

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

BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

RO‘ZIYEV YARASH BOZOROVICH

**NOQARDOSH TILLARDA O‘ZLASHTIRMALIK VA UNING
FUNKSIONAL-SEMANTIK XUSUSIYATI**

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

Buxoro – 2024

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KIRISH (fan doktori [DSc] dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunoslik fanida XX asrning birinchi yarmi oxirlarida gapning lisoniy-nutqiy xususiyati bilan bir qatorda gapdan yirik birlik, murakkab sintaktik butunlik, gaplar hamkorligi ham tadqiq etila boshlandi va keyinchalik nemis tilida *Text*, ingliz va fransuz tillarida *discourse*, *discours*, rus tilida *tekst* ya'ni *matn* deb nomlangan bunday birlik alohida tadqiqotlar uchun manba bo'lib kelmoqda.¹ Hozirgi kunda jahon tilshunosligida o'zga nutq va uning turlari tadqiqiga matn lingvistikasi va matn grammatikasi asosida yondashuvlarning rivojlanishi, o'zga nutq ya'ni ko'chirma va o'zlashtirma gapning kommunikativ maqsad kategoriyasi vositalari orasida tutgan o'rnini belgilashga muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida ko'chirma va o'zlashtirma gap turlarining yozma va og'zaki nutqdagi tadqiqi, sintaktik-semantik butunlik yoki period, matn grammatikasi, murakkab sintaktik butunlik, matnning mantiqiy-psixologik tahlili, matnning kommunikativ bo'linishi, monologik nutq matnlaridagi jumllararo aloqa borasidagi maqsadli tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan. Shu bois o'lashtirmalikning funksional-semantik xususiyati, o'zlashtirma nutq hodisasining noqardosh tillarda voqelanishi tavsifi, o'zbek va noqardosh tillarda o'zlashtirma nutqning sintaktik va morfologik turlari shuningdek ko'chirma nutqning funksional-semantik xususiyatlari gap, kontekst va mikromatn doirasida qiyosiy tahlili, ularning bevosita va bilvosita tarjima matnlarida berilish muammolari borasidagi ilg'or nazariyalarni yaratishga xizmat qiladi.

Mamlakatimizda kechayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlar asosida milliy tilshunoslikni jahondagi ilg'or mezonlar asosida rivojlantirish uchun zarur bo'lgan barcha sharoitlarni yaratishi bilan birga ushbu mezonlarga ko'p asrlik milliy dunyoqarashimizdan kelib chiqib munosabat bildirish mas'uliyatini ham yuklaydi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoevning "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi Farmonida belgilangan "xalqaro tajribalardan kelib chiqib, oliy ta'limning ilg'or standartlarini joriy etish, jumladan o'quv dasturlarida nazariy bilim olishga yo'naltirilgan ta'limdan amaliy ko'nikmalarni shakllantirishga yo'naltirilgan ta'lim tizimiga bosqichma-bosqich o'tish"² vazifasining ijrosini ta'minlashda mamlakatimizda xorijiy tillarni xalqaro dasturlar asosida o'qitishni rivojlantirish masalasi dolzarb bo'lib turgan ayni davrda idrokiy-kognitiv model, pragmatik-diskursiv mexanizm va modellar yuzasidan olib borilgan keng ko'lamdagi qiyosiy tadqiqotlar muhim manba bo'lib xizmat qilishi mumkin.

¹ Dressler W. Einführung in die Textlinguistik. – Tübingen. De Gruyter, 1981. –304 S.; Grosse E.U. Text und Kommunikation. Eine linguistische Einführung in die Funktionen der Texte. – Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag, 2006. – 390 S.; Dijk Teun A. van. Some Aspects of Text Grammars. A Study in Theoretical Linguistics and Poetics. Mouton, 1972. – P. 376.; Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. М.: КомКнига. 2006, - С. 144

² O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi Farmoni // PF-5847-son, 8.10.2019. URL: lex.uz/docs/4545884

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”, 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850 son “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 29-oktabrdagi PF-6097-son “Ilm-fanni 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash 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, 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qarori hamda mazkur sohaga tegishli boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga ushbu dissertatsiya tadqiqoti muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

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

Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha xorijiy ilmiy-tadqiqotlar sharhi: Tilshunoslikda o‘zlashtirmalik hodisasini nazariy va amaliy jihatdan o‘rganish, uning yozma va og‘zaki nutqda voqelanishining funksional-semantik, stilistik, pragmatik va sotsiologik jihatlarini o‘rganishga yo‘naltirilgan ilmiy izlanishlar jahonning yetakchi ilmiy markazlari va oliy ta’lim muassasalari jumladan Institut für deutsche Sprache Mannheim (IDS), Humboldt Universität Berlin, Germanistisches Institut der WWU Münster, LMU München (Germaniya), Universität Wien, Universität Salzburg (Avstriya), Universität Zürich (Shveysariya), Universität Kopenhagen (Daniya), University of Oslo (Norvegiya), California State University (AQSh); University of Toronto (Kanada); Xi’an Shiyu University (XXR), Moskva davlat universiteti, Moskva davlat lingvistika universiteti, Sankt-Peterburg davlat universiteti (Rossiya); shuningdek O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti, Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zbekiston Milliy Universiteti, Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti, Buxoro davlat universiteti (O‘zbekiston)da olib borilmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida o‘zlashtirmalikning funksional-semantik xususiyati, o‘zga nutq turlarini tadqiqu talqin qilish, aniqlash va tavsiflash, ko‘chirma va o‘zlashtirma nutq o‘rtasidagi sintaktik, uslubiy va pragmatik munosabatlarni tahlil qilish, ular orasidagi grammatik munosabatlarni yoritish, o‘zga nutq turlarini yozma va og‘zaki nutq diskursida boshqa tillar bilan qiyosiy tahliliga asoslangan tadqiqotlar bir qator ilmiy natijalarning yuzaga kelishi uchun zamin bo‘lgan. Hozirgi kunda o‘zlashtirmalik hodisasining sintaktik va morfologik xususiyati tadqiqi bilan Manhaym shahridagi Leybnis nomidagi Nemis tili instituti (IDS Mannheim, Deutschland); Myunster Germanistika institutida o‘zga nutqning og‘zaki nutqda voqelanishining pragmatik-stilistik xususiyati (*qarang*: prof. S.Gyuntner

tadqiqotlari, Germanistisches Institut der WWU Münster, Deutschland); o'zlashtirma gaplarda kogerentlik munosabatini tadqiq qilish (Universität Heidelberg, Deutschland), Kassel universitetida ko'chirma va o'zlashtirma gaplarda sintaktik munosabatlar (Universität Kassel, Deutschland), Vena universitetida o'zlashtirma nutqning badiiy matnda voqelanishi tahlili bilan (Universität Wien); Oslo universitetida o'zga nutqning onlayn OAV matnida tadqiq qilish (University of Oslo), Sian universitetida o'zlashtirmalik hodisasini german tillari bilan chog'ishtirma tadqiq qilishga (Xi'an Shiyou University, China) bag'ishlangan ilmiy ish va loyihalar amalga oshirilgan.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida K.Boast, H.Vaynrix, M.Hallidey, E.Agrikola, H.Isenberg, V.Dressler, Y.Ries, T.A.van Deyk, F.Danesh, K.E.Heydolf, H.Brinkman kabilarning matn lingvistikasi va matn grammatikasiga doir ilmiy izlanishlari e'tirofqa loyiq³. Ko'chirma va o'zlashtirma gap turlarining yozma va og'zaki nutqdagi tadqiqi bilan S.Gyuntner, A.Laystner, A.Brunner, G.Kaufmann, S.Shmitt-Akkermann, K.Steyer, K.F.Hansen⁴ shug'ullangan.

Rus tilshunosligida esa bu borada A.I.Belich, O.I.Moskalskaya, G.Ya.Solganik, L.P.Doblaev, T.N.Gostyuk, L.M.Loseva, N.I.Serkova K.F.Romashkin, G.A.Kulakova kabi sintaktik-semantik butunlik yoki period, matn grammatikasi, murakkab sintaktik butunlik, matnning mantiqiy-psixologik tahlili, matnning kommunikativ bo'linishi, monologik nutq matnlaridagi jumllararo aloqa borasidagi maqsadli tadqiqotlarni keltirib o'tish o'rinli⁵.

³ Boast K. Der deutsche Satz. Die Satzverflechtung. Deutschunterricht, Berlin / Leipzig, Jahrg.1949, Heft 3.S. 7 – 15; Weinrich H. Sprache in Texten. Stuttgart, 1976. S. 356; Halliday M.A.K. Language Structure and Language Function. Y. Xyons (ed.). New Horizons in Linguistics. Harmondsworths, 1970; Agricola E. Vom Text zum Thema. Studia grammatica. XI. Berlin, 1976. S. 15 – 25; Isenberg H. Texttheorie und Gegenstand der Grammatik. – Berlin,1972. – S. 125; Dressler W. Einführung in die Textlinguistik. – Tübingen, 1973. – S. 289; Ries J. Was ist ein Satz? // Beitrage zur Grundlegung der Syntax, Heft 3. – Prague, 1931; Дейк Т.А. ван. Язык. Познание. Коммуникация. – Москва, 1989. – 308 с.; Danes F. Zur linguistischen Analyse der Textstruktur. Folia linguistica, 4, 1970. – Folia Linguistica IV. – S. 72–78; Heidolph K.E. Kontextbeziehungen zwischen Sätzen in einer generativen Grammatik. – «Kybernetika», 2, 1966. – S. 274 – 281; Harweg R. Pronomina und Textkonstitution. – München, 1968. – 395 s.; Birwisch M. Regeln für die Intonation deutscher Sätze. Studia grammatica VII. – Berlin, 1966. Brinkmann H. Die deutsche Sprache. Gestalt und Leistung. 2.Auflage. –Düsseldorf, 1971. – 455 s.

⁴ Günthner S. "Zwischen direkter und indirekter Rede" Zeitschrift für germanistische Linguistik, vol. 28, no. 1, 2000, pp. 1-22; Günthner S. 2002. "Formen der Stilisierung und Ästhetisierung in der Redewiedergabe." In: Kugler, Hartmut et al. (Hrsg.): Vorträge und Referate des Erlanger Germanistentags. Bielefeld: Aisthesis, 187-197; Leistner A. Syntaktische Integration in Redewiedergabe. – Kassel: University Press, 2014. 182 S.; Brunner A. Automatische Erkennung von Redewiedergabe. –Berlin/Boston: de Gruyter. 2015; Schmitt-Ackermann S. Kohärenz in Redewiedergaben. –Heidelberg: Groos Verlag. 1996; Steyer K. Reformulierungen. – Tübingen: Gunter Narr Verlag, 1997. 297 S.; Fabricius-Hansen, Cathrine (2019). Variationen des freien nicht direkte Diskurses im Deutschen. In Engelberg, Stefan; Fortmann, Christian & Rapp, Irene (Ed.), *Rede- und Gedankenwiedergabe in narrativen Strukturen – Ambiguitäten und Relevanz*. Buske [= Helmut Buske Verlag].

⁵ Белич А.И. К вопросу о распределении грамматического материала по главным грамматическим дисциплинам. Вестник МГУ, №7. – Москва, 1947. – 22 с.; Москальская О.И. Грамматика текста. Пособие по грамматике немецкого языка для институтов и факультетов иностранных языков. – Москва, «Высшая школа», 1981. – 184 с.; Солганик Г.Я. Синтаксическая стилистика (Сложное синтаксическое целое). – Москва, 1973. – 181 с.; Гостюк Т.Н. Коммуникативное членение сложноподчинённого предложения и его отношение к структуре текста. Канд. дисс. – Москва, 1977. – С. 171; Доблаев Л.П. Смысловая структура учебного текста и проблемы его понимания. Автореф. дисс. ...д-ра. филол. наук. – Саратов, 1972. – 41 с.; Лосева Л.М. Межфразовая связь в текстах монологической речи. Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра. филол. наук. – Одесса,1969. – 42 с.; Серкова Н.И. Сверхфразовое единство как функционально речевая единица. Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1968. – 22 с.; Ромашкин К.Ф.Логико-грамматическая характеристика сочинительных союзов (на материале совр. нем. яз.). Канд. дисс. – Москва, 1972. – 206 с.; Кулакова Г.А. Роль главного предложения в

O‘zbek tilshunosligida matn lingvistikasi jumladan matnning kognitiv tahlili, matnning pragmatik talqini, matn mazmuniy persepsiyasining psixolingvistik tadqiqi, matnning kommunikativ pragmatik mazmuni, matn modalligi, badiiy matnning lingvopoetik tadqiqi, matnning antropotsentrik tadqiqi borasida Sh. S. Safarov, A. E. Mamatov, N. M. Mahmudov, M. X. Hakimov, I. A. Azimova, M. M. Yuldashev, S. U. Boymirzaeva, Sh. N. Turniyozova, D. S. Xudoyberganova, N. K. Turniyozovlarning, matn grammatikasi bo‘yicha M. T. To‘xsanovning, o‘zbek tilida o‘zlashtirmalikni ifodalovchi morfologik vositalarni o‘rganish borasida G‘. N. Zikrillaev va E.B. Jumaevning ishlari diqqatga sazovor⁶.

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Tadqiqot Buxoro davlat universitetining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasidagi 2021-2026 yillarga mo‘ljallangan “Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik” mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi noqardosh tillarda o‘zga nutq turlarining funksional-semantik xususiyatini aniqlash orqali ularning til va nutqdagi o‘rnini, lisoniy, milliy-madaniy, sistem-struktur, pragmatik, kognitiv hamda kommunikologik tabiatini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

noqardosh tillarda o‘zga nutq turlarini badiiy asar misolida aniqlash, jumladan ko‘chirma va o‘zlashtirma nutqning lisoniy va nutqiy xususiyatini sharhlash;

noqardosh tillarda o‘zlashtirmalikni hosil qilishda ishtirok etadigan sintaktik va morfologik vositalarni aniqlab, ularning o‘xshash va farqli xususiyatlarini sharhlash;

noqardosh tillarda o‘zlashtirmalik hodisasini qiyosiy tahlil qilish orqali o‘zaro o‘xshash va farqli jihatlarini tavsiflash, shuningdek o‘zlashtirma gaplarni tarjimada berish imkoniyatlari bo‘yicha tavsiyalar berish;

noqardosh tillar qurilishining bosh xususiyatini aniqlab, tillarda o‘zlashtirmalikni gap, kontekst va mikromatn doirasida qiyosiy tahlil qilish

структурировании гипотаксиса и включение его в текст. Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1972. – 22 с.

⁶ Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшunoslik. – Жиззах, «Сангзор», 2006. – 92 б.; Маматов А. Тилга когнитив ёндашувнинг моҳияти нимада? // Ўзбек тилшunosligининг долзарб муаммолари (проф. А. Нурмонов таваллудининг 70 йиллигига бағ‘ишланган илмий амалий анжуман материаллари). – Андижон, 2012. – Б. 212 – 220; Махмудов Н. Тилнинг мукамал тадқиқий йўлларини излаб ... // «Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти» журналі. – Тошкент, 2012, 5 -сон. – Б. 3 – 16; Нақимов М. Ўзбек тилида матннинг прагматик таққини. Фил. фан. номз. дис... автореф. – Фарғ‘она, 2004; Азимова И.А. Ўзбек тилидаги газета матнлари мазмуний перцепциясининг психолінгвистик тадқиқи. Фил. фан. номз. дис... автореф. – Тошкент, 2008; Юлдашев М.М.Бадий матннинг лінгвопoeтик тадқиқи. Фил. фан. док. дис... автореф. – Тошкент, 2009; Боймирзаева С. Ўзбек тилида матннинг коммуникатив прагматик мазмунини шакллантирувчи категориялар. Фил. фан. док. дис... автореф. – Тошкент, 2010; Боймирзаева С. Матн модаллиги. – Тошкент, «Фан», 2010; Турниёзова Ш. Нозирги ўзбек тилида матн шаклланишининг деривацион хусусиятлари. Фил. фан. номз. дис... автореф. – Тошкент, 2010; Худойбергано­ва Д. Матннинг антропоцентриқ тадқиқи. –Тошкент, «Фан», 2013. – 136 б.; Турниёзов Н.Матн лінгвистикаси (маърузалар матни). – Самарқанд, СамДЧТИ, 2004; Тухсанов М. Микротекст и система средств выражения его когерентности в узбекской художественной речи. Автореф. дис... канд. фил. наук. – Бухара – Андижан, 1987. – 137 с.; Зикриллаев Г. Н. Семантико-функциональное исследование системы предикативных категорий узбекского глагола. Док. дисс. Ташкент, 1990. – С. 71 – 76; Зикриллаев Г. Н. Ўзбек тили морфологияси. – Бухоро, 1994. – Б. 23 – 24; Зикриллаев Ф. Истиқлол ва адабий тил. – Тошкент, «Фан», 2004. – Б. 103 – 113; Зикриллаев Ф. Рух ва тил. –Тошкент, «Фан», 2018. – Б. 307 – 315; Жумаев Э.Б. Ўзбек адабий тилида ўзлаштирмалик ва матн. Фил. ф. док. дис... автореф. – Бухоро, 2021.

chog'ishtirilayotgan tillardan nemis va o'zbek tillariga o'zlashtirmalikning sintaktik va morfologik turi xos ekanligi, rus tilida esa o'zlashtirmalikning faqat sintaktik turi mavjudligi bois morfologik o'zlashtirmalik lug'aviy vosita orqali berilishini asoslash;

o'zbek tilshunosligidagi matn lingvistikasi hamda matn grammatikasi talqinini, ya'ni matnning mazmuniy, kommunikativ va tuzilish jihatdan yaxlitligini sharhlash;

o'zlashtirmalikni ifodalovchi morfologik vositalarning mazmunini, aniqrog'i lisoniy xususiyatining voqelanishi hamda bu xususiyatning matn ta'sirida o'zgarishini gap va mikromatn doirasida ochib berish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida zamonaviy o'zbek adibi Abdulla Qahhorning *Sinchalak* asari va uning bevosita (ruscha) va bilvosita (nemischa) tarjimasida uchraydigan o'zlashtirmalik ifodalangan gap va mikromatnlar tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini noqardosh (nemis, rus va o'zbek) tillarda o'zga nutq turlarining funksional-semantik xususiyatlarining gap va mikromatnda ifodalanishining qiyosiy tahlili tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiyada qiyosiy-tipologik, komponent, matniy, struktur-semantik, kontseptual, kontekstual tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

chog'ishtirilayotgan tillardan nemis va o'zbek tillariga o'zlashtirmalikning sintaktik va morfologik turi ustivorligi, rus tilida esa o'zlashtirmalikning faqat sintaktik turi mavjudligi bois morfologik o'zlashtirmalik lug'aviy vosita orqali namoyon bo'lishi aniqlangan;

noqardosh tillardagi o'zlashtirmalik hodisasining qiyosiy tahliliga asoslanib o'zbek adabiy tili qurilishining bosh xususiyati tejamkorlik tamoyili bilan belgilanishi, mazkur hodisaning voqelanishi funksional-potensial va pragmatik, kontekstual va kommunikativ belgilar orqali shartlanganligi isbotlangan;

qiyoslanayotgan tillarda o'zlashtirmalik shakllanishining leksik-semantik hamda mantiqiy-grammatik qatlamlari o'zaro munosabati fikr yoki propozitsiyaning kommunikativ markazi va kontseptual-kognitiv manzarasini tasvirlashi, noqardosh tillarda o'zga nutq turlarining asosini leksik-grammatik vositalar tashkil qilishi mikromatn yaxlitligi, mundarijaviy kogerentligini ta'minlashdagi ishtiroki muloqot vaziyati bilan shartlanganligi asoslangan;

chog'ishtirilayotgan tillarda mikromatnning kommunikativ yaxlitligi, tarkibiy qismlarining ketma-ket zanjirsimon aloqadan iborat ekanligi, har bir keyingi gap kommunikativ jihatdan o'zidan oldingi gapga tayanib axborotni davom ettirgan holda tema-rematik zanjir hosil qilishi va mikromatn chegarasini belgilab kelishi dalillangan;

o'zbek adabiy tilida o'zlashtirmalik *fe'l + -(i)bdi, -adi (-ydi), -gan, -gan ekan, -gan emish, -(a)r ekan, -(a)r emish, -(a)yotgan ekan, -(a)yotgan emish, -adigan (-digan) ekan, -adigan (-ydigan) emish, -moqchi ekan, -moqchi emish, -sin ekan, -sin emish* kabi morfologik vositalar; nemis tilida esa sintaktik-analitik usullar (modal *fe'llar, shart mayli shakllari* kabi) ustivorligida ifodalanishi dalillangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

nemis va o'zbek tillarida o'zlashtirmalik hodisasining funksional-semantik xususiyatlari aniqlanib uning amalda qo'llanilish holatlari umumlashtirilgan hamda

natijalaridan nazariy grammatika, stilistika, tarjimashunoslik, qiyosiy tipologiya fanlari bo'yicha nazariy va amaliy mashg'ulotlar o'tkazish, umumiy tilshunoslik, matn tilshunosligi va kognitiv tilshunoslik sohalariga oid maxsus seminarlarni yangi nazariy qarashlar bilan boyitishi va ularning rivoji uchun foydali bo'lgan o'ziga xos ilmiy yondashuvlarning shakllanishiga xizmat qilishi aniqlangan;

nemis va o'zbek tillarida o'zga nutq turlari birmuncha mos ekanligi, rus tilida esa o'zlashtirmalikning faqat sintaktik turi mavjudligi bir badiiy asar va uning tarjima matnlari misolida tahlil qilinib o'zlashtirmalik hodisasining funksional-semantik xususiyati qiyoslangan, ular yuzasidan bir qator nazariy va amaliy taklif va tavsiyalar shakllantirilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi. Tadqiqot yuzasidan chiqarilgan xulosalar tadqiqotchi tomonidan e'lon qilingan ilmiy ishlarda o'z ifodasini topganligi hamda chiqarilgan xulosalarning aniq asoslanganligi, muammoning aniq qo'yilishi, ishda qo'llanilgan usullarning tadqiqot maqsadiga mosligi, nazariy ma'lumotlarning ilmiy manbalarga asoslanganligi, badiiy manbalarning tadqiqot predmetiga muvofiqligi, nazariy fikr va xulosalar qiyosiy-tipologik, komponent, matniy, struktur-semantik, kontseptual, kontekstual tahlil metodlari vositalarida aniqlab berilgani, xulosaning amaliyotga tatbiq etilganligi, natijaning vakolatli tuzilmalar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati umumiy, nazariy hamda kommunikativ tilshunoslik g'oyalarini nemis, o'zbek va boshqa til sathlari tadqiqiga tatbiq qilish imkoniyatida namoyon bo'lishi, shuningdek, olingan natijalar tilshunoslikning matn grammatikasi, nazariy grammatika, kognitologiya, pragmatologiya, nutqiy tuzilmalar sintaksisi va pragmatikasiga hamda o'zbek adabiy tili punktuatsiyasiga oid qator muammolar yechimini izlash borasida nazariy ahamiyatga molikligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqotning amaliy ahamiyati, dastavval, uning natijalaridan oliy o'quv yurtlarida grammatika, stilistika, matn tahlili, tarjimashunoslik fanlari bo'yicha nazariy va amaliy mashg'ulotlarni o'tkazish va maxsus seminarlarni tashkil qilishda, yangi ko'rinishdagi o'quv qo'llanmalarni yaratish, turli ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini bajarishda manba vazifasini o'tashi mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Noqardosh tillarda (nemis, rus va o'zbek tillari) o'zlashtirmalikning funksional-semantik xususiyatining voqelanishi tadqiqi bo'yicha olingan natijalar asosida:

noqardosh tillardagi o'zlashtirmalik hodisasining qiyosiy tahliliga asoslanib o'zbek adabiy tili qurilishining bosh xususiyati tejamkorlik ekanligi, ularning yuqori funksional potentsialga va pragmatik tabiatiga egaligi, kontekstual va kommunikativ shartlanganligiga oid nazariy xulosalardan Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy tadqiqot institutida 2017-2020 yillarda bajarilgan FA-F1-005 "Qoraqalpoq folklorshunosligi va adabiyotshunosligi tarixini tadqiq etish" mavzusidagi fundamental ilmiy loyihani bajarishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Fanlar Akademiyasi Qoraqalpog'iston bo'limining 2023-yil 29-noyabrdagi №464/1-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada o'zlashtirmalik hodisasining funksional-semantik xususiyatlari aniqlanib uning amalda qo'llanilish holatlarini umumlashtirishda hamda natijalaridan adabiyotshunoslik, qiyosiy

adabiyotshunoslik, nazariy grammatika, stilistika, tarjimashunoslik, qiyosiy tipologiya fanlari bo'yicha nazariy va amaliy mashg'ulotlar o'tkazish, umumiy tilshunoslik, matn tilshunosligi va kognitiv tarjimashunoslik sohalarni yangi nazariy qarashlar bilan boyitishga erishildi;

chog'ishtirilayotgan tillardan nemis va o'zbek tillariga o'zlashtirmalikning sintaktik va morfologik turi ustivorligi, rus tilida esa o'zlashtirmalikning faqat sintaktik turi mavjudligi bois morfologik o'zlashtirmalik lug'aviy vosita orqali namoyon bo'lishiga oid nazariy va amaliy materiallardan Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutida 2016-2018 yillarda amalga oshirilgan Yevropa Ittifoqining Erasmus+ dasturi 561624-EPP-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS + CBHE IMEP: "O'zbekistonda oliy ta'lim tizimi jarayonlarini modernizatsiyalash va xalqarolashtirish" mavzusidagi innovatsion tadqiqot loyihasini bajarishda foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutining 2023-yil 25-yanvardagi №127/30.02.01- son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada oliy ta'lim tizimida o'qituvchi va talabalarning tilshunoslik, badiiy va lingvistik tarjimashunoslik borasidagi bilimlarini oshirish hamda ta'lim tizimi jarayonini mustahkamlash va xalqarolashtirish maqsadida yaratilgan uslubiy qo'llanmalar ishlab chiqishda yangi yondashuvlar sifatida tilning ruhiy-ijtimoiy hodisa ekanligi va o'zbek tilining xalqaro nufuzini oshirishga xizmat qilgan;

qiyoslanayotgan tillarda o'zlashtirmalik shakllanishining leksik-semantik hamda mantiqiy-grammatik qatlamlari o'zaro munosabati fikr yoki propozitsiyaning kommunikativ markazi va kontseptual-kognitiv manzarasini tasvirlashiga doir nazariy va amaliy materiallardan Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutida I-204-4-5 "Ingliz tili mutaxassislik predmetlaridan axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalari asosida virtual resurslar yaratish va o'quv jarayoniga joriy etish" mavzusidagi innovatsion tadqiqot loyihasini bajarishda foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutining 2023-yil 25-yanvardagi №128/30.02.01- son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada o'zlashtirmalikni ifodalovchi morfologik vositalarning mazmunini, aniqrog'i lisoniy xususiyatining voqelanishi hamda bu xususiyatning matn ta'sirida o'zgarishini gap va mikromatn doirasida ochib berish kabi tadqiqot xulosalaridan mutaxassislik fanlardan axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalari yordamida virtual resurslar yaratishda foydalanildi;

chog'ishtirilayotgan tillarda mikromatnning kommunikativ yaxlitligi, tarkibiy qismlarining ketma-ket zanjirsimon aloqadan iborat ekanligi, har bir keyingi gap kommunikativ jihatdan o'zidan oldingi gapga tayanib axborotni davom etib temarematik zanjir hosil qilib mikromatn chegarasini belgilab kelishiga doir xulosalardan O'zbekiston teleradiokanali DM tarkibidagi "Foreign language" telekanali Dialog ko'rsatuvi ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2023-yil 27-yanvardagi №02-05-134-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur ilmiy-tadqiqot xulosalari teleko'rsatuvning mazmunan mukammallashuvi, ilmiy dalillarga boy bo'lishi, ko'rsatuvning ommabopligini ta'minlagan. Bunda ilmiy tadqiqot olib borish hamda o'quv qo'llanma va darslik tayyorlashda xorijiy mamlakatlar bilan hamkorlik qilishni samarali tashkil qilish bo'yicha tavsiyalar berilgan;

noqardosh tillarda oʻzga nutq turlarining asosini leksik-grammatik vositalar tashkil qilishi mikromatn yaxlitligi, mundarijaviy kogerentligini taʼminlashdagi ishtiroki muloqot vaziyati bilan shartlanganligiga oid nazariy va amaliy natijalardan Buxoro davlat universiteti Filologiya va tillarni oʻqitish (nemis tili) taʼlim yoʻnalishining “Nazariy grammatika”, “Oʻrganilayotgan til tarixi”, “Stilistika va matn tahlili”, “Madaniyatlararo muloqotga oʻrgatish” kabi fanlari, shuningdek Lingvistika (nemis tili) taʼlim yoʻnalishidagi Zamonaviy lingvistika, Pragmalingvistika, Lingvistik tahlil metodlari fanlarini oʻqitish jarayonida, bitiruv malakaviy ishi va magistrlik dissertatsiyalarini yozishda, monografiya, oʻquv-uslubiy va oʻquv qoʻllanmalar, mustaqil taʼlim boʻyicha uslubiy koʻrsatmalarni tayyorlashda samarali foydalanilgan (Buxoro davlat universitetining 2024-yil 4-apreldagi №02/1555-son maʼlumotnomasi). Natijada viloyatimizdagi OTM, litsey va umumiy oʻrta taʼlim maktablari uchun zamonaviy oʻquv adabiyotlarini xalqimizning milliy ruhi va ona tilimizning milliy xususiyatlarini inobatga olgan holda yaratish, ularning ilmiy-nazariy qiymatini oshishiga erishildi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 9 ta ilmiy-amaliy anjumanda jumladan 4 ta xalqaro va 5 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalarda qilingan konferensiyalarda qilingan maʼruzalarda aprobatsiyadan oʻtkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining eʼlon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi boʻyicha jami 24 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, 2 ta monografiya, shuningdek, Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 13 ta ilmiy maqola, jumladan, 12 ta respublika miqyosidagi va 1 ta xalqaro bazalar roʻyxatiga kirgan xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, toʻrt bob, umumiy xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyot roʻyxatidan iborat boʻlib umumiy hajmi 260 betni tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **Ruhiy quvvat va til qurilishi** deb nomlanib besh fasldan tarkib topgan. Birinchi faslda *ruhiy quvvat bilan tilning oʻzaro munosabati* haqida fikr yuritiladi. Maʼlumki bundan ikki asr oldin Ovrupoda *til ruhiy-ijtimoiy hodisa* ekanligi haqida taʼlimot yaratilgan. VII asrda esa muqaddas arab zaminida *tilning ruhiy-ijtimoiy* xilqat ekanligi xususida ilohiy taʼlimot nozil boʻlgan. Bobning dastlabki faslida mazkur ikki taʼlimotning mazmun-mohiyati qisqacha sharhlanadi.

