of alternative interrogative sentences.

One of the most important issues facing the science of linguistics is the analysis of the emotional-expressive function of the language and the interaction of emotionality and expressiveness in the process of learning it. The meanings of the terms expressivity and emotionality, the essence of these concepts, and the issues of their mutual differentiation can also be found in the scientific works of V.V.Vinogradov, O.S.Akhmanova, and Y.G.Borisov[44]. All of these linguists interpret expressiveness and emotionality as distinct and at the same time complementary categories. According to them, the concept of expressiveness is understood as a phenomenon that occurs as a result of the emotional coloring of linguistic units. Alternative interrogative sentences also have a special place in the language system from the point of view of being able to express emotional-affectiveness, because the basis of the formation of such sentences, in addition to information, is to determine the listener's reaction to reality.

Different emotional states and inner experiences of the speaker are expressed through alternative interrogative sentences. Through this, a mechanism of

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[44] Виноградов В.В. Язык и стиль русских писателей. – М.: Наука, 1990. – С.386; Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М.: «Едиториал», 2007. – С.608; Борисов Е.Г. Стилистика и литературное редактирование. М.: «Studmeorg» 2016. – С.117.

expressive influence on the listener is formed. Emotional-expressiveness in alternative interrogative sentences is inextricably linked with the general content of the sentence - the semantics of the sentence. After all, the semantics of a sentence plays an important role in the formation of its semantic structure, emotional expressiveness, and stylistic coloring. From this point of view, there is a high possibility of expressing emotional-expressive situations expressed by means of alternative interrogative sentences.

In the expression of emotional-expressiveness in alternative interrogative sentences, the communicative purpose understood from the general content of the sentence, at the same time, various semantic nuances play an important role.

In such sentences, expressiveness is involved as a way of providing the impressiveness, imagery, and intensity of the speech, and at the same time, the way of conveying the thought to the listener quickly, easily and comfortably. Emotionality participates as a tool that expresses the speaker's inner feelings, experiences, various psychological states, and provides imagery in the sentence.

The second part of the third chapter is called **«Text-forming function of alternative interrogative sentences»**. In this chapter, the unique functional possibilities of alternative interrogative sentences in the text and their role in the formation of the text are discussed. The functions of alternative interrogative sentences in speech are extremely wide, and it is difficult to cover all its aspects within the scope of one study. One of the most active functions of such sentences is the function of speech (text) formation.

In the Uzbek language, there is a system of cohesive devices that connect relative independent sentences - connected speech - forming the text[45]. Alternative interrogative sentences occupy a special place in this system according to their linguistic possibilities.

M.Hakimov interprets the interrogative form of the sentence as a connecting tool of the text and mentions that it occurs in the function of naming the text[46]. In addition to these points, it should be emphasized that the interrogative form of the sentence performs the naming function in poetic speech (text). It serves as the beginning, which determines its topic, because the (general, large) topic of the (macro) text is reflected in the title, while the (micro) topic of the sub-texts is expressed in the beginning. Such a task is sometimes performed by alternative interrogative sentences and participates as a means of forming the text in one verse.

In the process of formation of the text, alternative interrogative sentences appear as opening sentences and require an explanation. To explain the content of such sentences, several sentences are used in a row after such sentences. As a result, a new text is formed:

Tushimmi bu yo oʻngimmi? Nahotki butun umr qilgan orzularim sarob boʻlib chiqsa, nahotki doʻst deb bilganlarimning hammasi mendan bir kunda yuz oʻgirib

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[45] Мамажонов А., Абдупаттоев М. Матн назарияси. Фарғона, 2016, 22-34 бетлар.
[46] Ҳакимов М. Ўзбек илмий матнининг синтагматик ва прагматик хусусиятлари. НДА. Т., 1993 й. 11-бет

ketsa.. Shu onda men hech narsani tushunmas, hech nimani anglolmas edim Tosh qotgan qalbim qasos va yana qasosga undardi xolos...

