

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

FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

UBAYDULLAYEVA DURDONA RAXMONJON QIZI

SHART KOMPONENTLI GIPOTAKSEMALARNING
LINGVOKOGNITIV VA LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK JIHLTLARI
HAMDA TARJIMA MUAMMOLARI
(ingliz va o‘zbek tillari materiall asosida)

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik
va tarjimashunoslik

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

Farg‘ona – 2025

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Philological Sciences**

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филологическим наукам**

Ubaydullayeva Durdona Raxmonjon qizi

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Ilmiy rahbar:

Hoshimov G'anijon Mirzaahmedovich
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Rasmiy opponenlar:

Sadiqov Zohid Yaqubjanovich
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Raxmonov Ulug'bek Bahodirovich
filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori, dotsent

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Dissertatsiya himoyasi Farg'ona davlat universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2025-yil «24» aprel soat 8⁰⁰ dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi (Manzil: 100151, Farg'ona shahri, B.Marg'inoniy ko'chasi, 105-uy. Tel.: (99873) 244-57-82; e-mail: info@fdu.uz.)

Dissertatsiya bilan Farg'ona davlat universitetining Axborot resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (494 raqami bilan ro'yxatga olingan). (Manzil: 100151, Farg'ona shahri, Murabbiylar ko'chasi, 19-uy. Tel.: (99873) 244-44-94.)

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S.M.Muminov

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash
raisi, filol.f.d., professor

M.T.Zokirov

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash
ilmiy kotibi, filol.f.n., professor

A.G.Sabirdinov

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash
qoshidagi ilmiy seminar raisi, filol.f.d., professor

KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida so‘nggi o‘n yilliklar ilmiy tadqiqotlarida olimlarning til va tafakkur, til birliklari va ularning ortida yotgan tafakkur tuzilmalarini bir uzvda o‘rganishga qaratilgan qiziqishi tobora ortib bormoqda, bu esa tilning kognitiv jihatlarini o‘rganish bilan bevosita bog‘liqdir. Bu ma’noda kognitiv tilshunoslikning paydo bo‘lishi til tizimi, undagi har bir til birligi va uning serqirra aspektlarini tilning yaratuvchisi va qo‘llovchisi bo‘lgan inson omili bilan uzviy bog‘liqlikda kognitiv nuqtayi nazardan asoslab va izohlab berish zaruratini keltirib chiqarmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida qo‘shma gaplar – politaksemlar, shu jumladan, ularning bir invariant turi bo‘lgan shart komponentli gipotaksemlar (ShKG), murakkab til belgilari sifatida azaldan tadqiqotchilarning e’tiborini o‘ziga tortib kelmoqda. Har qanday gapning, shu jumladan, qo‘shma gapning muhim xususiyati shundaki, uning tuzilishi bevosita tilning statik va dinamik jihatlarini o‘zida aks ettiradi, bu esa kognitiv semantika va sintaksis o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro ta’sir doirasi va muntazam bog‘liqlik mavjudligidan dalolat beradi. ShKGlarning mohiyati, tuzilishi, semantikasi, ularning tildagi funksiyasi kabi masalalar tadqiqot obyekti sifatida an’anaviy yo‘nalishdagi tilshunoslar tomonidan lingvosentrik tamoyillar asosida muayyan darajada o‘rganilgan bo‘lib, ularni kognitiv tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan o‘rganish tadqiqotchilarga qo‘shma gaplar orqali ifodalangan bilim tuzilmalari haqida to‘liq ma’lumot olish imkonini beradi. ShKGlarni kognitiv yondashuv doirasida tahlil qilish ularning tuzilishida mental va til sathlari o‘rtasidagi farqlar, shuningdek, voqelantirilayotgan kognitiv semantikani shakllantirilishida ular o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro ta’sir va bog‘liqlik mexanizmlarini aniqlashni taqozo etadi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan qaralganda, ShKGlarni shakllanishining kognitiv asoslarini tizimli o‘rganish, ularning munozarali muammolarini hal qilish, yangi turlarini aniqlash, ularning kundalik muloqotdagi lingvopragmatik va lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarini ochib berish va tadqiqot natijalari asosida amaliyot uchun tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish kabi muhim masalalar alohida dolzarblik kasb etadi.

Hozirgi paytda mustaqil vatanimiz tilshunosligida tilni zamonaviy – ilg‘or an’analar asosida tizimli tadqiq qilish, ayniqsa tadqiqot natijalarini leksikografik, lingvodidaktik va translatologik sohalarga samarali tatbiq etish masalalariga katta e’tibor qaratib kelinmoqda. Binobarin, zamonaviy ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida kommunikativ jihatdan muhim bo‘lgan, shu bois kundalik muloqotda keng qo‘llaniladigan ShKGlarga lingvokognitiv, lingvopragmatik va lingvokulturologik yondashuvga asoslangan tadqiqotlarni amalga oshirish, ularning izomorfik, allomorfik va unikal xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish mamlakatimiz tilshunoslik fani, xususan, tarjimashunoslik fani oldida turgan dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Zero, ushbu muammolarning hal qilinishi respublikamiz Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyev tomonidan belgilab berilgan “xorijiy tillarni o‘qitish sohasida “bog‘cha-maktab-oliy ta’lim tashkiloti-korxonasi” tamoyilidagi uzluksiz ta’lim zanjirini joriy etish maqsadida aholining barcha qatlamlariga mos bo‘lgan tilni o‘rganish bo‘yicha uslubiyot va tavsiyalarni ishlab chiqishni muvofiqlashtirish”, shuningdek, “davlat tilidan xorijiy tillarga va xorijiy tillardan davlat tiliga professional tarjima qilish

uslubiyotlarini yaratish hamda ushbu yo‘nalishda mutaxassislarining malakasini oshirishda ko‘maklashish” kabi muhim vazifalarni¹ izchil va samarali amalga oshirishda muhim omil bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Bu o‘rinda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi “O‘zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo‘yicha harakatlar strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi PF-4947-sonli, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 29-apreldagi “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi xalq ta’limi tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash haqida”gi PF-5712-sonli farmonlari, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi “Oliy ta’lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-2909-sonli, 2018-yil 5-iyundagi “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng ko‘lamli islohotlarda faol ishtirok etishini ta’minlash chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-3775-sonli, 2019-yil 29-oktabrdagi “Fan va ilmiy faoliyat to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-576-sonli qarorlari, 2017-yil 11-avgustdagi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining “Ta’lim muassasalarida chet tillarni o‘qitish sifatini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi 610-son qarori, 2022-yil 20-dekabrda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi va boshqa normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu tadqiqot muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

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

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida sintaktik sath birliklari, shu jumladan, qo‘shma gaplar, ularning bir invariant turi bo‘lgan ShKGlarga aloqador bir qator tushunchalar, atamalar shakllangan va ularning tarkibi, sintaktik maqomi va funksional jihatlari yuzasidan bir qator monolingval va polilingval ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilgan, jumladan, xorijiy tilshunoslikda M.Geys, A.Robertson, D.Bayber, S.Yoxanson, J.Lich, S.Konrad, E.Finegan, R.Qvirk, S.Grinbaum, I.Uilyam, P.Mayes² kabi inglizshunos olimlar, shuningdek, N.S.Pospelov, V.V.Vinogradov, G.N.Akimova, B.A.Ilyish, V.A.Bogoroditskiy, A.G.Rudnev, A.I.Studneva, L.S.Barxudarov, N.S.Valgina, D.E.Rozental, M.I.Fomina, M.A.Telenkova, I.B.Golub, L.L.Iofik, M.Y.Blox, Y.G.Birenbaum, A.M.Muhin, M.I.Cheremisina, T.A.Kolosova, B.S.Haimovich, B.I.Rogovskaya³ kabi rus tilshunos olimlarining ilmiy tadqiqotlarini misol qilib keltirish mumkin.

¹O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining PQ-5117-sonli qarori, 19.05.2021-yil

²Geis M.L. Adverbial subordinate clause in English. – M.: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1970; Robertson A.T. A Grammar of the Greek New Testament in the Light of Historical Research. – Tennessee: Broadman Press, 1934; Biber D., Johansson S., Leech G., Conrad S., Finegan E. Longman grammar of spoken and written English. – London: Longman, 1999; Quirk R., Grinbaum S. A university grammar of English. – Longman, 2004; William E. Conditional Sentences in the New Testament. Doctoral dissertation, Grace Theology Seminary – Gordon College, 1981; Mayes P. Conditionals and Logic of desirability: An interview with Norioko Akatsuka / Issues in Applied Linguistics, 1994. Vol 5, № 2.

³Поспелов Н.С. О грамматической природе сложного предложения // Вопросы синтаксиса современного русского языка. – М.: Учпедгиз, 1950; Виноградов В.В. Грамматика русского языка. – М.: Изд-во АН, 1954;

O‘zbek tilshunosligida ham ushbu yo‘nalishda A.G‘ulomov, M.Asqarova, G‘.Abdurahmonov, A.Mamajonov, A.Berdialiyev, R.Sayfullayeva, O‘.Yusupov, O‘.Xoshimov, J.Bo‘ronov, G‘.Hoshimov, M.Abduvaliyev, N.Mahmudov, A.Nurmonov, D.Teshaboyev kabi olimlar muhim ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini olib borganlar⁴, ularda qo‘shma gaplarning nazariy asoslari yaratilgan.

Maxsus adabiyotlar tahlili shuni ko‘rsatdiki, birinchidan, umuman tilda, xususan, muayyan tillarda ShKGlarning struktural-semantik turlari va funksional jihatlari kabi masalalar ayrim tadqiqotlar obyektini qilib olingan bo‘lsa-da, ularning lingvokognitiv asoslari ochib berilmagan, shuningdek, ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi “shart” konseptini voqelantiruvchi lisoniy birliklar, shu jumladan, ShKGlarning lingvokognitiv maydon tizimida olib tahlilga tortilmagan, qolaversa, mazkur til birliklarining lingvopragmatik, lingvokulturologik, lingvostilistik xususiyatlari ochib berilmagan, ularning translatologik va lingvodidaktik aspektlari e‘tibordan chetda qolganligi bois ushbu masalalarning monografik tadqiqot sifatida tadqiq etilishi o‘ziga xos ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta‘lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya Farg‘ona davlat universiteti “Til va tafakkur munosabati, madaniyat muammolari” mavzusidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot rejasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi ShKGlarni struktural-semantik, lingvokognitiv, lingvokulturologik va lingvopragmatik nuqtayi

Акимова Г.Н. Новое в синтаксисе современного русского языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1990; Ильиш Б.А. Строй современного английского языка: учебник по курсу теор. грамматики для студ. пед. ин-тов – Изд. 2-е.: Просвещение, 1971; Богородицкий В.А. Общий курс русской грамматики. – М.: Соцэкгиз, 1935; Руднев А.Г. Синтаксис о сложном предложении. – М., 1959; Студнева А.И. Из наблюдений над функционально-семантическими отношениями вводных и вставных предложений // Учен. зап. М.ОП.И. Т. 197, 1967; Бархударов Л.С. Структура простого предложения современного английского языка. – М., 1966; Валгина Н.С., Розентал Д.Э., Фомина М.И. Современный русский язык. – М.: Логос, 2002; Розентал Д.Э., Голуб И.Б., Теленкова М.А. Современный русский язык. 11-е изд. – М., 2010; Иофик Л.Л. Проблема структуры сложного предложения в новоанглийском языке: Автореф. дисс... докт. филол. наук. – Л., 1965; Блох М.Я. Теоретические основы грамматики. – М., 1986; Биренбаум Я.Г. К теории сложного предложения (На материале английского языка) // Вопросы языкознания, 1982; Мухин А.М. Структура предложений и их модели. – Л., 1968; Черемисина М.И., Колосова Т.А. Очерки по теории сложного предложения. – Новосибирск: Наука, 1987; Хаймович Б.С., Роговская Б.И. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1967.

⁴Гуломов. А., Асқарова М. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1987; Асқарова М.А. Способы подчинения и типы придаточных предложений в современном узбекском языке: Автореф. дисс... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1963; Асқарова М.А. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида эргашиш формалари ва эргаш гаплар. – Тошкент: Фан, 1966; Абдурахмонов Ғ.А. Қўшма гап синтаксиси асослари. – Тошкент: ЎзФА, 1958; Мамажонов А. Қўшма гап стилистикаси. – Тошкент, 1990; Бердиалиев А. Эргаш гапли қўшма гап конструкцияларида семантик-сигнификатив парадигматика. – Тошкент: Фан, 1989; Бердиалиев А. Координатив алоқа ва унинг хусусиятлари / Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 1989, № 3; Бердиалиев А. Ўзбек тилида омоним модели эргаш гапли қўшма гаплар. – Тошкент: Фан, 1990; Сайфуллаева Р.Р. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида қўшма гапларнинг шакл вазифавий (формал-функционал) талқини: Филол. фанл. докт. дисс... автореф. – Тошкент, 1993; Юсупов У.К. Сравнительный анализ английских и узбекских сложноподчиненных предложений с придаточными условными: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1971; Хошимов Ў, Бўронов Ж. Инглиз тили грамматикасининг норматив курси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1989; Хошимов Г.М. Типология сложных предложений разносистемных языков. – Ташкент: Фан, 1991; Хошимов Г.М. Типология сложного предложения в разносистемных языках: Автореф. дисс... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2002; Абдувалиев М.А. Сложноподчиненные предложения с придаточными уступительными в разносистемных языках: Автореф. дисс...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1989; Махмудов Н., Нурманов А. Ўзбек тилининг назарий граматикаси. (синтаксис) – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1995; Teshaboyev D.R. O‘zbek tilidagi ergash gapli qo‘shma gaplarning falsafiy tadqiqi: Filol. fanl. dokt. diss... avtoref. – Farg‘ona, 2023.

nazardan tadqiq qilish, ularning izomorfik va allomorfik jihatlarini tahlil etish va tarjima jarayoni uchun tegishli tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat:

hozirgi zamon tilshunosligida shart komponentli gipotaksema (ShKG)larga turlicha yondashuvlarni tahlil qilish va ilmiy ishning dolzarbligini asoslab berish;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi ShKGlarning kognitiv xususiyatlarini tahlilga tortish, "shart" konsepti verbalizatorlarining maydon tabiatini ochib berish va uning yadroviy, dominant, periferial konstituyentlarini aniqlash va dalillash;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi "shart" konsepti verbalizatorlaridan biri bo'lgan, ShKGlarning struktural-semantik turlarini aniqlash va ularning yangi tasnifini ishlab chiqish;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida ShKGlarning kommunikativ (lingvopragmatik va lingvokulturologik) jihatlarini ochib berish;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida ShKGlarning izomorfik va allomorfik jihatlarini tadqiq qilish, ular bilan bog'liq tarjima jarayonida uchraydigan muammolarni hal qilish bo'yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

Tadqiqotning obyektini sifatida ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi turli funksional uslublar matnlariga xos bo'lgan shart komponentli gipotaksemalar tanlab olingan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi shart komponentli gipotaksemalarning lingvokognitiv, lingvokulturologik hamda lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqot usullari. Mavzuni yoritishda qiyosiy-chog'ishtirma, tavsifiy, struktural-semantik, lingvopragmatik, konseptual va lingvokulturologik tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilar bilan belgilanadi:

zamonaviy ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "shart" konseptual semantikasini voqelantiruvchi verbal birliklar ishda "konditsionema" atamasi ostida tizimlashtirilib, ularning "shart" maydoni konstituyentlari sifatidagi yadroviy, dominant va periferial maqomi ochib berilgan;

ingliz tilida ShKGlarning 40 ta, o'zbek tilida esa 52 ta struktural-semantik turi, shu jumladan, ularning ingliz tilida 21 xil, o'zbek tilida esa 29 xil yangi turlari ilk bor aniqlanib, ular modellashtirilgan, tavsiflangan, tasniflangan va dalillangan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida ShKGlarning kommunikativ sifati sifatidagi lingvopragmatik va lingvokulturologik tabiati ochib berilgan, shuningdek, ShKGlarning nutq aktlarida implikativ semantikani ifodalovchi kommunikativ-pragmatik turlari aniqlangan, tasniflangan va ularning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari ochib berilgan va asoslangan;

tipologik jihatdan turli tizimga mansub bo'lgan, xususan, SVO tizimli ingliz va SOV tizimli o'zbek tillaridagi ShKGlarning izomorfik va allomorfik jihatlarini aniqlash orqali ularni bir tildan ikkinchi tilga o'girishda yuzaga keladigan muammolar ochib berilgan va ularni translatologik transformatsiyalar asosida bartaraf qilish bo'yicha tegishli tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

dissertatsiyada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida universal "shart" konseptini voqelantiruvchi verbal vositalar, shu jumladan, ShKGlarning tizimi aniqlanib, ularning maydon konstituyentlari sifatidagi maqomi ochib berilgan;

tadqiqotda ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi ShKGlarning qiyosiy nazariyasi rivojlantirilib, ularning yangi struktur-semantik turlari aniqlangan, tavsiflangan, ta'riflangan va dalillangan;

ishda ingliz va o'zbek tillari nutqida qo'llaniladigan ShKGlarning o'ziga xos o'xshash va farqli jihatlarini aniqlash orqali ularning tarjimai bilan bog'liq qiyinchiliklarni bartaraf etish bo'yicha tavsiyalar berilgan;

tadqiqotda umumiy tilshunoslik, shuningdek, uning lingvokognitologiya, lingvokulturologiya, lingvopragmatika, chog'ishtirma lingvistika, nazariy grammatika, tarjimashunoslik fanlari bo'yicha darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalar yaratish hamda nazariy va amaliy kurslarning mukammallashuvi uchun xizmat qiluvchi shart konsepti verbalizatorlariga oid materiallar yig'ilgan va tizimli tahlilga tortilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi yondashuv va qo'llanilgan usullarning tadqiqot maqsadiga muvofiqligi, nazariy ma'lumotlarning ilmiy manbalarga asoslanganligi, tanlangan misollarning tadqiqot predmetiga mosligi, nazariy fikr va xulosalarning amaliyotga tatbiq etilganligi, nazariy tilshunoslik metodologiyasi yordamida tahlil va talqin qilinganligi, natijalarning vakolatli tizimlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati shundan iboratki, tadqiqot natijalari va ilmiy nazariy xulosalaridan chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik yo'nalishlari bo'yicha ilmiy izlanishlar olib borishda foydalanish mumkin. Dissertatsiya materiallari tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslikda bir-biriga qardosh bo'lmagan tillardagi sintaksemalar, shu jumladan, gipotaksemalarning boshqa turlarini struktural-semantik, kommunikativ-pragmatik va lingvokulturologik jihatdan tadqiq etish, shuningdek, ularning izomorfik va allomorfik xususiyatlarini ochib berish hamda tarjima bo'yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishda yordam beradi.

