

**FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**  
**HUZURIDAGI ILMY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI**  
**DSc.03.30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 RAQAMLI ILMY KENGASH**

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**FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

**SHODIYEVA GULRUX NAZIR QIZI**

**O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILIDA SO‘Z TURKUMLARI TASNIFI VA  
TRANSPOZITSIYASI**

**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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## KIRISH (Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Jahon tilshunosligida tilning muayyan holatida uning ilk sistemaviy ildizlari qay tarzda rivojlanganligi va funksional imkoniyatlarining o'zgarishi, xususan, so'z turkumlarining tadqiqi bo'yicha ko'plab ilmiy izlanishlar amalga oshirilgan. Ayniqsa, sun'iy intellekt uchun tabiiy tilni modellashtirish va dasturlashtirishda til va uning eng muhim sathlaridan birining obyekt bo'lgan so'z turkumlarining funksional qiymatini amaliy va tatbiqiy maqsadlarda ochib berish muhimdir.

Dunyo tilshunosligidagi so'zlarning funksional ixtisoslashuvi, lisoniy birlikning vazifaviy o'zgarishlari, so'z turkumlariga ajratish bo'yicha amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlarga mos ravishda xorijiy tilshunoslikning yangi ilmiy tadqiqotlarini olib borish, tilimizning qo'llanish doirasini kengaytirish, uni har tomonlama rivojlantirish zarurati mavjuddir. O'zbek tilshunosligida so'zlarni turkumlarga ajratish hamda ularning funksional-sintaktik tahliliga oid tadqiqotlar yetarli darajada amalga oshirilmaganligi, bu boradagi mavjud qarash va tasniflarning xilma-xilligi hamda so'z turkumlari tasnifi masalasini rivojlangan ingliz tiliga qiyoslagan holda monografik tarzda tadqiq etish qiyosiy tilshunoslik sohasida ilmiy-nazariy asoslarning rivojlanishi uchun zamin yaratadi.

Yangi O'zbekiston sharoitida mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan ijtimoiy-siyosiy, madaniy va ma'naviy islohotlar qatorida zamonlar sinovidan o'tgan madaniy adabiy merosimizni xalqqa yetkazish, o'zbek tilining jahon miqyosidagi mavqeyini yanada yuksaltirish va bu bilan qadriyatlarimiz va an'analарimizni qayta tiklash dolzarb vazifa sanaladi. Zotan, jamiyat oldida turgan dolzarb masalalarni ilm-fan yordamisiz hal etib bo'lmaydi. Mazkur sohani va olimlarni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash davlatimizning ustuvor vazifalaridandir. Bu boradagi ishlar bugun izchil va tizimli ravishda davom ettirilmoqda<sup>1</sup>. Ushbu maqsad va vazifalarni qamrab olgan "2020-2030-yillarda o'zbek tilini rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish konsepsiyasi"<sup>2</sup> asosida bugungi kunda tizimli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Ushbu konsepsiyada belgilanganidek, o'zbek tilining xalqimiz ijtimoiy hayotida va xalqaro miqyosida obro'-e'tiborini tubdan oshirish, uni o'sib kelayotgan yoshlarimizni vatanparvarlik, milliy an'ana va qadriyatlarga sadoqat, ulug' ajdodlarimizning boy merosiga vorislik ruhida tarbiyalash masalalari o'ta dolzarbdir. Zero, "Bugungi globallashuv davrida har bir mustaqil davlat o'z milliy manfaatini ta'minlash, bu borada, avvalo, o'z madaniyatini, azaliy qadriyatlarini, ona tilini asrab-avaylash va rivojlantirish masalasiga ustuvor ahamiyat qaratishi tabiiydir"<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup>Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёев – 2016 йил 30 декабрь куни мамлакатимизнинг етакчи илм-фан намоёндалари билан учрашувидаги нутқи. [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz) (murojaat sanasi: 2023-yil 24-sentabr)

<sup>2</sup>Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 20 октябрдаги ПФ-6084-сон "Мамлакатимизда ўзбек тилини янада ривожлантириш ва тил сиёсатини такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида"ги Фармонида 1-илова. [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz) (murojaat sanasi: 2024-yil 27-sentabr)

<sup>3</sup>Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 21 октябрдаги ПФ-5850-сонли – Ўзбек тилининг давлат тили сифатидаги нуфузи ва мавқеини тубдан ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисидаги фармони // [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz) (murojaat sanasi: 2024-yil 27-sentabr)

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi, 2020-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi, 2020-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi farmonlari; 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatdan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari hamda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2017-yil 11-avgustdagi 610-son “Ta’lim muassasalarida chet tillarini o‘qitishning sifatini yanada takomillashtirish chora tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari va mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu tadqiqot ishi 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 so‘zlarni turkumlarga ajratish, ularning tasnifi, tasnif tamoyillari masalalariga oid bir qator tadqiqotlar bajarilgan<sup>4</sup>. Xususan, so‘z turkumlarining ko‘chishi – transpozitsiya (konversiya) hodisasining zamonaviy ingliz va rus tili misolida voqelanishi muhim lingvistik hodisalardan biri sifatida yetarlicha tadqiq etilgan<sup>5</sup>. Ingliz olimi H.Svit

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<sup>4</sup>Андреева И. Место цельноформленных неименных модификаторов в системе частей речи современного английского языка: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук.– Одесса, 1975; Буракова С. Частицы в современном английском языке: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Л., 1946; Волкова Л. Семантика и прагматика частиц в современном английском языке: (На материале частиц со значением темпоральности): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Киев, 1987; Givon T. Prototypes: between Plato and Wittgenstein // Noun classes and categorization: Proc. of a Symp. on categorization and noun classification, Eugene, Oregon, Oct. 1983 / Ed. by Craig C. – Amsterdam; Philadelphia: Benjamins, 1986; Болдырев Н. Функциональная категоризация английского глагола: Автореф. дис. ... д-ри. филол. наук: СПб., 1995; Элтазаров Ж. Взаимодействие и переходы частей речи в узбекском языке: Автореф. дис. ... д-ри. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2007; Немченко В. О разграничении частей речи в современном русском языке / Немченко В. – Горький, 1975; Гуреев В. Учение о частях речи в английской грамматической традиции. Автореф. дис. ... д-ри. филол. наук. – М.: Институт языкознания РАН, 2001.

<sup>5</sup>Телегин Л. Безаффиксальная транспозиция и её влияние на процессе деривации в современном английском языке: Автореф. дис. ... д-ри. филол. наук. – Самарканд, 1992; Ким О. Транспозиция на уровне частей речи и явление омонимии в современном русском языке: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1978; Никиенко И. Адъективные конверсивы в современном русском языке: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Томск, 2003; Хованова С. Лингвокреативный потенциал конверсии в современном английском языке: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2002; Хомякова Е. Семантико-синтаксический анализ конверсных отношений глаголов в современном английском языке: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Л., 1976; Жилиев М. Типология и функции лексических конверсивов: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2001; Зуева Э. Конверсные отношения в лексике современного английского языка: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Л., 1980; Костенко С. Конверсия как способ образования глаголов от имени существительного в английском языке. Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Л., 1955; Загоруйко А. Конверсия – морфолого-синтаксический способ словообразования (на материале современного английского языка): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ростов-на-Дону: РГПИ, 1960; Хованова С. Лингвокреативный потенциал конверсии в современном английском языке. Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – М.: МГПУ, 2002.

o‘zining “Yangi ingliz grammatikasi” (“A new English Grammar”)<sup>6</sup> kitobida so‘zlarni o‘zgaruvchan (declinable) va o‘zgarmas (indeclinable) deb ikki guruhga ajratgan bo‘lsa, yana bir ingliz olimi O.Esperson esa “The Philosophy of Grammar”<sup>7</sup> kitobida so‘z turkumlarini 5 guruhga ajratadi: 1. Substantives: (including proper nouns; 2. Adjectives; 3. Pronouns; 4. Verbs (Verbids ham); 5. Particles (adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions-coordinating-subordinating and interjections. Yuqoridagi 4 ta guruhga kiritilmagan barcha so‘z turkumlarini 5-guruhga kiritgan). Ch.Friz o‘zining “The Structure of English” asarida leksik birliklarning gapda tutgan o‘rniga qarab to‘rt sinfga ajratadi<sup>8</sup>. So‘z turkumlari borasida V.N. Fransiz leksik birliklarni gap qurilmasidagi distributsiyasiga qarab tavsiflaydi va u faqat ot, fe‘l, sifat va ravish kabilarni so‘z turkumi sifatida tan oladi<sup>9</sup>. A.Ilish ham uch tamoyil asosida so‘z turkumlarini 12 taga ajratadi<sup>10</sup>. Shuningdek, rus tilshunoslaridan B.S.Xaymovich, B.I.Rogovskaya, L.V.Sherba, V.V.Vinogradovlar ham bu borada o‘z hissalarini qo‘shishgan<sup>11</sup>.

So‘z turkumlarini tasniflash, asosiy semantik, morfologik, sintaktik va uslubiy xususiyatlarini o‘rganish bo‘yicha A.Fitrat, F.Kamol, A.G‘ulomov, A.Hojiyev, U.Tursunov, M.Mirtojiyev, R.Qo‘ng‘urov, H.Ne‘matov, Sh.Rahmatullayev, A.Nurmonov, A.Mamajonov, S.M.Muminov, Sh.Iskandarova, R.Sayfullayeva, M.Sodiqova, B.Mengliyev, Sh.Shahobiddinova<sup>12</sup> kabi olimlarning ishlari alohida e‘tiborga molik.

Morfologiya sohasida N.Mahmudov, A.Nurmonov va boshqalar tomonidan “Nazariy grammatika (“Sintaksis”)<sup>13</sup>, R.Sayfullayeva, B.Mengliyev, G.Boqiyeva va boshqalar tomonidan substantsial yo‘nalish asosida yaratilgan “Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. Morfemika. So‘z yasalishi. Morfologiya”<sup>14</sup> kabi qo‘llanmalar va turli darsliklarning nashr etilganligi, albatta, diqqatga sazovor. Shuningdek, Zokirjon

<sup>6</sup>Sweet H. A new English grammar: logical and historical. – Clarendon Press, 1892.

<sup>7</sup>Jesperson O. The Philosophy of Grammar. – University of Chicago Press, November 15, 1992. – P.363.

<sup>8</sup>Fries Ch. The structure of English: An introduction to the construction of English sentences. – London: Longmans, Green and co., 1957. – XI, P.304.

<sup>9</sup>Francis W. Dialectology An introduction / Francis W. – London, New York: Longman, 1983. – XI, P.240.

<sup>10</sup>Ильиш Б. История английского языка: (На английском языке): Учебник для студентов фак. иностр. яз. пед. ин-тов по специальности 2103 Иностранные языки. – Л.: Просвещение, 1973. – С.350.

<sup>11</sup>Xaymovich B. A course in English grammar – M., 1966; ерба Л. О частях речи в русском языке. – Л., 1928; Виноградов В. Современный русский язык. – М.: Учпедгиз, 1938.

<sup>12</sup>Fitrat A. Tiliimiz I. // Tanlangan asarlar (Nashrga tayёрловчи Болтабоев X.) . – Toshkent: Maъnaviyat, 2006; Kamol F. Hozirgi zamon O‘zbek tili. –1957; Фуломов А. Феъл. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили курсидан материаллар. – Toshkent: ЎзФА нашр, 1954; Ҳожиев А. Ўзбек тили морфологияси, морфемикаси ва сўз ясашининг назарий масалалари. – Toshkent: Фан, 2010; Tursunov U. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili, 1-qism. – Toshkent, 1980; Mirtojiyev M., Mahmudov N. Til va madaniyat. – Toshkent, 1992; Қўнғуров Р., Курбонов Т. Қўмакчилар синонимиясига доир // Ўзбек тили стилистикаси ва нутқ маданияти масалалари. – Самарқанд: СамДУ, 1982; Ne‘matov H. O‘zbek tilining tarixiy fonetikasi. – Toshkent: O‘qituvchi, 1992; Rahmatullayev Sh. Hozirgi adabiy o‘zbek tili. – Toshkent: Universitet, 2006; Nurmonov A. Tanlangan asarlar. 3 jild. – Toshkent: Akademyashr, 2012; Мамажонов А. Қўшма гап стилистикаси. Монография. Toshkent: Фан, 1990; Мўминов С.М. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг ижтимоий-лисоний хусусиятлари – Фарғона: 2021; Исқандарова Ш. Лексикани мазмуний майдон асосида ўрганиш муаммолари. – Toshkent: Фан, 1998; Sayfullayeva R. Hozirgi adabiy o‘zbek tili. – Toshkent, 2010; Sodiqova M. Hozirgi o‘zbek tilida sifat. – 1974; Sayfullayeva R., Mengliyev B. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent, 2009; Нурмонов А., Шаҳобиддинова Ш., Исқандарова Ш. Ўзбек тилининг назарий грамматикаси. – Морфология. – Toshkent: Янги аср авлоди, 2001.

<sup>13</sup>Маҳмудов Н., Нурмонов А. Ўзбек тилининг назарий грамматикаси (синтаксис). – Toshkent: Ўқитувчи, 1995. – Б.149.

<sup>14</sup>Sayfullayeva R., Mengliyev B. va boshq. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili: Darslik. –Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2009. – B.416.

Isaqovning “O‘zbek tilida so‘z turkumlarining o‘zaro munosabati va unda yuklamalarning o‘rni”<sup>15</sup> monografiyasining yaratilishi, J.Eltazarovning “So‘z turkumlari paradigmasidagi o‘zaro aloqa hamda ko‘chish hollari”<sup>16</sup>, M.Sodiqovanning “Fe‘l stilistikasi”<sup>17</sup>, M.Mirtojiyevning “O‘zbek tilida fe‘l valentliklari” (2007), O.Bozorovning<sup>18</sup> “O‘zbek tilida darajalanish” qo‘llanmasi, A.Hojiyevning “O‘zbek tili morfologiyasi, morfemikasi va so‘z yasalişining nazariy masalalari”<sup>19</sup> kabi ishlar, Sh.Shahobiddinovaning “Grammatik ma‘no talqini xususida” mavzusidagi nomzodlik<sup>20</sup>, Z.Pardayevning “O‘zbek tilida sifatlarning semantic-uslubiy xususiyatlari”<sup>21</sup> mavzusidagi nomzodlik dissertatsiyasi, A.Pardayevning “O‘zbek tili yordamchi so‘z turkumlarining lisoniy tizimdagi o‘rni va ahamiyati lingvopragmatikasi” dissertatsiyasi<sup>22</sup>, A.Sayfullayevning “Predlog va ko‘makchilarning nominativ-sintagmatik va tipologik strukturaviy maqomi (ingliz va o‘zbek tillari misolida)” mavzusidagi nomzodlik dissertatsiyalari, Sh.Nazarovanning “O‘zbek va koreys tillarida transpozitsiya hodisasining qiyosiy tahlili” nomli nomzodlik dissertatsiyalari<sup>23</sup> albatta o‘zbek tili morfologiyasini tadqiq etishga bevosita aloqador. Biroq, hali ado etilmagan vazifalar ko‘p. O‘zbek tili morfologiyasi tizimida o‘rganilishi juda dolzarb bo‘lgan muammo o‘z tadqiqotchilarini kutmoqda. Jumladan, qo‘shma fe‘l va ko‘makchi fe‘l munosabati, umuman, qo‘shma so‘z va birikma munosabati, har bir affiksning ko‘p ma‘noliligi va ko‘p vazifaliligi masalasi, so‘z-shakl masalasi, grammatik ma‘no va lug‘aviy ma‘no munosabati muammosi, affiks tasnifi, so‘z turkumi tasnifi, so‘z yasalişida ichki yasaliş va tashqi yasaliş muammosi, qo‘shma so‘zning yasaliş, qo‘shma affiks, o‘zak kengayishi kabi ko‘plab boshqa masalalar jiddiy tadqiq qilinishi zarur.

Xususan, yordamchi so‘z turkumlarining til tizimidagi tutgan o‘rni va ularning konversiyaga uchrashi xususida S. Qurbonov, R. Rasulov, T.Turdiboyev, J.Eltazarov, shuningdek A.Pardayevning<sup>24</sup> nomzodlik dissertatsiyalari ham tilshunoslik tarixida katta ahamiyatga ega bo‘ldi.

<sup>15</sup>Исақов З. Ўзбек тилида сўз туркумларининг ўзаро муносабати ва унда юкламаларнинг ўрни. Монография. – Кўкон, 2021. – Б.69.

<sup>16</sup>Eltazarov J. So‘z turkumlari paradigmasidagi o‘zaro aloqa hamda ko‘chish hollari. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006. – B.170.

<sup>17</sup>Sodiqova M. Fe‘l stilistikasi. – Toshkent: Fan, 1975.

<sup>18</sup>Бозоров О. Ўзбек тилида даражаланиш. Филол. фан. д-ри ... дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2004. – Б.27.

<sup>19</sup>Ҳожиев А. Ўзбек тили морфологияси, морфемикаси ва сўз ясаишининг назарий масалалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2010. – Б.108.

<sup>20</sup>Шаҳобиддинова Ш. Грамматик маъно талқини хусусида: Филол. фан. ном. ... дис. автореф. – Самарқанд, 1993. – Б.140.

<sup>21</sup>Пардаев З. Ўзбек тилида сифатларнинг семантик-услубий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. ном... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2004. – Б.27.

<sup>22</sup>Pardayev A. O‘zbek tili yordamchi so‘z turkumlarining lisoniy tizimdagi o‘rni va ahamiyati lingvopragmatikasi: Filol. fan. d-ri ... dis. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2017. – B.232.

<sup>23</sup>Nazarova Sh. O‘zbek va koreys tillarida transpozitsiya hodisasining qiyosiy tahlili: Filol. fan. d-ri... diss. – Samarqand, 2022. – B.56.

<sup>24</sup>Расулов Р. Ўзбек тилида ёрдамчи сўзларнинг семантик-грамматик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1983; Турдибоев Т. Ўзбек тилида ёрдамчи сўзлар конверсияси: Филол. фан. ном. ... дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 1996; Элтазаров Ж. Сўз туркумлари парадигмасидаги ўзаро алоқа ҳамда кўчиш ҳоллари. – Тошкент: ЎМЭ, 2006; Пардаев А., Курбонов С. Ёрдамчи сўз туркумларида транспозиция ҳодисаси // «Интернаука»: научный журнал. Часть 4. – М., 2017. – № 10(14). – С.60-62.

O‘zbek tili grammatik qurilishini chuqur ilmiy tadqiq qilish XX asrning 40-yillardan boshlandi. Bu harakatning yalovbardori A.G‘ulomov sanaladi. U bu davrda o‘zbek ilmiy morfologiyasiga doir bir qator asarlar yozdi. Shu bilan birga, U.Tursunovning ko‘makchilar, X.Komilovning kelishiklar, S.Fuzailovning ravishlar tadqiqi yuzasidan ishlari, A.Hojiyevning fe‘l so‘z turkumiga oid kitoblari, S.Nizomiddinovaning o‘zbek tilida son so‘z turkumi yuzasidan olib borgan tadqiqotlari o‘zbek ilmiy grammatikasi yaratilishidagi dastlabki harakatlardan bo‘ldi. 50-yillarda esa o‘zbek tilshunosligining barcha ilmiy kuchlari birinchi ilmiy o‘zbek tili grammatikasini yaratishga safarbar qilindi<sup>25</sup>.