(O.Yoqubov «Oq qushlar oppoq qushlar»)

As it is clear from the given example, the alternative interrogative sentence at the beginning of the text (Is it my dream or my right?) requires an explanation in terms of content. The function of explaining the content of the sentence is performed by the following sentences. The idea expands. In this way, a content-complete speech appearance - a text - is formed. It should be noted that the more abstract the alternative interrogative sentences are, the more detailed they require, and the more sentences are involved in the formation of the text structure, that is, the text structure becomes more complex: The observed language facts confirm that the more abstract and explanatory the general content of alternative interrogative sentences is, the more expanded and complicated the text structure becomes. Because the author of the speech, in order to clarify the abstract content, consistently expresses the opinion, lists the details and arguments, and explains them. As a result, the text is formed and the structure is complicated. In this way, another function of alternative interrogative sentences - the function of text formation - appears. In the texts formed by means of alternative interrogative sentences, emotionality and impact are strong, the idea is conveyed to the listener in a figurative way.

The third part of this chapter is called **«Characterization of alternative interrogative sentences for poetic speech»**. In this chapter, the functional specificities of alternative interrogative sentences in poetic speech, which are formed at a high artistic-aesthetic level, are considered. Alternative interrogative sentences also have a poetic feature, that is, these syntactic devices also have the feature of expressing artistic and aesthetic content and can perform a poetic function:

To'ldirib osmonni hijron
Qushlari uchmoqdalar.
Voh, ular qushlarmikin,
Yo men ko'rar tushlarmikin?

(E.Vohidov. Saylanma. 3-jild, 21-bet)

In the above-mentioned fragment of poetic speech, the alternative interrogative sentence is characteristic for poetic speech - it participates as a syntactic tool in the formation of poetic lines, and functionally it is a component of poetic speech, a means of effectively conveying thoughts to the listener. In this case, the logical grammatical basis (association of clauses) of alternative interrogative sentences is birds or dreams? it is observed that it formed a unique poetic expression with its formation in the style and was formed based on poetic norms.

Alternative interrogative components of poetic clauses formed on the basis of alternative interrogative sentences consist of melodious phonemes according to their phonetic composition. This, in turn, ensures string alignment:

She'r yupanch edimi, taskin edimi?
She'r afsun edimi, afsusmidi yo?
Sakkiz yashar dilga ilhom berdimi,
Achindimi xudo, kuldimi xudo?

(Iqbol Mirzo «Sizni kuylayman» 129-bet)

In the example above, as you can see, the alternative questions are: Was the poem yupanch, was it Taskin? // Was the poem a spell or a pity? // Is God sorry, or is God laughing? formed in the style The following is observed in the semantics and functionalization of three alternative interrogative sentences expressing these questions:

1. The first alternative interrogative sentence is considered a simple sentence, and alternative interrogatives are expressed by means of organized clauses. two alternative questions in the form of These questions are based on synonymy and are expressed by the lexical synonyms of yupanch and taskin. However, the listener is not required to answer both. The listener is given the opportunity to choose based on his attitude to reality. In addition, the lexeme of consolation has a subtlety and color of meaning in terms of degree. So, the answer to which question should be sought in this place depends on the artistic and aesthetic thinking of the listener.

2. The second alternative question is also expressed by means of a simple sentence, and in this case, the questions are also organized by means of clauses. Is the poem a spell or a pity? formed in the style Unlike the previous sentence, the lexemes representing these questions are not synonymous. Therefore, they have very different meanings. So the listener has a clearer choice.

3. The third alternative questions are also expressed through organized parts of a simple sentence. Alternative questions: Did God laugh or laugh? described in the style. These questions are based on contextual antonymy. It is known that the pure antonym of the lexeme to laugh is the lexeme to cry, and the lexeme to pity is considered its antonym only in this context. The skill of the creator is that he was able to create an alternative question using contextual antonymy and achieved his goal by means of a perfectly formed syntactic device in terms of emotional and affective.

From the above, it can be concluded that another feature of alternative interrogative sentences is its active use in the form of poetic speech, that is, it is used in various syntactic and stylistic functions, characteristic of poetic speech. Therefore, alternative interrogative sentences are actively used in poetic speech and create a basis for evaluating such sentences as a unit of poetic speech. Its characteristic for poetic speech ensures the unity of poetic lines, increases the melodiousness of speech, enhances its artistic-aesthetic value and emotional-expressiveness.