Dissertatsiyaning amaliy ahamiyati tadqiqot natijasida olingan ilmiy-nazariy xulosalardan, "Ingliz va o'zbek tillari qiyosiy grammatikasi", "Kognitiv tilshunoslik", "Pragmatik tilshunoslik", "Lingvokulturologiya", "Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti" kabi nazariy fanlar va maxsus kurslarni o'qitishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Ingliz-o'zbek tillaridagi ShKGlarning lingvokognitiv va lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarini qiyosiy o'rganish jarayonida olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida ShKGlarning kommunikatemalar sifatidagi lingvopragmatik va lingvokulturologik tabiati ochib berilganligi, shuningdek, ShKGlarning nutq aktlarida implikativ semantikani ifodalovchi kommunikativ-pragmatik turlari aniqlanganligi, tasniflanganligi va ularning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari ochib berilganligi va asoslanganligiga, hamda, zamonaviy ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "shart" konseptual semantikasini voqelantiruvchi verbal birliklar ishda "konditsionema" atamasi ostida

tizimlashtirilib, ularning “shart” maydoni konstituyentlari sifatidagi yadroviy, dominant va periferial maqomi ochib berilganligiga doir ilmiy natija va xulosalaridan 2022-2023-yillarda O‘zbekiston davlat xoreografiya akademiyasida amalga oshirilgan “O‘zbekiston milliy raqs san’atini targ‘ib etishga bag‘ishlangan veb-sayt va multimedia mahsulotlari (elektron lug‘atlar) to‘plamini yaratish” mavzusidagi F3-2019081663 raqamli fundamental loyihani bajarishda, xususan, “O‘zbek folklor san’ati terminlarining qisqacha o‘zbekcha-inglizcha-nemischa izohli lug‘ati”ni yaratishda foydalanildi. (O‘zbekiston davlat xoreografiya akademiyasining 2024-yil 1-yanvardagi №1/04-80 sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada raqs san’atiga oid matnning lingvistik birliklarida “shart” konseptining voqelanishi masalasiga oydinlik kiritildi, ingliz va o‘zbek tillari lingvomadaniy birliklaridan biri bo‘lgan shart komponentli gipotaksemalarning lingvistik, milliy-madaniy va kommunikativ vazifalarini aniqlashga va ularni nutqda to‘g‘ri qo‘llashga doir ilmiy-nazariy va amaliy qarashlar mukammallashdi;

tipologik jihatdan turli tizimga mansub bo‘lgan, xususan, SVO tizimli ingliz va SOV tizimli o‘zbek tillaridagi ShKGlarning izomorfik va allomorfik jihatlarini aniqlash orqali ularni bir tildan ikkinchi tilga o‘girishda yuzaga keladigan muammolar ochib berilgan va ularni translatologik transformatsiyalar asosida bartaraf qilish bo‘yicha tegishli tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilishi asosida olingan xulosalaridan 2022-2023-yillarda O‘zMETRK “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanalining “Bedorlik”, “Ijod zavqi”, “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”, “Millat va ma’naviyat” eshittirishlarining ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanildi. (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 02-36-899-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur eshittirishlarning mazmuni boyitilib, ilmiy va amaliy salmog‘i orttirildi.

ingliz tilida ShKGlarning 40 ta, o‘zbek tilida esa 52 ta struktural-semantik turi, shu jumladan, ularning ingliz tilida 21 xil, o‘zbek tilida esa 29 xil yangi turlari ilk bor aniqlanib, ular modellashtirilganligi, tavsiflanganligi, tasniflanganligi va dalillanganligiga doir xulosalardan Qo‘qon davlat pedagogika institutida 2020-2022-yillarda bajarilgan S-ECAGD-18-CA-0067 (P020002335) raqamli “FY-18 English Access Microscholarship program” nomli Amerika Qo‘shma Shtatlari ta’lim va madaniy ishlar byurosi bilan hamkorlikdagi xalqaro loyiha doirasida foydalanilgan. (Qo‘qon davlat pedagogika institutining 2024-yil 3-dekabrda 1577/04 sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada loyihaning ilmiy-nazariy, ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyati ortdi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 10 ta ilmiy-nazariy va ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalarda, shu jumladan, 8 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalarda ma’ruza shaklida bayon qilingan, jamoatchilik muhokamasidan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e‘lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 19 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan. Shulardan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 9 ta maqola, ulardan 4 tasi xorijiy jurnalda nashr ettirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya tarkibi kirish, 3 ta bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat. Ishning umumiy hajmi 156 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, obykti va predmeti tavsiflangan, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon etilgan, olingan natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, natijalarni amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda qo'shma gaplar va ularning lingvokognitiv asoslari”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobi uchta faslni o'z ichiga oladi.

Ishning *“Qo'shma gaplar nazariyasi asoslari: ularning tavsifi, tasnifi va metatili masalalari”* deb nomlangan birinchi faslida jahon tilshunosligida qo'shma gaplarning, shu jumladan, ShKGlarning lisoniy mohiyatini tavsiflashda va tasniflashda struktural-semantik yondashuvga asoslangan muhim tadqiqotlar tahlil qilingan. Ularda V.A.Bogorodiskiy, V.V.Vinogradov, N.S.Pospelov, A.M.Peshkovskiy, L.L.Iofik, V.A.Beloshapkova, Y.V.Guliga, V.G.Admoni, M.V.Lyapon, M.I.Cheremisina, T.A.Kolosova, L.Ch.Lehmann, M.Ch.Matiessen, S.A.Tompson⁵ kabi taniqli xorijlik tilshunoslar, shuningdek, A.G'ulomov, G'.Abduraxmonov, M.Asqarova, O'.Yusupov, A.Mamajanov, N.Mahmudov, G'.Hoshimov, R.Sayfullayeva, A.Berdialiyev⁶ kabi o'zbek tilshunoslarining qo'shma gap sintaksisiga oid muhim ilmiy qarashlarida qo'shma gaplar nazariyasiga asos solinganligi va rivojlantirilganligini ko'ramiz. Bu o'rinda A.Nurmonov,

⁵Богородицкий В.А. Общий курс русской грамматики. – М.: Соцэкгиз, 1935; Виноградова С.Г. Коммуникативное членение сложного предложения: когнитивные основы: Монография. – Тамбов: Издательский дом ТГУ им. Г.Р. Державина, 2015; Пospelov Н.С. О грамматической природе сложного предложения // Вопросы синтаксиса современного русского языка. – М.: Учпедгиз, 1950 – С.321-337; Пешковский А.М. Русский синтаксис в научном освещении. 7-е изд. – М.: Учпедгиз, 1956; Иofик Л.Л. Проблема структуры сложного предложения в новоанглийском языке: Автореф. дисс... докт. филол. наук. – Л., 1965; Белошapkova В.А. Сложное предложение в современном русском языке: Автореф. дисс... докт. филол. наук. – М., 1970; Гулыга Е.В. Теория сложноподчиненного предложения в современном немецком языке. – М.: Высшая школа, 1971; Адмони В.Г. Сложнопаянное предложение в тюркских языках // СТ, 1982. № 3. – С.30-36; Ляпон М.В. Смысловая структура сложного предложения и текст/к типологии внутритекстовых отношений: Автореф. дисс... докт. филол. наук. – М., 1985; Черемисина М.И., Колосова Т.А. Очерки по теории сложного предложения. – Новосибирск: Наука, 1987; Lehmann L.Ch. Towards a Typology of Clause Linkage // Typological Studies in Language, Vol. 18. – Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1988 – P.181-225; Mathiessen M.Ch., Tompson S.A. The Structure of Discourse and Subordination // Typological Studies in Language. Vol. 18. – Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1988. – P.225-329.

⁶Гуломов А. Ўзбек тили синтаксисининг баъзи масалалари / Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1968. № 2. – Б.9-11; Абдурахмонов Ғ.А. Қўшма гап синтаксиси асослари. – Тошкент: ЎзФа, 1958; Аскарлова М.А. Способы подчинения и типы придаточных предложений в современном узбекском языке: Автореф. дисс... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1963; Юсупов У.К. Сравнительный анализ английских и узбекских сложноподчиненных предложений с придаточными условными: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1971; Мамажонов А. Стилистические особенности сложных предложений современного узбекского литературного языка: Автореф. дисс... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1991; Махмудов Н. Эргаш гапли қўшма гаплар. Ўзбек тилининг мазмуний синтаксиси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1992. – Б.210-291; Хошимов Г.М. Типология сложных предложений разносистемных языков. – Ташкент: Фан, 1991; Сайфуллаева Р.Р. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили формал-функционал талкинида қўшма гап. – Тошкент: Фан, 1993; Бердиалиев А. Эргаш гапли қўшма гап конструкцияларида семантик-сигнификатив парадигматика. – Тошкент: Фан, 1989.

N.Mahmudov, O'.Yusupov, A.Mamajonov, G'.Hoshimov, M.Abduvaliyev, D.Teshaboyev⁷ kabi tilshunos olimlarning qo'shma gaplar sohasida olib borgan fundamental tadqiqotlari mazkur sintaktik birliklar nazariyasini yanada boyitishda, bu sohada oldinda turgan dolzarb, istiqbolli masalalarni belgilab berishda muhim o'rin tutadi, chunki yuqorida ko'rsatilgan soha mutaxassislari ilmiy tadqiqotlari natijasi o'laroq, tilshunoslikda qo'shma gaplar, shu jumladan, ShKGlar nazariy asoslari yaratilganligi bo'lajak ilmiy ishlarga puxta zamin yaratadi.

Ingliz tilshunosligida qo'shma gap haqidagi fikrlar va ilmiy mushohadalar tarixan mavjud bo'lib, u haqidagi dastlabki mulohazalar G.Svit tomonidan qayd etilgan. U gaplarni ikki guruhga: sodda va murakkab turga ajratadi va ikki yoki undan ortiq sodda gaplarning mazmunan va grammatik jihatdan birikuvi natijasida murakkab gapning yuzaga kelishini e'tirof etadi⁸.

Shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar va ularning struktural-semantik jihatlari ingliz va o'zbek tillari doirasida O'.Yusupov⁹ tomonidan qiyosiy tadqiq qilingan. M.Cheremesina, M.Kolosova, M.Lyaponlarning fikricha, sabab, shart, to'siqsizlik, natija va maqsad munosabatlari shartlanganlik munosabatining beshta turlaridir¹⁰. Bunda shartlanganlik munosabatlarining voqelantirilishida "shart" semantikasini ifodalovchi bir voqea va ushbu voqeadan kelib chiquvchi ikkinchi bir voqea – "oqibat" voqeasini keltirib chiqaradi, ya'ni ikkinchi voqea birinchisining voqelantirilishi natijasiga ko'ra yuzaga chiqadi¹¹. N.Mahmudov va A.Nurmonovlar¹² ham ilk bor o'zbek tilida shartlanganlik munosabatlarining beshta turlarini aniqlaganlar va asoslab berganlar, biz ushbu muhim fikrni qo'llab-quvvatlaymiz.

Qo'shma gaplar tadqiqida tilshunos G'.M.Hoshimov tomonidan yaratilgan "taksemik nazariya" ham alohida ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, unda, asosan, qo'shma gaplarning hajmi masalasiga, ya'ni ulardagi komponentlar soni, ularning struktural-semantik jihatlari, komponentlar orasidagi sintaktik bog'lanishlar (koordinativ, subordinativ va aralash) turlari, komponentlarning kommunikativ-pragmatik jihatlari, shuningdek, ularning terminologik apparati va metatilini yaratish kabi muhim masalalariga asosiy e'tibor qaratilgan. Mazkur tadqiqotda olim politaksemlarning ikki yoki undan ortiq komponentlardan tashkil topgan qo'shma gaplar ekanligini e'tirof etar ekan, ularni ikki muhim turga tasniflab, quyidagicha nomlagan: 1) ikki komponentli politaksemlar (kollotaksema, parataksema, gipotaksema, parentaksema); 2) uch va undan ortiq komponentli

⁷Махмудов Н., Нурманов А. Ўзбек тилининг назарий грамматикаси. (синтаксис) – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1995; Юсупов У.К. Сравнительный анализ английских и узбекских сложноподчиненных предложений с придаточными условными: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1971; Мамажонов А. Қўшма гап стилистикаси. – Тошкент, 1990; Хошимов Г.М. Типология сложного предложения в разносистемных языках: Автореф. дисс... докт. филол. наук – Ташкент, 2002; Teshaboyev D.R. O'zbek tilidagi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarning falsafiy tadqiqi: Filol. fanl. dokt. diss... avtoref. – Farg'ona, 2023.

⁸Sweet H. A new English grammar: logical and historical. – Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1900. – P.278.

⁹Юсупов У.К. Сравнительный анализ английских и узбекских сложноподчиненных предложений с придаточными условными: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1971.

¹⁰Черемисина М.И., Колосова Т.А. Очерки по теории сложного предложения. – Новосибирск: Наука, 1987. – С.68; Ляпон М.В. Смысловая структура сложного предложения и текст/к типологии внутритекстовых отношений: Автореф. дисс... докт. филол. – М., 1985.

¹¹Черемисина М.И., Колосова Т.А. Ko'rsatilgan manba – С.68.

¹²Махмудов Н., Нурманов А. Ўзбек тилининг назарий грамматикаси. (синтаксис) – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1995. – Б.97.

politaksemlar (gipertaksema, supertaksema, ultrataksema, arxitaksema, sinkretaksema)¹³. Ishda biz G'.M.Hoshimov taksemik nazariyasiga tayangan holda tadqiqotimiz tahlil obyekti – politaksemaning bir turi bo'lgan, ShKGlarning sof va aralash tarkibga ega bo'lgan turlarini tahlilga tortishga harakat qildik.

Mazkur bobning “*Gipotaksemlar va ularga lingvokognitiv yondashuv*” nomli ikkinchi faslida tilshunos G'.M.Hoshimovning politaksemik nazariyasiga asoslangan holda ShKGlarning kognitiv va lingvistik jihatlari tahlil qilingan. Ushbu tadqiqotda biz tomonimizdan gipotakseмага berilgan quyidagi ta'rifga asoslanib ish ko'rdik: “Gipotaksema (GPT) politaksemaning shunday bir turiki, u sindetik/asindetik usulda bog'langan, propozitiv-nominativ vazifani bajaruvchi yirik lingvistik belgi orqali ifodalangan, vazifasiga ko'ra bir xil bo'lmagan ikkita tobelashtirilgan monotaksemlardan iborat bo'lgan sintaksema bo'lib, unda ifodalanadigan shartga asoslangan kommunikativ-implikativ intensiyani amalga oshirish bo'yicha muayyan subordinativ, struktural-semantik munosabatlarni ro'yobga chiqarish uchun maxsuslashgan yirik sintaktik birlikdir”¹⁴.

Tillardagi gipotaksemlar, shu jumladan, ShKGlarning quyidagi umumiy sxema bo'yicha tuziladi¹⁵:

./MT+s+MT./

Masalan: “*If we're cut off, we might as well have a drink*” (E.Hemingway. *A Farewell to Arms*, P.190); “*Agar biz jang chizig'idan uzilib qolsak, bir oz ichimlik ichib olsak ham bo'laveradi.*” (E.Xeminguey, *Alvido qurol / I.G'ofurov tarjimasini*. B.193).

ShKG nafaqat lingvistik nuqtayi nazaridan, balki kognitiv jarayonlarni ifodalash, voqealar o'rtasidagi sabab-oqibat munosabatlarini modellashtirish va inson tafakkuridagi implikativ semantikani voqelantirish jihatidan ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Kognitiv nuqtayi nazardan olganda, ShKGlarning asosida ikki xil kognitiv-konseptual voqelik, ya'ni “shart voqeligi” va “oqibat-natija voqeligi” yotadi. Shu voqeliklar juftligini tilda aks ettirishda ShKGlarning maxsus voqelantiruvchi vositalar – verbalizatorlar bo'lib sanaladi. Ularning turlari har xil bo'lib, “shart” voqeligi semantikasiga modal (real, noreal va h.k) ma'no ottenkalari qo'shib ifodalanishi ham mumkin. Unda shart voqeligi oqibat voqeligini amalga oshishini taqozo qiladi, ushbu voqeliklarning natijalariga ko'ra, ularning amalga oshmay qolgan holatlari kuzatilmaydi. (*Qiyoslang: U kelsa, biz kinoga boramiz – U kelmasa, bormaymiz*). Demak, bu ikki voqelik amalga oshsa, ko'zda tutilgan kommunikativ maqsadga erishiladi, aks holda uning teskarisi – aksi yuz berishi muqarrar, vaholanki, u yerda ham “shart” va “oqibat” voqeliklari mavjud.

“Shart/oqibat” yoki “oqibat/shart” munosabatlari universal tabiatga ega, chunki kerak vaziyatda mulohazani “shart” va uning “oqibat”larisiz tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi. Jahondagi obyektiv borliq va insonlar (insonlar va narsalar, insonlar va insonlar, narsalar va narsalar) o'rtasidagi munosabatlar ostida ularning kognitiv

¹³Хошимов Г.М. Типология сложного предложения в разносистемных языках: Дисс... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2002. – С.117-137.

¹⁴Хошимов Г.М. Ко'rsatilgan asar. – С.117-137.

¹⁵Хошимов Г.М. Типология сложных предложений разносистемных языков. – Ташкент: Фан, 1991. – С.37.

asosi – “shartlanganlik/implikatsiya” yotganligidan, shu asosga muvofiq holda ular o‘rtasida “sabab+oqibat munosabatlari” so‘zsiz amalga oshirilishidan dalolat beradi.

Ushbu bobning uchinchi fasli “Konsept: “shart” konsepti va uni voqelantiruvchi vositalar maydoni” deb nomlangan va mazkur konseptning lingvokognitiv talqini va tahliliga bag‘ishlangan. Kognitiv tilshunoslik XXI asr boshidayoq lingvistikaning peshqadam sohalaridan biriga aylandi. Xorijlik olimlar J.Lakoff, R.Langacker, R.Jakendoff, E.Kubriyakova, Y.Stepanov, N.Boldirev¹⁶, o‘zbek olimlaridan Sh.Safarov, D.Ashurova, A.Mamatov, A.Abdiazizov, O‘.Yusupov, G‘.Hoshimov va boshqalarning tadqiqotlarida til birliklarining kognitiv asoslari hamda ularning voqelantirish xususiyatlari tizimli tadqiq etilgan va yoritilgan¹⁷.

Xorijiy tilshunoslikda shart semantikasini ifodalovchi shart mayli, shart holi, shart ergash gapli qo‘shma gaplar R.M.Teremova, A.P.Slivkov¹⁸ kabi olimlar, o‘zbek tilshunosligida M.Asqarova, A.Azizova, A.Rasulovalar¹⁹ paradigmatic jihatdan lingvosentrik tamoyillari asosida tadqiq etishgan. Biroq ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida shart konseptual semantikasini voqelantiruvchi tilning turli sathlariga xos verbalizatorlar va ularning maydoni tadqiq qilinmagan.

“Shart” konsepti lingvokognitiv maydonini qiyosiy asnodda o‘rganishimizda Sh.Iskandarova, G.Shur²⁰ kabi olimlarning ilmiy-nazariy izlanishlari metodologik asos bo‘lib xizmat qildi.

“Shart” konsepti tilda har bir muloqot olib boruvchi til egalari konseptosferasida mavjud bo‘lgan mental birlik bo‘lib, universal tabiatga ega, chunki u obyektiv borliqni in’ikos qilishda vaziyatga ko‘ra shart konseptual semantikasi bilan bog‘liq barcha bilimlarni verbal vositalar orqali voqelantirishini

¹⁶Lakoff G. *Women, Fire and Dangerous Things. What Categories Reveal about the Mind.* – Chicago and London: Chicago University Press, 1987; Langacker R.W. *Concept, Image, Symbol.* – Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 1990; Jackendoff R. *Semantics and Cognition.* – Cambridge: MIT Press, 1983; Кубрякова Е.С. О когнитивной лингвистике и семантике термина «когнитивный» / Вестник ВГУ, Серия лингвистика и межкультурная коммуникация. – Воронеж, 2001. – С.4-18; Степанов Ю.С. В трехмерном пространстве языка: Семиотические проблемы лингвистики, философии, искусства. – М.: Наука, 1985; Болдырев Н.Н. Концептуальное пространство когнитивной лингвистики / Вопросы когнитивной лингвистики. – Тамбов, 2004. № 1. – С.18-36.