Mazkur taʼlimot umumiy va nazariy tilshunoslik asoschisi Vilhelm fon Humbolt (Wilhelm von Humboldt, 1767–1835) tomonidan yaratilgan. Ulugʻ olim oʻz taʼlimotini *Yava orolidagi kavi tili xususida* nomli uch jildli asari muqaddimasida bayon qilgan. Muqaddima 1830-1835 yillarda yozilgan boʻlib *Insoniyat tili qurilishining rang-barangligi va uning bashariyat ruhiy taraqqiyotiga*

*ta'siri*⁷ deb nomlangan. Ushbu ta'limot jahon tilshunosligida e'tirof etilgan bo'lib turlicha oqim, yo'nalish, maktablarning paydo bo'lishi uchun asos vazifasini bajargan va shunday bo'lib qolmoqda.

V. Humbolt tilni 1) mazmun-mohiyatiga ko'ra ruhiy faoliyat, ruhiy quvvat, 2) tuzilishiga ko'ra butunlik, yaxlitlik (tizim, sistema) va 3) vazifasiga ko'ra ijtimoiy hodisa deb atagan⁸. Ruhiy quvvat deganda atoqli olim tilni xalq ruhiy quvvatining ifoda vositasi ekanligini nazarda tutgan. Butunlik yoki tizim deganda esa tilni o'zaro uzviy bog'langan qism(unsur)larga ega yaxlitlik deb uning tuzilishi, tartiboti (strukturasi) xalqning ruhiy quvvatiga bog'liq ekanligini nazarda tutadi. Shu bilan birga xalqlarning ruhiy quvvati (tafakkur tarzi) bir xil bo'lmaydi binobarin tillarning qurilishi ham bir xil emas deb uqtiradi atoqli olim. Ta'rifning uchinchi qismidan til jamiyat a'zolariga o'zaro mulloqot qilish hamda bir-birini tushunish imkonini beradigan bebaho xilqat ekanligi anglashiladi.

Jumladan tilning paydo bo'lishiga doir fikrlar o'ta dolzarbligi bilan diqqatni o'ziga tortadi. Humboltgacha bo'lgan qarashlardan biriga ko'ra til tadrijiy (evolyutsion) taraqqiyot natijasida sekin-asta oddiydan murakkabga tamoyili asosida paydo bo'lgan. V. Humbolt bu fikrga zid shunday deydi. Tilning ibtidosini bilmaymiz ammo u qachon bo'lsa ham birdan paydo bo'lgan.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli *Dialektik materializm va tilning paydo bo'lish nazariyasi* deb nomlanadi. Dialektik materializm falsafaning asosiy masalasini ilmiy tarzda hal qilib materiyaning birlamchiligi, ongning ikkilamchiligini har tomonlama isbotlaydi. Dialektik materializm dunyodagi turli hodisalar harakatdagi materiyaning turli ko'rinishidir, dunyo materiyaning harakat qonunlariga binoan rivojlanadi; dunyoning birligi uning moddiyligidadir deb ta'lim beradi.

Tilning paydo bo'lishi masalasiga kelsak dialektik materializmda mehnat, til, fikr bir vaqtda o'zaro bog'liq holda paydo bo'ladi deb uqtiriladi.⁹ Jumladan "dialektik materializm ruhni yuksak darajada tashkil topgan materiyaning xossasi, odamlar ijtimoiy-tarixiy amaliyotining natijasi deb hisoblaydi".

Shunisi e'tiborga bu fikrlar 7-asrdayoq Qur'oni karimda bayon qilingan. Jumladan Isro surasining 85-oyatida ruhning mohiyati haqida shunday ma'lumot berilgan. *Sendan ruh nima deb so'raydilar. Ruh tangrimning amri yoki ishidir, sizlarga juda oz ilm ato etilgan deb ayt.* Demak ruh yaratgan zotga xos amr, ish ekan. Insonga nihoyatda oz ilm berilganidan ruhning mazmun-mohiyatini tushunishdan ojjiz ekan. Tangri taolo ruhning mazmun-mohiyatidan nimani bildirsa inson o'shani bilib olar ekan xolos¹⁰.

Mazkur fikrlar mazmunidan ayon bo'ladiki umumiy, mushtarak bo'lgan bobotil ham uning xususiylashgan ko'rinishi bo'lmish milliy tillar ham *idealistik hodisa* ya'ni *ilohiy, ruhiy xilqatdir*. Tilning ikkala xususiyati nazarda tutilsa uning *ruhiy-ijtimoiy* hodisa yoki *idealistik-materialistik xilqat* deb talqin qilinganligi ma'lum bo'ladi.

⁷ Wilhelm von Humboldt. Gesammelte Schriften. Band VII. Erste Abteilung: Werke VII. Erste Hälfte. Berlin, B. Behr's Verlag, 1907.

⁸ Гумбольдт В. Избранные труды по языкознанию. Москва, 1984. С. 69, 70, 72.

⁹ Содиқов А., Абдуазизов А.А., Ирискулов М.Т. Тилшуносликка кириш. Тошкент, 1981. 210-б.

¹⁰ Зикриллаев Ғ.Н. Рух ва тил. Тошкент: Фан, 2018. 33-б.

Bobning uchinchi fasli *mustamlakachilik va milliy tillarga munosabatga* bag'ishlangan.

Ma'lumki yurtimiz bir asrdan ko'proq mustamlaka bo'ldi. Avval chor hukumati so'ngra sho'ro hokimiyati tomonidan mustamlakachilik siyosati yurgizildi. Bu jarayon uzluksiz davom ettirilgani uchun mustamlaka xalqlarning adabiy tili o'zining *ijtimoiy va ruhiy-ma'naviy* vazifasini to'la bajarish imkoniyatidan mahrum bo'ldi. Oqibatda adabiy tilimiz ijtimoiy hayotning ko'pchilik sohasida qo'llana olmadi.

Sho'ro davrida nashr etilgan bir darslikda "Rus tilini faqat ziyolilar emas, ishchi kolxozchilar ham sevib o'rganmoqda", rus tili o'zbek tilining o'rnini egallab, uning ish ko'rish doirasini kamaytirayotgani yo'q, balki ikkinchi ona tili funksiyasini bajarayotir" deb yozilgan. Aslida esa ahvol tamoman boshqacha edi. Yil sayin o'zbek tilining qo'llanish doirasi ya'ni ijtimoiy vazifasi torayib bordi. Fan-texnika, davlat idoralari, tibbiyot, hisob-kitob, statistika, sport, harbiy sohada to'liq rus tili hukmron bo'lib o'zbek tilidan deyarli foydalanilmas edi.

Tadqiqotimiz mavzusi bilan bevosita bog'liq bo'lgani bois shulardan yana bittasini tilga olamiz. O'zlashtirmalik rus tilidagidek faqat sintaktik hodisa sifatida talqin qilindi. Holbuki o'zbek tilida uning o'zlashtirma xabar, o'zlashtirma so'roq, o'zlashtirma buyruq kabi turlari mavjud. Ularni ifodalash uchun xoslangan o'nlab morfologik vosita bor; *-(i)bdi*, *-gan ekan (emish)*, *-(a)r ekan (emish)*, *-sin ekan (emish)* ana shular jumlasidan. O'zga nutqning yana bir ko'rinishi bo'lgan ko'chirma gap mavzusi talqin-u tadqiqida ham ruscha qolip va andozalar asos qilib olingan. Dissertatsiyamiz uchun mavzu tanlashda jumladan ana shular inobatga olindi.

Bobning to'rtinchi fasli *noqardosh tillar qurilishining bosh xususiyatini* izohlashga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, unda to'rtta (arab, rus, nemis va o'zbek) tilda bitta fe'lning o'zagi qiyoslab ko'riladi: *qr' – chita – les – o'qi*. Arab tilida o'zak uchta undoshdan iborat bo'lib faqat grammatik emas, lug'aviy ma'no ham anglatmaydi. Unga har qaysi undoshdan keyin bitta unli qo'shilsa birdaniga lug'aviy va bir nechta grammatik ma'no namoyon bo'ladi. *O'tgan zamon, uchinchi shaxs, birlik* shular jumlasidan: *qara'a – o'qidi*. Rus tilida fe'lning o'zagi faqat lug'aviy (atash) ma'no anglatadi. Grammatik ma'no ifodalanishi uchun qo'shimcha talab etiladi: *chita-y – o'qi*. Nemis tilida o'zakdan lug'aviy ma'no anglashilib grammatik ma'no unli o'zgarishi bilan ifoda etiladi: *lies – o'qi*. O'zbek tilida esa tamoman boshqacha holga duch kelamiz. Fe'lning o'zagi (*o'qi*)dan avvalo rus tilidagidek lug'aviy ma'no ya'ni harakatning insonga xos faoliyat ekanligi anglashiladi. Bundan tashqari rus va nemis tilidagidek ega, to'ldiruvchi, hol bilan birikish imkoniyati (*valentligi*) sezilib turadi. Shu bilan birga o'zakdan o'nga yaqin grammatik ma'no anglashiladi. Shaxs (*tinglovchi*), son (*birlik*), mayl (*buyruq*), zamon (*kelasi*), bo'lishlik (*tasdiq*), hurmat (*ga betaraflik*), nisbat (*bosh shakl*), tarz, aspekt (harakatning tugallanganligi va hokazoga betaraflik) hamda his-tuyg'uga betaraflik (ifodalanishi urg'u va hokazoga bog'liq) shular jumlasidandir. Fe'lning o'zagi bundan tashqari kommunikativ vazifa ham bajaradi. Bitta o'zi fikr ifodalab tinglovchini o'zakdan anglashilgan harakatni bajarishga undaydi. Predikativlik to'liq ifodalanganidan buyruq gap bo'lib keladi: *O'qi*. Shuni ta'kidlash lozimki hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tilida fe'lning o'zagi eng kichik gap bo'lib gapning boshqa barcha ko'rinishi shundan qo'shimcha va boshqa

vositalar bilan hosil bo‘ladi.¹¹ Ko‘rinadiki hozirgacha nol ko‘rsatkichli shakl deb qaralgan vosita ham lug‘aviy ham grammatik ham kommunikativ birlik vazifasini bajaradi. Shularga asoslanib biz ham o‘zbek adabiy tili qurilishining bosh xususiyatini *tejamkorlik* deb ataymiz.

Birinchi bobning beshinchi fasli *Dissertatsiyaning metodologik asosi, metod va tadqiq usullari* deb nomlangan. Tadqiqotimizning metodologik asosini belgilash maqsadida Qur‘oni karimdagi ruh va til hamda umumiy va nazariy tilshunoslik asoschisi V. Humboltning ruh va til haqidagi ta‘limotiga murojaat qilinadi. Natijada til *ruhiy-ijtimoiy xilqat* boshqacha aytganda *idealistik-materialistik dunyoqarash* deb e‘tirof etiladi.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **Noqardosh tillarda o‘zga nutq va uning tadqiq-u talqini** deb nomlanib uch fasldan iborat. Birinchi faslda *nemis tilshunosligida ko‘chirma va o‘zlashtirma nutqning tadqiq-u talqini* haqida atroflicha mulohaza yuritiladi. Shuni ta‘kidlash joyizki, nemis tilshunosligida o‘zga nutq turli oqim, maktab va yo‘nalishlarda ham nazariy ham amaliy jihatdan har tomonlama tadqiq qilingan. Jumladan o‘zga nutq turlari faqat matn doirasida emas, balki kundalik muloqotdagi qo‘llanishi ham chuqur tahlil qilinadi. Mixail Baxtin o‘zining “Kundalik hayotda gapirayotgan odamlar” haqidagi metalingvistik tahlillaridan olgan natijasiga ko‘ra „o‘zganing nutqi, fikri va so‘zini o‘zlashtirib bayon etish, sharhlash, munosabat bildirish va b. inson nutqiy faoliyatining eng keng tarqalgan va muhim mavzularidan biridir.“ Odamlar kundalik hayotda turli vaziyatda gapiradilar va ularning muloqot mavzusi katta ahamiyatga ega. Har qadamda boshqa insonlar haqida gapiriladi, fikr bildiriladi. Aytish mumkinki kundalik hayotda eng ko‘p o‘zgaralar haqida gapiriladi, ya‘ni o‘zga fikri xabar beriladi, eslanadi, sharhlanadi, izohlanadi, yoki taxmin, ishonch, ihonchsizlik, mamnuniyat, norozilik kabi turli munosabat bildiriladi, ba‘zida o‘zga fikri haqida bahslashiladi, u ma‘qullanadi, inkor etiladi, ustidan hukm chiqariladi va b.¹²

Og‘zaki muloqotda o‘zga nutq shakllarining qo‘llanishini tadqiq etish birmuncha boshqacha ilmiy yondashuvni taqozo etadi. Kundalik og‘zaki muloqotda o‘zga nutqni ko‘chirma va o‘zlashtirma nutqqa qat‘iy ajratish ma‘lum sabablarga ko‘ra adolatdan emas. Og‘zaki nutqda an‘anaviy ko‘chirma va o‘zlashtirma gapdan tashqari bir qator gibril shakllar ham uchraydi. Ularning qo‘llanishida deytik, mayl (aniqlik va shart) va sintaktik tobelik va mustaqillik (ergash va mustaqil gap) xususiyatlari bilan birga prosodik-ohang va tildagi rangbaranglikdan sermahsul foydalanish jihatlari muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.¹³ Shuningdek o‘zga nutq turlarining matbuotda qo‘llanishi va ularda shakliy va mazmuniy yaxlitlik (Kohäsion, Kohärenz) haqida alohida tadqiqot amalga oshirilgan.¹⁴ O‘zga nutq turlarida sintaktik xususiyatlar, ya‘ni muallif va so‘zlovchi gapining o‘zaro sintaktik

¹¹ Зикриллаев Ф.Н. Рух ва тил. Тошкент: Фан, 2018. 62-6.

¹² Bachtin M. Die Ästhetik des Wortes. – Frankfurt: Suhrkamp. 1979. S. 225.

¹³ Günthner S. "Zwischen direkter und indirekter Rede" Zeitschrift für germanistische Linguistik, vol. 28, no. 1, 2000, pp. 1-22. <https://doi.org/10.1515/zfgl.2000.28.1.1>; Günthner S. "Stilisierungsverfahren in der Redewiedergabe – Die ‚Überlagerung von Stimmen‘ als Mittel der moralischen Verurteilung in Vorwurfsrekonstruktionen". Sprech- und Gesprächsstile, edited by Margret Selting and Barbara Sandig, Berlin, Boston: De Gruyter, 1997, pp. 94-122. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110820447.94>

¹⁴ Schmitt-Ackermann S. Kohärenz in Redewiedergaben. Heidelberg. J. Groos Verlag, 1996. – 196 S.

munosabatini¹⁵ tadqiq qilish ular haqida chuqur ma`lumot olish imkonini beradi. Nemis tilida ko`chirma gapni o`zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda, odatda bog`lovchili (dass, ob) ergash gap hosil bo`ladi. Muallif gapi esa bosh gap shaklida keladi.

Ko`chirma va o`zlashtirma nutqning asosiy farqlaridan biri shuki ko`chirma nutq orqali o`zganing fikri aynan, o`zlashtirma nutq vositasida esa qisman o`zgartirib bayon qilinadi. Ayni paytda ular o`zaro uzviy bog`langan. Chunki ayni bir voqea-hodisani ularning ikkalasi bilan ham ifodalash mumkin. Bunda ko`chirma nutq asos vazifasini o`taydi. U o`zlashtirma nutqqa aylantirilganda sintaktik, morfologik va intonatsion o`zgarishlar ro`y beradi. Eng avvalo shaxs o`zgarishi (Personenverschiebung) sodir bo`ladi. Bunda faqat so`zlovchining emas, nutq qaratilgan shaxs ya`ni suhbatdosh (tinglovchi)ning shaxsi ham o`zgarishga yuz tutadi. Chunonchi so`zlovchi (muallif) III shaxs, ko`chirma gapning egasi I shaxsni ko`rsatsa o`zlashtirma nutqning egasi III shaxsda turadi:

Er sagte: „Ich habe mich gut erholt“.

Er sagte, daß er sich gut erholt habe.

O`zlashtirmalik ayni bir qo`shma gap doirasida ikki, uch marta ishlatilishi mumkin. Bunday holda murakkab qo`shma gap hosil bo`ladi:

„Er fragte mich auch, ob ich nicht wiederkäme, um die Menschen kennenzulernen, denen ich heute geholfen hätte.“

Ich hielt ihre Hand fest und sagte, ich würde sie nicht loslassen, auf keinen „Fall“, bevor sie mir nicht „noch einmal“ erzählt habe, wie ich zur Welt gekommen sei.

Misollarning birinchisida o`zlashtirmalik (so`roq va xabar) ikkita ergash gapda, ikkinchisida uchta ergash gapda ifoda etilgan.

O`zlashtirma ergash gapda odatda konyunktivning prezental zamon shakllari ya`ni prezens, perfekt va futurum I ishlatiladi. Bosh gapdagi zamon shakli ergash gap kesimiga hech qanday ta`sir o`tkazmaydi:

Er sagt (yoki sagte, hat gesagt), daß er einen Brief an seinen Bruder schreibe (geschrieben habe yoki schreiben werde).

Nemis tilida o`zlashtirma gap quyidagi turlarga bo`linadi:

O`zlashtirma xabar: *Er sagt, daß wir um 8 Uhr kommen.*

O`zlashtirma so`roq: *Er fragt, ob wir um 8 Uhr kommen.*

Er fragt, wann wir kommen.

O`zlashtirma buyruq xabar manbaiga odatda bog`lovchisiz birikib so`z tartibi mustaqil gapdagidek bo`ladi. Bunday holda o`zlashtirma buyruq qo`shma fe`l kesim bilan ifoda etiladi. Kesimning tuslanadigan qismi *sollen* modal fe`lining prezens yoki preterit kon`yunktiv shakli orqali ifodalanadi. *Er sagte: „Komm um 5 zu mir“.* – *Er sagte, ich solle um 5 zu ihm kommen.*

O`zlashtirma iltimos (indirekte Bitte) ham qo`shma kesim vositasida ifodalanadi. Kesimning tuslanuvchi qismi *mögen* modal fe`lining prezens konyunktivi, kesimning tuslanmaydigan qismi infinitiv I shaklida keladi. *Er sagte: „Kommt, bitte, um 5 zu mir“.* – *Er sagte (bat), wir mögen um 5 zu ihm kommen.*

¹⁵ Leistner A. Syntaktische Integration in Redewiedergabe. Eine Untersuchung der direkten und nicht-direkten Redewiedergabeformen in literarischen Texten. – Kassel: Kassel university press, 2016. -182 S.

Tuzilishiga ko`ra o`zlashtirma gap ikki turga bo`linadi:

1. Sintaktik yo`l bilan hosil bo`ladigan
2. Morfologik yo`l bilan hosil bo`ladigan.

Nemis tilida birinchi tur o`zlashtirmalikda xabar manbai (Redeeinleitung) bosh gap va so`zlovchi nutqi esa ergash gap vazifasida keladi.

Er sagt: "Wir kommen um 8 Uhr." *Er sagt, daß wir um 8 Uhr kommen.*

Ikkinchi tur o`zlashtirmalik ko`chirma gapdan morfologik vositalar (grammatik shakl va morfema) yordamida hosil bo`ladi. Qiyoslanayotgan tillardan nemis va o`zbek tillarida ikkinchi tur o`zlashtirmalik bor, rus tilida es faqat birinchi tur o`zlashtirmalik mavjud.

Nemis tilida ikkinchi turni hosil qilishda konyunktiv mayli shakllari va modal fe`l+Inf./Part.II Inf. xizmat qiladi:

Nem. Er habe den Brief geschrieben/Er soll den Brief geschrieben haben. O`zb. U maktubni yozgan/yo`zgan emish.

Rus tilida bunday gap sintaktik yo`l bilan hamda leksik vositalar yordamida ifodalanadi. Ushbu gapning rus tilida berilishiga e`tibor qaratamiz: *Оказывается, он написал письмо/Говорят, что он написал письмо.*

Nemis tilida morfologik yo`l bilan hosil bo`lgan o`zlashtirma nutqning asosiy belgilariga konyunktiv mayli shakllari va modal fe`l qo`llanishi kiradi. Bunda o`zlashtirma nutq mustaqil gap shaklida keladi: *Er sei immer mit eigenem Auto zur Arbeit gefahren. Es soll den ganzen Tag geregnet haben.*

O`zgalar nutqining uchinchi turi faqat badiiy adabiyotga xos bo`lib o`ziniki bo`lmagan ko`chirma nutq (erlebte Rede, несобственно-прямая речь) deb ataladi. O`zgalar nutqining bu turi muallif matniga qo`shilib asar qahramonlari fikr va tuyg`usini ifodalaydi, ularning ichki dunyosini ochib berishga xizmat qiladi.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli *rus tilida ko`chirma va o`zlashtirma nutqning tadqiqi tavsifiga* bag`ishlangan. Rus tilida o`zlashtirmalik hodisasini tavsiflashimizdan maqsad o`zbek tili grammatikasi rus tili ta`sirida shakllangan va tabiiyki tadqiqot predmetimiz bo`lgan o`zlashtirmalik hodisasini qiyosiy tadqiq etishimizda uning sezilarli ahamiyati bor.

Rus tilida o`zga nutq uch turga ajratiladi: 1) ko`chirma nutq, (pryamaya rech) 2) o`zlashtirma nutq (kosvennaya rech) va 3) o`ziniki bo`lmagan ko`chirma nutq (nesobstvenno-pryamaya rech).

Я сказал: Я приду вовремя – Я сказал, что я приду вовремя.

Ta`kidlash kerakki, rus tilida o`zbek va nemis tillaridan farqli ravishda o`zlashtirmalik faqat sintaktik yo`l va lug`aviy vosita yordamida ifodalanadi, morfologik yo`l bilan o`zlashtirmalik hosil bo`lmaydi.

Bobning uchinchi faslida *o`zbek tilshunosligida ko`chirma va o`zlashtirma nutqning talqinu tavsifi* haqida fikr yuritiladi. O`zbek tilshunosligida ham germanistika va rus tilshunosligidagidek o`zga nutq turlarini tadqiq qilish ikki bosqichdan iborat. Birinchi bosqich bir necha o`n yil davom etadi. Bu bosqichda o`zga nutqning ikkala turi ham rus tilshunosligidan nusxa ko`chirish orqali boshqacha aytganda ruscha qolip va andozalarga asoslanib o`rganiladi. Natijada tillardan bir yoki ikkitasiga oid mushtaraklik hamda farq va tafovut mavjudligi ayon bo`ladi. Ayrim atama qo`llanishida ham tafovut bor. Germanistika va rus

tilshunosligida *nutq (Rede, речь)* atamasi ishlatiladi. O‘zbek tilshunosligida esa birinchi bosqichda bu ma’noda asosan *gap* qisman *jumla* atamasidan foydalaniladi.

Yana bir farq shuki o‘zlashtirmalikning morfologik yo‘l bilan hosil bo‘lishi boshqacha aytganda o‘zlashtirmalikning o‘zbek adabiy tili qurilishiga xos xususiyatini ifoda etuvchi o‘ndan ortiq shakl birinchi bosqichda tadqiqotchilar e’tiboridan chetda qoladi.

Ma’lumki o‘zbek tilida ko‘chirma gapni o‘zlashtirma gapga aylantirish jarayonida yuqori darajada shakliy (sintaktik) evrilish ro‘y beradi. Aniqroq qilib aytganda fikr ifodalovchi vosita shaklan murakkab tushuncha anglatuvchi vositaga o‘zgaradi. Natijada sintaktik tejamkorlik zuhur bo‘ladi.

Sho‘ro tuzumi davrida o‘zbek adabiy tili grammatik hodisalarini tadqiq qilishda ko‘p holda ruscha qolip va andozalar asos qilib olingan. Shu bois *o‘zlashtirmalikning ikkinchi turi* ya’ni morfologik yo‘l bilan hosil bo‘ladigan uzoq vaqt tilshunoslar e’tiboridan chetda qoldi. Negaki bu tur o‘zbek adabiy tili qurilishining o‘ziga xos xususiyati bilan uzviy bog‘langan.

