**O'ZBEKISTON DAVLAT JAHON TILLARI UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/30.12.2019. Fil.27.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH
O'ZBEKISTON DAVLAT JAHON TILLARI UNIVERSITETI**

MENGLIYEVA MUNIRA BAXTIYOR QIZI

**INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA FE'L ASPEKTUAL
MA'NOLARINING IFODALANISHI VA TIPOLOGIYASI**

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik

**FILOLOGIYA fanlari doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi
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Content of Dissertation Abstract of Doctor of Science (DSc) on Philological Sciences

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Fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Oliy taʼlim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2022.2.DSc/Fil430 raqam bilan roʻyxatdan oʻtgan.

Dissertatsiya Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (oʻzbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume)) Ilmiy kengashning veb-sahifasida (www.tsull.uz) va "Ziyonet" axborot taʼlim portalida (www.ziyonet.uz) joylashtirilgan.

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Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida turli tillarda harakatning davomiyligi, takroriyligi va tamomlanganlik-tamomlanmaganlik kabi ma'nolarini ifodalovchi lisoniy birliklarni aniqlash hamda tizimlashtirish so'nggi yillarda dolzarb masalalardan biri sifatida kun tartibiga qo'yilmoqda. Ba'zi tillarda fe'lning aspektual ma'nolari morfologik yoki sintaktik vositalar bilan aniq ifodalanganligi, ba'zilarda esa leksemalar orqali anglashilishi aniqlangan. Fe'lning aspektual ma'no turlarini aniqlash amaliy tarjima va tarjima nazariyasi taraqqiyotida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shuningdek, aspektual ma'nolar tasnifi va aspektuallikni ifodalovchi vositalarni tizimlashtirish til korpuslarida ushbu birliklarning izchil lingvistik razmetkalanishi uchun asos bo'ladi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida aspektual ma'nolarni ifodalovchi vositalarni tavsiflashda an'anaviy (formal) lingvistika, funksional-pragmatik lingvistika va kognitiv lingvistika kabi yo'nalishlar turlicha metodologik yondashuvlar taklif etishmoqda. Kognitiv lingvistikada aspektual ma'nolar inson tafakkuridagi konseptual tuzilmalar bilan bog'lanadi, ya'ni harakatni qanday tasavvur qilish va kategorizatsiya qilish masalalari muhim o'rin tutadi. Funksional-pragmatik lingvistika nuqtayi nazaridan aspektual vositalar nutq jarayonida qanday maqsadlar bilan qo'llanishi, kontekst va muloqot voqeligi bilan qanday uyg'unlashuvi tahlil qilinadi. Ushbu nazariy izlanishlar natijalari, avvalo, qiyosiy tilshunoslikda beqiyos manba hisoblanadi. Masalan, turkiy tillar oilasi, roman tillar oilasi yoki slavyan tillar oilasi qatorida bir-biridan ancha farq qiluvchi aspekt tizimi, uning semantik ko'lami va tarkibi o'rganiladi. Aspektual ma'no ifodalovchi vositalarning qiyosiy tahlili, o'z navbatida, tarjimada muqobil elementlarni "jarayon" semasi asosida tanlash imkoniyatini yaratadi. Shu tariqa, jahon tilshunosligida fe'l aspektual ma'nolari bo'yicha olib borilayotgan nazariy ishlar lingvistika fanining turli yo'nalishlari, xususan, semantika, tarjima nazariyasi va kognitiv lingvistika bilan uzviy aloqada rivojlanib bormoqda. Ushbu izlanishlar natijasida til hodisalarini yaxlit tizim sifatida tushunish, turli tillar o'rtasidagi farqlarni sistematik tahlil qilish, tarjimada lisoniy birliklarning semantik ko'lamini aniqroq aks ettirish imkoniyatlari kengaymoqda.

Mustaqillik yillarida o'zbek va ingliz tillarining qomusiy xususiyatlari hamda funksional-semantik ko'lamini qamrovchi tipologik tadqiqotlar miqyosi yanada kengayganligi kuzatilmoqda. Xususan, ingliz tili ta'limi, ingliz va o'zbek tillari orasida o'zaro tarjima masalalarini takomillashtirish kun tartibidagi asosiy masalalardan bo'lib qolmoqda. Shuningdek, "O'zbek tilining xalqimiz ijtimoiy hayotida va xalqaro miqyosdagi obro'-e'tiborini tubdan oshirish, mamlakatimizda davlat tilini to'laqonli joriy etishni ta'minlash" uchun til ta'limini mukammallashtirish, tilni nazariy jihatdan o'rganish, qiyosiy tadqiqotlar vositasida ingliz va o'zbek tillarining qomusiy xususiyatlarini

yoritish talab etiladi. Ana shu maqsadni amalga oshirish ingliz va oʻzbek tillaridagi fe'l aspektualligi funksional-semantik paradigmasini tipologik oʻrganish dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Oʻzbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni oʻrganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida"gi 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son, 2016-yil 13-maydagi "Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini tashkil etish toʻgʻrisida"gi PF-4997-son, 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi "Oʻzbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish boʻyicha Harakatlar strategiyasi toʻgʻrisida"gi PF-4947-son farmonlari, 2017-yil 17-fevraldagi "Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyati, ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini tashkil etish, boshqarish va moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida"gi PQ-2789-son, 2017-yil 13-sentabrdagi "Kitob mahsulotlarini nashr etish va tarqatish tizimini rivojlantirish, kitob mutolaasi va kitobxonlik madaniyatini oshirish hamda targʻib qilish boʻyicha kompleks chora-tadbirlar dasturi toʻgʻrisida"gi PQ-3271-son qarorlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yoʻnalishlariga mosligi. Tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. "Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirish, innovatsion iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish" ustuvor yoʻnalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya mavzusi boʻyicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi. Aspektual ma'nolar va ularni ifodalovchi vositalarning funksional-semantik xususiyatlarini oʻrganishga qaratilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar jahonning ilgʻor ta'lim muassasalari va tadqiqot markazlari, jumladan, Oksford universiteti til markazi (Angliya), Bibliografiya instituti (Germaniya), Lingvistik tadqiqotlar instituti (RAN), Prinston universiteti (AQSH), Monpele universiteti (Fransiya), Kompyuter lingvistikasi laboratoriyalari (RF), Lomonosov nomidagi Moskva davlat universiteti (Rossiya), shuningdek, Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti, Buxoro davlat universiteti, Qarshi davlat universiteti, Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Oʻzbek tili, adabiyoti va folklori instituti (Oʻzbekiston)da olib borilmoqda.

Jahon tilshunosligida fe'l aspektualligi masalalari antik davrlardan oʻrganila boshlangan. Fe'lning tugal va notoʻliq shakllari haqida dastlab Aristotel tasnifi yuzaga keldi. Ushbu tasnif yunon tilida Appoloniy Diskol va lotin tilida Mark Terensiy tomonidan takomillashtirildi. Ushbu tasniflarda aspekt ma'nolari sintaktik vositalar bilan ham ifodalanishi mumkinligi haqidagi fikr ilgari suriladi[1]. German tillari oilasida fe'l aspektlari haqida Yosh

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[1]Баклагова Ю. Предельность/непредельность как аспектуальный признак глагольного предиката // Актуальные проблемы филологии и педагогической лингвистики. – 2010. – №12. – С. 240-244;

grammatiklar maktabi vakillari o'z qarashlarini bayon qilib fe'lning to'g'ri va noto'g'ri shakllari aspekt bo'linishi, ya'ni tugallanganlik va noto'liqlikni aks ettiradi, degan xulosani shakllantirishdi[2]. Fe'l aspekti turli sath vositalari bilan ifodalanishi aniq bo'lgani holda maydon semasi faqat tugallanganlik va tugallanmaganlik ziddiyatida cheklandi. Ma'no klassifikatsiyasi batafsil tahlil qilinmadi, tasnifi batafsil amalga oshirilmadi. Aspektual ma'no ifodalovchi vositalar nafaqat morfologik, balki sintaktik, leksik sathda mavjudligi aniqlandi[3].

Rus lingvistikasida fe'l aspekti tugallangan va noto'liq zamon shakllari o'laroq «вид» deb nomlandi. A.Bondarko, T.Buligina va boshqalar aspektni вид sifatida targ'ib qilishdi. Fe'l aspektlarini konseptual lisoniy hodisa sifatida tahlil qilish, aspektual ma'no ifodalanishida stilistik, psixolingvistik xususiyatlar borligini e'tirof etish zamonaviy ingliz lingvistlariga xos. Shu bilan birga, aspekt ma'nolarining ifodalanishi grammatik elementlardan kengayib turli sathlardagi lisoniy elementlar va nolisoniy birliklarni qamrovchi yirik funksional-semantik maydon ekani asoslandi. Bu bosqichda tilshunos L.Brinton, O.Dal tadqiqotlari dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etdi[4].

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida aspektuallik masalalari tadqiqi bo'yicha yetakchi olimlar sirasida Leonard Talmiy, B.Komriy, Z.Vendler kabilarning ilmiy izlanishlari alohida e'tirofga loyiq. Leonard Talmiy aspektuallik hodisasini zamon kategoriyasi doirasida tadqiq etib, aspektual zamon shakllarining struktur xususiyatlarini tavsiflagan. Keyingi bosqichda B.Komriy ilk marotaba aspektual ma'nolar grammatik va leksik jihatdan ifodalanishi mumkinligini isbotladi. Z.Vendler semantik tasnif doirasida aspektuallikni holat, natija, davomiy, tugallangan, chegaralangan/chegaralanmagan semalarga ajratadi. Aspekt ma'nolarining ko'plab tasniflari amalga oshirilgan, ularning barchasida tugallanganlik, tugallanmaganlik semalari o'rin oladi[5].

Маслов Ю. Очерки по аспектологии. – Л., 1984. – 342 с.; Ярцева В. Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь. – М.: Сов. Энциклопедия, 1990. – 412 с.

[2]Craft W. Verbs aspect and causal structure. – Oxford: Universty Press, 2012. – 33 p.; Dowty D. Toward a semantic analysis of verb aspect and the English imperfective progressive // Linguistics and philosophy. – Dordrecht; Boston, 1977. – Vol. 1, N 1. – P. 45-77.; Blansitt E. Progressive aspect // Working papers on language universals. – Stanford, 1975. –Vol. 18. – P. 3-34.

[3]Breu W. Interactions between lexical, temporal and aspectual meanings // Studies in language. –Amsterdam, 1994. –Vol. 18, N 1. – P. 23-44.; Bybee J., Perkins R., Paqliuca W. The evolution of grammar: Tense, aspect and modality in the languages of the world. – Chicago: University of Chicago press, 1994. – 398 p.; Klein W. Time in language. – New York.: Routledge, 1994. – 243 p.

[4]Brinton L. The Development of English Aspectual Systems: Aspectualizers and Postverbal Particles. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988. – 52 p.; Dahl O. Tense and aspect systems. – Oxford: Blackwell, 1985. – 240 p.; Comrie B. Aspect: An Introduction to the Study of Verbal Aspect and Related Problems. – Cambridge: University Press, 1976. – 153 p.

[5]Vendler Z. Verbs and times // Linguistics in philosophy. – Ithaca; London: Cornell univ. press, 1967. – P. 97-121.; Mourelatos A. Events, processes and states. In tense and aspect. – New York: Academic Press, 1981. – 174 p.; Lyons J. Semantics. Vol-2. – Cambridge: Cambridge university press, 1977. – 897 p.

Aspektuallikning o‘zbek tilshunosligidagi tadqiqida A.G‘ulomov, A.Hojiyevlarning o‘rni va xizmati alohida ahamiyatga ega[6]. Shuningdek, fe'lning zamon, bo‘lishsizlik, mayl va nisbat kategoriyalari yuzasidan XX asr o‘rtalariga qadar fundamental tadqiqotlar olib borildi. O‘zbek tilidagi fe'lning ma'no turlari R.Rasulov, valentlik kategoriyasi masalasi S.Muhammedova tomonidan tadqiq qilindi. Tadqiqotchi O.Shukurov o‘zbek tilidagi fe'lning tarz ma'nolarini tasniflab, ularning ravishdosh shakli va ko‘makchi fe'l qurilmasi vositasida ifodalanishini asosladi. G‘.Mirsanov tomonidan aksionallik hodisasinining qiyosiy tahlili ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi harakat fe'llari doirasida amalga oshirildi[7]. Zamon kategoriyasining aspektual semasi qiyosi o‘zbek va nemis tillari doirasida B.Rizayev tomonidan tadqiq etilgan.[8]

Tadqiqotimizni amalga oshirish davomida yuqorida nomlari qayd qilingan tilshunoslarning ilmiy tadqiqotlari xulosalariga tayanildi. Ushbu dissertatsiyada boshqa tadqiqotlardan farqli o‘laroq, aspektuallik fe'lning aksar grammatik kategoriyalarini qamrovchi, fe'l va ravish so‘zlar semasida ham mavjud bo‘lgan yirik funksional-maydon tarzida monografik shaklda tadqiq qilindi.

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Tadqiqot Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot rejasining 2016–2030-yillarga mo‘ljallangan "O‘zbek tilining sistemaviy tadqiqi" yo‘nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o‘zbek va ingliz tilidagi fe'l aspekti ma'nolarini tasniflash, aspektual funksional-semantik paradigma strukturasi, tarkibi va ma'no ko‘lamini qiyoslash hamda leksikografik, tarjima talqinini takomillashtirishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

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[6]G‘ulomov A. Fe'l. – Toshkent: Fan, 1954. – 88 b.; Hojiyev A. O‘zbek tilida ko‘makchi fe'llar. – Toshkent: Fan, 1966. – 259 b.; Hojiyev A. Fe'l. – Toshkent: Fan, 1973. – 192 b.; Юлдашев А. Аналитические формы глагола в тюркских языках. – М.: Наука, 1965. – 275 с.; Shukurov Sh. Fe'l tarixidan. – Toshkent: Fan, 1970. – 108 b.; Mutallibov S. XI asr yozma yodgorliklarida fe'l kategoriyasi. – Toshkent: Fan, 1955. – 176 b.; Mirtojiyev M. Hozirgi o‘zbek tili. – Toshkent: O‘qituvchi, 1992. – 122 b.; Abdurahmonov G‘., Shoabdurahmonov Sh., Hojiyev A. O‘zbek tili grammatikasi. – Toshkent: Fan, 1976. – 373 b.