CONCLUSIONS

1. According to the dialectical doctrine, alternative is «the possibility of choosing one of two judgments.» That is why dialectical laws apply in the question

of alternative interrogative sentences that we are studying. In other words, the formation of alternative interrogative sentences appears as a product of dialectical thinking. The main feature of the alternative question is based on the fact that the listener requires an answer to only one of the two questions that the speaker puts next to each other. In addition, an alternative question will have several options for the listener to answer.

2. The listener looks for one solution, that is, one answer, to the question posed by alternative questioning. The speech situation and communicative dialogue are realized in this way. In addition to the content of the question, the alternative questions also perform an emotional, aesthetic and stylistic task. In such cases, the artistic or scientific correct formulation of the question plays an important role. That is why it is desirable that the formed question should be free from excessive tautologies, clear in terms of thought and content, or reflect logical and linguistic commonality, and at the same time, should not reflect vague information (not required by the speech situation).

3. The phenomenon of bisubstantiation is also observed in alternative interrogative sentences. Only the semantic structure of alternative interrogative sentences is slightly different from simple (picture) sentences. The reason for this is that in such sentences there are two or more nouns, but the subject of the sentence forms one predicative relationship with the considered possessor. As in other syntactic devices, semantic peculiarities are observed in alternative interrogative sentences. Semantic alternative in an alternative question does not have a quantitatively precise semantic whole due to the existence of a strong disjunctive relationship. Because semantic integrity is not observed in the disjunctive relationship, it always requires separation, differentiation and selection of one of the alternative concepts. It follows that the alternative question has a semantic disjunctive character at the same time.

4. Dialectic teaches that one phenomenon can be realized as an expression of several essences or one essence can contain different manifestations. Fragments that express two or more simple concepts that combine into complex concepts are called disjuncts. In this case, the category of comparison in the language provides an opportunity to separate the similar and different aspects of two or more concepts in the human mind, and express them in a synthesized way. Alternative interrogative sentences also participate as a tool in the realization of the category of comparison. Unlike other syntactic devices, alternative interrogative sentences provide an opportunity for the listener to choose one of the questions about the concepts that exist in the mind by comparison.

5. Developing a semantic description of alternative interrogative sentences, which are a type of interrogative sentences, also means studying the role and function of this type of sentences in the process of communication and interaction. In the process of studying alternative interrogative sentences, it was found that the relation of subtraction is leading in the meaningful relationships expressed by alternative questions.

6. Contradiction refers to the phenomenon of opposing and contradicting logically comparable thoughts, concepts, intuitions and symbols. .Contradiction is also observed in alternative interrogative sentences. In simple alternative interrogative sentences, the contradiction relationship occurs between clauses representing alternative questions, while in compound alternative interrogative sentences, it occurs between the predicative units that make it up.

7. Deep feelings and experiences are formed as a result of a person's attitude to reality. To express them in the language, words and other tools that can express such feelings are effectively used. Such tools, along with making the speech impressive, increase expressiveness, increase visuality, and ensure that the idea is quickly, comfortably and easily conveyed to the listener. Expressiveness means fast, convenient and figurative delivery of thought.

8. Concepts of emotionality and expressiveness are not the same categories. The concept of expressiveness is a somewhat broader concept that refers to emotionality. Expression of emotionality in language is always expressive, but not all expressiveness can be emotional. Alternative interrogative sentences, which are considered a type of interrogative sentences, are also sentences with special features in terms of expressing emotional-expressiveness. Such statements are essentially built on emotional-expressiveness. Because giving the listener the opportunity to choose one of two hypotheses through such statements is an expression itself.

9. Alternative interrogative sentences have their own formal and substantive content and play an important role in expressing the speaker's communicative goal in a full, expressive and emotional way. Therefore, alternative interrogative sentences also perform the task of forming the text, that is, they serve as a means of connecting (cohesion) parts of the text. The more abstract and explanatory the general content of alternative interrogative sentences is, the more extensive and complicated the text structure becomes, because the author of the speech consistently expresses the idea, lists details and arguments, and explains them in order to clarify the abstract content. As a result, the text is formed and the structure is complicated. In this way, another function of alternative interrogative sentences - the function of text formation - appears.