Jumladan akad. A.N.Kononovning mashhur ilmiy grammatikasida¹⁶ na morfologiya na sintaksisda bu haqda biron bir ma’lumot yo‘q. Ayni vaqtda prof. A. G‘ulomov va akad. A. Hojiev tomonidan fe’lning zamon shakllari bahsi va to‘liqsiz fe’l mavzusida o‘zlashtirmalikka xos ma’no haqida ma’lumot berilgan. Chunonchi A. G‘ulomov *-gan* shakli bildirgan ish-harakatni so‘zlovchi birovdan eshitgan bo‘lishi mumkin deb misol keltiradi: *U borgan*.¹⁷ Bundan tashqari *-(i)bdi* shakli o‘tgan zamon eshitilganlik fe’li deb nomlanib uning asosiy ma’nosi so‘zlovchi ish-harakat bo‘lganligini o‘z ko‘zi bilan ko‘rmay boshqa odamdan eshitganligini ifodalashdir deb yozadi¹⁸: *boribdi – aytishlariga qaraganda, eshitishimcha u boribdi*.

Tilshunosligimizdagi yo‘nalishlaridan yana birida *shakldan mazmunga* tamoyiliga asoslaniladi-yu uning metodologiyasi boshqa yo‘nalishlardan tub farq qiladi. Tilshunos G‘. Zikrillaev tomonidan tasavvuf falsafasining bosh manbai bo‘lgan Qur’oni karimdagi ruh va til ta’limoti hamda ruhiy-ijtimoiy xilqat deb qaraladigan V. Humbolt ta’limoti metodologik asos sifatida qabul qilinadi. Binobarin til qurilishiga idealistik-materialistik dunyoqarash nuqtai nazaridan yondashiladi.¹⁹

Umumiy va nazariy tilshunoslik asoschisi V. Humbolt xalqlarning *ruhiy quvvati* (Geisteskraft) har xil bo‘lgani bois tillarning qurilishi (tuzilishi, subuti) ham bir xil bo‘lmaydi deydi. Buni aniqlashda ulug‘ olim qiyosiy-tarixiy metoddan foydalanadi. Shu munosabat bilan faylasuf F. Hegelning quyidagi fikri diqqatga sazovor. Xalq ruhiyati va ma’rifatining shu xalq tili grammatik qurilishida tajallisi (in’ikosi)ni o‘z tili bilan bir qatorda boshqa bir necha tilni biladigan, *bu tillar qurilishini o‘z tili bilan qiyoslay oladigan kishigina tuya oladi*²⁰. G‘. Zikrillaev shularni nazarda tutib o‘zbek adabiy tili qurilishining o‘ziga xos xususiyatini

¹⁶ Кононов А.Н. Грамматика современного узбекского литературного языка. М. -Л., Изд-во АН СССР, 1960.

¹⁷ Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили. Тошкент, “Фан”, 1957. 399-б.

¹⁸ Ўша ерда. 401-б.

¹⁹ Зикриллаев Ф.Н. Рух ва тил. Тошкент: Фан, 2018. 32-47-б.

²⁰ Ne’matov H.G. va b. Tilshunoslikning metodologik masalalari. Mauritius: Omniscriptum. 2020. 40-б.

belgilash maqsadida qiyosiy-tipologik metodga murojaat qiladi. Bunda bitta fe'l va bitta ot o'zagini arab, rus, nemis va o'zbek tillarida qiyosiy tahlil qiladi. Tahlil natijasida o'zbek tilida lisoniy birliklarning barchasiga tejamkorlik xos, arab tilida ham shu xususiyat ustuvor, nemis va rus tillarida buning aksi degan xulosaga keladi. Shunga ko'ra o'zbek adabiy tili qurilishining bosh xususiyati *tejamkorlik* deb ataydi.

Ana shunday tamoyillarga tayanib uzvli (komponent) va kontekstual tahlilni qo'llash, grammatik ma'noning belgilanganlik darajasi hamda so'z va qo'shimcha ma'nodoshligini inobatga olish G'. Zikrillaevga o'zlashtirmalikning ikkinchi turidan ayrim shaklning lisoniy-nutqiy xususiyatini birmuncha aniq belgilash imkonini beradi. Olim o'tgan asrning 70-yillaridan mazkur shakllar orqali *eshitilganlik* ma'nosi ifodalanganda *o'zlashtirma gap* hosil bo'ladi deb uqtirib keladi. Bunday gapning eng kichik ko'rinishi fe'lning o'zak, negiziga qo'shimcha qo'shish bilan hosil bo'ladi. Demak bunday gapning eng ixcham shakli bir so'zdan iboratdir.²¹

O'zbek adabiy tilida o'zlashtirmalikning ikkinchi turi ya'ni morfologik yo'l bilan hosil bo'ladigan o'zlashtirmalik mazmunan uch xil ko'rinishga ega: 1) o'zlashtirma buyruq, 2) o'zlashtirma xabar (istak va hokazo), 3) o'zlashtirma so'roq. Mazkur ma'nolarni ifodalashda quyidagi vositalar qo'llanadi: *-(i)bdi, -adi (-ydi), -gan, -gan ekan, -gan emish, -(a)r ekan, -(a)r emish, -(a)yotgan ekan, -(a)yotgan emish, -adigan (-ydigan) ekan, -adigan (-ydigan) emish, -moqchi ekan, -moqchi emish, -sin ekan, -sin emish* bilan yasaladigan fe'l kesim shakllari hamda *ot va boshqa so'z turkumlari +ekan, emish to'liqsiz fe'li* orqali hosil bo'ladigan ot kesim shakllari va b.

Nutqiy maqsadu vazifaga qarab xabar manbai aniq bo'lishi mumkin: *Tobingiz qochipti... bizning boboy shunaqa deb qoldilar* (A. Qahhor, Sinchalak).

Makrokontekst tarkibidagi gaplarning o'rni, hajmi, so'z qo'llash va hokazoda ona tili qurilishining o'ziga xos sintaktik me'yorlariga qat'iy rioya qilinsa gaplar ixchamlashib tejamkorlikka erishiladi: – *Mirza Muhiddin bilan Abbosxon qamalibdi. Siyosiy idora qamabdi. Markazdan odam keldi!* (A. Qahhor, Sarob). Ushbu misolda ta'kidlash maqsadida ob'ekt oldinga ko'chirilib sub'ekt ikkinchi gap tarkibiga o'tkazilgan. Kesim vazifasidagi ayni bir fe'l ikki nisbatda ikki marta takrorlanib ish-harakat ham ta'kidlangan. Makrokontekst oxirida gap (*shu aytdi*) tejalib ixchamlikka erishilgan. Yuqoridagi mikro- va makrokontekstlarda xabar manbai o'zlashtirma gapdan keyin kelgan.

Xabar manbai o'zlashtirma gapning o'zida keladi: *Lekin boyagi aravakash bu gapni dadamga aytibdi* (A. Qahhor, O'tmishdan ertaklar). Bu misolda makrokontekstning oldingi qismi bilan aloqani ko'rsatuvchi vosita uchta (*lekin, boyagi, bu*).

Nutqiy maqsadu vazifa taqozo qilmasa xabar manbai na makro- na mikrokontekstda aniq ifodalanmaydi. Bunday holda o'quvchining diqqati o'zlashtirma xabarning o'ziga jalb qilinadi: *Ma'lum bo'lishicha, Dodarxo'ja qishloqdan badarg'a qilinibdi, otqorovul uni Qo'qon yo'lining yarmigacha eltib qo'yibdi* (A. Qahhor, O'tmishdan ertaklar).

²¹ Зикриллаев Ф.Н. Истиқлол ва адабий тил. – Тошкент: Фан, 2004; Зикриллаев Ф. Рух ва тил. –Тошкент: Фан, 2018.

Yuqoridagi misollarda III (o'zga) shaxsning fikri o'zlashtirib bayon qilingan. Quyidagi misolda II shaxs (tinglovchi)ning ish-harakati o'zlashtirib bayon etilgan: *Shohizinda maydonida bo'lib o'tgan norozilikni o'zingiz ko'ribsiz* (A. Safarov, Navro'z).

I shaxsning kommunikativ vazifasi so'zlovchi bo'lganidan o'zi amalga oshirgan ish-harakatni o'zlashtirib bayon qilish mantiqqa ziddek tuyuladi. Ammo ba'zan o'zi haqida o'zganing fikrini o'zlashtirib bayon qiladi. Xabar manbai II va III shaxsdagidek bo'ladi: *Hikoya qilishlaricha, kelishimiz bilan tappa tashlab, och-nahor uxlab qolibman* (N. Safarov, Navro'z). – *Qaerdan olganingizni ham aytdi. – Qaerdan olibman? – O'rdadan, O'rdadagi tilla magazindan* (O'. Umarbekov, Yoz yomg'iri).

Uchinchi bob **Noqardosh tillarda o'zlashtirma xabar va uning qiyosiy tahlili** deb nomlanib uch fasldan iborat. Ushbu bobda *birinchi tur o'zlashtirmalik va gap, ikkinchi tur o'zlashtirmalik va kontekst* hamda *ikkinchi tur o'zlashtirmalik va mikromatn* haqida fikr yuritilib misol olingan matnlar bevosita va bilvosita tarjimalari bilan qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi.

Birinchi tur o'zlashtirmalik deganda ko'chirma gapdan sintaktik yo'l bilan hosil bo'luvchi o'zlashtirmalik nazarda tutiladi. O'zlashtirmalikning bu turida ko'chirma gap ham shaklan ham mazmunan o'zgarishga uchraydi. Ko'chirma gap shaklan birikma aniqrog'i birikmali to'ldiruvchiga aylanadi. Shunga ko'ra fikr anglatuvchi til birligi murakkab tushuncha bildiruvchi birikma shaklini oladi.

Ko'chirma va muallif gapidan bitta sodda gap hosil bo'ladi. Til faktlariga murojaat qilamiz:

U har safar devor oshganda, endi kolxozda "katta qoziq" bo'lganini aytib, Mehriга shon-shuhrat va'da qilar edi. (107)

Ushbu misol murakkab sodda gap, kesimi mazmunan ikkita, uyushib kelgan. Ammo shaklan o'zbek adabiy tilining sintaktik qurilishi inobatga olinganidan birinchi qism predikativ shaklga ega emas (*aytib*). Bu shakl gapning oldingi qismini keyingi qismi bilan bog'lash vazifasini bajaradi. Yozuvchi so'z bog'lovchi (*va*)ni qo'shimcha bog'lovchi (*-ib*) bilan almashtirgan. Natijada ikkala qism uzviy bog'langan. Shu nazarda tutilmasa muallif gapi kesimining to'liq shakli qo'llanib ega, kesim munosabati ifodasini topadi: *U ... aytar edi*. Bundan tashqari shu bitta gap alohida abzas qilib berilgan. Bu bilan gapda ifodalangan fikrni mikromatnning boshqa qismidan ajratib ko'rsatib unga o'quvchining diqqati jalb qilingan.

Endi ushbu misolning ruscha tarjimasini olib ko'raylik:

Добавим, что Зульфикаров не ограничивался вещественными дарами. Во время своих посещений он стремился также и поддержать дух Мехри, говоря, что теперь он в колхозе большой человек, и намекая при этом, что-нибудь достанутся почести и даже слава (206).

Tarjima ham alohida abzas qilib berilgan. Ammo uning hajmi asl nusxadan ikki baravardan ham katta. Buning boisi tarjimadagi birinchi gap asl nusxada yo'q. Bir necha so'z va birikma ham qo'shilgan. Bundan tashqari o'zlashtirma gap uyushiq kesimining har biri mustaqil predikativ shaklga ega bo'lganidan ikkita o'zlashtirma gap hosil bo'lgan. Shunga ko'ra tarjimada o'zbek matnga xos tejamkorlik aks etmagan. Ayni paytda asl nusxada abzasning boshida qo'llangan sifatdash birikma

orqali yozuvchi o'quvchining diqqatini Zulfiqorov bilan Umidaning munosabati milliy axloq qoidalariga oddiy so'zlar qo'llanganidan (*во время своих посещений*) ifoda asl nusxada nazarda tutilgan ta'sir kuchini yo'qotgan.

Nemischa tarjimadagi abzasning hajmi ruscha tarjimaga mos. Chunki birinchi gap qo'shilgan aniqrog'i oldingi abzasdan bu yoqqa ko'chirilgan. Boshqa ko'p jihat ham rus tiliga aynan o'xshash. Faqat abzasning o'zlashtirma gap qismida nemis tilining o'ziga xos grammatik xususiyati inobatga olingan. *Es ist hinzuzufügen, daß Sulfikarows Geschenk nicht nur materieller Art waren. Während seiner Besuche bemühte er sich auch, Mechris moralische Verfassung zu helfen, indem er erklärte, er sei jetzt in der Kolchose ein großer Mann, und irgendwann einmal würde auch ihr, Mechri, mit seiner Hilfe Ehre und Ruhm zuteile.* (112-113)

Bitta sodda gapda ikkita ko'chirma gap o'zlashtirib bayon qilinishi mumkin:

Qalandarov byuro sostaviga taklif qilgan nomzodlaridan Usmonjon Umarov o'tmaganini, uning o'rniga Ismoiljon Normatov o'tganini eshitib, garchi shu odamni taklif qilish esiga kelmaganiga ichidan achinsa ham, jon-poni chiqib ketdi (85).

Bu misolda ham muallif gapining kesimi fe'l bo'lsada noto'liq predikativ shaklga ega. Fe'l o'zagi xabarning o'zlashtirilganini anglatib qo'shimchasi (-ib) gapning oldingi qismini muallif gapining to'liq shakllangan kesimi bilan bog'laydi (*jon-poni chiqib ketdi*). Muhim farq shuki ikkita ko'chirma gap o'zlashtirilganidan birikmali to'ldiruvchi ikki marta qo'llangan.

Ruscha tarjimada asl nusxadagi bayon tarzi o'zgartirilgan. Oqibatda atigi ikkita gap oltita katta-kichik gapga aylanib o'n bir qatorli abzas hosil bo'lgan. Tarjimon abzasning boshidan oxirigacha diqqat-e'tiborni Qalandarovning salbiy xususiyatini bo'rttirib bayon qilishga qaratgan. Shu bois to'rt o'rinda undov belgisi qo'yilgan. O'zlashtirmalikni ifodalash uchun xoslangan to'ldiruvchi ergash gapdan foydalanilmagan. Ism familiyasi keltirilgan shaxsdan bittasi tushirib qoldirilgan, ikkinchisining faqat ismi aytilgan va hokazo. Xullas yozuvchining o'ziga xos uslubidan asar ham qolmagan.

Узнав о случившемся, Каландаров был вне себя. В конце концов он, пожалуй, мог бы и сам выдвинуть кандидатуру Исмаилджана, черт с ним, пусть бы был в бюро, он, Каландаров, вовсе не такой злопамятный, каким его считают! Его бесил не сам факт избрания Исмаилджана, а то, что он, Каландаров, внес предложение – хорошее или плохое, другой вопрос – и это предложение было отвергнуто! Он внес, а Сауда отвергла! Весь свой гнев он теперь сосредоточил именно и персонально на Сауде. А остальные тоже хороши, уже готово, пошли у нее на поводу! (175-176)

Nemis tarjimoni ruscha matnga asoslanganidan ko'pchilik qusur aynan takrorlangan. U ham o'zlashtirma gap qo'llamagan. Muallif gapining kesimini to'liq predikativ shaklda (*erfuhr*) ishlatgan xolos. Yozuvchi uslubiga rioya qilmaslik oqibatida abzasga gap soni rus tilidagidan ham bitta ko'paygan. Qo'llangan iboralardan ayrimining ma'nosi rus tilidagidek asl nusxadan keskin farq qiladi. Masalan: *ichida achinsa ham – черт с ним – der Teufel sollte ihn holen!* va b. Boshqa xato va qusurlar ham borligidan abzasni to'liq keltiramiz:

Als Kalandarow erfuhr, was vorgefallen war, geriet er außer sich. Schließlich hätte er auch selbst Ismaildshan – der Teufel sollte ihn holen! – nominieren können. Sollte er doch in die Leitung hinein, er, Kalandarow, war gar nicht so übelnehmerisch, wie man glaubte! Nicht so sehr, daß Ismaildshan gewählt war, brachte ihn in Hornisch als vielmehr das: Er, Kalandarow, machte einen Vorschlag – ob gut oder schlecht, war eine andere Sache –, und dieser Vorschlag wurde einfach abgelehnt! Er machte ihn, und Saida lehnte ihn ab! Sein ganzer Zorn richtete sich jetzt speziell und persönlich gegen Saida, und die anderen, natürlich, die waren gleich bereit, ließen sich von ihr ins Schlepptau nehmen! (75)

Ikkinchi tur o‘zlashtirmalik deganda ko‘chirma gapdan morfologik yo‘l ya‘ni qo‘shimcha va to‘liqsiz (yordamchi) fe‘l bilan yasaladigan shakllar nazarda tutiladi. Ma‘lumki ko‘chirma gapni ikkinchi o‘zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda kesimning qo‘shimchasi va to‘liqsiz fe‘l o‘zgaradi xolos. Ko‘chirma gapning lug‘aviy tarkibi o‘zgarmaydi. Rus tilida o‘zlashtirmalikni shakllantiruvchi sintaktik vositalar mavjud xolos. Nemis tilida bundan tashqari morfologik vositalar ham bor. Shu bois o‘zbek tilidagi ikkinchi tur o‘zlashtirmalikni tarjima qilishda mazkur vositalardan bittasi yoki hammasi ishtirok etadi.

O‘zlashtirmalikning birinchi turidan ko‘ra ikkinchi turi ko‘proq qo‘llanadi. Chunki ikkinchi tur shakllari birinchidan qo‘shimcha va yordamchi fe‘l bilan hosil bo‘lganidan katta jummalarni qisqartirib ixcham bayon qilish imkonini beradi. Ikkinchidan o‘zlashtirmalikning birinchi turi sintaktik yo‘l ya‘ni birikmali to‘ldiruvchi va muallif gapidan yasalgani bois ikki qisimli bo‘ladi. Ko‘chirma gap ham shunday, ikki qismdan tarkib topadi. O‘zlashtirmalikning ikkinchi turi bunday emas. Qo‘shimcha o‘zi qo‘shilgan fe‘l o‘zagini o‘zlashtirma gapga aylantiradi. Demak gap bir so‘zli bo‘ladi.

Ikkinchi tur o‘zlashtirmalikda muallif gapi (yoki xabar manbai) alohida vosita orqali ifoda etilib hajman har xil bo‘ladi, bir, ikki, uch va undan ortiq so‘zdan tarkib topadi. U faqat gap shaklida emas, so‘z birikmasi va alohida so‘z ko‘rinishida ham voqelanadi. Bularning mazmun-ma‘nosi ham turlicha bo‘lib aniq bir, bir necha shaxs yoki noma‘lum shaxs(lar)ni bildiradi. Ayrim holda xabar manbai bo‘lgan shaxsni umuman aniqlab bo‘lmaydi (ertak, rivoyat va hokazoda shunday).

Muallif gapi (yoki xabar manbai)ning o‘rni ham har xil bo‘ladi. O‘zlashtirma gapdan oldin, keyin, o‘zlashtirma fikr bilan bitta sodda gap tarkibida yoki alohida gap shaklida keladi. Nutqiy vaziyat va nutq maqsadi talabiga ko‘ra u o‘zga gapdan bir yoki bir necha gap, hatto bir necha abzas oldin yoxud aksincha keyin kelishi mumkin. Ba‘zan esa qo‘llanmay nazarda tutiladi ya‘ni tejaladi. Bunga mikro- yoki makrokontekstdagi lisoniy vosita va nolisoniy omillar imkon beradi.

-(i)bdi shakli o‘zlashtirmalikni ifodalash uchun ko‘p qo‘llanadi.

Bu yerda mazkur shakl alohida bir o‘zi qo‘llanganda o‘zlashtirmalik va uning xabar manbai voqelanuvchi mikro- va makrokontekstlardan ayriminagina tahlil qilamiz. Bunda asosiy diqqat-e‘tibor uning rus va nemis tillariga tarjimasini qiyoslab bayon qilishga qaratiladi.

Quyidagi misol bitta qo‘shma gap ya‘ni mikrokontekstdan iborat:

Ha, aytganday, qaysi kuni Hakima kelgan edi, Qahramon bo‘lishiga o‘ttiz bir tonna yetmabdi (62).

Birinchi sodda gap xabar manbai vazifasini bajarmoqda. Ixchamlik maqsadida nutq fe'li va uning egasi (*o'sha aytdi*) tejalgan. So'zlovchi tinglovchiga Hakimaning *qahramon bo'lishiga o'ttiz bir tonna yetmadi* degan fikridagi faqat *-di* qo'shimchani *-(i)bdi* bilan almashtiradi. Natijada sodda gapdan iborat o'zlashtirma xabar hosil bo'ladi. Bu *mikrokontekst minimal kontekstga* aylantirilganda ya'ni gapning egasi aniqlovchisi (*o'ttiz bir tonna*) bilan va kengaygan to'ldiruvchi (*qahramon bo'lishiga*) tushirib qoldirilsa ham fe'l o'zagi anglatgan ish-harakatning o'zlashtirib bayon qilinganligi anglashilaveradi.

Endi ruscha tarjimadan o'zbekcha mikromatnga mos keladigan qismini qiyoslab ko'ramiz:

А Ходжар – ты помнишь ее, - кивнула она Таджихон – недавно приезжала к нам, говорят, что для звания Героя у нее всего тридцать одной тонны не хватило! (144).

Tarjimaning grammatik jihatini asl nusxaga birmuncha mos desa bo'ladi. Chunki o'zbekcha o'zlashtirma gap sintaktik yo'l bilan ergash gap orqali berilgan, ergashtiruvchi bog'lovchi (*что*) qo'llangan. Kesimning shakli va boshqa bo'laklar ko'chirma gapdagidek, o'zgarmagan. Ammo xabar manbai o'zgartirilgan. Asl nusxada xabarni ushbu nutqiy amalda so'zlovchi bo'lgan shaxs (Huriniso) boshqa nutqiy amalda tinglovchi sifatida so'zlovchining o'zidan eshitgan. Tarjimada qo'llangan so'z (*говорят*) esa aniq bitta shaxsni anglatmaydi.

Nemischa tarjima bilvosita bo'lgani uchun ruscha matndagi xatolar ko'pchiligi aynan takrorlangan. Jumladan gap qo'shilgan, asl nusxa va ruscha matnda yo'q so'z (*mehnat – die Arbeit*) qo'llangan, bayon hissiy va b. Xabar manbai vazifasida modal fe'l (*sollen*) kelgan. Chunki bu fe'l ma'nolaridan biri *o'zlashtirmalik* bo'lib rus tilidagi *govoryat* fe'lga mos keladi. Uning infinitiv 2 bilan qo'llanishi o'zlashtirilgan ish-harakatning o'tgan zamonda ro'y berganligini ko'rsatish bilan izohlanadi:

Und Chodshar – du erinnerst dich doch an sie -, „wandte sie sich an Tadshichon,“ - sie hat uns kürzlich besucht – ihr sollen nur einunddreißig Tonnen für ihre Auszeichnung als Held der Arbeit gefehlt haben! (35)

--- Endi o'zlashtirmalikning *-(i)bdi* qo'shimchasi orqali *makromatnda* ifodalanishiga bitta misol olib ko'ramiz:

Bizning boboni juda yaxshi bilib olibsiz. U kishini partiya majlisida intizomga bo'ysundiribsiz. Sizni orqa qilib, xotinlar u kishini tanqid qilishibdi... A'zamjon bilan Toshkentda ko'rishgan edim, o'sha gapirib berdi. (134)

Makromatn bir abzas, uchta sodda va bitta qo'shma gapdan tuzilgan. Sodda gaplarda o'zlashtirma xabar uch marta ifodalangan. Ikkita sodda gapda II shaxsning, bittasida III shaxsning fikri o'zlashtirib bayon qilingan. Boshqacha aytganda ikki marta tinglovchining, bir marta o'zga shaxsning fikri o'zlashtirilgan. So'zlovchi uchala gapda ham lisoniy vosita bilan ifodalanimay nazarda tutilgan. Tinglovchini ifodalash uchun faqat qo'shimcha (*-siz*) qo'llangan. Abzasning oxiridagi qo'shma gap o'zlashtirma xabar manbai vazifasida kelgan. Undan so'zlovchi Kozimbek o'zlashtirib bayon qilgan uch qismli xabarni Toshkent shahrida A'zamjondan eshitgan bo'ladi. Endi asl nusxadagi makromatnning bevosita tarjimasiga murojaat qilamiz:

Козимбек перестал краснеть и ещё раз повторил, что Саида, кажется, неплохо изучала его отца.

- До меня ещё по дороге сюда дошёл слух, будто бы, когда он ушел без разрешения, вы заставили его вернуться на партийное собрание, и, уж поверьте мне, я то знаю, что заставит моего папашу совершить такой вполне нормальный для другого человека поступок – значить, сделать большое дело! А потом мне говорили, что, почувствовав вашу поддержку, тут даже женщины критиковали его. Ну, а это уж вообще не было от сотворения мира! А знаете, кто мне все это рассказал? Аъзамджан! Я встретился с ним по дороге. (242)

Ко‘rinib turibdiki tarjimonlar yozuvchi uslubiga erkin yondashganligidan shaklan o‘zgarish ko‘p. Asl nusxadagi besh qatorli abzasdan o‘n ikki qatorli ikkita abzas hosil bo‘lgan. O‘zgartirilgan va qo‘shilgan so‘z, gap ancha. Asl nusxada atigi bitta nutq fe‘li (*gapirib berdi*) qo‘llangan bo‘lsa tarjimada *повторил, слух, говорили, рассказал* kabi ot va fe‘llar ishlatilgan. Asl nusxadagi ixcham va ketma-ket kelgan o‘zlashtirma gaplar kengayib kelgan, bir-biridan ajratilgan. Ikkitasi bog‘lovchi (*что*)li ergash gap bilan o‘girilgan-u bittasining shakli o‘zgartirilgan va b.

Nemischa tarjima bilvosita bo‘lganidan rus tarjimonlari yo‘l qo‘ygan kamchilik va qusurlar aynan takrorlangan. Jumladan faqat abzas soni emas, qator soni ham teng. O‘zlashtirmalikning sintaktik belgisi bo‘lgan bog‘lovchi (*daß*)li ergash gap ikkita. O‘zlashtirmalikning morfologik belgisi bo‘lgan kon’yunktiv zamon shakli bir marta bog‘lovchili va bir marta bog‘lovchisiz ergash gapda qo‘llangan. Shuni e’tirof etish joizki ikkala tarjimada ham Kozimbekning Saidaga murojaatida asl nusxadagidek uch o‘rinda hurmat shakli ishlatilgan.

Ruscha tarjima va asl nusxa bilan qiyoslab ko‘rish uchun nemischa makromatnni to‘liq keltiramiz:

Von Kasimbeks Gesicht wich die Röte, und er wiederholte nochmals, daß sie, Saida, den Vater wohl nicht schlecht kenne.