Shunga qaramay, bugungi kunda o‘zbek tilshunosligida so‘z turkumlari tasnifiga doir turli qarashlar ham mavjudligini inkor etmaymiz. Xususan, yetuk tilshunoslar Sh.Rahmatullayev, A.Nurmonov, R.Sayfullayevalarning tasnifida o‘ziga xos yondashuv va farqli jihatlar mavjud. Bu esa o‘zbek tilshunosligida ham so‘zlarni turkumlarga ajratish va bu bilan bog‘liq so‘zlarning ko‘chishi (transpozitsiya) masalalarini maxsus tadqiq etishni taqozo etadi. Bizning tadqiqotimiz ham ayni shu jihatlariga ko‘ra dolzarbdir.

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejaları bilan bog‘liqligi.** Mazkur tadqiqot Farg‘ona davlat universitetining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining “Til va tafakkur munosabati, madaniyat muammolari” mavzusidagi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi** o‘zbek va ingliz tiliga oid so‘zlarni turkumlarga ajratishning tamoyil hamda tasniflarini qiyoslash, umumiy va farqli jihatlarini aniqlash, ushbu tillarda transpozitsiya hodisasining namoyon bo‘lishini tadqiq etish va lingvistik asoslarini takomillashtirish bo‘yicha taklif va tavsiyalarni ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning vazifalari** quyidagilardan iborat:

o‘zbek va ingliz tilidagi so‘z turkumlari tasnifi hamda tasnif tamoyillariga aniqlik kiritish;

o‘zbek va ingliz tilidagi so‘zlarni muayyan bir turkumga ajratishdagi yondashuvlar, qarashlar, umumiy va farqli jihatlarini qiyosiy aspektda asoslash;

transpozitsiya hodisasi tufayli hosil bo‘luvchi funksional guruhlariga (substantivatsiya, adjektivatsiya, adverbializatsiya, bog‘lamalashuv, yuklamalashuv) ajratish hamda ularga xos ichki jarayonlar tavsifini yoritish;

o‘zbek va ingliz tilida transpozitsiya hodisasining namoyon bo‘lishi, qaysi so‘z turkumlari doirasida yuzaga chiqishi, ularning turlari va xususiyatlarini lisoniy dalillar bilan isbotlash.

**Tadqiqotning obyektı** sifatida o‘zbek va ingliz tilidagi so‘z turkumlari hamda bir turkumdan boshqa turkumga o‘tgan so‘zlar tanlab olingan.

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<sup>25</sup>Гуломов А. Ўзбек тили морфологиясига кириш. – Тошкент: ЎзФА нашр., 1953; Турсунов У. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили, 1-қисм. – Тошкент, 1980; Комилова Х. Ўзбек тилида сон ва олмош. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили курсидан материаллар. – Тошкент: ЎзФА нашр., 1953; Фузайлов С. Ўзбек тилида равиш. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили курсидан материаллар. – Тошкент: ЎзФА нашр., 1953; Гуломов А.Феъл. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили курсидан материаллар. – Тошкент: ЎзФА нашр., 1954; Ҳожиёв А. Феъл. – Тошкент: Фан, 1973; Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тили морфологияси, морфемикаси ва сўз ясалишининг назарий масалалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2010; Низомиддинова С. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тилида сон. – Тошкент: ЎзФА нашр., 1963.

**Tadqiqotning predmetini** o‘zbek va ingliz tilidagi muayyan turkumga oid birliklar, bir turkumdan boshqa turkumga o‘tgan leksik-grammatik vositalar tashkil etadi.

**Tadqiqotning usullari.** Tadqiqotda: 1) tillarning xususiyatlarini bayon etishda, lisoniy birliklarning turli ma’no ifodalashida paydo bo‘luvchi yangi xususiyatlarni izohlashda *tavsiflash metodi*; 2) transpozitsiyani yuzaga chiqaruvchi vositalar qo‘llangan matnni yaxlit tizim sifatida olib, unda til birliklari bilan birga, pragmatik vaziyat va so‘zlovchi shaxsi unsurlari ishtirok etishini asoslashda *sistem tahlil metodi*; 3) har qanday lisoniy birlikning nutqiy voqelanishi matniy xoslanganligini asoslashda *kontekstual tahlil metodi*; 4) so‘z turkumlarining ma’noviy belgilarini ajratishda *differensial-semantik tahlil metodi*; 5) konversiyaga uchragan birliklarning voqelanish doirasini aniqlash, ularning namoyon bo‘lish jarayonida qurshovchi birliklarning rolini ochib berishda *distributiv tahlil metodi*; 6) so‘z, tushuncha va hodisani qiyoslash va farqlashda *qiyosiy-tipologik* metodlardan foydalanildi.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi** quyidagilar bilan belgilanadi:

o‘zbek va ingliz tilidagi mustaqil, yordamchi va alohida olingan so‘z turkumlari tasnifi va tasnif tamoyillari (semantik, morfologik, sintaktik) va ularning tipologik xususiyatlari asoslab berilgan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tilidagi so‘z turkumlari guruhlari, ularning umumiy mushtarak jihatlari, mustaqil, alohida va yordamchi so‘z turkumlarining farqli tomonlari qiyosiy tarzda dalillangan;

qiyoslanayotgan har ikkala tilda ham transpozitsiya hodisasi lisoniylashgan va lisoniylashmagan ko‘rinishda namoyon bo‘lishi, transpozitsiya hodisasi orasida substantivatsiya va lisoniylashmagan – kontekstual turi nisbatan keng tarqalganligi lisoniy dalillar bilan isbotlangan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tilida so‘zlarni turkumlarga ajratishda leksik-semantik, morfologik, sintaktik tamoyillar ustuvor ekanligi, so‘zlarni turkumlarga ajratishda asosan ushbu tamoyillarga tayanilishi, o‘zbek tilshunosligida so‘zlarning o‘zaro birikishiga ko‘ra tasnifi tamoyili deyarli e’tiborga olinmasligi aniqlangan;

yordamchi so‘z turkumlarining o‘zaro (ko‘makchining bog‘lovchiga, bog‘lovchining yuklamaga, yuklamaning bog‘lovchiga) ko‘chishi lisoniy dalillar bilan asoslangan va bu birliklarda presuppozitiv ishora (yashirin ma’no) mavjudligi izohlangan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari** quyidagilardan iborat:

so‘z turkumlari tasnifi va transpozitsiya hodisalarining o‘zbek va ingliz tilida voqelanishi tadqiqi yuzasidan bildirilgan xulosalar hozirgi o‘zbek tili va zamonaviy ingliz tilining morfologiya, so‘z yasalishi va sintaksis kabi bo‘limlariga oid yaratiladigan darslik hamda qo‘llanmalarning takomillashuviga xizmat qilishi asoslab berilgan;

o‘quv lug‘atlari, masalan, o‘zbek va ingliz tilining izohli lug‘atlari, sinonim, antonim, omonim va paronimlar o‘quv lug‘atini yaratish uchun xizmat qilishi isbotlangan;

umumiy o‘rta ta’lim, o‘rta maxsus va oliy ta’lim muassasalarida o‘zbek tili va ingliz tili fanlaridan o‘quv mashg‘ulotlarini olib boruvchi mutaxassislar faoliyatini

uslubiy jihatdan tashkil etishda, ularning malaka va ko'nikmalarini oshirishda so'z turkumlari, ularning tasnifi va ko'chishining ahamiyati, o'rni va ta'siri ko'rsatilgan;

o'zbek va ingliz tili morfologiyasi, ularning o'xshash va o'ziga xos farqli jihatlari ochib berilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi** muammoning aniq qo'yilgani, chiqarilgan xulosalarning tavsiflash, komponent tahlil kabi usullar bilan asoslangani, o'zbek va ingliz tiliga oid so'zlarning turkumlanishini semantik, morfologik va sintaktik tamoyillar asosida ko'rib chiqilgani singari jihatlar bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Dissertatsiya o'zbek va ingliz tilidagi so'z turkumlari tasnifi masalalariga aniqlik kiritish bo'yicha nazariy va amaliy jihatdan katta ahamiyatga ega. Undan olingan natijalar o'zbek va ingliz tilining morfologiyasi, derivatsiyasi yuzasidan muhim nazariy xulosalar chiqarish imkonini beradi.

Dissertatsiyada keltirilgan fikr va mulohazalar o'zbek va ingliz tilining morfologiya sohasi bilan bog'liq muammolarni amaliy jihatdan hal etishda ilmiy-nazariy hamda amaliy manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Shuningdek, oliy o'quv yurtlarining filologiya fakultetlarida hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili, hozirgi ingliz adabiy tili, nazariy grammatika, tilshunoslik nazariyasi fanlarini o'qitishda, filologiya va tillarni o'qitish: ingliz tili, filologiya va tillarni o'qitish: o'zbek tili, gid hamrohligi va tarjimonlik faoliyati (tillar bo'yicha) yo'nalishi talabalari uchun darslik, o'quv qo'llanma hamda so'z turkumlari bo'yicha lug'atlar yaratishda foydalanish mumkin.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** O'zbek va ingliz tillarida so'z turkumlarining tasnifi va transpozitsiyasi mavzusi bo'yicha olingan natijalar asosida:

o'zbek va ingliz tilidagi mustaqil, yordamchi va alohida olingan so'z turkumlari tasnifi va tasnif tamoyillari (semantik, morfologik, sintaktik) va ularning tipologik xususiyatlari tavsiflangan dissertatsiyasi natijalari, taklif va tavsiyalaridan Respublika tojik milliy-madaniy markazi Farg'ona viloyat bo'linmasida 2022-yili 20-iyundan 20-dekabrgacha amalga oshirilgan "Do'stlik – osoyishtalik garovi" mavzusidagi 1-raqamli loyihasini bajarishda foydalanilgan. Loyiha doirasida tadqiqotning o'zbek va ingliz tilida ham transpozitsiya hodisasi lisoniylashgan va lisoniylashmagan ko'rinishda namoyon bo'lishi, transpozitsiya hodisasi orasida substantivatsiya va lisoniylashmagan – kontekstual turi nisbatan keng targanganligi bo'yicha asoslangan nazariy xulosalari joriylangan (Respublika tojik milliy madaniy markazining 2023-yil 16-noyabrdagi 60-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha doirasida olib borilgan targ'ibot-tashviqot ishlari samaradorligi oshgan;

o'zbek va ingliz tilidagi so'z turkumlari guruhlari, ularning umumiy mushtarak jihatlari, mustaqil, alohida va yordamchi so'z turkumlarining farqli tomonlari qiyosiy tahlillari, umumiy xulosa va tavsiyalardan Yusufjon qiziq Shakarjonov nomidagi Respublika askiya va qiziqchilik san'ati markazining 2023-2024-yillarda o'tkazilgan targ'ibot-tashviqot ishlarida, markazning yig'ilish va seminarlarida, askiya va qiziqchilik bo'yicha o'tkazilgan respublika va xalqaro

maqomdagi anjumanlarda amaliyotga tatbiq etildi. Xususan, dissertatsiyaning o‘zbek va ingliz tilidagi so‘z turkumlari guruhlari, ularning o‘ziga xos, umumiy mushtarak jihatlari va farqli tomonlari yuzasidan asoslangan ilmiy taklif va tavsiyalardan “Mahorat maktablari” mashg‘ulotlarida, viloyatlar bo‘ylab uyushtirilgan gastrol safarlari doirasida hamda “Ustoz-shogird” ishlari doirasida amaliy foydalanilgan (Yusufjon qiziq Shakarjonov nomidagi Respublika askiya va qiziqchilik san’ati markazining 2024-yil 19-avgustdagi 225-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha materiallari mukammallashtirilgan va ilmiy-amaliy dalillar bilan boyitilgan;

qiyoslanayotgan har ikkala tilda ham transpozitsiya hodisasi lisoniylashgan va lisoniylashmagan ko‘rinishda namoyon bo‘lishi, transpozitsiya hodisasi orasida substantivatsiya va lisoniylashmagan – kontekstual turi nisbatan keng tarqalganligi haqidagi lisoniy dalillar va xulosalardan Bobojon G‘ofurov nomidagi Xo‘jand davlat universiteti talabalariga o‘zbek va ingliz tillari bo‘yicha ma’ruza va amaliy mashg‘ulotlarda amaliyotga tatbiq etilgan. Tadqiqotchining dissertatsiyasi mazmunini qamragan maqola va tezislaridan qiyosiy tilshunoslik ilmi bo‘yicha magistrantlar, aspirantlar va doktorantlarning ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarida, ilmiy seminarlarda foydalanib kelingan. Zamonaviy o‘zbek va ingliz tillarining morfologiyasiga oid darslik va qo‘llanmalar, jumladan, o‘zlashma so‘zlar o‘quv lug‘atini yaratish uchun xizmat qilishi isbotlangan (Tojikiston Respublikasi fan va ta’lim vazirligi akademik B.G‘afurov nomidagi Xo‘jand davlat universitetining 2024-yil 23-sentabrdagi 01/5169-son ma’lumotnoma). Natijada ma’ruza, amaliy va seminar mashg‘ulotlari mazmundorligi va sifati oshgan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tilidagi so‘zlarni turkumlarga ajratishda leksik-semantik, morfologik, sintaktik tamoyillar ustuvor ekanligi, so‘zlarni turkumlarga ajratishda asosan ushbu tamoyillarga tayanilishi yuzasidan bildirilgan xulosa va ilmiy natijalaridan 2020-2021-yillarda O‘zbekiston davlat xoreografiya akademiyasida amalga oshirilgan “O‘zbek milliy raqs san’atini targ‘ib etishga bag‘ishlangan veb-sayt va multimedia mahsulotlari (elektron lug‘atlar) to‘plamini yaratish” mavzusidagi IZ-2019081663 raqamli fundamental loyiha doirasida “O‘zbek milliy raqs terminlarining qisqacha o‘zbekcha-ruscha-inglizcha-fransuzcha izohli lug‘ati” ni yaratishda foydalanildi (O‘zbekiston davlat xoreografiya akademiyasining 2025-yil 6-martdagi 1/04-191-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada loyihada xulosa va tavsiyalar asosida mazkur lug‘atning ilmiy-nazariy jihatlari takomillashgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Tadqiqot natijalari 6 ta respublika va xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida, jumladan, 2 ta respublika hamda 4 ta xalqaro konferensiyada ma’ruza ko‘rinishida bayon etilgan va aprobatsiyadan o‘tkazilgan. Shuningdek, mavzu yuzasidan “International Conference Elsevier Science days in Uzbekistan” xalqaro vebinarda hamda Respublika askiya va qiziqchilik san’ati markazi qoshida tashkil etilgan mahorat maktablarida ma’ruza qilingan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha 20 ta ilmiy ish nashr etilgan, jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attesstatsiya komissiyasining asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish bo‘yicha tavsiya etilgan nashrlarda 14 ta maqola, ulardan 2 tasi xorijiy ilmiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya kirish, 3 asosiy bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan tashkil topib, ishning umumiy hajmi 154 sahifadan iborat.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning **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, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **“O'zbek va ingliz tilida so'zlarning grammatik jihatdan guruhlanishi va ularning tadqiqi”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobda tilshunoslikda so'zlarning grammatik turkumlanishi, uning mohiyati va tamoyillari, ikkinchi faslida hozirgi o'zbek tilida so'z turkumlari tasnifi, uchinchi faslida hozirgi ingliz tilida so'z turkumlari tasnifi hamda to'rtinchi faslida hozirgi o'zbek va ingliz tilida so'zlar turkumlanishining o'xshash va o'ziga xos jihatlari yoritiladi.

So'z turkumlari tilning grammatik sistemasida eng universal hodisa hisoblanadi. U barcha tillarga xos, biroq har bir til qurilishida so'z turkumlarining tasniflanishi alohida qarashni talab etadi. Chunki bir tildagi grammatik belgi ikkinchi tilda bo'lmasligi mumkin. Har bir so'z turkumining o'ziga xos grammatik belgilari bor va shu sababli ular bir-birlaridan farqlanadi<sup>26</sup>.

So'z turkumlari tasnifi tarixiga nazar tashlasak, tilshunoslikni birinchilardan bo'lib fan sifatida shakllantirgan qadimgi hindlar so'zlarni otlar, fe'llar, yordamchilarga ajratganlar. Arablar hindlarning tilshunoslik g'oyalari bilan oziqlangan va so'zlarni uchga: ismlar, fe'llar, yordamchilarga bo'lishgan. Yunon olimlari, xususan, Aristotel hind tilshunoslari fikrlari asosida, so'zlarni ana shunday: ismlar, fe'llar, yordamchilarga ajratadi. Yunonlar keyinchalik ismlar ichidan sifatlarni, sonlarni va olmoshlarni ajratadilar. Rus tilshunoslari mustaqil so'zlar sifatida ot, sifat, son, olmosh, ravish va fe'lni belgilashgan bo'lsalar, bizning ajdodlarimiz ot, sifat, son va olmoshlarni birlashtirgan holda ismlar nomi bilan o'rganib kelganlar. Aslida, dastlabki to'rtta so'z turkumining barchasi nomlar sanaladi: narsaning nomi (ot), belgining nomi (sifat), miqdorning nomi (son), nomlar o'rnida almashinib keluvchi so'zlar (olmosh). Shuning uchun ularni bir umumiy nom ostida ism bildiruvchi so'zlar nomi bilan birlashtiradilar. Chunki bu so'z turkumlarining deyarli hammasi egalik, kelishik va ko'plik shakllari bilan o'zgaradi. Shuning uchun bu shakllar faqat otlargagina emas, balki sifat, son, olmoshlarga, shuningdek, harakat nomi, sifatdosh va taqlid so'zlarga ham daxldordir.

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<sup>26</sup>Sayfullayeva R., Mengliyev B., Boqiyeva G., Qurbonova M., Yunusova Z., Abuzalova M. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2009. – B.35-36.

Antik davrdan buyon tilshunoslikda mavjud bo'lgan so'z turkumlari shu kunga qadar asosan quyidagi tamoyillar asosida ajratib kelingan: *semantik tamoyil; morfologik tamoyil; sintaktik tamoyil; semantik-morfologik-sintaktik tamoyil*<sup>27</sup>.

Biroq jahon tilshunosligida so'z turkumlariga ayrim tilshunoslar so'zlarning leksik tasnifi, ba'zilari mantiqiy guruhlanishi, boshqalari esa so'zlarning grammatik guruhlanishi sifatida qaraydilar. So'z turkumlariga bunday yondashuv uni tasniflashda so'zlarning turli belgilaridan bittasiga tayanish natijasidir<sup>28</sup>.

Semantik tamoyilga ko'ra, so'zlarning lug'aviy ma'no anglatishi yoki anglatmasligi e'tiborga olinadi. Masalan, o'zbek tilida mustaqil so'z turkumlari lug'aviy ma'no anglatuvchi so'zlardan iborat bo'lib, yordamchi va alohida so'z turkumlari bunday xususiyatga ega emas. Bu jihatdan so'zlar quyidagi guruhlarga ajraladi:

- a) mustaqil leksik ma'noli so'z (ot, fe'l, sifat, son, ravish, taqlid);
- b) nomustaqil leksik ma'noli so'z (so'z-gap va olmosh);
- d) leksik ma'nosiz so'z (bog'lovchi, ko'makchi, yuklama).