[7]Shukurov O. Harakat tarzi shakllari paradigmasi: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. avtoref. – Samarqand, 2005. – 50 b.; Rasulov R. Obrazli holat fe'llari. –Toshkent, 1982.; Muhamedova S. O‘zbek tilida yo‘nalma harakat fe'llarining predikativligi va valentligi: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. avtoref. –Toshkent, 1999. – 22 b.; Muhamedova S. O‘zbek tilida harakat fe'llarining semantik va valentlik xususiyatlari: Filol. fan. d-ri … diss. –Toshkent, 2007. – 34 b.; Isaqova G. O‘zbek tilidagi *qilmoq* fe'lining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2009. – 21 b.; Sharipova O‘. O‘zbek tilidagi yumush fe'llarining ma'no valentliklari: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. – Toshkent, 1996. – 152 b.; Abdullayeva D. Semantik-sintaktik valentlik va o‘zga gapli qurilmalar: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. avtoref. – Samarqand: SamDU, 2002. – 48 b.; Siddiqov Z. O‘zbek va turk tillarida ko‘ruv leksemalari semantikasi: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2000. – 27 b.; Musayev T. O‘zbek tilidagi sezgi fe'llari: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. – Toshkent, 1992. –145 b.; Mirsanov G‘. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida yurish-harakat fe'llarining aksional va aspektual xususiyatlari: Filol. fan. nomz. … diss. avtoref. – Samarqand, 2009 – 48 b.

[8]Ризаев Б. Проблема аспектной семантики временных форм немецкого глагола. Аспектная семантика претерита. – Ташкент: Фан, 1999. – 121с.; Ризаев Б. Аспектная семантика перфектных и плюсквамперфектных форм немецкого глагола. – Самарканд, 2003. – 89 с.

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi fe’l aspektualligi hodisasini paradigma tamoyili asosida semantik tasniflash hamda ma’no iyerarxiyasini belgilash;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida fe’l aspekti ma’nolarni ifodalovchi lisoniy birliklarni funksional-semantik maydon sifatida tizimlashtirib, ushbu ma’nolarning morfologik, sintaktik va leksik ifodalashini dalillash;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi fe’l va ravishlarning ma’no tarkibini tahlil qilish orqali ushbu leksemalardagi aspekt ma’nolarini aniqlash;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi aspektual ma’noga ega leksemalarning lug‘at talqinida vaziyatli tavsif, ziddiyatli izoh usullarini qo‘llash leksemalar ma’no ko‘lamini va funksiyasini dalillash;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi aspektual ma’noga elementlarning izohli hamda tarjima lug‘atlardagi talqini, tarjimasini mukammallashtirish uchun tavsiyalar shakllantirish deb belgilangan.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi aspektual ma’nolar tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi aspektual ma’nolarning ifodalanishi, tarjimasi hamda leksikografik talqini tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiyada qiyosiy tavsif, komponent tahlil, semantik tasniflash, kontekstual tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida fe’l aspektualligi hodisasi semantik tuzilishiga ko‘ra o‘zaro muvofiqlik kasb etishi ikki tildagi maydon komponentlarini “jarayon” gipersemasi bilan umumlashtrib, gipersema tarkibini “boshlanish”, “davomiylik”, “tugallanganlik”, “oniylik”, “uzluksizlik”, “takroriylik”, “jadallik”, “ohistalik”, “to‘liqsizlik”, “sinash”, “nihoyaviylik”, “qodirlik” kabi xususiy grammatik ma’nolarga parallel tasniflash orqali asoslangan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida zamon, mayl, nisbat, tarz kategoriyalari, fel+predlog qo‘shilmasi kabi morfosintaktik birliklar ma’no tarkibidagi aspektual sema mutanosibligi asosida har ikki tildagi funksional-semantik maydonning yadro va markaz komponentlarini tashkil qilishi isbotlangan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi aspektuallik funksional semantik-maydoni periferiyasida joylashgan fe’l va ravishlar ma’no tarkibini komponent tahlil qilish orqali leksemalarda aspektual ma’nolar qavatlanishi, ularning o‘zaro graduonimik, sinonimik va antonimik ma’no munosabatlariga kirishishi dalillangan;

ingliz tilida tugallangan zamon shakli, modal fe’llar, fe’l+predlog qo‘shilmasidan anglashiladigan aspektual ma’nolar o‘zbek tiliga fel+ravishdosh shakli+ko‘makchi fe’l qurilmasi shaklida tarjima qilinishi asosida ingliz tilidagi aspektual ma’noga ega barcha morfosintaktik shakllarga o‘zbek tilidagi tarz kategoriyasi leksik-grammatik jihatdan mutanosib ekanligi isbotlangan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida o‘zaro ma’nodosh, lug‘aviy ma’nosi bir-biriga yaqin ravish va fe’llarni aspektual semasi nomi bilan tavsifiy izohlash orqali

lug‘atlarda ushbu leksemalarning uslubiy-semantik farqlarini tizimilashtirish mumkinligi dalillangan.

ingliz tilida tugallangan zamon shakli, modal fe’llar, fe’l+predlog qo‘shilmasidan anglashiladigan aspektual ma’nolar o‘zbek tiliga fel+ravishdosh shakli+ko‘makchi fe’l qurilmasi shaklida tarjima qilinishi asosida ingliz tilidagi aspektual ma’noga ega barcha morfosintaktik shakllarga o‘zbek tilidagi tarz kategoriyasi leksik-grammatik jihatdan mutanosib ekanligi isbotlangan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida o‘zaro ma’nodosh, lug‘aviy ma’nosi bir-biriga yaqin ravish va fe’llarni aspektual semasi nomi bilan tavsifiy izohlash orqali lug‘atlarda ushbu leksemalarning uslubiy-semantik farqlarini tizimilashtirish mumkinligi dalillangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida aspektuallikning funksional-semantik maydon sifatida tizimlashtirilganligi mazkur tillarda nazariy tilshunoslik, struktur-substansial tipologiya darsliklari uchun manba bo‘lib xizmat qiladi;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida fe’l kategoriyalari, fe’l va ravishlar tarkibidagi aspektual ma’noning izchil tasnifi xorijiy til ta’limida fe’l va unga yondosh hodisalar talqini uchun metodologik asos bo‘ladi;

 ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi o‘zaro ma’nodosh, ma’no darajalanishiga ega fe’llarni aspektual ma’nosiga ko‘ra farqlash asosida tahrir me’zonlarini ishlab chiqishga xizmat qiladi;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi fe’l, ravish, fe’lning grammatik kategoriyalarini o‘girishga aspektual sema asosida yondashish haqidagi tavsiyalar badiiy matn tarjimasini takomillashtirishga xizmat qiladi;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi fe’l hamda ravishlarni aspektual semasiga ko‘ra tasniflash ushbu leksemalarning tarjima va izohli lug‘atlardagi talqinini takomillashtirish imkonini yaratadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi muammoning aniq belgilanganligi, qiyosiy komponent tahlil, tipologik tavsiflash, semantik tasniflash hamda usullardan foydalanilganligi, nazariy fikr va xulosalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi paradigmalar qiyosiy tahlilini amalga oshirishda, maydonlar semantik tarkibi va elementlarini qiyoslashda, elementlarning semantik munosabatlarni aniqlashda, tipologik lingvistika, lingvistik strukturalizm, pragmalingvistika kabi yo‘nalishlardagi monografiya va darsliklar uchun manba sifatida, til korpusida fe’l va ravishlarni teglash uchun nazariy asos bo‘lib xizmat qilishi bilan belgilanadi.

Dissertatsiya natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati amaliy filologiya va uning turli bo‘limlari, xususan, qiyosiy tilshunoslik, lingvodidaktika, amaliy tarjima, leksikografiya, uslubiyatning fan sifatida o‘qitilishi uchun o‘quv dasturi, o‘quv

reja hamda ma'ruza matnlarini tuzishda qo'llanishi bilan asoslanib, "Struktur tilshunoslik", "Funksional grammatika", "Amaliy tilshunoslik" fanlaridan darslik hamda o'quv qo'llanmalar yaratishda, xorijiy tilni o'qitish, tarjima bilan shug'ullanuvchi mutaxassislarga foydalanish uchun tavsiya etish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida fe'l aspektual ma'nolarining ifodalanishi va tipologiyasi tadqiqi yuzasidan erishilgan ilmiy natija va xulosalar asosida:

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida aspektuallik gipersemasi "jarayon", oraliq ma'nolari "boshlanish", "davomiylik", "tugallanganlik", xususiy ma'nolari oniylik", "uzluksizlik", "takroriylik", "jadallik", "ohistalik", "to'liqsizlik", "sinash" "nihoyaviylik", "qodirlik" ma'no turlariga tasniflanib, oraliq semalar yopiq sistemani, xususiy ma'nolar ochiq semik tizimni tashkil etishi haqidagi xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2019–2022-yillarda bajarilgan A-OT-2019-10 raqamli "O'zbek tilida neyming: me'yoriy-huquqiy asoslarini yaratish" mavzusidagi amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan. (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 29.06.2024-y. №04/1-1709 ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, o'zbek tili neyming tizimida fe'l bilan bog'liq nomlarning belgi-xususiyatlari lingvistik tavsifi mukammalligi ta'minlangan, leksema izohini aspektual ma'noga ega birliklar bilan takomillashtirishga erishilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida aspektual ma'noni ifodalovchi til birliklari funksional-semantik paradigma sifatida tizimlashtirilgan – maydon tarkibidagi yadro (zamon kategoriyasi), markaz (mayl, nisbat va tarz kategoriyasi, ingliz tilida predlog + fe'l qo'shilmasi, modal fe'llar va sintaktik qurilmalar) hamda periferiya (fe'l va ravish) kabilarga bo'linishi borasidagi xulosalardan 5221000 – Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish (o'zbek tili) bakalavr ta'lim yo'nalishi talabalari uchun yozilgan, 2018-yilda nashr qilingan, Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi tomonidan darslik sifatida tavsiya etilgan "Hozirgi o'zbek tili" darsligida foydalanilgan. (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 24.07.2024-y. №02-1886 ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada tilning sistema, paradigma, maydon, kategoriya muammosiga doir mavzularni yoritish, fikrlarni dalillashga hissa qo'shilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida aspektual ma'no ifodalanishiga shaxs omilining ta'siri gender, fe'l-atvor, kishilar orasidagi munosabat, yosh kabi nolisoniy omillarda namoyon bo'lishi haqidagi xulosalardan, aspektual ma'noga ega leksemalarning ma'no ko'lami tahlili, ma'no munosabatlari tavsifi va semantik tasnifiga oid xulosa va natijalardan, shuningdek, fe'l va ravishlarning tavsifiy, sinonimik, zid ma'noli izohlari na'munalaridan Andijon davlat universitetida 2022-2023 yillarda bajarilgan "IL-402104213. O'zbek tilida electron lingvistik ensiklopedik lug'at ishlab chiqish" davlat innovatsion-tadqiqot doirasidagi loyihada foydalanilgan. (Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur nomidagi Andijon davlat universitetining 31.10.2024-y. №33-04-877 ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada

leksik tavsifda qo'llanuvchi fe'l va ravishlarning semantik, funksional, pragmatik o'ziga xosliklari ochib berishga erishilgan.

inglız-o'zbek tarjima amaliyotida aspektuallik tarjimasi grammatik transformatsiya davomiy zamon shakllari, modal fe'l, predlogli fe'l hamda ko'makchi fe'l qurilmasida yuz berishi, leksik-grammatik transformatsiya ravishlarning fe'l+predlog yoki ko'makchi fe'lli qurilma shaklida namoyon bo'lishi dalillanib, ingliz va o'zbek tillarida aspektual ma'noga ega o'zaro ekvivalent iboralar va ekvivalenti mavjud bo'lmagan iboralarni o'girishda izohli tarjimani qo'llash borasidagi xulosalardan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi Qoraqalpog'iston bo'limi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot instituti tomonidan 2016-2020 yillarda olib borilgan FA-F1-G003 "Hozirgi qoraqalpoq tilida funksional so'z yasalishi" ("Функциональное словообразование в современном каракалпакском языке"), FA-A1-G007 "Qoraqalpoq naql-maqollari lingvistik tadqiqot obyekti sifatida" mavzusidagi fundamental loyihada foydalanilgan. (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi Qoraqalpog'iston bo'limining 25.12.2024-y.№524/1 ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, loyiha materiallarida keltirilgan turkiy til matnlaridagi aspektual nutqiy birliklarning yevropa tilidagi nutqiy birliklari orasidagi farqlar tadqiqi, bunda tarjima modellarining ahamiyatiga oid ma'lumotlar aniqlashtirilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi aspektual ma'noga ega leksemalar tavsifiy, sinonimlar va zid ma'noli so'zlar vositasida izohlanganligi – bu usullar orasida tavsifiy yondashuv yuqori darajada informativligi asoslanib, aspektual ma'no asosida tavsifiy izohni shakllantirish haqidagi tavsiyalardan hamda "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari"da mavjud aspektual ma'noga ega so'zlarning leksik-semantik munosabatlari, uslubiy farqlanishi, kontekstual sema ifodalashi yuzasidan amalga oshirilgan tahlil natijalari va xulosalardan Davlat ilmiy-texnik dasturlari doirasida 2020-2022-yillarda bajarilgan AM-F3-201908172. "O'zbek tilining ta'limiy korpusini yaratish" amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan. (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 25.10.2024-y. №04/1-3029 ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, fe'llarni semantik teglashda ularning aspektual tarz ma'nolaridan foydalanib, ushbu leksemalarning uslubiy farqlarini ochib berishga erishilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Ushbu tadqiqot natijalari 3 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanida muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha 14 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 9 ta, xorijiy jurnallarda 4 ta ilmiy maqola, 1 ta mongrafiya nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, to'rt bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning umumiy hajmi 180 betni tashkil qiladi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga bog'liqligi ko'rsatilgan, maqsad va vazifalari belgilangan, obyekti va predmeti tavsiflangan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, natijalarning ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, joriylanishi, aprobatsiyasi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **"Turli tizimli tillarda funksional-semantik maydon nazariyasining taraqqiyot bosqichlari"** deb nomlangan. Bobning birinchi paragrafi funksional-semantik maydon tushunchasi, uning shakllanishi va taraqqiyoti, yondosh hodisalarga munosabati masalasiga bag'ishlangan. Lison va nutq qurilishi, ularning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, tizimi hamda tarkibi qadimdan mutafakkirlar e'tibor markazida bo'lgan.