„Schon auf dem Wege her habe ich gehört, Sie hätten ihn zur Rückkehr veranlasst, als er die Versammlung ohne Erlaubnis verließ. Glauben Sie mir, ich weiß, was das bedeutet, Vater zu einem solchen Schritt zu veranlassen, der jedem anderen als völlig normal erscheint. Ich habe auch gehört, daß die Frauen ihn kritisiert haben, als sie Ihre Unterstützung spürten. Kaum vorstellbar! ... – Das hat es seit Erschaffung der Welt noch nicht gegeben! Und wissen Sie, wer mir das alles erzählt hat? Aqsamdshan! Ich traf ihn unterwegs.“ (157-158)

Endi to‘liqsiz fe‘l bilan hosil bo‘luvchi shakllar tahliliga o‘tamiz. Dastlab -gan ekan shaklini olib ko‘ramiz:

O‘shanda gapni shu boshlab, ayollar qiy-chuv ko‘tarishgan ekan. (164)

Bu misol mikrokontekst bo‘lib -gan ekan shaklining o‘zlashtirma xabar va o‘tgan zamon semalari namoyon bo‘lgan. Bu semalarning birinchisi to‘liqsiz fe‘l bilan, ikkinchisi qo‘shimcha (-gan) orqali ifodalanmoqda. Mikrokontekstdagi birinchi so‘z (*o‘shanda*) ham zamon semasiga daxldor. U ko‘chirma xabarning hozir emas, ilgari boshqa bir nutqiy amalda o‘zlashtirib bayon qilinganini bildiradi.

Ruscha tarjima bevosita bo'lsa ham asl nusxadagi o'zlashtirma gapning na mazmuni na shakli o'z ifodasini topgan. Boshqacha aytganda mikro- va makrokontekstda xabarni o'zlashtirib bayon qilinganligini ko'rsatuvchi na lug'aviy na sintaktik va na morfologik vosita qo'llangan. Oqibatda mikromatndagi xabarni so'zlovchi bevosita o'zi kuzatib, guvohi bo'lib bayon qilayotgandek tasavvur hosil bo'ladi:

Да, это была она – Ойнуса, хорошо известная на весь район звеньевая, это она в дни отъезда Каландарова, на лекции для женщин, первая открыла ему огонь. (285)

Nemis tilida o'zlashtirmalikni ko'rsatuvchi ergash gap, ergashtiruvchi bog'lovchi (*daß*), mustaqil sodda gap, mayl (kon'yunktiv) zamon shakli va lug'aviy vositalar bo'la turib ularning birortasidan foydalanilmagan. Buning sababi ruscha tarjima asos qilib olinganligidir. Tarjimon hatto so'zlovchi (Qalandarov) mazkur o'zlashtirma gap aytilganda uning guvohi bo'lmaganligini bevosita ko'rsatuvchi so'zlar (*während der Abwesenheit Kalandarows*)ga ham e'tibor bermaydi. Ruscha matndan farq bitta. Makromatndagi *zvenevaya* so'zi *eine Brigadierin* deb o'zgartirilgan xolos:

Ja, es war Ojnissa, eine in der ganzen Gegend bekannte Brigadierin, die seinerzeit, während der Abwesenheit Kalandarows, auf der Frauenversammlung als erste das Feuer gegen ihn eröffnet hatte. (213)

Sintaktik birlik bo'lganidan gap kabi mikromatnga ham yaxlitlik, tugallik xos deb qaraladi. Adabiyotlarda ko'rsatilishicha mikromatn yaxlitligi uch xil ko'rinishga ega: 1) tuzilishiga ko'ra (shakliy, zohiriy, struktur) yaxlitlik; 2) mazmun-mundariyasi jihatdan yaxlitlik; 3) nutqiy (kommunikativ) yaxlitlik yoki uning vazifa (funktsiya)si²².

Mikromatnning mazmuniy yaxlitligi undagi mazmuniy asos (ya'ni tema)ning bittaligida o'z ifodasini topadi. Mikromatn temasi deganda uning mazmuniy yadrosi ya'ni butun matnga xos umumlashgan mazmun nazarda tutiladi²³. Mazmuniy asos ifodalanishi jihatdan to'rt guruhga ajratiladi: 1) almashish, 2) takror, 3) implikasiya (tushib qolish) va 4) koordinatsiya²⁴.

Almashish deganda mikromatn tarkibidagi keyingi gapdagi biror unurning oldingi gapdagi oldingi gap biror unsur o'rnida qo'llanishi nazarda tutiladi. Bunday holda almashtirishdan foydalanilmasa mikromatnning faqat mazmun emas, tuzilish va kommunikativ yaxlitligiga ham putur yetadi. Almashish vositasi uch xil: 1) olmosh, 2) ma'nodosh so'z, 3) payt va o'rin holi²⁵.

Takror. Mustaqil gaplarning mazmun jihatdan ifodalashda ya'ni mikromatnga birlashtirishda lisoniy vositalarning takror qo'llanishi alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Takror qo'llanadigan vositalar sirasiga ot (atoqli, turdosh, mavhum), sifat, ravish, fe'l turkumiga oid so'zlar, so'z birikmasi hamda gap kiradi.

²² Москальская О.И. Грамматика текста. – Москва: Высшая школа, 1981. 18-б.

²³ Agricola E. Vom Text zum Thema. *Studia grammatica*. Bd.XI. Berlin, 1976. S. 15–25

²⁴ Тухсанов М. Микротекст и система средств выражения его когерентности в узбекской художественной речи. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. Бухара – Андижан, 1987. С. 29.

²⁵ O'sha yerda. 31-б.

O'zbek tilshunosligida mikromatnga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotda *implikatsiya tushib qolish* degan ma'noda tushuniladi. Bunda avvalo ikki va undan ortiq mustaqil sodda gapning mazmunan yoki mantiqiy yo'l bilan bitta mikromatnga birlashib sabab-natija (1) va butun-qism (2) munosabati ifodalanishi nazarda tutiladi: Bundan tashqari tejash qonuniyati asosida muayyan lisoniy vositaning tushib qolishi ham implikatsiya deb ataladi. Quyidagi mikromatnda birinchi gapdagi ot (*Ummatali*) o'rnida ikkinchi gapda qo'llanadigan olmosh (*u*) tushib qolgan: *Ko'cha muyulishiga kelganda Ummatali to'xtadi. Xotiniga qaradi* (S. Ahmad). Ushbu mikromatn tematik zanjiri chizmasida ikkinchi gap temasi qavsda implikatsiya deb ko'rsatilgan. Bundan ikinchi gap temasi lisoniy vosita bilan ifodalangan degan ma'no anglashiladi. Ikkinchi gapda olmosh tushib qolgan deyilishining sababi shuki tadqiqotchi eng kichik mustaqil sodda gap deganda *ega va kesimdan iborat gapni* tushunadi. Substansial (formal-funksional) sintaksis hamda til ruhiy-ijtimoiy xilqat deb qaraladigan yo'nalishlar nuqtai nazaridan yondashsak bu talqin o'zbek tili qurilishining o'ziga xos xususiyatiga mos kelmaydi deb e'tirof etishimizga to'g'ri keladi. Bunday holda olmosh *tushib qoladi emas, tejaladi* deb uning sabablari bayon qilinadi. Sabab shuki birinchi gapda ega atoqli ot (*Ummatali*) bilan ifodalanganidan uni yana ta'kidlash zarurati yo'q.

Mikromatnning kommunikativ yaxlitligi ikki yo'l bilan hosil bo'ladi. Avvalo mikromatn tarkibiy qismlarining ketma-ket zanjirsimon aloqasidan iborat. Mikromatn tarkibidagi har bir keyingi gap kommunikativ jihatdan o'zidan oldingi gapga tayanib axborotni davom ettiradi. Natijada tema-rematik zanjir hosil bo'lib uning nihoyat mikromatn chegarasini bildiradi. Shunday qilib tema-rematik zanjir matn hosil qilish vazifasini bajaradi. Ikkinchidan matnning kommunikativ tahlilida W. Dressler, F. Daneš, H. Isenberg²⁶ kabi tadqiqotchilar *kommunikativ maqsad* yoki *kommunikativ vazifa* atamasidan foydalanadi. An'anaviy sintaksisda kommunikativ maqsadning gapga nisbatan belgilangan uch asosiy turi bor: 1) darak, 2) so'roq va 3) buyruq. Bular matnga ham nisbat beriladi.

Matnning tuzilish jihatdan yaxlitligi jumladan germanistika va rus tilshunosligida ko'p o'rganilgan²⁷. Olimlarning fikriga tuzilish jihatdan yaxlitlik matn mazmuniy va kommunikativ yaxlitligining ifoda vositasi hisoblanadi. Bunday vositalarga kishilik, ko'rsatish va egalik olmoshi, olmosh-ravish, artikl, zamon shakli, son, ma'nodosh, ma'nosi yaqin ochqich so'zlar, lug'aviy takror, payt va o'rin ravishi, bog'lovchi, bog'lovchi vazifasidagi so'zlar shuningdek yuklama va modal-kirish so'zlar kiradi. Bu vositalar o'zi qo'llangan gapning *oldingi yoki keyingi gap(lar) bilan bog'liqligini*²⁸ ko'rsatish uchun xizmat qilib matn hosil bo'lishida ishtirok etadi. Masalan *Der Schwan und ihr Boot glitten lautlos aneinander vorüber* gapi alohida olib qaralsa aniq artikl (*der*) va egalik olmoshi (*ihr*) qo'llanganligining

²⁶ Dressler W. Einführung in die Textlinguistik. – Tübingen. De Gruyter, 1981. –304 S.; Daneš F. Zur linguistischen Analyse der Textstruktur. Folia linguistica, 4, 1970. – S. 72–78; Isenberg H. Der Begriff "Text in der Sprachtheorie." ASG. Bericht, №8, 1970. – S. 1 – 21.

²⁷ Москальская О. И. Грамматика текста. – М.: Высшая школа, 1981; Gansel Ch., Jürgens F. Textlinguistik und Textgrammatik. Eine Einführung. - 1. Auflage. - Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. 2007. 270 S; Grosse E.U. Text und Kommunikation. Eine linguistische Einführung in die Funktionen der Texte. – Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag, 2006. – 390 S.

²⁸ Bularning birinchisi anaforik, ikkinchisi kataforik aloqa, bog'lanish deb ataladi. [M. To'xsanov, 1987, 22]

sababi aniq bo'lmay qoladi. Gap esa tuzilish jihatdan yaxlit, tugal bo'lmaydi. Tarkibidagi mazkur vositalarda oldinga ishora mavjud. Binobarin oldingi gaplarga murojaat qilishga to'g'ri keladi. Shundagina faqat tuzilish jihatdan emas, mazmunan va kommunikativ jihatdan ham tugallik hosil bo'ladi: *Im Kanal lag ein Boot; sie mieteten es und schwammen dahin. Ein Schwan kam ihnen entgegen. Der Schwan und ihr Boot glitten lautlos aneinander vorüber* (H. Mann).

Qisqacha sharhdan ma'lum bo'ladiki xorijiy (nemis, rus) tillarda mikromatn yaxlitligi ham nazariy ham amaliy jihatdan yetarli darajada o'rganilgan. O'zbek tilshunosligida esa mikromatnning tuzilish jihatdan yaxlitligi mutlaqo o'rganilmagan. Mazmuniy va kommunikativ yaxlitlik qisman tadqiq etilgan.

Endi tarkibida ikkinchi tur o'zlashtirmalikning uch xil shakli kelgan mikromatndan ayrimini bevosita va bilvosita tarjimaga asosan qiyosiy tahlil qilamiz. Avval mikromatnni asl nusxada olib qaraymiz:

To'ydan keyin Huriniso yana bir yarim yilga yaqin chala-chulpa o'qituvchilik qilibdi. Qalandarov kolxozda brigadirlikka tayin qilingandan keyin uni o'z brigadasiga kiradigan ipakchilik zvenosiga boshliq qildiribdi. Bular Mirzacho'lga ko'chib kelishganda ham Qalandarov "O'zbekiston" kolxozida brigadir, Huriniso ipakchilik zvenosining boshlig'i bo'lgan ekan. Qalandarov kolxozga rais bo'lganidan keyin Hurinisoni – bolalar bog'chasiga mudir qilib tayinlabdi. Huriniso bu yerda – "Bo'ston" kolxozida ham bog'cha mudiri, lekin bog'cha hovliga uzoqroq bo'lgani uchun shu Kifoyatxonni o'ziga o'rinbosar qilib olibdi. Huriniso vaqti-soati bilan boshqa durustroq ishga o'tmoqchi bo'lgani uchun bu vazifaga vaqtincha deb qarar, bog'chaga faqat o'sha tomonga yo'li tushgandagina birrov kirib chiqar, hamma ishni Kifoyatxonning o'zi qilib, oylikni ham o'zi olar ekan. (63-64)

Mikromatn to'liq o'zlashtirma xabardan iborat. So'zlovchi Huriniso, tinglovchi Saida, ularning suhbatini bir necha abzasga bo'lingan. Ushbu abzasda Hurinisoning nutqi muallif nomidan o'zlashtirib bayon qilingan. O'zlashtirish odatdagidek morfologik vositalar orqali amalga oshirilgan. Mikromatnda uch xil morfologik vosita jami to'qqiz marta qo'llangan. Shundan *-(i)bdi* to'rt marta, *-(a)r ekan* uch marta va to'liqsiz fe'lning o'zi ot kesim tarkibida ikki marta uchraydi. Takrorning oldini olish maqsadida to'liqsiz fe'l *-(a)r ekan* shaklida ikki marta, ot kesim tarkibida bo'lgan *ekan* ko'rinishida bir marta tejalgan. Bundan tashqari *-(a)r ekan* bir o'rinda tejalib *-(i)b* qo'shimchasi bilan almashtirilgan. Tejamkorlik takror almashish kabilar bilan birga mikromatn qismlarini bir-biri bilan bog'lab uning zohiriy va mazmuniy yaxlitligini shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Ruscha tarjima uch abzasga ajratilgan. Birinchi abzasda (6 qatorli) xabar manbai joylashgan. Quyidagi qisqartirilgan jumladan tinglovchining Saida ekanligi ma'lum bo'ladi: *...но зато постепенно, из обрывков фраз, Саида, вопреку желанию рассказчицы, ясно поняла...* Ushbu jumlada so'zlovchi (turdosh ot) (*рассказчица*) bilan ifodalangan. Uning Huriniso ekanligini abzas boshidagi gapdan bilib olamiz.

Keyingi ikki abzasda (14 va 6 qatorli) Hurinisoning hikoyasi muallif nomidan bayon qilingan. Ushbu hikoyaning o'zlashtirma xabar ekanligi birinchi abzasdagi

lug‘aviy vosita va ikkinchi abzas boshidagi lug‘aviy vositadan anglashiladi xolos. Qiyoslash uchun ikkinchi abzas boshidagi ikkita gapni keltiramiz:

Как мы уже знаем, после свадьбы Хурниса еще года полтора учительствовала, потом став бригадиром, Каландаров быстро добился, чтобы жена стала звеньевой у него под крылышком. (147)

Nemischa tarjima asl nusxadan emas, bilvosita bo‘lganidan mikromatn hajmi ham lug‘aviy va grammatik tarkibi ham ruschaga aynan mos. O‘zlashtirmalikning nemis tiliga xos grammatik vositalaridan umuman foydalanilmagan. Avvalo ruscha so‘ngra asl nusxa bilan qiyoslab ko‘rish uchun ikkinchi abzas boshidagi ikkita gap tarjimasini keltiramiz:

Wie wir schon wissen, war Churnisa nach der Hochzeit noch anderthalb Jahre als Lehrerin tätig gewesen; dann hatte Kalandarow, mittlerweile Brigadierin geworden, es rasch erreicht, seine Frau zu sich in die Verwaltung zu holen. (39)

Dissertatsiyaning to‘rtinchi bobi **Noqardosh tillarda nutq turlari va mikromatn** deb nomlangan. Ushbu bobda noqardosh tillarda nutq turlarining mikromatnda qo‘llanishi bevosita va bilvosita tarjima asosida qiyoslab uzvli tahlil qilinadi. Bob uch fasldan iborat. Birinchi faslda bitta mikromatn tarkibida o‘zlashtirmalikning ikkala turi birgalikda qo‘llanishi, ikkinchi faslda ikkinchi tur o‘zlashtirmalik, ko‘chirma nutq va mikromatn, uchinchi faslda esa o‘zga nutq, muallif nutqi va mikromatn birga qo‘llanishi uzvli, matniy, kontekstual va qiyosiy-tipologik tahlilga tortilgan.

Mikromatn yaxlitligi murakkab va serqirra bo‘lganligidan ushbu bobda uning to‘rt jihati inobatga olinadi. Bular: 1) mikromatn tarkibidagi bog‘lovchilar, 2) mikromatnda kommunikativ maqsad kategoriyasining bitta a‘zosi ya‘ni o‘zga va muallifning o‘z xabari, 3) mikromatn chegarasi hamda 4) tinish belgilarining qo‘llanishi.

Shuni eslatish joizki mikromatnga nisbatan bog‘lovchi so‘zlar deganda o‘zi qo‘llangan gapning oldingi yoki keyingi gap(lar) bilan bog‘langanligini bildiruvchi vositalar nazarda tutiladi. Bunday vosita ko‘p bo‘lib ma‘nosiga ko‘ra o‘ndan ortiq guruhga bo‘linadi: 1) payt (*avval, keyin, ba‘zan, so‘ngra, o‘shanda, shu payt, shundan keyin, ana shunda*); 2) o‘rin (*shu yerda, o‘sha yerda, o‘sha joyda*); 3) xulosa (*demak, modomiki, binobarin, xullas, shunday qilib*); 4) tasdiq (*ha, mayli, xo‘p, to‘g‘ri*); 5) inkor (*yo‘q, aslo*); 6) zidlik (*aksincha, aks holda*); 7) o‘xshatish (*shuningdek, shu kabi*), 8) qiyoslash (*shunday, shuningdek, ana shunday, esa*); 9) umumlashtirish (*umuman*); 10) ko‘rsatish (*ana shular, mana bular, ana o‘shalar*); 11) ajratib ko‘rsatish (*ayniqsa, xususan*); 12) tartib (*birinchidan, ikkinchidan, nihoyat, oxir, avval*); 13) fikrning kimga qarashliligi (*menimcha, seningcha, uningcha, bizningcha*) va hokazo.²⁹

Tahlilni bitta mikromatn tarkibida qo‘llangan birinchi va ikkinchi tur shakllaridan boshlaymiz. Mikromatn hajman katta bo‘lsa mazkur shakllardan boshqasi tahlil qilinmaydi. Jumladan birinchi misolimizda shunday. Mikromatn ikki abzasdan iborat. Ochqich so‘z ikkita bo‘lib atoqli ot (*Nosirov va Saida*) orqali

²⁹ Inoyatov A., Zikrillayev G‘. Ruh va til//Qur‘oni karim oyatlari mazmun-ma‘nosining o‘zbekcha izohli tarjimasini. Toshkent, “Hilol nashr”, 2022, 69-bet.

ifodalangan. Matnning asosiy mazmunini ularning uchrashuvi bilan bog'liq xabar tashkil etadi. Shu bois mikromatnni *Uchrashuv* deb nomlasa bo'ladi.

Matnning boshlanishi oldingi abzasdagi gapdan, oxiri esa uchinchi abzasning birinchi gapi (*Nosirov jo'nab ketdi*)dan anglashiladi. Matn tarkibidagi sodda va qo'shma gaplarni o'zaro bog'lashda asosan *almashish* va *takror* ishtirok etadi.

O'zlashtirmalikning ikkinchi tur shakli abzasning birinchi gapi tarkibida kelgan. Mikromatndan oldingi abzas tarkibidagi bitta gapda Nosirovning Saida bilan *so'zlashgani* ifoda etilgan. Suhbat davomida Nosirov Saidaga "*Vatan*" kolxoziga o'tib ketayapman deydi. Saida ana shu xabarni o'zlashtirib bayon qiladi. Ish-harakat nutq vaqtida sodir bo'layotganligi va tugamaganligi bois so'zlovchi *-ayotgan ekan* shaklini qo'llaydi. Binobarin mazkur shakl orqali *o'zlashtirma xabar* bilan birga *nisbiy hozirgi zamon va davomlilik* semalari ham namoyon bo'lgan:

Nosirov "Vatan" kolxoziga o'tib ketayotgan ekan, aftidan, ko'p o'tirmaydiganga o'xshab qoldi (92).

Asarning rus tarjimonlari yana yozuvchi uslubiga yetarli e'tibor bermaganligining guvohi bo'lamiz. Jumladan ikki abzasli mikromatn olti abzasga aylantirilgan. Deyarli barcha o'rinda so'z, birikma yoki gap qo'shilgan. Natijada asl nusxadagi ixchamlikdan asar ham qolmagan. O'zlashtirmalikning ikkinchi tur shakli qo'llangan birgina gapning tarjimasiga bunga yaqqol dalil bo'la oladi:

Это было не совсем верно; он действительно ехал в «Ватан», но вовсе не так уж спешил и первоначально как раз имел намерение, заехав сюда, не только поддержать авторитет Сауды, но и часок поговорить с ней (185).

O'zlashtirmalikning birinchi turini esa olti abzasning birortasi tarjimasidan ham topib bo'lmaydi.

Shuni ta'kidlash joizki nemischa tarjima hajman ruschadan keskin farq qiladi, atigi bir abzas. Ayni vaqtda o'zlashtirmalikning na lug'aviy, na grammatik vositasi qo'llangan. Natijada suhbat muallifning o'z nutqiga aylanib qolgan. Dalil tariqasida abzasning birinchi gapini keltiramiz:

Das entsprach nicht ganz der Wahrheit; er fuhr wohl in den „Batan“³⁰, hatte es aber ganz und gar nicht so eilig. 86

Qiyos uchun tanlangan keyingi mikromatn hajman ancha ixcham, uncha katta bo'lmagan abzasdan iborat xolos. Birinchi gapda qo'llangan ochqich so'z (*qudalar*) yangi mikromatn boshlanganini ko'rsatadi. Abzas oxirigi qo'yilgan ko'p nuqta uning tugaganidan dalolat beradi. Keyingi abzas alohida nutqiy amal bo'lib ochqich so'zning boshqa (*Eshon*) ekanligi bu fikrni tasdiqlaydi. Ayni paytda ko'p nuqta asar muallifi nutq ishtirokchilarining ayrim fikrini nazarda tutib tejamkorlikdan foydalanganini bildiradi.

Birinchi mikromatnda har qaysi turdan bittadan o'zlashtirma shakl qo'llangan bo'lsa bunisida ikkinchi turning ikkita shakli mavjud:

Qudalar har qaysisi o'z bolasi bilan ochiqchasiga gaplashdi. Ikkovining ham suygan yori bor ekan. Manzuraxon opasiga xushmo'ylov bir yigitning suratini ko'rsatdi. Yigit mashhur bir artistning o'g'li bo'lib, hozir Moskvada o'qiyotgan ekan. Eshon qiziga baqirdi, do'q qildi, urmoqchi ham bo'ldi-yu taxt turib bergan

³⁰ Bu texnik xato bo'lsa kerak.

Manzuraxonga qo‘l ko‘tarolmadi. Kozimbek suygan yori borligiga iqror bo‘ldi-yu, kim va qaerda ekanini aytmadi. Huriniso³¹, o‘g‘liga qattiq gapirib g‘avg‘o ko‘tarolmadi: bir tomondan, busiz ham abgor bo‘lib yotgan erini notinch qilgani ko‘ngli bo‘lmasa, ikkinchi tomondan, bittayu bitta o‘g‘il... (174).

Mikromatn tuzilishida ham uning kommunikativ xususiyatini shakllantirishda ham yozuvchining ixcham tejamkor uslubi yaqqol ko‘zga tashlanadi. Mikromatn beshta sodda va ikkita qo‘shma gapdan tuzilgan. Avval sodda gaplar qo‘llangan.

Mikromatn tarkibidagi gaplarni bir-biri bilan bog‘lash uchun birorta so‘z yoki birikma ishlatilmagan. Tejamkorlikka izchil rioya qilingan. Chunonchi ikkinchi sodda gap boshida *ma‘lum bo‘lishicha*, uchinchi gapdan oldin *shunda*, to‘rtinchi gap oldidan bog‘lovchi vazifasidagi *bu* ko‘rsatish olmoshi tejalgan. Birinchi qo‘shma gapning egasi (*Kozimbek*)dan keyin qiyoslash ma‘nosidagi *esa*, ikkinchi qo‘shma gapdan oldin zidlovchi bog‘lovchi (*ammo*), uning ikkinchi qismi oldidan sabab bog‘lovchisi (*chunki*) qo‘llanmay nazarda tutilgan.

Tinish belgilarini ishlatishning davom etayotgan amaldagi qoidalari inobatga olinganligidan bog‘lovchi vazifasidagi ravishdosh qo‘shimchasi *-(i)b*, shart-istak mayli qo‘shimchasi *-sa*, yuklama, *-yu* (uch marta), *bir tomondan, ikkinchi tomondan* kirish so‘zlaridan keyin vergul qo‘yilgan. O‘zbek adabiy tili qurilishiga xos tejamkorlikka rioya qilinsa ularning barchasidan keyin vergul ortiqcha.

Shuni ta’kidlash joyizki ushbu mikromatn ruscha tarjimasining oldingisidan afzal jihatlari bor. Jumladan xabar manbai bo‘lib kelgan gap o‘g‘irilgan:... *a вечером каждая мамаша поспешила поговорить начистоту со своим чадом (296).* O‘zlashtirmalikning birinchi turi ergash gapli qo‘shma gap orqali tarjima qilingan: *Казимбек карточки не показывал, имени не называл, но тоже дал понять, что любит не Манзуру, а другую.* O‘zlashtirmalikning ikkinchi tur shakllari ham sintaktik yo‘l bilan o‘g‘irilgan: (1) *Увы, оказалось, что у детей совершенно другие проекты, чем у родителей*; (2) *Манзура показала матери фотографию какого-то прекрасного собой молодого человека с усами сказав, что он сейчас учится в Москве и скоро станет режиссёром (297).* Ko‘rinadiki asl nusxada o‘zlashtirmalikning faqat sintaktik yo‘l bilan emas, morfologik vosita bilan ifodalanadigan shakli ham bir xil o‘g‘irilgan. Bu noqardosh tillar qurilishidagi o‘ziga xoslik bilan izohlanadi. Ammo mikromatn hajmini kengaytirib bir abzasning to‘rt abzasga aylantirilganligini ham shunday izohlay olmaymiz.

Nemis tarjimoni asl nusxadan foydalanmagan bo‘lsa-da uchala o‘zlashtirma gap tarjimasida ham olmon tilining morfologik va sintaktik imkoniyatini to‘liq inobatga olgan: (1) *Leider stellte es sich heraus, daß die Kinder ganz andere Pläne hatten als die Eltern*; (2) *Mansura zeigte der Mutter die Fototrafie eines jungen Mannes mit Schnurrbärtchen und fügte hinzu, er studiere in Moskau und würde Regisseur*; (3) *Kasimbek zeigte kein Bildchen, nannte auch keinen Namen, gab aber ebenfalls unmißverständlich, daß er nicht Mansura, sondern eine andere liebe (228-229).* O‘zlashtirmalik vositalarining qo‘llanishidagi izchillik diqqatga sazovor. Birinchi gapda faqat sintaktik vosita (bog‘lovchili ergash gap)dan foydalanilgan.

³¹ Ega (Huriniso)dan keyin qo‘yilgan vergul texnik xatoga o‘xshaydi.

Uchinchi gapda o'zlashtirmalikni shakllantirishda ham sintaktik ham morfologik vosita ishtirok etgan.

Ikkinchi tur o'zlashtirmalik an'anaviy tilshunoslikda tadqiqotchilar e'tiboridan chetda qolgan bo'lsa ko'chirma xabar e'tirof etilganidan ko'proq shakl va o'ziga xosliklarga ega. Jumladan o'zlashtirma xabar ifodalovchi mustaqil so'z turkumlari (fe'l, ot va otlashgan so'zlar)ning o'zak, negizidan hosil bo'luvchi o'nga yaqin shakl mavjud. Ularga *o'tgan, hozirgi va kelasi zamon* bilan birga *bevosita kuzatmaganlik* (aniqrog'i *eshitganlik, o'zlashtirmalik*) semasi bor. Mazkur shakllarning barchasi xabar mayli tarkibiga kirib alohida qator (paradigma) hosil qiladi. Ko'chirma xabar shakllari ham aniqlik (xabar) mayli tarkibiga kiradi. Ushbu shakllar *o'tgan, hozirgi, kelasi zamondan* tashqari *bevosita kuzatganlik* (bevosita xabardorlik) semasini ifodalash uchun xizmat qiladi.

