

**FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI  
HUZURIDAGI ILMY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI  
DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 RAQAMLI ILMY KENGASH**

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**FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

**POLVONOVA BASHORATXON MIROBIJONOVNA**

**SINTAKTIK SINONIMIYA VA SINTAKTIK VARIANTLILIK**

**10.00.01 – O‘zbek tili**

**FILOLOGIYA fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi  
AVTOREFERATI**

**Farg‘ona – 2024**

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## KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zaruriyati.** Jahon tilshunosli tilni tadqiq etishda ilmiy paradigmalarning, ya'ni tavsifiy xarakterdagi qiyq tarixiy yondashuvning sistem-struktur yondashuv bilan almashinuvi har qanday lisoniy hodisaning muayyan unsurlardan tashkil topgan butunlik sifatida e'tirof etilishiga, har bir lisoniy birlikning strukturaviy jihatdan ma'lum sifat va munosabatlardan iborat substantsiya sifatida talqin qilinishiga olib keldi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, lisoniy birlikning ichki tuzilishi, uning tashkil etuvchilari hamda ular orasidagi munosabatlarni til va nutq dixatomiyasi asosida o'rganish muhim amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida XX asrning so'nggi choragidan boshlab o'rganilayotgan obyektga struktur yondashuv tufayli lingvistik birliklar butunlik sifatida talqin etila boshlandi. Mazkur butunlik mundarijasining belgilanishi, lisoniy birliklarning farqlovchi va birlashtiruvchi belgilarni namoyon etishi, ushbu belgilar shakl va mazmuniy nomutanosiblikni yuzaga keltirishi hamda mazkur belgilar zidlash asosida aniqlanishi mavjud adabiyotlarda qayd etib kelingan. Ma'lumki, jamiyatda yuz beradigan ijtimoiy-siyosiy jarayonlarning kontekstda aks etishi va ular orqali yuzaga chiqadigan kommunikativ munosabatlar, axborot uzatish va uni qabul qilish, qayta ishlash, undan ma'lum maqsadlarda foydalanish barcha uslubga xos matnlarda namoyon bo'ladi. Bunda sintaktik birliklar o'rtasidagi sinonimiya hamda variantlilik muhim jihat bo'lib, uni to'g'ri qo'llay olish lisoniy munosabatlar namoyon bo'lishining alohida omili sanaladi. Shu ma'noda, ma'lum milliy til doirasida lisoniy birliklar o'rtasidagi sinonimiya hamda variantlilik masalasini yoritish ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan ustuvorlik kasb etadi.

O'zbek tilshunosligida ham lisoniy birliklarni dialektik falsafa nuqtayi nazaridan tizimli tahlil etishga katta e'tibor qaratib kelinmoqda. Zero, "bugungi globallashuv davrida har bir xalq, har qaysi mustaqil davlat o'z milliy manfaatlarini ta'minlash, bu borada, avvalo, o'z madaniyatini, azaliy qadriyatlarini, ona tilini asrab-avaylash va rivojlantirish masalasiga alohida ahamiyat qaratishi tabiiydir"<sup>1</sup>. Til ilmida sinonimiya hamda variantlilik mavzusida qator tadqiqotlar olib borilgan bo'lishiga qaramay, sintaktik sinonimiya, ayniqsa, sintaktik variantlilik masalasi deyarli o'rganilmagan dolzarb masalalardandir. Bu esa o'zbek tilshunosligida matn birliklarini to'g'ri qo'llashda sintaktik sinonimiya hamda variantlilik hodisalarini farqlashning asosiy tamoyillarini ishlab chiqish, ularning shakliy va mazmuniy tuzilishi, struktur-semantik xususiyatlarini baholash, ular o'rtasida sintaktik munosabatni shakllantiruvchi vositalar hamda sintaktik birliklarning uslubiy-semantik belgilarini aniqlash imkoniyatini beradi. Ushbu tadqiqot ishi ham hozirgi kunda tilshunoslar tomonidan olib borilayotgan boshqa ilmiy izlanishlar kabi til strukturasi chuqur o'rganish orqali milliy tilimizni rivojlantirish, uni kelajak avlodga sof hamda mukammal holda yetkazishga e'tibor qaratadi.

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<sup>1</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-5850-sonli Farmoni. Manba: <http://lex.uz/docs/4561730>.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi, 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi, 2020-yil 6-noyabrdagi PF-6108-son “O‘zbekistonning yangi taraqqiyot davrida ta’lim tarbiya va ilm-fan sohalarini rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi farmonlari; 2017-yil 17-fevraldagi PQ-2789-son “Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyati, ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini tashkil etish, boshqarish va moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi, 2019-yil 4-oktabrdagi PQ-4479-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Davlat tili haqida”gi Qonuni qabul qilinganining o‘ttiz yilligini keng nishonlash to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari, 2020-yil 24-yanvardagi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan ustuvor vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu tadqiqot muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

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

**Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi.** Sintaktik sathda sinonimiya hamda variantlilik hodisalarining o‘rganilishi o‘z aktualligi bilan tilshunoslikning boshqa muammolaridan ajralib turadi. Ushbu masala o‘z vaqtida ko‘plab olimlar tomonidan atroflicha muhokama qilingan. Jumladan, sinonimiya hodisasi jahon tilshunosligida R.G.Piotrovskiy, V.P.Suxotin, A.N.Gvozdov, A.V.Stepanov, T.I.Silman, G.A.Zolotova, P.G.Cheremisin, Y.P.Shendels, A.V.Fetisova, L.N.Smirnova, N.D.Zarubina, G.Y.Solganik, D.E.Rozental, M.J.Kojina, S.N.Ikonnikov, M.P.Senkevich, O.B.Dolgova, V.V.Odinsov, V.V.Vinogradov, V.V.Neverov, A.V.Skovorodnikov, E.M.Beregovskaya, V.A.Grechko, A.I.Izotov, S.O.Karsevskiy, I.P.Susov, T.Y.Solganin, S.Y.Yermolenko, A.I.Yefimov, M.F.Palevskayalar<sup>2</sup>ning tadqiqotlarida o‘rganilgan. Sinonimiya masalasi

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<sup>2</sup> Пиотровский Р.Г. Очерки по грамматической стилистике французского языка. – М., 1936; Сухотин В.П. Синтаксическая синонимика в современном русском литературном языке. Глагольное словосочитание. – М., 1960; Гвоздов А.Н. Очерки в стилистике в русского языка. – М., 1965; Степанов А.В. Основные понятия стилистике. – М., 1966; Сильман Т.И. Проблемы синтаксического стилистики. Ученые записки Ленинградского пединститута А.И.Герцена, 1967; Золотова Г.А. Синтаксическая синонимия и культура речи // Актуальные проблемы культуры речи. – М., 1970; Черемисин П.Г. Опыт исследования стилистической синонимии: Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – М., 1970; Шендельс Й.П. Понятие грамматической синонимии. Филологические науки. – 1959. – №1; Фетисова А.В. Синонимические соответствия между обособленными второстепенными членами и придаточными предложениями обстоятельства в современном русском литературном языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1965; Зарубина Н.Д. Сверхфразовой единства как лингвистическая единица: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1973; Солганик Г.Я. Синтаксическая стилистика. – М., 1973; Розентал Д.Э. Практическая стилистика русского языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1974; Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1983; Кожина М.Н. Стилистика русского языка. – М., 1977; Иконников С.Н. Стилистика в курсе русского языка. – М., 1979; Сенкевич М.П.

turkologiyada Z.M.Zakiyev, S.M.Ibragimov, M.I.Adilov, Sh.V.Yusufli, N.D.Abdullayev, M.S.Sergiliyev, G.I.Meshadiyev, G.F.Tatarnikova, Sh.S.Xanbikova, S.A.Xapayev, Y.B.Yusupov<sup>3</sup> singari olimlar; o'zbek tilshunosligida esa G'.Abdurahmonov, B.To'ychiboyev, Sh.Mamedov, A.Shomaqsudov, I.Qo'chqortoyev, M.S.Sodiqova, M.Asqarova, E.S.Shodmonov, L.Abdullayev, R.Qo'ng'urov, R.R.Sayfullayeva, E.Qilichev, Sh.Rahmatullayev, V.Igamberdiyev, R.Megerramova, A.Nurmonov, I.R.Rasulov, A.Hojiyev, H.Rustamov, R.Jumanazarov, A.Berdaliyev, A.Mamajonov, H.Usmonova, D.Jamoliddinova, Sh.G.Orifjonova, O.Bozorov, R.Shukurov, L.S.Xudoyberdiyeva, G'.Rahmonov, M.K.Sadikova, D.A.Nurmanovalar<sup>4</sup> tomonidan tadqiq etilgan.

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Практическая стилистика русского языка и литературное редактирование. – М., 1980; Долгова О.Б. Синтаксис как наука построения речи. – М., 1980; Одинцов В.В. Стилистика текста: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1981; Виноградов В.В. Проблемы русской стилистики. – М., 1981; Виноградов В.В. Стиль Пушкина. – М., 1941; Неверов В.В. Беседы о художественной литературе. – Л., 1983; Сковородников А.П. Экспрессивные синтаксические конструкции современного русского литературного языка: Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – М., 1982; Береговская Э.М. Экспрессивный синтаксис. – Смоленск, 1984; Гречко В.А. Типология синонимических единиц современного русского литературного языка: Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Л., 1987; Изотов А.И. Лексическая и синтаксическая синонимия. – М., 1980; Карцевский С.О. Об ассиметричном дуализме лингвистического знака / Звегинцев В.А. История языкознания XIX-XX вв. в очерках и извлечениях. Част II. – М.: Прогресс, 1985; Солганини Т.И. Синтаксическая синонимия. – М., 2006; Ермоленко С.Я. Стилистический компонент в семантике синтаксических единиц: Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Киев, 1984; Ефимов А.И. Стилистика русского языка. – М., 1969; Палевская М.Ф. Синонимы в русском языке. – М., 1964.

<sup>3</sup> Закиев М.З. Современный татарский литературный язык. – М., 1971; Ибрагимов С.М. Татар теленде синтактик синонимлар. – Казань, 1976; Ибрагимов С.М. Синонимия синтаксических конструкций тюркского литературного языка. Языкознание. – Тошкент, 1980; Адилев М.И. Система повторов в азербайджанском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Баку, 1967; Юсуфли Ш.В. Стилистические синтаксис современного азербайджанского языка: Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Баку, 1973; Абдуллаев Н.Д. Синтаксическая синонимия в современном азербайджанском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Баку, 1978; Сергалиев М.С. Синтаксическая синонимия в современном казакском литературном языке: Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Алма-Ата, 1981; Мешадиев Г.И. Лексические параллели в топонимической системе азербайджанского, узбекского и киргизического языков // Ономастика Узбекистана. – Ташкент, 1989; Татарникова Г.Ф. Синонимика именных оборотов с отглагольными существительными и придаточных предложений: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ростов на Дону, 1970; Ханбикова Ш.С. Синонимы в татарском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Казань, 1962; Хапаев С.А. Узбекско-карачайско-балкарские параллели гидронимов Средней Азии и Северного Кавказа // Ономастика Узбекистана. – Ташкент, 1989; Юсупов Ю.Б., Каримов С.К. Азербайджанские и узбекские топонимические параллели // Материалы конференции по ономастике Узбекистана. – Джиззак, 1985.

<sup>4</sup> Абдурахмонов Ф. Қўшма гап синтаксиси асослари. – Тошкент, 1958; Тўйчибаев Б. Замоनावий ўзбек адабий тилида синтактик синонимика. – Тошкент, 1988; Мамедов С. Ўзбек тилида синтактик омонимлар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1977. – №2; Шомақсудов А. Ўзбек тили ва унинг стилистик турларининг тарихий илдилари масаласига доир // Ўзбек тили стилистикаси масалалари / ТошДУ илмий асарлар, 486-сон; Шомақсудов А., Расулов И., Қўнғуров Р., Рустамов Х. Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. – Тошкент, 1983; Қўчқортоев И. Бадий нутқ стилистикаси. – Тошкент, 1975; Содиқова М.С. Фейл стилистикаси. – Тошкент, 1975; Асқарова М. Эргашган қўшма гаплар синонимикаси. Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. II қисм. – Тошкент, 1976; Шодмонов Э.С. Ўзбек тилида сўз бирикмалари омонимияси // Ўзбек тили масалалари. – Тошкент-Қарши, 1976; Қўнғуров Р. Субъектив баҳо формаларининг семантик-стилистик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент, 1980; Сайфуллаева Р.Р. Синонимия повествовательных предложений современного узбекском языку: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1982; Қиличев Э. Бадий тасвирнинг лексик воситалари. – Тошкент, 1982; Раҳмагуллаев Ш. Семик таҳлил ва лексик синонимияни таърифлаш масаласи // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1979. – №5; Игamberдиев В. Разноструктурность как одна из свойств синтаксической синонимии. Языкознание. – Ташкент, 1980; Мегеррамова Р.Д. О грамматической омонимии, синонимии и антонимии. Языкознание. – Ташкент, 1980; Нурмонов А. Проблемы системного исследования синтаксиса узбекского языка. – Ташкент: Фан, 1982; Расулов И.Р. Сложные синтаксические единство в современном узбекском языке. Языкознание. – Тошкент, 1980; Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тили синонимларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент, 1974; Рустамов Х. Боғловчиларнинг услубий вазифаси, улар орасидаги синонимия // Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1983; Бердалиев А. Ўзбек тилида омоним модели эргаш гапли қўшма

Variantlilik hodisasi yuzasidan olib borilgan monografik tadqiqotlar kam bo'lsa-da, jahon tilshunosligida G.Glison, G.I.Kromorenko, N.N.Semenyuk, F.Sossyur, L.K.Graudina, R.P.Ragojnikova, Y.I.Shutova ilmiy izlanishlarida<sup>5</sup>, o'zbek tilshunosligida esa A.Berdaliyev, D.Nabiyeva, R.Sayfullayeva, E.Umarov, Z.Ibragimova, R.Sharopova, F.Musayeva, G.Jumanazarova kabi tilshunos olimlar<sup>6</sup> ishlarida uchraydi. Olib borilgan bu kabi tadqiqotlar o'z vaqtida sintaktik soha rivojiga munosib hissa bo'lib qo'shilgan. Biroq sinonimlik hamda variantlilik doirasidagi keng qamrovli izlanishlarda sintaktik mazmundoshlik va variatsiyaga qiyosiy yondashuv bugunga qadar amalga oshirilmagan bo'lib, bu umumiy tilshunoslik, qolaversa, o'zbek tilshunosligidagi dolzarb muammolardan sanaladi.

**Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi.** Dissertatsiya Farg'ona davlat universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining "O'zbek tili sintaksisi muammolari" mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi** o'zbek tilshunosligida sintaktik sinonimiya hamda variantlilikka doir muammolarni tadqiq etish, ulardagi o'xshash va farqli jihatlarni o'rganish, shuningdek, sintaktik variatsiya yuzasidan an'anaviy hamda sistem tilshunoslikdagi qarashlarni va ilmiy talqinlarni yoritib berishdan iborat.

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гаплар. – Тошкент: Фан, 1990; Бердалиев А., Шеронов Б. Ўзбек тили синтаксиси. – Хужанд, 2010; Жуманиёзов Р. Синонимлар таърифи масаласи // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1970. – №1; Мамажонов А. Текст лингвистикаси. – Тошкент, 1988; Мамажонов А. Кўшма гап стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1990; Usmonova N. Gap bo'laklarining pozitsion strukturasi. – Namangan, 2022. – 21 b.; Жамолитдинова Д.М. Бадиий нутқда парантез бирликларнинг семантик-грамматик ва лингвопоэтик хусусияти: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009; Орифжонов Ш.Г. Ўзбек тилида луғавий градуонимия: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1996; Орифжонов Ш. Луғавий синонимия ва градуонимия муносабати хусусида // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2007. – №6; Бозоров О. Ўзбек тилида даражаланиш: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1997; Шукуров Р. Синтактик параллелизмнинг услубий вазифалари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2014. – №5; Худойбердиева Л.С. Ўзбек тилида номинатив бирликларнинг даражаланиши: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2003; Раҳмонов Ғ. Ўзбек тили синонимларида даражаланиш // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2020. – №3; Sadikova M.K. Hindiy tilda sintaktik sinonimiya // Academic Research in Educational Sciences, 2022; Нурманова Д.А. Ўзбек тили сатҳларида мўътадиллашув: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2022.

<sup>5</sup> Глисон Г. Введение в дескриптивную лингвистику. – М., 1959; Краморенко Г.И. Фразеологические варианты в идеоматике современного немецкого языка: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. 1962; Семенюк Н.Н. Некоторые вопросы изучения вариантности // ВЯ, 1965. – №1; Соссюр де Ф. Курс общей лингвистики. Труды по языкознанию. – М.: Прогресс, 1977; Граудина Л.К. К истории нормализации вариантов в грамматиках // Литературная норма и вариантност. – М., 1981; Рогожников Р.П. Варианты служебных слов в современном русском языке // Литературная норма и вариантност. – М., 1981; Шутова Е.И. Вопросы теории синтаксиса. – М.: Наука, 1984.

<sup>6</sup> Набиева Д. Ўзбек тилининг турли сатҳларида умумийлик-хусусийлик диалектикасининг намоён бўлиши. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2005; Набиева Д. Лексик сатҳда вариантlilik // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2006. – №2; Набиева Д. Фонетик ходисалар натижасида лексема номемасининг вариантланиши // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2008. – №4; Sayfullayeva R., Mengliyev B., Boqiyeva G., Qurbonova M., Yunusova Z., Abuzalova M. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2009; Сайфуллаева Р., Курбанова М. Қолиплаштириш усули ва унинг тилшуносликда қўлланилиши // Тилшунослик ва адабиётшунослик масалалари / Профессор А.Нурмонов таваллудининг 60 йиллигига бағишланган илмий анжуман материаллари. – Андижон, 2002; Умаров Э. Навоий асарларида сўзнинг фонетик вариантлари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2010. – №2; Ибрагимова З. Қишлоқ хўжалиги лексикасида вариантlilik // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2012. – №3; Шаропова Р. Терминологияда вариантдорлик // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2012. – №1; Мусаева Ф. Ўзбек тилида вариантlilik // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2015. – №6; Мусаева Ф. Ўзбек тилида фразеологик вариантлар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2016. – №6; Жуманазарова Г. Паремаларнинг вариантлари ва семантикаси // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2014. – №1.