Morfologik tamoyilga ko'ra, so'zlar ikki guruhga ajraladi: a) o'zgaruvchi leksema; b) o'zgarmas leksema. O'zgaruvchilar lug'aviy shakl hosil qiluvchi qo'shimchalarni qabul qiladi, o'zgarmas leksemalar esa qabul qila olmaydi<sup>29</sup>. (1.1-jadval. O'zbek tilida so'zlarning morfologik tamoyili asosida turkumlanishi).

So'zlarning sintaktik tamoyilga ko'ra tasnifida, asosan, ularning nutqda boshqa leksemalar bilan bog'lana olish-olmasligi, gap bo'lagi bo'lib kela olish-olmasligi kabi xususiyatlari e'tiborga olinadi. O'zbek tilida bu jihatga ko'ra so'zlar quyidagicha guruhlanadi: 1) gap bo'lagi bo'lishga xoslangan so'zlar: ot, fe'l, sifat, son, taqlidlar, ravish, olmoshlar; 2) gap bo'lagi bo'lishga xoslanmagan so'zlar: modal, undov, so'z-gaplar; 3) sintaktik aloqa vositasi bo'lishga xoslangan so'zlar: bog'lovchi, ko'makchi, yuklama<sup>30</sup>.

O'zbek tilshunosligida, uzluksiz ta'lim tizimida so'z turkumlari tasnifi bir-biridan farqlanadi. Umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablari hamda o'rta maxsus ta'lim tizimida taqlidiy so'zlar alohida so'z turkumi guruhiga kiritilsa (1.2.1-jadval. Umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablari hamda o'rta maxsus ta'lim tizimida so'z turkumlari tasnifi), umumiy ta'limdan keyingi ta'lim tizimi adabiyotlarida taqlidiy so'zlarga mustaqil so'z turkumi deb qaraladi (R.Sayfullayeva tasnifi, Sh.Rahmatullayev tasnifi, A.Nurmonov tasnifi). Ko'rinadiki, bu borada turlicha tasniflar amalda qo'llanib kelinmoqda. Xususan, R.Sayfullayeva tasnifida taqlid mustaqil so'z turkumi guruhiga kiritilganligi, alohida olingan so'z turkumlari "so'z-gaplar" termini bilan atalganligi va bu guruhga maktab darsliklaridan farqli ravishda "tasdiq-inkor", "taklif-ishora" so'zlari kiritilganligi ma'lum bo'ladi. (1.2.2-jadval. R.Sayfullayeva tasnifi).

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<sup>27</sup>Нурмонов А. Сўзларни туркумларга ажратиш муаммолари. // Ўзбек тилшунослигининг долзарб муаммолари. – Андижон, 2010. – Б.6-8.

<sup>28</sup>Нурмонов А. Танланган асарлар. III жилдли, III жилд. – Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2012. – Б.187.

<sup>29</sup> Sayfullayeva R., Mengliyev B., Raupova L., Qurbonova M., Abuzalova M., Yo'ldasheva D. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent, 2019. – B.257.

<sup>30</sup>Sayfullayeva R., Mengliyev B., Raupova L., Qurbonova M., Abuzalova M., Yo'ldasheva D. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent, 2019. – B.236.

Olim Sh.Rahmatullayev o‘z tasnifida “so‘z turkumlari” termini o‘rnida “lug‘at birliklarining turkumlanishi” atamasini qo‘llab, keyingi yillarda frazeologik birliklarning ham turkumlanishi zamonaviy dunyo tilshunosligida tan olinayotganligi, “so‘z turkumlari” termini ushbu frazeologik birliklarni qamrab olmasligi bois, ularni “lug‘at birliklarining turkumlanishi” deb atashni o‘rtaga tashlaydi. Bizningcha, olim tasnifidagi frazeologik birliklarning turkumlanishi hamda kesimlik leksemalari turkumi masalasi o‘zbek tilshunosligida hali o‘z yechimini topmagan, maxsus tadqiqotlarni taqozo etuvchi masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, olim ko‘makchi va olmoshni so‘z turkumlari guruhiga kiritmay, olmoshni arab tilshunosligidagi “zamirlar” kabi har bir mustaqil so‘z turkumi ichida, ko‘makchini esa, otning noparadigmatik formasi sifatida o‘rganishni tavsiya etadi. Taqlidiy so‘zlarni “tasvir birliklari” deb nomlab, ularga mustaqil so‘z turkumi deb qaraydi. (1.2.4-jadval. Sh.Rahmatullayevning tasnifi).

Taniqli olim A.Nurmonov tasnifi R.Sayfullayeva tasnifiga o‘xshash bo‘lib, “nomlovchilar” guruhiga ismlar va fe‘llarni kiritadi. Ismlar tarkibiga narsa ismi (ot), belgi ismi (harakat belgisi: ravish, narsa belgisi: sifat), miqdor ismi (son)ni birlashtiradi. (1.2.3-jadval. A.Nurmonov tasnifi).

Keyingi yillarda R.Sayfullayeva, B.Mengliyev, L.Raupova, M.Qurbonova, M.Abuzalova, D.Yo‘ldasheva kabi olimlar tomonidan o‘zbek tili leksemalarining semantik-morfologik-sintaktik belgilari majmuidan iborat serqirra mohiyatini namoyon etuvchi tasnif ishlab chiqildi. (1.2-jadval. O‘zbek tili leksemalarining semantik-morfologik-sintaktik belgilari majmuyi).

Ingliz tilida so‘z turkumlarini ajratishda uch xil tendensiya mavjud:

*Tuzilishdan oldin bo‘lgan tendensiya*, bu yerda olimlar so‘zlar ma‘nosiga, vazifasiga va shakliga ko‘ra ularni guruhlariga ajratishgan. Bu yondashuv H.Svit, O.Jespersen, O.Kurme, B.Ilish kabi tilshunoslar tomonidan ma‘qullangan<sup>31</sup>.

*Tuzilishga asoslangan tendensiya* so‘zlarni ularning tuzilish ma‘nosi va tarqalishiga ko‘ra ajratishni ta‘kidlaydi. Bu tendensiyaning vakillari orasida Ch.Fries, V.Fransis, A.Hill va boshqalar bor.

*Uchinchi yo‘nalish* avvalgi ikki yondashuvning asoslarini integratsiyalab, so‘zlarni ma‘no, funksional vazifa, shakl, shakllantiruvchi vositalar hamda tarqalish (kombinatsiyalilik) mezonlari bo‘yicha tasniflaydi. Bu qarash rus tilshunosligida keng qo‘llanadi; xususan, Khaimovich va Rogovskaya, L.Barkhudarov hamda Shteling ishlarida yoritilgan<sup>32</sup>.

Ingliz tilidagi so‘zlar, asosan, ikki asosiy turga bo‘linadi: **nominativ so‘zlar** va **funksional so‘zlar**. Funksional so‘zlar to‘liq leksik ma‘noga ega emas va mustaqil gap bo‘lagi sifatida ishlatilmaydi. Ular faqat o‘z vazifasi orqali boshqa so‘zlar bilan aloqani ifodalaydi. Funksional so‘zlar quyidagicha ikki turga bo‘linadi:

Konnektivlar (connectives): gap ichidagi bog‘lanishni ta‘minlaydi. Konnektivlarga ko‘makchilar (prepositions), bog‘lovchilar (conjunctions), modal fe‘llar va bog‘lovchi fe‘llar kiradi. Aniqlovchilar (determiners): nominativ

<sup>31</sup>Iriskulov M., Kuldashev A. A Course in Theoretical English Grammar. – Tashkent, 2008. – B.22.

<sup>32</sup>Iriskulov M., Kuldashev A. A Course in Theoretical English Grammar. – Tashkent, 2008. – B.22.

soʻzlarning maʼnosini aniqlaydi yoki chegaralaydi. Masalan, artikllar (*a, the*) va yuklamalar (masalan, *only, just*). Nominativ soʻzlar mustaqil leksik maʼnoga ega boʻlib, gapning asosiy mazmunini ifodalaydi (masalan, otlar, sifatlar, feʼllar).

Zamonaviy ingliz tilida soʻz turkumlari tasnifi uchta tamoyilga asoslanadi: maʼno, shakl va vazifa. Maʼno deganda biz har bir soʻzning alohida maʼnosini emas, balki butun bir sinfga tegishli soʻzlarning maʼnosini tushunishimiz lozim boʻladi. Masalan, substansiyallik (ot)ning maʼnosi narsalik yoki predmetlik (thingness), shakl deganda esa, biz soʻz turining morfologik tavsiflanishini tushunamiz. Jumladan, otlar birlik va koʻplik kategoriyasi bilan tavsiflanadi. Feʼllar esa zamon, nisbat, mayl kabilar orqali tavsiflanadi. Baʼzi soʻz turkumlari (predloglar, bogʻlovchilar) oʻzgarasligi bilan tavsiflanadi. Vazifa deganda biz, soʻzlarning sintaktik funksiyalarini tushunamiz. Masalan, boshqa soʻzlar bilan birika olishi yoki uning gapdagi vazifasi.

Ingliz tilshunosligida soʻzlarni turkumlarga ajratishda affikslarning ahamiyati birmuncha muhim boʻlsa-da, bu mezon har doim ham eʼtiborga olinmaydi, chunki ingliz tilidagi koʻp soʻzlar oʻzgarasdir. Ingliz tilida soʻz turkumlaridan holat kategoriyasi (the category of state), predloglar (prepositions) va artikllar (articles) kabi turkumlar mavjud boʻlsa, oʻzbek tilida esa bu soʻz turkumlari mavjud emas, ularning oʻrniga ishlatiladigan koʻmakchilar, feʼlning maxsus shakllari esa maxsus grammatik makrokategoriya sifatida ajratilmaydi.

Mustaqil soʻz turkumlaridan sanalmish olmosh soʻz turkumi ancha olimlarni oʻylantirgan masalalardan biri hisoblanadi, muhim farqli jihati sifatida ingliz tilida oʻzlik olmoshlari oʻzbek tilidagi oʻzlik olmoshlar singari turlanmaydi. Shu sababli oʻzbek tilidan ingliz tiliga tarjima qilinganda predloglardan foydalaniladi. Masalan: *oʻzim-myself, oʻzimning-by myself (yoki on my own), oʻzimga-for myself, myself etc.*

Flektiv signallarning xususiyatiga koʻra ingliz va oʻzbek tillari bir-biridan quyidagicha farqlanadi (1.4.1-jadval. Flektiv signallarning oʻzbek va ingliz tilidagi qiyosiy jadvali):

- 1) ingliz tilida egalik qoʻshimchasi yoʻq;
- 2) oʻzbek tilida kelishik qoʻshimchalari yaxshi shakllangan. Masalan, ingliz tilida ikkita kelishik boʻlsa, oʻzbek tilida oltita kelishik bor;
- 3) ingliz tilida son kategoriyasining ifodalanishida lotin, grek va boshqa tillardan kirgan suffikslar koʻp qoʻllaniladi, yaʼni ingliz tilida koʻplik morfemasining allomorflari bir nechta boʻlib, oʻzbek tilida – lar asosan yagona morfema hisoblanadi<sup>33</sup>.

Koʻrinib turganidek, ingliz tilida egalik kategoriyasining morfologik belgisi yoʻq. Ingliz tilida qarashlilik yoki ega ekanlik maʼnosi morfologik usul bilan emas, balki leksik-sintaktik usul bilan ifodalanadi. Masalan: *My bag – (mening) sumkam, her bag – (uning) sumkasi.*

Yordamchi soʻz turkumlariga gapda mustaqil maxsus maʼno anglatmay, mustaqil soʻzlarni bir-biri bilan aloqaga kiritib, ular oʻrtasidagi semantik, sintaktik munosabatni koʻrsatuvchi, gap boʻlagi vazifasida qoʻllanilmaydigan soʻz

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<sup>33</sup>Boʻronov J. Ingliz tili va oʻzbek tillari qiyosiy grammatikasi. – Toshkent, 1973. – B. 90.

turkumlari kiradi. Yordamchi soʻz turkumlariga gap tarkibida urgʻu tushmaydi. Ingliz tilida yordamchi soʻzlarga asosan *predloglar va bogʻlovchilar*, oʻzbek tilida esa *koʻmakchi, bogʻlovchi va yuklamalar* kiradi.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **“Zamonaviy oʻzbek va ingliz tilida mustaqil soʻz turkumlari transpozitsiyasi”** deb nomlanib, uning birinchi faslida transpozitsiya va konversiyaning mohiyati, oʻzaro farqi va mavjud qarashlar tahlili beriladi. Bobning ikkinchi faslida oʻzbek va ingliz tilida mustaqil soʻz turkumlari koʻchishi, ularning turlari, turli nutq koʻrinishlarida ifodalanishi lisoniy dalillar bilan asoslanadi.

Oʻzbek tilshunosligida bu hodisaga birinchilardan boʻlib eʼtibor qaratgan olim A.Gʻulomovdir. Uning fikriga koʻra, konversiya: “Bir leksik-grammatik kategoriyadagi soʻzning boshqa kategoriyaga oʻtishi soʻz yasashning, yangi soʻz hosil qilishning bir koʻrinishidir. Bu morfologik-sintaktik yoʻl bilan soʻz yasashdir. Bunda soʻzning turkumi oʻzgaradi, bu oʻzgarish, odatda, kontekstda – sintaktik holatning, gap va soʻz birikmalarining kuchi bilan yuzaga keladi”, – deb eʼtirof etiladi<sup>34</sup>.

Transpozitiv derivatsiya boshqa turlardan farqli ravishda, **desemantizatsiya, leksikalizatsiya** kabi hodisalar hamkorligida amalga oshadi.

Konversiya masalasi birinchi marta A.I.Smirnitskiyning ishlarida yoritilgan. Uning koʻrsatishicha, “konversiyada soʻz yasovchi vosita faqat soʻz paradigmasidan iborat boʻladi”<sup>35</sup>. Bu talqin O.S.Axmanovanning lugʻatida “konversiya” sharhida oʻz aksini topgan<sup>36</sup>. Transpozitsiya esa “gipostazis” termini ostida “bir soʻz turkumining boshqa soʻz turkumiga konversiya vositasida keng maʼnoda (substantivatsiya va adyektivatsiyani oʻz ichiga olgan holda) koʻchishi”, deb izohlanadi<sup>37</sup>.

Transpozitsiya hodisasi O.Jespersen, A.Seche, L.Tenier, Sh.Balli, A.Frey<sup>38</sup>, rus tilshunosligida esa I.V.Arnold, V.G. Gakom, Yu.S. Stepanov, V.D.Devkin, L.M.Mixaylov, Kubryakova, A.I.Smirnitskiy, V.V.Vinogradov, V.G.Migrin<sup>39</sup>, oʻzbek tilda A.Gʻulomov, A.Hojiyev, R.Sayfullayeva, J. Eltazarov, R.Rasulov, T.Turdiyoyev, A.Pardayev<sup>40</sup> va boshqalar tomonidan oʻrganilgan.

<sup>34</sup>Гуломов А. Сўз ясашиши // Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. – Тошкент, 1973. – Б.46-47.

<sup>35</sup>Кубрякова Е. Что такое словообразование. – М.: Наука, 1965. – С.80.

<sup>36</sup>Ахманова О. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М.: Советская энциклопедия, 1966. – С.608.

<sup>37</sup>Ахманова О. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М.: Советская энциклопедия, 1966. – С.200.

<sup>38</sup>Jespersen O. Progress in Language, with special reference to English. – London, S,Sonneschein.co, 1894. – P.138; Tenier, L. (1988) Fundamentals of structural syntax. Translated from French. – Moscow: Progress; Фрей А. Грамматика ошибок / А. Фрей. –М.: URSS, 2006. – С.304.

<sup>39</sup>Арнольд И. Основы научных исследований в лингвистике: Учеб. пособие. – М.: Высш. шк., 1991. – С.140. ISBN 5-06-001499-1; Степанов Ю. Введение // Гипотеза в современной лингвистике. – М.: Наука, 1980. – С.3–13; Devkin V. Deutsch russisches Wurterbuch der umgangssprachlichen und saloppen Lexik. – Moskau: Verlag Russkij Jazik, 1994. – С.768; Михайлов, Л. Коммуникативная грамматика немецкого языка / Михайлов Л. – М., 1994; Смирницкий, А. По поводу конверсии в английском языке /Смирницкий А.// ИЯШ. Вып. 3. 1953. – С. 12-24; Кубрякова Е. Деривация, транспозиция, конверсия // Вопросы языкознания. – 1974. – №5. – С.64–74.

<sup>40</sup>Сайфуллаева Р., Менглиев Б., Бокиева Г., Курбонова М., Юнусова З., Абузалова М. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Ўқув қўлланма. – Тошкент, 2009; Турдибоев Т. Ўзбек тилида ёрдамчи сўзлар конверсияси. Филол. фан. номз. дис. – Тошкент, 1996; Элтазаров Ж. Сўз туркумлари парадигмасидаги ўзаро алоқа ҳамда кўчиш ҳоллари. – Тошкент: ЎМЭ, 2006; Расулов Р. Ўзбек тилида ёрдамчи сўзларнинг семантик-грамматик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1983; Пардаев А., Курбонов С. Ёрдамчи сўз туркумларида транспозиция ҳодисаси // Интернаука: научный журнал. Часть 4. – М., 2017. – № 10(14). – С.60-62.

Transpozitsiya bilan konversiya hodisalarini farqlash muhimdir. “Konversiya” termini ostida bir soʻz turkumining ikkinchisiga oʻtishini, “transpozitsiya” termini ostida esa bir soʻz turkumining ikkinchisiga kontekstda – *nutqda oʻtishini* tushunamiz. Birinchi holat diaxroniya mahsuli, til hodisasi boʻlsa, ikkinchisi sinxroniyaga oid boʻlib, nutqiy hodisadir.

Transpozitsiya konversiyaga qaraganda kengroq tushunchani anglatadi. Ingliz tilida konversiya dail - to dail (ot→feʻl; terish – raqam termoq). E.g: *Can you read what it says on the dial?* (Raqam terishda nima yozilganini oʻqiy olasizmi?) Feʻlga koʻchganida: *Dial 0 for the operator* (operator uchun 0 raqamini tering). Oʻzbek tilidagi *oq-qorani tanimoq* (sifat→ot) yoki *oldi-berdi* (juft feʻl → ot), *kirdi-chiqdi* (juft feʻl→ot). Masalan, *Ziyrak xotin edi, endi esi kirdi-chiqdi boʻlib qolganday.* (Uygʻun, Tong qoʻshigʻi). Bu kabi misollar esa transpozitsiyaning qiyoslayotgan tillarimizda oʻziga xos tarzda ifodalanayotganidan dalolat beradi.

Oʻzbek tilida “oʻtish” hodisasi talqinidagi murakkablikning bir necha sabablari bor: 1) har bir soʻz turkumiga xos boʻlgan maʼno, shakl va vazifa meʼyorlarining rus tilshunosligidan olinganligi; 2) oʻzbek tilida har bir soʻz turkumining oʻziga xos – oʻzbekona tabiati ochilmaganligi va shu bois taqqiqotlarda oʻlchov birligi sifatida olinmaganligi; 3) maʼno, shakl va vazifa kabi tomonlardan har birining nisbiy mustaqilligi, ular alohidaligining mutlaqligi va oʻzaro muvofiqligi tasodifiyligining hisobga olinmaganligi, formal grammatika oddiy mantiq tamoyillariga tayanganligi sababli soʻz turkumlarida bu tomonlar mutanosibligining mutlaqlashtirilganligi; 4) nutqiy (tasodifiy, muvaqqat, okkazonal) va lisoniy (tizimiy, doimiy, uzual) hodisalarning izchil farqlanmaganligi kabilar shular jumlasidandir.