Dastlabki misol hajman katta mikromatn (VI bob, 85-90-betlar)dan olindi:

– *Men yaxshi bilmayman, - dedi Saida, - kommunistlar yaxshi bilishar ekan.*
(89)

Misol tarkibida uchta darak gap bor. Uchalasi ham xabar anglatadi. Birinchi gap ikkinchisi bilan birgalikda ya'ni sintaktik yo'l bilan ko'chirma xabarni shakllantiradi. Birinchi gapning egasi qo'shimcha (-*man*) va kishilik olmoshi (*men*) bilan ifodalangan. Ikkalasi ham I shaxsda turganidan ega nutqiy amalda so'zlovchi vazifasini bajaradi. Shunga ko'ra kesim vazifasidagi fe'ldan anglashilgan *xabardorlik* lug'aviy semasi so'zlovchiga daxldor. Fe'lga tobe bo'lak (hol) xabardorlik darajasini ko'rsatadi. Binobarin gapdan anglashilgan fikr (propozitsiya) to'ldiruvchi vazifasidagi nazarda tutilgan shaxsni so'zlovchi yaxshi bilmasligidir. Ikkinchi gap egasi kesimning qo'shimchasi (-*di*) orqali umumiy tarzda voqelanib atoqli ot (*Saida*) bilan oydinlashadi. Kesim vazifasidagi nutq fe'lining o'zagi III shaxs birlik qo'shimchasini olganidan shaxs aytganligini anglatadi. Ammo xabarni uning tilidan muallif bayon qilmoqda. Kesimning III shaxs birlik qo'shimchasini olishi shu bilan izohlanadi. Shunga ko'ra bunday gap muallif gapi yoki xabar manbai deb ataladi.

Uchinchi gapni ham Saida aytadi. Bundan ushbu gapning ikkinchi gap bilan aloqadorligi ayon bo'ladi. Uchinchi gapning chiziq bilan yozilganligi ham shundan. Shu bilan birga uning kesimiga o'zlashtirmalik vositasi -(a)r *ekan* qo'shiladi. Chunki bu gapdagi fikr egasi o'zga shaxslar (*kommunistlar*) bo'lib Saida uni boshqa nutqiy amalda eshitgan. Mazkur nutqiy amalda shu o'zlashtirib bayon qilinmoqda.

Modomiki muallif gapi o'zlashtirma xabarga ham taalluqli ekan yozuvchi uni nega o'zlashtirma xabardan keyin joylashtirmagan degan savol tug'iladi. Buning sababi mikromatnda tahlil qilinayotgan misoldan oldin ikki abzas qilib berilgan savoldan ma'lum bo'ladi:

Qalandarov bunga qarshi nima deyishini bilmay so'radi:

Ismoiljon Normatovni bilasizmi? (89)

Ko'rinadiki qisqa savolga Saida ixcham javob qaytaradi, so'ngra uni qo'shimcha xabar bilan to'ldiradi. Bu bir jihatdan yozuvchining tejamkorlikka rioya qilganidan dalolat beradi. Ikkinchidan xabarning bittasini aynan (ya'ni ko'chirib), ikkinchisini o'zlashtirib bayon qilish bilan takrorning oldi olinadi.

Quyida bunday uslubning bevosita va bilvosita tarjimada qay darajada inobatga olinganiga e'tibor qaratamiz. Asl nusxadan olingan savol-javobning bevosita tarjimasiga murojaat qilaylik:

– *А вот обдумали ли вы сами кандидатуру Исмаилджана Нурматова – в этом я не уверен. Вы что, хорошо знаете его?*

– *Я пока еще нет, - сказала Саида, - но остальные коммунисты – да. Они знают его хорошо.* (180)

Avvalo shuki asl nusxada savolda so'zlovchi atoqli ot bilan aniq ifodalangan, tarjimada tushib qolgan. Asl nusxada so'roq gap atigi uchta gapga aylangan. Javobda ham bitta gap qo'shilgan. Bundan tashqari o'zlashtirmalikni ko'rsatuvchi lug'aviy vosita qo'llanmaganidan so'zlovchi (*Saida*) kommunistlar bilan bevosita o'zi suhbatlashgandek, uning fikri ko'chirib aynan bayon qilingandek bo'lib qolgan.

Endi bilvosita tarjimada o'zlashtirmalikning nemis tiliga xos jihatlari qay darajada aks etganini qisqacha izohlaymiz. Afsuski tarjimada ruscha matndagi xato va kamchiliklar aynan takrorlangan. Shu bois misoldagi oxirgi gap ya'ni o'zlashtirma xabarni ifodalovchi gapda lug'aviy, sintaktik va morfologik vositalardan birortasi ishlatilmagan. Chunki yuqorida aytilganidek ruscha tarjimada o'zlashtirma xabar ko'chirma xabarga aylanib qolgan:

„Ob Sie sich selbst aber die Kandidatur Ismaildshans überlegt haben, davon bin ich nicht überzeugt. Kennen Sie ihn so gut?“

„Bis jetzt noch nicht“, sagte Saida, „aber die anderen Genossen kennen ihn. Sie kennen ihn sogar gut.“ (80)

Faqat ruscha gapdagi kommunistlar so'zining *die Genossen* (o'rtoqlar) deb o'girilganini nemischa murojaat qilishdagi o'ziga xoslik inobatga olingan desa bo'ladi. Bundan tashqari ko'chirma xabarda qo'shtirnoq va vergulning ishlatilgani ruschaga taqlid qilinmaganligidan dalolat beradi.

UMUMIY XULOSA

1. Tilning ibtidosini bilmaymiz ammo u qachon bo'lsa ham birdan paydo bo'lgan. Qur'oni karimning qator oyatlari mazmunidan ayon bo'ladiki umumiy, mushtarak bo'lgan bobotil ham uning xususiylashgan ko'rinishi bo'lmish milliy tillar ham idealistik hodisa ya'ni ilohiy, ruhiy xilqatdir. Keyinchalik aloqa vositasi bo'lgan til nutqiy faoliyat tarzida zuhur bo'lgan. Tilning ikkala xususiyati nazarda tutilsa uning ruhiy-ijtimoiy hodisa yoki idealistik-materialistik xilqat ekanligi ayon bo'ladi.

2. Milliy tillar tuzilishiga baho berishda dunyoni idrok qilishning o'ziga xos usullari borligini e'tirof etishga to'g'ri keladi. Tili flektiv deb ataluvchi xalqlar ruhiyati borliqni tilga aylantirishda ikki bosqichli sintezdan foydalanadi. Tili agglyutinativ deb ataluvchi xalqlarda esa sintez birdaniga ro'y beradi. Ikkala bosqich xususiyati ham o'zakda voqelanadi. Shunga asoslanib biz ham o'zbek adabiy tili qurilishining bosh xususiyatini *tejamkorlik* deb ataymiz.

3. O'zgalar nutqi ifodalanishining eng oddiy usuli ko'chirma nutqdir. Ko'chirma nutqda o'zganing fikri hech o'zgarishsiz, aynan bayon qilinadi. U

mustaqil gap shaklida bo'lib muallif gapi bilan birga qo'llanadi. Muallif gapining asosiy vazifasi ko'chirma nutqning kimga tegishli ekanligini ko'rsatishdan iboratdir.

4. O'zgalarning nutqi ifodalanishining ikkinchi muhim usuli o'zlashtirma nutqdir. Nutqning bu turida o'zgalarning xabari qisman o'zgarish bilan muallif nomidan bayon etiladi. O'zgalarning nutqining uchinchi turi faqat badiiy adabiyotga xos bo'lib o'ziniki bo'lmagan ko'chirma nutq (erlebte Rede, несобственно-прямая речь) deb ataladi. O'zgalarning nutqining bu turi muallif matniga qo'shib asar qahramonlari fikr va tuyg'usini ifodalaydi, ularning ichki dunyosini ochib berishga xizmat qiladi.

5. O'zbek adabiy tilida o'zlashtirmalikning ikki turi mavjud. Birinchi tur o'zlashtirmalik deganda ko'chirma gapdan sintaktik yo'l bilan hosil bo'luvchi o'zlashtirmalikka aytiladi. O'zlashtirmalikning bu turida ko'chirma gap ham shaklan ham mazmunan o'zgarishga uchraydi. Ko'chirma gap shaklan birikma aniqrog'i birikmali to'ldiruvchiga aylanadi. Shunga ko'ra fikr anglatuvchi til birligi murakkab tushuncha bildiruvchi birikma shaklini oladi. Ko'chirma va muallif gapidan bitta sodda gap hosil bo'ladi.

6. O'zbek tilida ikkinchi tur o'zlashtirmalik deganda ko'chirma gapdan morfologik yo'l ya'ni qo'shimcha va to'liqsiz (yordamchi) fe'l bilan yasaladigan shakllar nazarda tutiladi. Ko'chirma gapni ikkinchi o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda kesimning qo'shimchasi va to'liqsiz fe'l o'zgaradi xolos. Ko'chirma gapning lug'aviy tarkibi o'zgarmaydi.

7. Ikkinchi tur ya'ni morfologik yo'l bilan hosil bo'ladigan o'zlashtirmalikni ifodalashda quyidagi morfologik vositalar qo'llanadi: *-(i)bdi, -adi (-ydi), -gan, -gan ekan, -gan emish, -(a)r ekan, -(a)r emish, -(a)yotgan ekan, -(a)yotgan emish, -adigan (-ydigan) ekan, -adigan (-ydigan) emish, -moqchi ekan, -moqchi emish, -sin ekan, -sin emish* bilan yasaladigan fe'l kesim shakllari hamda *ot va boshqa so'z turkumlari +ekan, emish to'liqsiz fe'li* orqali hosil bo'ladigan ot kesim shakllari.

8. Nutqiy maqsadu vazifa taqozo qilsa xabar manbai o'zlashtirma gapdan oldin turadi. Bunday holda avval nutqiy amal uchun muhim hisoblangan biror voqea-hodisa haqida habar beriladi, keyin muayyan ish-harakat o'zlashtirib bayon qilinadi. Xabar manbai o'zlashtirma gapning o'zida kelishi yoki nutqiy maqsadu vazifa taqozo qilmasa na makro- na mikrokontekstda aniq ifodalanmaydi.

9. Nemis va o'zbek tillarida o'zlashtirmalik ham sintaktik ham morfologik vositalar orqali ifodalanadi. Rus tilida o'zlashtirma nutq faqat sintaktik va lug'aviy vositalar yordamida ifodalanadi. Shu bois o'zbek tilidagi ikkinchi tur o'zlashtirmalikni tarjima qilishda mazkur vositalardan bittasi yoki hammasi ishtirok etadi.

10. Muallif gapi (yoki xabar manbai)ning o'rni ham har xil bo'ladi. O'zlashtirma gapdan oldin, keyin, o'zlashtirma fikr bilan bitta sodda gap tarkibida yoki alohida gap shaklida keladi. Nutqiy vaziyat va nutq maqsadi talabiga ko'ra u o'zga gapdan bir yoki bir necha gap, hatto bir necha abzas oldin yoxud aksincha keyin kelishi mumkin. Ba'zan esa qo'llanmay nazarda tutiladi ya'ni tejaladi. Bunga mikro- yoki makrokontekstdagi lisoniy vosita va nolisoniy omillar imkon beradi.

11. Mikromatnning kommunikativ yaxlitligi ikki yo'l bilan hosil bo'ladi. Avvalo mikromatn tarkibiy qismlarining ketma-ket zanjirsimon aloqasidan iborat. Mikromatn tarkibidagi har bir keyingi gap kommunikativ jihatdan o'zidan oldingi

gapga tayanib axborotni davom ettiradi. Natijada tema-rematik zanjir hosil bo'lib uning nihoyat mikromatn chegarasini bildiradi.

12. O'zbek tilida tinish belgilarini ishlatishning davom etayotgan amaldagi qoidalarini inobatga olinganligidan tahlil qilingan mikromatnlarda bog'lovchi vazifasidagi ravishdosh qo'shimchasi *-(i)b*, shart-istak mayli qo'shimchasi *-sa*, zidlovchi bog'lovchi (*lekin*)dan oldin, qiyoslash, tenglik ma'nosidagi yuog'lovchilar (*esa*, *-yu*)dan keyin vergul qo'yilgan. Ajratib ko'rsatish ma'nosini anglatadigan (*xususlan*) so'zlarning ikkala tomonidan ham vergul qo'yilgan. O'zbek adabiy tili qurilishiga xos tejamkorlikka rioya qilinsa ularning barchasida vergul ortiqcha.

13. O'zbek tilida bir mikromatnda o'zlashtirmalikning turli ko'rinishi hamda boshqa lisoniy vosita, g'ayrilisoniy omillardan istifoda etib bayonni sayqallashtirish, tejamkorlikdan foydalanib esa o'quvchini zeriktirmaslik nazarda tutiladi. Bevosita va bilvosita tarjimada esa ko'pincha ushbu xususiyatlar o'z aksini topmagan. Ayrim holda asliyatdagi badiiy obrazlilik yo'qolib tarjima publitsistik matnga o'xshab qolgan.

14. O'zbekcha asarning nemischa tarjimasi hajmi va tuzilishi jihatidan ko'p hollarda rus tiliga mos. Nemis tarjimoni o'zlashtirmalikning nemis tiliga xos morfologik va sintaktik vositalaridan samarali foydalanmagan. Shu va shunga o'xshash tarjimalardan chiqadigan birdan bir xulosa shuki tarjima bevosita bo'lishi, tarjimon asliyat tilini puxta bilishi va u asl nusxa muallifining uslubini imkon boricha inobatga olishi darkor.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL DSc.03/04.06.2021.Fil.72.03 AWARDED
SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY**

BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY

RUZIEV YARASH BOZOROVICH

**FUNCTIONAL AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF INDIRECT SPEECH IN
NON-RELATED LANGUAGES**

10.00.06 – Comparative literary criticism, contrastive linguistics and translation studies

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
for a Doctor of Science (DSc) in PHILOLOGY**

Bukhara – 2024

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The dissertation is available at the Information-resource center of Bukhara State University, (registration number 430). Address: 200118, Bukhara, M.Iqbol street, 11. Phone: (0365) 221-25-87

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INTRODUCTION (Dissertation abstract for a Doctor of Science [DSc])

Topicality and necessity of the thesis. In the world linguistic science, towards the end of the first half of the 20th century, the linguistic-discursive characteristic of the sentence began to be studied alongside larger units, complex syntactic wholes, and the cooperation of sentences. Such units, later named *Text* in German, *discourse*, *discours* in English and French, and *текст (text)* in Russian, have been serving as sources for separate studies.¹ In contemporary world linguistics, the development of approaches based on text linguistics and text grammar in the study of reported speech and its types is of significant importance. This includes determining the role of reported speech, i.e., direct and indirect speech, among the categories of communicative purpose.

In global linguistics, research has been conducted on the types of direct and indirect speech in both written and spoken language. This research encompasses various areas such as syntactic-semantic unity or period, text grammar, complex syntactic unity, logical-psychological analysis of the text, the communicative division of the text, and the inter-sentence connections in monologic speech texts. Therefore, the functional-semantic characteristics of indirect speech, the description of the phenomena of indirect speech in non-related languages, and a comparative analysis of the syntactic and morphological types of indirect speech in Uzbek and non-related languages, as well as the functional-semantic characteristics of direct speech within the scope of sentences, context, and microtext, contribute to the creation of advanced theories regarding the presentation of these elements in direct and indirect translated texts.

Based on the extensive reforms taking place in our country, it creates all the necessary conditions for the development of national linguistics based on the advanced criteria in the world, and also imposes the responsibility of reacting to these criteria based on our centuries-old national outlook. Alongside the issue of development of teaching foreign languages in our country based on international programs, in order to ensure the implementation of the task of “step by step transition from education focused on acquiring theoretical knowledge to the educational system focused on the formation of practical skills²” as was highlighted in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev “On approval of the concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”, the perceptual-cognitive model, the pragmatic-discursive mechanism and the large-scale comparative studies conducted on the models can serve as an important.

The present scientific study serves to a certain degree to achieve the objectives set out in the following legal documents: Decree of the President of the Republic of

¹ Dressler W. Einführung in die Textlinguistik. – Tübingen. De Gruyter, 1981. –304 S.; Grosse E.U. Text und Kommunikation. Eine linguistische Einführung in die Funktionen der Texte. – Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag, 2006. – 390 S.; Dijk Teun A. van. Some Aspects of Text Grammars. A Study in Theoretical Linguistics and Poetics. Mouton, 1972. – P. 376.; Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. М.: КомКнига. 2006, - С. 144

² Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On approval of the concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”// PF-5847, 8.10.2019. URL: lex.uz/docs/4545884

Uzbekistan PF-5847 “On approval of the concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030” from October 8, 2019; the Decree of the President PF-5850 “On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve the language policy in the country” from October 21, 2019; the Decree of the President PF-6097 “On approval of the concept of development of science until 2030” from October 29, 2020; the Decree of the President PF-6084 “On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve the language policy in our country” from October 20, 2020; the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PQ-5117 “On measures to bring the activities of popularization of learning foreign languages to a qualitatively new level in the Republic of Uzbekistan” from May 19, 2021 and other related documents.

Relevant research priority areas of science and developing technology of the Republic. The dissertation work is carried out in the line with the priority directions of Science and Technology Development of the Republic I. “Developing the democratic and legal society spiritually, morally and culturally; forming innovational economics”.

A review of foreign research on the topic of dissertation: Scientific research focused on studying the phenomenon of reported speech in linguistics from a theoretical and practical point of view, functional-semantic, stylistic, pragmatic and sociological aspects of its manifestation in written and spoken speech is carried out by the world’s leading scientific centers and higher education institutions, including Institut für deutsche Sprache Mannheim (IDS), Humboldt Universität Berlin, Germanistisches Institut der WWU Münster, LMU München (Germany), Universität Wien, Universität Salzburg (Austria), Universität Zürich (Switzerland), Universität Copenhagen (Denmark), University of Oslo (Norway), California State University (USA); University of Toronto (Canada); Xi'an Shiyou University (PRC), Moscow State University, Moscow State Linguistic University, St. Petersburg State University (Russia); as well as at Uzbekistan State World Languages University, National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek, Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi, Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, Bukhara State University (Uzbekistan).

The functional-semantic nature of reported speech in world linguistics, research and interpretation, identification and description of reported speech types, analysis of syntactic, methodological and pragmatic relations between direct and indirect speech, clarification of grammatical relations between them, studies based on the comparative analysis of reported speech types in written and oral discourse with other languages were the basis for the occurrence of several scientific results.

Currently, the following scientific works and projects have been implemented dedicated to: the study of the syntactic and morphological nature of the reported speech phenomenon with the Leibniz Institute of the German Language in Mannheim (IDS Mannheim, Deutschland); pragmatic and stylistic features of the realization of reported speech in oral speech at the Münster Institute of German Studies (see: studies of Prof. S. Güntner, Germanistisches Institut der WWU Münster, Deutschland); studies on the relation of coherence in reported sentences

(Universität Heidelberg, Deutschland), syntactic relations in direct and indirect speeches at the University of Kassel (Universität Kassel, Deutschland), the analysis of the realization of the indirect speech in literary texts at the University of Vienna (Universität Wien), researching reported speech in online mass media texts at the University of Oslo (University of Oslo), cross-examining the phenomenon of acquisition with Germanic languages at Xi'an University (Xi'an Shiyou University, China).

Problem development status. In world linguistics the scientific researches in the field of Text Linguistics and Text Grammar by K.Boast, H.Weinrich, M.Halliday, E.Agricola, H.Isenberg, W.Dressler, Y.Ries, T.A.van Dijk, F.Danes, K.E.Heidolph, H.Brinkmann deserve recognition³. S.Güntner, A.Leistner, A.Brunner, G.Kaufmann, S.Schmitt-Ackermann, K.Steyer, K.F.Hansen⁴ carried out scientific researches on types of direct and indirect speeches in written and oral speeches.

In Russian linguistics, it is appropriate to cite targeted studies of A.I.Belich, O.I.Moskalskaya, G.Solganik, L.P.Doblaev, T.N.Gostyuk, L.M.Loseva, N.I.Serkova, K.F.Romashkin, G.A.Kulakova on syntactic-semantic whole or period, text grammar, complex syntactic whole, logical-psychological analysis of the text, communicative division of the text, inter-sentence communication in monologic speech texts⁵.

³ Boast K. Der deutsche Satz. Die Satzverflechtung. Deutschunterricht, Berlin / Leipzig, Jahrg.1949, Heft 3.S. 7 – 15; Weinrich H. Sprache in Texten. Stuttgart, 1976. S. 356; Halliday M.A.K. Language Structure and Language Function. Y. Xyons (ed.). New Horizons in Linguistics. Harmondsworths, 1970; Agricola E. Vom Text zum Thema. Studia grammatica. XI. Berlin, 1976. S. 15 – 25; Isenberg H. Texttheorie und Gegenstand der Grammatik. – Berlin,1972. – S. 125; Dressler W. Einführung in die Textlinguistik. – Tübingen, 1973. – S. 289; Ries J. Was ist ein Satz? // Beitrage zur Grundlegung der Syntax, Heft 3. – Prague, 1931; Дейк Т.А. ван. Язык. Познание. Коммуникация. – Москва, 1989. – 308 с.; Danes F. Zur linguistischen Analyse der Textstruktur. Folia linguistica, 4, 1970. – Folia Linguistica IV. – S. 72–78; Heidolph K.E. Kontextbeziehungen zwischen Sätzen in einer generativen Grammatik. – «Kybernetika», 2, 1966. – S. 274 – 281; Harweg R. Pronomina und Textkonstitution. – München, 1968. – 395 s.; Birwisch M. Regeln für die Intonation deutscher Sätze. Studia grammatica VII. – Berlin, 1966. Brinkmann H. Die deutsche Sprache. Gestalt und Leistung. 2.Auflage. –Düsseldorf, 1971. – 455 s.

⁴ Günthner S. "Zwischen direkter und indirekter Rede" Zeitschrift für germanistische Linguistik, vol. 28, no. 1, 2000, pp. 1-22; Günthner S. "Formen der Stilisierung und Ästhetisierung in der Redewiedergabe." In: Kugler, Hartmut et al. (Hrsg.): Vorträge und Referate des Erlanger Germanistentags. Bielefeld: Aisthesis, 2002. S. 187-197; Leistner A. Syntaktische Integration in Redewiedergabe. – Kassel: University Press, 2014. 182 S.; Brunner A. Automatische Erkennung von Redewiedergabe. –Berlin/Boston: de Gruyter. 2015; Schmitt-Ackermann S. Kohärenz in Redewiedergaben. –Heidelberg: Groos Verlag. 1996; Steyer K. Reformulierungen. – Tübingen: Gunter Narr Verlag, 1997. 297 S.; Fabricius-Hansen, Cathrine (2019). Variationen des freien nicht direkte Diskurses im Deutschen. In Engelberg, Stefan; Fortmann, Christian & Rapp, Irene (Ed.), *Rede- und Gedankenwiedergabe in narrativen Strukturen – Ambiguitäten und Relevanz*. [Buske \[= Helmut Buske Verlag\]](#).

⁵ Белич А.И. К вопросу о распределении грамматического материала по главным грамматическим дисциплинам. Вестник МГУ, №7. – Москва, 1947. – 22 с.; Москальская О.И. Грамматика текста. Пособие по грамматике немецкого языка для институтов и факультетов иностранных языков. – Москва, «Высшая школа», 1981. – 184 с.; Солганик Г.Я. Синтаксическая стилистика (Сложное синтаксическое целое). – Москва, 1973. – 181 с.; Гостюк Т.Н. Коммуникативное членение сложноподчинённого предложения и его отношение к структуре текста. Канд. дисс. – Москва, 1977. – С. 171; Добраев Л.П. Смысловая структура учебного текста и проблемы его понимания. Автореф. дисс. ...д-ра. филол. наук. – Саратов, 1972. – 41 с.; Лосева Л.М. Межфразовая связь в текстах монологической речи. Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра. филол. наук. – Одесса,1969. – 42 с.; Серкова Н.И. Сверхфразовое единство как функционально речевая единица. Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1968. – 22 с.; Ромашкин К.Ф.Логико-грамматическая характеристика сочинительных союзов (на материале совр. нем. яз.). Канд. дисс. – Москва, 1972. – 206 с.; Кулакова Г.А. Роль главного предложения в структурировании гипотаксиса и включение его в текст. Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1972. – 22 с.

In Uzbek linguistics, it is noteworthy to cite the works of Sh.S. Safarov, A.E. Mamatov, N.M. Mahmudov, M.Kh. Hakimov, I.A. Azimova, M.M. Yuldashev, S.U. Boymirzaeva, Sh.N. Turniyozova, D.S. Khudoyberganova, N.K. Turniyozova in the field of text linguistics including cognitive analysis of the text, pragmatic interpretation of the text, psycholinguistic study of the meaningful perception of the text, communicative pragmatic content of the text, text modality, linguopoetic study of the artistic text, anthropocentric study of the text, researches of M.T. Tukhsanov on text grammar, G.N. Zikrillaev and E.B. Jumaev's researches on morphological means of expressing reported speech in the Uzbek language⁶.

Relevance of the dissertation research with the plans of the scientific-research works of the higher educational institution where the dissertation has been conducted. The theme of the dissertation is an integral part of the plan of scientific research of Bukhara State University for 2021-2026 on "Comparative literary criticism, contrastive linguistics and translation studies".

The aim of the research work is to uncover the linguistic, national-cultural, systemic-structural, pragmatic, cognitive, and communicative-logical nature of reported speech types in non-related languages by identifying their functional-semantic characteristics. This involves determining their position in language and speech.