### **Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

tilshunoslikdagi sintaktik shakl va mazmun nomutanosibligiga oid qarashlarni o'rganish va umumlashtirish;

sintaktik sinonimlik hamda variantlilik hodisalari mohiyatini chuqurroq ochib berish, ularni qiyoslab o'rganish;

sintaktik sinonimlik hamda variantlilikka yondosh hodisalarni aniqlash va ularning o'xshash hamda farqli tomonlarini yoritish;

sintaktik birliklarning o'zaro va boshqa sintaktik strukturalarga nisbatan sinonimligini aniqlash;

sintaktik birliklarda invariant hamda variant tushunchasini chegaralash, sintaktik konstruksiyalarning umumiy qolipi(invarianti)ni belgilash.

**Tadqiqot obyektini** o'zbek tilidagi sintaktik sinonimiya hamda variantlilik doirasidagi lisoniy birliklar tashkil etadi.

**Tadqiqotning predmeti** sifatida sintaktik sinonimlar hamda sintaktik variantlarning struktural-semantik, leksik-grammatik xususiyatlari belgilangan.

**Tadqiqot usullari.** Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda tasniflash, tavsiflash, qiyoslash, umumlashtirish, kontekstual tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi** quyidagilardan iborat:

o'zaro ma'nodoshlik xususiyatga ega bo'lgan, bir-birini taqozo etuvchi elementlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlardan tashkil topgan nisbiy butunlik sifatida, dialektik falsafa va uning qonuniyatlariga tayangan holda, o'zbek tili materiallari asosida lisoniy ma'nodoshlik hamda unga o'xshash hodisalar chegarasi aniqlangan;

sintaktik birliklar doirasida so'z qo'shilmasining o'rne belgilanib, barcha sintaktik birliklar sinonimiyasi mazmuniy tomondan ochib berilgan hamda uning bitta umumiy propozisiya orqali ifodalanishi isbotlangan;

ilmiy adabiyotlarda qayd etilgan sintaktik variantlilik borasidagi qarama-qarshi fikrlar ochiqdan, an'anaviy va sistem tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan variantlashuv hodisasi izohlangan hamda sintaktik butunliklarning invariant modeli asosida variantlari ishlab chiqilgan, o'zbek tilida variantlilikni yuzaga keltiruvchi vositalar tavsiflangan holda, variatsiya va unga yondosh hodisalar (ma'nodoshlik, parallelizm, mo'tadillashuv)ning o'zaro munosabati dalillangan;

til tizimining izomorfik xususiyatidan kelib chiqib, variantlilikning sinonimlik va parallellikni qamrab oluvchi universal hodisa ekanligi, o'zbek tilidagi sintaktik birliklar o'rtasidagi ma'nodoshlikka asos bo'luvchi belgilar, ushbu belgilarning sinonimiyaga sabab bo'luvchi omillari hamda vositalari aniqlangan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari** quyidagilardan iborat:

sintaktik birliklarda shakl va ma'no munosabatiga oid hodisalar (omonimiya, antonimiya, sinonimiya, variatsiya) o'rganilgan, misollar orqali dalillangan;

sintaktik sinonimiya hamda variantlilik bo'yicha turlicha qarashlar tahlil qilinib, solishtirilgan, an'anaviy va struktur tilshunoslikdagi variantlilik tushunchasi bilan bog'liq tafovutlar aniqlangan hamda nazariy jihatdan asoslangan;

sintaktik birliklarning har bir konstruksiyaga xos invarianti va oraliq qoliplari belgilangan, ular jadvallar asosida berilgan va real variantlar bilan to'ldirilgan;

variantlilik va sinonimiya hodisalari sintaktik sathda qiyoslangan, mazmun yoki shakldagi o‘xshash hamda farqli jihatlar ochib berilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi** respublika va xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda qilingan ma’ruzalar, ilmiy jurnallarda chop etilgan maqolalar, chiqarilgan xulosalar, qo‘llanilgan yondashuvlar, usullar va nazariy fikrlarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati shundaki, dissertatsiya xulosalari an’anaviy va struktur tilshunoslikda o‘rganilgan variantlilik hodisasining farqlarini ochib beradi, barcha sintaktik birliklarning invariantini (qolipini) aniqlaydi va real birliklar bilan to‘ldiradi. Hozirgi o‘zbek tili sintaksisini nazariy boyitishga xizmat qilishi bilan belgilanadi.

Ushbu tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati sintaktik birliklarni aniqlash, ularning variantlari va mazmundoshlarini ajratish, shuningdek, sistem tilshunoslik va kognitiv tilshunoslik fanlaridan yaratiladigan darslik va o‘quv qo‘llanmalarining mukammallashuvi uchun xizmat qilishi bilan belgilanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** O‘zbek tilida so‘z birikmasi, so‘z qo‘shilmasi, gap, qo‘shma gap kabi sintaktik birliklar sinonimiyasi hamda variantlashuvi va bu hodisalarga olib keluvchi shart-sharoitlarni tadqiq etish bo‘yicha olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

ilmiy adabiyotlarda qayd etilgan sintaktik variantlilik borasidagi qarama-qarshi fikrlar ochiqdangan, an’anaviy va sistem tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan variantlashuv hodisasi izohlanib, sintaktik butunliklarning invariant modeli asosida variantlari ishlab chiqilgan, o‘zbek tilida variantlilikni yuzaga keltiruvchi vositalar tavsiflangan holda, variatsiya va unga yondosh hodisalar (ma’nodoshlik, parallelizm, mo‘tadillashuv) ning o‘zaro munosabati borasidagi ilmiy xulosa va tavsiyalardan 2021-2023-yillarda Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zbekiston Milliy universiteti Jizzah filialida amalga oshirilgan IL-412104529 raqamli “Nutq signallari asosida ovoz va matnni tanib olish, qayta ishlash orqali stenogrammalarni shakllantiruvchi “Sound and text transcript” intellektual-dasturiy mahsulotini ishlab chiqish” mavzusidagi innovatsion loyihani bajarishda foydalanilgan (Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zbekiston Milliy universiteti Jizzah filialining 2024-yil 12-fevraldagi 01-128/1-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada loyihadan ko‘zlangan intellektual-dasturiy mahsulotni ishlab chiqishda tadqiqot xulosalariga tayanilgan;

o‘zaro ma’nodoshlik xususiyatga ega bo‘lgan, bir-birini taqozo etuvchi elementlar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlardan tashkil topgan nisbiy butunlik sifatida, ya’ni dialektik falsafa va uning qonuniyatlariga tayangan holda, o‘zbek tili materiallari asosida lisoniy ma’nodoshlik hamda unga o‘xshash hodisalar haqidagi dissertatsiya xulosa va tavsiyalaridan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti huzuridagi Davlat tilida ish yuritish asoslarini o‘qitish va malaka oshirish markazining 2022-2023-yillarda bajarilgan II-4721101717-raqamli “Xizmat ko‘rsatish obyektlari milliy nomlari interaktiv

elektron platformasini yaratish” mavzusidagi innovatsion loyihani bajarishda foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti huzuridagi Davlat tilida ish yuritish asoslarini o‘qitish va malaka oshirish markazining 2024-yil 5-martdagi 254-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur loyihaning mazmunan boyitilishiga ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatilgan;

sintaktik birliklar doirasida so‘z qo‘shilmasining o‘rni belgilanib, barcha sintaktik birliklar sinonimiyasi mazmuniy tomondan yoritilgan va bitta umumiy proposisiya orqali ifodalanishi hamda til tizimining izomorfik xususiyatidan kelib chiqib, variantlilikning sinonimlik va parallellikni qamrab oluvchi universal hodisa ekanligi, o‘zbek tilidagi sintaktik birliklar o‘rtasidagi ma’nodoshlikka asos bo‘luvchi belgilar, ushbu belgilarning sinonimiyaga sabab bo‘luvchi omillari hamda vositalari to‘g‘risidagi ilmiy xulosalardan 2022-2023-yillarda O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanalining “Bedorlik”, “Ijod zavqi”, “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”, “Millat va ma’naviyat” eshittirishlarining ssenariysini yozishda foydalanilgan va muallif bilan suhbatlar uyushtirilgan (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2023-yil 12-dekabrda 02-36-896-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur radioeshittirishlar uchun tayyorlangan materiallarning mazmuni mukammallashgan va ilmiyligi ortgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Dissertatsiya natijalari 9 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida e’lon qilingan hamda aprobatsiyadan o‘tkazilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi.** Tadqiqot mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 18 ta ilmiy ish, shulardan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish uchun tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 6 ta maqola, jumladan, 3 ta respublika va 3 ta xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning hajmi foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan tashqari 148 sahifani tashkil etadi.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

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

Dissertatsiyaning **“Tilshunoslikda sintaktik birliklarning shakliy va mazmuniy muammolari”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobi uch faslni o‘z ichiga oladi. Bobning birinchi fasli “Til tizimida sintaktik sathning ajratilish masalasi” deb nomlangan.

Tilshunoslikda sintaktik sath birliklarining belgilanishi haqida fikr yuritilganda, avvalo, tilning o‘zaro bog‘langan va bir-birini taqozo etuvchi

qatlamlardan iboratligi qayd etiladi. An'anaviy tilshunoslikda til tuzilishi 3 ga: fonetik, leksik va grammatik qismga bo'linadi, bu esa tilni qatlamlar butunligi sifatida tushunishning yaqqol namunasi<sup>7</sup>. Lekin tilning bunday ichki tuzilishini qatlam doirasida qarash dastlabki tajribalardan bo'lib, til stratifikatsiyasi hali ilmiy tomondan isbotlanmagan edi. Til stratifikatsiyasining shakllanishi struktur tilshunoslik rivoji bilan bog'liq bo'lib, XX asrning 50-yillaridan boshlab til sathi, ya'ni lingvistik sath tushunchasi maydonga keldi.

Professor H.Usmonova fikricha, "mazmun va shakl bir obyektning o'zaro ziddiyatli ikki qarama-qarshi qutbidir. Bu tushunchalar bir-birini taqozo qiluvchi, birisiz ikkinchisi mavjud bo'lolmaydigan tushunchalardir. Shakl bilan mazmun bir konkret obyektga o'zaro ajralmasdir"<sup>8</sup>. Ma'lumki, til birliklarining mazmun va shakl jihatidan nomutanosibli (asimmetriyasi) deyarli barcha tillarda uchraydigan hodisa bo'lib, bu til taraqqiyotining muhim omillaridan sanaladi. Xususan, sintaktik birliklarda yuz beradigan asimmetriya hodisasi ko'pdan tilshunoslarning e'tiborini jalb qilgan masalalardan biridir.

Dissertatsiyada dastlab sintaktik birliklar soni va ularning belgilanishi haqidagi fikrlar berildi va yuqori sath birliklari besh turga ajratildi: so'z qo'shilmasi, so'z birikmasi, gap (sodda gap), qo'shma gap va matn (mikro va makro).

Sintaktik birliklarda ham shakliy va mazmuniy munosabat turlari mavjud bo'lib, sintaktik omonimiya, sinonimiya, antonimiya, shuningdek, unga yondosh hodisalar sifatida ko'p ma'nolilik hamda variantlilik shular jumlasidandir. Sintaktik omonimiya va sinonimiya masalasi ko'pgina tadqiqotlarda ko'rib chiqilgan<sup>9</sup>, ammo sintaktik antonimlik hamda variantlilikka bag'ishlangan ishlar juda oz. A.Mamajonov<sup>10</sup>, A.Nurmonov<sup>11</sup>, N.Mahmudov, D.Nabiyeva<sup>12</sup> va R.Shukurov<sup>13</sup>larning ilmiy ishlaridagina sintaktik variantlilik haqidagi ayrim mulohazalarni kuzatish mumkin.

Professor G.Roziqova<sup>14</sup> mazmuniy mundarijaga xos bo'lgan nomutanosiblik doirasida, asosan, ko'p ma'nolilikka to'xtaladi.

Shakl va ma'no nomutanosibli haqida sintaktik sathda bir qator monografik ishlar mavjud bo'lib, N.Mahmudovning "O'zbek tilidagi sodda gaplarda semantik-

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<sup>7</sup> Набиева Д. Ўзбек тилининг турли сатҳларида умумийлик-хусусийлик диалектикасининг намоён бўлиши. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2005.

<sup>8</sup> Usmonova H. Gap bo'laklarining pozitsion strukturasi. – Namangan, 2022. – B.19.

<sup>9</sup> Тўйчибоев Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида синтактик синонимика. – Тошкент, 1988; Бердиалиев А. Ўзбек тилида омоним модели эргаш гапли қўшма гаплар. – Тошкент: Фан, 1990; Махмудов Н.М. Ўзбек тилидаги содда гапларда семантик-синтактик асимметрия. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1984; Лутфуллаева Д.Е. Тасдиқ гапларда инкор ва шаклий-мазмуний номувофиқлик: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1997; Lutfullayeva D. Gapni semantik-sintaktik qoliplashtirish muammolari. – Toshkent: Fan, 2005; Haynazarova M. So'roq gaplarda shakl va mazmun nomuvofiqligi: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 1999.

<sup>10</sup> Мамажонов А. Қўшма гап стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1990.

<sup>11</sup> Нурмонов А., Махмудов Н., Аҳмедов А., Солихўжаева С. Ўзбек тилининг мазмуний синтаксиси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1992.

<sup>12</sup> Набиева Д. Ўзбек тилининг турли сатҳларида умумийлик-хусусийлик диалектикасининг намоён бўлиши. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2005.

<sup>13</sup> Шукуров Р.М. Параллел синтактик бутунликлар: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2004.

<sup>14</sup>Розиқова Г.З. Ўзбек тилида синтактик полисемия: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2003. – Б.11.

sintaktik asimmetriya” asari muhim tadqiqotlardan biridir<sup>15</sup>. Sintaktik birliklar doirasidagi mutanosiblik (simmetriya) va nomutanosiblik (asimmetriya) hodisalari sintaksis paydo bo‘lgandan buyon olimlarni qiziqtirib kelayotgan masaladir. Ushbu ishda sintaktik sinonimiya hamda variantlilik kabi asimmetrik hodisalar o‘rganilar ekan, sintaktik omonimiya yoki ko‘p ma’nodlilikka ham to‘xtalib o‘tish zarurati tug‘iladi. Odatda, shakldoshlik (omonimiya) leksik birliklarda yaqqol ko‘rinib tursa, sintaksisda tinish belgisi yoki ohang yordamida aniqlanadi. Yoki quyidagi she’riy matnda berilganidek, bitta gap ikki xil mazmunni anglatishi ham mumkin. Masalan: ***Tosh urar atfol mani, uyida forig‘ ul pari, // Telbalardek qichqirurmen har zamon toshdin yana.*** (Z.M.Bobur, “Sochining savdosi tushti”). Birinchi – tashqi mazmun (eksplikatsiya): “Yosh bolalar menga tosh otsa, bu toshlar tufayli telbalardek qichqirsam ham sevgilim uyida xotirjam o‘tirib, buni sezmaydi”. Ikkinchi – ichki mazmun (implikatsiya): “Yosh bolalar meni telba deb tosh otsa, tashqarida qancha qichqirsam ham, ichkaridagi (uy ichidagi) sevgilim xotirjam o‘tirib, buni sezmaydi”. Bunday shakldoshlik birikma va ibora o‘rtasida ham yuz berishi mumkin.

Telekanallardagi ko‘rsatuvlardan birining nomi “Tor Doira” deb nomlangan. Bu nomda so‘z birikmasi va so‘z qo‘shilmasi orasida omonimlik hodisasini kuzatish mumkin, chunki subtitr birikma ma’nosida “*kichkina davra*” tushunchasini beradi, ya’ni ko‘rsatuvga faqat bitta mehmon san’atkor suhbat uchun chaqiriladi. So‘z qo‘shilmasi sifatida esa “*tor va doira*” (cholg‘u asboblari rasmlari mavjud) ma’nosiga ishora qilinadi. “Tor doirada tor va doira” degan reklama e’loni ham berilgan. Demak, “Tor Doira” nomi so‘z qo‘shilmasi va so‘z birikmasi sifatida shakldosh sintaktik konstruksiya hisoblanadi.

Sintaktik omonimlik hodisasi haqida jiddiy monografik tadqiqotlar olib borgan A.Berdaliyev fikricha, “sintaktik omonimiyada gap yoki biror sintaktik konstruksiyalarning leksik tarkibidagi bir xillik va ularning mazmuniy yig‘indisi hisobga olinmaydi”<sup>16</sup> va bitta invariant doirasida umumiy bog‘lovchi vositasi bo‘lgan qo‘shma gaplar omonimligi kuzatiladi. Lekin ishda sodda gaplar, birikma yoki so‘z qo‘shilmasi uchun omonimlik qanday yuzaga chiqishi yoritib berilmagan.

Bizningcha, bu qarashlar faqat qo‘shma gaplarda yuz beruvchi omonimlik hodisasini izohlay oladi. Boshqa sintaktik konstruksiyalarda qo‘shma gaplardagi kabi bog‘lovchi vositalar bo‘lmaydi, yoki bo‘lsa ham, shakldoshlikka olib keluvchi vazifa bajara olmaydi. Shuning uchun ham sintaktik omonimiya haqidagi muammolar hali to‘liq yechimini topgan emas, deb hisoblaymiz.

Antonimlar tilshunoslar tomonidan uch turga ajratiladi: leksik, affiksial va sintaktik antonimlarga. Lekin sintaktik antonimlar quyi sath birliklaridan hosil bo‘lgan zidlanishga asoslanuvchi butunlik bo‘lganligi uchun uni yuqoridagi turlardan farqlash biroz mushkul. Bunda grammatik munosabatni yuzaga chiqaruvchi vositalar zidligi bilan sintaktik birliklar zidligini farqlash lozim.

<sup>15</sup> Махмудов Н. М. Ўзбек тилидаги содда гапларда семантик-синтактик асимметрия. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1984.

<sup>16</sup> Бердалиев А. Эргаш гапли кўшма гап конструкцияларида семантик-сигнификатив парадигматика. – Тошкент: Фан, 1989. – Б.62.

Masalan, *suvli*, *lekin bemaza* soʻz qoʻshilmasida *suvli* hamda *bemaza* qismlari oʻzaro zidlanyapti va bu leksik antonimlik sanaladi. Bu soʻz qoʻshilmasiga boshqa bir soʻz qoʻshilmasi zid maʼnoli boʻlsa, unda sintaktik antonimiya yuzaga keladi. Misol uchun, *sersuv va shirin* kabi.

Demak, sintaktik birliklarning oʻzaro sinonimlik, variantlilik, omonimlik, koʻp maʼnolilik va antonimlik munosabatiga kirishishi sintaktik asimmetriya hodisasi boʻlib, biz ishda, asosan, material substantivlik jihatidan keng, ideal substantivlik jihatidan esa tor boʻlgan hodisalar: sinonimiya hamda variantlilik hodisalariga toʻxtalamiz.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli “Sintaktik sinonimiyaning shakllanishi” deb nomlanadi. Unda dastlab sinonimiya tushunchasi izohiga oʻrin berilgan.