An'anaviy grammatik ta'limotlardan farqli o'laroq, funksional grammatika til hodisalarini ajratib o'ranishni, yakka tartibda tahlil qilib izohlashni maqsad qilmaydi. Funksional tilshunoslikning maqsadi tildagi har bir elementning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlash bilan birga, uning boshqa vositalar bilan munosabatga kirishish xarakterini ham o'rganadi. Struktur tilshunoslikning tarmoqlaridan biri bo'lgan funksional lingvistika tabiatini quyidagicha tavsiflash mumkin: til bir maqsadga yo'naltirilgan ifoda birliklari va vositalar tizimi sifatida bir necha vazifalarni bajarishi lozim, ulardan eng asosiysi esa kommunikativ vazifa. Lingvistik funksionalizm namoyandalari tilning asosiy xususiyatlarini bevosita til vazifalarini izohlash va tavsiflash orqali ochish mumkinligini ta'kidlashadi. Ya'ni tilshunoslikda funksionalizmning asosiy g'oyasi til shaklini uning vazifalari orqali izohlashdan iborat. Darhaqiqat, tilning ontologik tabiatini ochish uchun undagi har bir vosita va hodisa o'z vazifasidan kelib chiqqan holda o'rganilishi lozim. Tilning o'zi polifunksional xarakterga ega bo'lgani bois undagi har bir element ham ko'p vazifalilik xususiyatiga ega bo'lishi tabiiy. Anglashiladiki, funksional tilshunoslik tadqiq obyekti farqlanishiga ko'ra bir necha tarmoqlarga ajralib ketadi. Zero, har bir til hodisasi nutqda voqelanar ekan, o'ziga xos grammatik, semantik, sotsial, kommunikativ va pragmatik vazifani bajaradi. Til hodisasining mohiyati ayni shu vazifalarni o'rganish, tahlil qilish orqali ochiladi. Bir til vositasining qator parametrlarini qamrab oluvchi funksional tilshunoslik tadqiqotlari o'z ontologik tabiati sabab ba'zi o'rinlarda strukturalizm tarmoqlaridan biri sifatida emas, balki undan alohida ajralgan va yirikroq ta'limot sifatida ham baholanishi mumkin. Ya'ni funksional tilshunoslik yo'nalish sifatida ba'zan struktur tilshunoslik doirasidan chetga chiqib ketadi. Ushbu yo'nalishga asosan amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlar til tizimi va uning tarkibiy elementlari vazifa ta'siri ostida, funksional talablar asosida shakllanadi, degan nuqtayi nazardan kelib chiqadi. Funksional tilshunoslik tadqiqotlari til shaklini, undagi qolip va kategoriyalarni vazifasi orqali tavsiflashga, izohlashga intiladi. Shu nuqtada

funksional tadqiqotlar formal tilshunoslik gipotezalarini to'ldirishga xizmat qiladi, deyish mumkin, zero, an'anaviy tilshunoslik vakillari til strukturasi tadqiqida har bir vosita funksiyasi hamda umumiy kommunikativ vazifaning til tizimiga ko'rsatadigan ta'sirini e'tibordan chetda qoldirishar edi. Biroq qamrovining keng ko'lamliligi, natijalari favqulodda yuqori amaliy ahamiyatga egaligi bois chalg'iydigan funksional tilshunoslik an'anaviy, ya'ni formal tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan qoralanishi ham mumkin. An'anaviy tilshunoslikning aniq-ravshan postulatlaridan farqli o'laroq funksional tilshunoslikda hatto tayanch tushuncha bo'lgan "funksiya" ham mazmunan polisemantikdir.

Bobning navbatdagi paragrafi "Funksional-semantik maydon tarkibi turli qurilishli tillar kesimida. FSMda yadro, markaz va periferiya" deb nomlanib unda ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi paradigmalar tarkibi qiyoslandi. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi FSMlar strukturasi, ulardagi parallellar va asimmetriyalarni aniqlash uchun yana FSMga murojaat qilamiz. Har ikki tilda ham "egalik, tegishlilik, qism va butun munosabatlarini ifodalovchi yirik paradigma"[9], ya'ni posessivlik (egalik) FSMi mavjud. Yuqoridagi daraja FSMidan farqli o'laroq egalik, FSMi politsentrik, uning bir yadrosi markazida predikativlik, ikkinchi yadrosida esa atributivlikni ifodalovchi turli morfologik va sintaktik sath vositalari jamlangan. Predikativ yadroning asosiy qurilmasi subyekt+egalik fe'li+egalik obyektidan iborat. O'zbek tilida ushbu qurilma markazini (bor) bo'lmoq fe'li tashkil etgani holda, ingliz tilida bu fe'l muqobili to have hisoblanadi. Maydonning ikkinchi yadrosi ayni qurilmaning aksi, egalik obyekti+tegishlilik fe'li+subyekt shaklida namoyon bo'ladi. Konstruksiya markazini o'zbek tilida tegishli (bo'lmoq), ingliz tilida esa to belong fe'li tashkil etadi. Har qanday politsentrik maydonga xos bo'lganidek, posessivlik FSMi yadrosi yaqqol ifodalanganlik xususiyatiga ega emas. Ingliz tilida ushbu maydon yadrosi sintaktik konstruksiyalar asosiga qurilgan, o'zbek tilidagi konstruksiyada egalik qo'shimchasi ham mavjud. Ya'ni o'zbek tilidagi posessivlik FSMi yadrosi tarkibidagi elementlar soni ingliz tilidagidan bittaga ko'p. Masalan, ingliz tilida I + have + a book qurilmasi o'zbek tilida mening + kitobim + bor ko'rinishida, konstruksiya tarkibida qaratqich+qaralmish munosabatining mavjudligi o'zbek tilining agglutinativ tabiatiga ishora qiladi. Atributiv yadro konstruksiyasi esa ikki tilda ham nisbatan simmetrik ko'rinishda, ya'ni ingliz tilida a book + belongs + to me qurilmasi o'zbek tilida kitob + menga + tegishli ko'rinishida, ular orasida jo'nalish kelishigi va shu ma'noni ifodalayotgan predlog bir-biriga mutanosib. Egalik FSMi har ikki tilda ham qator mikromaydonlarni qamrab oladi. Ular sirasida taksis, mavjudlik, holat, shaxs/obyektivlik, aniqlik/noaniqlik, lokativlik[10] ajratib ko'rsatiladi. Ushbu maydon periferiyasida bilvosita egalik yoki tegishlilikni anglatuvchi

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[9]Бондарко А. Теория функциональной грамматики. – СПб.: Наука, 1996. –С. 99.
[10]Qarang: Бондарко А.В. Теория функциональной грамматики: Локативность. Бытийность. Посессивность. Обусловленность [Текст] / А.В. Бондарко. –СПб., Наука, 1996. –225 с.

fe'llar, masalan, *bermoq, taqdim etmoq, hadya qilmoq, ulashmoq, baham ko'rmoq, bilmoq* kabi fe'llar tashkil etadi. Yadroviy konstruksiyaning markaziy elementi tegishlilik yoki egalik ma'nosiga yaqin turgan vositalar yaqin periferiyani, ushbu ma'nolarni qisman ifodalovchi so'zlar esa uzoq periferiyani tashkil etadi. Anglashilganidek, yadrosi yaqqol ifodalanmagan FSM sifatida o'zbek tilida ham, ingliz tilida ham sintaktik konstruksiya atrofida markazlashgan paradigmalarni misol keltirish mumkin. Maydon ma'nosining ikkiga bo'linishi, ya'ni posessivlik ikki qutb – "egalik" va "tegishlilik" iboratligi ham ushbu paradigma yadrosining kuchsizlanishiga sabab bo'lgan. Bunday holat borliqdagi mutlaq qonuniyatni til misolida ham asoslaydi, ya'ni yadroning birdan ortiqligi maydonning keng ko'lamli bo'lishiga zamin hozirlaydi, o'z navbatida, paradigma qamrovi qanchalik keng bo'lsa, unda markazlashganlik xususiyati shu qadar sustlashadi.

Uchinchi paragrafda "Aspektuallik tizimi va uning funksional-semantik maydon sifatidagi mohiyati" muhokama qilinadi. Fe'l qator – funksional-semantik maydonlarni o'z ichiga oluvchi yirik mazmuniy maydon. Ushbu funksional-semantik maydonlar sirasida eng salmoqlisi aspektuallik. Manbalarga ko'ra, aspektuallik – harakatning vaqt davomida qanday kechishini ifodalovchi turli sath vositalarini o'zida jamlagan paradigma. Maydon "jarayonlilik" gipersemasi yadrosi atrofida morfologik, so'z yasovchi, sintaktik, leksik va leksik-grammatik elementlarni umumlashtiradi. Rus tilida maydon asosini вид kategoriyasi tashkil etadi, вид kategoriyasi esa umumiy tilshunoslikda "aspekt" kategoriyasi deb nomlanadi[11].

Yuqoridagi ta'rif aspektuallikning harakat jarayonini ifodalovchi mazmuniy maydon sifatida baholashni taqozo etadi. Biroq jarayon ma'nosi nafaqat harakat semasiga ega fe'llarda, balki boshqa fe'llarda ham, masalan, holat fe'llarida ham uchraydi. Shu sababdan aspektuallikni faqat harakatning davomiyligi, sur'ati va jarayonini ifodalovchi funksional-semantik maydon, deb chegaralash noo'rin. Demak, aspektuallik fe'lning bir ma'no guruhini emas, barchasini o'z ichiga oladi. Aspektuallik funksional-semantik maydoni yadrosi fe'lning turli shakllaridan tashkil topgan. Jarayonlilik, davomiylik, jadallik va tugallanganlik kabi turli aspektual ma'nolar fe'ldan tashqari boshqa element hamda qurilmalar ko'magida ham ifodalana oladi.

Ingliz tilshunoslari "tense"ni aspektuallik funksional-semantik maydoni yadrosiga joylashtirishadi. Tense faqatgina harakat va holatning vaqt kesimidagi o'rni haqida ma'lumot berib qolmasdan, balki uning kechish tarzi, amalga oshirilishidagi mayl ma'nosini ham tashiydi. Umuman olganda, barcha flektiv tillarga xos bo'lgani kabi ingliz tili morfologik sath vositalari son jihatdan cheklanganligi, bir kategoriya zimmasiga bir necha vazifalar yuklanishi, bir element turli ma'nolarni parallel voqelantirishi bilan ajralib turadi. O'zbek

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[11]Qarang: Маслов Ю. К основаниям сопоставительной аспектологии // Вопросы сопоставительной аспектологии. – Л., 1978. – 44 с.; Козинцева Н. Временная локализованность действия и ее связи с аспектуальными, модальными и таксисными значениями. – Л., 1991. – 153 с.

tilidagidek kichik ma'nolarni sintetik, analitik, sintetik-analitik vositalar zimmasiga yuklashning iloji bo'lmagach bir yirik grammatik kategoriyaning bir necha ma'no va funksiyani bajarishiga to'g'ri keladi. Morfologik sath tarkibi qisqargani sari har bir kategoriya yoki undan kichikroq elementning ifoda imkoniyatlari kengayadi. Bunday holatda aksariyat morfologik sath vositalari polifunksional xususiyat kasb etishi tabiiy.

"Aspektuallik" funksional-semantik maydoni yadrosi o'zbek, ingliz va rus tillarida ayni sath, ya'ni morfologik sath vositalarini qamrab olsa-da, har bir tilda ushbu kategoriyalar tarkiban va strukturasiga ko'ra bir-biridan farqlanadi. Maydon markazini esa jami fe'llar tashkil etadi va markaziy qism turli qurilishli tillarda aynan simmetrikdir. Ingliz va rus tillarida "aspektuallik" funksional-semantik maydonining umumiy mazmuni "jarayonlilik" gipersemasidan tashkil topgan degan xulosa mavjud. Ushbu gipersemani quyi pog'onada yana bir necha semalarga ajratish mumkin.

<div align="right">1-jadval</div>

Aspektuallik funksional-semantik maydoni gipersemasi – "jarayonlilik" tarkibidagi semalar			
Boshlanganlik	Davomiylik	Tugallanganlik	Noto'liqlik
Uzluksizlik	Oniylik	Takroriylik	Uzluklilik
Jadallik	Ohistalik	Intensivlik	Maromiylik

"Jarayonlilik" mazmuniy maydonini ochiq sistemali deb e'tirof etish mumkin. Ushbu maydon tarkibidagi ma'nolar soni cheklanmagan, ajratilgan semalarni esa quyida yana bir necha guruhlarga tasniflash mumkin. Ma'no turlarining ko'pligi, o'z navbatida, "aspektuallik" funksional-semantik maydoni tarkibiy qismining ham yirikligidan dalolat beradi.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi "**Aspektuallik funksional-semantik maydoni tushunchasining ildizlari, taraqqiyoti va turli tillarda tarkibiy munosabati**" deb, uning birinchi paragrafi "Aspektuallik funksional-semantik maydoni tushunchasining asoslari" deb nomlanadi. An'anaviy tilshunoslik birliklarni shakliy o'xshashligiga ko'ra tartiblab, ularning grammatik xususiyatlarini tadqiq etishga urg'u berdi. Struktur lingvistika va uning tarkibidagi funksional tilshunoslik esa mazmunni birinchi darajali deb belgiladi. Har qanday paradigmada muayyan mazmun, mohiyatni shakllantirish – birinchi darajali masala. Mohiyatni aks ettiruvchi gipersema unikal, boshqalariga mutlaqo o'xshash bo'lmasligi shart. Aspekt ma'nosi ana shunday betakror lisoniy hodisa. Aspektni rus tilshunosligi ham, ingliz tilshunosligi ham zamon chegaralarida o'rgandi. Boshqa fe'l kategoriyalarida ham aspekt ma'nosi borligi inobatga olinmadi. Oldingi o'rinlarda ta'kidlanganidek, aspektual ma'no harakat va holatning bajarilganlik, amalga oshganlik darajasini belgilaydi. Perfect tense tizimi ingliz aspektualligi asosini tashkil qiladi. O'zbek tilshunosligida zamon shakllari tarkibidagi ushbu ma'noga urg'u berilmaydi. Zotan, tugallanganlik yoki boshlanish kabi kichik semalar tarz kategoriyasi

ma'no tasnifi hisoblanadi. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida aspektuallik ma'nolari bir tizim o'laroq qiyoslanmagan. Mavjud grammatik kategoriyalarni paradigma yadrosiga joylashtirib aspektual ma'nolar hamda ularning ifodalovchilarini kengroq ko'lamda tahlil qilish ehtiyoji mavjud. Shu ehtiyojdan kelib chiqib aspekt ma'nolari batafsil tasniflanib, turli sath ifodalovchilari ana shu semantik iyerarxiyaga bo'ysundirildi. Paradigmaning asosiy gipersemasi jarayonni dastlab zamon shakllari ifodalaydi. Ushbu holat grammatik kategoriyani maydon yadrosiga joylashtirish imkoniyatini beradi. Zero, har qanday zamon shakli nutqda voqelansa, muayyan jarayon bosqichini ifodalash xususiyatiga ega bo'ladi. Zamon aspektuallikning asosiy ma'no turlarini qamraydi.