The tasks of the research work are as follows:

identifying the types of reported speech in non-related languages through examples in literary works, including explaining the linguistic and speech characteristics of direct and indirect speech;

identifying the syntactic and morphological means involved in creating indirect speech in non-related languages, and explaining their similarities and differences;

analyzing the phenomenon of indirect speech in non-related languages comparatively to describe their similarities and differences, as well as providing recommendations on the translation possibilities of indirect sentences;

⁶ Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах, «Сангзор», 2006. – 92 б.; Маматов А. Тилга когнитив ёндашувнинг моҳияти нимада? // Ўзбек тилшунослигининг долзарб муаммолари (проф. А. Нурмонов таваллудининг 70 йиллигига бағишланган илмий амалий анжуман материаллари). – Андижон, 2012. – Б. 212 – 220; Махмудов Н. Тилнинг мукамал тадқиқи йўлларини излаб ... // «Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти» журнали. – Тошкент, 2012, 5 -сон. – Б. 3 – 16; Нахимов М. Ўзбек тилида матннинг прагматик талқини. Фил. фан. номз. дис... автореф. – Фарғона, 2004; Азимова И.А. Ўзбек тилидаги газета матнлари мазмуний перцепциясининг психолингвистик тадқиқи. Фил. фан. номз. дис... автореф. – Тошкент, 2008; Юлдашев М.М. Бадий матннинг лингвопоэтик тадқиқи. Фил. фан. док. дис... автореф. – Тошкент, 2009; Боймирзаева С. Ўзбек тилида матннинг коммуникатив прагматик мазмунини шакллантирувчи категориялар. Фил. фан. док. дис... автореф. – Тошкент, 2010; Боймирзаева С. Матн модаллиги. – Тошкент, «Фан», 2010; Турниёзова Ш. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида матн шаклланишининг деривацион хусусиятлари. Фил. фан. номз. дис... автореф. – Тошкент, 2010; Худойберганова Д. Матннинг антропоцентрик тадқиқи. – Тошкент, «Фан», 2013. – 136 б.; Турниёзов Н. Матн лингвистикаси (маърузалар матни). – Самарқанд, СамДЧТИ, 2004; Тухсанов М. Микротекст и система средств выражения его когерентности в узбекской художественной речи. Автореф. дис... канд. фил. наук. – Бухара – Андижан, 1987. – 137 с.; Зикrillaев Г. Н. Семантико-функциональное исследование системы предикативных категорий узбекского глагола. Док. дисс. Ташкент, 1990. – С. 71 – 76; Зикrillaев Г. Н. Ўзбек тили морфологияси. – Бухоро, 1994. – Б. 23 – 24; Зикrillaев Ф. Истиқлол ва адабий тил. – Тошкент, «Фан», 2004. – Б. 103 – 113; Зикrillaев Ф. Рух ва тил. – Тошкент, «Фан», 2018. – Б. 307 – 315; Жумаев Э.Б. Ўзбек адабий тилида ўзлаштирмалик ва матн. Фил. ф. док. дис... автореф. – Бухоро, 2021.

determining the primary characteristics of the construction of non-related languages and conducting a comparative analysis of indirect speech within the scope of sentence, context, and microtext;

establishing that in the compared languages, German and Uzbek have both syntactic and morphological types of indirect speech, while Russian has only the syntactic type, thus necessitating the use of lexical means for morphological type of indirect speech;

explaining the interpretation of text linguistics and text grammar in Uzbek linguistics, i.e., the content, communicative, and structural integrity of a text;

uncovering the meaning of morphological means that express indirect speech, specifically the manifestation of their linguistic characteristics, and how these characteristics change under the influence of the text, within the scope of a sentence and microtext.

The object of the research work are sentences and microtexts representing indirect speech in direct (Russian) and indirect (German) translations of “Sinchalak” by the Uzbek writer A. Qahhor.

The subject of the research work constitutes a comparative analysis of the functional-semantic characteristics of types of reported speech in non-related languages (German, Russian, and Uzbek) as expressed in sentences and microtexts.

Methods of the research. The methods used in the dissertation include comparative-typological, component, textual, structural-semantic, conceptual and contextual analysis.

Scientific novelty of the research work includes the following:

it has been proven that based on the comparative analysis of the phenomenon of indirect speech in non-related languages, the main characteristic of the structure of the Uzbek literary language is its economy, that these elements possess a high functional potential and pragmatic nature, and are determined by contextual and communicative conditions;

it has been determined that in the languages being compared, the German and Uzbek languages exhibit a predominance of syntactic and morphological types of indirect speech, while in the Russian language, only the syntactic type of indirect speech exists, due to which morphological indirect speech is manifested through lexical means;

it has been justified that in the languages being compared, the interrelationship between the lexical-semantic and logical-grammatical layers of indirect speech formation describes the communicative center of the thought or proposition and its conceptual-cognitive picture and the use of lexical-grammatical means in non-related languages is essential for ensuring the integrity and coherence of microtexts, conditioned by the communicative context.

it has been substantiated that in the languages being compared, the communicative integrity of the microtext, consisting of sequential chain-like connections between its components, with each subsequent sentence relying communicatively on the previous one to continue the information, thereby forming a thematic-rhematic chain that delineates the boundaries of the microtext;

it has been evidenced through examples that in the Uzbek literary language, the phenomenon of indirect speech is predominantly expressed through morphological means such as the *verb* + *-(i)bdi, -adi (-ydi), -gan, -gan ekan, -gan emish, -(a)r ekan, -(a)r emish, -(a)yotgan ekan, -(a)yotgan emish, -adigan (-ydigan) ekan, -adigan (-ydigan) emish, -moqchi ekan, -moqchi emish, -sin ekan, -sin emish;*

The practical results of the research work are as follows:

the functional-semantic features of the phenomenon of indirect speech in German and Uzbek languages were determined, the cases of its practical application were summarized, and it has been established that obtained scientific conclusions helps to conduct theoretical and practical training in the disciplines of theoretical grammar, stylistics, translation studies, comparative typology, general linguistics, besides it enriches special seminars in the fields of text linguistics and cognitive linguistics with new theoretical views and serves to form specific scientific approaches useful for their development;

the facts that German and Uzbek languages are somewhat compatible in terms of reported speech types, and in Russian there is only a syntactic type of indirect speech is analyzed on the example of a fiction and its translated texts, and the functional-semantic nature of the phenomenon of indirect speech is compared, consequently, a number of theoretical and practical proposals and recommendations are formulated on them.

Authenticity of the research results is explained by the conclusions drawn from the research have been reflected in scholarly works published by the researcher. The validity of these conclusions is substantiated by their clear foundation, precise formulation of the problem, the suitability of the methods used for the research objectives, the scientific basis of the theoretical information on scholarly sources, the relevance of artistic sources to the subject of the study, and the clarity provided through the use of comparative-typological, component, textual, structural-semantic, conceptual, and contextual analysis methods. Furthermore, the practical application of the conclusions and the confirmation of the results by authoritative institutions are also noted.

Scientific and practical value of the research results. The scientific significance of the research results is manifested in the possibility of applying the ideas of general, theoretical and communicative linguistics to the study of German, Uzbek and other language levels, as well as the results obtained to textual grammar, theoretical grammar, cognitology, pragmalinguistics, syntax and pragmatics of speech structures and It is determined by its theoretical importance in the search for a solution to a number of problems related to the punctuation of the Uzbek literary language.

The practical significance of the research is based on the fact that, first of all, its results can serve as a source in conducting theoretical and practical training and organizing special seminars in higher educational institutions in grammar, stylistics, text analysis, translation studies, in creating new educational manuals, in the implementation of various scientific research works.

Implementation of the research results. Regarding to the scientific results obtained on the realization of the functional-semantic nature of indirect speech in non-related languages (German, Russian and Uzbek):

the conclusions related to the comparative analysis of the phenomenon of indirect speech in non-related languages, that the main characteristic of the structure of the Uzbek literary language is its economy, that these elements possess a high functional potential and pragmatic nature, and are determined by contextual and communicative conditions, have been used in the fundamental project FA-F1-005 for 2017-2020 of the Karakalpak humanitarian Research Institute of the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Research of the history of Karakalpak folklore and literary studies" (reference of Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan Karakalpakistan Branch No.464/1, dated November 29, 2023). As a result, the functional-semantic characteristics of the indirect speech phenomenon were identified, which facilitated the generalization of its practical applications, and contributed to theoretical and practical classes in literary studies, comparative literature, theoretical grammar, stylistics, translation studies, and comparative typology. This also enriched the fields of general linguistics, text linguistics, and cognitive translation studies with new theoretical perspectives.

the theoretical and practical materials related to the facts that among the compared languages, the German and Uzbek languages exhibit a predominance of syntactic and morphological types of indirect speech, while in the Russian language, only the syntactic type of indirect speech exists, due to which morphological indirect speech is manifested through lexical means were used in the innovative research project of the European Union Erasmus+ program 561624-EPP-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS + CBHE IMEP: "Modernization and Internationalization of Higher Education System Processes in Uzbekistan", which was carried out in Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages from 2016 to 2018 (reference of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages No. 127/30.02.01 dated January 25, 2023). As a result, it served to increase the knowledge of teachers and students in the field of linguistics, literary and linguistic translation studies in the higher education system, as well as new approaches in the development of methodological manuals created in order to strengthen and internationalize the process of the educational system, focusing on the fact that a language is a psycho-social phenomenon and served to increase the international prestige of the Uzbek language;

the theoretical and practical materials based on the facts that in the languages being compared, the interrelationship between the lexical-semantic and logical-grammatical layers of indirect speech formation describes the communicative center of the thought or proposition and its conceptual-cognitive picture, were used in the innovative research project I-204-4-5 "Creation of virtual resources based on information and communication technologies for English specialty subjects and implementation of them to the educational process" (reference of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages No. 128/30.02.01 dated January 25, 2023). As a result, research outcomes such as revealing the content of morphological means that

represent indirect speech, more precisely, the realization of linguistic feature of it and the change of this feature under the influence of text within the framework of sentences and microtexts, were used to create virtual resources for specialized subjects with the help of information and communication technologies;

the conclusions revealing the facts that in the languages being compared, the communicative integrity of the microtext, consisting of sequential chain-like connections between its components, with each subsequent sentence relying communicatively on the previous one to continue the information, thereby forming a thematic-rhematic chain that delineates the boundaries of the microtext were used in the preparation of the program “Dialogue” of the channel Foreign Languages, part of the Uzbekistan Television and Radio Channel SO (reference from Uzbekistan National TV and Radio Channel Company No.02-05-134 dated January 27, 2023). These scientific conclusions improved the content of the TV show, enriched it with scientific evidence, and ensured the popularity of the show. Recommendations were given on conducting scientific research and effectively organizing cooperation with foreign countries in the preparation of training manuals and textbooks.

the theoretical and practical results stating that the use of lexical-grammatical means in non-related languages is essential for ensuring the integrity and coherence of microtexts, conditioned by the communicative context were effectively used in the teaching process of subjects such as “Theoretical Grammar,” “History of the Language,” “Stylistics and Text Analysis,” and “Teaching Intercultural Communication” in the Philology and Language Teaching (German) program at Bukhara State University. Additionally, they were successfully used in the teaching process of Modern Linguistics, Pragmalinguistics, and Linguistic Analysis Methods classes taught in the Linguistics (German) program, as well as, in writing bachelor’s theses, master’s dissertations, monographs, educational-methodical and teaching guides, and methodological instructions for independent study (report of Bukhara State University on the application of scientific research results in the educational process dated November 27, 2023). As a result, modern educational materials were created for higher education institutions, lyceums, and general education schools in the region, taking into account the national spirit of our people and the national characteristics of our mother tongue, thereby enhancing their scientific-theoretical value.

Approbation of the research results. The results of the research were validated through presentations at 9 scientific-practical conferences, including 4 international and 5 national (republic) scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of the research results. In total, 24 scientific works have been published on the topic of the dissertation, including 2 monographs. Additionally, 13 scientific articles have been published in journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of the main results of doctoral dissertations. Of these articles, 12 were published in national-level journals, and 1 in foreign journals included in international databases.

The outline of the thesis. The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, conclusion and a list of references; the total volume of the work is 260 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The first chapter of the dissertation is called “**Spiritual power and language construction**”, and this chapter consists of five paragraphs. The first paragraph deals with the *relationship between language and spiritual power*. It is known that the doctrine stating *language as a psychosocial phenomenon* was created two centuries ago in Europe. In the 7th century, in the holy Arab land too, the divine teaching was revealed highlighting language as a psychosocial creation. In the first paragraph of the chapter, the content and essence of these two doctrines are briefly explained.

This doctrine was created by Wilhelm von Humboldt (1767–1835), the foundational figure in general and theoretical linguistics. The distinguished scholar presented his doctrine in the preface of his three-volume treatise entitled “*On the Kawi Language of Java Island*”. The introduction was written in 1830-1835 and was called “*On the Diversity of Human Language Construction and Its Influence on the Mental Development of the Human Species.*”⁷ This doctrine has been recognized in world linguistics, laying the foundation for the emergence of various streams, directions, and schools, continuing to serve as a basis and remaining influential in the field.

W. Humboldt characterized language as 1) a form of mental activity and spiritual power in terms of content and essence, 2) a system or unity in terms of structure, and 3) a social phenomenon in terms of function⁸. By spiritual power, the renowned scholar meant that language is a means of expression of the people's spiritual power. By wholeness or system, the scientist meant, language as a whole with its interconnected parts (elements) and its structure and order depends on the spiritual power of the people. This also implies that the thought processes of different peoples are not the same; hence, their languages also vary in structure. The third part of the definition suggests that language is a precious creation that allows members of a society to communicate and understand each other.

The ideas about the origin of language are particularly compelling. Before Humboldt, one perspective was that language evolved gradually from simple to complex forms as a result of evolutionary development. W. Humboldt contradicts this view by stating that we do not know the origin of language, but whenever it appeared, it emerged suddenly.

The second paragraph of the chapter is called “*Dialectical materialism and the theory of the origin of language*”. Dialectical materialism scientifically solves the main problem of philosophy and proves the primacy of matter and the secondary nature of consciousness. It teaches that the various phenomena in the world are different manifestations of moving matter, the world evolves according to the laws of the movement of matter, and the unity of the world lies in its materiality.

Regarding the issue of the emergence of language, dialectical materialism asserts that work, language, and thought appear simultaneously in an interdependent

⁷ Wilhelm von Humboldt. *Gesammelte Schriften*. Band VII. Erste Abteilung: Werke VII. Erste Hälfte. Berlin, B. Behr's Verlag, 1907.

⁸ Гумбольдт В. *Избранные труды по языкознанию*. Москва, 1984. С. 69, 70, 72.

manner⁹. For example, “dialectical materialism considers the soul to be a property of highly organized matter, the result of the socio-historical practice of people.”

It is worth noting that these ideas were stated in the Holy Quran in the 7th century. In particular, information about the essence of the soul is provided in verse 85 of Surah Al-Isra. *And they ask you about the Spirit. Say, “The Spirit is of the Command of my Lord; and in no way have you been brought of knowledge except a little.”* So, the spirit is a commandment, a work specific to the one who created it. Since man is given very little knowledge, he is unable to understand the essence of the spirit. A person can only know what Allah Almighty reveals about the essence of the soul¹⁰.

It is clear from the content of these thoughts that both the common, shared protolanguage and its specialized form, national languages, are idealistic phenomena, i.e. divine, spiritual creation. Considering both features of language, it is known that it is interpreted as a *spiritual-social phenomenon* or an *idealistic-materialistic nature*.

The third paragraph of the chapter is devoted to *colonialism and attitude to national languages*.

It is well-known that our country was a colony for over a century. Initially under the Tsarist regime and then under Soviet rule, colonial policies were implemented. Due to the continuous execution of these policies, the literary languages of the colonized peoples were deprived of the opportunity to fully perform their social and spiritual functions. As a result, our literary language could not be used in many areas of social life.

In a textbook published during the Soviet era, it was stated that “Not only intellectuals but also workers and collective farmers are keenly learning Russian. The Russian language is not replacing Uzbek; rather, it is functioning as a second mother tongue.” However, the reality was quite different. Year by year, the sphere of use of the Uzbek language, that is, its social function, narrowed significantly. In fields like science and technology, government institutions, medicine, accounting, statistics, sports, and the military, Russian was the dominant language, with Uzbek being scarcely used.

Since it is directly related to the topic of our research, we will mention one more of them. The indirect speech was interpreted only as a syntactic phenomenon, as in the Russian language. However, in the Uzbek language, there are types such as a reported statement, a reported question, and a reported imperative (command). There are dozens of morphological means used to express them; *-(i)bdi*, *-gan ekan (emish)*, *-(a)r ekan (emish)*, *-sin ekan (emish)* are among these. Russian patterns and models are also used as a basis for the study and the interpretation of the direct speech, which is another form of others’ speech. The above mentioned were taken into account when choosing a topic for our dissertation.

The fourth paragraph of the chapter is devoted to the explanation of the main feature of the construction of non-related languages, in which the root of one verb

⁹ Содиқов А., Абдуазизов А.А., Ирискулов М.Т. Тилшуносликка кириш. Тошкент, 1981. 210-б.

¹⁰ Зикриллаев Ф.Н. Рух ва тил. Тошкент: Фан, 2018. 33-б.

in four (Arabic, Russian, German and Uzbek) languages is compared: *qr'* – *чума – les – o'qi*. In Arabic, the root consists of three consonants and has not only a grammatical but also a lexical meaning. If one vowel is added to it after each consonant, a lexical and several grammatical meanings appear at once. It includes *the past tense, third person, singularity: qara'a – o'qidi*. In Russian, the root of the verb has only a lexical (nominative) meaning. A suffix is required to express the grammatical meaning: *чума-ѳ – o'qi*. In German, the lexical meaning is understood from the root and the grammatical meaning is expressed by vowel change: *lies – o'qi*. In the Uzbek language, we face a completely different situation. From the root (*o'qi*) of the verb, it is first understood that the lexical meaning, as in Russian, is that the action is a human activity. In addition, as in Russian and German, it has the ability (valence) of combining with subject, object, adverbial modifier. At the same time, about ten grammatical meanings can be understood from the root. These meanings include person (*listener*), number (*singular*), mood (*imperative*), tense (*future*), positive (affirmative), respect (*neuter*), voice (*active*), manner, aspect (*neuter to completion of action, etc.*) and indifference to feelings (*expression depends on stress, etc.*). The root of the verb also performs a communicative function. It alone conveys an idea and prompts the listener to take an action that is understood by the root. Given that the predicative element is fully expressed, it constitutes an imperative sentence: *O'qi*. It should be noted that in the modern Uzbek literary language, the core of the verb is the smallest sentence, and all other forms of the sentence are formed from it with affixes and other means¹¹. It seems that the means, which has been considered as a zero-indicative form until now, functions as a lexical, grammatical, and communicative unit. Based on these, we call *economy* the main feature of the construction of the Uzbek literary language.

The fifth paragraph of the first chapter is called *The methodological basis of the dissertation, methods and research methods*. In order to determine the methodological basis of our research, we refer to the teachings of Holy Quran on spirit and language as well as those of W. Humboldt, the founder of general and theoretical linguistics. As a result, language is recognized as a *spiritual-social creation*, in other words, *an idealistic-materialistic worldview*.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called **Others' speech in non-related languages: its research and interpretation**, and this chapter consists of three paragraphs. In the first paragraph, *the research and interpretation of the direct and indirect speech in German linguistics* is discussed in detail. It should be noted that in German linguistics, others' speech has been comprehensively studied and interpreted by various movements, schools and trends from both theoretical and practical aspects. Additionally, the dissertation includes a detailed analysis of the use of types of indirect speech not only in textual contexts but also in everyday communication. Drawing from Mikhail Bakhtin's metalinguistic analyses in "Talking People in Everyday Life," it is observed that "reporting, commenting on, and responding to someone else's speech, thought, and words constitute one of the most widespread and significant themes in human verbal activity." People

¹¹ Зикриллаев Ф.Н. Рух ва тил. Тошкент: Фан, 2018. 62-6.

communicate in various situations in daily life, making the topic of these conversations highly significant. At every turn, discussions involve others, and opinions are expressed. It can be said that in daily life, conversations often revolve around others, meaning that thoughts of others are conveyed, recalled, commented upon, explained, or met with various attitudes such as assumptions, confidence, skepticism, satisfaction, dissatisfaction, and so forth. Sometimes, there are debates over someone else's thoughts; these thoughts are either endorsed, denied, judged, etc¹².

Studying the use of forms of reported speech in oral communication necessitates a somewhat different scientific approach. In everyday oral communication, strictly distinguishing the reported speech between direct and indirect speech is often unjustifiable for certain reasons. Besides traditional direct and indirect speech, a variety of hybrid forms are also encountered in oral speech. The use of these forms is significantly influenced by factors such as deictic elements, modality (definiteness and conditionality), and syntactic dependence and independence (subordinate and independent clauses), along with productive use of prosodic intonation and linguistic expressiveness¹³. Additionally, separate research has been conducted on the use of types of other's speech in the media, focusing on their formal and content coherence (Cohesion, Coherence)¹⁴. Investigating the syntactic characteristics of types of other's speech, namely the syntactic relationship¹⁵ between the author's and speaker's sentences, provides in-depth insights. In the German language, when converting a direct sentence into an indirect sentence, a conjunction (dass, ob) subordinate clause is typically formed. The author's sentence, on the other hand, appears in the form of a main clause.

One of the main differences is that the other person's opinion is expressed exactly by means of direct speech, and partially changed when used as indirect speech. At the same time, they are inextricably linked, because the same event can be expressed with both of them. In this case, the direct speech form serves as the basis. When it is converted into indirect speech, a number of changes occur, and first of all, there is a person change (Personenverschiebung). In this case, not only the speaker, but also the person to whom the speech is addressed, i.e., the interlocutor (listener), changes too. For example, if the speaker (author) is the third person, the owner of the direct speech is the first person, then the owner of the indirect speech will be in the third person:

Er sagte: „Ich habe mich gut erholt“. –
Er sagte, daß er sich gut erholt habe.

¹² Bachtin M. Die Ästhetik des Wortes. – Frankfurt: Suhrkamp. 1979. – S. 225.

¹³ Günthner S. "Zwischen direkter und indirekter Rede" Zeitschrift für germanistische Linguistik, vol. 28, no. 1, 2000, pp. 1-22. <https://doi.org/10.1515/zfgl.2000.28.1.1>; Günthner S. "Stilisierungsverfahren in der Redewiedergabe – Die ‚Überlagerung von Stimmen‘ als Mittel der moralischen Verurteilung in Vorwurfsrekonstruktionen". Sprech- und Gesprächsstile, edited by Margret Selting and Barbara Sandig, Berlin, Boston: De Gruyter, 1997, pp. 94-122. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110820447.94>

¹⁴ Schmitt-Ackermann S. Kohärenz in Redewiedergaben. Heidelberg. J. Groos Verlag, 1996. – 196 s.

¹⁵ Leistner A. Syntaktische Integration in Redewiedergabe. Eine Untersuchung der direkten und nicht-direkten Redewiedergabeformen in literarischen Texten. – Kassel: Kassel University Press, 2016. -182 S.

Indirect speech can be used two or three times within the same sentence, which results in the formation of a complex sentence:

„Er fragte mich auch, ob ich nicht wiederkäme, um die Menschen kennenzulernen, denen ich heute geholfen hätte.“

Ich hielt ihre Hand fest und sagte, ich würde sie nicht loslassen, auf keinen „Fall“, bevor sie mir nicht „noch einmal“ erzählt habe, wie ich zur Welt gekommen sei.

In the first example, indirect speech (question and statement) is expressed in two subordinate clauses, and in the second one, in three subordinate clauses.

Present tense forms of the subjunctive, i.e. present, perfect and future I, are usually used in the indirect speech used subordinate clause. The tense of the main clause has no effect on the predicate of the subordinate clause:

Er sagt (yoki sagte, hat gesagt), daß er einen Brief an seinen Bruder schreibe (geschrieben habe yoki schreiben werde).

In German, indirect speech is divided into the following types:

Indirect (reported) statement: *Er sagt, daß wir um 8 Uhr kommen.*

Indirect (reported) question: *Er fragt, ob wir um 8 Uhr kommen.*

Er fragt, wann wir kommen.

Indirect (reported) command is usually attached to the message source without a conjunction, and the word order is the same as in an independent sentence. In this case, the indirect command is expressed by a compound predicate. The conjugated part of the predicate is expressed by the present or past subjunctive form of the modal verb *sollen*. *Er sagte: „Komm um 5 zu mir“.* – *Er sagte, ich solle um 5 zu ihm kommen.*

Indirect request (indirekte Bitte) is also expressed by means of a compound predicate. The conjugated part of the predicate is the present subjunctive of the modal verb *mögen*, while the non-conjugated part of the predicate is used in the form of infinitive I. *Er sagte: „Kommt, bitte, um 5 zu mir“.* – *Er sagte (bat), wir mögen um 5 zu ihm kommen.*

Indirect speech, based on its structure, is divided into two types:

1. Formed syntactically.
2. Formed morphologically.

In the German language, in the first type of indirect speech, the source of the statement (Redeeinleitung) serves as the main clause, while the speaker's speech functions as a subordinate clause.

Er sagt: „Wir kommen um 8 Uhr.“ Er sagt, daß wir um 8 Uhr kommen.

The second type of indirect speech is formed from reported speech using morphological means (grammatical forms and morphemes). In the languages being compared, German and Uzbek have the second type of indirect speech, while Russian has only the first type.

In German, the formation of the second type involves the use of subjunctive mood forms and modal verbs+Infinitive/Part II Infinitive.

Germ. Er habe den Brief geschrieben/Er soll den Brief geschrieben haben. Uzb. U maktubni yozgan/yozaqan emish.

In Russian, such a sentence is expressed syntactically with the help of lexical means. Let's pay attention to the rendering of this sentence in Russian: *Оказывается, он написал письмо/Говорят, что он написал письмо.*

In German, the main characteristics of indirect speech formed morphologically include the use of subjunctive mood forms and modal verbs. In this case, the indirect speech appears in the form of an independent sentence. *Er sei immer mit eigenem Auto zur Arbeit gefahren. Es soll den ganzen Tag geregnet haben.*

The third type of others' speech is unique to fiction and is called free indirect speech (*erlebte Rede, несобственная прямая речь*). This type of speech combines with the author's speech to express the thoughts and feelings of the heroes of the work, serving to reveal their inner world.

The second paragraph of the chapter is devoted to the description and the study of the direct and indirect speech in the Russian language. The purpose of our description of the phenomenon of the Russian language indirect speech is that the grammar of the Uzbek language was formed under the influence of the former language and, naturally, it has a significant importance in our comparative study of the phenomenon of indirect speech, which is the subject of our research.

Others' speech in Russian is divided into three types: 1) direct speech (*прямая речь*) 2) indirect speech (*косвенная речь*) and 3) free indirect speech (*несобственно-прямая речь*).

Я сказал: Я приду вовремя – Я сказал, что я приду вовремя.

It should be noted that unlike Uzbek and German languages, indirects speech in Russian is expressed only by syntactic and lexical means, it is not formed morphologically.

The third paragraph of the chapter discusses *The description of the direct and indirect speech in Uzbek linguistics*. In Uzbek linguistics, as well as in Germanistics and Russian linguistics, the research of types of others' speech consists of two stages. The first stage lasted several decades. At this stage, both types of direct and indirect speeches are learned by copying Russian linguistics, in other words, based on Russian templates and patterns. As a result, it becomes clear that there are some similarities and differences between the two languages. There can be also seen differences in the use of certain terms. In German and Russian linguistics, the term speech (*Rede, речь*) is used. In Uzbek linguistics, in the first stage, the mainly used term was *sentence*, and partially *phrase*.

Another difference is that the morphological formation of the indirect speech, in other words, more than a dozen forms of the indirect speech, which express the peculiarity of the construction of the Uzbek literary language, were ignored by the researchers at the first stage.

It is known that in the Uzbek language, a high degree of formal (syntactic) evolution occurs in the process of turning a direct sentence into an indirect one. In other words, the means of expressing thought changes from a form to a means of expressing a complex concept, which results in syntactic economy.

In the period of the Soviet regime, the research of the grammatical phenomena of the Uzbek literary language was often based on Russian patterns and models. Therefore, the *second type that is morphological formation of indirect speech* has

been overlooked by linguists for a long time. Because this type is inextricably linked with the peculiarity of the construction of the Uzbek literary language.

In particular, in the famous scientific grammar¹⁶ of academician A.N. Kononov, there is no information about it neither in the part about morphology nor syntax. At the same time prof. A. Gulomov and Acad. A. Hojiev gave information about the meaning specific to indirect speech in the sections where they discussed tense forms and auxiliary verbs. For instance, A. Gulomov suggests that the *-gan* form may indicate an action heard by the speaker from someone else, exemplifying with: *U borgan*¹⁷. Additionally, the *-(i)bdi* form is termed as a *past tense of heard action*, with its primary meaning being that the speaker has heard about the action from someone else, rather than witnessing it themselves¹⁸: *boribdi – aytishlariga qaraganda, eshitishimcha u boribdi*.