“*Sinonimiya* (*yun.* syunonyumiya – “bir xil nomga egalik”) – til birliklarining (soʻzlar, iboralar va b.) bir xil denotativ maʼnoga ega boʻlishi: *Leksik sinonimiya. Frazologik sinonimiya. Affiksial sinonimiya. Sintaktik sinonimiya.*”<sup>17</sup>. Sinonimlar bir denotativ maʼnoga ega boʻlgan bir necha birliklar boʻlib, ular emotsional-ekspressiv hamda funksional jihatdan bir-biridan farqlanuvchi alohida tushunchalardir.

“Sintaktik sinonimiya” terminining muallifi A.M.Peshkovskiy<sup>18</sup> maqolasidan soʻng rus tilshunosligida juda koʻp ishlar maydonga keldi. Turkologiyada M.S.Ibrohimov sintaktik sinonimlarni sintaktik parallel va variantlardan farqlash lozimligini aytib, unga “komponentlar orasidagi maʼno munosabati hamda grammatik vazifalari bilan bir-biriga yaqin, lekin sintaktik tuzilishlari va bogʻlanish usullari bilan farqlanadigan butunliklar (soʻz birikmalari, gaplar)ga sintaktik sinonim”<sup>19</sup>, deb taʼrif beradi. Olim konstruksiyalar tuzilishi va asosiy maʼnoni hisobga olgan boʻlsa ham, ularning oʻzaro almashinish hodisasini chetlab oʻtgan. Professor M.Asqarova esa doktorlik ishida sintaktik sinonimlarga maxsus bob ajratib, qoʻshma va sodda gaplar, ergash gap va yoyiq boʻlaklar sinonimiyasiga eʼtibor qaratadi, shu bilan ularda boʻladigan grammatik va semantik oʻzgarishlarni qayd etadi<sup>20</sup>. Aytish mumkinki, bu qarashlar hozirgacha sintaktik sinonimiyaning belgilashda muhim tadqiqotlardan biri boʻlib qolmoqda.

Sintaktik sinonimiyaning chegaralash, uning mezonlarini belgilash, yuzaga kelish yoʻllarini aniqlash oʻtgan asrning 80-90-yillarida amalga oshirildi. Xususan, professor A.Mamajonovning “Qoʻshma gap stilistikasi” asarida sinonim gaplar oddiy tushunchadagi leksik sinonimlardan farqlanishi quyidagicha qayd etilgan:

1. Leksik sinonimlar til birligi hisoblansa, sinonim gaplar nutq birligi sanaladi.

2. Leksik sinonimiya koʻpincha bir necha leksik birliklar oʻrtasida kuzatilsa, gap sinonimiyasi ikki sintaktik konstruksiya oʻrtasida yuzaga chiqadi<sup>21</sup>.

<sup>17</sup> Хожиев А. Тилшунослик терминлари изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўзбек миллий энциклопедияси, 1974. – Б.88.

<sup>18</sup> Пешковский А.М. Принципы и приёмы стилистического анализа и оценки художественной прозы // Вопросы методики родного языка, лингвистики и стилистики. – Ленинград, 1930. – С.131.

<sup>19</sup> Ибрагимов С.М. Татар теленде синтактик синонимлар. – Казань, 1976.

<sup>20</sup> Асқарова М.А. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тилида эргашиш формалари ва эргаш гаплар. – Тошкент: Фан, 1963. – Б. 261.

<sup>21</sup> Мамажонов А. Қўшма гап стилстикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1990. – Б.9.

Bizningcha, sintaktik sinonimya sintaktik birliklar o'rtasida bitta *propozitsiyaning* turli shaklda ifodalanishi bilan xarakterlanadi. Propozitsiya tushunchasi har bir nutq egasining ongida mavjud bo'lgan obyektiv reallikning in'ikosi, nutq vaziyatidir. R.Davlatova<sup>22</sup>ning ta'kidlashicha, "belgining obyektiv borliqdagi vaziyatga ishorasi orqali shu vaziyatning tildagi ifodasi, ya'ni *propozitsiya* ifodalanadi".

Masalan, *qo'shni bevaqt keldi* propozitsiyasi ifodalangan bir nechta sintaktik birliklar o'zaro sintaktik sinonimlikni hosil qiladi: *Qo'shning bevaqt kelishi* (birikma); *Qo'shni bevaqt keldi* (sodda gap); *Qo'shni keldi, lekin bu bevaqt bo'ldi* (qo'shma gap).

Bitta propozitsiyaning har xil sintaktik birliklarda sinonimlik hosil qilishida leksik material deyarli bir xil bo'lsa, sinonimiyaning bir sintaktik birlik ichida yuz berishida esa (ya'ni birikma boshqa birikma bilan, gaplar ham o'zaro mazmundoshlik hosil qilganda) sintaktik shakl bitta, leksik material turlicha bo'lishini ko'rish mumkin.

Sintaktik sinonimiya (SS) uchun quyidagi mezonlarni belgilab olish maqsadga muvofiqdir:

1. Sintaktik sinonimlar nutq birligi hisoblanadi.
2. Bir xil konstruksiyalar yoki bir nechta konstruksiyalar doirasida ham kuzatilishi mumkin.
3. SS ni tashkil etuvchilari ikki va undan ortiq bo'lishi mumkin.
4. SSLar o'zaro almasha olishi va birining o'rnida ikkinchisini qo'llash mumkin.

Bobning uchinchi fasli "An'anaviy va struktur tilshunoslikda sintaktik variantlilik masalasi" deb nomlanib, unda variantlilik tushunchasining turlicha talqin etilishi va bu hodisaga tilshunoslar munosabati haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Tilshunoslikda variantlilik (lotincha *variantis* – "o'zgaruvchan" so'zidan olingan) deganda, lingvistik obyektning yagona mohiyat doirasida o'zgarishi tushuniladi. Ferdinand de Sossyur lisoniy belgining variatsion belgilari haqida gapirib, semiologik tamoyillardan biri bo'lgan belgining o'zgaruvchanligi va o'zgarimasligi haqidagi tezisni ilgari suradi<sup>23</sup>. Ifodalanuvchi va ifodalanmish o'rtasidagi o'zgaruvchanlik haqidagi ushbu tezisni S.O.Karsevskiy *lingvistik belgining asimmetrik dualizmi* sifatida talqin qiladi<sup>24</sup>. A.Hojiyev izohicha, "variantlilik shunday o'zgaruvchanlikki, o'zgaruvchilar yangi mohiyat hosil bo'lishiga olib kelmaydi. Bunda o'zgaruvchilar o'rtasidagi umumiy mohiyat saqlanib qoladi. Agar bu mohiyat saqlanib qolmasa, alohida-alohida mohiyatlar – invariantlar hosil bo'ladi"<sup>25</sup>. Invariantlilik xususiyati ma'lum narsaning shunga o'xshash boshqa narsada ham mavjud bo'lgan umumiy xususiyatini ko'rsatadi. Variantlilik esa invariant bilan bir sinfga birlashgan predmetlardan faqat bittasi

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<sup>22</sup> Davlatova P.X. Propozitsiya va uning ўzbek tiliда nutкий voкеланиши. – Navoiy, 2023. – Б.15.

<sup>23</sup> Соссюр Ф. де. Курс общей лингвистики. Труды по языкознанию. – М.: Прогресс, 1977. – С.109.

<sup>24</sup> Карцевский С.О. Об ассиметричном дуализме лингвистического знака / Звегинцев В.А. История языкознания XIX-XX вв.в очерках и извлечениях. Част II. – М.: Прогресс, 1985. – С. 305.

<sup>25</sup> Ҳожиёв А. Тилшунослик терминлари изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўзбек миллий энциклопедияси, 1974. – Б.44.

uchun xos xususiyatni namoyon etadi<sup>26</sup>. Sintaktik variantlilik bitta invariant – modelning bir nechta variantlar bilan ifodalanishidir.

D.Nabiyevaning qayd etishicha, tildagi sodda gaplar uchun **Ppm** (P – propozitsiya, p – predikat, m – munosabat) modeli asosiy invariant, bu invariantning real gaplar bilan to‘ldirilishi esa variantlardir. Har bir variant o‘zining transpozitsiyasiga ega bo‘ladi va bu variantlar o‘zaro sinonim hisoblanadi<sup>27</sup>. R. Sayfullayeva esa grammatik shakllangan gaplar uchun **W<sup>m</sup>Pm** (Word – so‘z, P – predikatlik, m – marker) qolipini, semantik-funksional shakllangan so‘z-gap uchun esa **W<sup>^</sup>** qolipini tanlaydi. Va bu real gaplar uchun invariant model bo‘lishini ta’kidlaydi<sup>28</sup>.

An’anaviy tilshunoslikda variantlar ma’no va shakl jihatidan bir-biriga juda yaqin bo‘lgan birliklar sifatida e’tirof etiladi. A.Mamajonov “Qo‘shma gap stilistikasi” asarida qo‘shma gap komponentlari orasidagi bog‘lanish bir tipdagi bog‘lovchilar bilan o‘zgarsa (masalan, faqat zidlov bog‘lovchilari), variant qo‘shma gap, agar turli xarakterdagi bog‘lovchilar bilan o‘zgarsa, sinonim qo‘shma gap hosil bo‘lishini ta’kidlaydi<sup>29</sup>.

Sintaktik variantlilik haqida turli talqindagi fikrlar ishda batafsil o‘rganildi va biz sintaktik variantlilikni belgilashda quyidagi tamoyillarga asoslanishni lozim topdik:

1. Bitta sintaktik konstruksiyada bo‘lishi.
2. Leksik birliklar umumiyliги yoki turliligi.
3. Sintaktik-morfologik ko‘rsatkichlarning o‘zgarishi.
4. Qo‘llanish chastotasining turliligi.
5. Uslubning har xilligi.

Bu faslda variantlilikning o‘ziga xos jihatlarini aniqlash uchun an’anaviy va struktur tilshunoslikda qayd etilgan turli ta’riflar tahlil qilingan. An’anaviy tilshunoslikka ko‘ra, variantlilik invariant tushunchasi bilan bog‘lanmaydi, balki alohida nutqiy hodisa sifatida e’tirof etiladi. Bunda muayyan birlikning leksik yoki morfemik, hattoki fonetik materialining birozgina o‘zgarishi nazarda tutiladi.

Sistem-struktur lingvistikada esa invariant – bu lisoniy qolip, variantlar esa uning nutqda to‘ldirilgan hodisalari deb qaraladi. Ya’ni variantlar anglatayotgan mazmun ahamiyatsiz, faqat uning shakli, qolipigina uyg‘un bo‘lmog‘i kerak. Bundan shunday xulosa qilish mumkinki, an’anaviy va struktur tilshunoslikda o‘rganilgan variantlilik masalasi bir-biriga mutlaqo aloqasi bo‘lmagan alohida hodisalar bo‘lib, mazmun-mohiyati bilan bir-biridan tubdan farq qiladi. Tilning qaysi sathi tadqiq etilishidan qat’iy nazar, ularni bir-biriga qorishtirmaslik, farqini aniq ko‘rsatib berish zarur.

<sup>26</sup> Qarang: Вардудль В.Ф. Основы описательной лингвистики. – М., 1977. – С. 48-49.

<sup>27</sup> Набиева Д. Ўзбек тилининг турли сатҳларида умумийлик-хусусийлик диалектикасининг намоён бўлиши. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2005. – Б.9.

<sup>28</sup> Sayfullayeva R., Mengliyev B., Boqiyeva G., Qurbonova M., Yunusova Z., Abuzalova M. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2009. – Б. 286.

<sup>29</sup> Мамажонов А. Қўшма гап стилстикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1990. – Б.66.

Ishning ikkinchi bobi “**Sintaktik sinonimiya hodisasining nazariy asoslari va tasnifi**” deb nomlanib, uch fasldan tarkib topgan. Birinchi faslda sintaktik sinonimiya va unga yondosh hodisalar haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Sintaktik sinonimlar sintaktik birliklar o‘rtasida bitta propozitsiyaning turli shaklda ifodalanishi bilan xarakterlanadi. Agar sinonimiya bitta konstruksiyaning o‘zida yuz bersa, bunga ifoda materialidagi keskin o‘zgarishlar sabab bo‘ladi. Ayni paytda sintaktik sinonimlikka yondosh bo‘lgan, ba’zi nuqtalarda kesishishi mumkin bo‘lgan hodisalar ham mavjud. Ular *mo‘tadillashuv, variantlilik hamda parallellizm* hodisalaridir.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida mo‘tadillashuv hodisasini o‘rgangan olim D.Nurmanovning fikricha, “ma’lum nutqiy sharoitda ikki lisoniy birlik o‘rtasidagi ziddiyat belgilarining yo‘qolishi mo‘tadillashuv sanaladi”<sup>30</sup>. Mo‘tadillashuv hodisasining sintaktik sathda olib borilgan tadqiqida sodda va qo‘shma gaplar tahlil etilib, an’anaviy tilshunoslikda sintaktik sinonimiya hosil qiluvchi gaplarning sintaktik va semantik ziddiyati aniqlanib, bu zidlanuvchi a’zoldan nutqiy vaziyatda faqat birininggina voqelanishi natijasida mo‘tadillashuv yuzaga kelishi aytiladi. Ya’ni sinonimiyada hodisa ishtirokchilari bo‘lgan gaplar birlashtiruvchi hamda farqlovchi xususiyatga ega bo‘ladi (graduonimiya) va aynan shu farqlovchi jihatlar gradual oppozitsiyani tashkil etadi. Ulardan birining reallashuvi esa mo‘tadillashuvni hosil qiladi. Demak, aslida sintaktik sathdagi mo‘tadillashuv sintaktik sinonimiyaning aynan o‘zi bo‘lib, faqat sinonimlar zidlanishi natijasida ulardan birining nutqda reallashuvi kuzatiladi.

Sinonimiyaga yaqin yana bir hodisa parallellizm bo‘lib, sintaktik parallellar haqida tilshunos olim R.Shukurov quyidagicha ma’lumot beradi: “Sintaktik sinonimiya va sintaktik variantlilik bir-birini inkor etmaydigan, ayrim xususiyatlari bilan farqlanuvchi, bir-biriga yaqin nutqiy hodisa hisoblanadi. Chunki har ikkala nutq hodisasida ham o‘zaro o‘rin almasha olish xususiyati asosiy mezon hisoblanib, xuddi shu xususiyat – belgi parallel sintaktik butunliklarning asosiy omili va zaruriy sharti darajasiga ko‘tarilgan. Sintaktik parallellizm (tenglik) variantlararo munosabat bo‘lib, bu hodisa stilistikaning obykti hisoblanadi”<sup>31</sup>. Lekin shuni ta’kidlash lozimki, parallellik o‘zaro o‘rin almasha olish shartiga ko‘ra sinonimiya bilan tenglasha olsa-da, struktur tilshunoslikda tadqiq etilgan variantlilik hodisasi bilan munosabatda bo‘la olmaydi, chunki invariant-variant masalasi nainki nutq hodisasi, balki til mohiyatiga ham daxldordir.

Agar sintaktik sinonimiyani an’anaviy variantlilik bilan qiyoslasak, ularda bir qancha mushtarak belgilar borligi ma’lum bo‘ladi. Ya’ni har ikkisi uchun ham umumiy propozitsiyaga ega bo‘lish, o‘zaro o‘rin almasha olish kabi mezonlar amal qiladi. Ammo invariant-variant masalasida sinonimiyani variantlilikka solishtirish mantiqsizlikdir, chunki bunda variantlilik faqat lisoniy qolipni nutqiy hodisa bilan to‘ldiruvchi birlik bo‘lib, unda umumiy propozitsiya, ya’ni ayni mazmunning takrori, nutqda o‘zaro o‘rin almasha olish kabi mezonlarga amal qilinmaydi.

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<sup>30</sup> Nurманова Д.А. Ўзбек тили сатхларида мўътадиллашув: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2022. – Б.5.

<sup>31</sup> Шуқуров Р.М. Параллел синтактик бутунликлар: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2004. – Б.5.

Shuningdek, sinonimiyada har xil sintaktik konstruksiyalardan foydalanish mumkin bo'lgani holda, variantlilikda esa faqat birgina konstruksiya (sintaktik birlik) doirasi bilan cheklaniladi. Agar turli sintaktik konstruksiyalar bilan almasha, invariant ham o'zgaradi (masalan, birikma, sodda gap va qo'shma gap kabi). Invariant-variant tushunchasi va sinonimiya hodisasi faqat bitta konstruksiya, ya'ni bir xil qolip doirasida yuz bergandagina o'zaro kesisha oladi. Misol uchun, *Kun qiyom bo'ldi. O'tov chang'arog'idan dasturxonga taftli nur tushdi* (T.Murod) gaplari sinonim va bitta invariant (**Ppm**) ga bo'ysunuvchi variant gaplardir. Birikmaning sodda gapga yoki sodda gapning qo'shma gapga variant bo'lishi mumkin bo'lmagan holatdir. Birikmaning sodda gapga yoki sodda gapning qo'shma gapga variant bo'lishi mazmuniy parallelizm, ya'ni sintaktik sinonimiya<sup>32</sup> deyiladi.

Ikkinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli "Gapdan kichik sintaktik birliklar o'rtasidagi sinonimiya" deb nomlanadi. Bu faslda so'z qo'shilmasi hamda so'z birikmasida yuzgaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan sinonimlik hodisasi tahlil etilgan.

Olima R.Davlatova nutq jarayonida muayyan vaziyatni aks ettiruvchi propositiv ma'noli so'zlar mavjudligini aytib, ularga misol tariqasida AEROPORT peshlavhasini keltiradi. Bu so'zni o'qigan kishi ongida "Bu – aeroport" yoki "Bu yerda aeroport joylashgan" tarzidagi propozitsiya ifodalanadi<sup>33</sup>.

Bizningcha, so'z propozitsiya ifodalay olar ekan, so'z qo'shilmasi ham asar yoki joy nomi ma'nosida propositiv ma'no ifodalay oladi. Masalan, xamsachi shoirlarning dostonlari nomida buni uchratish mumkin: "Farhod va Shirin", "Layli va Majnun" kabi nomlar "ikki sevishgan" ma'nosini bildirib, *Farhod va Shirin ikki sevishgan insonlardir*, yoki *Layli va Majnun bir-birini yoqtiradi* kabi propozitsiyalarni ifodalaydi. Ya'ni erkak va ayol ismlarining teng munosabatli birikuvini asosidagi so'z qo'shilmasi ular o'rtasida muhabbat tuyg'usining mavjudligi haqidagi propozitsiya anglashiladi (masalan, "Tohir va Zuhro", "Oyguil bilan Baxtiyor", "Oshiq G'arib va Shohsanam").