¹⁷Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Сангзор, 2006; Ашурова Д.У. Развитие когнитивной лингвистики в Узбекистане / Хорижий филология, 2016. № 3. – Б.54-60; Маматов А.Э. Тилга когнитив ёндашувнинг мохияти нимада? // Ўзбек тилшунослигининг долзарб муаммолари (проф. А.Нурмонов таваллудининг 70 йиллигига бағишланган илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари). – Андижон, 2012. – Б.24-32; Абдуазизов А. О составных частях когнитивной лингвистики / Хорижий филология. – Тошкент, 2007. № 3 – Б.136; Юсупов Ў.Қ. Тилшуносликда янги йўналишлар ва уларда ишлатиладиган айрим истилохлар / Филология масалалари. – 2011. № 2. – Б.24; Хошимов Г.М. К актуальным проблемам теории концептов и их классификации в современной когнитивной лингвистике // Тил бирликларининг киёсий-типология ва лингвомаданиятшунослик йўналишларидаги тадқиқи ва уларнинг чет тилларни ўқитишдаги ўрни. Республика илмий-амалий анжумани мақолалари тўплами. – Тошкент, 2017. – Б.44-46.

¹⁸Теремова Р.М. Категория условия в функционально-грамматическом аспекте. – Л.: ЛГПИ им. А.И. Герцена, 1988; Сливков А.П. Совершенствование навыков выражения условных отношений в русской речи иностранных стажеров: В условиях краткосроч. обуч: Дисс. ... канд. пед. наук. – Санкт-Петербург, 1988.

¹⁹Аскарлова М.А. Способы подчинения и типы придаточных предложений в современном узбекском языке: Автореф. дисс... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1963; Азизова А.Г. Условный период в современном узбекском литературном языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Л., 1952; Расулова А.М. Ўзбек тилининг шарт ва тўсиқсизлик майдони: Филол. фанл. бўйича фалс. докт. (PhD) дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2018.

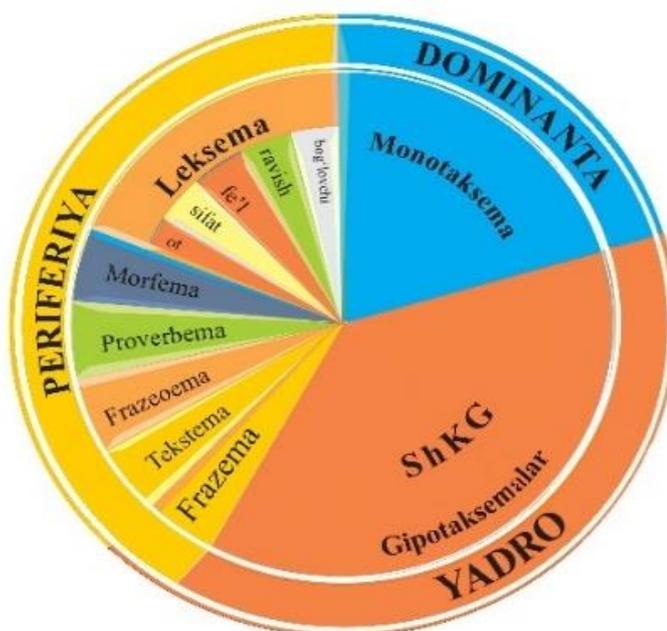
²⁰Искандарова Ш. Ўзбек тили лексикасини мазмуний майдон сифатида ўрганиш (шахс микромайдони): Филол. фанл. докт. дисс... автореф – Тошкент, 1999; Щур Г.С. Теория поля в лингвистике. – М.: Наука, 1974.

taqozo etadigan, shu bois kommunikativ ehtiyoj nuqtayi nazardan olinganda, o'ziga xos ravishda freymlashgan tarkibga ega bo'lgan muhim konseptual hodisa bo'lib, istalgan tilda, shu jumladan, ingliz va o'zbek tillarida quyidagi invariant til birliklari orqali voqelantiriladi.

1) morfologik vositalar; 2) leksik vositalar; 3) sintaktik vositalar: a) frazemalar (so'z birikmalari) va qo'shma sentensemalar; b) sentensemalar (sodda); 4) frazeologik vositalar; 5) proverbial vositalar (maqol va matallar); 6) tekstologik vositalar.

Shart konseptini voqelantirish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lgan lisoniy vositalarning yuqoridagi invariant turlari birgalikda shart konsepti maydonini tashkil etadi va bu maydonning barcha yadroviy, dominant va periferial konstituyentlarini shartli ravishda "konditsionema" umumatamasi bilan nomlash maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.

Tillardagi sathlar bilan bog'liq holda shart konseptini voqelantiruvchi verbalizatorlar lingvokognitiv (morfemik, leksik, sintaktik, frazemik, sentensemik, frazeoemik, tekstemik) mikromaydonlarini hosil qiladi. Tahlillarimiz asosida shu narsa aniqlandiki, maydon yadrosini gipotaksemlar, xususan, shart komponentli gipotaksemlar tashkil etadi, chunki ular bu konseptni voqelantirishda eng maxsuslashgan birliklardir, uning dominantasini monotaksemlar, periferiyasini qolgan konstituyentlari (morfema, leksema, frazema, frazeoema, proverbema va tekstemalar) tashkil etadi. Shunday qilib, tilda implikativ ("shart+oqibat") munosabatlar maydoni yuqorida zikr etilgan barcha konstituyentlari orqali tizimli voqelantiriladi, shu jumladan, maydon verbalizatorlari o'rtasidagi sinonimik, omonimik va antonimik implikativ munosabatlar ham shart maydoni miqyosida qat'iy ravishda tegishli qatorlarda amalga oshiriladi (1.1.1-diagrammaga qarang):



1.1.1-diagramma. "Shart" konsepti verbalizatorlarining lingvokognitiv maydoni

"Turli tizimli tillarda shart komponentli gipotaksemalarning struktural-semantik va lingvopragmatik jihatlari qiyosiy tadqiqi" nomli ikkinchi bob uch faslni o'z ichiga olgan.

Bobning birinchi fasli “*Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida shart komponentli gipotaksemlarning struktural-semantik turlari qiyosiy tadqiqi*” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, unda ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida ShKGlarning struktural-semantik jihatlari tahlilga tortilgan.

Ishda qiyoslanayotgan tillardagi ShKGlarning struktural-semantik xususiyatlarini qiyosiy-tipologik, kvantitativ va kvalitatif tahlillari asosida ilk bor ularning ingliz tilida jami 40 ta va o‘zbek tilida 52 ta turi aniqlandi, ular modellashtirildi va tegishli misollar bilan dalillandi, natijada ingliz tilida ularning quyidagi 21 ta yangi turi e’tirof etildi (1-ilova. 2.1.-jadvalga qarang)²¹.

O‘zbek tilida esa jami ShKGlarning quyidagi 29 ta yangi turi aniqlandi (2-ilova. 2.2-jadvalga qarang)²².

Ta’kidlash lozimki, ingliz tilidan farqli o‘laroq, o‘zbek tilida ShKGlarning shart bog‘lovchi vositalari tobe komponentining boshida (yoki og‘zaki nutqda uning egasidan keyin) kelishi kuzatiladi.

Ishda ShKGlarning ko‘p mezonli tasnifi ham ishlab chiqilgan bo‘lib, unda ShKGlarning strukturaviy xususiyatlariga ko‘ra quyidagicha tasniflangan: 1) ShKGlarning komponentlarining bog‘lanish usuliga ko‘ra; 2) ShKGlarning tarkibida ishtirok etgan subordinatlarning joylashish tartibiga ko‘ra; 3) ShKG shart komponent qismining bosh komponentga nisbatan joylashish tartibiga ko‘ra.

Tadqiqotda ShKGlarning funksional-semantik jihatlari asosida ularni quyidagi 10 ta turga tasniflandi: 1) sof shart semantikasini ifodalovchi; 2) sinkretik qorishiq semantikani ifodalovchi; 3) real shart semantikasini ifodalovchi; 4) noreal shart semantikasini ifodalovchi; 5) mutlaq qamrovli shart semantikasini ifodalovchi; 6) nomutlaq qamrovli shart semantikasini ifodalovchi; 7) qat’iy shart semantikasini ifodalovchi; 8) noqat’iy shart semantikasini ifodalovchi; 9) ijobiy shart semantikasini ifodalovchi; 10) salbiy shart semantikasini ifodalovchi ShKGlarning, ularning har bir turi tavsiflandi va misollar bilan dalillandi.

Ikkinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli “*Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida shart komponentli gipotaksemlarning shart komponenti tarkibida qo‘llaniladigan mayllar*” tadqiqiga bag‘ishlangan.

Maxsus adabiyotlarda ingliz tilida quyidagi 3 mayl turi mavjudligi e’tirof etiladi²³: 1) aniqlik mayli (indicative mood); 2) buyruq mayli (imperative mood); 3) shart mayli (subjunctive mood). O‘zbek tilida esa 4 ta mayl borligi haqida fikrlar mavjud: 1) buyruq-istak mayli (fe’lning 2-shaxs birlik va ko‘plik shakllari); 2) shart mayli (-sa); 3) xabar/ijro yoki aniqlik mayli (uning maxsus affiksi yo‘q)²⁴; 4) maqsad mayli (-moqchi)²⁵.

²¹Bu haqda avtoreferatning 53-betidagi 1-ilovaga qarang.

²²Bu haqda avtoreferatning 54-betidagi 2-ilovaga qarang.

²³Каушанская В.Л., Ковнер Р.Л., Кожевникова О.Н., Прокофьева Е.В., Райнес М., Сквирская С.Е., Цырлина Ф.Я. Грамматика английского языка. Пособие для студентов педагогических институтов. – Ленинград: Просвещение, 1953; Иванова И.П., Бурлакова В.В., Почепцов Г.Г. Теоретическая грамматика современного английского языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1981. – С.68-74.

²⁴Гурсунов У., Мухторов А., Рахматуллаев Ш. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Дарслик. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1992. – Б.327.

²⁵Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили (коллектив). – Тошкент, 1966. – Б.295-300; Собирова М.И. Изучение глаголы настоящего и будущего времени в узбекском языке / Periodica Journal of Modern Philosophy, Social Sciences and Humanities Volume 32, July 2024.

Tahlillarimiz natijasida ShKGlarning komponentlarida qo'llaniladigan mayl turlari o'rtasidagi quyidagi bog'liqliklar aniqlandi:

1) agar ingliz tili ShKGlarning tobe komponenti kesimida aniqlik maylining hozirgi zamon shakli qo'llanilsa, uning bosh komponenti kesimida aniqlik maylining kelasi zamon shakli qo'llaniladi, masalan:

"If he comes, we shall help him." (E.Hemingway, A Farewell to Arms. P.89) (tarjimasi: Agar u kelsa, biz unga yordam beramiz).

2) agar ingliz tili ShKGlarning tobe komponenti kesimida aniqlik maylining o'tgan zamon shakli qo'llanilsa, uning bosh komponenti kesimida shart maylining o'tgan kelasi zamon shakli (should/would+inf) qo'llaniladi, masalan:

"If he came now, we would/should help him." (tarjimasi: Agar u hozir kelsa edi, biz unga yordam berardik).

3) agar ingliz tili ShKGlarning tobe komponenti kesimida aniqlik maylining o'tgan perfektli (tugallangan) zamon shakli qo'llanilsa, uning bosh komponenti kesimida shart maylining o'tgan perfektli (tugallangan) kelasi zamon shakli (should/would+perfect inf.) qo'llaniladi, masalan:

"If he had come the day before, we would/should have helped him." (tarjimasi: Agar kecha kelganda edi, biz unga yordam bergan bo'lardik (shart mayli)).

O'zbek tilida esa mayllar o'rtasida moslashuvning quyidagi qonuniyatlari aniqlandi:

1) agar ShKGlarning tobe komponenti kesimida shart maylining hozirgi-kelasi zamon shakli qo'llanilsa, ularning bosh komponenti kesimida aniqlik maylining hozirgi-kelasi zamon shakli qo'llaniladi:

"Odatda, agar u kechiksa, bizga qo'ng'iroq qiladi." (Farg'ona haqiqati gazetasidan) (tarjimasi: Usually, if he is late, he will call us);

2) agar ShKGlarning tobe komponenti kesimida shart maylining hozirgi-kelasi zamon shakli qo'llanilsa, ularning bosh komponenti kesimida aniqlik maylining kelasi zamon (-ar) shakli qo'llaniladi:

"Agar u kechiksa, bizga qo'ng'iroq qilardi" (tarjimasi: If he were late, he would call us);

3) agar ShKGlarning tobe komponenti kesimida aniqlik maylining o'tgan perfektli (tugallangan) zamon shakli qo'llanilsa, ularning bosh komponenti kesimida o'tgan perfektli (tugallangan) zamon shakli ("gan -ar") qo'llaniladi:

"Agar u kech kelganda edi, bizga qo'ng'iroq qilgan bo'lardi" (tarjimasi: If he had been late, he would have called us).

Tahlillarimiz natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, ingliz va o'zbek tillarida ShKGlarning tobe komponenti kesimida aniq "shart" voqeligi ifodalanadi, ularning bosh komponenti kesimida esa shu shartning bajarilishidan kelib chiquvchi aniq – real natija – "oqibat" voqeligi ifodalanadi. ShKGlarning komponenti kesimidagi shart mayli esa, ularning tobe komponenti kesimida ifodalanadigan gipotetik – taxminiy, ya'ni nazarda tutilgan voqeliklarni ifodalash uchun qo'llaniladi. Shu bois, ushbu gipotaksemalarning komponentlari orasidagi turli semantik munosabatlar noreal "shart+oqibat" yoki "oqibat+shart" kognitiv voqeligini ifodalashga bevosita xizmat qiladi.

Ikkinchi bobning “*Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida shart komponentli gipotaksemalarning lingvopragmatik turlari qiyosiy tadqiqi*” deb nomlangan uchinchi faslida ShKGlarning lingvopragmatik tabiati ochib berilgan.

Lingvistik pragmatika tildan tashqaridagi omillarni hisobga olgan holda til hodisalarini tadqiq qiladi va gapning maqsadi, nutq taktikasi, gapning ma’nosi, gapning adresatga ta’siri, og‘zaki muloqot shakllari, ishtirokchilar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar, aloqalari kabi muhim masalalarni o‘rganadi. Bu o‘rinda nutq aktlarining kundalik muloqotdagi o‘rni beqiyos bo‘lib, ularning nazariy asoslari J.Serl, Sh.Safarov, M.Mohammadi, J.Fisher, S.Muminov, M.Hakimov va boshqa bir qator olimlarning ilmiy tadqiqotlarida yaratilgan, shu jumladan, shart gaplar bilan bog‘liq nutq aktlari ham ularning e’tiborini o‘ziga tortgan²⁶. Nutq aktlarining tasnifi (assertivlar, reprezentativlar, direktivlar, komissivlar, deklarativlar va ekspressivlar) muayyan darajada ishlab chiqilgan²⁷.

Ishda ShKGlarning nutq aktlari bilan bog‘liq lingvopragmatik jihatlarini ochib berishda M.Hakimovning quyidagi fikrlariga tayangan holda ish ko‘rdik: “Nutqiy akt nazariyasiga xos har bir tadqiqiy talqinda nutq subyektining olamni bilish va his qilishdagi tasavvur ko‘rsatkichlarining nutqdagi darajalari hisobga olinadi. Nutqiy akt nazariyasiga xos mana shunday o‘zak tadqiqiy talqin lingvistik pragmatika tarmog‘ining shakllanishi uchun asosiy mezon vazifasini bajaradi”²⁸. Nutqiy akt nazariyasida nutqning lokutsiya, illokutsiya va perlokutsiya singari uch muhim turi farqlanadi²⁹. Bunday jihatlar ShKGlaring lingvopragmatik jihatlariga xos bo‘lib, ular kundalik muloqotda kognitiv implikativ nutq aktlarining rang-barang qirralarini ochib berishga zamin yaratadi.

Nutq aktlar nazariyasiga ko‘ra, implikativ – shart semantikasini ifodalovchi gipotaksemalar implitsit performativlar bo‘lib, ular mazkur semantikani ifodalabgina qolmasdan, adresantning implitsit tarzda adresat diqqat-e’tiborini biror narsaga tortish, ko‘p hollarda fikrlar, voqeliklar, tushunchalarning implikativ tabiatini ochib berish, shu yo‘sinda adresantning kommunikativ intensiyani adresat tomonidan to‘g‘ri tushunilishi va eng muhimi adresatning unga bo‘lgan adekvat/noadekvat munosabatiga erishish kabi kommunikativ-pragmatik vazifalarni ham bajaradi.

Tadqiqotda qiyoslanayotgan tillarda implikativ nutq aktlarining ikki muhim turi, ya’ni sof va qorishiq implikativ nutq aktlariga tavsiflangan va dalillangan (3-ilova. 2.2.1-jadvalga qarang)³⁰.

²⁶John R.S. A Classification of Illocutionary acts / Language in Society, 1976 Vol. 5, № – P.1-23; Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2008; Мўминов С.М. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг ижтимоий-лисоний хусусиятлари: Филол. фанл. докт. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000; Хақимов М. Ўзбек прагмалингвистикаси асослари. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2013; Mohammadi M., Fischer J., Langner M. & Klabunde R. Conveying the user’s intention by generating speech act conditionals as indirect answers // Proceedings of the 14th Conference on Natural Language. – Austria: Ruhr-Universität, 2018. – P.80-88.

²⁷John R.S. A Classification of Illocutionary acts / Language in Society, 1976 Vol. 5, № 1. – P.1-23.

²⁸Хақимов М. Ўзбек прагмалингвистикаси асослари. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2013. – Б.6.

²⁹Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2008.

³⁰Bu haqda avtoreferatning 55-betidagi 3-ilovaga qarang.

Uchinchi bob “**Turli tizimli tillarda shart komponentli gipotaksemlarning lingvokulturologik jihatlari qiyosiy tadqiqi va tarjima muammolari**” deb nomlanib, u uchta fasldan tarkib topgan.

Bobning “*Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida shart komponentli gipotaksemlarning lingvokulturologik jihatlari qiyosiy tadqiqi*” nomli birinchi faslida ShKGlarning turli lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari ochib berilgan. Tillarda ShKGlarning o‘ziga xos lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari bilan boshqa sintaktik birliklardan ajralib turadi. Bunday xususiyatlar lingvokulturologiya sohasining tadqiqot obyekti hisoblanib, tilshunoslikda ushbu yo‘nalishning rivojlanishiga bag‘ishlangan muhim ilmiy tadqiqotlar yaratilgan.

ShKGlarning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lgan, keng qo‘llaniladigan turlari haqida gap ketganda, ShKGlarning proverbial turlarida betakror lingvokulturologik xususiyatlar voqelantirishini ta’kidlash lozim, masalan: **a) ingliz tilida:** “*If my aunt had been a man, she’d have been my uncle*”; “*If the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch*”; “*If we can’t as we would, we must do as we can*”, “*when pigs fly*” va h.k.; **b) o‘zbek tilida:** “*Agar xolam erkak bo‘lganida edi, u mening tog‘am bo‘lar edi*”; “*Agar ko‘r ko‘rni boshqarsa, ikkalasi ham xandaqqa tushadi*”; “*Agar osmon qulasa, biz to‘rg‘aylarni tutamiz*”; “*Agar bulutlar bo‘lmasa, biz quyoshdan zavqlanmasligimiz kerak*” kabi “*proverbemalar*”³¹, shuningdek, “*bog‘dan kelsa, tog‘dan kelmoq*”; “*yog‘ tushsa, yalagudek*”; “*osmonga chiqsa, oyog‘idan, yerga kirsam, qulog‘idan tortmoq*”; “*otdan tushsa ham, egardan tushmaslik*”; “*og‘zing qani desa, qulog‘ini ko‘rsatmoq*”; “*tog‘ni ursa, tolqon qiladigan*”; “*chumchuq chir etsa, yuragi pir etadi*”; “*dunyoni suv bossa, to‘pig‘iga chiqmaydi*”; “*tegirmonga tushsa, butun chiqmoq*”; “*tepsa tebranmas*”, “*tuyani dumi yerga tekkanda*” kabi frazeologik birliklar o‘zida bir vaqtda ham denotativ, ham konnotativ, ya’ni lingvokulturologik semantikalarini mujassamlantirgan sinkretik til birliklari bo‘lib, ular lingvokulturremalarga yorqin misol bo‘la oladi. Ularda ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “shart-oqibat” kognitiv voqeligining ShKGlarning orqali ifodalangan lingvokulturremalardagi etnolingvokulturologik o‘ziga xos betakror xususiyatlar o‘z aksini topgan, bu esa turli til va madaniyat sotsiumlariga taalluqli shaxslarning milliy-madaniy tafakkurining tilda bevosita va bilvosita namoyon bo‘lishini ko‘rsatadi.