Koʻchma maʼno, koʻchim va koʻchish hodisalarini oʻzaro farqlashimiz lozim. Soʻzning oʻz maʼno va koʻchma maʼnoda qoʻllanilayotganini aniqlash uchun kontekstdagi soʻzlarni yakka holda qoʻllab koʻrish lozim boʻladi. “Sovuq” soʻzi havoga, suvga nisbatan oʻz maʼnosida qoʻllaniladi. “*Sovuq niyat*”, “*sovuq nafas*” bunday birikmalar bilan gaplarda kelganda “sovuq” soʻzi oʻz maʼnosidan chiqib metaforik tarzda koʻchma maʼnoda qoʻllanilayotgan boʻladi.

Transpozitsiya – soʻzlarning bir turkumdan boshqa turkumga koʻchish jarayoni – oʻzbek va ingliz tillarida turlicha namoyon boʻladi. Ingliz tilida bu hodisa koʻproq morfologik oʻzgarishlarsiz sodir boʻlsa, oʻzbek tilida soʻz maʼnolarining uzoqlashuvi hamda soʻz shakllari va grammatik koʻrsatkichlar qoʻshilishi bilan sodir boʻladi. Masalan, “Yaxshidan bogʻ qoladi” deyilganda, oʻzbek tilida soʻzga kelishik qoʻshimchasi qoʻshilganda transpozitsiya yuz beradi. Ingliz tilida koʻproq qoʻshimchasiz boshqa turkumga koʻchish holatlari oʻzbek tiliga nisbatan koʻproq uchraydi. Masalan, *hand – to hand, jump – to jump*. Shu bilan birga, har ikki til uchun transpozitsiya soʻzlarning semantik va funksional imkoniyatlarini kengaytiruvchi vosita sifatida koʻrinadi.

Soʻzlarning koʻchishi borasidagi oʻxshashliklar ikkala tilning semantik va sintaktik tuzilishidagi umumiyliklarni koʻrsatsa, farqiyatlar esa ularning oʻziga xos grammatik tizimlarini yanada chuqurroq tushunishga imkon beradi. Bu yoʻnalishdagi tahlillar tilshunoslik nazariyasini boyitish bilan birga, oʻzbek va

ingliz tillaridagi til o'rganish hamda tarjima jarayonlariga amaliy hissa bolib qo'shiladi.

O'zbek tilida konversiyaning so'z yasashda asosiy rol o'ynaydigan ko'rinishlari *substantivatsiya, adyektivatsiya, adverbializatsiya va pronominalizatsiyadir*. Ingliz tilida konversiyaning asosiy turlari sifatida The Major and The Minor conversion turlari ajratib ko'rsatiladi<sup>41</sup>. The Major conversion sifatlardan otlarga, otlardan esa sifatlarga, fe'ldan otga, otlardan fe'lga va sifatdan fe'llarga ko'chish holatlari kiradi va mazkur sinf ingliz tilidagi transpozitsiyaning eng asosiy ko'rinishi deb qabul qilingan. Masalan, *dog, blue* kabi so'zlar asosan ot va sifat so'z turkumiga mansub.

O'zbek tilidagi *issiq* oti ("harorat", "isitma" ma'nosida) sifatdan (issiq havo) ot so'z turkumiga ko'chishi natijasida bora-bora lisoniylashib, *sovuq* so'zi bilan birgalikda juft holatda yangi bir tushunchani ifodalovchi so'zning paydo bo'lishiga xizmat qilgan, ya'ni "issiq-sovuq" bo'lib otga batamom ko'chgan (lisoniylashgan). *Qiyoslaymiz: Issiq havo oqimi kirib keldi. Uning issig'i baland. Dala-yu dashtlarni odamlarni kuf-suf qilib, ezibichki yozib berib, issiq-sovuq qilib, binoyidek tirikchilik qilib yuribman.* (G'.G'ulom. "Shum bola").

Sifat so'z turkumidagi so'zlar o'rni bilan (konkretsda) ot turkumiga o'tib, ot vazifasini bajarib kelishi mumkin. Bunday hodisa: a) maqol va matallarda uchraydi: O'zb. *ko'r tutganini qo'ymas, kar eshitganini; qizili qirda qoldi, sarig'i soyda.* Ingl. *Two wrongs don't make a right.*; b) kishi yoki hayvonlarning tabiiy (yoki sotsial) holatlarini (nuqson va kamchiliklarini) bildiruvchi (ko'pincha ularga laqab bo'lib qolgan) sifatlari aniqlanmishsiz, ot tarzida qo'llaniladi: cho'loq, maymoq, pakana.; c) kishi ismlari otlashgan sifatlardan bo'lishi mumkin. O'zb. *Dono, Botir, Baxtiyor, Go'zal, Malla, Turg'un, Qo'rqmas* kabi. Ing. *Blackwell, Brown, Green, Yellow, Wright.*; d) rang-tus bildiruvchi sifatlari ot kategoriyasiga mansub (egallik, kelishik, ko'plik) qo'shimchalarini qabul qilgan holda hamda fe'llar bilan birikib kelganda otlashadi. Masalan, o'zb. *Qanaqasidan bo'lsin, oqidanmi, qizilidanmi? – Oq, qizilingiz nimasi, bizga redaktor kerak edi ("Mushtum").*

Keyingi yillarda ingliz va o'zbek tilida olib borilgan tadqiqotlarning o'zaro ta'siri hamda til sohalarining aloqadorligi natijasida, o'zbek tilshunosligida *onomastik konversiya, gidromik konversiya, transonimizatsiya, transantropo-nimizatsiya, transtopo-nimizatsiya* kabi transpozitsiya hodisasiga daxldor ko'plab qo'shma terminlar maydonga kelganligi aniqlandi<sup>42</sup>. Transonimizatsiya (*trasonymization*) ingliz tilida ham kuzatiladi va "bir turdagi nomni boshqa turdagi nomga o'tkazish" deb talqin etiladi: shahar nomini familiyaga o'tkazish (*Samara > Samara*), osmon jismining nomini odam nomiga o'tkazish (*Venera > Venera*) kabi<sup>43</sup>.

<sup>41</sup>Kim Ga Hyun. Synchrony and Diachrony of Conversion in English. MSc English Language. The University of Edinburgh, 2010. – P. 3.

<sup>42</sup>Примов А., Ўринова Н. Атокли отларнинг трансонимизациялашуви. Тафаккур зиёси. – Тошкент: Адабиёт учкунлари нашриёти, 2017. – Б.51-53.

<sup>43</sup>Sativoldieva D. Transonimisation in the toponymy of Namangan province. Current research journal of philological sciences. Vol.04. Issue 06. – P.20-24.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi “**O‘zbek va ingliz tilida yordamchi va alohida so‘z turkumlari ko‘chishi**” deb nomlanadi va uch faslni o‘z ichiga oladi. Ushbu bobning birinchi faslida o‘zbek va ingliz tilidagi yordamchi so‘zlarda shakldoshlik va ko‘pvazifaviylik, ikkinchi faslida o‘zbek va ingliz tilidagi yordamchi so‘zlar transpozitsiyasi, uchinchi faslida o‘zbek va ingliz tilida alohida olingan so‘z turkumlarida ko‘chish hodisasi tahlil etiladi.

Yordamchi so‘zlar: atash ma’nosiga ega bo‘lmaydi; ma’lum so‘roqqa javob bermaydi; gapda ma’lum gap bo‘lagi vazifasida kelmaydi; mustaqil so‘zlar va qo‘shimchalar oralig‘ida turadi<sup>44</sup>.

Aniqlashimizcha, hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tilidagi yordamchi so‘zlar (ko‘makchi, bog‘lovchi, yuklamalar) adabiyotlarda ko‘rsatilganidan bir necha baravar ko‘p. Ikkinchidan, ko‘pgina so‘zlarning ko‘makchi, bog‘lovchi, yuklama yoki modal so‘z ekanligi aniq belgilanmay qolyapti. Uchinchidan, yordamchi so‘zlarning ma’no turlari va ularga mansub so‘zlar chegarasi aniq belgilanmayapti. To‘rtinchidan, mustaqil so‘zlarga nisbatan yordamchi so‘zlarning biridan ikkinchisiga va mustaqil so‘zlar tarkibidan yordamchi so‘z tarkibiga o‘tish hollari sezilarli tarzda uchraydi. Biror yordamchi so‘zni bog‘lovchi yoki yuklama deyishdan avval qo‘shimcha ma’no berish, bermasligini aniqlash lozim bo‘ladi. Bizningcha, agar gap bo‘laklarini va gaplarni bog‘lash uchun xizmat qilsa, u bog‘lovchi, agar ularga qo‘shimcha ma’no munosabatini kiritisa-yu, butun gapga tegishli bo‘lsa, u yuklama deb qaralishi lozim.

Ayrim tilshunoslar yordamchi so‘zlardagi ko‘chishni bir vaqtda ikki turkumga kiritishni tavsiya qilishgan. A.Hojiyev, M.Asqarova, T.Rustamov, O.Bozorov kabi tilshunoslar ishlarida shunday holatlarni kuzatish mumkin<sup>45</sup>. Masalan, O.Bozorov bog‘lovchiga faol ko‘chgan yuklamalarni “yuklama bog‘lovchilar” deb atasa, faol yuklamalashuvchi bog‘lovchilarni “bog‘lovchi-yuklamalar” deb guruhlagan. Umuman, ularni chalg‘itgan holat shuki, bunday nomlanayotgan birliklarning ikkilamchi funksiyasi ba’zan birlamchi funksiyasidan faollashganidadir. Masalan, A.Hojiyevning ham, T.Rustamovning ham chalg‘itgan jihat *bilan* ko‘makchisidagi teng bog‘lovchilik xususiyatining kuchayganidadir. Ba’zi lisoniy birliklarni ikki so‘z turkumiga baravar tegishli deb ko‘rsatilishiga T.Turdiyev ham e’tiroz bildiradi<sup>46</sup>.

*Bilan* ko‘makchisi sof ko‘makchi va vazifadosh bog‘lovchidir: “*opam bilan (va keldim deb bo‘lmaydi) keldim*” – **ko‘makchi**; “*akam bilan (va) men bozordan keldik*” – **bog‘lovchi**. (3.1.1-jadval. “Bilan” so‘zining polifunksionalligi).

Vazifadosh ko‘makchilar ko‘makchilashayotgan ot va fe’llardir. Shunga ko‘ra, bunday so‘zlar mustaqil so‘z vazifasida ham kelishi mumkin bo‘ladi. Masalan, “*kitob televizor ustida turibdi*” – *televizor ustida janjallashdi*. “*Devordan bo‘ylab qaradi*” – “*Ariq bo‘ylab ketdi*” va *hokazo*.

Biriktiruv bog‘lovchisi “ham” turli vazifada keladi: **bog‘lovchi** – gap bo‘laklaridan oldin keladi: *ham saroy, ham boylik, ham toj-u taxt uni qiziqtirmas*

<sup>44</sup>Do‘smatov H., Teshaboyev D., Fattohov X., Madaliyev Y. Hozirgi o‘zbek tili (morfemika-morfologiya) – Шымкент: “Элем” баспасы, 2024. – В.120.

<sup>45</sup>Пардаев А., Курбанов С. Ёрдамчи сўз туркумларида транспозиция ходисаси // «Интернаука»: научный журнал. Часть 4. – М., 2017. – № 10(14). – С.60-62.

<sup>46</sup>Турдибоев Т. Ўзбек тилида ёрдамчи сўзлар конверсияси: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1996. – Б.40.

*edi*; **yuklama** – gap bo‘laklaridan keyin keladi: saroy ham, boylik ham, toj-u taxt ham uni qiziqtirmas edi.

-u (-yu), -da yuklamalari zidlov bog‘lovchisi vazifasini ham o‘tashi mumkin. Bunday gaplarda u *ammo, lekin, biroq* bog‘lovchilari bilan erkin almasha oladi: *men bugun darsga keldim-u (lekin), hech narsa o‘rganolmadim; u keldi-da (lekin) gapirmadi; kontraktga kirdi-yu (ammo) o‘qimadi.* (3.1.2-jadval).

O‘zbek tilida qo‘shimchasimon bog‘lovchilar *-ki, kim, -u, -yu, -da, mi?* bog‘lovchilari mavjud bo‘lsa, ingliz tilida qo‘shimchasimon bog‘lovchilar mavjud emas. Uning o‘rniga yasama bog‘lovchilar (*until, unless, supposing*) bu vazifalarni bajaradi.

O‘zbek tili bog‘lovchilarining ma‘no va xususiyati tamomila boshqacha, ularni turkona tahlil qilish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Bir turdan ikkinchi turga o‘tish va bog‘lovchi-yuklama, ko‘makchi-bog‘lovchi kabi oraliq hodisa hosil qilish – yordamchi so‘z tabiatiga xos xususiyat, ularning ichki manba asosida boyishining bir yo‘lidir. O‘zbek tilida “ko‘makchi-bog‘lovchi”, “bog‘lovchi-yuklama”, “yuklama-bog‘lovchi” kabi birliklar mavjud emas. Faqat ko‘makchi, bog‘lovchi, yuklamalar va ularning o‘rtasidagi tranzpozitsiya hodisasi mavjud deb yondashish to‘g‘ri bo‘ladi.

Ingliz tilida ham kuchaytiruv ma‘nosini anglatuvchi yuklamalardan **but** bir vaqtning o‘zida bog‘lovchi, ham yuklama hamda ravish so‘z turkumi bo‘la oladi. Masalan, **ing.** *She’s very hardworking but not very imaginative* – (U juda mehnatsevar, **lekin** tasavvur qobiliyatlari yaxshi emas). Oldin aytilgan fikrga umuman boshqa ma‘lumot qo‘shganda ishlatiladi. Bu hollarda **but** **conjunction** (bog‘lovchi) sifatida keladi. *She’s but (ravish) a young girl.* (U yagona yosh qiz). **But** asosan conjunction sifatida ishlatiladi, hozir uning preposition ya‘ni predlog sifatida ko‘rib chiqamiz va bu holatda uning ma‘nosi *except for or not except for =...dan boshqa bilan* tenglashadi. **Ing.** *Everything was good but the salad - Salatdan boshqa hamma narsa yaxshi edi.* // He is anything but violent – U hamma narsa bo‘ladi, zolim inson bo‘lishdan boshqa. Bu gaplarda **but** predlog sifatida ishlatilgan. Semantik jihatdan u “everything except the salad” degan mazmuni ifodalaydi. Bu holatda **but** istisno qilinayotgan narsani ko‘rsatish uchun qo‘llaniladi. **But** kuchaytirish, ta‘kid vazifasini ham bajaradi: *Everyone, but everyone, will be there* – Hamma, yana ta‘kidlayman, hamma shu yerda bo‘lishi kerak. Quyidagi gapda esa ushbu so‘z bog‘lovchi vazifasini bajarmoqda: *Everything was good, but the salad wasn’t* – *Hammasi yaxshi edi, lekin salat yaxshi emas edi.* Bunda u ikki gapni o‘zaro zid mazmuni ko‘rsatish uchun bog‘laydi. Semantik jihatdan “hammasi yaxshi edi” mazmuni bilan “salat yaxshi emas edi” mazmuni o‘rtasida qarama-qarshilikni bildiradi. (3.2.1-jadval. Ingliz tilida yordamchi so‘zlarning ko‘chishi).

Ingliz tilida preposition (predlog)larning ko‘chish holatlari kam uchraydi. Masalan, **up and down** substantivatsiya holatida **ups and downs** tarzida ishlatiladi. *Helen walked up and down the hall nervously. There were many ups and downs in his life.* Birinchi gapda *Helen zalga asabiy chiqib tushdi.* Ya‘ni *up and down* ravish so‘z turkumligicha qolgan. 2-holatda *esa uning hayoti past-balandlarga to‘la bo‘ldi.* Bunda **ups and downs** otlashib, uning morfologik, sintaktik vazifalarini bajarib kelgan. Bu misollar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ingliz tilida predlog va

ravishlarning o'zgarishlari ko'pincha kontekstga bog'liq bo'ladi va majoziy yoki idiomatik ifodalanadi.

A.S.Dubovskiy undov so'zlarning nominalizatsiya, adverbializatsiya, verbalizatsiya, sintaktik assimilyatsiya xususiyatlariga qodirligini ta'kidlaydi.

O'zbek tilida modal so'z deb atab kelinayotgan so'zlarning juda ko'pchiligini ravish turkumidan ekanligi ochilib qoladi. Masalan: **o'zb**: *haqiqatan, albatta, shaksiz, ehtimol, chamasi, xullas, demak, umuman, shekilli, balki, har holda* va boshq. Ingliz tilida *definitely, exactly, precisely, never* kabi so'zlar modal words deb yuritiladi. **O'zb**. *Ularga qarshi kurashish hammamizning burchimiz, albatta.* **Ing**. I will be *definitely* be there. (*Men ertaga o'sha yerda bo'laman, shubhasiz*).

Never modal so'zini odatda ravish deb hisoblashadi va modal so'zlar qatoriga kiritishmaydi. Bizning nazarimizda, *never* so'zi nutqiy tuzilmaning semantik tarkibida qat'iylikni ifodalashda muhim o'ringa egaligiga asoslanib, ma'nosida "hech qanday", "hech qachon" semalarining mavjudligi bois uni inkor belgisi "aniq" mazmuniga ega modal so'zlar qatoriga qo'shsak, maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi. *Never* takror qo'llanib, **so'z-gap** sifatida kelishi mumkin: *My mother would never consider selling her stock in Sitex Oil. Never.* (*Bradford, p. 496*). (*Oyim hech qachon Sitex Benzin markazidagi o'zining joyini sotish haqida o'ylamagandi. Hech qachon.*)

O'zbek substansial tilshunosligida so'z-gaplashgan (modallashgan: *chamasi, chog'i, ehtimol*; undovlashgan: *ura, olg'a, dod, voydod*; tasdiq/inkorlashgan: *bo'pti, ma'qul, aksincha, mutlaqo*; taklif/ishoralashgan: *qani*) so'zlar, so'z-gaplashayotgan (modallashayotgan: *balki, hatto, aftidan*; undovlashayotgan: *yashang, voy o'lay*; tasdiq/inkorlashayotgan: *durust, to'g'ri, rost, aslo, hargiz*; taklif/ishoralashayotgan: *mana mundaq*) so'zlar, so'z-gapsimon (modalsimon: *shunday qilib, baxtga qarshi, tavba, xudo saqlasin*; undovsimon: *asalim, oppog'im, ey, do'stlar*; tasdiq/inkorsimon: *xuddi shunday, hech qachon, noto'g'ri*; taklif/ishorasimon: *boshlang*) so'z-gapga ajratilib, mufassal o'rganilgan. Lekin uning barcha kitoblarda tatbiqi masalasi to'la-to'kis bajarilmagan.

## XULOSA

1. O'zbek tilshunosligida so'z turkumlari tasnifi va transpozitsiyasi masalasida bir necha muammolar hali ham o'z yechimini topmaganligi aniqlandi. Xususan, so'z turkumlarini tasniflashda yagona bir tasnifning mavjud emasligi, uzluksiz ta'lim tizimida tasniflarning har xilligi, turlicha tasniflarning tadbiq qilinayotganligi, jumladan, taqlid so'z turkumi maktab darsliklarida va o'rta-maxsus ta'lim tizimida alohida olingan so'zlar turkumi sifatida qaralsa, oliy ta'lim tizimida taqlid mustaqil so'z turkumi sifatida baholanmoqda. Shuningdek, ko'makchi va olmosh so'z turkumini alohida so'z turkumi sifatida emas, balki ko'makchiga o'tning noparadigmatik formasi sifatida qarash; olmoshlarni esa har bir so'z turkumi ichida o'rganish va keyingi yillarda jahon tilshunosligida frazeologik birliklarning turkumlanishi tan olinayotganligi (Sh.Rahmatullayev) bois o'zbek tilshunosligida ham bu borada maxsus tadqiqotlar olib borish dolzarb deb hisoblaymiz.