Fe'l mazmuniy makromaydonining gipersemasi "jarayonlilik", ushbu gipersema quyida "harakat" va "holat"ga ajraladi. "Jarayon" gipersemasini kichik semik guruhlarga ajratish ham, anglashilganidek, bahs-munozaralarga sabab bo'ladi. Ayrim tilshunoslar fe'llarni ma'nosiga ko'ra, "harakat", "holat", "munosabat", "nutq faoliyati" singari kichik semalarga, boshqa mutaxassislar fe'lning asosiy semalari sifatida "harakat" va "holat" ma'nolarini ajratishadi. Bunda "munosabat"ni ifodalovchi fe'llar "holat" guruhi tarkibiga kiritilib, munosabat fe'llari hissiy holat, egalik kabi ma'no turlariga ajratilishiga guvoh bo'lamiz.

Ikkinchi paragraf "Aspektuallik funksional-semantik maydoni talqinining tarixiy bosqichlari va semantik ko'lami" masalalari tadqiqiga bag'ishlangan. Tilshunoslikning antik davrlaridan boshlab harakatning zamon bo'ylab kechish sur'ati mutafakkirlarni qiziqtirgan masalalardan biri bo'lgan. Zotan, bu mavzuga dastavval Arastu to'xtalib, yunon tilidagi tugallangan hamda tugallanmagan fe'llar ma'nosini tahlil qilgan. Appoloniy Diskol ham yunon tilida aspektual ma'nolardan ba'zilarini o'rgandi, Varron ushbu masalani lotin tili yuzasidan tadqiq qildi[12]. Albatta, qadim lingvistik traktatlarda "aspektuallik" atamasi uchramaydi, binobarin, uning barcha ma'nolari ham qamrab olinmagan. Keyinchalik tilshunoslikda til birliklarining grammatik xususiyatlarini o'rganish, til hodisalarining shakliy o'ziga xosliklarini tadqiq qilish asosiy maqsadga aylanganligi bois aspektuallik ma'nolari tadqiqi bir muddat susaydi. Fe'l va uning grammatik kategoriyalariga oid tarz (aspekt) ma'nosi turli sathlar doirasida o'rganilmadi. Bu masalaga keyinchalik, an'anaviy tilshunoslikning barcha asoslari shakllanib bo'lgach, ya'ni umumiy lingvistikada tillarning grammatik birliklari va tizimi aniqlashtirilgach qaytildi. Manbalarga ko'ra, aspektuallik atamasidan burun tilshunoslikda "вид" atamasi shakllandi va bu atama keyinchalik "aspektuallik" tushunchasi asosini tashkil qildi. Slavyan tillaridagi fe'lning tugallangan va tugallanmagan zamon turlari вид kategoriyasining mazmuniy markazidir. Bu ma'no turi, albatta, boshqa tillardagi
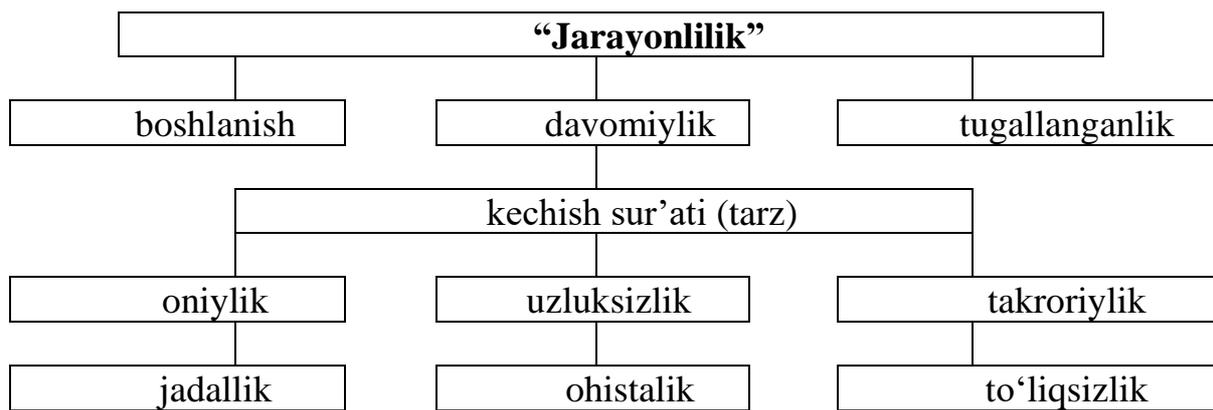
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[12]Qarang: Алпатов В. История лингвистических учений. – М.: Языки русской культуры, 1999. – 367 с.; Фрейденберг О. Античные теории языка и стиля. –М.: Огиз-Соцэкгиз – 344 с.

fe'llarda ham mavjud va farqli grammatik kategoriyalar vositasida ifodalanadi.[13] Aytish joizki, aspektuallik funksional-semantik maydoni tadqiqi "вид" kategoriyasining aniqlanishi bilan boshlandi. Ayni damda ushbu kategoriya maydon yadrosini tashkil etishi ham qayta-qayta takrorlangan. "Aspektuallik" yirik gipersemaga ega – "jarayonlilik" gipersemasi qator ma'nolarni qamrab oladi. Ma'nolar soni cheksiz bo'lganligi sabab uni semantik jihatdan ochiq maydon deyish mumkin. Ikkinchidan, ushbu maydonning elementlar qamrovi ham ma'no ko'lami kabi keng. Semantik tarkibiga turli ma'nolarni, grammatik tarkibiga barcha til sathlarini qamrab olgan "aspektuallik" funksional-semantik maydoni markazini faqat "tugallanganlik\tugallanmaganlik" ma'nolari tashkil etishi mumkin emas.

Bobning "Turli qurilishli tillarda aspektuallik funksional-semantik maydonlarining tarkibi va ma'no ko'lami" nomli paragrafida semantik aspektda batafsil tasnif amalga oshirildi. Unga ko'ra, aspektual ma'nolar quyidagicha tartiblandi:

2-jadval

"Jarayonlilik"		
boshlanish	davomiylik	tugallanganlik
	kechish sur'ati (tarz)	
oniylik	uzluksizlik	takroriylik
jadallik	ohistalik	to'liqsizlik

"Jarayon" gipersemasi tarkibidagi ikkilamchi ma'nolar, jumladan, "jadallik", "ohistalik", "takroriylik", "ehtimol", "sinash" kabilar maydonning boshqa elementlari vositasida ifodalanadi. Bu ma'nolar zamonaviy o'zbek tilshunosligi taklif etgan tarz kategoriyasi semantik tasnifi asosida ishlab chiqildi. Aspektuallik ma'nolari sirasida maqsadlilik, maqsadsizlik ham mavjud. Umuman olganda, harakat va holat jarayoni turlicha bo'lgani kabi jarayon semalari ham chek-chegarasiz. Tarzdan farqli o'laroq, aspektual paradigma fe'lning deyarli barcha kategoriyalarini qamraydi. Bunda zamon, tarz, nisbat va mayl ham maydon tarkibiga kiradi: zamon – asosiy aspektual ma'nolar "boshlanish", "davomiylik", "tugallanganlik"ni ifodalaydi; tarz – ikkinchi darajali "oniylik", "uzluksizlik", "takroriylik", "jadallik", "ohistalik", "to'liqsizlik" semalarini qamraydi; mayl – "aniqlik", "ehtimollilik", "sinash"

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[13]Агрель А. Способах действия польского глагола: Сб.: Вопросы глагольного вида / Под ред. Маслова Ю. и др. – М., 1962. – С. 35-38.

ma'nolarini anglatadi; nisbat – har ikkala tilda ham "tugallanganlik", "nihoyaviylik", "qodirlik" semalarini namoyon qiladi.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **"O'zbek va ingliz tillarida fe'l aspektining lisoniy hamda nolisoniy ifodalanishi"** deb nomlanadi. Bobning birinchi paragrafida o'zbek va ingliz tillarida fe'l aspektining lisoniy ifodalanishi tahlil qilindi. Fe'lning aspekt ma'nolari zamon, tarz, mayl va nisbat kategoriyalari, modal fe'llar, leksik elementlar va sintaktik qurilmalar vositasida ifodalanadi.

Ingliz tilida aspektuallik maydoni yadrosi bo'lgan tense kategoriyasi paradigmaning uch asosiy oraliq ma'nosini ifodalashga xizmat qiladi, xususiy ma'nolar leksik-grammatik fenomen bo'lgan fe'l+predlog birikuvida mujassam bo'ladi. Ushbu til hodisasining tarkibi leksik xarakterga ega bo'lganligi bois uni maydon yadrosida joylashtira olmaymiz. Bir so'z bilan aytganda, ingliz tilidagi "aspektuallik" maydoni yadroviy tarkibi faqat oraliq tarz ma'nolarini qamrab oladi. O'zbek tilidagi "aspektuallik" maydoni yadrosi zamon va ko'makchi fe'lli so'z qo'shilmasidan tashkil topadi. Demak, o'zbek tilidagi "aspektuallik" maydoni yadrosida turgan birliklar ham oraliq, ham xususiy tarz ma'nolarini ifodalashga xizmat qiladi. Shunday ekan, o'zbek tilidagi paradigma yadrosi semantik qamrovi ingliz tilidagidan katta deyish mumkin. Aspektuallik maydoni "zamon" va "tarz" gipersemalari umumlashmasidir. Semik tarkibdagi binarlik o'zbek tilidagi maydon yadro elementlariga ham ko'chgan. Ingliz tilida ushbu maydonning ikki yirik gipersemasini ifodalash yadroda bir kategoriya zimmasiga yuklangan. O'zbek tilida har bir gipersemani ifodalash uchun yadroda alohida kategoriya mavjud.

Funksional-semantik maydon tarkibi yadro, markaz va periferiyadan iborat[14]. Aspektuallik maydoni periferiyasini leksik elementlar tashkil etadi. Ushbu lisoniy elementlarni aspekt ma'nosini ifodalashiga ko'ra mutlaq va qisman tarz ma'nosiga ega fe'llarga ajratish mumkin. Ingliz tilida ham, o'zbek tilida ham mutlaq aspektual ma'no ifodalovchi lisoniy birliklar oraliq semalarni qamrab oladi. Ya'ni har bir tilda "boshlanish", "davomiylik" hamda "tugallanganlik" semalari asosiy lug'aviy ma'no sifatida gavdalangan fe'llar mavjud, ular paradigmaning yaqin periferiyasidan o'rin oladi.

3-jadval

Xususiy aspektual semalarning leksik ifodalanishi	
Ingliz tilida	**O'zbek tilida**
Momentousness: *to pitter-patter, to hiss, to burble*	**Oniylik:** *yiqilmoq, tutilmoq, chaqnamoq*
Continuousness: *to write, to stretch, to dawdle, to toddle, to chew*	**Davomiylik:** *so'zlamoq, tikmoq, qurmoq*

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[14]Qarang: Бондарко А. Функциональная грамматика. – Л.: Наука, 1984. – 136 с.

Repeatedness: *to tremble, to wave, to sway*	**Uzluksizlik:** *silkinmoq, tebranmoq, chayqalmoq*
Constantness: *to moan, to stretch, to observe*	**Uzluklilik:** *yashamoq, ishlamoq, kuzatmoq*
Completeness: *to accept, to adapt, to understand*	**To'liqlilik:** *yopmoq, ko'chmoq, unutmoq*
Uncompleteness: *to intermit, to interfere*	**Noto'liqlik:** *bo'lmoq, ayirmoq, uzmoq*
Self adressedness: *to use, to abuse, to exploit*	**O'ziga olish:** *qaratmoq, foydalanmoq, o'rganmoq*

Sanab o'tilgan ma'nolar ushbu fe'llarning bevosita lug'aviy ma'nosidan anglashilmaganligi bois ularni yaqin periferiyaga joylab bo'lmaydi. Pog'onali tartibda ushbu vositalar o'rta periferiyani tashkil etadi. Yaqin periferiya qismidan bevosita mutlaqo aspekt ma'nosini ifodalovchi fe'l va ravishlar o'rin oladi.

Uchinchi bobning ikkinchi paragrafi "O'zbek va ingliz tillarida fe'l aspektining pragmatik ifodalanishi" deb nomlanib, unda aspekt ma'nolarining nolisoniy ifoda vositalari muhokama qilinadi. Ma'lumki, shaxs unsuri gender, xarakter-xususiyat, axloqiy, e'tiqodiy, estetik, jismoniy, professional, yosh, saviya kabi qator belgilarga ega.[15] Ushbu belgilar alomatlari va ular ifodalovchi ma'nolar turli tizimli tillarda, xususan, ingliz hamda o'zbek tilida aynan bo'la oladi. Sanab o'tilgan shaxsiy sifatlar muloqot vaziyatini hosil qiladi.