Bunday so'z qo'shilmalarda nafaqat propozitsiya, balki presuppozitsiyani ham kuzatish mumkin. Masalan, Nizomiy Ganjaviy dostoni "Xusrav-u Shirin" deb nomlangani holda, Xusrav Dehlaviy dostoni "Shirin-u Xusrav" deb ataladi. Mumtoz adabiyot an'anasiga ko'ra, sevgi-muhabbat haqidagi fojiviy asarlarda qaysi obrazning nomi birinchi kelsa, o'shaning vafoti avvalroq yuz beradi. Haqiqatan ham, asarlar mazmuni bilan tanishsangiz, Nizomiy asarida Xusrav birinchi vafot etadi, Dehlaviy asarida esa Shirin mahubidan avvalroq o'lim topadi. Navoiyning "Farhod va Shirin" dostoni nomiga keladigan bo'lsak, bu so'z qo'shilmasi *Farhod va Shirin ikki sevishgan insonlardir* propozitsiyasi va *Farhod Shirindan oldin vafot etadi* degan presuppozitsiya ham anglashiladi.

O'zbek tilida so'z qo'shilmalarining sodda va qo'shma gaplar bilan sinonimiyasini kuzatish mumkin. (4-jadval)

Ma'lumki, so'z birikmasi propozitsiya ifodalaydi, bu propozitsiya ma'nosi boshqa sintaktik birliklarda ham takrorlansa, sinonimlik hosil bo'ladi.

<sup>32</sup> Мамажонов А. Қўшма гап стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1990. – Б.58.

<sup>33</sup> Давлатова Р.Х. Пропозиция ва унинг ўзбек тилида нутқий воқеланиши. – Навоий, 2023. – Б.19.

So‘z birikmasi quyidagi sintaktik shakllar bilan sinonimlikka kirishishi mumkin.

So‘z birikmasi: *chiroyli qilib turmaklangan soch*

Sodda gap: *Sochi chiroyli qilib turmaklangan.*

Qo‘shma gap: *Ko‘rdimki, sochi chiroyli qilib turmaklangan.*

Aytish joizki, so‘z birikmasi qo‘shma gaplardan faqat ergash gapli qo‘shma gaplar bilan sinonimik munosabatga kirishadi, bog‘langan hamda bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gaplar esa mazmun-mohiyati jihatidan so‘z birikmasi bilan ma‘nodosh bo‘la olmaydi. (6-jadval)

Ikkinchi bobning uchinchi fasli “Gaplar doirasida sinonimiyaning voqelanishi” deb nomlanadi.

Ma‘lumki, sintaktik sinonimlarning asosiy belgisi – ularning bir mazmun-mohiyatni ifodalashida. Sintaktik sinonimlarni belgilashda ko‘proq *onomasiologik* yo‘nalish yetakchilik qiladi, chunki sinonim gaplarda bitta hukm har xil shaklda ifodalanadi. Bizningcha, sinonim gaplar bitta fikr, ya‘ni hukmning har xil shaklda uslubiy farq bilan berilishidir. Masalan, sinonimlarda:

**Avval qisqa fikr ifodalanadi, so‘ng batafsil ma‘lumot keltiriladi.**

1. *Ayoz zo‘raydi. Polvonlar og‘zidan chiqmish bug‘ quyuqdan-quyuq bo‘ldi.*

2. *Kun qiyom bo‘ldi. O‘tov chang‘arog‘idan dasturxonga taftli nur tushdi.* (T.Murod, “Yulduzlar mangu yonadi”)

**Sinonim gaplar uchta bo‘lishi ham mumkin.**

1. *Qancha ko‘zlar menga zor edi. // Na g‘am, na anduhim bor edi. // Qushday yengil ruhim bor edi* (M.Yusuf, “Muhabbat”).

2. *Yor, eshiging ochilmadi men uchun. // Tilingdan bol sochilmadi men uchun.// Uyingdan joy topilmadi men uchun* (M.Yusuf, “Ketar bo‘ldim”)<sup>34</sup>.

Sodda gaplar sintaktik butunlik sifatida quyidagi sintaktik birliklar bilan sinonim munosabatga kirishadi.

Sodda gap: *Dadam kelganini aytdim.*

So‘z birikmasi: *kelgani aytilgan dadam.*

Bog‘langan qo‘shma gap: *Dadam keldi, men esa buni aytdim.*

Ergash gapli qo‘shma gap: *Shuni aytdimki, dadam kelgan.*

Bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gap: *Dadam keldi, men aytdim.*

Ko‘chirma gapli qo‘shma gap: “Dadam kelgan”, – deb aytdim.

Sodda gaplar qo‘shma gapning qaysi turiga sinonim bo‘lsa ham, ularda ifodalangan sodda fikr – mazmun murakkablashadi. Sodda gap so‘z birikmasiga va qo‘shma gapning barcha turlariga sinonim bo‘la oladi. So‘zlashuvda paralingvistik vositalar bilan ham sinonimlik hosil qilish mumkin, degan fikrdamiz. (10-jadval)

Yirik sintaktik birlik bo‘lgan supersintaktik butunliklarda (SSB)<sup>35</sup> ham sinonimiya hodisasi mavjud. Mikromatnlarda tema-rema munosabatini o‘rgangan professor M.Abdupattoyev temaning umumiy mazmuni yoki uning biror bo‘lagi bilan aloqador izoh – rema haqida yozadi. Bunday matnlarda birinchi gap tema

<sup>34</sup> Yusuf Muhammad. Saylanma. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2013. – B.48-67.

<sup>35</sup> Мамажонов А. Абдупаттоев М. Матн назарияси. – Фарғона, 2015. – Б.66.

bo'lsa, keyingi gaplar shu mavzuni aniqlashtiruvchi asosiy axborotdir. Bizningcha, xuddi shu izoh gaplar birinchi gap, ya'ni temaning sinonimi bo'ladi. Masalan: **Bugun bayram. Ko'chalar gavjum. Sho'x-sho'x kuylar yangraydi. Guras-guras odamlar o'tadi. O'yin-kulgi, shodon shovqin bahor osmonini titratadi.** (O'.Hoshimov, "Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar") Bu SSBda birinchi gap – *Bugun bayram* tema bo'lib, qolgan barcha gaplar shu mavzuni izohlovchi remalardir. Ayni paytda, ular o'zaro sinonim gaplar hamdir.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi "**Invariant-variantlilik va uning sintaktik sathda namoyon bo'lishi**" deb nomlanib, unda tilshunoslikda invariant va variant tushunchasining sintaktik sathdagi tadqiqi haqida fikr yuritilgan. Bobning birinchi fasli "So'z qo'shilmasi va birikmasi doirasidagi variantlilik" deb nomlanadi. Unda sintaktik birliklar invarianti va unga oid variantlar tahlil etilgan.

So'z qo'shilmalari o'rtasidagi variantlilik struktur tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan qaralganda, bitta invariantga nisbatan nutqiy hodisa sifatida olinadi. Masalan, *gap va ibora; ukam bilan men; na inson, na hayvon* kabi misollarni keltirish mumkin.

So'z qoshilmasi variantlari mavjud ekan, demak, ular uchun invariant ham mavjud bo'ladi. So'z qo'shilmasida ikkita teng munosabatli komponentlar o'zaro teng (biriktirish, zidlik, ayiruv, inkor va teng ohang yordamida) aloqaga kirishadi. Ularda leksema ikkita bo'lib, har biri **W** (**W** – ingliz tilidagi word so'zining bosh harfi bo'lib, xalqaro standart bo'yicha olindi) bilan belgilansa, so'z qo'shilmasi uchun **W=W so'z qo'shilmasi** invarianti amal qiladi. (3-jadval)

So'z qo'shilmasida hech qanday tobe munosabat yo'q va predikat ham mavjud emas, chunki leksemalar o'zaro teng bog'langan, lekin teng bog'lovchining mazmuniy munosabat turi almashganda **W=W** invariantining variantlari o'zaro sinonim bo'la olmaydi.

Barcha so'z birikmalarida hokim komponent va tobe komponent birikuvi **W<sup>2</sup>** bilan berilsa, ular birgalikda hosil qilgan tushuncha – propozitsiya **P** bilan belgilanadi hamda semantik jihatdan o'zaro teng bo'ladi.

Ushbu invariant tobelantirib bog'lovchi vositalar xususiyatiga ko'ra yana uchta variantga ega. Bular **W kelishik W, W ko'makchi W, W tobe ohang W** kabilar.

Bundan tashqari, ushbu faslda otli va fe'lli so'z birikmalari uchun **W+N=P** va **W+V=P** modeli va birikmaning bog'lanish usuli bo'yicha invariant (model)lar ham ishlab chiqilgan. (5-jadval)

Uchinchi bobning ikkinchi faslida gaplarning variantlilik va ular uchun umumiy invariant masalalariga e'tibor qaratilgan. Nosintaktik hodisalar – gapning ifoda maqsadi, modal ma'nolar, gap bo'laklarining ifodalanish xususiyati, undalma, kiritma, ajratilgan va uyushiq bo'laklar kabi tajallilardan holi qilinganda ham, **Ppm** invariantining bir nechta oraliq ko'rinishlari hosil bo'ladi.

Gaplarning ifoda maqsadiga ko'ra turlarini ifodalashda darak, buyruq, istak gap uchun **Ppm** qolipini, so'roq gaplar uchun **Ppm?; Ppm???** modellarini; hishayajon ishtirokiga ko'ra **Ppm!, Ppm!!!** yoki **Ppm?!; Ppm?!!** kabi qoliplarni tanlash mumkin. (7-jadval)

Qo'shma gaplarning lisoniy qolipi, ya'ni invariantini ishlab chiqishda qo'shma gap tarkibidagi sodda gaplarning o'zaro munosabati muhim rol o'ynaydi. Sodda gap umumiy invariant **Ppm** ekani holda, qo'shma gap uchun umumiy qolip ikkita sodda gapning qo'shiluvidan, ya'ni **Ppm + Ppm** dan iborat bo'ladi. Bu invariant nutqdagi barcha real qo'shma gaplar uchun umumiy qolip vazifasini bajarsa-da, bir qator oraliq invariantlar (kichik qoliplar)ga yo'l beradi. Dastlab sodda gaplarning bog'lanish usuliga ko'ra (teng va tobe bog'lanish) va teng bog'lanishning bog'lovchili hamda bog'lovchisiz (ya'ni ohang yordamida bog'lanish) turlarini kuzatish mumkin.

**Ppm=Ppm** qolipi teng bog'langan barcha nutqiy qo'shma gaplar uchun LSQ vazifasini bajarsa, **Ppm<sup>ohang</sup>Ppm** va **Ppm<sup>teng bog'lovchi</sup> Ppm** invariantlar teng bog'lanishning ikki turini ko'rsatadi. O'z navbatida, bu qoliplar ham sodda gaplar munosabatini ifodalash uchun quyidagi oraliq (kichik) qoliplarni hosil qiladi. Agar qo'shma gap qismlari teng munosabatda bog'langan bo'lsa, ohang bilan bog'langan qo'shma gap turini bildiruvchi **Ppm<sup>ohang</sup> Ppm** qolipi sodda gaplar munosabatiga ko'ra payt (**Ppm, Ppm**); shart, zidlik, o'xshatish (**Ppm – Ppm**); aloqaning zaifligi (**Ppm; Ppm**); izoh, to'ldirish (**Ppm:Ppm**) munosabatlarini ifodalaydi. **Ppm<sup>teng bog'lovchi</sup> Ppm** qolipi esa qo'shma gapni bog'lashga xizmat qiluvchi teng bog'lovchilar turiga ko'ra bir nechta turga bo'linadi. Bu LSQlar cheksiz real gaplar (aktantlar) bilan to'ldirilishi mumkin. (11-14-jadval)

Ushbu invariantlar nutqda cheksiz real gaplar bilan to'ldirilish imkoniyatiga ega. Tadqiqotning keying o'rinlarida ko'chirma gapli qo'shma gaplar invarianti va ushbu invariantning tarmoq variantlari hamda to'ldirilgan aktantlari haqida fikr yuritilgan.

## XULOSA

1. Til stratifikatsiyasida sathlarni iyerarxik munosabat belgisiga ko'ra ajratish struktur tilshunoslar tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan. Sintaktik birliklarda shakl va ma'no munosabati quyi sathdagi shunday munosabatga qaraganda birmuncha murakkab hodisa hisoblanadi. Bunda sintaktik birliklarning konstruktiv shakllangan o'ziga xos jihati ham alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi, ya'ni sintaksisda shakl va ma'no jihatidan nomutanosiblik quyi sathlarga qaraganda mavhum (abstrakt) xarakterga ega, shuning uchun ham bu borada tilshunoslar tadqiqotlarida har xil qarashlar mavjud.

2. Ishda sintaktik birliklarni belgilashda tilshunoslik nazariyasi tadqiqotlari tajribasiga tayanilgan bo'lib, bir nechta ilmiy qarashlar asosida umumiy xulosalar chiqarilgan, sintaktik konstruksiyalar (birliklar)ning besh turga (so'z qo'shilmasi, so'z birikmasi, gap, qo'shma gap va matn) ajratilgani asoslangan.

3. Tilshunoslikda sinonimiya hodisasi atroflicha o'rganilgan bo'lib, bu yo'nalishdagi tadqiqot ishlarining deyarli har birida uning til sathlari bilan bog'liq turlicha ko'rinishlari borligi, ya'ni tilda leksik, paremiologik, morfologik va morfemik sathdagi sinonimlar farqlanishi, shuningdek, sintaktik sinonimiyaning vujudga keilishi bir yoki turli konstruksiyalar shaklida yuz berishi mumkinligi qayd etilgan.

4. Variantlilik hodisasi an'anaviy va struktur tilshunoslikda har xil izohlanadi. Struktur tilshunoslikda sintaktik variatsiyaning **invariant-variant** dualizmi bilan chambarchas bog'liqligi va bunda asosan sintaktik konstruksiyani qoliplash muhim omil ekanligi ta'kidlanadi. An'anaviy variantlilik esa invariant tushunchasiga mutlaqo bog'liq bo'lmay, bir lisoniy birlikning mazmunan bir xil, shaklan esa juda yaqin ko'rinishlari ekanligi aytiladi. An'anaviy yondashuvga ko'ra, variatsiya ikkita tashkil etuvchidan iborat bo'lsa (podsho//podshoh kabi), struktur yo'nalishda esa variantlar bitta invariantning nutqda cheksiz variantlar (aktantlar) bilan to'ldirilishidir. Masalan,  $W^2=P$  invariantiga cheksiz nutqiy hodisalar – real birikmalar o'zaro variant bo'la oladi.

5. Sintaktik shakl va ma'no munosabati haqida gap ketganda, sinonimiya hamda variantlilik bilan bir qatorda omonimlik va antonimlikka ham to'xtalib o'tilgan. Bu sohada qilingan ishlar e'tirof etilgan holda, sintaktik omonimiya va sintaktik antonimiya hodisalari, ularning badiiy matndagi vazifalari ham ko'rsatilgan.

6. Sintaksisda gapdan kichik sintaktik birliklar sifatida so'z qo'shilmasi va so'z birikmasi e'tiborga olingan va bu borada, avvalo, ularning umumiy va oraliq invariantlari aniqlangan. Har bir invariantning voqelanishi nutqiy variantlar ko'rinishida zohir bo'lishi qayd etilgan.

7. So'z qo'shilmasi va so'z birikmasi o'ziga hamda boshqa sintaktik birliklarga sinonim bo'la oladi, variatsiya esa (an'anaviy va struktur tilshunoslikda ham) faqat bitta sintaktik konstruksiya ichida, sinonimiya esa bir yoki bir nechta sintaktik birliklar orasida yuzaga kelishi kuzatiladi.

8. Ilmiy asosda sodda gaplardagi variantlilik boshqa sintaktik konstruksiyalarga nisbatan kengroq o'rganilgan. Bunda gapning invariant va oraliq qoliplari aniqlanishidan tashqari, variant gaplarning turlari ham belgilangan. Ular FVG, LMVG, MVG, SVG kabi guruhlariga ajratilgan va badiiy matn asosida tahlil etilgan. Ayniqsa, leksik materiallar variant gaplarning stilistik figura darajasiga ko'tarilganini asoslashda ishonchli dalil hisoblanadi.

9. Qo'shma gaplar o'rtasidagi variantlilik masalasiga an'anaviy hamda struktur tilshunoslikda turlicha yondashuv kuzatiladi. Har ikki tilshunoslikda ham variant gaplar bitta konstruksiya doirasida yuz bersa-da, **invariant-variant** dualizmiga tayangan sistemaviy tilshunoslikda gaplarning qanday mazmun, ya'ni qanday propozitsiya(lar) ifodalashi muhim emas. Unda faqat **Ppm+Ppm** qolipiga yoki oraliq qoliplar asosida nutqiy voqelangan har qanday gap shu invariantning variantlari sanaladi. An'anaviy qarashlarga ko'ra, qo'shma gap bir turdagi bog'lovchilar yordamida bog'lansagina variant gaplar hosil bo'ladi.

10. Qo'shma gaplardagi sinonimiya doirasida qo'shma gap turlarining bir-biriga, so'z birikmasiga va sodda gaplarga mazmundoshligi nazarda tutiladi. Sinonimiya hodisasining yuzaga kelishi nutq uslublari bilan bog'liq. Bunday e'tiborli jihat shundaki, bitta propozitsiyaning turli konstruksiyalar bilan ifodalanishidir.

11. Tadqiqotda sinonimiyaga yondosh mo'tadillashuv hodisasi ham o'rganilgan bo'lib, uning sinonimiyaga o'xshash va, ayni paytda, farqli jihatlari

ham asoslangan. Sinonim konstruksiyalar ma'lum ma'no farqlariga ega bo'lib, bu farqlovchi belgilar graduonimik oppozitsiyaga kirishadi. Zidlangan birliklardan birining nutqda reallashuvi mo'tadillashuvni yuzaga keltiradi. Bu go'yo sinonimik qatordagi **dominant**ning yoki bir invariantning variantlari ichidagi **yadro** birlikni aniqlashga o'xshaydi. Mo'tadillashuv sinonimiya yoki variantlilikka yaqin hodisa bo'lib, bu hodisa ham uslub bilan bevosita bog'liqdir. Parallellizm hodisasida esa sintaktik birliklar o'rtasida yondosh shakl va mazmun mavjud bo'lib, bunda mazmuniy yondoshlik sinonimiyani, shakliy yondoshlik variatsiyani tashkil etadi.