2. Ingliz tilida so'z turkumlari tasnifi va tamoyillarida har xilliklar uchraydi. Ushbu tilda leksemalar quyidagi 5 xususiyatiga ko'ra turkumlarga ajratiladi: 1) leksik-grammatik ma'nolariga ko'ra; 2) leksik-grammatik morfemalariga ko'ra;

3) grammatik kategoriyalariga ko‘ra; 4) so‘zlar birikishiga ko‘ra (o‘zbek tilshunosligida ushbu omilga e‘tibor qaratilmaydi); 5) gapdagi vazifasiga ko‘ra.

3. O‘zbek tili va ingliz tilida so‘z turkumlari tasnifi borasida quyidagi umumiy muammoli vaziyatlar mavjudligi aniqlandi: a) muayyan so‘z turkumlariga kiritish mushkil bo‘lgan so‘zlarning mavjudligi; b) so‘zlarning bir turkumdan ikkinchi turkumga doimiy o‘tib turishi; c) ayrim konstruksiya va iboralarda so‘zlarning turkumiy belgilari qat’iy belgilanmasligi kabilardir.

4. O‘zbek va ingliz tilida taranspozitsiyaning ikki xil ko‘rinishi: lisoniylashgan va lisoniylashmagan turi mavjudligi aniqlandi. Lisoniylashgan turi bir turkumga oid so‘zning boshqa bir turkumga butunlay ko‘chishidir. Lisoniylashmagan turi esa nutqiy vaziyatdagina o‘z turkumini o‘zgartiradi. Ko‘chishning shunday turi ham mavjudki, ular favqulodda o‘ziga xos nutqiylik bilan ajralib turadi. Ideostil bilan aloqador bunday ko‘chishni okkazional transpozitsiya deb nomlash maqsadga muvofiq bo‘lar edi

5. Ravish so‘z turkumi ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida munozarali turkum sifatida qaraladi. Har ikki tilda ravishlarning aksariyat qismini ot, sifat, son, olmosh va sifatdosh, harakat nomi hamda taqlid so‘zlarning transpozitiv derivatsiyasi asosida hosil qilingan leksik va semantik derivatlar tashkil qiladi. Mazkur yasamalarning kattagina qismi turli turkumga mansub so‘zlarni adverbial konvertatsiyalaydigan ravish yasovchi formantlar ishtirokida hosil qilinadi. Biroq o‘zbek tilshunosligida ravish yasalishi hanuz munozaraligicha qolmoqda. Chunki ravishning asosiy qismi – asli boshqa turkumga mansub, o‘sha so‘z turkumiga sig‘may qolgan, soddalashgan, yaxlitlashgan leksemalardir. Shu boisdan aksariyat tilshunoslar ravish yasalishini inkor etishib, ravishlashish hodisasi mavjudligini tan olishadi.

6. O‘zbek va ingliz tilidagi so‘z turkumlarini chog‘ishtirib o‘rganish natijasida quyidagi tafovutlar aniqlandi: a) o‘zbek tilida yuklama alohida so‘z turkumi hisoblanadi, ingliz tilida esa predlog bu rolni bajaradi; b) modal so‘zlar o‘zbek tilida alohida turkum sifatida qaraladi. Ingliz tilida modal fe‘llar (*can, must, may*) yordamchi fe‘l sifatida qaraladi; d) fe‘l va zamonlar tizimida katta farq seziladi: o‘zbek tilida fe‘l zamonlari oddiyroq tarzda 3 ta zamonga, ingliz tilida 12 ta zamon mavjud; e) sifat va ravishlarda: ingliz tilida –ly qo‘shimchasini qo‘shish, so‘z o‘zgartirish orqali hosil qilinadi. O‘zbek tilida esa shakllanish imkoniyatlari kengroq; f) predloglar va kelishiklar: o‘zbek tilida kelishik qo‘shimchalari yordamida so‘z o‘zaro bog‘lanadi va so‘zdan keyin qo‘shiladi, ingliz tilida esa predloglar yordamida bog‘lanadi va u so‘zdan oldin keladi; g) so‘z tartibi: o‘zbek tilida so‘z tartibi erkinroq – gapdagi ma’no so‘zlarning tartibidan ko‘ra qo‘shimchalar bilan ifodalanadi, ingliz tilida esa so‘z tartibi qat’iy bo‘lib, ma’no ifodalash uchun muhim sanaladi.

7. Aniqlashimizcha, hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tilidagi yordamchi so‘zlar (ko‘makchi, bog‘lovchi, yuklamalar) adabiyotlarda ko‘rsatilganidan bir necha baravar ko‘p. Ikkinchidan, ko‘pgina so‘zlarning ko‘makchi, bog‘lovchi, yuklama yoki modal so‘z ekanligi aniq belgilanmay qolyapti. Uchinchidan, yordamchi so‘zlarning ma’no turlari va ularga mansub so‘zlar chegarasi aniq belgilanmayapti. To‘rtinchidan, mustaqil so‘zlarga nisbatan yordamchi so‘zlarning biridan ikkinchisiga va mustaqil so‘zlar tarkibidan yordamchi so‘z tarkibiga o‘tish hollari sezilarli tarzda uchraydi.

8. Konversiya hodisasining ikki turi mavjud: ichki konversiya, tashqi konversiya. Ichki ko‘chish mustaqil so‘z turkumlarining mustaqil so‘z turkumlariga o‘tishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Substantivatsiya (otlashish), pronominalizatsiya (olmoshlashish), verbalizatsiya (fe‘llashish), mustaqil so‘z turkumlarining ichki konversiyasiga mansub bo‘lsa, ko‘makchi va yuklamaning bog‘lovchilashuvi, bog‘lovchi yoki ko‘makchining yuklamalashuvi so‘z turkumlariga xos ichki konversiyadir. Tashqi konversiyada mustaqil so‘z turkumlari yordamchi so‘z turkumlariga o‘tadi, yoki aksincha, yordamchi so‘z turkumlari mustaqil so‘z turkumlariga o‘tadi. Ko‘makchilarning katta bir guruhi (funktional ko‘makchilar, ko‘makchi-so‘zlar), ayrim bog‘lovchi so‘zlar (*deb, deya*) tashqi konversiya tufayli mustaqil so‘z turkumlarining “yordamchilashuvi” natijasida vujudga kelgan. Yordamchi so‘zlarning mustaqil so‘z turkumlariga (tashqi konversiya) o‘tishi ba’zi shart-sharoitlar bilan bog‘lanadi va bu nafaoldir.

9. O‘zbek tilida yuklamalar va boshqa grammatik birliklarning funksiyalari nisbatan qat’iyroq. Ular yuzasidan quyidagi xulosalarga kelishimiz mumkin:

- bog‘lovchi va yuklamalarni bir-biridan farqlashda ular ifodalaydigan semantik-grammatik xususiyatlari emas, shakliy tomonini hisobga olib o‘rganish hanuz davom etmoqda. Agar til birligi affiks shaklida bo‘lsa – yuklama, so‘z holida bo‘lsa, bog‘lovchi yoki modal so‘z deb talqin qilish hollari uchraydi;

- hozirgi o‘zbek tilida ba’zi darsliklar va ilmiy manbalarda “shart bog‘lovchilari” deb atalgan agar, garchi, agarda, basharti, mabodo kabi bog‘lovchilar, aslida, shart yuklamalari sifatida ko‘rib chiqilishi lozim. Shunday qilib, bu bog‘lovchilardan iborat guruhni “shart yuklamalari” deb atash kerak;

- shu paytgacha ba’zan bog‘lovchi, ba’zan yuklama, ba’zan esa modallar sifatida ko‘rsatilgan balki yordamchisi ko‘p vazifalilik xususiyatiga ega bo‘lib, ba’zan bog‘lovchi, ba’zan esa modal so‘z sifatida ishlatish hollari uchraydi. Bu birlikni yuklama sifatida ko‘rib chiqish maqsadga muvofiq.

10. So‘z turkumlarini chog‘ishtirib o‘rganishning quyidagi amaliy ahamiyatlari mavjudligi aniqlandi: tilni chuqurroq o‘zlashtirish; grammatik qoidalarga rioya qilish; nutq madaniyatini shakllantirish va estetik go‘zallikni anglash; tilning tuzilishi, ishlatilish qonuniyatlarini o‘rganish; nutqni to‘g‘ri shakllantirish; chet tillarini qulay tarzda o‘rganish; matnlarni to‘g‘ri tahlil qilish, umumiy savodxonlikni oshirish; kundalik hayotga muloqotni samarali amalga oshirish.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL DSc.03.30.12.2019.Phil.05.02 AWARDING  
SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY**

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**FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY**

**SHODIEVA GULRUKH NAZIR KIZI**

**CLASSIFICATION AND TRANSPOSITION OF PARTS OF SPEECH IN  
THE UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

**10.00.06 – Comparative Literary Studies, Comparative Linguistics and Translation Studies**

**ABSTRACT**

**of dissertation of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) in PHILOLOGICAL sciences**

**Fergana – 2025**

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## INTRODUCTION

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

**The relevance and actuality of the topic.** In the field of world linguistics, numerous scientific studies have been conducted on how the primary systemic roots of a language develop in a specific state and how its functional capabilities change, particularly in the study of word classes. Especially important is revealing the functional value of word classes, which is one of the key levels of language, for practical and applied purposes, particularly in the modeling and programming of natural language for artificial intelligence.

In line with research on the functional specialization of words, the functional changes of linguistic units, and the classification of word classes, it is necessary to conduct new scientific research in foreign linguistics. The insufficient research on word classification and functional-syntactic analysis in Uzbek linguistics, the diversity of existing views and classifications in this field, and the need for a monographic study comparing parts of speech classification with that of the developed English language create a foundation for advancing scientific and theoretical bases in the domain of comparative linguistics.

In the new conditions of Uzbekistan, among the social-political, cultural, and spiritual reforms being carried out in the country, it is a pressing task to convey our time-tested cultural and literary heritage to the people, elevate the position of the Uzbek language on the global stage, and, in doing so, restore our values and traditions. Indeed, it is impossible to resolve the urgent issues facing society without the assistance of science. Supporting this field and scholars in every way is one of the key priorities of our state. In this regard, work is being consistently and systematically carried out today<sup>1</sup>. Based on the “Concept for the Development of the Uzbek Language and the Improvement of Language Policy in 2020-2030”<sup>2</sup>, systematic efforts are currently underway. As outlined in this concept, it is critically important to significantly enhance the status of the Uzbek language in the social life of our people and on the international stage, to educate our growing youth in the spirit of patriotism, devotion to national traditions and values, and to pass on the rich heritage of our great ancestors. Indeed, “In today’s era of globalization, it is natural for every independent state to prioritize ensuring its national interests, with particular emphasis on preserving and developing its culture, ancient values, and mother tongue”<sup>3</sup>.

This dissertation research contributes to a certain extent to the implementation of the tasks outlined in the decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Presidential Decrees PF-5847 (October 8, 2020): “On Approving the Concept of

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<sup>1</sup>Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёев – 2016 йил 30 декабрь куни мамлакатимизнинг етакчи илм-фан намояндалари билан учрашувидаги нутқи. [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz) (date of site visit: September 24, 2023)

<sup>2</sup>Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 20 октябрдаги ПФ-6084-сон “Мамлакатимизда ўзбек тилини янада ривожлантириш ва тил сиёсатини такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги Фармонида 1-илова. [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz) (date of site visit: September 27, 2024)

<sup>3</sup>Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 21 октябрдаги ПФ-5850-сонли – Ўзбек тилининг давлат тили сифатидаги нуфузи ва мавқеини тубдан ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисидаги фармони // [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz) (date of site visit: September 27, 2024)

Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030.”. PF-5850 (October 21, 2019): “On measures to Radically Increase the Prestige and Status of the Uzbek Language as the State Language”. The Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-5117 dated May 19, 2021, titled “Measures to Bring the Activity of Popularizing Foreign Language Learning in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a Qualitatively New Level”, as well as the Resolution No. 610 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 11, 2017, titled “Measures to Further Improve the Quality of Foreign Language Teaching in Educational Institutions” are in line with the tasks set forth in other relevant regulatory and legal documents. The research of this dissertation contributes, to some extent, to the implementation of the requirements outlined in these decrees and resolutions.

**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.** A number of studies have been conducted in world linguistics regarding the classification of words into word classes, their categorization, and the principles of classification<sup>4</sup>. In particular, the phenomenon of the shifting of word classes – transposition (conversion) – has been extensively studied as an important linguistic phenomenon in modern English and Russian<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup>Андреева И. Место цельноформленных неименных модификаторов в системе частей речи современного английского языка: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Одесса, 1975; Буракова С. Частицы в современном английском языке: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Л., 1946; Волкова Л. Семантика и прагматика частиц в современном английском языке: (На материале частиц со значением темпоральности): Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Киев, 1987; Givon T. Prototypes: between Plato and Wittgenstein // Noun classes and categorization: Proc. of a Symp. on categorization and noun classification, Eugene, Oregon, Oct. 1983 / Ed. by Craig C. – Amsterdam; Philadelphia: Benjamins, 1986; Болдырев Н. Функциональная категоризация английского глагола: Дисс. ...док. филол. наук. Болдырев Н. СПб., 1995; Элтазаров Ж. Взаимодействие и переходы частей речи в узбекском языке: Дисс. ... док. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2007; Немченко В. О разграничении частей речи в современном русском языке / Немченко В. – Горький, 1975; Гуреев В. Учение о частях речи в английской грамматической традиции. Дисс. ... док. филол. наук. – М.: Институт языкознания РАН, 2001.

<sup>5</sup>Телегин Л. Безаффиксальная транспозиция и её влияние на процессе деривации в современном английском языке: Дисс. ... док. филол. наук. – Самарканд, 1992; Ким О. Транспозиция на уровне частей речи и явление омонимии в современном русском языке: Дисс. ... док. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1978; Никиенко И. Адъективные конверсивы в современном русском языке: Дисс. ... док. филол. наук. – Томск, 2003; Хованова С. Лингвокреативный потенциал конверсии в современном английском языке: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – М., 2002; Хомякова Е. Семантико-синтаксический анализ конверсных отношений глаголов в современном английском языке: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Л., 1976; Жилиев М. Типология и функции лексических конверсивов: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – М., 2001; Загоруйко А. Конверсия морфолого-синтаксический способ словообразования (на материале современного английского языка). Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – М., 1961; Зуева Э. Конверсные отношения в лексике современного английского языка: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Л., 1980; Костенко С. Конверсия как способ образования глаголов от имени существительного в английском языке. Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Л., 1955; Загоруйко А. Конверсия – морфолого-синтаксический способ словообразования (на материале современного английского языка): Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Ростов-на-Дону: РГПИ, 1960; Хованова С. Лингвокреативный потенциал конверсии в современном английском языке. Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – М.: МГПУ, 2002.

The English scholar H.Sweet, in his book “A New English Grammar”<sup>6</sup>, divided words into two groups: declinable and indeclinable. Another English scholar, O.Jespersen, in his book “The Philosophy of Grammar”, categorized word classes into five groups: 1. Substantives (including proper nouns); 2. Adjectives; 3. Pronouns; 4. Verbs (also Verbids); 5. Particles (adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions – coordinating, subordinating, and interjections). All word classes not included in the first four groups are placed into the 5th group<sup>7</sup>. Ch.Fries, in his work “The Structure of English”, classified lexical units into four classes based on their syntactic function in a sentence<sup>8</sup>. Regarding word classes, V.N.Francis described lexical units based on their distribution in sentence structure and recognized only nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs as word classes<sup>9</sup>. A.Ilish, based on three principles, divided word classes into 12 categories<sup>10</sup>. Additionally, Russian linguists B.S.Khaymovich, B.I.Rogovskaya, L.V.Sherba, and V.V.Vinogradov have also contributed to this field<sup>11</sup>.

In the field of morphology, works such as “Theoretical Grammar (Syntax)”<sup>12</sup> by N.Mahmudov, A.Nurmonov, and others, and “Modern Uzbek Literary Language: Morphology, Word Formation, and Morphemics”<sup>13</sup> created on a substantial basis by R. Sayfullayeva, B. Mengliyev, G. Boqiyeva, and others, are certainly noteworthy. Additionally, the creation of monographs such as Zokirjon Isaqov’s “The Interrelationship of Parts of Speech in the Uzbek Language and the Role of Valency in Them”<sup>14</sup>, J. Eltazarov’s “Interrelations and Transposition in the Paradigm of Parts of Speech”<sup>15</sup>, M.Sodiqova’s “The Stylistics of the Verb”<sup>16</sup>, M.Mirtojiev’s “Verb Valency in the Uzbek Language” (2007), O.Bozorov’s “Gradation in the Uzbek Language”<sup>17</sup>, A. Hojiyev’s “Theoretical Issues in Uzbek Language Morphology, Morphemics, and Word Formation”<sup>18</sup>, as well as Sh.Shahobiddinova’s dissertation on “Interpretation of Grammatical Meaning”<sup>19</sup>, Z.Pardayev’s dissertation on “The Semantic and Stylistic Features of Adjectives in

<sup>6</sup>Sweet H. A new English grammar: logical and historical . – Clarendon Press.

<sup>7</sup>Jespersen O. The Philosophy of Grammar. – University of Chicago Press, November 15, 1992 . – P.363.

<sup>8</sup>Fries Ch. The structure of English: An introduction to the construction of English sentences. – London: Longmans, Green and co., 1957. – XI, P.304.

<sup>9</sup>Francis W. Dialectology An introduction / Francis W. – London, New York: Longman, 1983. – XI, P.240.

<sup>10</sup>Ильиш Б. История английского языка: (На английском языке): Учебник для студентов фак. иностр. яз. пед. ин-тов по специальности 2103 Иностранные языки. – Л.: Просвещение, 1973. – С.350.

<sup>11</sup>Хаумович В. A course in English grammar – М., 1966; Khaimovich B., Rogovskaya B. A Course in English Grammar – Moscow, 1967; Щерба Л. О частях речи в русском языке. – Л., 1928; Виноградов В. Современный русский язык. – М.: Учпедгиз, 1938.

<sup>12</sup>Махмудов Н., Нурмонов А. Ўзбек тилининг назарий грамматикаси (синтаксис). – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1995. – Б.149.

<sup>13</sup>Sayfullayeva R., Mengliyev B. va boshq. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili: Darslik. –Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2009. – B.416.

<sup>14</sup>Исақов З. Ўзбек тилида сўз туркумларининг ўзаро муносабати ва унда юкламаларнинг ўрни. Монография. – Кўкон, 2021. – Б.69.

<sup>15</sup>Eltazarov J. So‘z turkumlari paradigmasidagi o‘zaro aloqa hamda ko‘chish hollari. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006. – B.170.

<sup>16</sup>Sodiqova M. Fe‘l stilistikasi. – Toshkent: Fan, 1975.