Shaxsning gender belgisi nutqda voqelanar ekan, xatti-harakat yoki holatning turli aspektual ma'nolarini ifodalashi mumkin. Masalan, ingliz va o'zbek tillarida shaxs genderi vositasida harakatning intensivligi (jadalligi), jadallik darajasi ortib borishi yoki bir ma'romda ekanligi ifodalanishi mumkin. Asosan ayol kishiga xos bo'lgan xatti-harakat ohistalik, kechish tarzining bir maromda ekanligi bilan ajralib turadi. Xatti-harakatning erkak kishi tomonidan bajarilishi esa tarzning yuqori intensivlik darajasini, jadalligini ifodalashga xizmat qiladi. Buni quyidagi misollardan anglash mumkin: *Bu mo'jizadan hayrat domiga tushib qolgan yigit qizning qo'ng'iroqdek jarangdor, ammo mayin ovozidan o'ziga keldi. – Assalomu alaykum. Xush kelibsiz, mehmon. – Rahmat. Yarim tunda darvozangizni qoqib, bezovta qilganimdan xijolatdaman. – Bu yoqqa, – qiz chiroqni bo'yi baravar ko'tarib, sayisxonaga yo'l boshladi* (A.Mustafoyev, Yo'lovchi).

Matnda ajratib ko'rsatilgan harakat ohista, bir maromda, davomiy tarzda kechayotganligidan bir necha unsur dalolat beradi. Birinchidan, harakatni amalga oshirayotgan shaxs yosh qiz, u notanish yigitdan iymanib harakatlanmoqda. Ikkinchidan, uning ohista harakatlanishi yana bir tasviriy element, ya'ni qizning mayin ovozi bilan dalillanadi. Ovozdagi mayinlik yo'l boshlashdagi ohistalik bilan hamohanglashadi va o'quvchi ongida ayni shu

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[15]Qarang: Клаус Г. Сила слова: Гносеологический и прагматический анализ языка. – М., 1967. –С. 35-107.

tempdagi harakat tarzi gavdalanadi. *Yo'lka ingichka, uzun, yelkasidagi sumkasi esa og'ir edi. Ayol katta yo'ldan o'tayotgan ulovlarga umid bilan tikildi. Ayol xo'rsindi. Og'ir sumka yana o'z joyini egalladi. Ayol yo'lida davom etdi* (Z.Qurolboy qizi, Yomg'irli yo'lka).

Ushbu parchada aspektual ma'no genderning jismoniy imkoniyatlaridan kelib chiqib anglashiladi. Ya'ni matn kontekstidan ayol kishi og'ir jismoniy faoliyat bilan shug'ullanganda ish sekin bajariladi. Ayol kishi tomonidan bajarilgan og'ir yuk ko'tarish harakati uzlukli, davomiy va sekin aspektga egadir.

Ovqat pishdi. Qozonning zangi chiqib qoraygan go'jaga qatiq ham rang kirgizolmadi. Turobjon ikki kosa ichdi, xotini esa hanuz bir kosani yarimlatolmas edi (A.Qahhor, Anor).

Ajratilgan matn kontekstidan ayol va erkak kishining taomlanishiga xos bo'lgan kontrastiv xususiyat anglashiladi. Ya'ni tanovul qilingan taom miqdoridan erkak kishi shosha-pisha, shitob bilan taomlanishi, ayol kishi esa bu harakatni davomiy, uzlukli hamda noto'liq tarzda amalga oshirishini tushunish mumkin. Kishi xatti-harakatidagi jadallik\ohistalik, harakatga qancha jismoniy kuch sarflay olish qobiliyati kabilar tarzining gender ifodalovchilari, ushbu pragmatik unsurlar ingliz va o'zbek tillarida aynan. Anglashilganidek, faqat gender vositasida tor ko'lamdagi aspekt ma'nolari ifodalanishi mumkin.

Bobning uchinchi paragrafi "O'zbek va ingliz tilida fe'l aspektining lisoniy-pragmatik ifodalanishi" deb nomlanadi. Fe'l grammatik kategoriyalarining deyarli barchasida aspektual ma'no mavjudligi ham turli tizimli tillarga mos keladigan aksioma. Xususan, fe'lning o'zi ham yuqorida sanab o'tilgan harakat va holat ma'nosidan tashqari aspekt ma'nosiga ega. Aspektual ma'nolarning umumiy birligi sifatida boshlanish, tugallanish va davomiylik belgilandi. Oniylik, takroriylik, uzluksizlik, intensivlik kabi kichik semalar esa maydonning xususiy ma'nolari sirasiga kiradi. Paradigma tarkibida bir element faqat bitta aspekt ma'nosini yoki bir necha aspektual semalarni ifodalashi mumkin. Shuning uchun fe'llarni polisemantik deb atash, fe'l kategoriyalari esa jarayon semasi bilan umumlashadi deyish to'g'ri bo'ladi. Bunda faqat shaxs-son kategoriyasi qisman son, qisman hurmatni ifodalagani bois aspektual maydondan chetda qoladi.[16]

Nolisoniy pragmatik omillar kishi yoshi, shaxsi, jinsi, muayyan kimsa yoki masalaga munosabati, ijtimoiy kelib chiqishi kabilarni qamraydi. Bu faktorlar nutqqa ta'sir etadi, boshqa tomondan nutq shu jihatlarni namoyon qilishga xizmat qiladi. Bunday pragmatik semalar matn yoki nutqiy parchaning asosiy axborotini anglatmaydi, balki asosiy ma'lumotga qo'shimcha, uni to'ldiruvchi uslubiy ma'nolarni tashiydi. Aspektual ma'nolarning yuqoridagi ifodalovchilari sirasida grammatik kategoriyalar neytral uslubiy bo'yoqdorlik kasb etadi. Ulardagi pragmatik-semantik yuklama ham nisbatan neytral. Masalan, zamon

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[16]Madrahimov I. So'zning serqirraligi va uni tasnif qilish asoslari: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. avtoref. –Toshkent, 1994. – B. 24.

shakllari oʻzining asosiy aspekt maʼnosidan tashqari feʼl maʼnosiga qarab takroriylik, uzluksizlik, jadallik maʼnolarini kuchaytirib koʻrsatadi. Yaʼni bunday aspektual maʼno qavatlanishi feʼl lugʻaviy maʼnosi va zamon shakli, matn konteksti uygʻunligida hosil boʻladi. Xususan, *Hozir til oʻrganyapman* jumlasida zamonning davomiylik maʼnosi *til* soʻzi bilan yanada mustahkamlanadi. Bunda til oʻrganish jarayoni ancha uzoq va uzluksiz boʻlishi haqidagi tasavvurimiz pragmatik triggerga aylanib, ayni maʼnolarni kuchaytiryapti. Xuddi shu asnoda *Hunar oʻrganyapman* jumlasida ham davomiy jarayon choʻziqligi, uzluksizligi *hunar* soʻzidan anglashiladi. Aspektuallikning bunday ifodalanishini lisoniy-pragmatik usul deb qayd qilish, ifoda turi zamon+birikma tarkibidagi soʻz maʼnosi uygʻunligidan hosil boʻldi, deyish mumkin.

Aksincha, *Atrofni oʻrganyapman, Fikrni oʻrganyapmiz* jumlalarida davomiylik surʼati, yaʼni davomiylik aspektual semasi kuchli emas. Buning boisi oʻrganish manbasi atrof va fikr yirik emas, tez tugash xarakteriga ega, shuning uchun *oʻrganyapman* soʻzidagi uzluksizlik, davomiylik semalari zamon qoʻshimchasi boʻlishiga qaramasdan kuchsizlanib qolgan. Ayni parallelni ingliz tilida ham keltirish mumkin. Zero *I have been learning a language* jumlasida xuddi oʻzbek tilida boʻlgani kabi jarayon davomiyligi va uzluksizligi aynan *a language* leksemasining atash maʼnosidan anglashiladi. Jonli muloqotda lisoniy omillar bilan bir qatorda turli nolisoniy, tilga bogʻliq boʻlmagan faktorlar taʼsiri seziladi. Masalan, soʻzlashuvchilar yoshi, ijtimoiy kelib chiqishi, jinsi, oʻzaro munosabatlari kabi omillar aspektual maʼnolar ifodalanishiga ham taʼsir oʻtkazadi. Masalan, yoshlarning xatti-harakatiga "shitob" va "jadallik" semalari xos boʻlgani holda oʻrta yosh va keksalar harakatlarida davomiylik, tugallanmaganlik, uzluksizlik maʼnolari oʻz aksini topadi. Bunda nolisoniy pragmatik omillar aynan qanday lisoniy ifoda vositasi tanlashga oʻz taʼsirini oʻtkazadi. Shuningdek, feʼllarning aspektologik maʼnolari turli gender koʻrsatkichlarini namoyon etishga xizmat qiladi.

Dissertatsiyaning soʻnggi bobi **"Ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida feʼl aspekti maʼnosiga ega soʻzlarning leksikografik talqini va maydon elementlari tarjimasi"** deb nomlangan. Uning birinchi paragrafida feʼl aspekti vositalarining oʻzbek, ingliz tili izohli lugʻatidagi talqini yoritiladi. Navbatdagi paragraf esa ushbu maʼnolarning oʻzbek tili izohli lugʻatidagi talqinini koʻzdan kechiradi. Inglizcha izohli lugʻatlarda leksemalarning tavsifiy izohi, qoʻllanishi, hatto birikuv imkoniyatlariga ham eʼtibor qaratilgan. Biroq zamon tuslanishi faqat bir leksema talqinida aks etgan. Qolgan ikki leksema ham notoʻgʻri feʼl oʻlaroq oʻtgan va tugallangan zamonda tuslanadi, biroq Oksford lugʻati ushbu xususiyatni inobatga olmagan – leksikografik talqinda yagona standartdan ogʻish holatini koʻramiz. Oʻzbek tilida feʼl tovush tarkibi zamon tuslanishi sabab oʻzgarishga yuz tutmasa ham, yaʼni aspektuallikning asosiy elementi boʻlgan zamon kategoriyasi standart shaklda boʻlsa ham, izohli lugʻatlarda feʼl turli misollar kontekstida talqin qilinadi. Oʻzbek tilining izohli

lug'ati talqinida misollarning ishonchli manbalardan olinganligi, misollarda so'zning funksional hamda kontekstual-semantik xususiyatlari aks etganligi e'tirofga sazovor. Biroq izohlarning aksariyati sinonimlarga asoslanganligi lug'atdan foydalanish amaliyotini murakkablashtiradi. Foydalanuvchilar bir so'zning ma'nosini anglash uchun bir necha lug'at maqolalarni o'rganib chiqishi talab etiladi. Aspektual maydon elementlarining leksikografik talqini o'zbek tilida ham, ingliz tilida ham sinonimik va tavsifiy yo'nalishda amalga oshirilgan. Bunda sinonimik yondashuv bir lug'at maqolani boshqasiga bog'lab qo'yganligi bilan noqulaylik tug'diradi. Shu sababdan aspektual ma'noga ega leksemalarning izohiga tavsifiy nuqtayi nazardan yondashish maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi. Tavsifiy izoh xatti-harakat va holat yuzaga kelgan vaziyat, sabab va natijalarni o'z ichiga olishi, misollarda turli kontekstual semalar dalillanishi shart. Shu asnoda fe'l va ravishlarning asosiy lug'aviy ma'nosi bilan birga eng kichik aspektual semalari ochib beriladi. Bu esa lug'atni til o'rganish, tarjima jarayonlarida fundamental tayanch manbaga aylantiradi.

Bobning oxirgi paragrafi aspektual ma'nolarning ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga va o'zbek tilidan ingliz tiliga tarjimasi masalasiga bag'ishlandi. Turli qurilishli tillarda aspekt tushunchasi mantiqiy universaliya bo'lsa-da, har bir millatning lisoniy tafakkuri ushbu tushunchalarning ifodalanishida lisoniy o'ziga xosliklarni shakllantiradi. Til va tafakkur, shuning barobarida, tilshunoslik va mantiqning o'xshash va farqli jihatlari ayni holatlarda yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi. Masalan: *Yuvinib chiqib qarasam, tunuka tom peshidagi tarnov bir tomonga qiyshayib yotibdi.* (O'.Hoshimov, "Tarnov") // *I washed up and looked outside? A gutter on the verge of the iron-roof turned out to have got lopsided* (tarj. H.Allanazarova, "Gutter"); *Uvallo urinaman, la'nati tarnov o'nglansa qani! Zanglab ketganmi, bo'yog'i yopishib qolganmi...* (O'.Hoshimov, "Tarnov") // *I made an effort somehow, yet couldn't mend that damn gutter. Either because it rusted or its stain sticked to...*(tarj. H.Allanazarova, "Gutter").

Yuqoridagi misollarda o'zbekcha ko'makchi fe'lli qo'shilmalar leksik-grammatik vosita o'laroq turli aspektual ma'nolarni ifodalamoqda. Tarjimada ushbu birliklar o'ziga maksimal darajada yaqin bo'lgan fe'l+predlog birikuvi bilan ifodalanishi kerak edi. Biroq tarjimon fe'lning aspektual-tarz ma'nolariga e'tibor qaratmay, asosiy lug'aviy semani qamragan holda tarjimani amalga oshirgan. Natijada asliyatdagi uslubiy bo'yoqlar o'z kuchini yo'qotib matnda badiiylik so'ngan. Filologik jihatdan ushbu tarjima o'rinli, ya'ni asosiy mohiyat qamrab olingan. Biroq lingvistik-stilistik jihatdan tarjima sifati asliyat jilosini ko'rsatib berolmagan. Boshqa misollar turkumiga e'tiborimizni qaratamiz: *Aksiga olib, yomg'ir shivalay boshladi. Avvaliga tomchilab turdi-da, keyin shiddat bilan yog'ib ketdi.* (O'.Hoshimov, "Tarnov") – *As if out of spite it started to rain, at first it was drizzling but then it almost poured down* (tarj. H.Allanazarova, "Gutter"); // *Tomda sirg'alib-sirg'alib, narvon tomon yugurdim* (O'.Hoshimov, "Tarnov"); *Sliding on the roof I ran towards the*

ladder (tarj. H.Allanazarova, "Gutter") // *Bahor kelishi bilan bolalar tol navdalaridan hushtak yasashar, qizlar bo'lsa bargak taqib, daraxt soyasida cherta o'ynashardi* (O'.Hoshimov, "Hurkitilgan tush") // *As soon as spring came, boys always made whistles from new branches of the osier, and girls played chertal* (tarj. H.Allanazarova, "Frightened dream"); *Irg'ib o'rnidan turdi-yu, qo'lidagi tayoqni baland ko'tardi* (O'.Hoshimov, "Hurkitilgan tush") \\ *He leapt to his feet, and raised his stick up* (tarj. H.Allanazarova, "Frightened dream").