**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL №DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 ON AWARD OF  
SCIENTIFIC DEGREES FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY**  

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**FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY**

**POLVONOVA BASHORATHKHON MIROBIJONOVNA**

**SYNTACTIC SYNONYMY AND SYNTACTIC VARIATION**

**10.00.01 – Uzbek language**

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT FOR DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PhD) IN  
PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

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## INTRODUCTION (doctoral (PhD) dissertation abstract)

**Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic.** The exchange of scientific paradigms in the study of language in world linguistics, that is, the comparative-historical approach of a descriptive nature with the system-structural approach, leads to the recognition of any linguistic phenomenon as a whole consisting of certain elements, each linguistic unit structurally consists of certain qualities and relationships, thereby they led to its interpretation as a substance. From this point of view, the study of the internal structure of the linguistic unit, its constituents and the relations between them on the basis of the dichotomy of language and speech is of great practical importance.

Linguistic units began to be interpreted as a whole due to the structural approach to the studied object in world linguistics from the last quarter of the 20th century. It has been noted in the existing literature that the definition of the content of this whole, the manifestation of distinguishing and unifying signs of linguistic units, the fact that these signs create disproportion in form and content, moreover these signs are determined on the basis of contradictions. It is known that the social and political processes taking place in the society are reflected in the context and the communicative relations that arise through them, information transfer and its reception, processing, and its use for certain purposes are manifested in texts specific to all styles. Here, synonymy and variation between syntactic units are an important aspect, and the ability to use them correctly is considered a special factor in the manifestation of linguistic relations. In this sense, elucidating the issue of synonymy and variability between linguistic units within a given national language is a priority from a scientific and theoretical point of view.

In Uzbek linguistics, a lot of attention is paid to the systematic analysis of linguistic units from the point of view of dialectical philosophy. After all, «in today's era of globalization, it is natural that every nation, every independent state attaches special importance to the issue of securing its national interests, in this regard, first of all, preserving and developing its culture, ancient values, and mother tongue<sup>36</sup>. « Despite the fact that a number of studies have been conducted on the topic of synonymy and variability in linguistics, syntactic synonymy, especially the issue of syntactic variability, is one of the topical issues that has hardly been studied. This is the development of the main principles of distinguishing syntactic synonymy and variant phenomena in the correct use of text units in Uzbek linguistics, evaluating their formal and substantive structure, structural-semantic features, the means of forming the syntactic relationship between them and syntactic units. provides an opportunity to identify stylistic-semantic signs. This research work, like other scientific research conducted by linguists today, focuses on the development of our national language through a deep study of the language structure, and its pure and perfect transmission to the next generation.

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<sup>36</sup>O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-5850-sonli Farmoni. Manba: <http://lex.uz/docs/4561730>.

Of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 21, 2019 No. PF-5850 «On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and position of the Uzbek language as a state language», No. PF-6084 of October 20, 2020 «Further development of the Uzbek language in our country and language «On measures to improve the policy of Uzbekistan», No. PF-6108 dated November 6, 2020 «On measures to develop the fields of education and science in the period of new development of Uzbekistan» gi, Decree No. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022 «On the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026»; PQ-2789 dated February 17, 2017 «On measures to further improve the activities of the Academy of Sciences, organization, management and financing of scientific and research activities», PQ - 4479 dated October 4, 2019 Resolutions «On the wide celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On the State Language», Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis dated January 24, 2020 and other information related to this activity This research serves to a certain extent in the implementation of the priority tasks defined in the legislative documents.

**Compliance of the research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the Republic.** The dissertation was completed in accordance with the priority direction of the republican science and technology development I. «Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and democratic state».

**The degree of study of the problem.** The study of synonymy and variant phenomena at the syntactic level is distinguished from other problems of linguistics by its relevance. This issue has been discussed in detail by many scientists . In particular, the phenomenon of synonymy in world linguistics were studied by the following scholars: R.G.Piotrovsky, V.P.Sukhotin, A.N.Gvozдов, A.V.Stepanov, T.I.Silman, G.A.Zolotova, P.G.Cheremisin, Y.P.Shendels, A.V.Fetisova, L.N.Smirnova, N.D.Zarubina, G.Y.Solganik, D.E.Rozental, M.J.Kojina, S.N.Ikonnikov, M.P.Senkevich, O.B.Dolgova, V.V.Odinov, V.V.Vinogradov, V.V.Neverov, A.V.Skovorodnikov, E.M.Beregovskaya, V.A.Grechko, A.I.Izotov, S.O.Karsevsky, I.P.Susov, T.Y.Solganin, S.Y.Eirmolenko, A.I.Yefimov, M.F.Palevskaya<sup>37</sup>. The issue of synonymy is

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<sup>37</sup> Пиотровский Р.Г. Очерки по грамматической стилистике французского языка. – М., 1936; Сухотин В.П. Синтаксическая синонимика в современном русском литературном языке. Глагольное словосочитание. – М., 1960; Гвоздов А.Н. Очерки в стилистике в русского языка. – М., 1965; Степанов А.В. Основные понятия стилистике. – М., 1966; Сильман Т.И. Проблемы синтаксического стилистики. Ученые записки Ленинградского пед.института А.И.Герцена, 1967; Золотова Г.А. Синтаксическая синонимия и культура речи // Актуальные проблемы культуры речи. – М., 1970; Черемисин П.Г. Опыт исследования стилистической синонимии: Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – М., 1970; Шендельс Й.П. Понятие грамматической синонимии. Филологические науки. – 1959. – №1; Фетисова А.В. Синонимические соответствия между обособленными второстепенными членами и придаточными предложениями обстоятельства в современном русском литературном языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1965; Зарубина Н.Д. Сверхфразовой единства как лингвистическая единица: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1973; Солганик Г.Я. Синтаксическая стилистика. – М., 1973; Розентал Д.Э. Практическая стилистика русского языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1974; Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1983; Кожина М.Н. Стилистика русского языка. – М., 1977; Иконников С.Н. Стилистика в курсе русского языка. – М., 1979; Сенкевич М.П. Практическая стилистика русского языка и литературное редактирование. – М., 1980; Долгова О.Б.

discussed in Turkology by scientists such as Z.M.Zakiyev, S.M.Ibragimov, M.I.Adilov, Sh.V.Yusufli, N.D.Abdullayev, M.S.Sergiliyev, G.I.Meshadiyev, G.F.Tatarnikova, Sh.S. Khanbikova, S.A.Xapayev, Y.B.Yusupov ;<sup>38</sup> and in Uzbek linguistics, G. Abdurahmonov, B. Toychiboyev, Sh. Mamedov, A. Shomaqsudov, I. Kochkortoyev, M.S.Sodigova, M. Askarova, E.S.Shodmonov, L. Abdullayev, R. Kongurov, R.R.Sayfullayeva, E. Qilichev, Sh. Rakhmatullayev, V.Igamberdiyev, R. Megerramova, A. Nurmonov, I.R.Rasulov, A. Hojiyev, H.Rustamov, R. Jumanazarov, A. Berdaliyev, A. Mamajonov, H. Usmonova, D.Researched by Jamoliddinova, Sh.G. Orifjonova, O. Bozorov, R. Shukurov, L.S.Khudoyberdiyeva, G'. Rahmonov, M.K.Sadikova, D.A.Nurmanova<sup>39</sup>.

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<sup>38</sup> Закиев М.З. Современный татарский литературный язык. – М., 1971; Ибрагимов С.М. Татар теленде синтактик синонимлар. – Казань, 1976; Ибрагимов С.М. Синонимия синтаксических конструкций тюрского литературного языка. Языкознание. – Тошкент, 1980; Адилев М.И. Система повторов в азербайджанском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Баку, 1967; Юсуфли Ш.В. Стилистические синтаксис современного азербайджанского языка: Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Баку, 1973; Абдуллаев Н.Д. Синтаксическая синонимия в современном азербайджанском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Баку, 1978; Сергалиев М.С. Синтаксическая синонимия в современном казакском литературном языке: Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Алма-Ата, 1981; Мешадиев Г.И. Лексические параллели в топонимической системе азербайджанского, узбекского и киргизического языков // Ономастика Узбекистана. – Ташкент, 1989; Татарникова Г.Ф. Синонимика именных оборотов с отглагольными существительными и придаточных предложений: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ростов на Дону, 1970; Ханбикова Ш.С. Синонимы в татарском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Казань, 1962; Хапаев С.А. Узбекско-карачайско-балкарские параллели гидронимов Средней Азии и Северного Кавказа // Ономастика Узбекистана. – Ташкент, 1989; Юсупов Ю.Б., Каримов С.К. Азербайджанские и узбекские топонимические параллели // Материалы конференции по ономастике Узбекистана. – Джиззак, 1985.

<sup>39</sup> Абдурахмонов Ғ. Қўшма гап синтаксиси асослари. – Тошкент, 1958; Тўйчибаев Б. Замоनावий ўзбек адабий тилида синтактик синонимика. – Тошкент, 1988; Мамедов С. Ўзбек тилида синтактик омонимлар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1977. – №2; Шомақсудов А. Ўзбек тили ва унинг стилистик турларининг тарихий илдилари масаласига доир // Ўзбек тили стилистикаси масалалари / ТошДУ илмий асарлар, 486-сон; Шомақсудов А., Расулов И., Қўнғуров Р., Рустамов Ҳ. Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. – Тошкент, 1983; Қўчқортоев И. Бадиий нутқ стилистикаси. – Тошкент, 1975; Содикова М.С. Фейл стилистикаси. – Тошкент, 1975; Асқарова М. Эргашган қўшма гаплар синонимикаси. Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. II қисм. – Тошкент, 1976; Шодмонов Э.С. Ўзбек тилида сўз бирикмалари омонимияси // Ўзбек тили масалалари. – Тошкент-Қарши, 1976; Қўнғуров Р. Субектив баҳо формаларининг семантик-стилистик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент, 1980; Сайфуллаева Р.Р. Синонимия повествовательных предложений современного узбекском языку: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1982; Қиличев Э. Бадиий тасвирнинг лексик воситалари. – Тошкент, 1982; Раҳматуллаев Ш. Семик таҳлил ва лексик синонимияни таърифлаш масаласи // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1979. – №5; Игamberдиев В. Разноструктурность как одна из свойств синтаксической синонимии. Языкознание. – Ташкент, 1980; Мегеррамова Р.Д. О грамматической омонимии, синонимии и антонимии. Языкознание. – Ташкент, 1980; Нурмонов А. Проблемы системного исследования синтаксиса узбекского языка. – Ташкент: Фан, 1982; Расулов И.Р. Сложные синтаксические единство в современном узбекском языке. Языкознание. – Тошкент, 1980; Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тили синонимларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент, 1974; Рустамов Ҳ. Боғловчиларнинг услубий вазифаси, улар орасидаги синонимия // Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1983; Бердиалиев А. Ўзбек тилида омоним модели эргаш гапли қўшма гаплар. – Тошкент: Фан, 1990; Бердиалиев А., Шеронов Б. Ўзбек тили синтаксиси. – Хужанд, 2010;

Although there are few monographic studies on the phenomenon of variability, in the scientific researches of G.Glison, G.I.Kromorenko, N.N.Semenyuk, F.Saussyur, L.K.Graudina, R.P.Ragojnikova, Y.I.Shutova in world linguistics <sup>40</sup>, and in Uzbek linguistics A.Berdaliyev, D.Nabiyeva. It is found in the works of such linguists as Sayfullayeva, E. Umarov, Z. Ibrahimova, R. Sharopova, F. Musayeva, G. Jumanazarova <sup>41</sup>. Such researches made a worthy contribution to the development of the syntactic field. However, a comparative approach to syntactic meaningfulness and variation has not been carried out in extensive research within the scope of synonymy and variation, and this is considered one of the current problems in general linguistics and, moreover, in Uzbek linguistics.

**The connection of the research with the scientific research plans of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed.** The dissertation was completed within the framework of the research plan of Fergana State University «Problems of Uzbek Language Syntax».

**The purpose of the research is** to study the problems of syntactic synonymy and variantness in Uzbek linguistics, their similarities and differences the study of aspects, as well as the clarification of traditional and systematic linguistic views and scientific interpretations of syntactic variation.

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<sup>40</sup> Глисон Г. Введение в дескриптивную лингвистику. – М., 1959; Краморенко Г.И. Фразеологические варианты в идеоматике современного немецкого языка: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. 1962; Семенюк Н.Н. Некоторые вопросы изучения вариантности // ВЯ, 1965. – №1; Соссюр де Ф. Курс общей лингвистики. Труды по языкознанию. – М.: Прогресс, 1977; Граудина Л.К. К истории нормализации вариантов в грамматиках // Литературная норма и вариантност. – М., 1981; Рогожников Р.П. Варианты служебных слов в современном русском языке // Литературная норма и вариантност. – М., 1981; Шутова Е.И. Вопросы теории синтаксиса. – М.: Наука, 1984.

<sup>41</sup> Набиева Д. Ўзбек тилининг турли сатҳларида умумийлик-хусусийлик диалектикасининг намоён бўлиши. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2005; Набиева Д. Лексик сатҳда вариантлик // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2006. – №2; Набиева Д. Фонетик ходисалар натижасида лексема номемасининг вариантланиши // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2008. – №4; Sayfullayeva R., Mengliyev B., Boqiyeva G., Qurbonova M., Yunusova Z., Abuzalova M. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2009; Сайфуллаева Р., Курбанова М. Қолиплаштириш усули ва унинг тилшунослиқда қўлланилиши // Тилшунослик ва адабиётшунослик масалалари / Профессор А.Нурмонов таваллудининг 60 йиллигига бағишланган илмий анжуман материаллари. – Андижон, 2002; Умаров Э. Навоий асарларида сўзнинг фонетик вариантлари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2010. – №2; Ибрагимова З. Қишлоқ хўжалиги лексикасида вариантлик // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2012. – №3; Шаропова Р. Терминологияда вариантдорлик // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2012. – №1; Мусаева Ф. Ўзбек тилида вариантлик // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2015. – №6; Мусаева Ф. Ўзбек тилида фразеологик вариантлар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2016. – №6; Жуманазарова Г. Паремаларнинг вариантлари ва семантикаси // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2014. – №1.

### **Tasks of the research :**

to study and generalization of views on disproportion of syntactic form and content in linguistics;

to reveal the essence of syntactic synonymy and variant phenomena in depth, to study them comparatively;

syntactic synonymy and variantness and to highlight their similarities and differences;

to determine the synonymy of syntactic units with respect to each other and other syntactic structures;

to define the concept of invariant and variant in syntactic units, determine the general pattern (invariant) of syntactic constructions.

**The object of the research** is linguistic units within the scope of syntactic synonymy and variation in the Uzbek language.

Syntactic synonyms as **a subject of research** and structural-semantic, lexical-grammatical features of syntactic options are defined.

**The research methods.** In covering the research topic classification, methods of description, comparison, generalization, and contextual analysis were used.

**The scientific novelty of the research** is as follows:

as a relative whole consisting of relationships between elements that have mutual meaning in the work, relying on dialectical philosophy and its laws, linguistic meaning and its similarity boundaries based on the materials of the Uzbek language and its the limit of similar events is defined;

the position of the word combination within syntactic units is determined, the synonymy of all syntactic units is explained from the content side, and it is proved that it can be expressed through one general proposition;

the conflicting opinions on syntactic variability noted in the scientific literature are clarified, the phenomenon of variation is explained from the point of view of traditional and systematic linguistics, variants are developed based on the invariant model of syntactic units, the means of creating variation in the Uzbek language are described, variation and related phenomena are described. (semanticism, parallelism, moderation) ;

based on the isomorphic nature of the language system, it was determined that variantness is a universal phenomenon that covers synonymy and parallelism, the signs that are the basis for the meaning of syntactic units in the Uzbek language, the factors and means of these signs that cause synonymy.

**The practical results of the research** are as follows:

phenomena related to the relationship of form and meaning in syntactic units (homonymy, antonymy, synonymy, variation) were studied, proved by examples;

different views on syntactic synonymy and variability are analyzed and compared, differences related to the concept of variability in traditional and structural linguistics are identified and theoretically based;

the invariant and intermediate patterns of syntactic units specific to each construction are defined , they are given on the basis of tables and filled with real options;

the phenomena of variantness and synonymy are compared at the syntactic level, similar and different aspects of content or form are revealed.

**The reliability of the research results** is explained by the reports made at republican and international scientific-practical conferences, articles published in scientific journals, conclusions drawn, applied approaches, methods and theoretical ideas put into practice, and the results obtained confirmed by authorized organizations.

**Scientific and practical significance of research results.** The scientific significance of the research results is that the conclusions of the dissertation reveal the differences in the phenomenon of variability studied in traditional and structural linguistics, determine the invariant (pattern) of all syntactic units and fill them with real units. It is determined by the theoretical enrichment of the syntax of the current Uzbek language. The practical importance of the results of this research is determined by the fact that they serve for the identification of syntactic units, their variants and their content partners, as well as for the improvement of textbooks and training manuals created from the disciplines of systematic linguistics and cognitive linguistics.

**Implementation of research results.** Based on the scientific results of researching the synonymy and variation of syntactic units such as word combination, conjunction, sentence, compound sentence and the conditions leading to these phenomena in the Uzbek language:

the conflicting opinions on syntactic variability noted in the scientific literature are clarified, the phenomenon of variation is explained from the point of view of traditional and systematic linguistics, variants are developed based on the invariant model of syntactic units, the means of creating variation in the Uzbek language are described, variation and related phenomena are described. (semanticism, parallelism, moderation) from the scientific conclusions and recommendations on the interaction of «Speech and text recognition based on speech signals» conducted at the Jizzah branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulug bek in 2021-2023. It was used in the implementation of the digital innovation project No.IL-412104529 on the topic «Development of the intellectual-software product» that forms transcripts by processing (01-128 of the Jizzah branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulug bek dated February 12, 2024/ reference number 1). As a result, research conclusions were relied upon in the development of the intellectual-software product envisaged by the project;

as a relative whole consisting of relations between mutually demanding elements, i.e. based on dialectical philosophy and its laws, linguistic semantics based on the materials of the Uzbek language and from the conclusions and recommendations of the dissertation about similar events, the work of the State Language Training and Professional Development Center of the Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature, numbered II-4721101717, completed in 2022-2023 was used in the implementation of the innovative project «creating an interactive electronic platform of the national

names of the objects of display» (Order No. reference). As a result, a positive effect on the content enrichment of this project was shown;

having defined the position of the phrase within the syntactic units, the synonymy of all syntactic units is explained from the content side and is expressed through one common proposition, and based on the isomorphic nature of the language system, the variant is a universal phenomenon including synonymy and parallelism, syntactic unity in the Uzbek language, scientific conclusions about the symbols that form the basis of semantics between units, factors and means that determine the synonymy of these symbols were used in writing the script for the broadcasts of «Insomnia», «Sense of creativity», «Education and Development», «Nation and Spirituality» broadcasts of «Uzbekistan» TV and radio channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan in 2022-2023, and interviews with the author organized (Reference No. 02-36-896 of the National Broadcasting Company of Uzbekistan dated December 12, 2023). As a result, the content of the materials prepared for these radio broadcasts has been improved and scientific.