<sup>17</sup>Бозоров О. Ўзбек тилида даражаланиш. Филол. фан. д-ри ... дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2004. – Б.27.

<sup>18</sup>Ҳожиев А. Ўзбек тили морфологияси, морфемикаси ва сўз ясалишининг назарий масалалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2010. – Б.108.

<sup>19</sup>Шаҳобиддинова Ш. Грамматик маъно талқини хусусида: Филол. фан. ном. ... дис. автореф. – Самарқанд, 1993. – Б.140.

Uzbek”<sup>20</sup>, A.Pardayev’s dissertation on “The Role and Importance of Auxiliary Word Classes in the Linguistic System of Uzbek: A Pragmatic Approach”<sup>21</sup>, A.Sayfullayev’s dissertation on “The Nominal-Syntagmatic and Typological Structural Status of Prepositions and Auxiliaries (A Comparative Study of English and Uzbek Languages)”, and Sh. Nazarova’s dissertation on “A Comparative Analysis of Transposition in Uzbek and Korean Languages”<sup>22</sup> are all directly related to the study of Uzbek language morphology. However, there are still many tasks yet to be completed. There are pressing issues in the study of Uzbek language morphology that await their researchers. Among the many important issues that require thorough investigation in Uzbek language morphology are the relationships between compound verbs and auxiliary verbs, as well as between compound words and word combinations in general. Other pressing issues include the polysemy and multifunctionality of each affix, the word-form problem, the relationship between grammatical and lexical meaning, the classification of affixes, the classification of parts of speech, the problem of internal and external word formation, the formation of compound words, the use of compound affixes, and the expansion of roots.

In particular, the dissertations of S.Qurbonov, R.Rasulov, T.Turdiboyev, J.Eltazarov, and also A.Pardayev<sup>23</sup>, on the role of auxiliary word classes in the linguistic system and their occurrence in conversion, hold significant importance in the history of linguistics.

The in-depth scientific study of the grammatical structure of the Uzbek language began in the 1940s. The leader of this movement was A.G‘ulomov, who wrote several works on Uzbek scientific morphology during this period. In addition, U. Tursunov’s research on auxiliaries, X.Komilova’s study on case markers, S. Fuzailov’s work on adverbs, A. Hojiyev’s book on the verb class, and S. Nizomiddinova’s research on the noun class in Uzbek language contributed to the early stages of the development of Uzbek scientific grammar. In the 1950s, all the scientific forces of Uzbek linguistics were mobilized to create the first scientific grammar of the Uzbek language<sup>24</sup>.

Nevertheless, it is important to acknowledge that various perspectives still exist regarding the classification of parts of speech in Uzbek linguistics today. In

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<sup>20</sup>Пардаев З. Ўзбек тилида сифатларнинг семантик-услубий хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. ном. ... дис. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2004. – Б.27.

<sup>21</sup>Pardayev A. O‘zbek tili yordamchi so‘z turkumlarining lisoniy tizimdagi o‘rni va ahamiyati lingvopragmatikasi: Filol. fan. d-ri ... dis. avtoref. –Toshkent, 2017. – B.232.

<sup>22</sup>Nazarova Sh. O‘zbek va koreys tillarida transpozitsiya hodisasining qiyosiy tahlili. Filol. fan. d-ri ... dis. Avtoref. – Samarqand, 2022. – B.56.

<sup>23</sup>Расулов Р. Ўзбек тилида ёрдамчи сўзларнинг семантик-грамматик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1983; Турдибоев Т. Ўзбек тилида ёрдамчи сўзлар конверсияси: Филол. фан. ном. ... дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 1996; Элтазаров Ж. Сўз туркумлари парадигмасидаги ўзаро алоқа ҳамда кўчиш ҳоллари. – Тошкент: ЎМЭ, 2006; Пардаев А., Курбонов С. Ёрдамчи сўз туркумларида транспозиция ходисаси // «Интернаука»: научный журнал. Часть 4. – М., 2017. – № 10(14). – С.60-62.

<sup>24</sup>Ғуломов А. Ўзбек тили морфологиясига кириш. – Тошкент: ЎзФА нашр., 1953; Турсунов У. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили, 1-қисм. – Тошкент, 1980; Комилова Х. Ўзбек тилида сон ва олмош. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили курсидан материаллар. – Тошкент: ЎзФА нашр., 1953; Фузайлов С. Ўзбек тилида равиш. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили курсидан материаллар. – Тошкент: ЎзФА нашр., 1953; Ғуломов А.Феъл. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили курсидан материаллар. – Тошкент: ЎзФА нашр., 1954; Ҳожиёв А. Феъл. – Тошкент: Фан, 1973; Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тили морфологияси, морфемикаси ва сўз ясалишининг назарий масалалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2010; Низомиддинова С. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тилида сон. – Тошкент: ЎзФА нашр., 1963.

particular, prominent linguists such as Sh.Rahmatullayev, A.Nurmonov, and R.Sayfullayeva offer distinct approaches and differences in their classifications. This, in turn, necessitates a special study of the categorization of words and related issues like word transposition (conversion) within Uzbek linguistics. Our research is timely precisely because of these considerations.

**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 compare the principles and classifications of parts of speech categorization in Uzbek and English, identify their similarities and differences, investigate the manifestation of the transposition phenomenon in these languages, and develop proposals and recommendations for improving the linguistic foundations of these processes.

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

to clarify the classification of parts of speech in Uzbek and English and the principles of their classification;

to compare the approaches and perspectives in categorizing words into specific parts of speech in Uzbek and English, and to substantiate the similarities and differences in a comparative aspect;

to analyze the functional groups (substantivization, adjectivization, adverbialization, coordination, and valency) resulting from the transposition phenomenon, and to describe the internal processes characteristic of these groups;

to investigate the manifestation of the transposition phenomenon in Uzbek and English, identifying the parts of speech in which it occurs, and to prove its types and features with linguistic evidence.

**The object of the research** is the parts of speech in Uzbek and English, as well as words that transition from one part of speech to another.

**The subject of the research** consists of specific units related to parts of speech in Uzbek and English, as well as lexical-grammatical tools that facilitate the transition from one part of speech to another.

**The research methods:** 1) *the descriptive method* is used to explain the characteristics of the languages and to describe the new features emerging in the expression of different meanings by linguistic units; 2) *the systemic analysis method* is employed to treat the text containing transposition as a unified system, highlighting the involvement of linguistic units along with pragmatic situations and the speaker’s identity; 3) *the contextual analysis method* is used to substantiate the textual occurrence of any linguistic unit in specific contexts; 4) *the differential-semantic analysis method* is applied to identify the semantic characteristics of parts of speech; 5) *the distributive analysis method* is utilized to determine the scope of occurrence of the transposed units and to uncover the role of surrounding units in the manifestation process; 6) *the comparative-typological method* is employed for comparing and differentiating words, concepts, and phenomena.

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

the classification and principles of classification (semantic, morphological, syntactic) of independent, auxiliary, and distinct parts of speech in both Uzbek and English, as well as their typological characteristics, have been described;

the groups of parts of speech in both languages, their common features, and the differences between independent, distinct, and auxiliary parts of speech have been substantiated through comparative analysis;

it has been proven with linguistic evidence that the transposition phenomenon appears in both languages in both linguistic and non-linguistic forms. Among the types of transposition, substantivization and the non-linguistic—contextual type are more widespread;

in the categorization of words into parts of speech in both Uzbek and English, the priority of lexical-semantic, morphological, and syntactic principles has been identified. It has also been found that in Uzbek linguistics, the classification principle based on the combination of words is nearly disregarded;

the transposition of auxiliary parts of speech (e.g., the conversion of an auxiliary verb into a conjunction, a conjunction into a verb, and a verb into a conjunction) has been supported with linguistic evidence, and it has been established that these units contain presuppositive reference (implicit meaning).

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

the conclusions regarding the classification of parts of speech and the occurrence of transposition phenomena in Uzbek and English have been substantiated to contribute to the development of textbooks and manuals on morphology, word formation, and syntax in modern Uzbek and English languages;

it has been proven that the research can serve as a foundation for the creation of educational dictionaries, such as explanatory dictionaries of Uzbek and English, as well as dictionaries of synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, and paronyms;

the significance, role, and impact of parts of speech, their classification, and transposition have been demonstrated in the methodological organization of the activities of specialists teaching Uzbek and English language courses at general secondary, specialized secondary, and higher education institutions. This research contributes to enhancing their qualifications and skills;

the study has revealed the similarities and unique differences between Uzbek and English morphology, providing valuable insights into both languages.

**The reliability of the research results** is explained by the clear formulation of the problem, the substantiation of the conclusions through methods such as description and component analysis, and the examination of the classification of words in both Uzbek and English based on semantic, morphological, and syntactic principles. These aspects contribute to the validity and trustworthiness of the study's findings.

**The scientific and practical significance of the research results.** The dissertation is of great theoretical and practical importance in clarifying issues related to the classification of parts of speech in both Uzbek and English. The findings derived from this study provide opportunities for making important theoretical conclusions about the morphology and derivation in both languages.

The ideas and discussions presented in the dissertation serve as both scientific-theoretical and practical sources for solving issues related to the morphology of Uzbek and English. Furthermore, the results can be applied in teaching modern Uzbek and English literary languages, theoretical grammar, linguistics theory, and related subjects in the philology faculties of higher education institutions. It can also be utilized in creating textbooks, educational manuals, and dictionaries on parts of speech for students in fields such as philology, language teaching (English and Uzbek), tourism, and translation studies.

**The implementation of the research results.** Based on the findings obtained on the classification and transposition of parts of speech in Uzbek and English, the results, proposals, and recommendations of the dissertation were applied in the implementation of Project No. 1 titled “Friendship – the Guarantee of Peace” at the Fergana regional branch of the Republic of Tajik National Cultural Center from June 20 to December 20, 2022. Within the scope of the project, the theoretical conclusions derived from the study regarding the manifestation of the transposition phenomenon in both linguistic and non-linguistic forms in Uzbek and English, and the broader occurrence of substantivization and non-linguistic – contextual types of transposition, were applied (as noted in the certificate from the regional branch of the Republic of Tajik National Cultural Center dated November 16, 2023, No. 60). As a result, the effectiveness of the outreach and advocacy work carried out within the framework of the project was significantly enhanced;

the comparative analysis of the groups of parts of speech in Uzbek and English, their common features, and the differences between independent, distinct, and auxiliary parts of speech, along with the general conclusions and recommendations, were implemented in the outreach and advocacy activities held by the Yusufjon Qiziq Shakarjonov Republic Center for Humor and Comic Arts in 2023-2024. These findings were applied in the center’s meetings, seminars, and national and international conferences on humor and comic arts. Specifically, the scientific proposals and recommendations derived from the dissertation on the groups of parts of speech in Uzbek and English, their unique and common features, and differences, were applied in the “Master Class Schools” workshops, regional tours, and the “Teacher-Student” program (as per the certificate dated August 19, 2024, No. 225 from the Yusufjon Qiziq Shakarjonov Republic Center for Humor and Comic Arts). As a result, the effectiveness of the events held based on the thoughts, conclusions, and recommendations has increased;

the linguistic evidence and conclusions regarding the manifestation of the transposition phenomenon in both linguistic and non-linguistic forms in both languages, as well as the widespread occurrence of substantivization and non-linguistic – contextual types of transposition, were applied in lectures and practical sessions for students of the Bobojon G‘ofurov Tajik State University on Uzbek and English languages. The articles and theses covering the content of the researcher’s dissertation have been used in the scientific research works of master’s students, PhD candidates, and postgraduates in comparative linguistics, as well as in scientific seminars. It has been proven that textbooks and manuals on the morphology of modern Uzbek and English, including those focused on loanwords,

can serve in the creation of educational dictionaries. As a result, the content and quality of the lectures, practical sessions, and seminars have been enhanced (as per the certificate from the Bobojon G'ofurov Tajik State University, dated September 23, 2024, No. 01/5169);

the conclusions and scientific findings regarding the predominance of lexical-semantic, morphological, and syntactic principles in the classification of words into parts of speech, as well as the reliance on these principles in word categorization, were utilized in the creation of the “Concise Uzbek-Russian-English-French Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek National Dance Terms”. This work was carried out within the framework of the fundamental project No. IZ-2019081663, titled “**Development of a Website and Multimedia Products (Electronic Dictionaries) Dedicated to Promoting Uzbek National Dance Art**” implemented at the Uzbekistan State Choreography Academy in 2020–2021 (as per the certificate from the Uzbekistan State Choreography Academy), dated March 6, 2025, No. 1/04-191).

As a result, the scientific and theoretical aspects of the dictionary were refined based on the insights, conclusions, and recommendations.

**The approval of the research results.** The research results have been presented in the form of lectures at 6 national and international scientific-practical conferences, including 2 national and 4 international ones, and have been subject to approval. Additionally, a lecture on the topic was delivered at the “International Conference Elsevier Science Days in Uzbekistan” international webinar, as well as at the master classes organized under the Republic Center for the Art of Humor and Entertainment.

**The publication of the research results.** A total of 20 scientific papers have been published on the dissertation topic, including 14 articles in the publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of Uzbekistan for the publication of main scientific results. Among them, 2 articles were published international scientific journals.

**The structure and scope of the dissertation.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, three main chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references. The total volume of the work is 154 pages.

## THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **introduction of the dissertation**, the relevance and necessity of the topic are substantiated, the objectives and tasks of the research, as well as its object and subject, are described. The alignment of the research with the priority directions of national science and technology development is indicated, and the scientific novelty and practical significance of the study are outlined. Information on the implementation of the research results, published works, and the structure of the dissertation is also provided.

The first chapter of the dissertation, titled “**The Grammatical Grouping of Words in Uzbek and English and Their Study**”, consists of four sections. The first section discusses the grammatical classification of words in linguistics, its

essence, and principles. The second section focuses on the classification of parts of speech in modern Uzbek, the third section examines the classification of parts of speech in modern English, and the fourth section compares the similarities and unique characteristics of word classification in both modern Uzbek and English.

Parts of speech are considered one of the most universal phenomena in the grammatical system of language. They are characteristic of all languages, but the classification of parts of speech in each language requires a specific approach. This is because a grammatical feature in one language may not exist in another. Each part of speech has its own specific grammatical features, and for this reason, they differ from each other<sup>25</sup>.

Looking at the history of the classification of parts of speech, we see that the ancient Indians, who were among the first to establish linguistics as a science, categorized words into nouns, verbs, and auxiliaries. Arabs, influenced by Indian linguistic ideas, also classified words into three categories: nouns, verbs, and auxiliaries. Greek scholars, particularly Aristotle, based their ideas on those of the Indian linguists and classified words into the same categories: nouns, verbs, and auxiliaries. Later, the Greeks further divided nouns into adjectives, numerals, and pronouns. Russian linguists identified independent parts of speech such as noun, adjective, numeral, pronoun, adverb, and verb, while our ancestors studied nouns, adjectives, numerals, and pronouns collectively under the category of “nouns”. In fact, the first four parts of speech were all considered nouns: the name of an object (noun), the name of a quality (adjective), the name of quantity (numeral), and words that replace nouns (pronouns). Therefore, they are often grouped under the common term “nouns”, since almost all of these parts of speech change in forms of possession, case, and plurality. Consequently, these forms apply not only to nouns but also to adjectives, numerals, pronouns, as well as action names, adjectival forms, and onomatopoeic words.

Since ancient times, linguistics has generally followed specific principles to classify parts of speech, primarily based on the following: *semantic principle*, *morphological principle*, *syntactic principle*, *semantic-morphological-syntactic principle*<sup>26</sup>.

However, in world linguistics, some scholars approach the classification of parts of speech from different perspectives. Some focus on the lexical classification of words, while others emphasize logical grouping, and yet others look at the grammatical classification of words. Such approaches to the classification of parts of speech stem from relying on one specific characteristic of words in their classification process<sup>27</sup>.

According to the semantic principle, words are classified based on whether they carry a lexical meaning or not. For example, in the Uzbek language, independent word classes consist of words with lexical meanings, while auxiliary

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<sup>25</sup>Sayfullayeva R., Mengliyev B., Boqiyeva G., Qurbonova M., Yunusova Z., Abuzalova M. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2009. – B.35-36.

<sup>26</sup>Нурмонов А. Сўзларни туркумларга ажратиш муаммолари. // Ўзбек тилшунослигининг долзарб муаммолари. – Андижон, 2010. – Б.6-8.

<sup>27</sup>Нурмонов А. Танланган асарлар. III жилдли, III жилд. – Тошкент: Akadernashr, 2012. – Б.187.

and separate word classes do not have this characteristic. Based on this, words are divided into the following groups:

**a. independent lexical meaning words** ( nouns, verbs, adjectives, numbers, adverbs);

**b. non-independent lexical meaning words:** Pronouns and conjunctions fall into this category.

**c. lexically meaningless words:** Conjunctions, auxiliary words, and predicates belong to this group.

According to the morphological principle, words are divided into two main groups: changing lexemes and non-changing lexemes. Words in this group do not form grammatical forms and do not accept suffixes. These include conjunctions, auxiliary words, and predicates. They do not have changing grammatical forms, but they perform other functions in the language system. (Table 1.1. Classification of words in the Uzbek language based on the morphological principle).

In the classification of words according to the syntactic principle, the main factors considered are their ability to connect with other lexemes in speech and their ability to function as parts of a sentence. In the Uzbek language, based on these characteristics, words are grouped as follows: 1) words that can function as parts of a sentence: nouns, verbs, adjectives, numbers, onomatopoeic words, adverbs, and pronouns; 2) words that cannot function as parts of a sentence: modal words, interjections, and certain phrase words; 3) words that can serve as syntactic connectors: conjunctions, auxiliaries, and predicates<sup>28</sup>.

In Uzbek linguistics, the classification of parts of speech differs across the continuous education system. In general secondary education schools and specialized secondary education, onomatopoeic words are classified under a separate part of speech group (Table 1.2.1. Classification of parts of speech in general secondary education schools and secondary special education system). However, in the literature of post-secondary education systems, onomatopoeic words are considered an independent part of speech (according to the classifications by R. Sayfullayeva, Sh. Rahmatullayev, A. Nurmonov). It is clear that various classifications have been used in practice in this regard. Specifically, in R. Sayfullayeva's classification, onomatopoeic words are included as an independent part of speech, and the group of distinct parts of speech is referred to as "word-phrases" which, unlike in school textbooks, includes words like "affirmation-negation" and "suggestion-indication". (Table 1.2.2. Classification by R. Sayfullayeva).

In his classification, scholar Sh. Rahmatullayev uses the term "classification of lexical units" instead of "parts of speech", noting that in recent years, the classification of phraseological units is being recognized in modern world linguistics. He argues that the term "parts of speech" does not encompass these phraseological units, and therefore, suggests referring to them as "classification of lexical units". In our opinion, the classification of phraseological units in the

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<sup>28</sup>Sayfullayeva R., Mengliyev B., Raupova L., Qurbonova M., Abuzalova M., Yo'ldasheva D. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent, 2019. – B.236.

scholar's system, as well as the question of the group of predicate lexemes, remains one of the unresolved issues in Uzbek linguistics and calls for special research. Furthermore, the scholar recommends excluding the auxiliary and pronoun from the group of parts of speech, instead considering pronouns within each independent part of speech, similar to "pronouns" in Arabic linguistics, and treating auxiliaries as non-paradigmatic forms of nouns. He names onomatopoeic words as "descriptive units" and considers them as an independent part of speech. (Table 1.2.4. Classification by Sh. Rahmatullayev).