Ingliz tilida ShKGlarning tarkibida *if, unless, once, in case, on condition that* kabi an’anaviy subordinatlari qatorida, ularning 21 ta yangi bog‘lovchi vositalar orqali bog‘langan turlari ham mavjudligi e’tirof etilgan bo‘lib, ular batafsil tavsiflangan va dalillangan hamda jadvalga solingan. Tahlillarimizda ingliz tilida “*if, unless, in case, on condition that*” kabi, o‘zbek tilida esa ShKGlarning “*agar, garchi, gar, modomiki, mabodo*” kabi subordinatlari bilan bog‘langan an’anaviy turlari bilan bir qatorda, ularning 29 tadan ortiq yangi subordinatlari (ingliz tilida: “*on the understanding that*”, “*with the understanding that*”, “*conceding that*”, “*granted that*”, “*granting that*”, “*given (that)*”,

³¹Proverbemalar haqida qarang: Хошимов Г.М. и др. Актуальные проблемы терминологического аппарата и метаязыка исследования пословиц и поговорок / Научный Вестник ФерГУ, 1-2025. – С.213- 219.

“*considering (that)*”; o‘zbek tilida: “...-gan holda”, “...-gan taqdirda”, “*Olaylik...-sa*”) orqali bog‘langan turlari aniqlanib, tizimli tahlilga tortilgan hamda tavsiflab berilgan. Ular orasida ShKGlarning qorishiq turlari ham aniqlangan va izohlangan. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida ShKGlarning, ya’ni sof va qorishiq (sinkretik) turlarining paydo bo‘lishi ham so‘zlashuvchilar yoki yozuvchilarning lingvomadaniyatidagi muhim rivojlanish jarayonlarining pirovard natijasini ko‘rsatadi.

Ushbu faslda ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida ShKGlarning lingvokulturema maqomidagi turlari quyidagi ikki muhim omil bilan uzviy bog‘liq bo‘lgan xususiyatlarga ko‘ra tavsiflanishi va tahlil qilinishiga asosiy e’tibor qaratilgan: 1) *lingvistik omillar*: a) rang-barang lingvokulturologik semantikalarga boy ShKGlarning mavjudligi; b) ShKGlarning o‘zaro va boshqa sintaktik qurilmalar bilan sinonimlik, omonimlik, hatto antonimlik munosabatlariga ham kirishishi; d) kundalik muloqotda ShKGlarning monosemantik, polisemantik va sinkretik turlarining muloqotdoshlar tomonidan farqlab, tanlab qo‘llanilishi; e) ShKGlarning uzual va okkazonal turlarining mavjudligi va muloqotda qo‘llanilishi; f) ShKGlarning komponentlarini bir-biriga bog‘lovchi *agar, garchi, gar, modomiki, mabodo* kabi subordinatlarning arab, fors kabi tillardan o‘zlashtirilganligi, ularning yangi turlarining paydo bo‘lganligi va qo‘llanilishi va h.k.; 2) *ekstralingvistik omillar*: ShKGlarning qo‘llanilishi muayyan til egasining: a) ijtimoiy maqomi, lavozimi va kasbiy jihatlari bilan bog‘liqligi; b) hayot tarzi, qiziqishlari va iqtisodiy turmushi bilan bog‘liqligi; d) diniy e’tiqodi va qiziqishlari bilan bog‘liqligi; e) ShKGlarning ishlatilishi til egasining til madaniyatiga oid bilimlari darajasi va layoqatiga bog‘liqligi va h.k.

Ushbu bobning “*Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida shart komponentli gipotaksemlarning izomorfik va allomorfik jihatlari hamda ularni taqozo etuvchi omillar*” nomli ikkinchi faslda ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida ShKGlarning izomorfik va allomorfik xususiyatlari tahlilga tortilgan.

Analitik tillarga mansub ingliz tili va agglyutinativ tillar vakili bo‘lgan o‘zbek tilidagi ShKGlarning qator izomorfik va allomorfik jihatlarga ega bo‘lib, ularning *izomorfik* jihatlari quyidagicha:

- 1) qiyoslanayotgan tillarda “shart-oqibat” kognitiv semantikasini voqelantiruvchi til vositalari tizimining mavjudligi;
- 2) “shart-oqibat” kognitiv semantikasini voqelantiruvchi til vositalarining lingvokognitiv maydonining mavjudligi;
- 3) ShKGlarning maydonning maxsuslashgan yadroviy konstituentlari sifatidagi maqomi;
- 4) gipotaksemlar tizimida ShKGlarning kichik tizimining mavjudligi;
- 5) ShKGlarning sof implikativ semantikasini voqelantiruvchi turlarining mavjudligi;
- 6) ShKGlarning qorishiq implikativ semantikasini voqelantiruvchi turlarining mavjudligi;
- 7) ShKGlarning bosh gapdan anglashilgan voqea, hodisa, harakat va belgi-xususiyatlarning qanday shart-sharoitlarda ro‘y berishi yoki ro‘y bermasligini ifodalashi;
- 8) ShKGlarning kamida ikki (bosh va tobe) komponentlardan iboratligi;
- 9) ShKGlarning komponentlarini bir-biriga bog‘lashda shart subordinatlarning qo‘llanilishi;
- 10) ShKGlarning ikki turi – sindetik va asindetik turlarining mavjudligi;
- 11) har ikkala tilda subordinatlar ShKGlarning tobe komponenti tarkibida qo‘llanilishi;
- 12) ShKGlarning shart komponent qismi bosh

gapga nisbatan postpozitiv, prepozitiv, interpozitiv tartibda joylashishi mumkinligi; 13) har ikkala tilda ShKGlarda tobe komponentning bosh komponentdan oldin kelish holatlari ko‘proq kuzatilishi; 14) ShKGlarning uzual va okkazional turlarining mavjudligi; 15) ShKGlarning tilning mavjud barcha funksional uslublariga, shu jumladan, diniy uslubga ham xosligi va h.k.

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida ShKGlarning allomorfik jihatlari esa quyidagilardan iborat: 1) ingliz tilida ShKGlarning jami 40 ta, o‘zbek tilida 52 ta struktural-semantik turi mavjudligi; 2) ingliz tilida ShKGlarning komponentlarini bog‘lovchi barcha shart subordinatlari analitik vositalar bo‘lsa, o‘zbek tilida ularning analitik, sintetik va analitik-sintetik turlari ham mavjudligi; 3) ingliz tilida bosh komponentga tobe komponenti “if” orqali bog‘langan ShKGlarning soni jihatdan ustun, o‘zbek tilida esa “agar ... -sa” analitik-sintetik subordinatlari orqali bosh komponentga bog‘langan tobe komponentli ShKGlarning soni ko‘pligi; 4) ingliz tilida ShKGlarning shart komponenti tarkibida keluvchi subordinatlari faqat prepozitsiyada kelishi, o‘zbek tilida esa ular prepozitsiya, interpozitsiya, postpozitsiya va pre-postpozitsiyada kelishi mumkinligi; 5) ShKGlarning ikkala tilda yuzaki strukturasi bilan farqlansa-da, ichki (ma‘no) strukturasi jihatidan farqlanmasligi va h.k.; 6) o‘zbek tilida eron tillaridan olingan (agar, gar, basharti, mabodo kabi) subordinatlari shart semantikasini kuchaytirishga ham xizmat qilishi va h.k. ShKGlarning yuqorida ko‘rsatilgan izomorfik va allomorfik jihatlari ingliz tilida gapning tayanch qolipi SVO, o‘zbek tilida esa SOV ekanligi bilan uzviy bog‘liq bo‘lib, ShKGlarning barcha turlarining bosh va tobe komponentlari shu qoliplar asosida hosil qilinadi.

Ushbu bobning uchinchi fasli “Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida shart komponentli gipotaksemalarning translatologik aspekti” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, unda ShKGlarni bir tildan ikkinchi tilga o‘girish jarayoni tahlilga tortilgan.

Ishda ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi ShKGlarning tarjimaviy muammolari qiyosiy tahlil qilinib, tadqiqot obyekti sifatida Ernest Xemingueyning “Alvido qurol” (“A Farewell to Arms”) asari hamda uning I.G‘afurov tomonidan o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilingan varianti tanlab olindi.

Tadqiqotda ShKGlarni ingliz tilidan o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilish jarayonida taniqli tilshunos-tarjimashunos olim L.S.Barhudarovning tarjimada transformatsiya, ya‘ni almashtirish metodiga³² asoslangan holda ularning tillararo mutanosiblik darajasini aniqladik. ShKGlarning translatemalar³³ (tarjima birliklari) sifatida bir tildan ikkinchi bir tilga tarjima qilishda quyidagi uch asosiy tarjima usullarini aniqladik:

1) **analogik tarjima usuli** (asl nusxa tilidagi til birligini aynan shaklan va ma‘nosiga ko‘ra mos tushadigan tarjima birligi orqali o‘girish usuli), masalan:

“I could have asked him to come, if I had seen him yesterday.” (E.Hemingway, A Farewell to Arms. P.103) *Agar uni kecha ko‘rganimda edi, undan kelishini so‘ragan bo‘lardim.* (E.Xeminguey, Alvido qurol / I.G‘ofurov tarjimasi. B.105).

³²Бархударов Л.С. Язык и перевод (Вопросы общей и частной теории перевода). – М.: Международные отношения, 1975. – С.118.

³³Hoshimov G.M., Khoshimov M.G., Hoshimov A.G. General theory of translation and problems of metalanguage / Journal of science, education, society, Issue 1, March 2024. – P.19-23.

2) **ekvivalent tarjima usuli** (asl nusxa til birligini shaklan mos bo‘lmagan, lekin ma’nosiga ko‘ra to‘liq mos tushadigan tarjima birligi orqali tarjima qilish usuli), masalan:

“He hostages, if strictly questioned, will tell the bare truth.” Garovga olinganlar qattiq so‘roq qilinsa, bor haqiqatni aytadi. (E.Xeminguey, Alvido qurol / I.G‘ofurov tarjimasini. B.214).

3) **parafraza usuli** (asl nusxa til birligining ma’nosini izohlash, tushuntirish orqali tarjima qilish usuli), masalan:

“If he comes, it is all right, if not, then don’t wait for him!” (E.Hemingway, A Farewell to Arms, P.218) *U kelsa-keldi, bo‘lmasa uni kutib o‘tirma!* (E.Xeminguey, Alvido qurol / I.G‘ofurov tarjimasini. B.220).

Ishda ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi ShKGlarning tillaro muqobillik darajasi ularning barcha turlari bo‘yicha batafsil ochib berilgan, ularning nomutanosiblik holatlari bo‘yicha qiyinchiliklarni bartaraf qilish maqsadida tegishli tavsiyalar berilgan.

XULOSA

1. Til eng muhim va qulay muloqot vositasi sifatida til egalariga muntazam xizmat qilib keladi, unda til sathlaring barcha birliklari birgalikda kommunikativ vazifalarni bajaradi. Bunday til birliklari orasida sintaksemalarning yirik turi bo‘lgan qo‘shma gaplar – politaksemalarning, shu jumladan, ularning nutqda ko‘p qo‘llaniladigan bir invariant turi bo‘lgan ShKGlarning o‘rni va maqomi o‘ziga xos bo‘lib, kundalik muloqotni ularsiz tasavvur qilish qiyin.

2. Ushbu tadqiqotda qiyosiy tahlil obyekti etib tanlangan ShKGlarni quyidagi ta’rifimiz asosida tadqiq etishga harakat qildik: “Gipotaksema (GPT) politaksemaning shunday bir turiki, u sindetik/asindetik usulda bog‘langan. Propozitiv-nominativ vazifani bajaruvchi yirik lingvistik belgi orqali ifodalangan, vazifasiga ko‘ra bir xil bo‘lmagan ikkita tobelashtirilgan monotaksemalardan iborat bo‘lgan sintaksema bo‘lib, unda ifodalanadigan shartga asoslangan kommunikativ-implikativ intensioniyani amalga oshirish bo‘yicha muayyan subordinativ struktural-semantik munosabatlarni ro‘yobga chiqarish uchun maxsuslashgan yirik sintaktik birlikdir”.

3. Tilda, xususan, ShKGlarning qo‘shma gap tizimiga ega bo‘lgan har qanday til, jumladan, ingliz va o‘zbek tillari sintaktik birliklari tizimida o‘z lisoniy maqomiga ega. ShKGlarning nafaqat lingvistik, balki kognitiv nuqtayi nazardan ham “shart” va “oqibat” voqeliklari o‘rtasidagi mavjud uzviy sabab-oqibat munosabatlarini aks ettiradi. Bu munosabatlar universal tabiatga ega bo‘lib, tilda maxsus verbalizatorlar orqali ifodalanadi. Shart voqeligi doimo oqibat voqeligini taqozo qiladi va bu ikki voqelik amalga oshgan holdagina kommunikativ maqsadga erishiladi.

4. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “shart” konsepti quyidagi til birliklari yordamida ifodalanadi: 1) morfema; 2) leksema; 3) sintaksema (frazema va sentensema: gipotaksema – ShKG); 4) frazeoema; 5) proverbema (maqol va matallar); 6) tekstema. Til birliklarining mazkur invariant turlari birgalikda tildagi “shart” konsepti verbalizatorlarining lingvokognitiv maydonini tashkil etadi. Bu maydonda ShKGlarning uning yadroviy konstituenti, sintaksema (frazema va sodda

sentensemalar uning dominantasi, morfema, leksema, frazeoema, proverbema va tekstemalar esa maydonning periferial konstituyentlarini tashkil etadi.

5. Ishda ShKGlarning struktural-semantik xususiyatlari asosida ingliz tilida ularning jami 40 ta, o'zbek tilida 52 ta turlari aniqlandi. Qiyoslanayotgan tillarda ShKGlarning strukturaviy xususiyatlariga ko'ra ularni quyidagicha tasniflashga asos bor: 1) bog'lovchi vositalarning ishtirokiga ko'ra; 2) bog'lovchi vositalarning joylashish tartibiga binoan; 3) shart komponentning bosh komponentga nisbatan joylashish o'rniga muvofiq. Bog'lovchi vositalarning ishtirokiga ko'ra sindetik ShKG (subordinatorlar bilan), asindetik ShKG (subordinatorlarsiz) turlari mavjud. Har ikki tilda shart komponent bosh komponentga nisbatan prepozitiv, postpozitiv va interpozitiv o'rinlarda keladi. O'zbek tilida shart komponentga nisbatan bog'lovchi vositalar prepozitiv, interpozitiv, postpozitiv va pre-postpozitiv o'rinlarda joylashadi, biroq ingliz tilida shart komponentga nisbatan bog'lovchi vositalar faqatgina prepozitiv o'rinda keladi.

6. Ishda ShKGlarning funksional-semantik jihatlari asosida quyidagi 10 ta turga tasniflandi: 1) sof shart semantikasini ifodalovchi; 2) sinkretik (qorishiq) semantikani ifodalovchi; 3) real shart semantikasini ifodalovchi; 4) noreal shart semantikasini ifodalovchi; 5) mutlaq qamrovli shart semantikasini ifodalovchi; 6) nomutlaq qamrovli shart semantikasini ifodalovchi; 7) qat'iy shart semantikasini ifodalovchi; 8) noqat'iy shart semantikasini ifodalovchi; 9) ijobiy shart semantikasini ifodalovchi; 10) salbiy shart semantikasini ifodalovchi ShKGlarning.

7. Tahlillarimiz natijasida ShKGlarning komponentlarida qo'llaniladigan mayl turlari o'rtasidagi quyidagi bog'liqliklar aniqlandi:

1) agar ingliz tili ShKGlarning tobe komponenti kesimida aniqlik maylining hozirgi zamon shakli qo'llanilsa, ularning bosh komponenti kesimida aniqlik maylining kelasi zamon shaklidan foydalaniladi;

2) agar ingliz tili ShKGlarning tobe komponenti kesimida aniqlik maylining o'tgan zamon shakli qo'llanilsa, ularning bosh komponenti kesimida shart maylining o'tgan kelasi zamon shakli (should/would+inf) amal qiladi;

3) agar ingliz tili ShKGlarning tobe komponenti kesimida aniqlik maylining o'tgan perfektli zamon shakli qo'llanilsa, ularning bosh komponenti kesimida shart maylining o'tgan perfektli kelasi zamon shakli (should/would+perfect inf.) qo'llaniladi.

O'zbek tilida esa mayllar o'rtasida moslashuvning quyidagi qonuniyatlari aniqlandi:

1) agar ShKGlarning tobe komponenti kesimida shart maylining hozirgi-kelasi zamon shakli qo'llanilsa, ularning bosh komponenti kesimida aniqlik maylining hozirgi-kelasi zamon shakli qo'llaniladi;

2) agar ShKGlarning tobe komponenti kesimida shart maylining hozirgi-kelasi zamon shakli qo'llanilsa, ularning bosh komponenti kesimida aniqlik maylining kelasi zamon (-ar) shakli qo'llaniladi;

3) agar ShKGlarning tobe komponenti kesimida aniqlik maylining o'tgan tugallangan (perfektli) zamon shakli qo'llanilsa, ularning bosh komponenti kesimida o'tgan tugallangan (perfektli) zamon shakli ("gan... sa/da, ... -ar") qo'llaniladi.

8. ShKGLar barcha gaplar – jumlar kabi turli kommunikativ zaruratlar, vaziyatlar va kontekstlarga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj tufayli kommunikativ birliklar maqomiga ega bo‘lib, lingvokulturemalar sifatida kundalik muloqotda quyidagi muhim aktlarni voqelantirishda keng qo‘llaniladi: 1) implikativ (shart) + temporativ (temporative – payt) nutq akti; 2) implikativ shart + suggestiv (suggestive – taklif) nutq akti; 3) implikativ shart + kauzativ (causative – sabab) nutq akti; 4) implikativ shart + regretiv (regretive – afsuslanish) nutq akti; 5) implikativ shart + menasiv (menacive – do‘q-po‘pisa, tahdid) nutq akti; 6) implikativ shart + promisiv (promisive – va‘da) nutq akti; 7) implikativ shart + suppozitiv (suppositive – taxmin) nutq akti; 8) implikativ shart + permissiv (permissive – ruxsat, ijozat) nutq akti; 9) implikativ shart + suppozitiv (suppositive – taxmin) nutq akti va h.k.

9. Ishda ShKGLar lingvokulturemalar sifatida quyidagi muhim lingvokulturologik xususiyatlar bilan tavsiflanishi aniqlandi: 1) ShKGLarda denotativ semantika bilan bir qatorda kulturologik semantikaning ham mavjudligi; 2) ShKGLarning eski va yangi shakllari mavjudligi; 3) ShKGLarning sinonimik, omonimik va antonimik qatorlari mavjudligi; 4) ShKGLarning sof (bir semantikali) va sinkretik (birdan ortiq qorishiq semantikali) turlari mavjudligi; 5) ShKGLarning etnolingvokulturologik xususiyatlari mavjudligi; 6) ShKGLar komponentlari o‘rtasida qo‘llanuvchi ayrim subordinatorlarning boshqa tillardan o‘zlashtirilganligi; 7) ShKGLarning til egalarining ijtimoiy maqomi va til bilimlarining darajasi va undan foydalana olish layoqatiga ko‘ra tanlab, farqlab qo‘llanilishi; 8) ShKGLarning uzual va okkazional turlarining mavjudligi va h.k.