One of the directions in our linguistics is based on the principle of form to content, and its methodology is fundamentally different from other directions. Linguist G. Zikrillaev adopts the teachings of the spirit and language in the Holy Quran, which is the main source of Sufi philosophy, and the teachings of W. Humboldt, who considers language as a psychosocial entity, as a methodological basis. Consequently, the study of language structure is approached from an idealistic-materialistic worldview perspective¹⁹.

Wilhelm von Humboldt, a founder of general and theoretical linguistics, stated that since the *spiritual power* (Geisteskraft) of peoples varies, the structure (composition, substance) of their languages also differs. To establish this, the great scholar employed the comparative-historical method. In this context, the following thought of philosopher G.W.F. Hegel is noteworthy: Only a person who knows his or her own language, as well as several other languages, and *is able to compare the structure of these languages with that of his or her own*, can truly appreciate the manifestation (reflection) of a people's spirit and enlightenment in the grammatical structure of their language²⁰. Taking all these into consideration, G. Zikrillaev turns to the comparative-typological method in order to determine the unique features of the construction of the Uzbek literary language. In this, one verb and one noun root were comparatively analyzed in Arabic, Russian, German and Uzbek languages. As a result of the analysis, it was concluded that in Uzbek all linguistic units are characterized by economy, this feature is also predominant in Arabic, and while in German and Russian, the opposite is observed. Consequently, the primary characteristic of the structure of the Uzbek literary language is identified as *economy*.

Relying on such principles, applying component and contextual analysis, taking into account the level of definition of the grammatical meaning and the semantic compatibility of words and adverbs allowed G. Zikrillaev to define the linguistic-speech characteristics of some forms from the second type of indirect

¹⁶ Кононов А.Н. Грамматика современного узбекского литературного языка. М. -Л., Изд-во АН СССР, 1960.

¹⁷ Хозирги замон ўзбек тили. Тошкент, “Фан”, 1957. 399-б.

¹⁸ Ibid. – P. 401.

¹⁹ Зикриллаев Ғ.Н. Рух ва тил. Тошкент: Фан, 2018. 32-47-б.

²⁰ Ne'matov H.G'. va b. Tilshunoslikning metodologik masalalari. Mauritius: Omniscritum. 2020. 40-b.

speech. Since the 70s of the last century, the scientist has been stating that an *indirect speech* is formed when the meaning of *indirectivity (being heard)* is expressed through these forms. The smallest form of such a sentence is formed by adding a suffix to the root of the verb. So, the most compact form of such a sentence consists of one word²¹.

In the Uzbek literary language the second type of indirect speech, which is formed morphologically, has three types according to its content: 1) indirect command, 2) indirect statement (desire, etc.), 3) indirect question. The following means are used to express these meanings: predicates formed with the help of *-(i)bdi, -adi (-ydi), -gan, -gan ekan, -gan emish, -(a)r ekan, -(a)r emish, -(a)yotgan ekan, -(a)yotgan emish, -adigan (-ydigan) ekan, -adigan (-ydigan) emish, -moqchi ekan, -moqchi emish, -sin ekan, -sin emish* and predicatives, which are formed by *noun and other parts of speech + auxiliary verbs ekan, emish*.

Depending on the speech purpose and task, the source of the message may be clear: *Tobingiz qochipti... bizning boboy shunaqa deb qoldilar* (A. Qahhor, Sinchalak).

If the specific syntactic norms of the construction of the native language are strictly observed in terms of the place, size, word usage, etc., the sentences become shorter, which results in language economy. – *Mirza Muhiddin bilan Abbasxon qamalibdi. Siyosiy idora qamabdi. Markazdan odam keldi!* (A. Qahhor, Sarob).

In this example, the object is deliberately moved to the forefront, and the subject is transferred to the composition of the second sentence for emphasis. The same verb functioning as a predicate is repeated twice in two different relations, thereby emphasizing the action. At the end of the macro-context, the sentence (*shu aytdi*) is condensed to achieve conciseness. In the above micro- and macro-contexts, the source of the message follows the reported speech.

The source of the message is expressed in the indirect speech itself: *Lekin boyagi aravakash bu gapni dadamga aytibdi* (A. Qahhor, O'tmishdan ertaklar). In this example, three means represent the relationship with the previous part of the macrocontext (*lekin, boyagi, bu*).

The source of the message is not clearly expressed in the macro- or micro-context, unless the speech purpose and task require it. In this case, the reader's attention is drawn to the indirect statement itself: *Ma'lum bo'lishicha, Dodarxo'ja qishloqdan badarg'a qilinibdi, otqorovul uni Qo'qon yo'lining yarmigacha eltib qo'yibdi* (A. Qahhor, O'tmishdan ertaklar).

In the above examples, the opinion of the third (other) person is adopted as indirect speech. In the following example, the actions of the II person (listener) are described indirectly: *Shohizinda maydonida bo'lib o'tgan norozilikni o'zingiz ko'ribsiz* (A. Safarov, Navro'z).

The communicative function of the first person being the speaker, it might seem illogical for them to report an action they themselves have performed. However, there are instances where one reports another's opinion about themselves. In such

²¹ Зикриллаев Ф.Н. Истиклол ва адабий тил. – Тошкент: Фан, 2004; Зикриллаев Ф. Рух ва тил. –Тошкент: Фан, 2018.

cases, the source of the message is similar to that in the second and third person: *Hikoya qilishlaricha, kelishimiz bilan tappa tashlab, och-nahor uxlab qolibman* (N. Safarov, Navro‘z). – *Qaerdan olganingizni ham aytdi. – Qaerdan olibman? – O‘rdadan, O‘rdadagi tilla magazindan* (O‘. Umarbekov, Yoz yomg‘iri).

The third chapter is called **The indirect statement in non-related languages and its comparative analysis**, and it consists of three paragraphs. This chapter deals with issues of *the first type of indirect speech and the sentence, the second type of indirect speech and the context, and the second type of indirect speech and the microtext*, and the sample texts are compared with their direct and indirect translations.

The first type of indirect speech refers to the speech that is formed syntactically from the direct speech. In this type of indirect speech, the direct statement changes both in form and content. The direct sentence turns into a compound, more precisely, a compound object. According to this, the language unit expressing an idea takes the form of a compound expressing a complex concept.

One simple sentence is formed from the direct and the author’s speech. Let’s turn to language facts:

U har safar devor oshganda, endi kolxozda “katta qoziq” bo‘lganini aytib, Mehri shon-shuhrat va ‘da qilar edi. (107)

This example is a complex simple sentence, as it contains two predicates that are homogeneous. However, taking into account the syntactic structure of the Uzbek literary language, the first part does not have a predicative form (*aytib*). This form serves to connect the previous part of the sentence with the next part. The writer replaced the conjunction (*va*) with the suffix-conjunction (*-ib*). As a result, both parts are integrally connected. If this is not the case, the full form of the the author’s speech predicate is used, and as a result, it finds its expression in the subject-participle relationship. *U aytar edi.* In addition, this one sentence is given as a separate paragraph. By this, the thought expressed in the sentence is distinguished from the other part of the microtext, and the reader's attention is drawn to it.

Now let's see the Russian translation of this example:

Добавим, что Зулфиқаров не ограничивался вещественными дарами. Во время своих посещений он стремился также и поддержать дух Мехри, говоря, что теперь он в колхозе большой человек, и намекая при этом, что-нибудь достанутся почести и даже слава (206).

The translation has been provided as a separate paragraph, but its length is more than double that of the original text. This is due to the inclusion of an additional first sentence in the translation that is not present in the original. Several words and phrases have also been added. Furthermore, since each homogeneous predicate of the reported speech in the original has its own independent predicative form, it resulted in two reported speeches in the translation. Consequently, the conciseness characteristic of the original Uzbek text is not reflected in the translation. At the same time, the adjective phrase used at the beginning of the paragraph in the original, which draws the reader's attention to the incompatibility of Zulfiqorov and Umidaning's relationship with national moral standards, loses its intended impact in

the translation (*во время своих посещений*), making the expression less effective than intended in the original."

The size of the paragraph in the German translation corresponds to that of the Russian translation. Because the first sentence was added, or rather, it was moved here from the previous paragraph. Many other aspects are similar to the Russian language. Only in the part of the paragraph where indirect speech was used, the specific grammatical features of the German language are taken into account. *Es ist hinzuzufügen, daß Sulfikarows Geschenke nicht nur materieller Art waren. Während seiner Besuche bemühte er sich auch, Mechris moralische Verfassung zu helfen, indem er erklärte, er sei jetzt in der Kolchose ein großer Mann, und irgendwann einmal würde auch ihr, Mechri, mit seiner Hilfe Ehre und Ruhm zuteile.* (112-113)

In one simple sentence, two direct sentences can be turned to indirect one: *Qalandarov byuro sostaviga taklif qilgan nomzodlaridan Usmonjon Umarov o'tmaganini, uning o'rniga Ismoiljon Normatov o'tganini eshitib, garchi shu odamni taklif qilish esiga kelmaganiga ichidan achinsa ham, jon-poni chiqib ketdi* (85).

In this example too, the predicate of the author's speech is expressed with a verb, but it is in a partial predicative form. The verb stem means that the message is changed into indirect speech, and its suffix (*-ib*) connects the previous part of the sentence with the fully formed predicate of the author's speech (*jon-poni chiqib ketdi*). The important difference is that the compound object has been used twice since two direct sentences have been changed to indirect.

In the Russian translation, the narrative style of the original text is altered, resulting in just two sentences expanding into a paragraph of eleven lines composed of six larger and smaller sentences. The translator has focused from start to finish on emphasizing the negative characteristics of Qalandarov, using exclamation marks four times. The specific subordinate clause that is typically used to express reported speech has not been utilized. One of the names mentioned in the original has been omitted, and only the first name of another is mentioned, among other changes. Consequently, the distinctive style of the author has been largely lost in the translation.

Узнав о случившемся, Каландаров был вне себя. В конце концов он, пожалуй, мог бы и сам выдвинуть кандидатуру Исмаилджана, черт с ним, пусть бы был в бюро, он, Каландаров, вовсе не такой злопамятный, каким его считают! Его бесил не сам факт избрания Исмаилджана, а то, что он, Каландаров, внес предложение – хорошее или плохое, другой вопрос – и это предложение было отвергнуто! Он внес, а Саида отвергла! Весь свой гнев он теперь сосредоточил именно и персонально на Саиде. А остальные тоже хороши, уже готово, пошли у нее на поводу! (175-176)

Since the German translator is based on the Russian text, most of the defects have been reproduced exactly. He didn't use indirect speech either. The only thing that is kept is the predicate of the author's speech is given in full predicative form (*erfuhr*). Due to the fact that the writer's style is not kept, the number of sentences per paragraph increased by one more than in Russian. The meaning of some of the

expressions used is drastically different from the original, as in Russian. For example: *ichida achinsa ham – черт с нум – der Teufel sollte ihn holen!* and etc. Since there are other errors and defects, we quote the paragraph in full:

Als Kalandarow erfuhr, was vorgefallen war, geriet er außer sich. Schließlich hätte er auch selbst Ismaildshan – der Teufel sollte ihn holen! – nominieren können. Sollte er doch in die Leitung hinein, er, Kalandarow, war gar nicht so übelnehmerisch, wie man glaubte! Nicht so sehr, daß Ismaildshan gewählt war, brachte ihn in Hornisch als vielmehr das: Er, Kalandarow, machte einen Vorschlag – ob gut oder schlecht, war eine andere Sache –, und dieser Vorschlag wurde einfach abgelehnt! Er machte ihn, und Saida lehnte ihn ab! Sein ganzer Zorn richtete sich jetzt speziell und persönlich gegen Saida, und die anderen, natürlich, die waren gleich bereit, ließen sich von ihr ins Schlepptau nehmen! (75)

The second type of indirect speech refers to the forms formed from the direct speech by the morphological way, i.e. with the suffixe and incomplete (auxiliary) verb. It is known that when converting a direct speech into a second type of indirect speech, only the suffix of the predicate and the auxiliary verb change. The lexical structure of the direct speech does not change. In Russian, there are only syntactic means that form indirect speech, but there are also morphological means in the German language. Therefore, one or all of these means are involved in the translation of the second type of indirect speech in the Uzbek language.

The second type of indirect sentence is used more often than the first. Because the forms of the second type make it possible to make a concise statement by shortening longer sentences with a suffix and an auxiliary verb. Second, the first type of indirect sentence is two-part, since it is formed syntactically, i.e., with a compound object and the author's sentence. It is the same with the direct statement, it consists of two parts. This is not the case with the second type of indirect speech. The suffix turns the stem of the verb to which it is added into an indirect speech. So the sentence will be one word sentence.

In the second type of indirect speech, the author's speech (or the source of the message) is expressed through a separate means and is different in size, consisting of one, two, three or more words. It occurs not only in the form of a sentence, but also in the form of a word combination or a single word. They have different meanings, and can mean one, several or unknown person(s). In some cases, the person who is the source of the message cannot be determined at all (this is the case in fairy tales, narratives, etc.).

The place of the author's speech (or the source of the message) will also be different. It comes before or after indirect speech, or in the form of a single simple sentence with an indirect idea or as a separate sentence. Depending on the speech situation and the purpose of the speech, it can come one or more sentences, even a few paragraphs before or after the other's speech. Sometimes it is not used but meant, that is, it is economized. This is made possible by linguistic means and non-linguistic factors in the micro- or macro-context.

The form *-(i)bdi* is often used to express reportedness.

Here, we will analyze this form, when used separately, as indicating reportedness and the source of the information expressed in some of the micro- and macro-contexts. The main attention is paid to the comparison of its translation into Russian and German languages.

The following example consists of a single clause, i.e., a microcontext:

Ha, aytganday, qaysi kuni Hakima kelgan edi, Qahramon bo'lishiga o'ttiz bir tonna yetmabdi (62).

The first simple sentence acts as a message source. For the sake of brevity, the speech verb and its owner (*o'sha aytdi*) have been omitted. The speaker replaces the suffix *-di* used in Hakima's statement *qahramon bo'lishiga o'ttiz bir tonna yetmadi* with the suffix *-(i)bdi*. As a result, a reported statement consisting of a simple sentence is formed. When this *micro-context* is transformed into a *minimal context*, i.e., even when with the complement of the sentence subject (*o'ttiz bir tonna*) and the expanded object (*qahramon bo'lishiga*) are dropped, it still can be understood that the action signified by the verb stem is described as reported.

Now we shall compare the part of the Russian translation that corresponds to the Uzbek microtext:

А Ходжар – ты помнишь ее, - кивнула она Таджихон – недавно приезжала к нам, говорят, что для звания Героя у нее всего тридцать одной тонны не хватило! (144).

The grammatical aspect of the translation can be said to be somewhat similar to the original. Because the Uzbek indirect statement is given syntactically through a subordinate clause, and the subjunctive conjunction (*что*) is used. The form of predicate and other parts have not changed; they are kept as in the direct statement. But the message source has been changed. In the original version, the person who is the speaker in this speech act (Huriniso) heard the message from the speaker himself as a listener in another speech act. The word used in the translation (*говорят*) does not mean exactly one person.

Since the German translation is indirect, most of the mistakes in the Russian text are repeated exactly. For example, a sentence was added, a word not given in the original and the Russian text (*mehnat - die Arbeit*) was added, the narrative was emotional, etc. The modal verb (*sollen*) is used as the source of the message. It is because one of the meanings of this verb is reportedness and corresponds to the Russian verb *говорят*. Its use with the infinitive 2 is explained by showing that the reported action took place in the past tense:

Und Chodshar – du erinnerst dich doch an sie -, „wandte sie sich an Tadshichon,“ - sie hat uns kürzlich besucht – ihr sollen nur einunddreißig Tonnen für ihre Auszeichnung als Held der Arbeit gefehlt haben! (35)

--- Now let's take an example of the expression of indirect speech in a macrotext by means of the suffix *-(i)bdi*:

Bizning boboni juda yaxshi bilib olibsiz. U kishini partiya majlisida intizomga bo'ysundiribsiz. Sizni orqa qilib, xotinlar u kishini tanqid qilishibdi... A'zamjon bilan Toshkentda ko'rishgan edim, o'sha gapirib berdi. (134)

The macrotext consists of one paragraph, three simple sentences and one compound sentence. In simple sentences, reported statement is expressed three times. In two simple sentences, the opinion of the 2nd person, and in one simple sentence, the opinion of the 3rd person is presented as a reported speech. In other words, the listener's statement twice, and once another person's statement is changed into reported statement. The speaker is implied in all three sentences without being expressed by means of language. Only the suffix (-siz) is used to express the listener. The compound sentence at the end of the paragraph serves as the source of reported speech. In it, the speaker (*Kozimbek*), reports a three-part message that he has heard from Azamjon in Tashkent. Now, let's refer to the direct translation of the original text:

Козимбек перестал краснеть и ещё раз повторил, что Саида, кажется, неплохо изучала его отца.

- До меня ещё по дороге сюда дошёл слух, будто бы, когда он ушел без разрешения, вы заставили его вернуться на партийное собрание, и, уж поверьте мне, я то знаю, что заставит моего папашу совершить такой вполне нормальный для другого человека поступок – значить, сделать большое дело! А потом мне говорили, что, почувствовав вашу поддержку, тут даже женщины критиковали его. Ну, а это уж вообще не было от сотворения мира! А знаете, кто мне все это рассказал? Азамджан! Я встретился с ним по дороге. (242)

It is evident that the translators have taken a liberal approach to the author's style, resulting in significant changes in form. A five-line paragraph in the original text has been transformed into two paragraphs of twelve lines. There are many alterations and additions in terms of words and sentences. While the original text used only one speech verb (*gapirib berdi*), the translation employs various nouns and verbs such as *повторил, слух, говорили, рассказал*. The concise and sequential indirect speech in the original has been expanded and separated in the translation. Two of them are translated with the conjunctive clause with (*что*), while the form of another is changed, etc.

Due to the German translation being indirect, the shortcomings and flaws made by Russian translators have been exactly replicated. This includes not only the number of paragraphs but also the number of lines being equal. There are two clauses with a conjunction ('daß') that indicates a syntactic marker of reported speech. The subjunctive mood, a morphological marker of reported speech, is used once in a clause with a conjunction and once in a clause without one. It is worth acknowledging that in both translations, Kozimbek's address to Saida includes the honorific form in three instances, just as in the original text.

Here is the complete German macrotext for comparison with the Russian translation and the original:

Von Kasimbeks Gesicht wich die Röte, und er wiederholte nochmals, daß sie, Saida, den Vater wohl nicht schlecht kenne.

„Schon auf dem Wege her habe ich gehört, Sie hätten ihn zur Rückkehr veranlasst, als er die Versammlung ohne Erlaubnis verließ. Glauben Sie mir, ich

weiß, was das bedeutet, Vater zu einem solchen Schritt zu veranlassen, der jedem anderen als völlig normal erscheint. Ich habe auch gehört, daß die Frauen ihn kritisiert haben, als sie Ihre Unterstützung spürten. Kaum vorstellbar! ... – Das hat es seit Erschaffung der Welt noch nicht gegeben! Und wissen Sie, wer mir das alles erzählt hat? Aksamdshan! Ich traf ihn unterwegs.“ (157-158)

Now let's move on to the analysis of the forms created by the incomplete verb. First, we shall see the form *-gan ekan*:

O'shanda gapni shu boshlab, ayollar qiy-chuv ko'tarishgan ekan. (164)

This example represents a micro-context where the *-gan ekan* form manifests the semantic properties of reported speech and past tense. The first of these properties is expressed through an incomplete (auxiliary) verb, and the second through the suffix (*-gan*). The first word in the micro-context (*o'shanda*) is also related to the notion of time. It indicates that the reported speech is not current but was adopted from another speech act that occurred earlier.

Although the Russian translation is direct, it neither captures the content nor the form of the reported speech in the original text. In other words, neither lexical, nor syntactic, nor morphological means are employed to indicate that the statement is reported in both the micro- and macro-contexts. As a result, the message in the micro-text gives the impression that the speaker is narrating something they directly observed and witnessed.

Да, это была она – Ойниса, хорошо известная на весь район звеньевая, это она в дни отъезда Каландарова, на лекции для женщин, первая открыла ему огонь. (285)

In German, despite having linguistic elements that indicate reported speech such as a dependent clause, a subordinating conjunction (*daß*), an independent simple sentence, mood (subjunctive), tense forms, and lexical means, none of these have been utilized. The reason for this is that the translation was based on the Russian version. The translator also neglects the words (*während der Abwesenheit Kalandarows*) that directly indicate the speaker (Qalandarov) was not present when this reported speech was uttered. There is only one difference from the Russian text. In the macro-text, the word *звеньевая* is translated as *eine Brigadierin*, and that's the only change.

Ja, es war Ojnissa, eine in der ganzen Gegend bekannte Brigadierin, die seinerzeit, während der Abwesenheit Kalandarows, auf der Frauenversammlung als erste das Feuer gegen ihn eröffnet hatte. (213)

Being a syntactic unit, a microtext, like a sentence, is considered to possess integrity and completeness. According to literature, the integrity of a microtext manifests in three forms: 1) structural (formal, apparent) integrity; 2) content-based integrity; 3) linguistic (communicative) integrity or its function²².

The content integrity of a microtext is found in the singularity of its thematic foundation (i.e., the theme). The theme of a microtext refers to its content core,

²² Москальская О.И. Грамматика текста. – Москва: Высшая школа, 1981. – С.18.

namely the generalized content characteristic of the entire text²³. The thematic foundation is divided into four groups based on its expression: 1) substitution, 2) repetition, 3) implication (omission), and 4) coordination²⁴.

Substitution refers to the use of an element in a subsequent sentence of a microtext in place of a previous element from an earlier sentence. Without substitution, not only the content but also the structure and communicative integrity of the microtext can be compromised. There are three types of substitution means: 1) pronouns, 2) synonymous words, 3) adverbs indicating time and place²⁵.

Repetition. In terms of content expression, i.e., unifying into a microtext, the repetition of linguistic elements holds special significance. The tools for repetition include nouns (proper, common, abstract), adjectives, adverbs, verb forms, word combinations, and sentences.

In Uzbek linguistics, the term *implication* in the context of microtext research is understood to mean *omission*. This primarily involves the merging of two or more independent simple sentences into a single microtext through content or logical connections, expressing cause-and-effect(1) and whole-part(2) relationships: Additionally, based on the principle of economy, the omission of a certain linguistic means is also referred to as implication. In the following microtext, the pronoun (*u*) that would replace the noun (*Ummatali*) from the first sentence is omitted in the second sentence: *Ko'cha muyulishiga kelganda Ummatali to'xtadi. Xotiniga qaradi* (S. Ahmad). In the thematic chain diagram of this microtext, the theme of the second sentence is indicated in brackets as implication. This implies that the theme of the second sentence is expressed through a linguistic means. The reason the pronoun is said to be omitted in the second sentence is that the researcher understands the smallest independent simple sentence as that consisting of a subject and a predicate. If we approach this from the perspectives of substantial (formal-functional) syntax and the view that language is a psychosocial creation, we must acknowledge that this interpretation does not align well with the distinctive characteristics of Uzbek language structure. In such a case, it is *not that the pronoun is omitted, but rather that it is condensed*, and the reasons for this are explained. The reason is that since the subject is expressed by a proper noun (*Ummatali*) in the first sentence, there is no need to emphasize it again.

The communicative integrity of a microtext is achieved in two ways. Firstly, it is through the sequential, chain-like connection of the microtext's components. Each subsequent sentence in the microtext relies on the previous one for communication, thus continuing the information flow and forming a thematic-rhematic chain, which eventually marks the boundary of the microtext. Thus, the thematic-rhematic chain fulfills the function of creating the text. Secondly, in the communicative analysis of

²³ Agricola E. Vom Text zum Thema. *Studia grammatica*. Bd.XI. Berlin, 1976. – S. 15–25

²⁴ Тухсанов М. Микротекст и система средств выражения его когерентности в узбекской художественной речи. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. Бухара – Андижан, 1987. – С. 29.

²⁵ Ibid., – P.31.

a text, researchers like W. Dressler, F. Daneš, H. Isenberg²⁶ use terms like *communicative purpose* or *communicative task*. In traditional syntax, there are three main types of communicative purposes relative to a sentence: 1) indicative, 2) interrogative, and 3) imperative. These are also applicable to the text as a whole.

The structural integrity of a text, especially in the fields of German studies and Russian linguistics, has been extensively studied²⁷. According to scholars, structural integrity is considered a means of expressing the content and communicative integrity of a text. Such means include personal, demonstrative, and possessive pronouns, adverbial pronouns, articles, tense forms, numbers, synonyms, semantically related key words, lexical repetition, adverbs of time and place, conjunctions, and conjunction-like words, as well as particles and modal words. These means serve to indicate *the connection of the sentence in which they are used with the previous or subsequent sentence(s)*²⁸ and contribute to the formation of the text. For example, if we look at the sentence *Der Schwan und ihr Boot glitten lautlos aneinander vorüber* in isolation, the reason for using the definite article (*der*) and the possessive pronoun (*ihr*) becomes unclear. The sentence does not achieve structural integrity or completeness. The aforementioned means in its composition indicate a forward reference. Therefore, it becomes necessary to refer to the previous sentences. Only then can the text achieve not just structural, but also content and communicative completeness: *Im Kanal lag ein Boot; sie mieteten es und schwammen dahin. Ein Schwan kam ihnen entgegen. Der Schwan und ihr Boot glitten lautlos aneinander vorüber* (H. Mann).

It is evident from the brief overview that the integrity of microtexts in foreign (German, Russian) languages has been sufficiently studied both theoretically and practically. In Uzbek linguistics, however, the structural integrity of microtexts has not been explored at all. Content and communicative integrity have been partially investigated.

Now, we will conduct a comparative analysis based on direct and indirect translations of a microtext that contains three different forms of the second type of reported speech. First, let's examine the microtext in its original form:

To 'ydan keyin Huriniso yana bir yarim yilga yaqin chala-chulpa o 'qituvchilik qilibdi. Qalandarov kolxozda brigadirlikka tayin qilingandan keyin uni o 'z brigadasiga kiradigan ipakchilik zvenosiga boshliq qildiribdi. Bular Mirzacho 'lga ko 'chib kelishganda ham Qalandarov "O 'zbekiston" kolxozida brigadir, Huriniso ipakchilik zvenosining boshlig 'i bo 'lgan ekan. Qalandarov kolxozga rais bo 'lganidan keyin Hurinisoni – bolalar bog 'chasiga mudir qilib tayinlabdi. Huriniso bu yerda – "Bo 'ston" kolxozida ham bog 'cha mudiri, lekin bog 'cha

²⁶ Dressler W. Einführung in die Textlinguistik. – Tübingen. De Gruyter, 1981. –304 S.; Daneš F. Zur linguistischen Analyse der Textstruktur. Folia linguistica, 4, 1970. – S. 72–78; Isenberg H. Der Begriff "Text in der Sprachtheorie." ASG. Bericht, №8, 1970. – S. 1 – 21.

²⁷ Москальская О. И. Грамматика текста. – М.: Высшая школа, 1981; Gansel Ch., Jürgens F. Textlinguistik und Textgrammatik. Eine Einführung. - 1. Auflage. - Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. 2007. 270 S; Grosse E.U. Text und Kommunikation. Eine linguistische Einführung in die Funktionen der Texte. – Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag, 2006. – 390 S.