**Approval of research results.** The results of the dissertation were announced and approved at 9 international and 3 national scientific-practical conferences.

**Publication of research results.** A total of 18 scientific works on the research topic, including 6 articles in scientific publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for publishing the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations, including 3 republican and 3 foreign journals.

**The structure and scope of the dissertation.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. The length of the dissertation is 148 pages, excluding the list of used literature.

## MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

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

Of the dissertation entitled «**Problems of form and content of syntactic units in linguistics**» includes three chapters. The first part of the chapter is called «The problem of separation of the syntactic level in the language system».

Conceptualizing the nature of language as a set of systems is a common feature that unites proponents of the linguistic level concept. The concept of a level is equivalent to a set of certain linguistic units, and it is important what linguistic sign is meant. Later it became known that this sign is a sign of hierarchy of language units, that is, units of one level enter into a hierarchical relationship with

units of a higher or lower level. Units of different levels cannot enter into a syntagmatic and paradigmatic relationship with each other. They have only hierarchical, i.e. hierarchical, relationship with each other. In this respect, phonological, morphemic, lexical and syntactic types of the linguistic level are distinguished. In this case, all units of the level except the phonological level have a dual essence, which is manifested in the presence of the side of expression and content.

According to Professor H.Usmonova, «the content and the form are two mutually contradictory opposite poles of one object. These concepts are mutually exclusive, one cannot exist without the other. Form and content are inseparable in one concrete object<sup>42</sup>. It is known that the disproportion (asymmetry) of language units in terms of content and form is a phenomenon that occurs in almost all languages, and it is considered one of the important factors of language development. In particular, the phenomenon of asymmetry occurring in syntactic units is one of the issues that has attracted the attention of many linguists.

In the thesis, the number of syntactic units and their definition were first given, and higher-level units were divided into five types: phrase, phrase, sentence (simple sentence), compound sentence and text (micro and macro).

Syntactic units also have formal and substantive types of relations, including syntactic homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, as well as polysemy and variantness as related phenomena. The issue of syntactic homonymy and synonymy has been considered in many studies<sup>43</sup>, but there are very few works devoted to syntactic antonymy and variantness. Some comments about syntactic variability can be observed only in the scientific works of A. Mamajonov<sup>44</sup>, A. Nurmonov<sup>45</sup>, N.Mahmudov, D. Nabiyeva<sup>46</sup> and R. Shukurov<sup>47</sup>.

Professor G. Rozikova<sup>48</sup> focuses mainly on ambiguity within the framework of disparity inherent in content.

There are a number of monographic works on the disproportion of form and meaning at the syntactic level, one of the most characteristic of which is the work of N. Mahmudov «Semantic-syntactic asymmetry in simple sentences in the Uzbek language»<sup>49</sup>. The phenomenon of proportionality (symmetry) and disproportion

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<sup>42</sup>Usmonova H. Gap bo'laklarining pozitsion strukturasi. – Namangan, 2022. – B.19.

<sup>43</sup>Тўйчибоев Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида синтактик синонимика. – Тошкент, 1988; Бердиалиев А. Ўзбек тилида омоним модели эргаш гапли қўшма гаплар. – Тошкент: Фан, 1990; Махмудов Н.М. Ўзбек тилидаги содда гапларда семантик-синтактик асимметрия. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1984; Лутфуллаева Д.Е. Тасдиқ гапларда инкор ва шаклий-мазмуний номувофиқлик: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1997; Lutfullayeva D. Gapni semantik-sintaktik qoliplashtirish muammolari. – Toshkent: Fan, 2005; Haynazarova M. So'roq gaplarda shakl va mazmun nomuvofiqligi: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 1999.

<sup>44</sup>Мамажонов А. Қўшма гап стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1990.

<sup>45</sup>Нурмонов А., Махмудов Н., Аҳмедов А., Солихўжаева С. Ўзбек тилининг мазмуний синтаксиси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1992.

<sup>46</sup>Набиева Д. Ўзбек тилининг турли сатҳларида умумийлик-хусусийлик диалектикасининг намоён бўлиши. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2005.

<sup>47</sup>Шукуров Р.М. Параллел синтактик бутунликлар: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2004.

<sup>48</sup>Розиқова Г.З. Ўзбек тилида синтактик полисемия: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2003. – Б.11.

<sup>49</sup>Махмудов Н. М. Ўзбек тилидаги содда гапларда семантик-синтактик асимметрия. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1984.

(asymmetry) within syntactic units is an issue that has been of interest to scientists since the emergence of syntax. While asymmetric phenomena such as syntactic synonymy and variantness are studied in this work, it is necessary to dwell on syntactic homonymy or polysemy. Usually, homonymy is clearly visible in lexical units, and is determined by punctuation or tone in syntax. Or, as in the following poetic text, one sentence can have two different meanings. For example: *Tosh urar atfol mani, uyida forig‘ ul pari, // Telbalardek qichqirurmen har zamon toshdin yana.* (Z.M.Bobur). The first is the external content (explication): «Even if young children throw stones at me, and I scream like crazy because of these stones, my lover sits calmly at home and does not notice it». The second is the internal content (implication): «Young children throw stones at me as crazy, no matter how much I scream outside, my lover inside (inside the house) sits calmly and does not notice it». Such similarity can also occur between a compound and a phrase.

The name of one of the shows on TV channels is called «Tor Doira». In this name, the phenomenon of homonymy can be observed between the word combination, because the subtitle gives the concept of «small circle» in the meaning of the combination, that is, only one guest artist is invited to the show for an interview. As an adjective, it refers to the meaning of «narrow and round» («with pictures of musical instruments»). «**Tor** and **doira** in a narrow circle» advertisement was also given. Therefore, the name «Tor Doira» is a syntactic construction that is formed as a word combination and word combination.

According to A.Berdaliyev, «syntactic homonymy does not take into account the homogeneity of the lexical structure of a sentence or any syntactic constructions and their meaningful summation»<sup>50</sup> and within one invariant, homonymy of conjunctions with a common connecting tool is observed. However, it is not explained in the work how homonymy occurs for simple sentences, combinations or phrases.

In our opinion, these views can explain the phenomenon of homonymy occurring only in compound sentences. Other syntactic constructions do not have the same connectives as conjunctions, or even if they do, they do not perform the function of forming. Therefore, we believe that the problems of syntactic homonymy have not yet been fully resolved.

Antonyms are divided by linguists into three types: lexical, affixal and syntactic antonyms. But since syntactic antonyms are a whole based on the contradiction formed from lower-level units, it is somewhat difficult to distinguish it from the above types. In this case, it is necessary to distinguish between the contradiction of the means that create a grammatical relationship and the contradiction of syntactic units. For example, in the phrase *juicy but sloppy, the components juicy and sloppy* contradict each other, and this is considered a lexical antonym. Syntactic antonymy occurs when another word combination has the opposite meaning to this word combination. For example, *sweet and sour*.

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<sup>50</sup>Бердалиев А. Эргаш гапли кўшма гап конструкцияларида семантик-сигнификатив парадигматика. – Тошкент: Фан, 1989. – Б.62.

Therefore, syntactic units entering into mutual synonymy, variant, homonymy, polysemy and antonymy is a phenomenon of syntactic asymmetry. We will touch on the phenomena of synonymy and variation.

The second part of the chapter is called «Formation of syntactic synonymy ». First, there is an explanation of the concept of synonymy.

«*Synonymy* (Gr. synonymy - «having the same name») - language units (words, phrases, etc.) having the same denotative meaning: *Lexical synonymy. Phraseological synonymy. Affixal synonymy. Syntactic synonymy* »<sup>51</sup>. Synonyms are several units with the same denotative meaning; they are emotional-expressive and functionally distinct concepts.

A.M.Peshkovsky, the author of the term «syntactic synonymy»,<sup>52</sup> a lot of work has come to the fore in Russian linguistics. In Turkology, M.S.Ibrohimov said that syntactic synonyms should be distinguished from syntactic parallels and variants, calling it «syntactic synonyms for wholes (phrases, sentences) that are close to each other in terms of semantic relations and grammatical functions between components, but differ in syntactic structures and connection methods. defines it as a synonym»<sup>53</sup>. Although the scientist took into account the structure of constructions and the main meaning, he avoided the phenomenon of their mutual exchange. Professor M. Askarova has devoted a special chapter to syntactic synonyms in her doctoral work, paying attention to the synonymy of compound and simple sentences, adverbial clauses and common clauses, thereby noting the grammatical and semantic changes that occur in them<sup>54</sup>. It can be said that these views remain one of the most important studies in the definition of syntactic synonymy.

Demarcation of syntactic synonymy, defining its criteria, determining ways of occurrence were carried out in the 80s and 90s of the last century. In particular, in Professor A. Mamajonov's work «Stylistics of Compound Sentences», it is noted that synonyms differ from lexical synonyms in the simple sense as follows:

1. If lexical synonyms are considered a language unit, synonymous sentences are considered a speech unit.

2. Lexical synonymy is often observed between several lexical units, sentence synonymy occurs between two syntactic constructions<sup>55</sup>.

In our opinion, syntactic synonymy is characterized by the expression of one *proposition in different forms between syntactic units*. The concept of a proposition is a reflection of the objective reality that exists in the mind of each speaker, a speech situation. R. Davlatova stated that «the linguistic expression of this

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<sup>51</sup>Хожиев А. Тилшунослик терминлари изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўзбек миллий энциклопедияси, 1974. – Б.88.

<sup>52</sup>Пешковский А.М. Принципы и приёмы стилистического анализа и оценки художественной прозы // Вопросы методики родного языка, лингвистики и стилистики. – Ленинград, 1930. – С.131.

<sup>53</sup>Ибрагимов С.М. Татар теленде синтактик синонимлар. – Казань, 1976.

<sup>54</sup>Аскарлова М.А. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тилида эргашиш формалари ва эргаш гаплар. – Тошкент: Фан, 1963. – Б. 261.

<sup>55</sup>Мамажонов А. Қўшма гап стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1990. – Б.9.

situation, that is<sup>56</sup> *a proposition, is expressed through the reference of a sign to a situation in objective existence*».

For example, *the neighbor came late* Several syntactic units whose proposition is represented form mutual syntactic synonymy: *Untimely arrival of a neighbor* (combination); *The neighbor came prematurely* (simple sentence); *The neighbor came, but it was too late* (conjunction).

When one proposition creates synonymy in different syntactic units, the lexical material is almost the same, and when synonymy occurs within one syntactic unit (that is, when a combination with another combination, sentences also create mutual meaning), the syntactic form is the same, the lexical material is the same can be seen to be different.

It is appropriate to define the following criteria for syntactic synonymy (SS):

1. Syntactic synonyms are speech units.
2. Even within the same constructs or multiple constructs can be observed.
3. Can be two or more .
4. SS are interchangeable and one can be used in place of the other.

The third season of the chapter is called «The issue of syntactic variability in traditional and structural linguistics», and it discusses the different interpretations of the concept of variability and the attitude of linguists to this phenomenon .

In linguistics, variant ( derived from the Latin *variantis* - «changing» ) means the change of a linguistic object within a single essence. Ferdinand de Saussure talks about the variational signs of the linguistic sign and puts forward the thesis about the changeability and immutability of the sign, which is one of the semiological principles<sup>57</sup>. S.O.Karsevsky interprets<sup>58</sup> this thesis about the alternation between the signifier and the signified as *an asymmetric dualism of the linguistic sign*. According to A. Hajiyev, «variability is such variability that the variables do not lead to the creation of a new essence. In this case, the commonality between the variables is preserved. If this essence is not preserved, separate essences - invariants are formed<sup>59</sup>. «The property of invariance indicates the common property of something that is also present in another similar thing. Variability shows a characteristic for only one of the objects united in one class with invariance»<sup>60</sup>. Syntactic variability is the representation of a single invariant model with multiple variants.

According to D. Nabiyeva, **the Ppm** (P – proposition, p – predicate, m – relation) model for simple sentences in the language is the main invariant, and the filling of this invariant with real sentences are variants. Each variant has its own transposition, and these variants are mutually synonymous<sup>61</sup>. R.Saifullayeva uses

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<sup>56</sup> Давлатова Р.Х. Пропозиция ва унинг ўзбек тилида нутқий воқеланиши. – Навоий, 2023. – Б.15.

<sup>57</sup> Соссюр Ф. де. Курс общей лингвистики. Труды по языкознанию. – М.: Прогресс, 1977. – С.109.

<sup>58</sup> Карцевский С.О. Об ассиметричном дуализме лингвистического знака / Звегинцев В.А. История языкознания XIX-XX вв.в очерках и извлечениях. Част II. – М.: Прогресс, 1985. – С. 305.

<sup>59</sup> Ҳожиёв А. Тилшунослик терминлари изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўзбек миллий энциклопедияси, 1974. – Б.44.

<sup>60</sup> Qarang: Вардудль В.Ф. Основы описательной лингвистики. – М., 1977. – С. 48-49.

<sup>61</sup> Набиева Д. Ўзбек тилининг турли сатҳларида умумийлик-хусусийлик диалектикасининг намоён бўлиши. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2005. – Б.9.

**the W P m** (Word - word, P - predicate, m - marker) template for grammatically formed sentences, and **W ^** for **semantically-functionally formed word-sentence sentences** chooses a template. And it claims to be an invariant model for real sentences<sup>62</sup>.

In traditional linguistics, variants are recognized as units that are very close to each other in terms of meaning and form. A. Mamajonov in the work «Conjunction Stylistics» if the connection between the components of the conjunction changes with connectors of the same type (for example, only conflicting connectors), the option is a conjunction, if the connection of a different character points out that it changes with objects, it forms a synonym<sup>63</sup>.

Different interpretations of syntactic variability were studied in detail in the work, and we found it necessary to base the definition of syntactic variability on the following principles:

1. Being in one syntactic structure (phrase with phrase, sentence with sentence).
2. The commonality or diversity of lexical units.
3. Change of syntactic-morphological indicators.
4. Variation in frequency of use.
5. Variety of styles.

In this chapter, various definitions from traditional and structural linguistics are analyzed to identify specific aspects of variantness. According to traditional linguistics, variation is not associated with the concept of invariance, but is recognized as a separate speech phenomenon. This implies a slight change in the lexical or morphemic, or even phonetic, material of a particular unit.

In system-structural linguistics, an invariant is a linguistic pattern, and variants are considered to be its events filled in speech. That is, the content of the options is not important, only its form and pattern should be harmonious. From this it can be concluded that the issue of variability studied in traditional and structural linguistics are separate phenomena that are completely unrelated to each other and are fundamentally different from each other in terms of content. Regardless of which level of the language is studied, it is necessary not to mix them together, to clearly show the difference.

The second chapter of the work is called «**Theoretical foundations and classification of syntactic brain phenomena**» and consists of three chapters. In the first part, syntactic synonymy and related phenomena are discussed.

Syntactic synonyms are characterized by the fact that one proposition is expressed in different forms between syntactic units. If synonymy occurs in one construction itself, it is caused by sharp changes in the material of expression. At the same time, there are also phenomena that approach syntactic synonymy, which may intersect at some points. They are phenomena of *moderation, variation and parallelism*.

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<sup>62</sup>Sayfullayeva R., Mengliyev B., Boqiyeva G., Qurbonova M., Yunusova Z., Abuzalova M. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2009. – B. 286.

<sup>63</sup>Мамажонов А. Қўшма гап стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1990. – Б.66.

According to scientist D. Nurmanova, who studied the phenomenon of moderation in Uzbek linguistics, «the disappearance of signs of conflict between two linguistic units in certain speech conditions is considered moderation»<sup>64</sup>. In the study of the phenomenon of moderation carried out at the syntactic level, simple and compound sentences are analyzed, the syntactic and semantic conflict of sentences that form syntactic synonymy in traditional linguistics is determined, and it is said that moderation occurs as a result of the occurrence of only one of these conflicting members in a speech situation. That is, sentences that are participants in the event in synonymy have a uniting and differentiating feature (graduonymy), and it is these differentiating aspects that make up the gradual opposition. The realization of one of them creates moderation. So, in fact, moderation at the syntactic level is syntactic synonymy itself, and only as a result of the contradiction of synonyms, the realization of one of them in speech is observed.

Another phenomenon close to synonymy is parallelism, and the linguist scientist R. Shukurov gives the following information about syntactic parallels: «Syntactic synonymy and syntactic variant are mutually exclusive speech phenomena that differ in some features and are close to each other. Because in both speech phenomena, the feature of mutual exchange of places is considered the main criterion, and the same feature - the sign - has been raised to the level of the main factor and necessary condition of parallel syntactic units. Syntactic parallelism (equality) is a relationship between options, and this phenomenon is an object of stylistics»<sup>65</sup>. But it should be noted that although parallelism can be equated with synonymy according to the condition of interchangeability, it cannot relate to the variant phenomenon studied in structural linguistics, because the invariant-variant issue is not a speech phenomenon, but It is also related to the essence of language.

If we compare syntactic synonymy with traditional variation, it turns out that they have some common features. That is, criteria such as having a common proposition and being able to exchange positions apply to both of them. But in the case of invariant-variant, it is illogical to compare synonymy with variant, because in this case, variant is only a unit that fills the linguistic pattern with a speech event, in which a general proposition, i.e. repetition of the same content, and the exchange of places in the speech, etc. not done. Also, while different syntactic constructions can be used in synonymy, it is limited to only one construction (syntactic unit) in variant. The invariant also changes if it is interchanged with different syntactic constructions (such as conjunction, simple clause and compound clause). The concept of invariant-variant and the phenomenon of synonymy can intersect only when they occur within one construction, that is, within the same template. For example, «*Kun qiyom bo'ldi. O'tov chang'arog'idan dasturxonga taftli nur tushdi* (T.Murod)» (The sun already appeared *light fell from «O'tov» skis to the table»* (T. Murad) are synonyms and variant sentences subject to one

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<sup>64</sup>Нурманова Д.А. Ўзбек тили сатҳларида мўътадиллашув: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2022. – Б.5.

<sup>65</sup>Шукуров Р.М. Параллел синтактик бутунликлар: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2004. – Б.5.

invariant ( **Ppm** ). It is impossible for a compound to be an option to a simple sentence or a simple sentence to a compound sentence. The fact that a compound is an alternative to a simple sentence or a simple sentence to a compound sentence is called substantive parallelism, that is, syntactic synonymy <sup>66</sup>.

The second part of the second chapter is called «Synonymy between syntactic units smaller than a sentence». In this chapter, the phenomenon of synonymy that can occur in a word combination and a word combination is analyzed.