10. Qiyoslanayotgan ikki tilda ShKGLarning izomorfik va allomorfik jihatlari ularning tipologik jihatdan turli tizimli tillarga mansubligi bilan belgilanadi. Xususan, analitik tipdagi ingliz tili ShKGLarida analitik subordinatlar, agglyutinativ tipdagi o‘zbek tili ShKGLarida esa sintetik, analitik hamda analitik-sintetik subordinatlar mavjud. ShKGLarning bunday jihatlari ingliz tilida ularning SVO, o‘zbek tilida esa SOV qoliplari asosida qurilganliklari bilan uzviy bog‘liqdir. ShKGLarning allomorfik jihatlari ularning har bir tildagi struktural xususiyatlari bilan belgilansa, izomorfik jihatlari ularning semantik strukturasing bir xil yoki yaqinligi bilan tushuntiriladi. ShKGLarni bir tildan ikkinchi tilga tarjima qilishda analogik, ekvivalent va parafrasa tarjima usullari keng qo‘llaniladi, bu borada tarjimadagi ayrim yo‘qotishlar va qo‘shilishlar bo‘lishiga qaramay, uzatilayotgan asosiy shart semantikasi saqlab qolinadi.

11. ShKGLarning struktural-semantik, kommunikativ-pragmatik va lingvokulturologik jihatlarni tadqiq qilishda qo‘llanilgan tahlil metodlari qo‘shma gaplarning mavjud boshqa turlari bo‘yicha tadqiqotlar o‘tkazishda keng imkoniyatlar yaratadi, uning materiallari va xulosalaridan darsliklar, o‘quv va uslubiy qo‘llanmalar yaratishda foydalanish mumkin, shuningdek, ushbu ilmiy ishning tadqiqot uslubi, nazariy va amaliy xulosalari mavzuga yaqin bo‘lgan kelgusi ilmiy izlanishlarni amalga oshirishda bevosita xizmat qiladi.

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FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY

UBAYDULLAYEVA DURDONA RAKHMONJON KIZI

**LINGUOCOGNITIVE AND LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL FEATURES
OF HYPOTAXEMES WITH A CONDITIONAL COMPONENT AND
TRANSLATION PROBLEMS
(on the material of English and Uzbek languages)**

10.00.06 – Comparative literary studies, contrastive linguistics and translation studies

ABSTRACT
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Scientific supervisor:

Hoshimov Ganijon Mirzaahmedovich
Doctor of Philology, Professor

Official opponents:

Sadikov Zohid Yakubjanovich
Doctor of Philology, Professor

Raxmonov Ulugbek Bahodirovich
Doctor of Philosophy in Philological Sciences, Associate Professor

Leading organization:

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

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The dissertation is available in the Information Resource center of Fergana State University (registered under №494 Address: 19, Murabbiylar Str., Fergana, 100151. Tel.: (99873) 244-44-94.)

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(Mailing report №22 dated «02» 04 2025).



S.M.Muminov
Chairman of Scientific Council on
awarding Scientific degrees,
Doctor of Philology, Professor

M.T.Zokirov
Scientific secretary of the
Scientific Council on awarding
Scientific degrees, Candidate of
Philological Sciences, Professor

A.G.Sabirdinov
Chairman of the Scientific
Seminar at the Scientific Council on
awarding Scientific degrees,
Doctor of Philology, Professor

INTRODUCTION

(Abstract of the dissertation of the doctor of philosophy (PhD))

The relevance and actuality of the topic. In recent decades, there has been growing interest among scholars in linguistic research worldwide in studying language and cognition, linguistic units and the cognitive structures underlying them as an integrated whole. This trend is directly related to the study of the cognitive aspects of language. In this regard, the emergence of cognitive linguistics has necessitated the systematic explanation and interpretation of the linguistic system, each linguistic unit within it and its multifaceted aspects from a cognitive perspective, inextricably linking them to the human factor – the creator and user of language.

In world linguistics compound sentences, as polytaxemes, including one of their invariant types – hypotaxemes with a conditional component (HCC) – have long attracted the attention of researchers as composite linguistic signs. A crucial feature of any sentence, including composite sentences, is that its structure directly reflects both the static and dynamic aspects of language. This, in turn, indicates the existence of an interaction and systematic interconnection between cognitive semantics and syntax. The essence, structure, semantics and function of HCC in language have been studied to some extent by traditional linguists based on linguocentric principles. However, studying them from the perspective of cognitive linguistics allows researchers to gain a comprehensive understanding of the knowledge structures expressed through composite sentences. Analyzing HCC within a cognitive framework requires identifying the differences between mental and linguistic levels in their structure, as well as the mechanisms of interaction and interconnection between these levels in shaping the cognitive semantics being actualized. From this perspective, a systematic study of the cognitive foundations of HCC formation, resolving their controversial issues, identifying new types, uncovering their linguopragmatic and linguoculturological features in everyday communication and developing practical recommendations based on research findings are of particular relevance.

At present, in the field of linguistics in our independent homeland, significant attention is being given to the systematic study of language based on modern and advanced traditions, particularly to the effective application of research findings in lexicographic, linguodidactic and translation studies. Therefore, conducting research on set communicative expressions that are communicatively significant in modern English and Uzbek languages and are widely used in everyday communication based on linguocognitive, linguopragmatic and linguoculturological approaches, as well as studying their isomorphic, allomorphic and unique features, is one of the pressing issues in our national linguistics, particularly in the field of translation studies. Indeed, addressing these issues plays a crucial role in the consistent and effective implementation of the important tasks outlined by President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev, namely, “coordinating the development of methodologies and recommendations for language learning suitable for all segments of the population in order to introduce an uninterrupted educational chain based on the “kindergarten-school-higher

education institution-enterprise” principle in the field of foreign language teaching,” as well as “creating methodologies for professional translation from the state language into foreign languages and from foreign languages into the state language and assisting in improving the qualifications of specialists in this field”³⁴.

In this regard, this research to some extent contributes to the implementation of the tasks outlined in the normative-legal documents, including the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 dated February 7, 2017, “On the Action Strategy for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan”; the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5712 dated April 29, 2019, “On the Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Public Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan Until 2030”; the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-2909 dated April 20, 2017, “On Measures for the Further Development of the Higher Education System”; the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-3775 dated June 5, 2018, “On Measures to Improve the Quality of Education in Higher Educational Institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Ensure Their Active Participation in the Nationwide Large-Scale Reforms”; the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-576 dated October 29, 2019, “On Science and Scientific Activity”; the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 610 dated August 11, 2017, “On Measures to Further Improve the Quality of Foreign Language Teaching in Educational Institutions”; the Presidential Address to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 20, 2022; and other normative-legal documents.

The compliance of the research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic. This research is done in accordance with the prior direction of the science and technology development in the Republic №1. “Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational improvement of the information society and democratic state”.

The Scope of study of the topic. In global linguistics, a number of concepts and terms related to syntactic level units, including compound sentences and one of their invariant types – hypotaxemes with a conditional component (HCC) – have been established. Various monolingual and polylingual scientific studies of HCC have been conducted on their structure, syntactic status, and functional aspects. Among these, significant research has been carried out by English linguists such as M.Geys, A.Robertson, D.Biber, S.Johansson, J.Leech, S.Conrad, E.Finegan, R.Quirk, S.Grinbaum, I.William and P.Mayes³⁵. Similarly, Russian linguists including N.S.Pospelov, V.V.Vinogradov, G.N.Akimova, B.A.Ilyish,

³⁴O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining PQ-5117-sonli qarori, 19.05.2021-yil.

³⁵Geis M.L. Adverbial subordinate clause in English. – M.: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1970; Robertson A.T. A Grammar of the Greek New Testament in the Light of Historical Research. – Tennessee: Broadman Press, 1934; Biber D., Johansson S., Leech G., Conrad S., Finegan E. Longman grammar of spoken and written English. – London: Longman, 1999; Quirk R., Grinbaum S. A university grammar of English. – Longman, 2004; William E. Conditional Sentences in the New Testament. Doctoral dissertation, Grace Theology Seminary – Gordon College, 1981; Mayes P. Conditionals and Logic of desirability: An interview with Norioko Akatsuka / Issues in Applied Linguistics, 1994. Vol 5, № 2.

V.A.Bogoroditskiy, A.G.Rudnev, A.I.Studneva, L.S.Barkhudarov, N.S.Valgina, D.E.Rozental, M.I.Fomina, M.A.Telenkova, I.B.Golub, L.L.Iofik, M.Y.Blox, Y.G.Birenbaum, A.M.Mukhin, M.I.Cheremisina, T.A.Kolosova, B.S.Khaimovich, B.I.Rogovskaya³⁶ have contributed extensively to this field.

In Uzbek linguistics, significant scientific research in this field has been conducted by linguists such as nalistda A.Gulomov, M.Askarova, G.Abdurahmonov, A.Mamajonov, A.Berdialiyev, R.Sayfullayeva, U.Yusupov, U.Xoshimov, J.Boronov, G.Hoshimov, M.Abduvaliyev, N.Mahmudov, A.Nurmonov, D.Teshaboyev³⁷, etc. These studies have laid the scientific theoretical foundations for the analysis of composite sentences.

The analysis of specialized literature has shown that, firstly, although the structural-semantic types and functional aspects of hypotaxemes with a conditional component have been addressed as the object of certain studies in language in general and in specific languages, their linguocognitive foundations have not been revealed. Moreover, linguistic units that actualize the concept of “condition” in English and Uzbek, including hypotaxemes with a conditional component have not been analyzed within the system of the linguocognitive field. Furthermore, the linguopragmatic, linguoculturological and linguostylistic characteristics of these linguistic units have not been disclosed and their translational and linguodidactic

³⁶Поспелов Н.С. О грамматической природе сложного предложения // Вопросы синтаксиса современного русского языка. – М.: Учпедгиз, 1950; Виноградов В.В. Грамматика русского языка. – М.: Изд-во АН, 1954; Акимова Г.Н. Новое в синтаксисе современного русского языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1990; Ильиш Б.А. Строй современного английского языка: учебник по курсу теор. грамматики для студ. пед. ин-тов – Изд. 2-е.: Просвещение, 1971; Богородицкий В.А. Общий курс русской грамматики. – М.: Соцэкгиз, 1935; Руднев А.Г. Синтаксис о сложном предложении. – М., 1959; Студнева А.И. Из наблюдений над функционально-семантическими отношениями вводных и вставных предложений // Учен. зап. М.ОП.И. Т. 197, 1967; Бархударов Л.С. Структура простого предложения современного английского языка. – М., 1966; Валгина Н.С., Розентал Д.Э., Фомина М.И. Современный русский язык. – М.: Логос, 2002; Розентал Д.Э., Голуб И.Б., Теленкова М.А. Современный русский язык. 11-е изд. – М., 2010; Иофик Л.Л. Проблема структуры сложного предложения в новоанглийском языке: Автореф. дисс... докт. филол. наук. – Л., 1965; Блох М.Я. Теоретические основы грамматики. – М., 1986; Биренбаум Я.Г. К теории сложного предложения (На материале английского языка) // Вопросы языкознания, 1982; Мухин А.М. Структура предложений и их модели. – Л., 1968; Черемисина М.И., Колосова Т.А. Очерки по теории сложного предложения. – Новосибирск: Наука, 1987; Хаймович Б.С., Роговская Б.И. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1967.

³⁷Гуломов А., Аскарлова М. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1987; Аскарлова М.А. Способы подчинения и типы придаточных предложений в современном узбекском языке: Автореф. дисс... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1963; Аскарлова М.А. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида эргашиш формалари ва эргаш гаплар. – Тошкент: Фан, 1966; Абдурахмонов Ф.А. Қўшма гап синтаксиси асослари. – Тошкент: ЎзФА, 1958; Мамажонов А. Қўшма гап стилистикаси. – Тошкент, 1990; Бердиалиев А. Эргаш гапли қўшма гап конструкцияларида семантик-сигнификатив парадигматика. – Тошкент: Фан, 1989; Бердиалиев А. Координатив алоқа ва унинг хусусиятлари / Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 1989, № 3; Бердиалиев А. Ўзбек тилида омоним модели эргаш гапли қўшма гаплар. – Тошкент: Фан, 1990; Сайфуллаева Р.Р. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида қўшма гапларнинг шакл вазифавий (формал-функционал) талқини: Филол. фанл. докт. дисс... автореф. – Тошкент, 1993; Юсупов У.К. Сравнительный анализ английских и узбекских сложноподчиненных предложений с придаточными условными: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1971; Хошимов Ў, Бўронов Ж. Инглиз тили грамматикасининг норматив курси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1989; Хошимов Г.М. Типология сложных предложений разносистемных языков. – Ташкент: Фан, 1991; Хошимов Г.М. Типология сложного предложения в разносистемных языках: Автореф. дисс... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2002; Абдувалиев М.А. Сложноподчиненные предложения с придаточными уступительными в разносистемных языках: Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1989; Махмудов Н., Нурманов А. Ўзбек тилининг назарий грамматикаси. (синтаксис) – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1995; Teshaboyev D.R. O'zbek tilidagi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarning falsafiy tadqiqi: Filol. fanl. dokt. diss... avtoref. – Farg'ona, 2023.

aspects have been overlooked. For these reasons, the study of these issues as a monographic research holds particular relevance.

The connection of the research with scientific-research works of the higher education institution where the dissertation was completed. The research was carried out within the framework of the research plan of Fergana State University on the topic “Language and cognition relationship, cultural problems”.

The aim of the research is to study hypotaxemes with a conditional component in English and Uzbek from structural-semantic, linguocognitive, linguoculturological and linguopragmatic perspectives, to reveal their isomorphic and allomorphic features and to develop relevant recommendations for the translation process.

The objectives of the research. According to the main goal, the research work has the following tasks:

analyzing various approaches to hypotaxemes with a conditional component (HCC) in modern linguistics and justifying the relevance of the research;

examining the cognitive characteristics of HCC in English and Uzbek, uncovering the field nature of “condition” concept verbalizers and identifying and substantiating their core, dominant and peripheral status;

identifying the structural-semantic types of HCC as one of the specialized verbalizers of the “condition” concept in English and Uzbek and developing their new classification;

revealing the communicative (linguopragmatic and linguoculturological) aspects of HCC as linguopragmemes and linguoculturemes in English and Uzbek;

investigating the isomorphic and allomorphic features of HCC in English and Uzbek and developing recommendations for resolving translation-related challenges associated with them.

The object of the research is hypotaxemes with a conditional component found in texts belonging to various functional styles in English and Uzbek.

The subject of the research is the linguocognitive, linguoculturological and linguopragmatic features of hypotaxemes with a conditional component in English and Uzbek.

The research methods. In the research, several research methods were implemented, such as comparative, descriptive, structural-semantic, linguopragmatic, conceptual and linguoculturological analysis methods.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

In modern English and Uzbek, verbal units that actualize the conceptual semantics of “condition” have been systematized under the term “conditioneme”, and their core, dominant and peripheral status as constituents of the “condition” field has been identified;

A total of 40 structural-semantic types of hypotaxemes with a conditional component (HCC) have been identified in English and 52 types in Uzbek, including 21 newly discovered types in English and 29 in Uzbek, they have been modeled, described, classified and substantiated for the first time;

The linguopragmatic and linguoculturological nature of HCC as communicatemes in English and Uzbek has been revealed. Additionally, the communicative-pragmatic types of HCC that express implicative semantics in speech acts have been identified, classified and their linguoculturological characteristics have been explained and substantiated;

The isomorphic and allomorphic features of HCC in typologically different language systems, namely, the SVO-structured English and SOV-structured Uzbek have been identified. The challenges encountered in translating these structures from one language to another have been analyzed and relevant recommendations for their resolution based on translational transformations have been developed.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

in the dissertation the system of verbal means that actualize the universal “condition” concept in English and Uzbek, including hypotaxemes with a conditional component (HCC), has been identified and their status as field constituents has been explained;

the comparative theory of HCC in English and Uzbek has been further developed and new structural-semantic types have been identified, described, defined and substantiated;

the study examines the similarities and differences of HCC in English and Uzbek as used in speech and provides recommendations for overcoming translation difficulties related to these structures;

the research has gathered and systematically analyzed materials on verbalizers of the “condition” concept, which contribute to the creation of textbooks and educational manuals in general linguistics and its subfields, including linguocognitology, linguoculturology, linguopragmatics, comparative linguistics, theoretical grammar, and translation studies. Additionally, it serves to enhance both theoretical and practical courses in these disciplines.

The reliability of the research results is determined by the combination of the approaches and applied methods with the research objectives, the theoretical data being based on scientific sources, the correspondence of selected examples to the research subject, the practical application of theoretical ideas and conclusions, the analysis and interpretation conducted using theoretical linguistics methodology and the validation of the results by authoritative institutions.

The scientific and practical significance of the research results. The scientific significance of the research results lies in the fact that the findings and theoretical conclusions of the study can be utilized in conducting research in the fields of comparative linguistics and translation studies. The dissertation materials also contribute to the study of syntaxemes in unrelated languages, including other types of hypotaxemes, by revealing their structural-semantic, communicative-pragmatic and linguoculturological characteristics, as well as identifying their isomorphic and allomorphic features and developing recommendations for their translation.

The practical significance of the dissertation is determined by the possibility of using its scientific and theoretical conclusions in teaching theoretical disciplines and specialized courses such as “Comparative Grammar of English and Uzbek,”

“Cognitive Linguistics,” “Pragmatic Linguistics,” “Linguoculturology,” and “Theory and Practice of Translation”.

The implementation of the research results. On the basis of the scientific results obtained in the study of a comparative analysis of the linguocognitive and linguoculturological characteristics of hypotaxemes with a conditional component in English and Uzbek:

conclusion on the linguopragmatic and linguoculturological nature of hypotaxemes with a conditional component (HCCs) as communicatemes in English and Uzbek has been elucidated. In addition, the communicative-pragmatic types of HCCs that express implicative semantics in speech acts have been identified, classified, and their linguoculturological characteristics have been analyzed and substantiated. Furthermore, the verbal units that realize the conceptual semantics of “condition” in modern English and Uzbek have been systematized under the term “conditioneme” in the study, and their nuclear, dominant, and peripheral status as constituents of the “condition” field has been examined. The scientific findings and conclusions derived from this study were applied in the implementation of the fundamental project No.F3-2019081663, titled “Development of a website and multimedia products (electronic dictionaries) dedicated to promoting Uzbek national dance art,” which was carried out at the Uzbekistan State Choreography Academy in 2022-2023, particularly in the creation of the “Concise Uzbek-English-German Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek Folklore Art Terminology” (Certificate No. 1/04-80, dated January 1, 2024, from the Uzbekistan State Choreography Academy). As a result, clarity was provided regarding the realization of the “condition” concept in linguistic units within texts related to dance art, and theoretical and practical perspectives on identifying the linguistic, national-cultural, and communicative functions of hypotaxemes with a conditional component, which are one of the linguoculturological units in English and Uzbek, were refined, facilitating their proper application in discourse;

scientific conclusions on the identification of isomorphic and allomorphic features of HCC in typologically different languages – particularly English, which follows a SVO structure and Uzbek, which follows a SOV structure – has shed light on translation challenges arising in cross-linguistic transfer and has led to the development of relevant recommendations for overcoming these challenges based on translational transformations. The conclusions derived from this analysis were applied in the preparation of scripts for the “Bedorlik”, “Ijod Zavqi”, “Ta’lim va Taraqqiyot” and “Millat va Ma’naviyat” radio broadcasts on the “Uzbekistan” channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan (UzMTRK) in 2022-2023 (Certificate No.02-36-899 from the Uzbekistan National Television and Radio Company). As a result, the content of these broadcasts was enriched, increasing their scientific and practical value.

conclusion on the classification of 40 structural-semantic types of HCC in English and 52 types in Uzbek, including 21 newly discovered types in English and 29 in Uzbek, has been established for the first time. These types were modeled, described, classified, and substantiated and the conclusions drawn from this study were utilized in the implementation of the S-ECAGD-18-CA-0067 (P020002335)

project, titled “FY-18 English Access Microscholarship Program”, an international project conducted in cooperation with the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States at Kokand State Pedagogical Institute in 2020-2022 (Certificate No.1577/04, dated December 3, 2024, from Kokand State Pedagogical Institute). As a result, the scientific-theoretical and scientific-practical significance of the project was further enhanced.