The classification by the renowned scholar A. Nurmonov is similar to R.Sayfullayeva's classification, where the group of "nouns" includes both nouns and verbs. Nouns are categorized into three subgroups: things (nouns), qualities (indicating action: adverb, indicating things: adjective), and quantity (numeral). (Table 1.2.3. Classification by A. Nurmonov).

In recent years, scholars such as R.Sayfullayeva, B.Mengliyev, L.Raupova, M.Qurbonova, M.Abuzalova, and D.Yuldasheva have developed a classification of Uzbek language lexemes based on a set of semantic, morphological, and syntactic features, demonstrating the multifaceted nature of these units. (Table 1.2. Set of semantic-morphological-syntactic features of Uzbek language lexemes).

There are three tendencies in the classification of word classes in English:

*Pre-structural tendency:* In this approach, scholars divide words into groups based on their meaning, function, and form. This approach has been supported by linguists such as H. Sweet, O. Jespersen, O. Curme, and B. Ilyish.

*Structural-based tendency:* This approach emphasizes the classification of words based on their structural meaning and distribution. Notable proponents of this tendency include Ch. Fries, W. Francis, A. Hill, and others.

*Third tendency:* This approach combines the ideas of the two previous approaches. Words are classified based on meaning, function, form, formative tools, and distribution (or combinability). Linguists such as Khaimovich and Rogovskaya, L.Barkhudarov, and Shteling are often associated with this approach<sup>29</sup>.

In English, words are generally divided into two main categories: **nominative words** and **functional words**. Functional words do not have a complete lexical meaning and are not used as independent sentence components. They express relationships between other words through their function. Functional words are further divided into two types:

**Connectives:** These ensure the connection within a sentence. Connectives include prepositions, conjunctions, modal verbs, and auxiliary verbs. **Determiners:** These clarify or limit the meaning of nominative words. For example, articles (a, the) and quantifiers (e.g., only, just). Nominative words have independent lexical meanings and convey the core content of a sentence, such as nouns, adjectives, and verbs.

In modern English, the classification of word classes is based on three principles: **meaning**, **form**, and **function**. **Meaning:** Here, we consider the

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<sup>29</sup>Iriskulov M., Kuldashev A. A Course in Theoretical English Grammar. – Tashkent, 2008. – B.22.

meaning of a whole class of words rather than the individual meaning of each word. For example, the meaning of nouns (substantives) relates to “thingness” or “objectness”. Form: This refers to the morphological characteristics of a word class. For instance, nouns are described by the categories of singular and plural. Verbs are characterized by tense, aspect, and mood. Function: This relates to the syntactic roles of words in sentences. For example, the ability of words to combine with others or their specific syntactic role within a sentence.

In English linguistics, while the importance of affixes in categorizing words is considerable, this criterion is not always taken into account because many words in English are invariable. In English, categories like the category of state, prepositions, and articles exist, whereas these word categories are not present in Uzbek. Instead, auxiliary verbs and special verb forms are used, but they are not distinguished as specific grammatical macrocategories.

One of the issues that has intrigued scholars is the independent pronoun category. A significant difference is that in English, reflexive pronouns do not inflect in the same way as reflexive pronouns in Uzbek. This leads to the use of prepositions when translating from Uzbek to English. For example: *o‘zim – myself*, *o‘zinning – by myself (or on my own)*, *o‘zimga – for myself*, etc.

According to the characteristics of inflectional signals, the English and Uzbek languages differ as follows (Table 1.4.1. Comparative table of inflectional signals in Uzbek and English):

1. English does not have a possessive suffix.
2. In Uzbek, case markers are well-formed. For example, while English has two cases, Uzbek has six cases.
3. In English, the expression of the number category involves many suffixes borrowed from Latin, Greek, and other languages, meaning that the allomorphs of the plural morpheme in English are multiple. In contrast, in Uzbek, the plural morpheme –lar is mainly a single morpheme<sup>30</sup>.

As can be seen, English lacks a morphological marker for the possessive category. In English, the concept of possession or ownership is not expressed morphologically, but rather through lexical-syntactic methods. For example: *My bag* (mening sumkam), *her bag* (uning sumkasi).

Auxiliary word classes are those that do not have independent, specific meanings in a sentence but serve to link independent words, showing semantic and syntactic relationships between them. These words are not used as sentence components (i.e., subject, predicate, etc.). In English, auxiliary word classes mainly include *prepositions and conjunctions*, while in Uzbek, they include *auxiliary verbs, conjunctions, and particles*.

The second chapter of the dissertation, titled “**Transposition of Independent Word Classes in Modern Uzbek and English**”, consists of two sections. The first section provides an analysis of the essence of transposition and conversion, their differences, and existing viewpoints. In the second section of the chapter, the shift

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<sup>30</sup>Bo‘ronov J. Ingliz tili va o‘zbek tillari qiyosiy grammatikasi. – Toshkent, 1973. – B. 90.

of independent word classes in Uzbek and English, their types, and their expression in different speech forms are substantiated with linguistic evidence.

In Uzbek linguistics, one of the first scholars to focus on this phenomenon is A. G‘ulomov. According to his view, “conversion is the transition of a word from one lexical-grammatical category to another is a form of word formation, a new word creation. This is a morphological-syntactic method of word formation. In this process, the word class changes, and this change usually occurs in context, due to the influence of syntactic conditions, phrases, and word combinations”, he acknowledges<sup>31</sup>.

Transpositiv derivation, unlike other types, occurs in conjunction with phenomena such as **desemantization and lexicalization**.

The issue of conversion was first discussed in the works of A.I. Smirnitkiy. According to his view, “in conversion, the word-forming means consist solely of the word paradigm”<sup>32</sup>. This interpretation is reflected in the dictionary of O.S.Akhmanova, where the term “conversion” is explained<sup>33</sup>. On the other hand, transposition is explained under the term “hypostasis” as the process of “the transfer of a word from one word class to another through the means of conversion, in a broader sense (including substantivation and adjectivization)”<sup>34</sup>.

The phenomenon of transposition has been studied by various linguists, including O.Jespersen, A.Seche, L.Tenier, Sh.Balli, A.Frey<sup>35</sup>, and in Russian linguistics by I.V.Arnold, V.G.Gakom, Yu.S.Stepanov, V.D.Devkin, L.M.Mikhaylov, Kubryakova, A.I.Smirnitkiy, V.V.Vinogradov, V.G.Migrin<sup>36</sup>, as well as in Uzbek linguistics by A.G‘ulomov, A.Hojiyev, R.Sayfullayeva, J.Eltazarov, R. Rasulov, T.Turdiboyev, A. Pardayev<sup>37</sup>, and others.

It is important to distinguish between the phenomena of transposition and conversion. Under the term “conversion”, we understand the shift of one part of speech into another, whereas under the term “transposition”, we refer to the shift of one part of speech into another within a context – *in speech*. The first case is a product of diachrony, a historical linguistic phenomenon, while the second is related to synchrony and represents a speech phenomenon.

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<sup>31</sup>Гуломов А. Сўз ясалиши // Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. – Тошкент, 1973. – Б.46-47.

<sup>32</sup>Кубрякова Е. Что такое словообразование. – М.: Наука, 1965. – С.80.

<sup>33</sup>Ахманова О. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М.: Советская энциклопедия, 1966. – С.608.

<sup>34</sup>Ахманова О. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М.: Советская энциклопедия, 1966. – С.200.

<sup>35</sup>Jespersen O. Progress in Language, with special reference to English. – London, S,Sonneschein.co, 1894. – P.138; Tenier, L. (1988) Fundamentals of structural syntax. Translated from French. – Moscow: Progress; Фрей А. Грамматика ошибок / А. Фрей. –М.: URSS, 2006. – С.304.

<sup>36</sup>Арнольд И. Основы научных исследований в лингвистике: Учеб. пособие. – М.: Высш. шк., 1991. – С.140. ISBN 5-06-001499-1; Степанов Ю. Введение // Гипотеза в современной лингвистике. – М.: Наука, 1980. – С.3-13; Devkin V. Deutsch russisches Wurterbuch der umgangssprachlichen und saloppen Lexik. – Moskau: Verlag Russkij Jazik, 1994. – С.768; Михайлов, Л. Коммуникативная грамматика немецкого языка / Михайлов Л. – М., 1994; Смирницкий, А. По поводу конверсии в английском языке /Смирницкий А.// ИЯШ. Вып. 3. 1953. – С. 12-24; Кубрякова Е. Деривация, транспозиция, конверсия // Вопросы языкознания. – 1974. №5. – С.64-74.

<sup>37</sup>Сайфуллаева Р., Менглиев Б., Бокиева Г., Курбонова М., Юнусова З., Абузалова М. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Ўқув қўлланма. – Тошкент, 2009; Турдибоев Т. Ўзбек тилида ёрдамчи сўзлар конверсияси. Филол. фан. ном. ... дис. – Тошкент, 1996; Элтазаров Ж. Сўз туркумлари парадигмасидаги ўзаро алоқа ҳамда кўчиш ҳоллари. – Тошкент: ЎМЭ, 2006; Расулов Р. Ўзбек тилида ёрдамчи сўзларнинг семантик-грамматик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1983; Пардаев А., Курбонов С. Ёрдамчи сўз туркумларида транспозиция ҳодисаси // Интернаука: научный журнал. Часть 4. – М., 2017. – № 10(14). – С.60-62.

Transposition represents a broader concept compared to conversion. In English, conversion can be seen in examples like “dial” to “dail” (noun → verb; dial in the context of a number display). For instance, “*Can you read what it says on the dial?*” (Here, “dial” refers to the device for displaying numbers, a noun). However, when it transitions to a verb: “*Dial 0 for the operator*” (here, “dial” becomes a verb meaning to press the number 0). In Uzbek, the word “*oq-qora*” (black and white) can be understood as an adjective → noun transformation (sifat → ot), and words like “*oldi-berdi*” (to give and take) or “*kirdi-chiqdi*” (entered and exited) demonstrate noun formation from a verb pair. For example, “*Ziyrak xotin edi, endi esi kirdi-chiqdi bo‘lib qolganday*” (“She was a clever woman, now she seemed to have lost her mind” - poetic expression). This indicates that transposition in the languages under comparison manifests in unique ways, reflecting different syntactic and morphological structures in each language.

There are several reasons for the complexity in the interpretation of the phenomenon of “transition” in the Uzbek language: 1) the norms of meaning, form, and function specific to each part of speech being borrowed from Russian linguistics; 2) the unique – Uzbek nature of each part of speech in the Uzbek language not being fully revealed, and thus not being considered as a unit of measurement in research; 3) the relative independence of aspects such as meaning, form, and function, and the failure to account for their distinctness, as well as the absolutization of their proportionality in parts of speech due to the formal grammar relying on simple logical principles; 4) the unclarified distinction between speech (random, temporary, occasional) and linguistic (systematic, permanent, usual) phenomena.

We need to distinguish between literal meaning, transfer, and the process of transposition. To determine whether a word is used in its literal or figurative meaning, it is necessary to consider its usage in context. For example, the word “cold” is used in its literal meaning when referring to the weather or water. However, when used in phrases like “*cold intention*”, “*cold breath*”, or “*cold face*”, the word “cold” moves beyond its literal meaning and is used metaphorically in a figurative sense.

Transposition, the process of moving words from one category to another, manifests differently in Uzbek and English. In English, this phenomenon generally occurs without morphological changes, while in Uzbek, it involves a shift in meaning along with the addition of word forms and grammatical markers. For instance, in the sentence “*Yaxshidan bog‘ qoladi*”, the transposition occurs when the case suffix is added to the word in Uzbek. In English, cases of transposition between categories without additional affixes are more common than in Uzbek. For example, “hand” can become “to hand”, and “jump” can become “to jump”. At the same time, transposition in both languages acts as a tool that broadens the semantic and functional possibilities of words.

The similarities in the shifting of words highlight the commonalities in the semantic and syntactic structures of both languages, while the differences offer a deeper understanding of their unique grammatical systems. Analyses in this

direction not only enrich linguistic theory but also contribute practically to language learning and the translation process in both Uzbek and English.

In Uzbek, the main forms of conversion that play a key role in word formation are *substantivation*, *adjectivization*, *adverbialization*, and *pronominalization*. In English, the main types of conversion are categorized as The Major and The Minor conversions<sup>38</sup>. The Major conversion includes cases where words shift from adjectives to nouns, nouns to adjectives, verbs to nouns, nouns to verbs, and adjectives to verbs. This category is considered the most important form of transposition in English. For example, words like “dog” and “blue” predominantly belong to the noun and adjective categories.

In the Uzbek language, the word “*issiq*” (hot) in the context of heat or warmth has shifted from the adjective category (hot air) to the noun category (as in “hot weather”). Over time, this shift has become lexicalized, resulting in the formation of a new concept expressed by the word pair “*issiq-sovuq*” (hot-cold), where “*issiq*” has fully transitioned into the noun category. For example: *Issiq havo oqimi kirib keldi* (The hot air stream entered); *Uning issig‘i baland* (His temperature is was high); *Dala-yu dashtlarni odamlarni kuf-suf qilib, ezibichki yozib berib, issiq-sovuq qilib, binoyidek tirikchilik qilib yuribman* (I have been living a humble life, writing in the hot-cold and making people suffer under the sun in the fields). (G. Gulom, “Shum Bola”).

Adjectives can shift to the noun category in specific contexts, often performing the function of a noun. This phenomenon occurs in the following cases: a) In proverbs and sayings: In Uzbek: *Ko‘r tutganini qo‘ymas, kar eshitganini*; *qizili qirda qoldi, sarig‘i soyda*. In English: Two wrongs don’t make a right. b) To express the natural (or social) condition of a person or animal (often becoming a nickname): For example in Uzbek: *cho‘loq* (cripple), *maymoq* (imbecile), *pakana* (rascal). c) Names derived from adjectives: In Uzbek: *Dono* (wise), *Botir* (brave), *Baxtiyor* (happy), *Go‘zal* (beautiful), *Malla Turg‘un*, *Qo‘rqmas* (fearless). In English: *Blackwell*, *Brown*, *Green*, *Yellow*, *Wright*. d) Adjectives representing colors can take noun endings (possessive, case, plural) and can combine with verbs, thus turning into nouns: For example in Uzbek: *Qanaqasidan bo‘lsin, oqidanmi, qizilidanmi? – Oq, qizilingiz nimasi, bizga redaktor kerak edi. (“Mushtum”).*

In recent years, as a result of the mutual influence of research conducted in both English and Uzbek linguistics and the interconnectedness of language fields, many composite terms related to the phenomenon of transposition, such as *onomastic conversion*, *hydromic conversion*, *transonymization*, *transanthroponymization*, and *transtoponymization*, have emerged in Uzbek linguistics<sup>39</sup>. **Transonymization** is also observed in English and is defined as “the transition from one type of name to another”, such as transferring a city name to a

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<sup>38</sup>Kim, Ga Hyun. *Synchrony and Diachrony of Conversion in English*. MSc English Language. The University of Edinburgh, 2010.

<sup>39</sup>Примов А., Ўринова Н. Атокли отларнинг трансонимизациялашуви. Тафаккур зиёси. – Тошкент: Адабиёт учкунлари нашриёти, 2017. – Б.51-53.

surname (**Samara** > **Samara**) or transferring the name of a celestial body to a person's name (**Venus** > **Venus**)<sup>40</sup>.

The third chapter of the dissertation is titled “**The Shift of Auxiliary and Specific Word Classes in Uzbek and English**”, and it consists of three sections. The first section of this chapter discusses the formality and multifunctionality of auxiliary words in Uzbek and English, the second section analyzes the transposition of auxiliary words in Uzbek and English, and the third section examines the transposition phenomenon in specific word classes in Uzbek and English.

According to our clarification, the number of auxiliary words (helping, conjunctions, and copulas) in modern Uzbek literary language is several times more than what is indicated in the literature. Secondly, many words' roles as auxiliary, conjunctions, copulas, or modal words have not been clearly determined. Thirdly, the types of meanings of auxiliary words and the boundary of words belonging to them have not been precisely defined. Fourthly, transitions from one auxiliary word to another, and from independent words to auxiliary words, are noticeably observed. Before categorizing a word as a conjunction or a copula, it is necessary to determine whether it provides additional meaning or not. In our view, if the word is used to link sentence components and sentences, it should be classified as a conjunction, and if it introduces additional meaning to them and pertains to the entire sentence, it should be considered a copula.

Some linguists suggest that transitions in auxiliary words should be categorized as belonging to both word classes at the same time. Linguists such as A.Khojiev, M.Asqarova, T.Rustamov, O.Bozorov have observed such cases in their works<sup>41</sup>. For instance, O.Bozorov, who classified copulas that actively function as conjunctions as “yuklama bog‘lovchilar”, and those that actively function as copulas as “bog‘lovchi-yuklamalar”. Overall, the confusion lies in the fact that the secondary function of such units sometimes becomes more active than the primary function. For example, both A.Khojiev and T.Rustamov mistakenly attribute the enhanced conjunction *bilan* properties to auxiliaries. T. Turdiboyev also objects to the claim that some linguistic units can belong equally to two word classes<sup>42</sup>.

“Bilan” as an auxiliary word can function as both a simple auxiliary and a conjunction with a functional role: “*opam bilan (and I cannot say ‘and I came’) keldim*” – auxiliary; “*akam bilan (and) men bozordan keldik*” – conjunction. (Table 3.1.1. Polyfunctionality of the word “bilan”).

Functional auxiliaries are those auxiliary words that accompany nouns and verbs. Thus, such words can also appear as independent words. For example, “*kitob televizor ustida turibdi*” (the book is on the television) – “*televizor ustida janjallashdi*” (they quarreled on the television), “*Devordan bo‘ylab qaradi*”

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<sup>40</sup>Sativoldieva D. Transnominisation in the toponymy of Namangan province. Current research journal of philological sciences. Vol.04. Issue 06. – P.20-24.

<sup>41</sup>Пардаев А., Курбонов С. Ёрдамчи сўз туркумларида транспозиция ходисаси // «Интернаука»: научный журнал. Часть 4. – М., 2017. – № 10(14). – С.60-62.

<sup>42</sup>Турдибоев Т. Ўзбек тилида ёрдамчи сўзлар конверсияси. Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1996. – Б.40.

(he/she looked along the wall) – “*Ariq bo‘ylab ketdi*” (he/she walked along the ditch), and so on.

The conjunction “ham” functions in various ways: as a **conjunction** – it comes before sentence parts: “*ham saroy, ham boylik, ham toj-u taxt uni qiziqitirmas edi*” (neither the palace, nor wealth, nor the crown and throne interested him); as a **modifier** – it comes after sentence parts: “*saroy ham, boylik ham, toj-u taxt ham uni qiziqitirmas edi*” (the palace, the wealth, and the crown and throne did not interest him either).

The modifiers “-u (-yu)”, “-da” can also function as contrastive conjunctions. In such sentences, they can freely interchange with conjunctions like “ammo”, “lekin”, and “biroq”: “*men bugun darsga keldim-u (lekin), hech narsa o‘rganolmadim*” (I came to class today, but learned nothing); “*u keldi-da (lekin) gapirmadi*” (he came but did not speak); “*kontraktga kirdi-yu (ammo) o‘qimadi*” (he signed the contract, but did not study). (Table 3.1.2).

While the Uzbek language has additional conjunctions such as *-ki, kim, -u, -yu, -da, and mi?* English does not have analogous additional conjunctions. Instead, English uses derivative conjunctions like “until”, “unless”, and “supposing” to perform similar functions.