10. There are syntactic units specific to poetic speech and used only in poetic speech. Based on this feature, they can be called poetic speech units. Alternative interrogative sentences have similar features. Such sentences are distinguished by the fact that they are formed on the basis of a specific internal rhythm and have organized parts, and the participation of emotional and affective means. Alternative interrogative sentences are also characteristic of poetic speech and are used in various functions.

НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ФЕРГАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ

ФЕРГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

АБДУРАХМАНОВ ВОХИДЖОН АБДУСАТТАРОВИЧ

СЕМАНТИКО-СТРУКТУРНОЕ И ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ АЛЬТЕРНАТИВНЫХ ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНЫХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ

10.00.01 – Узбекский язык

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Фергана – 2023

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (Аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования определить статус альтернативного вопросительного предложения в узбекской лингвистике, а также выявить его синтаксические, семантические и функциональные особенности.

Объект исследования является определение активно используемых в узбекском языке альтернативных вопросительных предложений.

Предметом исследования является специфический синтаксический, семантический и функциональный анализ альтернативных вопросительных предложений.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

посредством определения статуса альтернативных вопросительных предложений в качестве особой синтаксической конструкции определены синтаксические закономерности их образования в узбекской художественной речи на основе диалектической логики;

бисубстантивный характер альтернативных вопросительных предложений, то есть семантическое описание, основанное на обособлении, дифференциации и выделении вопросительных форм, выраженных через взаимодействие лексем, относящихся к имени существительному, доказываются смысловые отношения, возникающие в них;

доказываются логическая и содержательная возможности возникновения явления дизъюнкции в альтернативных вопросительных предложениях, реализации в них отношений вычитания, противоречия и сравнения как отдельных содержательных категорий;

доказаны функциональные возможности альтернативных вопросительных предложений - эмоционально-экспрессивные, текстообразующие и свойственные поэтической речи.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе полученных в диссертации научных результатов о семантико-структурных и функциональных особенностях альтернативных вопросительных предложений достигнуто следующее:

в учебнике «Текстовая лингвистика» широко используются научные выводы и рекомендации, данные по определению статуса альтернативных вопросительных предложений в качестве особой синтаксической конструкции определены синтаксические закономерности их образования в узбекской художественной речи на основе диалектической логики (Разрешение № 237-317 на основании приказа Министерства высшего и среднего специального образования № 237 от 03.05.2021). В результате основная часть учебника научно и теоретически доработана;

бисубстантивный характер альтернативных вопросительных предложений, то есть семантическое описание, основанное на обособлении, дифференциации и выделении вопросительных форм, выраженных через взаимодействие лексем, относящихся к имени существительному, доказываются смысловые отношения, возникающие в них, широко используются в учебнике «Лингвистика текста» (Разрешение № 237-317 на

основании приказа Министерства высшего и среднего специального образования № 237 от 31.05.2021). В результате основная часть учебника научно и теоретически доработана;

доказываются логическая и содержательная возможности возникновения явления дизъюнкции в альтернативных вопросительных предложениях, реализации в них отношений вычитания, противоречия и сравнения как отдельных содержательных категорий широко используются в учебнике «Основы лингвопоэтики» (Разрешение № 342-006 выдано приказом Ферганского государственного университета № 586 от 23 декабря 2022 года на основании приказа Министерства высшего и среднего специального образования № 284 от 22 августа 2022 года). В итоге эта научная информация послужила источником для научно-теоретического совершенствования учебника;

На основании научных взглядов и выводов доказаны функциональные возможности альтернативных вопросительных предложений - эмоционально-экспрессивные, текстообразующие и свойственные поэтической речи, использовался в международном проекте «EMI» (английский как средство обучения)» под номером S-UZ800-20-GR-0040 осуществленном в Ферганском государственном университете в 2019-2021 гг. (справка Ферганского государственного университета № 01-1316 от 23.04.2023 г.). В результате повысилось качество и эффективность проекта, улучшилось и научность содержание материалов.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех основных глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Общий объем диссертации составляет 134 страницы.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ
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«Lingvistik tahrir va tarjimashunoslik»
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