The approbation of the research results. The results of the research were presented in the form of lectures and discussed publicly at 10 scientific-theoretical and scientific-practical conferences, including 8 international and 2 national scientific-practical conferences.

The publication of the research results. A total of 19 scientific papers have been published on the topic of the dissertation. Of these, 9 articles have been published in scientific journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for disseminating the main results of doctoral dissertations, including 4 articles published in 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 total volume of the dissertation is 156 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **introduction**, the relevance and necessity of the topic is described, the goals and tasks, object and subject of the research are defined, its compatibility with the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic is shown, its scientific novelty and practical results are explained, the scientific and practical significance of the obtained results is revealed, implementation of the results into practice, published works and information on the structure of the dissertation is presented.

The first chapter of the dissertation entitled “**Compound sentences in modern linguistics and their linguocognitive foundations**” includes two chapters.

The first of the dissertation, titled “*Theoretical foundations of compound sentences: description, classification and metalinguistic issues*” analyzes significant studies in global linguistics that describe and classify compound sentences, including hypotaxemes with a conditional component (HCC), based on a structural-semantic approach. These studies include the works of renowned foreign linguists such as V.A.Bogorodisky, V.V.Vinogradov, N.S.Pospelov, A.M.Peshkovsky, L.L.Iofik, V.A.Beloshapkova, Y.V.Guliga, V.G.Admoni, M.V.Lyapon, M.I.Cheremisina, T.A.Kolosova, L.Ch.Lehmann, M.Ch.Matthiessen, S.A.Tompson³⁸, as well as Uzbek linguists including A.Gulomov,

³⁸Богородицкий В.А. Общий курс русской грамматики. – М.: Соцэргиз, 1935; Виноградова С.Г. Коммуникативное членение сложного предложения: когнитивные основы: Монография. – Тамбов: Издательский дом ТГУ им. Г.Р. Державина, 2015; Пospelov Н.С. О грамматической природе сложного предложения // Вопросы синтаксиса современного русского языка. – М.: Учпедгиз, 1950 – С.321-337; Пешковский А.М. Русский синтаксис в научном освещении. 7-е изд. – М.: Учпедгиз, 1956; Иофик Л.Л. Проблема структуры сложного предложения в новоанглийском языке: Автореф. дисс... докт. филол. наук. – Л., 1965; Белошапкина В.А. Сложное предложение в современном русском языке: Автореф. дисс... докт. филол. наук. – М., 1970; Гулыга Е.В. Теория сложноподчиненного предложения в современном немецком

G.Abdurahmonov, M.Askarova, U.Yusupov, A.Mamajanov, N.Mahmudov, G.Hoshimov, R.Sayfullayeva, A.Berdialiyev³⁹. Their research has laid the foundations of compound sentence theory and contributed to its development. In this regard, the fundamental studies conducted by linguists such as A.Nurmonov, N.Mahmudov, U.Yusupov, A.Mamajonov, G.Hoshimov, M.Abdualiyev and D.Teshaboyev⁴⁰ play a crucial role in enriching the theory of compound sentences, addressing current and prospective issues in the field, and providing a solid foundation for future research. The results of these scholars' research have led to the establishment of theoretical foundations for compound sentences, including HCC, which serve as a strong basis for further linguistic investigations.

In English linguistics, discussions and scholarly debates about compound sentences have historically existed, with the earliest considerations recorded by H.Sweet. He classifies sentences into two groups: simple and complex, and acknowledges that a complex sentence arises from the semantic and grammatical combination of two or more simple sentences⁴¹.

Adverbial clause of condition and their structural-semantic aspects have been comparatively studied within the scope of English and Uzbek languages by U.Yusupov⁴². According to M.Cheremesina, M.Kolosova, and M.V.Lyapon, the relationships of cause, condition, concession, result and purpose constitute the five types of conditional relationships⁴³. In this context, the realization of conditional relationships involves an event expressing the semantics of "condition" which leads to another event the "consequence"⁴⁴. That is, the second event emerges as a result

языке. – М.: Высшая школа, 1971; Адмони В.Г. Сложноподчиненное предложение в тюркских языках // СТ, 1982. № 3. – С.30-36; Япон М.В. Смысловая структура сложного предложения и текст/к типологии внутритекстовых отношений: Автореф. дисс... докт. филол. наук. – М., 1985; Черемисина М.И., Колосова Т.А. Очерки по теории сложного предложения. – Новосибирск: Наука, 1987; Lehmann L.Ch. Towards a Typology of Clause Linkage // Typological Studies in Language, Vol. 18. – Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1988 – P.181-225; Mathiessen M.Ch., Tompson S.A. The Structure of Discourse and Subordination // Typological Studies in Language. Vol. 18. – Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1988. – P.225-329.

³⁹Гуломов А. Ўзбек тили синтаксисининг баъзи масалалари / Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1968. № 2. – Б.9-11; Абдурахмонов Ғ.А. Қўшма гап синтаксиси асослари. – Тошкент: ЎзФан, 1958; Аскарва М.А. Способы подчинения и типы придаточных предложений в современном узбекском языке: Автореф. дисс... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1963; Юсупов У.К. Сравнительный анализ английских и узбекских сложноподчиненных предложений с придаточными условными: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1971; Мамажонов А. Стилистические особенности сложных предложений современного узбекского литературного языка: Автореф. дисс... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1991; Махмудов Н. Эргаш гапли қўшма гаплар. Ўзбек тилининг мазмуний синтаксиси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1992. – Б.210-291; Хошимов Г.М. Типология сложных предложений разносистемных языков. – Ташкент: Фан, 1991; Сайфуллаева Р.Р. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили формал-функционал талқинида қўшма гап. – Тошкент: Фан, 1993; Бердиалиев А. Эргаш гапли қўшма гап конструкцияларида семантик-сигнификатив парадигматика. – Тошкент: Фан, 1989.

⁴⁰Махмудов Н., Нурманов А. Ўзбек тилининг назарий грамматикаси. (синтаксис) – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1995; Юсупов У.К. Сравнительный анализ английских и узбекских сложноподчиненных предложений с придаточными условными: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1971; Мамажонов А. Қўшма гап стилистикаси. – Тошкент, 1990; Хошимов Г.М. Типология сложного предложения в разносистемных языка: Автореф. дисс... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2002; Teshaboyev D.R. O'zbek tilidagi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarning falsafiy tadqiqi: Filol. fanl. dokt. diss... avtoref. – Farg'ona, 2023.

⁴¹Sweet H. A new English grammar: logical and historical. – Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1900. – P.278.

⁴²Юсупов У.К. Сравнительный анализ английских и узбекских сложноподчиненных предложений с придаточными условными: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1971.

⁴³Черемисина М.И., Колосова Т.А. Очерки по теории сложного предложения. – Новосибирск: Наука, 1987. – С.68; Япон М.В. Смысловая структура сложного предложения и текст/к типологии внутритекстовых отношений: Автореф. дисс... докт. филол. – М., 1985.

⁴⁴Черемисина М.И., Колосова Т.А. The source indicated above.

of the realization of the first event. Similarly, N.Mahmudov and A.Nurmonov⁴⁵ were the first to identify and substantiate the five types of conditional relationships in the Uzbek language. We support this important perspective.

In the study of compound sentences, the “*taxemic theory*” developed by linguist G.M.Hoshimov holds particular significance. This theory primarily focuses on the issue of the volume of compound sentences, i.e., the number of their components, their structural-semantic aspects, the types of syntactic connections between components (coordinative, subordinative, and mixed), the communicative-pragmatic aspects of the components, as well as the creation of their terminological apparatus and metalanguage. In this study, the scholar acknowledges that politaxemes are compound sentences consisting of two or more components. He classifies them into two main types and names them as follows: 1) two-component politaxemes (collotaxeme, parataxeme, hypotaxeme, parentaxeme); 2) three or more component politaxemes (hypertaxeme, supertaxeme, ultrataxeme, architaxeme, syncrotaxeme)⁴⁶. In this work, based on G.M.Hoshimov’s taxemic theory, we attempted to analyze the types of HCC, which represent a type of politaxeme, possessing both pure and mixed structures.

In the second paragraph of this chapter, titled “*Hypotaxemes and their linguocognitive approach*” the cognitive and linguistic aspects of HCC are analyzed based on linguist G.M.Hoshimov’s politaxemic theory⁴⁷. In this study, we proceeded based on the following definition of hypotaxeme that we formulated: “A hypotaxeme (HPT) is a type of politaxeme that is a syntaxeme connected by syndetic/asyndetic means, expressed through a large linguistic sign that fulfills a propositional-nominative function. It consists of two subordinate monotaxemes that are functionally non-identical. It is a large syntactic unit specialized in realizing certain subordinative structural-semantic relationships aimed at executing a communicative-implicative intensity based on a conditional meaning.”

Hypotaxemes in language, including HCC, are constructed according to the following general scheme⁴⁸:

/ .MT+s+MT/.

For example: “*If we’re cut off, we might as well have a drink*” (E.Hemingway. *A Farewell to Arms*, P.190); “*Agar biz jang chizig‘idan uzilib qolsak, bir oz ichimlik ichib olsak ham bo‘laveradi.*” (E.Xeminguey, *Alvido qurol / I.G‘ofurov tarjimasini*. B.193).

Hypotaxemes with a conditional components (HCC) are significant not only from a linguistic perspective but also in terms of expressing cognitive processes, modeling causal relationships between events, and actualizing implicative semantics in human thinking. From a cognitive standpoint, HCCs are based on two types of cognitive-conceptual realities: “conditional reality” and “consequence-result reality.” In language, when representing these paired realities, HCCs serve as special

⁴⁵Махмудов Н., Нурманов А. Ўзбек тилининг назарий грамматикаси. (синтаксис) – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1995. – Б.97.

⁴⁶Хошимов Г.М. Типология сложного предложения в разносистемных языках: Дисс... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2002. – С.117-137.

⁴⁷Хошимов Г.М. The source indicated above. – С.117-137.

⁴⁸Хошимов Г.М. Типология сложных предложений разносистемных языков. – Ташкент: Фан, 1991. – С.37.

actualizing tools verbalizers. These verbalizers vary in type and the semantics of “conditional” reality can be supplemented with modal nuances (e.g., real, non-real, etc.). In HCCs, the conditional reality necessitates the realization of the consequence reality, meaning that instances of the latter not occurring due to the former failing to take place are not observed. (*Compare: If he comes, we will go to the cinema – If he doesn’t come, we won’t go*). Thus, if these two realities materialize, the intended communicative goal is achieved. Otherwise, its reverse – the opposite outcome – inevitably occurs, in which the “conditional” and “consequence” realities still exist.

The “condition/consequence” or “consequence/condition” relationships have a universal nature, as in many situations, communication cannot be conceived without a condition and its consequences. Since the foundation of objective reality in the world, as well as relationships between humans and objects, humans and humans, and objects and objects, is based on cognitive principles of conditionality/implication, this inevitably leads to the realization of cause-and-effect relationships between them.

The third paragraph of this chapter is titled “*Concept: the concept of “condition” and its field of means of realization*” and is dedicated to the linguocognitive interpretation and analysis of this concept. By the early 21st century, cognitive linguistics had become one of the leading fields of linguistics. The cognitive foundations of language units and their actualization characteristics have been systematically studied and explored in the research of foreign scholars such as J.Lakoff, R.Langacker, R.Jackendoff, E.Kubryakova, Y.Stepanov, and N.Boldirev⁴⁹, as well as Uzbek scholars including Sh.Safarov, D.Ashurova, A.Mamatov, A.Abduazizov, U.Yusupov, and G.Hoshimov, among others⁵⁰.

In foreign linguistics, the semantics of condition has been studied through conditional mood, conditional adverbials, complex sentences with conditional clauses, etc., by scholars such as R.M.Teremova and A.P.Slivkov⁵¹. Similarly, in

⁴⁹Lakoff G. *Women, Fire and Dangerous Things. What Categories Reveal about the Mind.* – Chicago and London: Chicago University Press, 1987; Langacker R.W. *Concept, Image, Symbol.* – Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 1990; Jackendoff R. *Semantics and Cognition.* – Cambridge: MIT Press, 1983; Кубрякова Е.С. О когнитивной лингвистике и семантике термина «когнитивный» / Вестник ВГУ, Серия лингвистика и межкультурная коммуникация. – Воронеж, 2001. – С.4-18; Степанов Ю.С. В трехмерном пространстве языка: Семиотические проблемы лингвистики, философии, искусства. – М.: Наука, 1985; Болдырев Н.Н. Концептуальное пространство когнитивной лингвистики / Вопросы когнитивной лингвистики. – Тамбов, 2004. № 1. – С.18-36.

⁵⁰Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Сангзор, 2006; Ашурова Д.У. Развитие когнитивной лингвистики в Узбекистане / Хорижий филология, 2016. № 3. – Б.54-60; Маматов А.Э. Тилга когнитив ёндашувнинг мохияти нимада? // Ўзбек тилшунослигининг долзарб муаммолари (проф. А.Нурмонов таваллудининг 70 йиллигига бағишланган илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари). – Андижон, 2012. – Б.24-32; Абдуазизов А. О составных частях когнитивной лингвистики / Хорижий филология. – Тошкент, 2007. № 3 – Б.136; Юсупов Ў.Қ. Тилшуносликда янги йўналишлар ва уларда ишлатиладиган айрим истилохлар / Филология масалалари. – 2011. № 2. – Б.24; Хошимов Г.М. К актуальным проблемам теории концептов и их классификации в современной когнитивной лингвистике // Тил бирликларининг қиёсий-типология ва лингвомаданиятшунослик йўналишларидаги тадқиқи ва уларнинг чет тилларни ўқитишдаги ўрни. Республика илмий-амалий анжумани мақолалари тўплами. – Тошкент, 2017. – Б.44-46.

⁵¹Теремова Р.М. Категория условия в функционально-грамматическом аспекте. – Л.: ЛГПИ им. А.И. Герцена, 1988; Сливков А.П. Совершенствование навыков выражения условных отношений в русской речи иностранных стажеров: В условиях краткосроч. обуч.: Дисс. ...канд. пед. наук. – Санкт-Петербург, 1988.

Uzbek linguistics, M.Askarova, R.Azizova, and A.Rasulova⁵² have investigated this phenomenon from a paradigmatic and linguocentric perspective. However, the verbalizers that actualize the conceptual semantics of condition at different linguistic levels and their fields of realization in English and Uzbek have not been thoroughly studied.

When conducting a comparative study of the linguocognitive field of the concept “condition,” the scholarly and theoretical research of scholars such as Sh.Iskandarova and G.Shur⁵³ served as a methodological foundation.

The concept of “condition” is a mental unit present in the conceptual sphere of every speaker of a language and possesses a universal nature. This is because, in reflecting objective reality, it requires the actualization of all knowledge related to conditional conceptual semantics through verbal means, depending on the situation. For this reason, from a communicative necessity perspective, it is a significant conceptual phenomenon with a uniquely framed structure. In any language, including English and Uzbek, this concept is realized through the following invariant linguistic units.

1) morphological units; 2) lexical units; 3) syntactic units: a) phrasemes (word combinations) and compound sentencemes); b) sentencemes (simple sentences); 4) phraseological units; 5) proverbial units (sayings and proverbs); 6) textological units.

The above-mentioned invariant types of linguistic units capable of actualizing the concept of “condition” collectively form the field of the condition concept. It would be appropriate to refer to all core, dominant, and peripheral constituents of this field under the general term “conditioneme”.

In relation to linguistic levels, the verbalizers that actualize the condition concept create linguocognitive microfields including morphemic, lexical, syntactic, phrasemic, sentencemic, phraseoemic and textemic microfields. Our analysis has revealed that the core of this field consists of hypotaxemes, particularly hypotaxemes with a conditional component, as they are the most specialized units in representing this concept. The dominant position is occupied by monotaxemes, while the peripheral constituents include morphemes, lexemes, phrasemes, phraseoemes, proverbemes and textemes. Thus, in language, the field of implicative (“condition+consequence”) relationships is systematically actualized through all these constituents. Moreover, within the condition field, the verbalizers are strictly organized into specific paradigmatic series, maintaining synonymic, homonymic and antonymic implicative relationships.

⁵²Аскарлова М.А. Способы подчинения и типы придаточных предложений в современном узбекском языке: Автореф. дисс... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1963; Азизова А.Г. Условный период в современном узбекском литературном языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Л., 1952; Расулова А.М. Ўзбек тилининг шарт ва тўсиқсизлик майдони: Филол. фанл. бўйича фалс. докт. (PhD) дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2018.

⁵³Искандарова Ш. Ўзбек тили лексикасини мазмуний майдон сифатида ўрганиш (шахс микромайдони): Филол. фанл. докт. дисс... автореф – Тошкент, 1999; Щур Г.С. Теория поля в лингвистике. – М.: Наука, 1974.

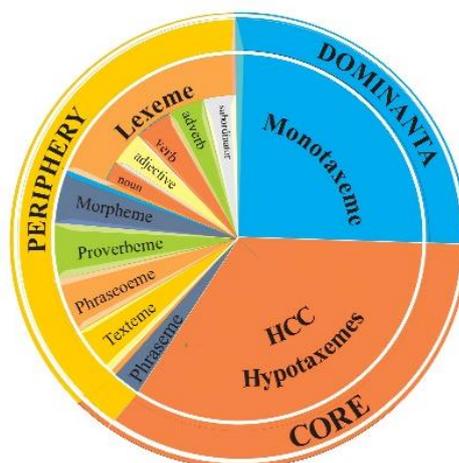


Figure 1.1.1. The linguocognitive field of “condition” in languages

The second chapter, titled **“Comparative study of the structural-semantic and linguopragmatic features of hypotaxemes with a conditional component in non-related languages”** consists of three paragraphs.

The first paragraph, *“Comparative study of the structural-semantic types of hypotaxemes with a conditional component in English and Uzbek”* focuses on analyzing the structural-semantic aspects of HCC in English and Uzbek.

For the first time, through comparative-typological, quantitative, and qualitative analysis, the study identifies a total of 40 types of HCCs in English and 52 types in Uzbek. These types were modeled and supported with relevant examples. As a result, 21 new types of HCCs were recognized in English (See Appendix 1, Table 2.1)⁵⁴.

In the Uzbek language, a total of 29 new types of HCCs have been identified (See Appendix 2, Table 2.2)⁵⁵.

It should be noted that, unlike in English, in Uzbek, the conditional subordinators of hypotaxemes with a conditional component (HCC) typically appear at the beginning of the subordinate component (or, in spoken language, after its subject).

The study also developed a multi-criteria classification of HCC, in which they were categorized based on their structural characteristics as follows: 1) according to the method of component connection in HCCs; 2) according to the placement order of subordinators within HCCs; 3) according to the positional arrangement of the conditional component in relation to the main component in HCCs.

In the study, based on the functional-semantic aspects of hypotaxemes with a conditional component (HCC), they were also classified into the following 10 types: 1) HCC expressing pure conditional semantics; 2) HCC expressing syncretic (mixed) semantics; 3) HCC expressing real conditional semantics; 4) HCC expressing unreal conditional semantics; 5) HCC expressing absolute coverage conditional semantics; 6) HCC expressing non-absolute coverage conditional semantics; 7) HCC expressing strict conditional semantics; 8) HCC expressing non-strict conditional semantics; 9) HCC expressing positive conditional semantics;

⁵⁴Refer to Appendix 15 on page 53 of the abstract for more details.