²⁸ The first of these is called anaphoric, and the second is called cataphoric connection [To`xсанов, 1987, 22]

hovliga uzoqroq bo'lgani uchun shu Kifoyatxonni o'ziga o'rinbosar qilib olibdi. Huriniso vaqti-soati bilan boshqa durustroq ishga o'tmoqchi bo'lgani uchun bu vazifaga vaqtincha deb qarar, bog'chaga faqat o'sha tomonga yo'li tushgandagina birrov kirib chiqar, hamma ishni Kifoyatxonning o'zi qilib, oylikni ham o'zi olar ekan. (63-64)

The microtext is entirely composed of reported speech. The speaker is Huriniso, the listener is Saida, and their conversation is divided into several paragraphs. In this paragraph, Huriniso's speech is reported on behalf of the author. The reporting is carried out using morphological means, as usual. In the microtext, three types of morphological means are used a total of nine times. Of these, *-(i)bdi* is used four times, *-(a)r ekan* three times, and the incomplete verb form on its own appears twice as part of predicative. To avoid repetition, the incomplete verb in the form *-(a)r ekan* is condensed twice, and in the the form *ekan*, as part of a predicative, is condensed once. Additionally, *-(a)r ekan* is condensed in one instance and replaced with the suffix *-(i)b*. Economy, along with repetition and substitution, serves to connect the parts of the microtext, forming its apparent and content integrity.

The Russian translation is divided into three paragraphs. The first paragraph, which is six lines long, contains the source of the message. The following abbreviated sentence reveals that the listener is Saida: *...но зато постепенно, из обрывков фраз, Саида, вопреки желанию рассказчицы, ясно поняла...* In this sentence, the speaker is represented by common noun (*рассказчица*). We learn that the speaker is Huriniso from the beginning of the paragraph.

The next two paragraphs (14 and 6 lines long, respectively) narrate Huriniso's story on behalf of the author. The fact that this story is reported speech is only understood from the lexical means in the first paragraph and another lexical means at the beginning of the second paragraph. For comparison, let's quote the first two sentences from the second paragraph:

Как мы уже знаем, после свадьбы Хурниса еще года полтора учительствовала, потом став бригадиром, Каландаров быстро добился, чтобы жена стала звеньевой у него под крылышком. (147)

Since the German translation is indirect, derived from the Russian version and not the original, both the volume of the microtext and its lexical and grammatical composition exactly match the Russian. Grammatical means characteristic of reported speech in the German language have not been used at all. For comparison with the Russian and then the original text, we shall present the translations of the first two sentences from the second paragraph:

Wie wir schon wissen, war Churnisa nach der Hochzeit noch anderthalb Jahre als Lehrerin tätig gewesen; dann hatte Kalandarow, mittlerweile Brigadierin geworden, es rasch erreicht, seine Frau zu sich in die Verwaltung zu holen. (39)

The fourth chapter of the dissertation is titled **“Types of speech and microtext in non-related languages.”** This chapter comparatively and constitutently examines the use of types of speech in microtexts in non-related languages, based on direct and indirect translation. The chapter consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph analyzes the combined use of both types of reported speech within a single

microtext. The second paragraph explores the second type of reported speech, direct speech, and microtext. The third paragraph conducts a component, textual, contextual, and comparative-typological analysis of others' speech, the author's speech, and their use in microtext.

Given the complexity and richness of the microtext's integrity, four aspects are considered in this chapter: 1) conjunctions within the microtext, 2) the category of communicative purpose in the microtext, specifically, others' and the author's own messages, 3) the boundary of the microtext, and 4) the use of punctuation.

It is important to note that when referring to conjunctions in relation to microtexts, means that indicate the connection of a sentence with the preceding or following sentence(s) are meant. These means are numerous and can be divided into more than ten groups based on their meaning: 1) time (*avval, keyin, ba'zan, so'ngra, o'shanda, shu payt, shundan keyin, ana shunda*); 2) place (*shu yerda, o'sha yerda, o'sha joyda*); 3) conclusion (*demak, modomiki, binobarin, xullas, shunday qilib*); 4) affirmation (*ha, mayli, xo'p, to'g'ri*); 5) negation (*yo'q, aslo*); 6) contrast (*aksincha, aks holda*); 7) similarity (*shuningdek, shu kabi*); 8) comparison (*shunday, shuningdek, ana shunday, esa*); 9) generalization (*umuman*); 10) demonstration (*ana shular, mana bular, ana o'shalar*); 11) emphasis (*ayniqsa, xususlan*); 12) order (*birinchidan, ikkinchidan, nihoyat, oxir, avval*); 13) point of view (*menimcha, seningcha, uningcha, bizningcha*), and so on²⁹.

The analysis begins with the forms of the first and second types of reported speech used within a single microtext. If the microtext is extensive, other forms beyond these are not analyzed. For instance, in our first example, this is the case. The microtext consists of two paragraphs. There are two key words, both proper nouns (Nosirov and Saida), that articulate the main content of the text, which revolves around their meeting. Therefore, the microtext can be titled *Uchrashuv/ The Meeting*.

The beginning of the text is understood from the sentence in the previous paragraph, and the end from the first sentence of the third paragraph (*Nosirov jo'nab ketdi*). The simple and compound sentences within the text are primarily connected *through substitution and repetition*.

The form of the second type of reported speech is used in the first sentence of the paragraph. A single sentence in the preceding paragraph expresses Nosirov *speaking* with Saida. During the conversation, Nosirov tells Saida that he is transferring to the "Vatan" collective farm (*"Vatan" kolxoziga o'tib ketayapman*). Saida then reports this statement, using the form *-ayotgan ekan* because the action and speech are ongoing and not yet completed. Thus, this form not only conveys the *reported statement* but also expresses the semes of *present tense and continuity*:

Nosirov "Vatan" kolxoziga o'tib ketayotgan ekan, aftidan, ko'p o'tirmaydiganga o'xshab qoldi (92).

²⁹ Inoyatov A., Zikrillayev G'. Ruh va til//Qur'oni karim oyatlari mazmun-ma'nosining o'zbekcha izohli tarjimasi. Toshkent, "Hilol nashr", 2022, 69-bet.

We witness again that the Russian translators of the work did not pay sufficient attention to the author's style. For example, a microtext consisting of two paragraphs has been transformed into six paragraphs. Almost everywhere, words, phrases, or sentences have been added, leaving no trace of the conciseness present in the original. The translation of just one sentence that uses the second type of reported speech can serve as clear evidence of this:

Это было не совсем верно; он действительно ехал в «Ватан», но вовсе не так уж спешил и первоначально как раз имел намерение, заехав сюда, не только поддержать авторитет Сауды, но и часок поговорить с ней (185).

Furthermore, the first type of reported speech cannot be found in the translation of any of the six paragraphs.

It is noteworthy that the German translation differs significantly in size from the Russian, consisting of only one paragraph. Neither lexical nor grammatical means of reported speech have been used. As a result, the conversation seems to have turned into the author's own speech. To illustrate, here is the first sentence of the paragraph:

Das entsprach nicht ganz der Wahrheit; er fuhr wohl in den „Batan“³⁰, hatte es aber ganz und gar nicht so eilig. 86

For comparison, the next selected microtext is much more concise, consisting of just one relatively small paragraph. The key word (*qudalar*) used in the first sentence indicates the start of the new microtext. The ellipsis (three evenly spaced periods) placed at the end of the paragraph signifies its conclusion. The following paragraph, being a separate speech act with a different key word (*Eshon*), confirms this interpretation. At the same time, the ellipsis suggests that the author of the work used conciseness to imply some of the thoughts of the speech participants.

While the first microtext employed one form of reported speech from each type, this one contains two forms of the second type of reported speech:

Qudalar har qaysisi o'z bolasi bilan ochiqchasiga gaplashdi. Ikkovining ham suygan yori bor ekan. Manzuraxon opasiga xushmo'ylov bir yigitning suratini ko'rsatdi. Yigit mashhur bir artistning o'g'li bo'lib, hozir Moskvada o'qiyotgan ekan. Eshon qiziga baqirdi, do'q qildi, urmoqchi ham bo'ldi-yu taxt turib bergan Manzuraxonga qo'l ko'tarolmadi. Kozimbek suygan yori borligiga iqror bo'ldi-yu, kim va qaerda ekanini aytmadi. Huriniso³¹, o'g'liga qattiq gapirib g'avgo ko'tarolmadi: bir tomondan, busiz ham abgor bo'lib yotgan erini notinch qilgani ko'ngli bo'lmasa, ikkinchi tomondan, bittayu bitta o'g'il... (174).

The concise and efficient style of the author is clearly evident in both the structure and the communicative characteristics of the microtext. The microtext is composed of five simple sentences and two compound/complex sentences, with simple sentences being used first.

No words or phrases have been used to connect the sentences within the microtext, adhering strictly to conciseness. For example, several words and phrases

³⁰ This is probably a technical error.

³¹ The comma after the subject (*Huriniso*) appears to be a technical error.

such as *ma'lum bo'lishicha* in the beginning of the second simple sentence, the word *shunda* preceding the third simple sentence and the demonstrative pronoun *bu* serving as a conjunction before the fourth sentence are omitted for brevity. In the first compound sentence, following the subject (*Kozimbek*), the comparative conjunction *esa* is implied, and in the second compound sentence, the contrasting conjunction *ammo* and the causal conjunction *chunki* preceding its second part are also implied but not used.

Considering the current rules for the use of punctuation marks in Uzbek, commas have been placed after the adverbial participle suffix *-(i)b*, the conditional-desire suffix *-sa*, the particle *-yu* (three times), and after introductory words like *bir tomondan* and *ikkinchi tomondan*. If we adhere to the characteristic economy of Uzbek literary language construction, commas after all these are redundant.

It is noteworthy that this Russian translation of the microtext has some advantages over the previous one. For instance, the sentence serving as the source of the message has been translated: ... *а вечером каждая мамаша поспешила поговорить начистоту со своим чадом* (296). The first type of reported speech is conveyed through a complex sentence: *Казимбек карточки не показывал, имени не называл, но тоже дал понять, что любит не Манзуру, а другую*. The forms of the second type of reported speech have also been translated syntactically: (1) *Увы, оказалось, что у детей совершенно другие проекты, чем у родителей*; (2) *Манзура показала матери фотографию какого-то прекрасного собой молодого человека с усами сказав, что он сейчас учится в Москве и скоро станет режиссёром* (297). It is evident that in the original text, the form of reported speech expressed not only syntactically but also through morphological means is translated exactly as in the original. This can be explained by the unique features of the structure of non-related languages. However, the expansion of the microtext from one paragraph to four cannot be explained in the same way.

Although the German translator did not use the original version, he fully took into account the morphological and syntactic possibilities of the German language in the translation of all three sentences: (1) *Leider stellte es sich heraus, daß die Kinder ganz andere Pläne hatten als die Eltern*; (2) *Mansura zeigte der Mutter die Fotografie eines jungen Mannes mit Schnurrbärtchen und fügte hinzu, er studiere in Moskau und würde Regisseur*; (3) *Kasimbek zeigte kein Bildchen, nannte auch keinen Namen, gab aber ebenfalls unmißverständlich, daß er nicht Mansura, sondern eine andere liebe* (228-229).

The consistency in the use of reported speech tools is noteworthy. In the first sentence, only a syntactic means (a subordinate clause with a conjunction) is used. In the third sentence, both syntactic and morphological means contribute to forming reported speech.

While the second type of reported speech has been overlooked by traditional linguistics researchers, it possesses more forms and unique characteristics than the widely recognized direct speech. Specifically, there are about ten forms derived from the root or base of independent parts of speech (verbs, nouns, and nominalized words) that express reported speech. These forms incorporate *past*, *present*, and

future tenses, along with a semantic element of indirectness (more precisely, heard or reported speech). All these forms [of reported speech] are included in the indicative mood, forming a distinct series (paradigm). The forms of direct speech also fall into indicative mood. These forms are used to express the semantics of direct observation (direct awareness) in addition to past, present, and future tenses.

The first example is taken from a larger microtext (Chapter VI, pages 85-90):

– *Men yaxshi bilmayman, - dedi Saida, - kommunistlar yaxshi bilishar ekan.*

(89)

The example contains three indicative sentences, all conveying a message. The first two sentences together form direct speech syntactically. The subject of the first sentence is expressed through the suffix (*-man*) and the personal pronoun (*men*), both in the first person, indicating that the subject performs the role of the speaker in the speech act. Therefore, the semantic element of *awareness* associated with the predicate is relevant to the speaker. The dependent clause (adverbial modifier) indicates the degree of awareness. Thus, the proposition implied by the sentence suggests that the object of the sentence, that is the person in question is not well known to the speaker. The subject of the second sentence becomes clear in a general sense through the predicate's suffix (*-di*) and the proper noun (*Saida*). The root of the speech verb in the predicate, taking the third person singular suffix, signifies that the person has spoken. However, the message is narrated by the author, not in the person's own words. This is why the predicate takes the third person singular suffix. Consequently, such a sentence is referred to as the author's speech or the source of the message.

The third sentence is also spoken by Saida, which clarifies its connection to the second sentence, indicated by its formatting with a line. Additionally, the predicate is modified with the reported speech means *-(a)r ekan*, because the idea in this sentence pertains to other individuals (*communists*) whom Saida has heard about in a different speech act. This speech act is now being reported.

Given that the author's speech is also relevant to reported speech, the question arises as to why the writer did not place it after the reported speech. The reason for this becomes clear from the question posed in the two paragraphs preceding the analyzed example in the microtext:

Qalandarov bunga qarshi nima deyishini bilmay so'radi:

Ismoiljon Normatovni bilasizmi? (89)

It becomes obvious that Saida gives a concise response to a brief question, then supplements it with additional information. This indicates, on one hand, the author's adherence to conciseness. On the other hand, by reporting one part of the message directly and the other part indirectly, repetition is avoided.

Next, we shall focus on how this style is considered in direct and indirect translations. Let's refer to the direct translation of the question-answer excerpt taken from the original text:

– *А вот обдумали ли вы сами кандидатуру Исмаилджана Нурматова – в этом я не уверен. Вы что, хорошо знаете его?*

– Я пока еще нет, - сказала Саида, - но остальные коммунисты – да. Они знают его хорошо. (180)

Firstly, in the original text, the speaker is explicitly identified by a proper noun, which is omitted in the translation. The interrogative sentence in the original text has been expanded into three sentences in the translation. Similarly, an additional sentence is added in the response. Furthermore, the lack of linguistic means indicating reported speech in the translation suggests that the speaker (*Saida*) directly conversed with the communists herself, and her opinion is presented as a direct quotation.

Now, let's briefly discuss how the characteristics of reported speech in German are reflected in the indirect translation. Unfortunately, the mistakes and shortcomings in the Russian text are exactly replicated in the German translation. Therefore, in the final sentence of the example, which is supposed to express reported speech, none of the lexical, syntactic, or morphological means are used. As mentioned earlier, in the Russian translation, the reported speech is transformed into direct speech:

„Ob Sie sich selbst aber die Kandidatur Ismaildshans überlegt haben, davon bin ich nicht überzeugt. Kennen Sie ihn so gut?“

„Bis jetzt noch nicht“, sagte Saida, „aber die anderen Genossen kennen ihn. Sie kennen ihn sogar gut.“ (80)

The only notable adaptation in the German translation is the word 'communists' being translated as *die Genossen* (*o'ртоqlar/comrades*), reflecting a characteristic approach to addressing in German. Additionally, the use of quotation marks and commas in the direct speech is not simply a mimicry of the Russian version, indicating some degree of independent translation choice.

CONCLUSION

1. We do not know the origin of language, but whenever it appeared, it emerged suddenly. It is evident from several verses of the Holy Quran that both the general, common protolanguage and its specialized form, national languages, are idealistic phenomena, i.e., divine, spiritual creations. Later, language manifested as a means of communication in the form of verbal activity. Considering both aspects of language, it becomes clear that it is a psychosocial or idealistic-materialistic creation.

2. When assessing the structure of national languages, it is necessary to acknowledge that there exist genuine ways of perceiving the world. Peoples with inflected languages use a two-stage synthesis in transforming reality into language. In contrast, for peoples with agglutinative languages, this synthesis occurs in a single step. The characteristic of both stages is encapsulated in the root. Based on this, we also define economy as the main characteristic of the structure of the Uzbek literary language.

3. The simplest form of representing others' speech is direct speech. In direct speech, others' thoughts are conveyed exactly as they are, typically in an

independent sentence form and used along with the author's speech. The primary function of the author's speech is to indicate to whom the direct speech belongs.

4. Another important form of representing others' speech is reported speech. In this type, others' messages are partially altered and conveyed on behalf of the author. The third type, specific only to literary art, is known as free indirect speech (*erlebte Rede*, *несобственная прямая речь*). This type integrates into the author's text to express the thoughts and feelings of characters, revealing their inner world.

5. There are two types of reported speech in Uzbek literary language. The first type refers to reported speech formed syntactically from direct speech. In this type, direct speech undergoes changes both in form and content. The form of direct speech transforms into a compound, more precisely, a compound object. Consequently, the linguistic unit expressing the idea takes the form of a complex expression representing a complex concept. Direct and author's speech combine into a single simple sentence.

6. In Uzbek, the second type of reported speech refers to forms created morphologically, i.e., through suffixes and incomplete (auxiliary) verbs. When transforming direct speech into this second type of reported speech, only the suffix of the predicate and the incomplete verb change. The lexical composition of the direct speech remains unaltered.

7. The following morphological means are used to express the second type, or morphologically formed reported speech: verb forms created with *-(i)bdi*, *-adi (-ydi)*, *-gan*, *-gan ekan*, *-gan emish*, *-(a)r ekan*, *-(a)r emish*, *-(a)yotgan ekan*, *-(a)yotgan emish*, *-adigan (-ydigan) ekan*, *-adigan (-ydigan) emish*, *-moqchi ekan*, *-moqchi emish*, *-sin ekan*, *-sin emish*, as well as predicative forms created with *noun and other parts of speech + incomplete verbs ekan, emish*.

8. If the speech purpose and task require it, the source of the message precedes the reported speech. In this case, first, information about a particular event or phenomenon considered significant for the speech act is provided, followed by the expression of a specific action after being changed to a reported speech. The source of the message is either embedded in the reported speech, or if the speech purpose and task do not require it, it is not explicitly expressed in either the macro or micro-context.

9. In German and Uzbek languages, reported speech is expressed through both syntactic and morphological means. In Russian, reported speech is expressed only through syntactic and lexical means. Therefore, when translating the second type of reported speech from Uzbek, one or all of these means are involved.

10. The position of the author's speech (or the source of the message) varies. It can precede or follow the reported speech, be part of the same simple sentence as the reported thought, or appear as a separate sentence. Depending on the speech situation and purpose, it may come before or after several sentences or even paragraphs of others' speech. Sometimes it is implied or omitted, as the linguistic and non-linguistic factors in the micro- or macro-context allow.

11. The communicative integrity of a microtext is achieved in two ways. First, through the sequential, chain-like connection of the microtext's components. Each

subsequent sentence in the microtext relies on the previous one for communication, thus continuing the information flow and forming a thematic-rhematic chain, marking the end of the microtext.

12. Considering the ongoing rules for the use of punctuation marks in the Uzbek language, in the analyzed microtexts, commas are placed after adverbial participle suffixes *-(i)b*, conditional-desire suffixes *-sa*, before the contrasting conjunction (*lekin*), and after conjunctions indicating comparison or equality (such as *esa*, *-yu*). Commas are also placed on both sides of words that signify emphasis (notably *xususan*). However, if we adhere to the language economy peculiar to the construction of the Uzbek literary language, all these commas are redundant.

13. In the Uzbek language, a microtext may use various forms of reported speech and other linguistic and non-linguistic means to refine the narration and, by using economy, avoid boring the reader. However, these features are often not reflected in direct and indirect translations. In some cases, the artistic images of the original text are lost, making the translation resemble a journalistic text.

14. The volume and structure of the German translation of an Uzbek work often correspond to the Russian version. The German translator has not effectively utilized the morphological and syntactic means characteristic of reported speech in the German language. The only conclusion from such translations is that the translation should be direct, the translator must thoroughly understand the original language, and as much as possible, consider the style of the original author.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/04.06.2021.Fil.72.03
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БУХАРСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

БУХАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

РУЗИЕВ ЯРАШ БОЗОРОВИЧ

**КОСВЕННОСТЬ В НЕРОДСТВЕННЫХ ЯЗЫКАХ И ЕЁ
ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ**

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

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации на соискание учёной степени доктора
ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ НАУК (DSc)

Бухара – 2024

Тема докторской диссертации зарегистрирована под номером №B2022.3.DSc/Fil463 в Высшей аттестационной комиссии.

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Защита диссертации состоится « 14 » сентября 2024 г. в 12⁰⁰ часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/04.06.2021.Fil.72.03 при Бухарском государственном университете. (Адрес: 200118, город Бухара, улица М.Икбол, 11. Тел.: +99865221-29-14; факс: +99865221-27-07, e-mail: buxdu_rektor@buxdu.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Бухарского государственного университета (зарегистрировано за № 430). (Адрес: 200118, город Бухара, улица М.Икбол, 11. Тел.: +99865221-25-87.)

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (DSc))

Целью исследования является выявление на основе сопоставительного анализа функционально-семантический характер разновидности чужой речи в неродственных языках.

Объектом исследования были выбраны предложения и микротексты в произведении современного узбекского писателя А. Каххара «*Птичка-невеличка*» и его прямой (русский) и косвенный (немецкий) переводы, где встречаются косвенные предложения.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

обосновано, что на основе сравнительного анализа явления косвенности в несродственных языках основной особенностью построения узбекского литературного языка является экономия, и они обладают высоким функциональным потенциалом и прагматичным характером, контекстуальной и коммуникативной обусловленностью;

определено, что из сопоставляемых языков немецкий и узбекский языки преобладают синтаксический и морфологический тип косвенности, тогда как в русском языке имеется только синтаксический тип косвенности, поэтому морфологическая косвенность выражается с помощью лексических средств;

выявлено, что взаимодействие лексико-семантического и логико-грамматического слоев формирования косвенности в сопоставляемых языках основано на описании коммуникативного центра и концептуально-когнитивной картины пропозиции или предложения; а также, основу видов чужой речи в неродственных языках составляют лексико-грамматические средства и их участие в обеспечении целостности микротекста и связности содержания обусловлено ситуацией общения;

доказано, что коммуникативная целостность микротекста в сопоставляемых языках состоит из цепной связи его компонентов, что каждое следующее предложение коммуникативно опирается на предыдущее предложение, продолжая информацию, образуя тем самым тематическую цепочку, и определяя границы микротекста;

аргументировано, что косвенность в узбекском литературном языке выражается преимущественно такими морфологическими средствами, как глагол + *-(i)bdi, -adi (-ydi), -gan, -gan ekan, -gan emish, -(a)r ekan, -(a)r emish, -(a)yotgan ekan, -(a)yotgan emish, -adigan (-digan) ekan, -adigan (-yadigan) emish, -moqchi ekan, -moqchi emish, -sin ekan, -sin emish*.

Внедрение результатов исследований. По результатам изучения реализации функционально-семантической природы косвенности в несродственных языках (немецком, русском и узбекском):

на основе сравнительного анализа явления косвенности в неродственных языках выявлено, что основной особенностью построения узбекского литературного языка является экономичность, их высокий функциональный потенциал и прагматичность, контекстуальная и коммуникативная обусловленность. Эти теоретические выводы были использованы при

выполнении фундаментального проекта ФА-Ф1-005 по теме «Исследование истории каракалпакского фольклора и литературоведения», выполненного в 2017-2020 годах в Каракалпакском гуманитарном научно-исследовательском институте (справка № 464/1 Каракалпакского филиала Академии наук Узбекистана от 29 ноября 2023 г.). В результате определены функционально-смысловые особенности явления косвенности, а также обобщаются случаи его практического применения, а результаты используются в проведении теоретических и практических занятий по предметам литературоведение, сравнительное литературоведение, теоретическая грамматика, стилистика, переводоведение, сравнительная типология и для обогащения новыми научными взглядами области общей лингвистики, лингвистика текста и когнитивного переводоведения;

теоретические и практические материалы, связанные с явлением косвенности в неродственных языках показали, что в немецком и узбекском языках преобладает синтаксический и морфологический тип косвенности, а в русском языке существует только синтаксический тип косвенности. Морфологический тип косвенности в русском языке выражается лексическими средствами. Эти научно-теоретические выводы использовались в рамках инновационного исследовательского проекта «Модернизация и интернационализация процессов системы высшего образования в Узбекистане» программы 561624-EPP-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-SBHE-SP-ERASMUS+SBHE ИМЭП Европейского Союза Эрасмус+, реализованной в 2016-2018 годах в Самаркандском государственном институте иностранных языков (справка №127/30.02.01 Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков от 25 января 2023 г.). В результате в системе высшего образования созданы новые подходы в разработке методических пособий в целях повышения знаний преподавателей и студентов в области языкознания, художественного и лингвистического перевода, а также укрепления и интернационализации процесса образовательной системы, тот факт, что язык является духовно-социальным явлением и послужил повышению международного престижа узбекского языка;

теоретические и практические материалы по описанию коммуникативного центра и концептуально-когнитивной картины формирования мысли и пропозиции, взаимодействия лексико-семантического и логико-грамматического слоев формирования косвенности в сопоставляемых языках использованы в реализации инновационного научно-исследовательского проекта I-204-4-5 «Создание виртуальных ресурсов и введение их в учебный процесс на основе информационно-коммуникационных технологий с предметов специальности английского языка» (справка № 128/30.02.01 Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков от 25 января 2023 г.). В результате из полученных результатов исследования, таких как выявление содержания морфологических средств выражающих косвенность, точнее, реализация языкового свойства и изменение этого признака под влиянием текста в рамках предложения и микротекста, используется при создании виртуальных

ресурсов специализированных наук с использованием информационно-коммуникационных технологий;

из выводов о коммуникативной целостности микротекста в сопоставляемых языках, о том, что его компоненты состоят из цепной связи, каждое последующее предложение коммуникативно опирается на предыдущее предложение, продолжает информацию и образует тематическую цепочку, которая определяет границы микротекста, использовалось при подготовке сценария телепередачи «Диалог» на телеканале «Foreign language» телерадиоканала «O‘zbekiston» (справка № 02-05-134 Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистан от 27 января 2023 г.). Эти научно-исследовательские выводы улучшили содержание телепередачи, обогатили ее научными данными и обеспечили передаче популярность среди телезрителей. При этом были даны рекомендации по проведению научных исследований и эффективной организации сотрудничества с зарубежными странами в подготовке учебных пособий и учебников;

из теоретических и практических результатов данной диссертации о том, что основу видов чужой речи в неродственных языках составляют лексико-грамматические средства, их участие в обеспечении целостности микротекста и когерентности содержания обусловлено ситуацией общения, были использованы при проведении занятия по предметам «Теоретическая грамматика», «История изучаемого языка», «Стилистика и анализ текста», «Обучение к межкультурной коммуникации» по специальности Филология и преподавания языков (немецкий язык) Бухарского государственного университета и в процессе преподавания по предметам «Современного языкознания», «Прагмалингвистики», «Методов лингвистического анализа» по специальности Лингвистика (немецкий язык), а также при написании дипломных работ и магистерских диссертаций, монографий, учебно-методических пособий, при составлении методических рекомендаций для самостоятельного обучения (акт о применении результатов исследования в учебный процесс БухГУ от 27 ноября 2023 г.). В результате удалось создать современную учебную литературу для высших учебных заведений, лицеев и общеобразовательных школ нашей области, учитывая национальный дух нашего народа и национальные особенности нашего родного языка и повысить их научно-теоретическую ценность.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, четырех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы, общий объем составляет 260 страниц.

E’LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO‘YXATI LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS

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