Tarjimalarda fe'lning ko'makchi vositasida ifodalangan kichik aspektual semalari ingliz tilida fe'l zimmasiga, zamon shakllari va ravishlarga yuklangan. Tarjimada shakliy birliklar asliyatga muvofiq bo'lmasa ham, umumiy mohiyat, aspektual semalar va stilistik bo'yoqdorlik saqlab qolingan. Tarjimon grammatik transformatsiya usulidan o'rinli, to'g'ri foydalana olgan. Tarjimada mutaxassis muayyan lisoniy shaklni emas, uning matnda qanday ma'no kasb etishini birinchi navbatda e'tiborga oladi. Tarjimonning ish obyekti ma'no va mazmun. Uning vazifasi asliyat mazmunini tarjimada kamchiliksiz yetkazib berish, bunda eng optimal vositalardan foydalanishdan iborat. Qardosh tillardan matn tarjimasida mutaxassislar tarjima matnining asliyat bilan uyg'un, ohangdosh bo'lishiga katta ahamiyat qaratadilar. Turli tizim va strukturaga ega tillar orasida tarjimonlik qilish ushbu talabni chetga suradi. Tarjimon vosita tanlashda nisbatan erkin, muhimi tanlangan vositalar asliyat mazmunini to'liq qamrab olishi shart.

Ikkinchi paragraf "Fe'l aspektining ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga tarjimasi" deb nomlanib unda ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga tarjima jarayonida yuzaga keluvchi muammolar muhokama qilingan. Kesim – gapning semantik markazi. Tarjima jarayonida gap qurilishi o'zgarishi tabiiy hol, yuz berishi muqarrar hodisa deb qaralishi lozim. Chunki strukturasi turlicha bo'lgan ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga tarjima jarayonida pozitsion transformatsiya dastlabki shartlardan biridir. Pozitsion transformatsiya muayyan gap bo'lagining o'rni tarjimada o'zgarib ketishini nazarda tutadi. Inglizchadan o'zbekchaga tarjimada gaplarda ega (subject), kesim (predicate) hamda to'ldiruvchi(object)ning joylashuvi, aniqlovchi vazifasini bajaruvchi sifatlarning gapdagi o'rni o'zgarishi mana shunday pozitsion transformatsiyaga misol bo'ladi. Tarjima jarayonida matnga kommunikativ yondashuvda gapning mazmuniy markazi bo'lgan kesim, bizning holatimizda harakat fe'li va u bilan birgalikda aspektual ma'noni ifodalovchi predloglar ifodalovchi vosita axborotning asosini tashkil etadi. Uning atrofidagi boshqa birliklar esa tarjima qilinayotgan tilning qurilishiga qarab o'z o'rnini o'zgartiradi. Masalan: *It was raining* (E.Heminguey, "A cat in the rain") // *Mana hozir ham yomg'ir sharros quyyapti.* (tarj. U.Ali, "Yomg'irda qolgan mushuk"); *Across the square in the doorway of the café a waiter stood looking out at the empty square. The American wife stood at the window looking out* (E.Heminguey, "A cat in the rain") // *Ro'paradagi qahvaxona eshigi oldida ofitsiant suvda bo'kkan bog'ga qarab turibdi. Shu damda*

amerikalik xonim ham xonasidagi deraza ortidan bog'ga nazar tashlayapti (tarj. U.Ali, "Yomg'irda qolgan mushuk").

Tarjimonlar filologik, qisman lingvistik yondashuvda barcha lisoniy elemetnlarni mutanosib, muqobil vositasi orqali o'girishga intilishadi. Biroq aksariyat hollarda har bir tilning struktur xususiyatlari sabab tarjima birliklari boshqa sathlar bilan "chalkashtirilgan" tarzda beriladi: bir tilda sintaktik, leksik yoki morfologik vosita orqali ifodalangan ma'no tarjima qilinayotgan tilda umuman boshqa grammatik kategoriya zimmasiga yuklatiladi. Buning nazariy asosi sifatida "Shubhasiz, grammatik shaklni tanlash erkinligi bo'lmagan barcha hollarda, ya'ni grammatik shakllardan tobe foydalanish hollarida ularning ma'nosi sof bir tilga oid, faqat til tizimining o'zida mavjud bo'lgan munosabatlar bilan belgilanadi", – deydi taniqli tilshunos Arakin. Aniqroq, atroflicha izohlanganda esa grammatik shaklga tobe holda tarjima qilingan har qanday matn axborot sifatida o'z kuchini yo'qotadi, matn semantikasi grammatik shakllarga tobe holda tuzilishi uning mazmun-mundarijasiga putur yetkazadi. Shuning uchun matn tarjimasida jarayonga grammatik nuqtayi nazardan yondashib bo'lmaydi. Umumiy mazmun-mohiyat olinadi, u to'laqonli o'girilgach qo'shimcha tasviriy elementlar bilan boyitiladi, matn retsipient badiiy-estetik tafakkuriga moslashtiriladi. Aspektual maydon vositalari tarjimasiga ham faqatgina grammatik jihatdan yondashish badiiy matn mazmun-mohiyatining to'laqonli ifodalanishiga, uning retsipient tomonidan oson qabul qilinishiga to'sqinlik qiladi: matnning kommunikativ xususiyatiga putur yetadi.

XULOSA

1. Funksional tilshunoslikning maqsadi tilning barcha sathlarini turli gipersemalar atrofida maydon tartibida tasniflashdan iborat. Elementlarning aniq bir gipersema yoki uning bir qismini ifodalashga xizmat qilishi tilni yaxlit sistema deyishga asos bo'ladi. Shu asnoda til qurilishi, uning ishlash va taraqqiy etish mexanizmi shakllaridagi semantik-vazifaviy xususiyatlarni umumlashtirish orqali ochib beriladi. Turli sistemali tillarda funksional lingvistikaning asosiy o'rganish obyekti bo'lgan maydonlar shu gipersemalar atrofida quriladi.

2. Semantik-funksional maydonlar ingliz va o'zbek tillarida har xil tarkibli bo'lsa ham, ma'noviy qolip aynan bir xil bo'ladi. Funksional-semantik maydon shaklining dastlabki sharti yadroda morfologik kategoriya joylashuvini nazarda tutadi. Ushbu yadro elementlari bir tur yoki ikki tur bo'lishi mumkin. Fe'l aspektualligi mono yadroli, ya'ni zamon kategoriyasi atrofida markazlashgan paradigmalar turiga kiradi. Markazdan esa boshqa grammatik kategoriyalar, sintaktik qurilmalar joy oladi. Leksik vositalarni gipersemaga yaqinlik darajasiga ko'ra yaqin va uzoq periferiyaga tasniflash mumkin.

3. Hozirga qadar aspektuallik hodisasi semantik jihatdan asosan "tugallanganlik", "tugallanmaganlik" semalari doirasida o'rganilgan. Shu

asosda fe'lning zamon kategoriyasi elementlari xatti-harakatning tugallanishi yoki tugallanish bosqichiga yaqinligiga ko'ra tartiblanadi. Biroq bu kichik ma'no atrofida tadqiqot olib borilsa, aspektuallik zamon kategoriyasining kichik semik vazifasi o'laroq baholanishi mumkin. Bu – yanglish yondashuv. Ingliz tilshunosligida aspektuallikning to'rt ma'no turi ajratilgan: tugallanganlik, davomiylik, sinash hamda boshlanish. Bu o'zbek tilidagi tarz ma'nolarining asosiy turlari bilan parallellik hosil qiladi.

4. Fe'lning aspektualligi faqat shu ma'nolarni qamrash bilan chegaralanmaydi. Aspektuallikning gipersemasi "jarayon" – harakat va holatning kechish jarayonidir. Shu asnoda aspektuallik funksional-semantik maydoni murakkab semantik struktura kasb etadi. "Jarayon" gipersemasi iyerarxiyaning navbatdagi pog'onasida "boshlanish", "davomiylik" va "tugallanganlik" oraliq ma'nolariga tarmoqlanadi. Har bir oraliq ma'no quyi pog'onada xatti-harakat va holatning kechish sur'ati xususiy ma'nolarini qamrab oladi. Boshlanish, davomiylik, tugallanganlik oraliq ma'nolarining har biri tarkibida oniylik, uzluksizlik, takroriylik, shart-ehtimol, jadallik, ohistalik va to'liqsizlik xususiy semalari mavjud. Ushbu semalarning ifoda vositalari quyidagicha:

zamon – asosiy aspektual ma'nolar "boshlanish", "davomiylik", "tugallanganlik"ni ifodalaydi;

tarz – ikkinchi darajali "oniylik", "uzluksizlik", "takroriylik", "jadallik", "ohistalik", "to'liqsizlik" semalarini qamraydi;

mayl – "aniqlik", "ehtimollilik", "sinash" ma'nolarini anglatadi;

nisbat har ikkala tilda ham "tugallanganlik", "nihoyaviylik", "qodirlik" semalarini namoyon qiladi.

Bular maydonning yadro va markaziy elementlari ma'no ko'lami bo'lib, maydon periferiyasida leksemalar joylashadi. Aspektuallik funksional-semantik maydonida uch asosiy oraliq ma'no "boshlanish", "davomiylik", "tugallanganlik"ni ifodalovchi barcha fe'llar absolut aspektual sema ifodachilari sifatida paradigmaning yaqin periferiyasidan o'rin oladi. Biroq xususiy ma'nolarni ifodalovchi fe'l va ravishlar maydon uzoq paradigmasidan o'rin oladi. Sababi ushbu leksemalarda mavjud aspektual sema nutqda zamon kategoriyasi yoki biror absolut aspektual fe'l ta'sirida o'zgarib ketishi mumkin. Shuning uchun uzoq periferiya elementlari kuchsiz aspektual ma'no ifodalovchilari deb baholanishi lozim. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida aspektual ma'nolarning lisoniy ifodalanishi fe'l grammatik kategoriyalari, sintaktik qurilmalar va leksemalar zimmasida bo'ladi.

5. Bularning barchasi aspektuallikning lisoniy ifodalanishidir, bundan tashqari, aspektual semalarga turli pragmatik omillar ham ta'sir otkazadi. Jumladan, so'zlovchi yoshi, ijtimoiy sinfi, jinsi hamda uning faoliyat turi singari nolisoniy omillar ham xatti-harakat sur'atini ifodalay oladi.

Qari kishi yurib ketyapti jumlasida harakatning ohistalik, uzoq davomiylik semalari aynan kishi yoshidan anglashiladi. *A boy headed to kitchen*

for dinner jumlasida esa xatti-harakatning jadal sur'ati faqat *bolakay* semasidan anglashiladigan kontekstual trigger. Shu tariqa fe'llarning "intensivlik", "davomiylik", "tezkorlik" va "ohistalik" semalariga ko'ra ularni feminitiv va maskulin guruhlariga ajratish mumkin. *Qiz menga qarab jilmaydi* jumlasida ohistalik, oniylik aspektual semalari qizning jilmayishidan anglashiladi. Erkak kishiga xos fe'llar semasida esa jadallik ma'nosi yaqqol ajraladi.

6. Gender, yosh va hokazo nolisoniy omillarga ko'ra fe'llarni tasniflash sof pragmatik xususiyat kasb etadi. Ya'ni bunday tasnif muayyan matn konteksti doirasida, pragmatik nutqiy vaziyat bilan chegaralangan bo'ladi. Amalda nutqiy voqelanish sharoiti, konteksti o'zining so'nggi hukmini bildiradi – ayollarga xos deb baholangan xatti-harakatlar nutqda erkaklarga mansub sifatida gavdalanishi pragmatik aspektdan jonli nutq vaziyati ustun kelganini anglatadi.

7. Ingliz-o'zbek tarjima amaliyotida filologik, lingvistik, kommunikativ usullar hamohangligi mavjud. Turli qurilishga ega tillar orasida tarjima amaliyoti bajarilganda barcha leksemalarni asliyat o'rnida va ayni vazifada saqlab qolish imkonsiz. O'rin almashinuvi pozitsion transformatsiya bo'lsa, vazifaviy siljish grammatik transformatsiyadir. Pozitsion transformatsiya barcha gap strukturalari tarjimasida uchraydi. Biroq grammatik transformatsiyadan faqat murakkab, sodda yoyiq, qo'shma gaplar tarjimasida foydalanish lozim. Bunda grammatik transformatsiyalar matnning konstruktiv yukini yengillashtiradi, retsipient va matn orasidagi munosabat murakkabligi bartaraf etiladi.

8. Aspektual ma'no ifodalovchilari tarjimasida semik o'zgarishlar ham yuz berishi mumkin. Masalan, badiiy asar tarjimasida aspektual vositalar quyidagi yondashuvlarda tarjima qilinadi. Ma'noni umumlashtirish – bunda o'zbek tilidagi *fe'l + ravishdosh shakli + ko'makchi fe'l* konstruksiyasi ingliz tiliga yagona fe'l leksemasi o'laroq tarjima qilinadi. Leksema semik tarkibini kalkalash – ingliz hamda o'zbek tilidagi murakkab ma'no tarkibli fe'lni tarjima qilishda bir necha so'zlar orqali, jumladan, tarz kategoriyasi, ravish birikuvi uyg'unligida tarjima qilinadi. Tarjimani boyitish – tarjimaning umumiy badiiy-estetik xususiyatlari va mazmuniy ko'lamiga putur yetkazmagan holda unga qo'shimcha aspektual bo'yoqdorlik kiritish mumkin. Aspekt semalarini o'girishda mavjud xato va nuqsonlar ushbu semaning tushirib qoldirilishi, chalkashtirilgan holda o'girilishi kabi holatlar misolida ko'rinadi.