⁵⁵Refer to Appendix 15 on page 54 of the abstract for more details.

10) HCC expressing negative conditional semantics. Each type was described and substantiated with examples.

The second chapter's second paragraph is dedicated to the study of "*Moods used in the conditional component of hypotaxemes with a conditional component in English and Uzbek.*"

Specialized literature recognizes the existence of the following three types of moods in English⁵⁶: 1) indicative mood; 2) imperative mood; 3) subjunctive mood. In Uzbek, however, opinions suggest the presence of four moods: 1) imperative-desiderative mood (formed by the second-person singular and plural verb forms); 2) conditional mood (marked by *-sa*); 3) declarative/performative or indicative mood (which lacks a specific affix)⁵⁷; 4) purpose mood (marked by *-moqchi*)⁵⁸.

As a result of our analysis, the following correlations between the types of moods used in the components of hypotaxemes with a conditional component (HCC) were identified:

1) If the predicate of the subordinate component of an English HCC contains the present tense form of the indicative mood, the predicate of the main component takes the future tense form of the indicative mood. For example:

"*If he comes, we shall help him.*" (E.Hemingway, *A Farewell to Arms*, P.89). (Translation: *Agar u kelsa, biz unga yordam beramiz.*)

2) If the predicate of the subordinate component contains the past simple tense form of the indicative mood, the predicate of the main component takes future simple in the past tense form of the subjunctive mood (*should/would + inf.*). For example:

"*If he came now, we would/should help him.*" (Translation: *Agar u hozir kelsa edi, biz unga yordam berardik.*)

3) If the predicate of the subordinate component contains the past perfect form of the indicative mood, the predicate of the main component takes future perfect in the past form of the subjunctive mood (*should/would + perfect inf.*). For example:

"*If he had come the day before, we would/should have helped him.*" (Translation: *Agar kecha kelganda edi, biz unga yordam bergan bo'lardik.*)

In Uzbek, the following patterns of agreement among moods have been identified:

1) If the predicate of the subordinate component of an Uzbek HCC contains the present-future tense form of the subjunctive mood, the predicate of the main component takes the present-future tense form of the indicative mood. For example:

"*Odatda, agar u kechiksa, bizga qo'ng'iroq qiladi.*" (Gazeta, Farg'ona haqiqati). (Translation: *Usually, if he is late, he will call us.*)

⁵⁶Каушанская В.Л., Ковнер Р.Л., Кожевникова О.Н., Прокофьева Е.В., Райнес М., Сквирская С.Е., Цырлина Ф.Я. Грамматика английского языка. Пособие для студентов педагогических институтов. – Ленинград: Просвещения, 1953; Иванова И.П., Бурлакова В.В., Почепцов Г.Г. Теоретическая грамматика современного английского языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1981. – С.68-74.

⁵⁷Турсунов У., Мухторов А., Рахматуллаев Ш. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Дарслик. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1992. – Б.327.

⁵⁸Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили (коллектив). – Тошкент, 1966. – Б.295-300; Собирова М.И. Изучение глаголы настоящего и будущего времени в узбекском языке / Periodica Journal of Modern Philosophy, Social Sciences and Humanities Volume 32, July 2024.

2) If the predicate of the subordinate component contains the present-future tense form of the subjunctive mood, the predicate of the main component takes the future tense form of the indicative mood (-ar). For example:

“*Agar u kechiksa, bizga qo‘ng‘iroq qilardi.*” (Translation: *If he were late, he would call us.*)

3) If the predicate of the subordinate component contains the past perfect (completed) tense form of the indicative mood, the predicate of the main component takes the past perfect (completed) tense form (-gan -ar). For example:

“*Agar u kech kelganda edi, bizga qo‘ng‘iroq qilgan bo‘lardi.*” (Translation: *If he had been late, he would have called us.*)

Our analysis results indicate that in English and Uzbek, the predicate of the subordinate component in HCC expresses a definite “condition” reality, while the predicate of the main component conveys a definite – real result – a “consequence” reality that arises from the fulfillment of that condition. The subjunctive mood in the predicate of HCC component is used to express a hypothetical or presumed event, meaning an anticipated reality. Therefore, the various semantic relationships between the components of these hypotaxemes directly serve to express the unreal cognitive reality of “condition + consequence” or “consequence + condition”.

The third section of the second chapter, titled “*Comparative study of the linguopragmatic types of hypotaxemes with a conditional component in English and Uzbek*” explores the linguopragmatic nature of hypotaxemes with a conditional component.

Linguistic pragmatics studies linguistic phenomena while taking into account extra-linguistic factors and examines key issues such as the purpose of an utterance, speech tactics, sentence meaning, the effect of an utterance on the addressee, forms of oral communication and relationships between interlocutors.

In this regard, speech acts play an invaluable role in everyday communication. Their theoretical foundations have been developed in the scientific research of scholars such as J.Searle, Sh.Safarov, M.Mohammadi, J.Fisher, S.Muminov, and M.Hakimov, among others⁵⁹. Moreover, speech acts related to conditional sentences have also attracted their attention. The classification of speech acts including assertives, representatives, directives, commissives, declaratives and expressives has been developed to a certain extent⁶⁰.

In this study, while analyzing the linguopragmatic aspects of hypotaxeme with a conditional component (HCC) in relation to speech acts, we based our work on the following statement by M.Hakimov: “In every research interpretation characteristic of speech act theory, the levels of the speaker’s perception and understanding of the world are taken into account in speech. This fundamental research interpretation inherent in speech act theory serves as the primary criterion for the formation of the

⁵⁹John R.S. A Classification of Illocutionary acts / Language in Society, 1976 Vol. 5, № – P.1-23; Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2008; Мўминов С.М. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг ижтимоий-лисоний хусусиятлари: Филол. фанл. докт. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000; Хакимов М. Ўзбек прагмалингвистикаси асослари. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2013; Mohammadi M., Fischer J., Langner M. & Klabunde R. Conveying the user’s intention by generating speech act conditionals as indirect answers // Proceedings of the 14th Conference on Natural Language. – Austria: Ruhr-Universitat, 2018. – P.80-88.

⁶⁰John R.S. A Classification of Illocutionary acts / Language in Society, 1976 Vol. 5, № 1. – P.1-23.

linguistic pragmatics field⁶¹. In speech act theory, three essential types of speech are distinguished: locution, illocution and perlocution⁶². These aspects are characteristic of the linguopragmatic features of hypotaxemes with a conditional component (HCC) and provide a foundation for revealing the diverse facets of cognitive-implicative speech acts in everyday communication.

According to speech act theory, hypotaxemes expressing implicative-conditional semantics function as implicit performatives. These structures not only convey conditional semantics but also serve several communicative-pragmatic functions, such as implicitly drawing the addressee's attention to a particular matter, revealing the implicative nature of ideas, events and concepts, ensuring that the speaker's communicative intent is correctly understood by the addressee, eliciting an adequate or inadequate response from the addressee.

The study describes and provides evidence for two key types of implicative speech acts in the languages under comparison: pure implicative speech acts and mixed implicative speech acts. Below, we focus primarily on the mixed types. (See Appendix 3. Table. 2.2.1)⁶³.

The third chapter, titled **“Comparative study of the linguoculturological aspects of hypotaxemes with a conditional component in non-related language and translation issues,”** consists of three paragraphs.

The first paragraph of this chapter, titled *“Comparative study of the linguoculturological aspects of hypotaxemes with a conditional component in English and Uzbek”* explores the various linguoculturological characteristics of HCC. In different languages, HCC stand out from other syntactical units due to their unique linguoculturological features. These features fall within the research scope of linguoculturological studies, a field that has contributed significantly to the development of linguistic research. When discussing widely used types of HCC with linguoculturological characteristics, it is important to highlight the proverbial types of HCC, which exhibit distinctive linguoculturological features. For example: **a) in English:** *“If my aunt had been a man, she'd have been my uncle”*; *“If the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch”*; *“If we can't as we would, we must do as we can”*, *“when pigs fly”* etc.; **b) In the Uzbek language,** examples of “proverbemes”⁶⁴ such as: *“Agar xolam erkak bo'lganida edi, u mening tog'am bo'lar edi”*; *“Agar ko'r ko'rni boshqarsa, ikkalasi ham xandaqqa tushadi”*; *“Agar osmon qulasa, biz to'rg'aylarni tutamiz”*; *“Agar bulutlar bo'lmasa, biz quyoshdan zavqlanmasligimiz kerak”* as well as phraseological units such as: *“bog'dan kelsa, tog'dan kelmoq”*; *“yog' tushsa, yalagudek”*; *“osmonga chiqsa, oyog'idan, yerga kirsam, qulog'idan tortmoq”*; *“otdan tushsa ham, egardan tushmaslik”*; *“og'zing qani desa, qulog'ini ko'rsatmoq”*; *“tog'ni ursam, tolqon qiladigan”*; *“chumchuq chir etsam, yuragi pir etadi”*; *“dunyoni suv bossam, to'pig'iga chiqmaydi”*; *“tegirmonga tushsa, butun chiqmoq”*; *“tepsam tebranmas”*, *“tuyani dumi yerga tekkanda”*. These proverbial

⁶¹Хакимов М. Ўзбек прагмалингвистикаси асослари. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2013. – Б.6.

⁶²Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2008.

⁶³Refer to Appendix 15 on page 55 of the abstract for more details.

⁶⁴Proverbemalar haqida qarang: Хошимов Г.М. и др. Актуальные проблемы терминологического аппарата и метаязыка исследования пословиц и поговорок / Научный Вестник ФерГУ, 1-2025. – С.213- 219.

expressions function as syncretic linguistic units, encapsulating both denotative and connotative, that is, linguoculturological semantics. They serve as striking examples of linguoculturemes, as they reflect the “condition-consequence” cognitive reality in both English and Uzbek through HCC. Additionally, these linguoculturemes highlight the ethnolinguistic and cultural uniqueness inherent in the HCC of English and Uzbek, demonstrating how language directly and indirectly manifests the national cultural thinking of individuals belonging to different linguistic and cultural societies.

In English, alongside the traditional subordinators such as *if, unless, once, in case, on condition that*, it has been recognized that HCC can also be formed using 21 newly identified connective elements. These have been described in detail, supported with evidence, and systematically categorized in a table. Our analysis has revealed that, in addition to the traditional types of HCCs formed with subordinators like “*if, unless, in case, on condition that*” in English and “*agar, garchi, gar modomiki, mabodo*” in Uzbek, there exist over 29 newly identified subordinators in both languages. These have been systematically analyzed and classified: (in English: “*on the understanding that*”, “*with the understanding that*”, “*conceding that*”, “*granted that*”, “*granting that*”, “*given (that)*”, “*considering (that)*”; in Uzbek: “*...-gan holda*”, “*...-gan taqdirida*”, “*Olaylik...-sa*”) Among these, HCC with mixed (syncretic) structures have also been identified and analyzed. The emergence of pure and mixed (syncretic) types of hypotaxemes with a conditional component in both English and Uzbek reflects the final outcome of significant linguistic and cultural developments in the speech and writing practices of speakers and writers in these languages.

This section focuses on describing and analyzing the types of HCC in English and Uzbek as linguoculturemes, based on two key interrelated factors: 1) linguistic factors: a) the existence of a system of HCC rich in diverse linguoculturological semantics; b) the ability of HCC to establish relationships of synonymy, homonymy and even antonymy with each other and with other syntactic structures; c) the distinction and selective use of monosemantic, polysemantic and syncretic types of HCC by interlocutors in everyday communication; d) the presence and use of both usual (conventional) and occasional (context-dependent) types of HCC in discourse; e) the borrowing and adaptation of subordinators such as *agar, garchi, gar modomiki, mabodo* from Arabic, Persian, and other languages, as well as the emergence and application of new types of such subordinators. 2) extralinguistic factors: a) social status, position, and professional background; b) lifestyle, interests and economic conditions; c) religious beliefs and affiliations; d) the speaker’s level of linguistic and cultural competence. These factors play a crucial role in shaping the pragmatic application and variation of HCC in English and Uzbek.

The second section of this chapter, titled “*Isomorphic and allomorphic aspects of hypotaxemes with a conditional component in English and Uzbek and the factors that determine them*” analyzes the isomorphic (structurally similar) and allomorphic (structurally different) features of hypotaxemes with a conditional component in English and Uzbek. The English language, which belongs to analytical languages, and Uzbek, which is an agglutinative language, exhibit various isomorphic

(structurally similar) and allomorphic (structurally different) features in terms of hypotaxemes with a conditional component (HCCs). Isomorphic features of HCCs in English and Uzbek: 1) the existence of a system of linguistic means that actualizes the “condition-consequence” cognitive semantics in both languages; 2) the presence of a linguocognitive field that represents “condition-consequence” cognitive semantics; 3) the status of HCCs as specialized core constituents within this field; 4) the existence of a small system of HCCs within the broader system of hypotaxemes; 5) the presence of HCCs that convey pure implicative semantics; 6) the presence of HCCs that express mixed (syncretic) implicative semantics; 7) HCCs express the conditions under which an event, action, or characteristic occurs or does not occur, as understood from the main clause; 8) HCCs always consist of at least two components (a main clause and a subordinate clause); 9) the use of conditional subordinators to connect HCC components; 10) the existence of two main types of HCCs: syndetic (with conjunctions) and asyndetic (without conjunctions) in both languages; 11) subordinators in both languages appear within the subordinate clause; 12) the conditional component of HCCs can be positioned before (pre-positive), after (post-positive), or within (inter-positive) the main clause in both languages; 13) in both languages, the subordinate clause typically precedes the main clause in most cases; 14) the presence of both conventional (usual) and occasional (context-dependent) types of HCCs; 15) the applicability of HCCs to all functional styles of language, including religious discourse.

Allomorphic features of HCCs in English and Uzbek: 1) English has a total of 40 structural-semantic types of HCCs, whereas Uzbek has 52 types; 2) In English, all conditional subordinators that link the components of HCCs are analytic in nature, while in Uzbek, analytic, synthetic, and analytic-synthetic types are used; 3) In English, HCCs in which the subordinate clause is linked to the main clause via the subordinator “if” are predominant in number, whereas in Uzbek, the majority of HCCs consist of subordinate clauses connected to the main clause through the analytic-synthetic subordinator “agar ... -sa”; 4) In English, subordinators that appear in the conditional component always occur in preposition (i.e., before the clause), while in Uzbek, they may occur in prepositional, interpositional, postpositional, or pre-postpositional positions; 5) Although HCCs differ in their surface structure across both languages, they do not differ in their deep (semantic) structure; 6) In Uzbek, subordinators borrowed from Iranian languages (such as *agar*, *gar*, *basharti*, *mabodo*) also serve to intensify the semantics of condition. These isomorphic and allomorphic features of HCCs are closely related to the fact that the basic word order template in English is SVO, whereas in Uzbek it is SOV. The main and subordinate components of all types of HCCs are formed based on these respective syntactic patterns.

The third section of this chapter, titled “*The translational aspect of hypotaxemes with a conditional component in English and Uzbek*” examines the process of translating HCCs from one language to another.

In this study, the translation challenges of HCCs in English and Uzbek were analyzed based on Ernest Hemingway’s novel *A Farewell to Arms* and its Uzbek translation, “*Alvido, qurol*” by I. Gafurov.

During the research, the process of translating HCCs from English to Uzbek was examined using L.S.Barkhudarov's theory of translation transformations⁶⁵, specifically focusing on substitution (transformation) methods to determine the degree of interlingual equivalence. As translation units (translatemes)⁶⁶, HCCs were translated using the following three main translation methods:

1) **analogous translation method** (this method involves translating the original language unit with a structurally and semantically identical equivalent in the target language.) Example:

"I could have asked him to come, if I had seen him yesterday." (E.Hemingway, *A Farewell to Arms*, P.103)

"Agar uni kecha ko'rganimda edi, undan kelishini so'ragan bo'lardim." (E.Xeminguey, *Alvido qurol / I.G'ofurov tarjimasini*. B.105).

2) **equivalent translation method** (this method involves translating the original language unit with a non-identical structure but an equivalent meaning.)

Example:

"The hostages, if strictly questioned, will tell the bare truth."

Garovga olinganlar qattiq so'roq qilinsa, bor haqiqatni aytadi. (E.Xeminguey, *Alvido qurol / I.G'ofurov tarjimasini*. B.214).

3) **paraphrase method** (this method involves translating by explaining or rephrasing the meaning of the original language unit.) Examples:

If he comes, it is all right; if not, then don't wait for him! (E. Hemingway, *A Farewell to Arms*, P.218)

U kelsa – keldi, bo'lmasa uni kutib o'tirma! (E.Xeminguey, *Alvido qurol / I.G'ofurov tarjimasini*. B.220).

The study provides a detailed analysis of the interlingual equivalence of HCCs in English and Uzbek across all types. Additionally, it addresses cases of linguistic non-equivalence, identifying translation difficulties and offering relevant recommendations for overcoming these challenges.

CONCLUSION

1) Language serves as the most essential and convenient means of communication for its speakers, with all linguistic units functioning together to fulfill communicative tasks. Among these linguistic units, complex sentences – politaxemes play a significant role, particularly hypotaxemes with a conditional component (HCCs), which are widely used in speech. Their presence is indispensable in everyday communication.

2) In this study, HCCs were chosen as the object of comparative analysis and we based our research on the following definition: "A hypotaxeme (HCC) is a type of politaxeme that is connected through syndetic or asyndetic means, expressed by a large linguistic sign performing a propositional-nominative function. It consists of two subordinate monotaxemes that are functionally different. It is a large syntactic

⁶⁵Бархударов Л.С. Язык и перевод (Вопросы общей и частной теории перевода). – М.: Международные отношения, 1975. – С.118.

⁶⁶Hoshimov G.M., Khoshimov M.G., Hoshimov A.G. General theory of translation and problems of metalanguage / Journal of science, education, society, Issue 1, March 2024. – P.19-23.

unit specialized in realizing subordinative structural-semantic relations aimed at expressing a communicative-implicative intensity based on a conditional meaning.”

3) Within the complex sentence system, HCCs hold a distinct linguistic status in languages with complex sentence structures, including English and Uzbek. HCCs reflect the interconnected cause-and-effect relationship between “condition” and “consequence” realities, not only from a linguistic but also from a cognitive perspective. These relationships are universal in nature and are expressed through special verbalizers in language. A conditional reality always necessitates a consequential reality, and only when both realities materialize is the communicative goal achieved.

4) The “condition” concept in English and Uzbek is expressed through the following linguistic units: 1) morphemes; 2) lexemes; 3) syntaxemes (phrasemes and sentencemes: hypotaxeme – HCC); 4) phraseoemes; 5) proverbemes (proverbs and sayings); 6) textemes. These invariant types of linguistic units together constitute the linguocognitive field of “condition” concept verbalizers. Within this field: HCCs serve as its core constituent, syntaxemes (phrasemes and simple sentencemes) function as its dominant, morphemes, lexemes, phraseoemes, proverbemes, and textemes form its peripheral constituents.

5) Based on structural-semantic characteristics, the study identified 40 types of HCCs in English and 52 in Uzbek, with their models systematically categorized. Additionally, 21 newly classified connective elements were identified in English and 29 in Uzbek. The classification of HCCs in both languages is based on their structural characteristics, categorized as follows: 1) by the presence of connective elements; 2) by the positional order of connective elements; 3) by the placement of the conditional component relative to the main component. By the presence of connective elements, HCCs are divided into: syndetic HCCs (connected with subordinators) asyndetic HCCs (without subordinators). In both languages, the conditional component can be prepositive (before the main clause), postpositive (after the main clause), or interpositive (inserted within the main clause). In Uzbek, subordinators in the conditional component can appear in prepositive, interpositive, postpositive, and pre-postpositive positions, whereas in English, they occur only in prepositive positions.