The meaning and characteristics of conjunctions in Uzbek are completely different, and it is important to analyze them separately. The transition from one type to another and the formation of intermediate phenomena such as “conjunction-predicate” and “auxiliary-conjunction” is a characteristic feature of the auxiliary verb nature and a way of enriching them based on their internal source. In Uzbek, expressions like “auxiliary-conjunction”, “conjunction-predicate”, or “predicate-conjunction” do not exist. It is more accurate to approach it as the presence of the phenomenon of transposition between auxiliary words, conjunctions, and predicates.

In English, intensifiers conveying emphasis *but* can simultaneously function as conjunctions, predicates, and adverbs. For example, in the sentence “*She’s very hardworking but not very imaginative*” (U juda mehnatsevar, **lekin** tasavvur qobiliyatlari yaxshi emas), *but* is used as a conjunction to add a contrasting piece of information. It connects two clauses that present opposing ideas.

In other cases, *but* can function as an adverb, as in “*She’s but a young girl*” (U yagona yosh qiz). Here, it emphasizes the singularity or limitation of the noun phrase. **But** is mostly used as a conjunction, but we can also analyze it as a preposition (i.e., a “preposition”). In this context, its meaning becomes equivalent to “except for” or “not except for”, indicating an exception or exclusion. For instance: “*Everything was good but the salad*” (Salatdan **boshqa** hamma narsa yaxshi edi). “*He is anything but violent*” (U hamma narsa bo‘ladi, zolim inson bo‘lishdan **boshqa**). In these examples, **but** functions as a preposition, and semantically, it expresses the meaning of “everything except the salad” or “anything other than violent”. In these sentences, **but** highlights what is being excluded from the general statement.

In this case, *but* is used to indicate an exception or something being excluded. Additionally, *but* also serves an intensifying or emphasizing function: “*Everyone,*

*but everyone, will be there*” (Hamma, yana ta’kidlayman, hamma shu yerda bo’lishi kerak). In this sentence, *but* is emphasizing the certainty that everyone will be present. In another sentence, *but* performs its conjunction function: “*Everything was good, but the salad wasn’t*” (Hammasi yaxshi edi, lekin salat yaxshi emas edi). Here, it connects two contrasting statements, indicating opposition between “everything was good” and “the salad wasn’t good”. Semantically, it expresses a contrast or contradiction between the two clauses. (Table 3.2.1. Transfer of auxiliary words in English).

In English, the cases of prepositions shifting are rare. For example, ***up*** and ***down*** in their substantivized forms appear as ***ups and downs***. *Helen walked up and down the hall nervously*. (Helen nervously walked up and down the hall.) In this sentence, *up* and *down* function as adverbs, describing the direction of Helen’s movement. *There were many ups and downs in his life*. (His life was full of ups and downs.) Here, ***ups and downs*** are used as nouns, referring to the highs and lows of his life, showing a shift in their grammatical role. These examples demonstrate that in English, changes in prepositions and adverbs are often context-dependent and can be expressed in a figurative or idiomatic manner.

A.S.Dubovskiy emphasizes the ability of interjections to undergo nominalization, adverbialization, verbalization, and syntactic assimilation.

In Uzbek, many words that are classified as modal words are actually adverbs. For example: *haqiqatan, albatta, shaksiz, ehtimol, chamasi, xullas, demak, umuman, shekilli, balki, har holda*, etc. In English, equivalents such as *definitely, exactly, precisely, and never* are considered modal words. Uzbek: *Ularga qarshi kurashish hammamizning burchimiz, albatta*. (Fighting against them is everyone’s duty, of course.) English: *I will definitely be there*. (I will be there, without a doubt.) This shows how both languages handle modal words, with adverbial forms playing a key role in expressing certainty, probability, or necessity.

The modal word ***never*** is typically considered an adverb and is not usually categorized as a modal verb. However, in our view, considering the word’s role in conveying certainty and its meanings of “never” or “at no time”, it can be placed among modal words with a specific “negating” or “definitive” connotation. For example: *My mother would never consider selling her stock in Sitex Oil. Never*. (Here, *never* is used emphatically to express absolute certainty and refusal.) This emphasizes how *never* functions similarly to modal words, especially in expressing firm negation or absolute certainty when used in such contexts.

In Uzbek linguistic studies, words that are modalized, interjection-like, affirmative/negating, and indicative are examined in various forms. These words not only express their grammatical functions but also reflect their emotional, confirming, or negating roles in speech. Modalized words – for example: *chamasi, chog’i, ehtimol* (perhaps, probably, maybe). These words are often used to ease the meaning of a sentence or express its probability. They indicate the degree of certainty in a statement. Words undergoing modalization – for example: *balki, hatto, aftidan* (perhaps, even, apparently). These words express the degree of uncertainty or certainty in a statement, emphasizing the possibility or conjecture within a sentence. Words resembling sentences (modal-like) – for example:

*shunday qilib, baxtga qarshi, tavba, xudo saqlasin* (thus, against fate, God forbid). These words are used to reflect the speaker's emotional or moral stance. They intensify the meaning or make it more nuanced. Interjection-like, affirmative/negating, and indicative words – these words are used to express uncertainty, affirmation, negation, or suggestion. Examples: *yashang, voy o'lay* (long live, oh dear) (interjection-like), *to'g'ri, rost* (right, true) (affirmation), *hech qachon* (never) (negation), *mana mundoq* (suggestion). These words, even though they take distinct grammatical forms, perform various syntactic functions. In the processes of their transformation and transposition, these words acquire new grammatical roles and play important semantic roles in speech. Therefore, a thorough study of such words in Uzbek linguistics and their role in the language system is essential. Studying these topics in depth will help further clarify the processes of conversion and transposition of modalized, interjection-like, affirmative/negating, and indicative words in both Uzbek and English.

## CONCLUSION

1. It has been determined that several issues related to the classification and transposition of parts of speech in Uzbek linguistics have not yet been resolved. Specifically, there is no single classification for parts of speech, and various classifications are applied in different educational systems. For example, the category of imitative words is considered as a separate part of speech in school textbooks and in the secondary education system, while in higher education, it is assessed as an independent part of speech. Moreover, instead of considering auxiliary words and pronouns as separate parts of speech, they are viewed as auxiliary forms of nouns, with pronouns studied within each part of speech. Additionally, due to the increasing recognition of the classification of phraseological units in recent years in world linguistics (Sh. Rahmatullayev), we believe that it is essential to conduct special research in Uzbek linguistics on these issues as well.

2. In English, there are also various classifications of parts of speech. Specifically, the scholar B. Ilyish divides parts of speech into 12 categories (6 independent and 6 auxiliary: prepositions, conjunctions, particles, modal words, articles, interjections), while B.S. Khaymovich and B.I. Rogovskaya divide parts of speech into 14 categories (6 independent, 8 auxiliary: prepositions, conjunctions, particles, modal words, articles, interjections, response words, state words), and they consider the following 5 characteristics of lexical units for classification:

- 1) According to their lexical-grammatical meanings;
- 2) According to their lexical-grammatical morphemes;
- 3) According to their grammatical categories;
- 4) According to their combination with other words (this factor is not generally considered in Uzbek linguistics);
- 5) According to their function in the sentence.

3. The classification of parts of speech in Uzbek and English is primarily dependent on the structure of the language, affixes, and the grammatical functions of words. In Uzbek, affixes play a significant role, while in English, word order and auxiliary words are of great importance. Furthermore, although some parts of speech are common to both languages, their usage and classification may differ. In Uzbek, the role of affixes is crucial. Affixes can change the meaning and grammatical form of a word. For instance, by adding affixes to nouns and verbs, new parts of speech can be created. In English, however, the use of affixes is less frequent, and the grammatical role of words is typically determined by their position in the sentence or by auxiliary words. Several common issues in the classification of parts of speech in both Uzbek and English have been identified: a) The presence of words that are difficult to categorize into a specific part of speech. b) The frequent transition of words from one part of speech to another. c) The lack of clear identification of part-of-speech characteristics in certain constructions and phrases.

4. It has been established that there are two types of transposition in both Uzbek and English: linguistic and non-linguistic types. The linguistic type refers to the complete transfer of a word from one part of speech to another. The non-linguistic type, on the other hand, changes its part of speech only in specific speech situations. There is also a type of transposition that stands out due to its exceptional linguistic nature. Such a transposition, associated with the ideostyle, can be referred to as occasional transposition.

5. The adverbial part of speech remains a controversial category in both English and Uzbek linguistics. In both languages, adverbs are linked to verbs, adjectives, and other parts of speech, intensifying, limiting, or clarifying their meaning. The phenomenon of adverbialization refers to the process in which adverbs change into other parts of speech or are derived from other parts of speech. In both Uzbek and English, the majority of adverbs are lexical and semantic derivatives based on the transpositional derivation of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, action nouns, and imitative words. A significant portion of these derivatives is created by adverbial-conversion formants, which involve words from different parts of speech being converted into adverbs. However, the process of adverb formation remains debatable in Uzbek linguistics. This is because the majority of adverbs are originally words from other parts of speech that, having lost their original features, become simplified and consolidated as lexemes. As a result, many linguists reject the idea of adverb formation, recognizing instead the phenomenon of adverbialization (the transformation of other parts of speech into adverbs). In Uzbek, adverbialization occurs through affixes and functional usage, while in English, adverbialization typically happens through the -ly suffix and conversion.

6. A comparative study of word classes in Uzbek and English has revealed the following differences: a) In Uzbek, the predicate is considered a separate part of speech, whereas in English, the preposition fulfills this role; b) Modal words are considered a separate class in Uzbek, whereas in English, modal verbs (can, must, may) are regarded as auxiliary verbs; c) There is a noticeable difference in the

system of verbs and tenses: in Uzbek, verbs are divided into three tenses in a simpler manner, while English has a more complex system with 12 main tenses; d) In adjectives and adverbs: in English, the -ly suffix is added to change a word into an adverb, while in Uzbek, there are broader possibilities for word formation; e) Prepositions and cases: in Uzbek, case suffixes are used to connect words and are added after the word, while in English, prepositions connect words and come before them; f) Word order: in Uzbek, word order is freer, and the meaning is often expressed through affixes rather than word order, whereas in English, word order is strict and plays a crucial role in meaning.

7. It has been determined that the number of auxiliary words (such as auxiliaries, conjunctions, predicates) in modern Uzbek literary language is much larger than what is presented in the literature. Secondly, for many words, it is not clearly defined whether they are auxiliary, conjunctions, predicates, or modal words. Thirdly, the types of meanings of auxiliary words and the boundaries of words belonging to these categories are not clearly defined. Fourthly, there are notable instances of auxiliary words transitioning from one category to another, and from independent words to auxiliary words within the structure.

8. There are two types of conversion processes: internal conversion (or internal shift) and external conversion (or external shift). Internal conversion is characterized by the transition of independent word categories to other independent word categories. Substantivization (noun-formation), pronominalization (pronoun-formation), verbalization (verb-formation) belong to the internal conversion of independent word categories, while the shift of auxiliaries and predicates to conjunctions, or the shift of conjunctions and auxiliaries into predicates, is an internal conversion characteristic of word categories. In external conversion, independent word categories transition to auxiliary word categories, or vice versa, auxiliary word categories transition to independent word categories. A large group of auxiliaries (functional auxiliaries, auxiliary words) and some conjunctions (such as “deb”, “deya”) have emerged as a result of the “auxiliaryization” of independent word categories due to external conversion. The transition of auxiliary words into independent word categories (external conversion) is associated with certain conditions and is a passive process.

9. In Uzbek, the functions of predicates and other grammatical units are relatively more defined. The significant expansion of the scope of the Uzbek language under conditions of independence, which has transformed it into not only the primary means of communication within the country but also a tool for official and international relations, necessitates the need for a modern analysis of changes and shifts occurring in the system of auxiliary words. These changes should be studied from both a substantive and pragmatic perspective. Based on our observations, we can conclude the following in order to prevent confusion, such as when a conjunction is sometimes referred to as a predicate, as seen in some textbooks or academic sources, and to clarify the distinction between conjunctions and predicates:

- research has been conducted to some extent regarding conjunctions and predicates. However, the distinction between conjunctions and predicates is still

being studied primarily based on their formal aspects, rather than on the semantic-grammatical characteristics they express. If a linguistic unit is in the form of an affix, it is interpreted as a predicate; if it is in the form of a word, it is interpreted as a conjunction or modal word;

- in modern Uzbek, certain conjunctions such as “agar”, “garchi”, “agarda”, “basharti”, and “mabodo”, which are often referred to as “conditional conjunctions” in some textbooks and academic sources, should actually be treated as conditional predicates. Therefore, this group of conjunctions should be referred to as “conditional predicates”;

- grammatical units that perform the function of linking by comparison or analogy in a text, such as “g‘oyat”, “g‘oyoki”, and similar units, should no longer be listed as conjunctions but should be recognized as comparative predicates. These units have sometimes been considered conjunctions, sometimes predicates, and sometimes modal words; they should be seen as predicates;

- in Uzbek, there are no units that can be termed as “auxiliary-conjunction”, “conjunction-predicate”, or “predicate-conjunction”. Only auxiliary words, conjunctions, and predicates exist, along with a phenomenon of transposition between them.

10. The comparison of word classes, which are considered important building materials of language, has the following practical significance: master the language more deeply; follow grammatical rules; form speech culture and understand aesthetic beauty; study the structure of the language and its usage patterns; formulate speech correctly; learn foreign languages easily; analyze texts correctly; improve general literacy; carry out communication effectively in daily life.

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

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**ФЕРГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**ШОДИЕВА ГУЛРУХ НАЗИР КИЗИ**

**КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ И ТРАНСПОЗИЦИЯ ЧАСТЕЙ РЕЧИ В  
УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ**

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

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ  
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ наукам**

Тема докторской диссертации зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан под номером B2023.4.PhD/Fil4243.

Диссертация выполнена в Ферганском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Научного совета ([www.fdu.uz](http://www.fdu.uz)) и на информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyonet» ([www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz)).

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Ведущая организация:

Термезский государственный университет


Защита диссертации состоится « 41 » 09 2025 года в «10:00» часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 при Ферганском государственном университете (Адрес: 150100, г. Фергана, ул. Б.Маргиланий, дом 105. Тел.: (99873) 244-57-82; Web-site: ([www.fdu.uz](http://www.fdu.uz)); e-mail: [fardu\\_info@umail.uz](mailto:fardu_info@umail.uz)).


С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Ферганского государственного университета (зарегистрирован за номером 564). (Адрес: 150100, г. Фергана, ул. Мураббийлар, дом 19. Тел.: (99873) 244-44-02; Факс: (99873) 244-44-94;


Автореферат диссертации разослан « 26 » 08 2025 года

(Протокола регистрации № 44 от « 26 » 08 2025 года).



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

**Цель исследования** заключается в сравнительном анализе принципов и классификации слов по частям речи в узбекском и английском языках, выявлении их общих и отличительных особенностей, определении их общих и отличительных особенностей, изучении проявления явления транспозиции в данных языках, а также разработке предложений и рекомендаций по совершенствованию их лингвистических основ.

**Объект исследования:** выбраны части речи узбекского и английского языков, а также слова, претерпевающие явление транспозиции.

**Задачи исследования** включают в себя:

уточнение классификации частей речи узбекского и английского языков, а также принципов их классификации;

обоснование подходов и взглядов на отнесение слов к определенной категории в узбекском и английском языках, выявление общих и отличительных особенностей с сравнительным аспекте;

выделение функциональных групп, образующихся в результате явления транспозиции (субстантивация, адъективизация, адвербилизация, коннективация, парцелляция), а также описание их внутренних процессов;

исследование проявлений явления транспозиции в узбекском и английском языках, определение частей речи, в рамках которых она возникает, а также обоснование её типов и характеристик с опорой на лингвистические аргументы.

**Научная новизна исследования** заключается в следующем:

описаны классификация знаменательных, служебных и отдельно выделяемых частей речи и их принципы (семантические, морфологические, синтаксические) в узбекском и английском языках, а также их типологические особенности;

доказаны общие черты групп частей речи в узбекском и английском языках в сопоставительном аспекте, а также различия между знаменательными, служебными и отдельно выделяемыми частями речи;

лингвистически обосновано, что в сравниваемых языках явление транспозиции проявляется как в языковых, так и в неязыковых формах, и что субстантивация и неязыковые контекстуальные типы относительно распространены среди явлений транспозиции;

определено, что приоритетными в классификации слов на части речи в узбекском и английском языках являются лексико-семантические, морфологические, синтаксические принципы, в узбекском языкознании практически игнорируется принцип классификации слов по их взаимному сочетанию;

на основе лингвистических данных доказано, что переход служебных частей речи (от служебного к союзу, от союза к частице, от частицы к союзу) происходит, и установлено, что в этих единицах присутствует пресуппозитивное значение (скрытый смысл).

**Опубликованность результатов исследования.** Содержание диссертации отражено в 20 публикациях, в том числе в 14 статьях, включенных в реестр Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан, 2 статьях в международных научных журналах.

**Структура и объем диссертации.** Диссертационная работа состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Общий объем диссертации составляет 154 страниц.

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

**I bo'lim (part I; I часть)**

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2. Shodieva G.N., Dusmatov Kh.Kh. Classification of word groups in Modern English // Xorazm Ma'mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi. – Xiva. 2025. – №1/4, – B.167-170. [10.00.00 №21]

3. Shodiyeva G. O'zbek tilshunosligida so'z turkumlari masalalari // Eurasian Journal of Academic Research // Volume 2. 2022. – № 7. ISSN: 2181-2020. – P.103-105. ResearchBib (IF) = 9.3 (№14)

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8. Shodiyeva G. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida so'z turkumlarining grammatik va semantik xususiyatlari // "Tanqidiy nazar, tahliliy tafakkur va innovatsion g'oyalar" respublika ilmiy-amaliy online konferensiyasi materiallari to'plami. – Farg'ona, 2024. – B.233-234.

**II bo'lim (part II; II часть)**

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11. Shodieva G. Analysis of transposition of word groups // IV International scientific and practical conference on the topic: Current problems of modern linguistics and an innovative approach in teaching foreign languages. – Fergana, 2023, 25-oktabr. – P.798-803.
12. Shodieva G. Transposition of word categories in Uzbek language // Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. Volume 2. 2023. – № 3. – P.530-534.
13. Shodiyeva G. O‘zbek tilida so‘z turkumlari transpozitsiyasining o‘ziga xosligi // Iqro jurnali. Volume 2. 2023. – № 5. – P.353-356.
14. Shodiyeva G. So‘zlarni turkumlarga ajratish asoslari // Talqin va tadqiqotlar ilmiy-uslubiy jurnali. Volume 2. 2023. – № 18. – B.10-14.
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17. Shodieva G., Dusmatov Kh. Analysis of Word Transposition Types in English and Uzbek Languages // Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Cognitive Science. Volume 1. 2024. – № 1. – P.59-65.
18. Shodiyeva G. O‘zbek va ingliz tilida so‘zlarni turkumlarga ajratish masalalari // Interpretation and researches. Volume 26. 2024. – 4. – P.149-157.

Avtoreferat Farg‘ona davlat universiteti  
“Lingvistik tahrir va tarjimashunoslik”  
Markazida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi

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Shartli bosma tabog‘i – 1,62. Bichimi 84x108 1/16. Adadi 100.  
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150114, Farg‘ona viloyati, Farg‘ona shahar, Aviasozlar ko‘chasi 2-uy.