9. Aspektual ma'no ifodalovchilarining leksikografik talqinida situativ tavsif va ziddiyat metodlaridan foydalanish tavsiya etiladi. O'zbek tili izohli lug'atlarida ham, ingliz leksikografik manbalarida ham aspektual semaga ega so'zlarning sinonimik yondashuvda talqin qilinganiga guvoh bo'lamiz. Ushbu usul semik ko'lamni to'laqonli yoritmaydi. Shuning uchun izohlarda vaziyat tavsifi usulini qo'llash maqsadga muvofiq. Shu tarzda fe'lning lug'aviy ma'nosi bilan birga eng kichik aspektual semalari ham qamrab olinadi. Aspekt ma'nosiga ega payt ravishlarini izohlashda ziddiyat metodi, ya'ni antonimlarni

inkor qilish usuli samarali boʻladi. Aynan zid izoh vositasida oʻquvchi ravishning aspektologik-graduonimik qatordagi oʻrnini aniqlashtiradi. Izohlarga tavsifiy va ziddiyatli metod asosida yondashib, misollarda leksemalar vazifasi va maʼno koʻlamini dalillash tilning ontologik xarakterini ochib berishi bilan birga lugʻatning informativlik darajasini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

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MENGLIYEVA MUNIRA BAXTIYOR KIZI

**EXPRESSION AND TYPOLOGY OF VERB ASPECTUAL MEANINGS
IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

10.00.06 – comparative study of literature, comparative linguistics, and translation
studies

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ABSTRACT

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INTRODUCTION (Doctor of Science (DSc) Dissertation Annotation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In world linguistics, revealing the categories of action duration, repetition and completion-incompleteness in different languages has been put on the agenda as one of the urgent issues in recent years. In some languages, it has been found that the aspects of the verb are clearly expressed grammatically, and in others, they are understood through the context. In the theory and practice of translation, the definition of verb aspects is important, because the ways of expressing the duration and completion of an action differ in different languages. Practical work, mainly corpus linguistics, experimental methods, translation research, and the development of measures for application in language teaching methods are of great importance in the justification of aspectual meanings.

In world linguistics formal, cognitive and functional-pragmatic linguistics have different methodological approaches in determining the theoretical aspects of verb aspectual meanings. In cognitive linguistics, aspectual meanings are connected with conceptual structures in human thinking, that is, the issues of how to imagine and categorize action are important. From the point of view of functional-pragmatic linguistics, aspectual tools are analyzed for what purposes they are used in the speech process, and how they are combined with the context and the reality of communication. The results of these theoretical studies are, first of all, an invaluable resource in comparative linguistics. For example, the Turkish language family, the Romance language family, or the Slavic language family have very different aspect systems and their foundations are studied. This, in turn, helps to explain differences in the expression of action completion or duration during the translation process. In this way, the theoretical works on the aspectual meanings of verbs in world linguistics are developing in close connection with different layers of linguistics, in particular, semantics, syntax, translation theory and cognitive linguistics. As a result of these researches, opportunities for better understanding of language phenomena, systematic analysis of differences between different languages, and more accurate reflection of nuances of meaning in translation are expanding.

In the years of independence, comparative studies were carried out in our country, reflecting the ontological features of the Uzbek and English languages, functional-semantic possibilities. In particular, "Radically increasing the prestige of the Uzbek language in the social life of our people and at the international level, ensuring the full implementation of the state language in our country"[17] In order to improve mother tongue and foreign language education, it is necessary to theoretically analyze language phenomena and reveal their ontological nature. This determines the necessity of comparative research of grammatical categories, syntactic devices and lexical devices such as tense,

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[17]Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг «Ўзбек тилининг давлат тили сифатидаги нуфузи ва мавқеини тубдан ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги фармони // www.xabar.uz

inclination, ratio, aspectuality functional-semantic field in Uzbek and English languages.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 19, 2021, No. PQ-5117 "On measures to bring the popularization of foreign language learning in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a qualitatively new level", dated May 13, 2016 No. PF-4997 "On the establishment of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi", dated February 7, 2017 No. PF-4947 "Uzbekistan Decree No. PQ2789 of February 17, 2017 "On the measures to further improve the activities of the Academy of Sciences, organization, management and financing of scientific research" , decisions of September 13, 2017 No. PQ-3271 "On the program of comprehensive measures to develop the system of publication and distribution of book products, increase and promote book reading and reading culture" and this activity This dissertation works to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks defined in other relevant regulatory legal documents.

Compliance of the research with the priorities of science and technology development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The research was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the development of science and technology of the republic I. "Social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and democratic state, development of innovative economy".

Review of foreign research on the dissertation. Aspect meanings and forms of verbs are researched in the world's leading scientific centers and higher education institutions, including Princeton University (USA), Bibliography Institute (Germany), Oxford University Language Center (England), Montpellier University (France), Uppsala University (Sweden), Charles University (Prague), Linguistic Research Institute (RAN), Computational Linguistics Laboratories (RF), Lomonosov Moscow State University (Russia), Auyezov South Kazakhstan State University (Kazakhstan), as well as Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi, Bukhara State University, Karshi State University, Institute of Uzbek Language, Literature and Folklore of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Uzbekistan) is being conducted.

In world linguistics, the issues of verb aspectuality have been studied since ancient times. Aristotelian classification of the perfect and imperfect forms of the verb first appeared. This classification was refined in Greek by Apollonius Discolus and in Latin by Marcus Terence. In these classifications, the idea that aspect meanings can be expressed by syntactic means is put forward. Regarding the aspects of the verb in the German language family, the representatives of the school of young grammarians expressed their views and concluded that the correct and incorrect forms of the verb reflect the division of aspects, that is, completion and incompleteness. formed. As it is clear that the aspect of the verb is expressed by means of different levels, the field scheme was limited only by

the conflict of completion and incompleteness. Meaning classification was not carried out in detail. In addition to the category of morphological tense, it was found that syntactic devices and lexemes have the feature of expressing aspectual meaning[18].

In Russian linguistics, the aspect of the verb is called "vid" as perfective and imperfect tense forms. A. Bondarko, T. Buligina and others promoted the aspect as a vid. Modern English linguists evaluated the aspects of the verb as a conceptual linguistic phenomenon and emphasized that its expression shows not only stylistic but also psycholinguistic features. At the same time, it was argued that the expression of aspect meanings is a large functional-semantic field, expanding from grammatical elements to linguistic elements and non-linguistic[19].

The degree of study of the problem. Among the leading scientists on the research of aspectuality issues in world linguistics, the scientific researches of Leonard Talmiy, B. Komriy, Z. Wendler deserve special recognition. In his linguistic studies, the aspectuality of the verb was studied within the framework of the tense system, and the influence of aspectual expression devices on the sentence structure was determined. B. Komriy proved for the first time that aspectual meanings can be expressed grammatically and lexically. Z. Vendler divides the semantic classification into state, result, continuous, completed, bounded/unbounded semantics. Many classifications of aspect meanings have been developed, all of which include the concepts of completion and incompleteness.[20].

The services of A. Gulomov and A. Hajiyev in Uzbek linguistics were great[21]. Until the middle of the century, fundamental studies were carried out

[18]Breu W. Interactions between lexical, temporal and aspectual meanings // Studies in language. –Amsterdam, 1994. – Vol. 18, N 1. – P. 23–44; Bybee J., Perkins R., Paqliuca W. The evolution of grammar: Tense, aspect a. modality in the lang. of the world. –Chicago: Univ. of Chicago press, 1994. – XXII, 398 p; Klein W. Time in language. –L.; N.Y.: Routledge, 1994. –XIII, 243 p.

[19]Brinton L. The Development of English Aspectual Systems: Aspectualizers and Postverbal Particles. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988. –52p; Dahl O. Tense and aspect systems. –Oxford: Blackwell, 1985. –240 p; Dahl O. On the definition of the telic-atelic (bounded- unbounded) distinction // Syntax and semantics. – N.Y. etc., 1981. – Vol. 14. – P. 79–90; Talmy L. Path to realization: A typology of event conflation Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society, 480–519; Talmy L. Path to realization–via aspect and result. –BLS 17, 480–519; Comrie B. Aspect: An Introduction to the Study of Verbal Aspect and Related Problems; Cambridge University Press, 1976, 3p.;

[20]Talmy L. Path to realization: A typology of event conflation Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society, 480–519; Talmy L. Path to realization–via aspect and result. –BLS 17, 480–519; Comrie B. Aspect: An Introduction to the Study of Verbal Aspect and Related Problems; Cambridge University Press, 1976; Vendler Z. Verbs and times // Linguistics in philosophy. –Ithaca; London: Cornell univ. press, 1967. –P. 97–121; Mourelatos A. Events, processes and states. In tense and aspect. –New York: Academic Press; 1981. 201–202; Lyons J. Semantics. –Cambridge: Cambridge univ. press, 1977. –Vol. 2. –XIV, 374–897.

[21]G'ulomov A. Fe'l. –Toshkent: Fan, 1954. –88 b.; Hojiyev A. O'zbek tilida ko'makchi fe'llar. –Toshkent: Fan, 1966. –259 b.; Hojiyev A. Fe'l. –Toshkent: Fan, 1973. –192 b.; Ferdaus A. Fe'llarning vid kategoriyasi. –Toshkent, 1957; Yuldashev A. Analiticheskiye formi glagola v tyurkskix yazikax. –M.: Nauka, 1965. – 275 s.; Shukurov Sh. Fe'l tarixidan. – Toshkent: Fan, 1970; Mutallibov S. XI asr yozma yodgorliklarida fe'l kategoriyasi. –Toshkent: Fan, 1955 – 81 b.; Mirtojiyev M. Hozirgi o'zbek tili. –Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 1992. – 122 b.; Abdurahmonov G'., Shoabdurahmonov Sh., Hojiyev A. O'zbek tili grammatikasi. –Toshkent: Fan, 1976. – 373 b.

about the tense, infinitive, inclination and ratio categories of the verb. R. Rasulov studied the classification of the meaning types of the verb, and S. Muhammedova studied the valence category. A number of studies have been carried out on the different meaning types and valence possibilities of the verb. O. Shukurov classified the meanings of manner in Uzbek linguistics and justified the expression of their form by means of the auxiliary verb device. G. Mirsanov compared the phenomenon of action between English and Uzbek languages within the framework of action verbs[22].

The comparison of aspectual semes of the category of tense was studied by B. Rizaev within the framework of the Uzbek and German languages.[23]

In the process of writing the dissertation, the names and researches of a number of other Uzbek and world linguists were taken into account. In contrast to the works carried out in this direction, aspectuality was examined monographically as a large functional area covering most grammatical categories of the verb, which also exists in the scheme of verbs and adverbs.

The connection of the dissertation research with the research plans of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed. The research was carried out within the framework of the research plan of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi, "Systematic research of the Uzbek language" for 2016-2030.

The purpose of the research is to compare the structure, composition and semantic scope of the functional-semantic paradigm of the verb aspect in Uzbek and English languages and to improve the lexicographic and translational interpretation of the elements within the field.

Tasks of the research:

to identify the general hyperseme, intermediate and private meanings of verb aspect meanings in the English and Uzbek languages;

to systematize linguistic units expressing verb aspect meanings in English and Uzbek as a functional-semantic field and to substantiate the morphological, syntactic and lexical expression of these meanings;

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[22]Shukurov O. Harakat tarzi shakllari paradigmasi: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. avtoref. –Samarqand, 2005; Rasulov R. Obrazli holat fe'llari. –Toshkent, 1982. – 89 b.; Muxamedova S. O'zbek tilida harakat fellarining semantik va valentlik xususiyatlari: Filol. fan. d-ri … diss. avtoref. –Toshkent, 2007. – 28 b.; Muhamedova S. O'zbek tilida yo'nalma harakat fe'llarining predikativligi va valentligi: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 1999. – 22 b.; Isaqova G. O'zbek tilidagi qilmoq fe'lining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari: Filol. fan. nomz. ... dis. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2009. – 21 b.; Sharipova O'. O'zbek tilidagi yumush fe'llarining ma'no valentliklari: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. – Toshkent, 1996. –152 b.; Abdullayeva D. Semantik-sintaktik valentlik va o'zga gapli qurilmalar: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. avtoref. –Samarqand: SamDU, 2002. – 22 b.; Siddiqov Z.U. O'zbek va turk tillarida ko'ruv leksemalari semantikasi: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. avtoref. –Toshkent, 2000. – 27 b.; Musayev T. O'zbek tilidagi sezgi fe'llari: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. –Toshkent, 1992. –145 b.; Narimova G. O'zbek tilida fe'llarning obyekt argumenti: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. avtoref. –Toshkent, 2005. – 34 b.; Mirsanov G'. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida yurish-harakat fe'llarining aksional va aspektual xususiyatlari: Filol. fan. nomz. … diss. –Samarqand, 2009. – 61 b.

[23]Ризаев Б. Проблема аспектной семантики временных форм немецкого глагола. Аспектная семантика претерита. – Ташкент: Фан, 1999. – 121 c; Ризаев Б. Аспектная семантика перфектных и плюсквамперфектных форм немецкого глагола. –Самарканд, 2003. – 89 c.

to pragmatically explain the influence of non-linguistic factors on the aspectual meanings of verbs in the English and Uzbek languages;

to use situational description and conflicting interpretation methods in the dictionary interpretation of lexemes with aspectual meaning in English and Uzbek,

to substantiate the scope and function of the meaning of lexemes; to formulate recommendations for improving the interpretation and translation of elements with aspectual meaning in definition and translation dictionaries in English and Uzbek.

The object of research: Aspectual meanings of verbs in Uzbek and English languages.

The subject of the research is the expression, typology and translation of the aspectual meanings of the verb in the Uzbek and English languages.