6) Based on functional-semantic characteristics, HCCs were classified into ten types: 1) HCCs expressing pure conditional semantics; 2) HCCs expressing syncretic (mixed) semantics; 3) HCCs expressing real conditional semantics; 4) HCCs expressing non-real conditional semantics; 5) HCCs expressing absolute conditional coverage semantics; 6) HCCs expressing non-absolute conditional coverage semantics; 7) HCCs expressing strict conditional semantics; 8) HCCs expressing non-strict conditional semantics; 9) HCCs expressing positive conditional semantics; 10) HCCs expressing negative conditional semantics;

7) As a result of our analysis, the following correlations between the types of moods used in the components of HCC have been identified:

In English:

1) If the predicate of the subordinate component of an English HCC contains the present tense form of the indicative mood, the predicate of the main component takes the future tense form of the indicative mood.

2) If the predicate of the subordinate component contains the past tense form of the indicative mood, the predicate of the main component takes the past simple in the future tense form of the subjunctive mood (should/would + inf.).

3) If the predicate of the subordinate component contains the past perfect tense form of the indicative mood, the predicate of the main component takes the past perfect in the future form of the subjunctive mood (should/would + perfect inf.).

In Uzbek:

1) If the predicate of the subordinate component of an Uzbek HCC contains the present-future tense form of the conditional mood, the predicate of the main component takes the present-future tense form of the indicative mood.

2) If the predicate of the subordinate component contains the present-future tense form of the conditional mood, the predicate of the main component takes the future tense form of the indicative mood (-ar).

3) If the predicate of the subordinate component contains the past perfect (completed) tense form of the indicative mood, the predicate of the main component takes the past perfect (completed) tense form (-gan -ar).

8) As communicative units, HCCs serve various pragmatic functions in speech and are widely used to convey the following speech acts: 1) implicative condition + temporative (time-related) speech act; 2) implicative condition + suggestive (suggestion) speech act; 3) implicative condition + causative (cause-reason) speech act; 4) implicative condition + regretive (regret) speech act; 5) implicative condition + menacive (threat) speech act; 6) implicative condition + promissive (promise) speech act; 7) implicative condition + suppositive (assumption) speech act; 8) implicative condition + permissive (permission) speech act.

9) As linguoculturemes, HCCs exhibit key linguoculturological features, such as: 1) the presence of both denotative and cultural semantics; 2) the existence of archaic and modern forms; 3) the presence of synonymic, homonymic and antonymic series; 4) the distinction between pure (single semantic) and syncretic (mixed semantic) types; 5) ethnolinguistic-cultural characteristics; 6) the borrowing of certain subordinators from other languages; 7) the differentiation of HCCs based on speakers' social status and linguistic competence.

10) The isomorphic and allomorphic aspects of HCCs in English and Uzbek are determined by the structural differences of the two languages. In English, HCCs primarily use analytical subordinators. In Uzbek, HCCs utilize analytical, synthetic, and analytical-synthetic subordinators. These differences correlate with the SVO (Subject-Verb-Object) structure of English and the SOV (Subject-Object-Verb) structure of Uzbek.

11) The structural-semantic, communicative-pragmatic, and linguo-cultural analysis of HCCs provides valuable insights for further research on complex sentences, as well as practical applications in linguistics, translation studies, and language teaching.

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

ФЕРГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

УБАЙДУЛЛАЕВА ДУРДОНА РАХМОНЖОН КИЗИ

**ЛИНГВОКОГНИТИВНЫЙ И ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ
АСПЕКТЫ ГИПОТАКСЕМ С УСЛОВНЫМ КОМПОНЕНТОМ И
ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА
(на материале английского и узбекского языков)**

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

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ
доктора философии (phd) по филологическим наукам**

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан под номером B2020.3.PhD/Fil1374.

Диссертация выполнена в Ферганском государственном университете.
Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Ферганского государственного университета (www.fdu.uz) и на информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNeb» (www.ziyo.net.uz).

Научный руководитель:

Хошимов Ганижон Мирзаахмедович
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Официальные оппоненты:

Садиков Зоҳиджон Яқубжанович
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Рахмонов Улугбек Баходирович
доктора философии по филологическим наукам, доцент

Ведущая организация:

Кокандский государственный педагогический институт.

Защита диссертации состоится «24» 04 2025 года в «8⁰⁰» часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 при Ферганском государственном университете (Адрес: 100151, г. Фергана, ул. Б.Маргиноний, дом 105. Тел.: (99873) 244-57-82; e-mail: info@fdu.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Ферганского государственного университета (зарегистрирован за номером 494). (Адрес: 100151, г. Фергана, ул. Мураббийлар, дом 19. Тел.: (99873) 244-44-94;

Автореферат диссертации разослан «02» 04 2025 года

(Протокола регистрации № 22 от «02» 04 2025 года).



[Signature]
С.М.Муминов
Председатель Научного совета по
присуждению ученых степеней, доктор
филол. наук, профессор

[Signature]
М.Т.Зокиров
Ученый секретарь Научного совета по
присуждению ученых степеней, канд.
филол. наук, профессор

[Signature]
А.Г.Сабирдинов
Председатель Научного семинара при
Научном совете по присуждению
ученых степеней, доктор филол. наук,
профессор

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Целью исследования является структурно-семантическое, лингвокогнитивное, лингвокультурологическое и лингвопрагматическое изучение гипотаксем с условным компонентом в английском и узбекских языках, анализ их изоморфных и алломорфных характеристик, а также разработка соответствующих рекомендаций для процесса перевода.

Объектом исследования были выбраны гипотаксемы с условными компонентами, характерные для текстов различных функциональных стилей английского и узбекского языков.

Предметом исследования являются лингвокогнитивные, лингвокультурологические и коммуникативно-прагматические особенности гипотаксем с условными компонентами в английском и узбекском языках.

Научная новизна работы заключается в следующем:

вербальные единицы, представляющие концептуальную семантику “условия” в современном английском и узбекском языках, впервые систематизированы под термином “кондиционема”, а также раскрыты ядерный, доминантный и периферийный статусы их конститuentов в поле “условия”;

впервые идентифицировано, смоделировано, описано, классифицировано и обосновано 40 структурно-семантических типов ГУК в английском языке и 52 в узбекском языке, из которых 21 новый тип выявлен в английском языке и 29 в узбекском;

раскрыта лингвопрагматическая и лингвокультурологическая природа ГУК как коммуникативных единиц, определены, классифицированы и обоснованы коммуникативно-прагматические типы ГУК, выражающие имплицативную семантику в речевых актах, а также их лингвокультурологические особенности;

выявлены изоморфные и алломорфные характеристики ГУК в английском (SVO-структура) и узбекском (SOV-структура) языках, раскрыты проблемы, возникающие при переводе ГУК с одного языка на другой, а также разработаны рекомендации по их устранению на основе транслатологических трансформаций.

Научная и практическая значимость результатов исследования.

Научная значимость исследования заключается в том, что его результаты и теоретические выводы могут быть использованы при проведении научных исследований в области сопоставительной лингвистики и переводоведения. Материалы диссертации могут способствовать исследованию изоморфных и алломорфных характеристик синтаксем в неродственных языках, в том числе других типов гипотаксем, с структурно-семантической, коммуникативно-прагматической и лингвокультурологической точек зрения. Кроме того, результаты исследования могут быть полезны для разработки рекомендаций по их переводу.

Практическая значимость исследования определяется возможностью использования его научно-теоретических выводов в преподавании таких теоретических дисциплин и специализированных курсов, как: “Сравнительная

грамматика английского и узбекского языков”, “Когнитивная лингвистика”, “Прагматическая лингвистика”, “Лингвокультурология”, “Теория и практика перевода”. Таким образом, результаты исследования могут быть полезны для преподавания, научных исследований и совершенствования методов перевода гипотаксем с компонентом условия в английском и узбекском языках.

Опубликованность результатов исследования. Всего по теме диссертации опубликовано 19 научных работ. Из них 9 статей опубликованы в научных изданиях, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан для публикации основных результатов докторских диссертаций, а также 4 из них опубликованы в зарубежных журналах.

Структура и объем диссертации. Содержание диссертации состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложения. Общий объем работы составляет 156 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ

I bo'lim (part I; I часть)

1. Ubaydullayeva D. Shart komponentli gipotaksemlar orqali ifodalanadigan ma'no ottenkalari / "FarDU. Ilmiy xabarlar" ilmiy jurnali. – Farg'ona, 2022. Maxsus son. – B.1169-1172. [10.00.00 № 20]

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Поғалар
Appendixes
Приложения

1-ilova

Ingliz tilidagi ShKGlarning yangi turlari

Ingliz tilidagi ShKGlarning yangi turlari	ShKGlarga misollar
1. Granted that+Sb/Cl +Pr.Cl	1. Granted that the firm has not broken the law, is the law what it should be?
2. Granting that +Sb/Cl+Pr.Cl	2. Granting that, he doesn't look too bad for his age, but I don't fancy him.
3. Pr.Cl+ given (that)+Sb/Cl	3. It was surprising the government was re-elected, <i>given that</i> they had raised taxes so much.
4. Considering that+Sb/Cl+Pr.Cl.	4. <i>Considering that</i> the boarding pass is there, you will get on the plane.
5. Considering+Sb/Cl+Pr.Cl.	5. Considering the time we have left, we should start immediately.
6. Pr.Cl+ admitting (that)+Sb/Cl	6. I will not hesitate in admitting that most officers are honest.
7. Admitting +Sb/Cl+Pr.Cl.	7. Admitting he was wrong, he apologized to everyone immediately.
8. Presuming (that)+Sb/Cl +Pr.Cl	8. Presuming that the weather stays dry, the picnic will be held outdoors.
9. Presuming +Sb/Cl +Pr.Cl	9. Presuming the data is accurate, the experiment's results are valid.
10. Seeing (that)+Sb/Cl+ Pr.Cl	10. Seeing that everyone has arrived, we can start the meeting.
11. Assuming (that) +Sb/Cl +Pr.Cl	11. Assuming that the shipment arrives on time, we will meet our deadlines.
12. Allowing that +Sb/Cl+ Pr.Cl	12. Allowing that this is a preliminary report, the results are promising.
13. Pr.Cl+ on the understanding that +Sb/Cl	13. He was persuaded to come to London on the understanding that he would be protected.
14. Pr.Cl+ with the understanding that +Sb/Cl	14. They would come here with the understanding that he played with Brittney Griner.
15. Pr.Cl+with the proviso that +Sb/Cl	15. He was released from prison with the proviso that he doesn't leave the country.
16. Pr.Cl+ on the proviso that +Sb/Cl	16. The firm will pay only half the fine on the proviso that it does not breach regulations again.
17. Pr.Cl+ with the provision that +Sb/Cl	17. When they were divorced in the 1950s, Dr. Wallis got the house, with the provision that it be left in trust to their two sons.
18. On the assumption that +Sb/Cl+ Pr.Cl	18. On the assumption that the train arrives on time, we'll make it to the meeting.
19. Conceding that +Sb/Cl+ Pr.Cl	19. Conceding that the evidence is weak, the case still deserves further investigation.
20. Pr.Cl+ on the terms that +Sb/Cl	20. They agreed to the partnership on the terms that profits would be shared equally.
21. In the event that +Sb/Cl+ Pr.Cl	21. In the event that it rains, the outdoor concert will be moved indoors.

O'zbek tilidagi ShKGlarning yangi turlari

O'zbek tilidagi ShKGlarning yangi turlari	ShKGlarga misollar
1. <i>Bordi-yu</i> +Sb.Cl+ <i>sa</i> , + Pr.Cl	1. Bordi-yu u kelmasa, shaharga ketaver.
2. Sb.Cl+ "...-di(<i>ham</i>)deylik, + Pr.Cl	2. Mehmon keldi ham deylik, u uni kutib oladimi?
3. Sb.Cl+ ...-gan.holatda, + Pr.Cl	3. Otang buni sezgan holatda, sen nima qilasan?
4. Sb.Cl+ ...-gan holda,+ Pr.Cl	4. U sirimizni bilib qolgan holda, biz uyatamiz-da.
5. Sb.Cl+ ...-gan taqdirda,+ Pr.Cl	5. Ular seni bilmagan taqdirda, nima ham qilarding!
6. <i>Holbuki</i> +Sb.Cl+ <i>sa</i> , + Pr.Cl	6. Holbuki seni u tanimasa, siringni boy berma.
7. Pr.Cl + , yo 'qsa Sb/Cl....	7. Tezroq ishla, yo'qsa ishni tugata olmay qolamiz.
8. Sb.Cl+ishi kerak, + Pr.Cl	8. U kelishi kerak, unda sen ketasan.
9. Sb.Cl+ma/di/san/siz, + Pr.Cl +	9. Boshliqning oldiga kirma, ishdan haydalasan.
10. Sb.Cl+ "...bo'lmasa, + Pr.Cl	10. Darhol bu yerdan ket, bo'lmasa vaqtdan yutqazasan.
11. Sb.Cl+mi, + Pr.Cl	11. Qorovul bizni sezib qoldimi, orqaga qochamiz.
12.Sb.Cl+ ,..... adi, + Pr.Cl+ <i>san/siz/sizlar</i>	12. U keladi, sen ketasan, bundan boshqa yo'l yo'q.
13. Sb.Cl+ -sa bas, + Pr.Cl	13. Maosh berilsa bas, biz darhol qishloqqa ketamiz.
14. Sb.Cl+ -sa ekan, + Pr.Cl	14. Qani endi u kelsa ekan, biz dam olardik.
15. Sb.Cl+ -sa edi, + Pr.Cl	15. Onam ruxsat bersa edi, Turkiyaga ketar edim.
16. <i>Modomiki</i> + Sb.Cl+ <i>sa</i> , + Pr.Cl	16. Modomiki u shu yerga kelsa, bizga tinchlik yo'q.
17. <i>Mabodo</i> +Sb.Cl+ <i>sa-chi</i> , + Pr.Cl	17. Mabodo u ko'rib qolsa-chi, sen nima qilasan?
18. <i>Mabodo</i> + Sb.Cl+ <i>sa-mi</i> , + Pr.Cl	18. Mabodo qorovul sezib qolsa-mi, nima bo'ladi?
19. <i>Mabodo</i> +Sb.Cl+ <i>ar ekan</i> , + Pr.Cl	19. Mabodo do'sting buni sezar ekan, sen ehtiyot bo'l.
20. <i>Bashart</i> +Sb.Cl+ <i>sa</i> , + Pr.Cl	20. Basharti u yordam so'rab qolsa, unga pul ber.
21. Sb.Cl + <i>sa,bo'lmasa</i> + Pr.Cl	21. Ular kelsa-keldi, bo'lmasa biz uyda qolamiz.
22. Sb.Cl + -sang/sangiz/sizlar/salar,+ Pr.Cl	22. Sizlar kelasizlar, ular ketadi.
23. Sb.Cl +-sa-yu, + Pr.Cl	23. Mehmon kelsa-yu, biz qarab turamizmi?
24. <i>Garchi</i> +Sb.Cl+ <i>sa+da</i> ,+Pr.Cl	24. Garchi uyda qolsa-da, u bekor o'tirmaydi.
25. <i>Bordi-yu</i> +Sb.Cl + <i>sa/-sang/salar</i> ,+ Pr.Cl	25. Bordi-yu ketking kel-sa, ertaga ketaver.
26. <i>Boring</i> +Sb.Cl+ ...-di ham, + Pr.Cl	26. Boring u jazolandi ham, unda oilasi nima bo'ladi?
27. <i>Olaylik</i> +Sb.Cl+ ...-di + ham,+ Pr.Cl	27. Olaylik, o'g'ri topildi ham, u qamaladimi?
28. Sb.Cl+ -sa bormi, + Pr,Cl	28. Mehmon kelib qolsa bormi, uyatga qolamiz.
29. Agar+Sb/Cl -sa bormi, + Pr.Cl:	29. Agar hosil yomon bolsa bormi, yaxshi bo'lmaydi.

2.2.1-jadval. ShKGlari orqali nutqiy aktlarning amalga oshirilishi

ShKGlari orqali quyidagi nutqiy aktlar ro'yobga chiqariladi:	O'zbek tilida	Ingliz tilida
1. Implikativ-temporativ (shart) va payt akti)	<i>Qachonki Yusufbek hoji safarga chiqsa, birinchi navbatda otanasining qabrini ziyorat qilib o'tardi.</i> (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar. 75 b.)	<i>Whenever I went to the marshes, I kept a sharp lookout for any signs of the convict.</i> (Ch.Dickens, Great expectations. P.176)
2. Implikativ-konsessiv (shart va to'siqsizlik akti)	<i>Agar dunyo u yoq-bu yoqqa o'g'rilsa ham, to'g'ri yo'ldan qaytma.</i> (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar. 114 b.)	<i>Even if I had known, I would have married him?</i> (J.Austen, Pride and Prejudice. P.84)
3. Implikativ - komparativ (shart va qiyoslash akti)	<i>Qishloqdagi odamlar qanaqa samimiy bo'lsa, shahardagi odamlar ham shunaqa xushmuomala bo'lib chiqsaydi.</i> (O'.Hoshimov, Ikki eshik orasi. 76 b)	<i>If you eat less, you will stay healthier.</i> (J.K.Rowling, Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows. P.89)
4. Implikativ-suggestiv (shart va taklif akti)	<i>Agar siz menga ortiq achinsangiz, rizolig'imning bir sharti qilib to'yni kelasi kuzga bo'lishini aytib o'tingiz.</i> (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar. 122 b.)	<i>You'd better take the keys in case I'm out.</i> (A.S.Hornby, Oxford's advanced learner's dictionary. P.456)
5. Implikativ - kauzativ (shart va sabab akti)	<i>Agar Zaynab manga kundashlik qilabersa, kuyovingiz uning javobini bermoqchi.</i> (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar. 201 b.)	<i>If you tell the truth, you don't have to remember anything.</i> (J.Austen, Pride and Prejudice. P.78)
6. Implikativ - regrettiv (shart va afsuslanish akti)	<i>Agar vaqtida xatoimni tan olganimda, hamma narsa boshqacha bo'lar edi.</i> (O'.Hoshimov, Dunyoning ishlari, 72 b.)	<i>I would have done it if I had had more time yesterday.</i> (E.Hemingway, A Farewell to Arms. P.86)
7. Implikativ - menasiv (shart va do'q-po'pisa akti)	<i>Agar uni o'ldirmasang, seni o'zim o'ldiraman.</i> (P.Qodirov, Yulduzli tunlar. 135 b.)	<i>If I see you do that again, I'll fix your fingers together</i> (J.K.Rowling, Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows. P.121)
8. Implikativ - promisiv (shart va va'da akti)	<i>Agar gapimda turmasam, nima desang ham roziman.</i> (O'.Hoshimov, Dunyoning ishlari, 26 b.)	<i>If you will sit down calmly, I shall tell you about Hogwarts.</i> (J.K.Rowling, Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows. P.270)
9. Implikativ - suppozitiv (shart va taxmin akti)	<i>Otang kelmasa ham ehtimol, bolam, qishloq-pishloqqa chiqishadiganlar bo'lmasa, muncha jadallatib chaqirtirmasidi.</i> (Cho'lpon, Kecha va kunduz. 16 b)	<i>You probably will if you do, what you are told to do!</i> (F.Hodgson-Burnett, The Secret Garden. P.46)
10. Implikativ - permissiv (shart va ruxsat akti)	<i>Agar ruxsat bersangiz, bu kundan boshlab qo'rg'onlarni tuzata beramiz!</i> (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar. 201 b.)	<i>If you will allow me to speak, I will tell you the truth.</i> (J.Austen, Pride and Prejudice. P.45)

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