Scholar R. Davlatova says that there are words with a positive meaning that reflect a specific situation in the speech process, and she cites the prefix AIRPORT as an example. In the mind of the person who reads this word<sup>67</sup>, a proposition like «This is the airport» or «The airport is located here» is expressed.

In our opinion, as a word can express a proposition, an adjective can also express a propositional meaning in the sense of the name of a work or a place. For example, it can be found in the names of epics of Khamsa poets: names like «Farhod and Shirin», «Layli and Majnun» mean «two lovers», *Farhod and Shirin are two lovers*, or Layli and Majnun like *each other*. That is, from the combination of male and female nouns based on an equal relationship, the proposition about the existence of a feeling of love between them is understood (for example, «Tahir and Zuhro», «Aygul and Bakhtiyor», «Ashik Gharib and Shahsanam»).

In such phrases, not only a proposition, but also a presupposition can be observed. For example, while Nizami Ganjavi's epic is called «Khusrav-u Shirin», Khusrav Dehlavi's epic is called «Shirin-u Khusrav». According to the tradition of classical literature, in the tragic works about love, whichever character's name comes first, the death of that one will happen earlier. Indeed, if you look at the contents of the works, in Nizami's work, Khusrau dies first, and in Dehlavi's work, Shirin dies before his lover. As for the title of Navoi's epic «Farhad and Shirin», this combination of words implies the proposition that *Farhad and Shirin are two lovers* and the presupposition that *Farhad will die before Shirin*.

In the Uzbek language, it is possible to observe the synonymy of word combinations with the following syntactic units (forms).

It is known that a phrase represents a proposition, if the meaning of this proposition is repeated in other syntactic units, synonymy is formed.

The word combination can enter into synonymy with the following syntactic forms.

Word combination: *neatly combed hair*

Simple statement: *Her hair is neatly combed.*

Compound sentence: *I saw that his hair was neatly combed.*

It is worth saying that the word combination enters into a synonymous relationship with the conjunctions only with the adverbial clauses, and the connected and non-connecting clauses are synonymous with the word combination in terms of content and essence. can't.

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<sup>66</sup> Мамажонов А. Қўшма гап стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1990. – Б.58.

<sup>67</sup> Давлатова Р.Х. Пропозиция ва унинг ўзбек тилида нутқий воқеланиши. – Навоий, 2023. – Б.19.

The third season of the second chapter It is called «the occurrence of synonymy within sentences».

It is known that the main sign of syntactic synonyms is that they represent the same essence. A more *onomasiological* direction leads in the definition of syntactic synonyms, since the same sentence is expressed in different forms in synonymous sentences. Most linguists say that the synonymy of clauses constitutes the synonymy of simple sentences, but the replacement of a single clause by its absolute self creates a variant phenomenon. In our opinion, synonymous sentences are the same idea, that is, the sentence is given in different forms with a stylistic difference. For example, in synonyms:

**First a brief idea is expressed, then detailed information is given.**

1. *It's getting cold. The steam from the mouths of the wrestlers became thicker and darker.*

2. *The day has come. A soft light fell on the table from Otov's skis. (T. Murad, «Stars burn forever»)*

**There can be three synonyms.**

1. *How many eyes was difficult for me. // There was neither sorrow nor sorrow.// I had a light soul like a bird (M. Yusuf, «Love»).*

2. *Hey, your door didn't open for me. // Your tongue didn't say anything for me.// There wasn't a place in your house for me (M. Yusuf, «I'm leaving»)* <sup>68</sup>.

Simple sentences as a syntactic whole enter into a synonymous relationship with the following syntactic units.

Simple statement: *I said that my father came.*

Phrase: *Dad who was told to come*

Linked Conjunction: *My father came, and I said this.*

Conjunction with adverb: *I told you that my father came.*

Conjunction without a conjunction: *Dad am here, I said.*

A compound sentence with an excerpt: «Dad has come» I said.

Simple sentences are synonyms of any type of compound sentence, but the simple idea expressed in them is complicated. When this simple sentence turns into a compound sentence without a conjunction, each proposition is expressed separately, enters into an equal relationship and expresses a complex idea. A simple sentence can be a synonym for a phrase and all types of a compound sentence. We believe that it is possible to create synonymy in conversation with paralinguistic means. The analysis shows that a compound sentence can be a synonym for a simple sentence, a word combination, as well as all other types of a compound sentence. We observe in the following example that a single proposition can be synonymized in several syntactic forms.

Phrase: *a kind (person) who does not hurt an ant*

Simple saying: *He is a kind man who would not hurt even an ant.*

Conjunction with adverb: *He is so kind that he doesn't even hurt an ant* <sup>69</sup>.

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<sup>68</sup>Yusuf Muhammad. Saylanma. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2013. – Б.48-67.

Linked Conjunction: *He is very kind and doesn't even hurt an ant.*

A conjunction without a conjunction: *So kind: he doesn't even hurt an ant.*

The phenomenon of synonymy also exists in supersyntactic units (SSB), which are large syntactic units<sup>70</sup>. Professor M. Abdupattoyev, who studied the relationship between theme and rheme in microtexts, writes about the general content of the theme or an explanation related to a part of it - rheme. In such texts, the first sentence is the topic, and the following sentences are the main information clarifying this topic. In our opinion, the same explanatory sentences will be synonymous with the first sentence, that is, the theme. For example: *Today is a holiday. The streets are crowded. Loud tunes are playing. Crowds of people pass by. Fun, joyful noise shakes the spring sky.* (U. Hoshimov, «Inscriptions on the border of the notebook») The first sentence in this SSB is the theme of *today's holiday*, and all other sentences are rhemes explaining this theme. At the same time, they are also synonyms.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called «**Invariant-variantity and its manifestation at the syntactic level**», and it discusses the study of the concept of invariant and variant in linguistics at the syntactic level. The first part of the chapter is called «Variability within the context of word combinations and combinations». It analyzes the invariant of syntactic units and its variants.

Variability between word combinations is taken as a speech phenomenon with respect to a single invariant from the point of view of structural linguistics. In this case, the importance of the lexical material depends only on its ability to be connected equally. That is, lexemes that can be combined with any equality relationship can form word combinations. For example, *sentence and phrase ; my brother and I*; examples such as *neither man nor animal can be cited*. But in the traditional theory of linguistics, word combinations are formed with the help of conjunctions that express the same content-relationship or with the tone of equality. These are also single invariant variants. For example, adverbial options within conjunctions: life **and** death; life **and** death; death **with** life; life **is** death; **both** life **and** death. If there are variants of a word, then there will be an invariant for them. In a word combination, two equally related components come into contact with each other equally (with the help of attachment, contrast, subtraction, negation and equal tone). If there are two lexemes, each marked with **W** (W is the first letter of the word in the English language, taken according to the international standard), **W=W for the combination of words the prepositional** invariant applies.

There is no subordinate relation and no predicate in the word combination, because the lexemes are equally connected, but the variants of the invariant **W=W** are mutually synonymous when the semantic relation type of the equal conjunction is exchanged. So, if the invariant of word combinations is generally **W=W**, this system is divided into smaller systems - invariants. The following diagram

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<sup>69</sup>Hoshimov O'. Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2013. – B.147.

<sup>70</sup>Мамажонов А. Абдупаттоев М. Матн назарияси. – Фарғона, 2015. – Б.66.

describes it: due to the fact that the subordinate-dominant relationship is always expressed in the phrase, the variant is manifested in a different form. Indicators representing the subordinate relationship in the phrase are included in the subordinate part. They can be one of tone, agreement, auxiliary forms. Often, the synonymy of conjunctions and auxiliaries has the potential to create variation in a phrase. For example, to appear *in the newspaper* - to appear *from the newspaper* - to appear *through the newspaper*.

Judging by the signs that are repeated in all word combinations, we can summarize them and say that any word combination consists of three parts. These *are* the governing component, the subordinate component, and the linking grammatical devices that follow the subordinate component to the governing component. If we consider the dominant and subordinate parts as separate lexemes, the means connecting them are also divided into three: agreements, auxiliaries and subordinate tone. If the combination of the dominant component and the subordinate component is denoted by  $W^2$ , the concept-proposition formed by them together is denoted by  $P$  and is semantically equal to each other.

This invariant has three more variants, depending on the nature of subjunctives. These are **W consonant W**, **W auxiliary W**, **W subordinate tone W**, etc.

In addition, in this season, the **W+N=P** and **W+V=P** model and invariants (models) for the connection method of the compound were also developed for noun and verb combinations.

So, both the word combination and the word combination are syntactic units smaller than the sentence, and if the variant occurs in both constructions only in the same type of units, the meaning occurs within one or more types of syntactic units. can come out. Each of the variants has basic and domain invariants according to the recurring common sign. Invariant (model, LSQ, template, cognitheme) is a linguistic level unit, while variants are a linguistic level unit.

In the second part of the third chapter, attention is focused on the variant of sentences and general invariant issues for them. Several intermediate forms of **Ppm invariant are formed** even when non-syntactic phenomena - the purpose of expression of the sentence, modal meanings, expression characteristics of sentence fragments, motivation, input, separated and connected clauses are removed.

**The Ppm template** for indicative, command, and request sentences, and **Ppm** for interrogative sentences?; **Ppm???** models; **Ppm!**, **Ppm!!!** or **Ppm?!;** **Pm?!!** you can choose templates like In our opinion, in simple sentences, the change of the internal materials of variability is manifested in the following aspects:

1. Change of phonetic signs in the sentence.
2. Change of lexical signs in the sentence.
3. Change of morphological signs in the sentence.
4. Change of syntactic signs in the sentence.

In the development of the linguistic pattern, that is, the invariance of compound sentences, the interaction of simple sentences in the compound sentence plays an important role. Since a simple sentence is a general invariant **Ppm**, the

**general pattern for a compound sentence is the union of two simple sentences, i.e. Ppm + Ppm.** Although this invariant acts as a general pattern for all real conjunctions in speech, it allows for a number of intermediate invariants (subpatterns). At first, simple sentences can be divided according to the method of connection (equal and subordinate connection) and types of equal connection with and without a connector (that is, connection using tone).

**Ppm=Ppm** acts as an LSQ for all speech conjunctions with equal binding, the invariants **Ppm<sup>tone</sup> Ppm** and **Ppm<sup>equal binding</sup> Ppm** indicate two types of equal binding. In turn, these patterns also form the following intermediate (small) patterns to express the relation of simple sentences. If the parts of the compound sentence are connected in an equal relationship, **the Ppm<sup>tone</sup> Ppm** pattern, which indicates the type of the joint sentence connected with tone, is time according to the relationship of simple sentences (**Ppm, Ppm**); condition, contrast, analogy (**Ppm – Ppm**); the weakness of communication (**Ppm; Ppm**); annotation represents fill (**Ppm: Ppm**) relationship. **Ppm<sup>equal conjunction</sup> Ppm** pattern is divided into several types according to the type of equal conjunctions used to connect the sentence. These LSQs can be filled with an infinite number of real statements.

**The Ppm ↔ Ppm pattern**, which expresses the subordinate relationship, also appears in the form of intermediate patterns in the table below, depending on the position of the main and subordinate clauses and the type of connectives. In the table, the subordinate clause is given in a circle, and the predicate clause is given in the form of a square. This can be seen in the example of the dichotomous table below.

These invariants can be filled with unlimited real sentences in the speech. In the following parts of the research, the invariant of compound sentences with a quotation sentence and the network variants and filled actants of this invariant are discussed.

## CONCLUSION

1. In language stratification, the division of levels according to the sign of hierarchical relationship was developed by structural linguists. The relationship between form and meaning in syntactic units is a somewhat more complex phenomenon than the relationship at the lower level. In this case, the special aspect of the constructive formation of syntactic units is also of particular importance, i.e., the disproportion in terms of form and meaning in syntax has an abstract character compared to the lower levels, so there are different views in the studies of linguists in this regard.

2. In defining syntactic units, the work relied on the experience of linguistics theory research, general conclusions were drawn based on several scientific views, syntactic constructions (units) were divided into five types (word compound, phrase, sentence, conjunction and text) is based on the separation.

3. In linguistics, the phenomenon of synonymy has been studied in detail, and in almost every research work in this direction, there are different manifestations of

it related to the language levels, that is, synonyms at the lexical, paremiological, morphological and morphemic levels are distinguished in the language, as well as it is noted that syntactic synonymy can occur in the form of one or different constructions.

4. The phenomenon of variability is interpreted differently in traditional and structural linguistics. In structural linguistics, it is emphasized that syntactic variation is closely related to **the invariant-variant** dualism and that the shaping of the syntactic construction is an important factor. Traditional variant is not related to the concept of invariant, but it is said that it is the same linguistic unit in content and very close in form. According to the traditional approach, the variation consists of two constituents (like king/king), while in the structural direction, the variants are the complement of one invariant in speech with infinite variants (actants). In this case, the invariant  $W^2 = P$  can be an alternative to infinite speech events - real combinations.

5. When it comes to the relationship between syntactic form and meaning, homonymy and antonymy are discussed along with synonymy and variantness. Acknowledging the work done in this area, the phenomena of syntactic homonymy and syntactic antonymy and their functions in the literary text are also shown.

6. In syntax, as syntactic units smaller than the sentence, the phrase and the sentence were taken into account, and in this regard, first of all, their general and intermediate invariants were determined. It is noted that the occurrence of each invariant appears in the form of speech variants.

7. A phrase and a phrase can be synonymous with itself and with other syntactic units, while variation (both in traditional and structural linguistics) is only within one syntactic construction, and synonymy is between one or more syntactic units. observed to occur.

8. On a scientific basis, the variability in simple sentences has been studied more widely than other syntactic constructions. In addition to determining the invariant and intermediate forms of the sentence, the types of variant sentences are also defined. They are divided into groups such as FVG, LMVG, MVG, SVG and analyzed based on the artistic text. In particular, lexical materials are a reliable evidence in justifying the elevation of variant sentences to the level of stylistic figures.

9. Traditional and structural linguistics have different approaches to the issue of variation between clauses. Although in both linguistics, variant sentences occur within the framework of one construction, in systematic linguistics based on **invariant-variant** dualism, it is not important what content, that is, what proposition(s) the sentences express. In it, any sentence that occurs only on **the Ppm+Ppm pattern or on the basis of intermediate patterns is counted as a variant of this invariant**. According to the traditional views, only when the conjunction is connected by means of one type of conjunctions, alternative sentences are formed.

10. Within the scope of synonymy in compound sentences, it is assumed that the types of compound sentences are meaningful to each other, word combinations

and simple sentences. The occurrence of the phenomenon of synonymy is related to speech styles. The remarkable thing about this is that the same proposition can be represented by different constructions.

11. In the study, the phenomenon of synonymy-based moderation was also studied, and its similarities and, at the same time, differences to synonymy were also based on. Synonymous constructions have certain differences in meaning, and these distinguishing marks enter into graduonymic opposition. The realization of one of the conflicting units in speech creates moderation. It is like identifying a **core unit** within variants of a **dominant or an invariant** in a synonymous series. Moderation is a phenomenon close to synonymy or variant, which is also directly related to style.

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

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**ФЕРГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**ПОЛВОНОВА БАШОРАТХОН МИРОБИЖОНОВНА**

**СИНТАКСИЧЕСКАЯ СИНОНИМИЯ И СИНТАКСИЧЕСКАЯ  
ВАРИАНТИВНОСТЬ**

**10.00. 01 – Узбекский язык**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ (PhD)  
ПО ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

**Фергана - 2024**

Тема докторской диссертации (PhD) – В2023.2 в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Республике Узбекистан. Доктор философии/фил зарегистрирован под номером Fii3292 .

Диссертация выполнена в Ферганском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации размещен на трех языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме) на сайте Ферганского государственного университета ([www.fdu.uz](http://www.fdu.uz)) и информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyounet» по адресу ([www.ziyounet.uz](http://www.ziyounet.uz)).

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Самаркандский государственный университет

Защита диссертации состоится « 5 » 10 2024 года в 8:00 часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 при Ферганском государственном университете. (Адрес: 100151, г. Фергана, улица Б. Маргилоний, 105. Тел.: (99873) 244-57-82; факс (99873) 244-44-01; e-mail: [info@fdu.uz](mailto:info@fdu.uz))

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Ферганского государственного университета (зарегистрирована под № 385). Адрес: 100151, г. Фергана, улица Мураббийлар, 19. Тел.: (99873) 244-44-02.

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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))**

**Цель исследования** - изучить проблемы синтаксической синонимии и вариантности в узбекском языкознании, изучить их сходные и различные стороны, а также рассмотреть взгляды и научные интерпретации традиционного и систематического языкознания относительно синтаксической вариативности.

**Объектом исследования** являются языковые единицы в рамках синтаксической синонимии и вариативности узбекского языка.

**Предметом исследования** определены синтаксические синонимы и структурно-семантические, лексико-грамматические характеристики синтаксических вариантов.

**Научная новизна исследования** заключается в следующем:

на материалах узбекского языка определён языковой смысл и его границы сходства, опирающиеся на диалектическую философию и её законы как относительное целое, и его предел сходных явлений, состоящий из отношений между элементами;

определяется положение словосочетания внутри синтаксических единиц, выявляется синонимия всех синтаксических единиц с содержательной стороны и доказывается, что она может быть выражена через одну общую пропозицию;

уточнены противоречивые мнения о синтаксической вариативности, отмеченные в научной литературе, объясняется явление вариативности с точки зрения традиционного и систематического языкознания, разрабатываются варианты на основе инвариантной модели синтаксических единиц, средства создания вариативности в узбекском языке описывается язык, описывается вариативность и связанные с ней явления (семантизм, параллелизм, умеренность);

на основании изоморфного характера языковой системы определено, что вариантность – универсальное явление, охватывающее синонимию и параллелизм, признаки, являющиеся основой смыслового сходства между синтаксическими единицами в узбекском языке факторы и средства которых вызывают синонимию.

**Внедрение результатов исследований.** На основе научных результатов исследования синонимии и вариативности таких синтаксических единиц, как словосочетание, союз, предложение, сложное предложение и условий, приводящих к этим явлениям в узбекском языке:

уточняются противоречивые мнения о синтаксической вариативности, отмеченные в научной литературе, объясняется явление вариативности с точки зрения традиционного и систематического языкознания, разрабатываются варианты на основе инвариантной модели синтаксических единиц, на основе научных выводов и рекомендаций описаны средства создания вариативности, вариации и связанные с ними явления в узбекском языке (семантика, параллелизм, модерация) научные выводы и рекомендации по взаимодействию были использованы при выполнении

цифрового инновационного проекта № ИЛ-412104529 по теме «Разработка интеллектуально-программного продукта» «Звуковая и текстовая расшифровка» (справка № 01-128/1 Джизакского филиала Национального университета Узбекистана имени Мирзо Улугбека от 12 февраля 2024 года). В результате, выводы исследования были использованы при разработке предусмотренного проектом интеллектуального и программного продукта;

выводы и рекомендации диссертации о языковом значении как относительной целостности состоящей из отношений между элементами, имеющими взаимное значение, т.е. на основе диалектической философии и ее законов, на материалах узбекского языка и на основе диссертационных выводов были использованные при реализации инновационного проекта «Создание интерактивной электронной платформы национальных наименований объектов отображения» (№254 от 5 марта 2024 года Центра обучения и повышения квалификации основ бизнеса на государственном языке при Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы им. Алишера Навои). В результате было показано положительное влияние на содержательное обогащение данного проекта Центра обучения и повышения квалификации по основам предпринимательства на государственном языке в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои № П-4721101717 № П-4721101717;

определив положение словосочетания внутри синтаксических единиц, синонимия всех синтаксических единиц поясняется с содержательной стороны и выражается через одну общую пропозицию, а исходя из изоморфной природы языковой системы вариант является универсальным явлением включающая в себя синонимию и параллелизм, синтаксическое единство в узбекском языке, научные выводы о символах, составляющих основу семантики между единицами, факторы и средства, обуславливающие синонимию этих символов были использованы при написании сценариев передач «Пробуждение», «Воодушевление творчества», передач «Образование и развитие», «Нация и духовность» телерадиоканала «Узбекистан» Национального телевидения и радио Компания Узбекистана в 2022-2023 гг. и организованные интервью с автором (справка Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана № 02-36-896 от 12 декабря 2023 г.). В результате содержание материалов, подготовленных для этих радиопередач, стало более совершенным и научным.

**Апробация результатов исследования.** Результаты диссертации были оглашены и одобрены на 9 международных и 3 республиканских научно-практических конференциях.

**Структура и объем диссертации.** Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Объем диссертации составляет 148 страниц без учета списка использованной литературы.

**E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI**  
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## Ilova qilingan jadvallar

1-jadval

<u>Sintaktik birliklar</u>				
<u>So'zlarning bog'lanishi</u>			<u>Gaplarning bog'lanishi</u>	
<b>Teng</b>	<b>Tobe</b>	<b>Predikativ</b>	<b>Bitta tugallangan ohang</b>	<b>Bir necha tugallangan ohang</b>
<u>So'z qo'shilmasi</u>	<u>So'z birikmasi</u>	Gap	<u>Qo'shma gap</u>	<u>Matn</u>
Olma <b>va</b> anor Olma <b>-yu</b> anor Olma <b>yo</b> anor	Olma <b>yemoq</b> Olma- <b>ni</b> yemoq Olma- <b>dan</b> yemoq	Olma <b>yedim</b> Olma <b>vegansan</b> Olma <b>yevapsiz</b> Olma <b>yebdi</b>	Bilasiz: olma <b>yedim</b> . Bilasiz <b>ki</b> , olma <b>yedim</b> .	Bizning katta va <b>chiroyli bog'imiz bor</b> . Kuz <b>chog'i u verda pishgan olmalarni teramiz</b> . Ular <b>bizning bir yillik daromadimiz bo'ladi</b> .

2-jadval

<u>Moslashuvli tobe bog'lanish</u>					
<u>Nopredikativ moslashuvli bog'lanish</u>			<u>Predikativ moslashuvli bog'lanish</u>		
<u>W<sup>moslashuv</sup> W=P (so'z birikmasi)</u>			<u>Ppm (gap)</u>		
LSQ		Misollar	LSQ		Misollar
<b>I shaxs egalik</b>	<b>Pron</b> qaratqich <b>W<sup>I</sup></b> egalik	Men(o'zim) <b>ning uyim</b> Biz(o'zimiz) <b>ning uyimiz</b>	<b>I shaxs-son</b>	<b>Pron (ega)</b> <b>pm<sup>I</sup></b> shaxs	Men (o'zim) <b>keldim</b> Biz (o'zimiz) <b>keldik</b>
<b>II shaxs egalik</b>	<b>Pron</b> qaratqich <b>W<sup>II</sup></b> egalik	Sen(o'zing) <b>ning uying</b> Siz(o'zingiz) <b>ning uyingiz</b>	<b>II shaxs-son</b>	<b>Pron (ega)</b> <b>pm<sup>II</sup></b> shaxs	Sen (o'zing) <b>kelding</b> Siz (o'zingiz) <b>keldingiz</b>
<b>III shaxs egalik</b>	<b>W</b> qaratqich <b>W<sup>III</sup></b> egalik	U (Nargiza, o'zi, yaxshi, birinchi, bori..) <b>ning ishi</b> Ular(o'zlari, odamlar, yaxshilar, ko'rganlar..) <b>ning gapi</b>	<b>III shaxs-son</b>	<b>Word(ega)</b> <b>pm<sup>III</sup></b> shaxs	U (o'zi, Nargiza, yaxshisi, o'qigan..) <b>keldi</b> . Ular (o'zlari, o'qiganlar, yaxshilar..) <b>keldilar</b>

<b>So‘z qo‘shilmasi invarianti</b>					
<b>W=W</b>					
<b>Teng bog‘lovchi bilan bog‘lanish</b>				<b>Teng ohang bilan bog‘lanish</b>	
<b>biriktiruv</b>	<b>zidlov</b>	<b>aviruv</b>	<b>inkor</b>	<b>W o W</b>	
<b>W b W</b>	<b>W z W</b>	<b>W a W</b>	<b>W i W</b>	<b>Uyushiq bo‘lak</b>	<b>Ajratilgan bo‘lak</b>
Olma va amor	sersuv <b>lekin</b> bemaza	<b>goh</b> yaxshi, <b>goh</b> yomon	<b>Na</b> yaxshi, <b>na</b> yomon	Olma, anor;	Uning – Alisherning
Olma <b>bilan</b> amor	sersuv <b>ammo</b> bemaza	<b>bir</b> yaxshi, <b>bir</b> yomon	<b>Na</b> uzoq, <b>na</b> yaqin	Ukam, opam;	Do‘stim, fizika o‘qituvchisi
Olma – <b>yu</b> amor	sersuv <b>biroq</b> bemaza	<b>ba‘zan</b> yaxshi, <b>ba‘zan</b> yomon	<b>Na</b> ota, <b>na</b> ona	Maktab, bog‘cha	Sezgi a‘zolari (quloq, burun, tomoq)
<b>Ham</b> olma <b>ham</b> anor	sersuv- <b>u</b> bemaza	<b>yo</b> yaxshi, <b>yo(ki)</b> yomon			

<b>So‘z qo‘shilmasi sinonimiyasi</b>			
<b>So‘z qo‘shilmasi</b>	<b>Sinonim sintaktik birliklar</b>	<b>Misollar</b>	
<i>yop-vorug‘, lekin sovuq</i>	<b>1. So‘z qo‘shilmasi</b>	porloq, <b>ammo</b> izg‘irinli charog‘on, <b>biroq</b> muzlatuvchi nurafshon - <b>u</b> izg‘irinli	
	<b>2. Sodda gap</b>	Uy yop-vorug‘, <b>lekin</b> sovuq edi Uy yop-vorug‘ bo‘lish bilan birga sovuq edi	
	<b>3. Qo‘shma gap</b>	a) <b>bog‘langan qo‘shma gap</b>	Uy yop-vorug‘ ekan, <b>lekin</b> sovuq edi
		b) <b>bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gap</b>	Uy yop-vorug‘ ekan, shuning bilan birga sovuq ham edi
c) <b>ergash gapli qo‘shma gap</b>		Uy yop-vorug‘ bo‘lsa <b>ham</b> , sovuq edi	

<u>So‘z birikmasi invariantlari</u>			
$W^2 = P$			
<u>Bog‘lovchi vositalar turiga ko‘ra</u>	<u>Hokim so‘z qanday turkum bilan ifodalanishiga ko‘ra</u>		<u>Birikish usuliga ko‘ra</u>
1. <u>W<sup>kelishik</sup> W = P</u>	<u>Otli birikma</u>	<u>Fe‘lli birikma</u>	1. <u>W<sup>boshqaruv</sup> W = P</u>
2. <u>W<sup>ko‘makchi</sup> W = P</u>	<u>W + N = P</u>	<u>W + V = P</u>	2. <u>W<sup>bitishuv</sup> W = P</u>
3. <u>W<sup>tobe ohang</sup> W = P</u>			3. <u>W<sup>moslashuv</sup> W = P</u>

<u>So‘z birikmasi sinonimiyasi</u>		
<u>So‘z birikmasi</u>	<u>Sinonim sintaktik birliklar</u>	<u>Misollar</u>
<i>chiroyli qilib turmaklangan soch</i>	1. <u>So‘z birikmasi</u>	<u>chiroyli qilib turmaklangan soch go‘zal ko‘rinishga keltirilgan zulf ajib shakl berilgan kokil</u>
	2. <u>Sodda gap</u>	Sochi <u>chiroyli qilib turmaklangan</u>
	3. <u>Qo‘shma gap</u>	<u>Ko‘rdimki, sochi chiroyli qilib turmaklangan</u>

<u>Sodda gap invariantlari</u>				
$P_{ppm}$				
<u>Kengaygan (yoyiq) sodda gaplar</u>		<u>Ohang ifodalanishiga ko‘ra</u>		
<u>Mayda propozitsiyalar bilan kengaygan</u>	<u>Sodda bo‘laklar bilan kengaygan</u>	<u>Ifoda maqsadiga ko‘ra</u>		<u>His-hayajon ishtirokiga ko‘ra</u>
<u>P<sub>ppm</sub></u>	<u>P<sub>vppm</sub></u>	<u>Darak, buyruq, istak</u>	<u>Ppm.</u>	<u>Ppm! Ppm!!! Ppm?! Ppm?!?! Ppm?!?!?</u>
		<u>So‘roq</u>	<u>Ppm? Ppm???</u>	

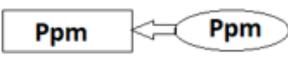
№	<u>Kesimlik shakllari</u>	<u>Fe'l kesim:</u> <u>O'zingiz bormayapsiz.</u>		<u>Ot kesim:</u> <u>Siz talabasiz.</u>	
		<u>Grammatik ma'no</u>	<u>Grammatik shakl</u>	<u>Grammatik ma'no</u>	<u>Grammatik shakl</u>
1	Zamon	<u>Hozirgi zamon</u>	<b>-yap</b>	<u>Hozirgi zamon</u>	<b>0 shaklda</b>
2	<u>Shaxs-son</u>	<u>Shaxs-son: II shaxs, ko'plik (birlik ma'nosida)</u>	<b>-siz</b>	<u>Kesimlik: II shaxs, ko'plik (birlik ma'nosida)</u>	<b>-siz</b>
3	Mayl	<u>Xabar mayli</u>	<b>0 shaklda</b>	<u>Xabar mayli</u>	<b>0 shaklda</b>
4	<u>Tasdiq-inkor</u>	<u>Bo'lishsizlik (inkor)</u>	<b>-ma</b>	<u>Bo'lishlilik (tasdiq)</u>	<b>0 shaklda</b>

	<u>Kesimlik turi</u>	<u>Fe'l kesim: Men bormasaydim.</u>	<u>Ot kesim: Bu - litsey</u>
1	<u>Tasdiq-inkor</u>	<u>Inkor: -ma</u>	<u>Tasdiq: nol shakl</u>
2	<u>Mayl</u>	<u>Shart mayli: -sa</u>	<u>Aniq mayl: nol shakl</u>
3	<u>Zamon</u>	<u>Yaqin o'tgan zamon; -di</u>	<u>Hozirgi zamon : nol shakl</u>
4	<u>Shaxs-son</u>	<u>I shaxs, birlik: -m</u>	<u>III shaxs, birlik: nol shakl.</u>

<u>Sodda gap sinonimiyasi</u>			
<u>Sodda gap</u>	<u>Sinonim sintaktik birliklar</u>	<u>Misollar</u>	
<i>Dadam kelganini aytdim</i>	<b>1.</b> <u>So'z birikmasi</u>	<i>Kelgani aytilgan dadam</i>	
	<b>2.</b> <u>Sodda gap</u>	<i>Padarim tashrif buyurganini so'zladim</i>	
	<b>3.</b> <u>Qo'shma gap</u>	a) <u>bog'langan qo'shma gap</u>	<i>Dadam keldi, men esa buni aytdim</i>
		b) <u>bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gap</u>	<i>Dadam keldi, men aytdim</i>
		c) <u>ergashgan qo'shma gap</u>	<i>Shuni aytdimki, dadam kelgan</i>
d) <u>ko'chirma gapli qo'shma gap</u>		<i>"Dadam kelgan", - deb aytdim.</i>	
<i>Dushmanga qiron keltirib, o'zga qabilaning so'nggi odamigacha o'ldirib, qonini oqizgan, mol-u mulkini qo'lga kiritgan odam eng aqlli va uddaburon sanalardi.</i>	<b>4.</b> <u>Matn (SSB)</u>	<i>Dushmanga qiron keltiradi. O'zga qabilaning so'nggi odamigacha o'ldiradi. Ularning qonini oqizib, mol-u mulkini qo'lga kiritadi. Shunday odam eng aqlli va uddaburon sanalardi.</i>	

<u>Qo'shma gap invariant</u>		
<u>Ppm +Ppm</u>		
<u>Teng bog'langan</u>	<u>Tobe bog'langan</u> <u>Ergashgan qo'shma gap</u>	
<u>Ppm=Ppm</u>		
<u>Bog'lovchisiz</u>	<u>Bog'lovchili</u>	<u>Ppm ↔ Ppm</u> ( <u>Ppm</u> <sup>ergashtiruvchi</sup> <u>bog'lovchi</u> <u>Ppm</u> )
<u>Ppm<sup>ohang</sup>Ppm</u>	<u>Ppm<sup>teng bog'lovchi</sup>Ppm</u>	

<b>Teng bog‘langan qo‘shma gaplar invarianti</b>	
<b>Ppm +Ppm</b>	
<b>Ppm=Ppm</b>	
<b>Ppm<sup>ohang</sup>Ppm</b>	<b>Ppm<sup>teng bog‘lovchi</sup> Ppm</b>
<b>Ppm, Ppm</b>	<b>Ppm<sup>biriktiruv bog‘lovchi</sup> Ppm</b>
<b>Ppm – Ppm</b>	<b>Ppm<sup>zidlov bog‘lovchi</sup> Ppm</b>
<b>Ppm; Ppm</b>	<b>Ppm<sup>ayiruv bog‘lovchi</sup> Ppm</b>
<b>Ppm: Ppm</b>	<b>Ppm<sup>inkor bog‘lovchi</sup> Ppm</b>
	<b>Ppm<sup>bo‘lsa, esa so‘zlari</sup>Ppm</b>

<b>Qo‘shma gap invariant</b>			
<b>Ppm +Ppm</b>			
<b>Teng bog‘langan</b>		<b>Tobe bog‘langan (Ergashgan qo‘shma gap)</b>	
<b>Ppm=Ppm</b>		<b>Ppm ↔ Ppm</b> (Ppm <sup>ergashtiruvchi bog‘lovchi</sup> Ppm)	
<b>Bog‘lovchisiz</b>	<b>Bog‘lovchili</b>		
<b>Ppm<sup>ohang</sup>Ppm</b>	<b>Ppm<sup>teng bog‘lovchi</sup> Ppm</b>		
<b>Ppm, Ppm</b>	<b>Ppm<sup>biriktiruv bog‘lovchi</sup> Ppm</b>		
<b>Ppm – Ppm</b>	<b>Ppm<sup>zidlov bog‘lovchi</sup> Ppm</b>	<b>Ppm<sup>aniqlov bog‘lovchisi</sup> Ppm</b>	<b>Ppm<sup>shart bog‘lovchisi</sup> Ppm</b>
<b>Ppm; Ppm</b>	<b>Ppm<sup>ayiruv bog‘lovchi</sup> Ppm</b>	<b>Ppm<sup>sabab bog‘lovchisi</sup> Ppm</b>	<b>Ppm<sup>nisbiy so‘zlar</sup>Ppm</b>
<b>Ppm: Ppm</b>	<b>Ppm<sup>inkor bog‘lovchi</sup> Ppm</b>	<b>Ppm<sup>o‘xshatish bog‘lovchisi</sup> Ppm</b>	<b>Ppm<sup>ko‘makchili qurilma</sup>Ppm</b>
	<b>Ppm<sup>bo‘lsa, esa so‘zlari</sup>Ppm</b>	<b>Ppm<sup>maqсад bog‘lovchisi</sup> Ppm</b> <b>Ppm<sup>ko‘rsatish olmoshi va -ki yuklamasi</sup>Ppm</b>	<b>Ppm<sup>deb so‘zi</sup> Ppm</b>

<b>Qo'shma gaplar sinonimiyasi</b>		
<b><i>Bitta propozitsiyaning bir nechta sintaktik strukturada sinonimligi</i></b>		
<b>Sintaktik birlik</b>	<b>LSQ</b>	<b>Misollar</b>
<b>So'z birikmasi</b>	<b>W<sup>2</sup>=P</b>	<i>Chumoliga ozor bermaydigan mehrli (odam)</i>
<b>Sodda gap</b>	<b>Ppm</b>	<i>U – chumoliga ozor bermaydigan mehrli odam</i>
<b>Bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gap</b>	<b>Ppm=Ppm</b>	<i>Shu qadar mehrli: chumoliga ham ozor bermaydi</i>
<b>Bog'langan qo'shma gap</b>	<b>Ppm+Ppm</b>	<i>U juda mehrlidir va chumoliga ham ozor bermaydi</i>
<b>Ergashgan qo'shma gap</b>	<b>Ppm ← Ppm</b>	<i>Shu qadar mehrliki, chumoliga ozor bermaydi</i>
<b>Ko'chirma gapli qo'shma gap</b>	<b>“Ppm” Ppm</b>	<i>“Shu qadar mehrligidan chumoliga ham ozor bermaydi”, – devishadi</i>

<b>Ko'chirma gapli qo'shma gap invariantlari</b>		
<b>“Ppm” – Ppm</b>		
<b>Gaplar soniga ko'ra</b>	<b>Ko'chirma va muallif gapining joylashuviga ko'ra</b>	
<b>1. “Ppm<sub>1</sub>” – Ppm<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>1. M: “K”.</b> <b>M: “K?!”</b>	<b>4. “K, - m, - k”.</b> <b>“K, - m, - k?!”</b>
	<b>2. “K”, - m.</b> <b>“K?!” - m.</b>	<b>5. “K, - m. - K”.</b> <b>“K, - m. - K?!”</b>
<b>2. “Ppm<sub>n</sub>” – Ppm<sub>n</sub></b>	<b>3. M: “K”, - m.</b> <b>M: “K?!” - m.</b>	<b>6. “K?! - m. - K”.</b> <b>“K?! - m. - K?!”</b>

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