Research methods. The methods of analysis, synthesis, generalization, classification, comparative analysis and systematization were used in the dissertation.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

the fact that the phenomenon of verb aspectuality in English and Uzbek is compatible according to its semantic structure is based on the generalization of the field components in the two languages with the hyperseme "process" and the parallel classification of the hyperseme content into specific grammatical meanings such as "beginning", "continuity", "completion", "instantaneity", "continuity", "repetition", "intensity", "smoothness", "incompleteness", "trial", "finality", "ability";

it has been proven that in English and Uzbek, morphosyntactic units such as tense, mood, ratio, motion manner categories, verb + preposition combination constitute the core and central components of the functional-semantic field in both languages, based on the proportionality of the aspectual seme in the meaning structure;

by analyzing the meaning of verbs and adverbs located on the periphery of the functional semantic field of aspectuality in English and Uzbek, it is proven that aspectual meanings are layered in lexemes and that they enter into graduonymic, synonymous and antonymic meaning relationships;

based on the translation of the aspectual meanings of the past tense form, modal verbs, verb+preposition combination into Uzbek, it is proven that the style category in Uzbek is lexico-grammatically equivalent to all morphosyntactic forms with aspectual meaning in English;

it is proved that it is possible to systematize the stylistic and semantic differences of these lexemes in dictionaries by descriptively explaining the semantics of adverbs and verbs in English and Uzbek, which are close in lexical meaning to each other, under the name of their aspectual seme. Based on the translation of the aspectual meanings of the past tense form, modal verbs, verb+preposition in English into Uzbek as verb+adverb form+auxiliary verb

device, it is proved that the motion manner category in Uzbek is lexico-grammatically equivalent to all morphosyntactic forms with aspectual meaning in English;

it is proved that it is possible to systematize the stylistic and semantic differences of these lexemes in dictionaries by descriptively explaining the semantics of adverbs and verbs in English and Uzbek, which are close in lexical meaning to each other, under the name of their aspectual seme.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

the fact that the functional-semantic field of aspectuality in Uzbek and English languages covers all the elements of the language - phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic levels, and the fact that all units are realized in cooperation with non-linguistic factors ensures the systematicity of the process of learning and teaching English as a foreign language;

a comparison of the functional-semantic field of aspectuality in the English and Uzbek languages is the basis for the methodology of interpreting the language system as a whole and continuous phenomenon;

the fact that all Uzbek and English verbs have the meaning of "process" in addition to the meaning of "action" and "state" serves to improve the dictionary interpretation of lexemes with this meaning;

the classification of aspectual meanings in Uzbek and English makes it possible to improve their interpretation in translation and definition dictionaries.

The reliability of the research results is determined by the precise definition of the problem, the use of methods such as comparative analysis, synthesis, generalization, classification, and systematization, the implementation of theoretical ideas and conclusions, and the approval of the obtained results by authorized organizations.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the research results is that it can be used as a source in the formation of functional-semantic fields in English and Uzbek languages, in the comparison of the semantic structure and representatives of the fields, in the justification of the semantic relations of the elements in the field, in the works of comparative linguistics, structural linguistics, pragmalinguistics, etc. is determined by

The practical significance of the research results is based on the fact that translation studies, lexicography, applied philology and its departments, comparative linguistics, linguodidactics, methodology as a science serve as a source in the process of teaching the curriculum, plan and lecture texts, "Functional To be recommended to specialists, pragmalinguists, structural linguists who are engaged in the creation of textbooks and training manuals in the fields of grammar, "Systemic-functional linguistics", "Structural linguistics", foreign language education, translation and dictionary compilation. can be used.

Implementation of research results. Based on the scientific results and conclusions reached in the study of the expression and typology of verb aspectual meanings in English and Uzbek:

the conclusions that in English and Uzbek, the aspectual hyperseme is classified into the following meaning types: "process", "inception", "continuousness", "completion", "immediacy", "repetition", "intensity", "slowness", "incompleteness", "trial", "finality", "ability", and the conclusions that the intermediate semes constitute a closed system and the private meanings constitute an open semitic system were used in the practical grant project of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi on the topic "Naming in the Uzbek language: creating a normative and legal framework" No. A-OT-2019-10, carried out in 2019–2022. (Reference of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi dated 29.06.2024 No. 04/1-1709). As a result, based on the analysis of aspectual meanings in the verb, the linguistic description of the features of names related to the verb in the Uzbek naming system has been improved, and the explanation of lexemes with units with aspectual meanings has been improved;

the conclusions on the division of language units expressing aspectual meaning in English and Uzbek into the core (tense category), center (inclination, proportion and motion manner category, preposition + verb combination in English, modal verbs and syntactic devices) and periphery (verb and adverb) in the field structure were used in the textbook "Current Uzbek Language", written for students of the bachelor's degree program 5221000 – Philology and Language Teaching (Uzbek language), published in 2018, and recommended as a textbook by the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. (Reference book of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi dated 24.07.2024 No. 02-1886). As a result, it contributed to the clarification of topics and the justification of ideas related to the problems of the system, paradigm, field, and category of language;

the conclusions on the influence of the personality factor on the expression of aspectual meaning in English and Uzbek are manifested in non-linguistic factors such as gender, character, interpersonal relationships, and age, the conclusions and results on the analysis of the meaning scope of lexemes with aspectual meaning, the description of meaning relationships, and the semantic classification, as well as examples of descriptive, synonymous, and antonymous explanations of verbs and adverbs were used in the state innovative research project "IL-402104213. Development of an electronic linguistic encyclopedic dictionary in the Uzbek language" carried out at Andijan State University in 2022-2023. (Reference of Andijan State University named after Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur dated 31.10.2024. No. 33-04-877). As a result, it was

possible to reveal the semantic, functional, and pragmatic characteristics of verbs and adverbs used in lexical description.

the conclusions and results proving that in the practice of English-Uzbek translation, the grammatical transformation of aspectual translation occurs in the continuous tense forms, modal verbs, prepositional verbs and auxiliary verb devices, and the lexical-grammatical transformation of adverbs is manifested in the form of verb + preposition or auxiliary verb devices, and the conclusions on the use of definition translation in the translation of mutually equivalent expressions with aspectual meaning in English and Uzbek and expressions for which there is no equivalent are drawn from the fundamental project FA-F1-G003 "Functional word formation in modern Karakalpak language" ("Functional word formation in modern Karakalpak language"), FA-A1-G007 "Qarakalpak proverbs as an object of linguistic research" conducted by the Karakalpak Research Institute of Humanities of the Karakalpakstan Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2016-2020 used. (Reference No. 524/1 of the Karakalpakstan branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 25.12.2024). As a result, the study of the differences between aspectual speech units in Turkic texts and speech units in European languages presented in the project materials was carried out, in which information on the importance of translation models was clarified;

lexemes with aspectual meaning in English and Uzbek are explained using descriptive, synonym and antonym words - based on the high informativeness of the descriptive approach among these methods, the results and conclusions on the formation of a descriptive explanation based on aspectual meaning were used in the practical grant project AM-F3-201908172. "Creating an educational corpus of the Uzbek language", implemented in 2020-2022 within the framework of the State Scientific and Technical Programs. (Reference of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi dated 25.10.2024. No. 04/1-3029). As a result, based on the analysis of the lexical-semantic relations, stylistic differentiation, and contextual semantic expression of words with aspectual meaning in the "Definition Dictionaries of the Uzbek Language" and theoretical information related to the occurrence of imitations in phrases, it was possible to reveal the stylistic differences of these lexemes by using their aspectual stylistic meanings in the semantic labeling of verbs.

Approval of research results. The results of this research were discussed at 3 international and 2 Republican scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. 25 scientific works on the topic of the dissertation, including 9 scientific publications recommended for publication of the main results of doctoral theses of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 4 scientific articles in foreign journals and 1 monography. The structure and scope of the dissertation.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. Content of dissertation consists of 180 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introductory part, the relevance and necessity of the subject is based, its dependence on the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the Republic is shown, the goals and tasks are defined, the object and subject are described, the scientific novelty and practical results are described, the scientific and practical significance of the results is revealed. information on the introduction, approval, published works and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the thesis is called **"Development stages of the functional-semantic field theory in different structured languages".** The first part of the chapter is devoted to the issue of "The concept of functional-semantic field: its formation and development, its relation to related phenomena". The structure, peculiarities, system and structure of language and human speech have been in the center of attention of thinkers since ancient times.

Unlike traditional grammar, functional grammar does not aim to isolate and analyze linguistic phenomena individually. The purpose of functional linguistics is to determine the specific characteristics of each element in the language, as well as to study the nature of its interaction with other means. The nature of functional linguistics, which is one of the branches of structural linguistics, can be described as follows: language as a system of expressive units and tools aimed at one goal should perform several tasks, the most important of which is the communicative task. Representatives of linguistic functionalism emphasize that the main features of the language can be revealed by explaining and describing the functions directly, that is, language tasks. In other words, the main idea of functionalism in linguistics is to explain the form of language through its functions. In fact, in order to reveal the ontological nature of the language, each tool and event in it should be studied based on its function.

Since the language itself has a polyfunctional character, it is natural that every element in it also has multitasking properties. It is understood that functional linguistics is divided into several branches according to the differentiation of the research object. Because each language phenomenon, as it occurs in speech, performs its own grammatical, semantic, social, communicative and pragmatic task. The essence of the language phenomenon is revealed through the study and analysis of these functions. Due to its ontological nature, studies of functional linguistics, which cover a number of parameters of a language tool, can be evaluated not as one of the branches of structuralism, but as a separate and larger teaching. That is, functional

linguistics as a direction sometimes goes beyond the boundaries of structural linguistics. Based on this direction, the researches are based on the point of view that the language system and its structural elements are formed under the influence of the task and on the basis of functional requirements. Functional linguistics research seeks to describe and explain the form of language, its patterns and categories through its function. At this point, it can be said that functional research serves to complement the hypotheses of formal linguistics, because traditional linguistics representatives, while studying the structure of language, ignored the influence of each motor function and the overall communicative task on the language system. . However, functional linguistics, which is deceived by its broad scope and the extremely high practical importance of its results, can also be condemned from the point of view of traditional, that is, formal linguistics. Unlike the clear-cut postulates of traditional linguistics, in functional linguistics even the basic concept "function" is polysemantic in content.

The next part of the chapter is called "The structure of the functional-semantic field in the section of languages with different structures - FSP core, center and periphery[24]" and it compares the structure of paradigms in the English and Uzbek languages. In order to determine the structure of FSPs in English and Uzbek, their parallels and asymmetries, we turn to another FSP. Both languages have a "major paradigm that represents possession, belonging, part and whole relations", i.e. possessive (possessive) FSP. In contrast to the FSM of the above level, possessiveness, FSP is polycentric, in the center of which one core is predicative, and in the other core, various morphological and syntactic level means are gathered. The main device of the predicative core consists of subject + possessive verb + possessive object. In the Uzbek language, the center of this device is the verb to be (to have), and in English, the alternative of this verb is to have.

The second core of the field appears in the opposite form of the same device, in the form of possessive object+verb of relevance+subject. The center of the construction is the verb to belong in Uzbek, and to belong in English. As is characteristic of any polycentric field, the core of possessive FSMi is not clearly expressed. In English, the core of this field is built on the basis of syntactic constructions, and in Uzbek, there is also a constructional possessive suffix. That is, the number of elements in the core of possessive FSMi in Uzbek is one more than in English. For example, in English, the device I + have + a book looks like in Uzbek, my + book + bor, the presence of the relationship of the subject + the subject in the construction indicates the agglutinative nature of the Uzbek language. The attributive core construction is relatively symmetrical in both languages, i.e. in English the device a book + belongs + to me and in Uzbek the device is in the form of kitab + menga + печать. the preposition

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[24]Бондарко А. Теория функциональной грамматики. – СПб.: Наука, 1996. – С. 99.

expressed is proportional to each other. The proprietary FSMi covers a number of microfields in both languages. Among them, taxis, existence, state, person/objectivity, certainty/uncertainty, locativeness are distinguished[25].

In the periphery of this field are verbs that mean indirect ownership or belonging, for example, verbs such as give, present, gift, share, share, and know. The central element of the core construction is the means that are close to the meaning of belonging or ownership, and the words that partially express these meanings form the far periphery. As it is understood, as an FSM whose core is not clearly expressed, it is possible to give an example of paradigms centered around syntactic construction in both Uzbek and English. The division of the meaning of the field into two, that is, possessiveness consists of two poles - "ownership" and "belonging" also caused the weakening of the core of this paradigm. Such a situation justifies the absolute regularity of existence in the example of language, that is, the multiplicity of the nucleus prepares the ground for the large-scale field, in turn, the wider the scope of the paradigm, the weaker the characteristic of centrality. The third chapter discusses "Aspectality system and its essence as a functional-semantic field". The verb line is a large content field that includes functional-semantic fields. Aspectuality is the most important among these functional-semantic fields. According to the sources, aspectuality is a paradigm that includes different levels of means of expressing how the action takes place over time. The field summarizes morphological, word-forming, syntactic, lexical and lexical-grammatical elements around the core of the hyperseme "process". In Russian, the basis of the field is the vid category, and the vid category is called the "aspect" category in general linguistics[26].

The above definition requires the evaluation of aspectuality as a meaningful field representing the action process. However, the meaning of the process is found not only in verbs with the meaning of action, but also in other verbs, for example, in verbs of state. For this reason, it is inappropriate to limit aspectuality as a functional-semantic field that expresses only the duration, pace and process of action. So, aspectuality includes not only one group of meanings of the verb, but all of them. The core of the functional-semantic field of aspectuality consists of different forms of the verb. Various aspectual meanings such as processivity, duration, speed and completeness can be expressed with the help of other elements and devices besides the verb. English linguists place "tense" in the core of the functional-semantic field of aspectuality. Tense not only conveys information about the position of an action and situation in time, but also conveys the meaning of its course and tendency in its implementation.

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[25]Qarang: Бондарко А.В. Теория функциональной грамматики: Локативность. Бытийность. Посессивность. Обусловленность СПб., Наука, 1996. – 225 с.
[26]Qarang: Маслов Ю. К основаниям сопоставительной аспектологии // Вопросы сопоставительной аспектологии. – Л., 1978 – 44 с.; Козинцева Н. Временная локализованность действия и ее связи с аспектуальными, модальными и таксисными значениями. – Л., 1991. – 189 с.

In general, as typical of all inflectional languages, the English language is characterized by the limited number of morphological level tools, the assignment of several tasks to one category, and the parallel realization of different meanings by one element. Since it is impossible to assign small meanings to synthetic, analytical, synthetic-analytic tools, as in the Uzbek language, one large grammatical category has to fulfill several meanings and functions. As the composition of the morphological level decreases, the expressive possibilities of each category or smaller element expand. In this case, it is natural that most morphological surface tools acquire a polyfunctional character.

Table 1.

The hyperseme of the functional-semantic field of aspectuality is the semantics of "processivity"			
Inception	continuesness	Completeness	Incompleteness
constantness	Momentousness	repeatedness	intermittion
Intensiveness	Gentleness	Self-adressedness	contendness

The content area of "Processivity" can be recognized as an open system. The number of meanings contained in this field is not limited, and the selected themes can be further classified into several groups below. The large number of types of meaning, in turn, indicates that the component of the functional-semantic field of "aspectality" is large. The second chapter of the dissertation is about the "roots, development and structural relationship of the concept of the functional-semantic field of aspectuality in different languages".
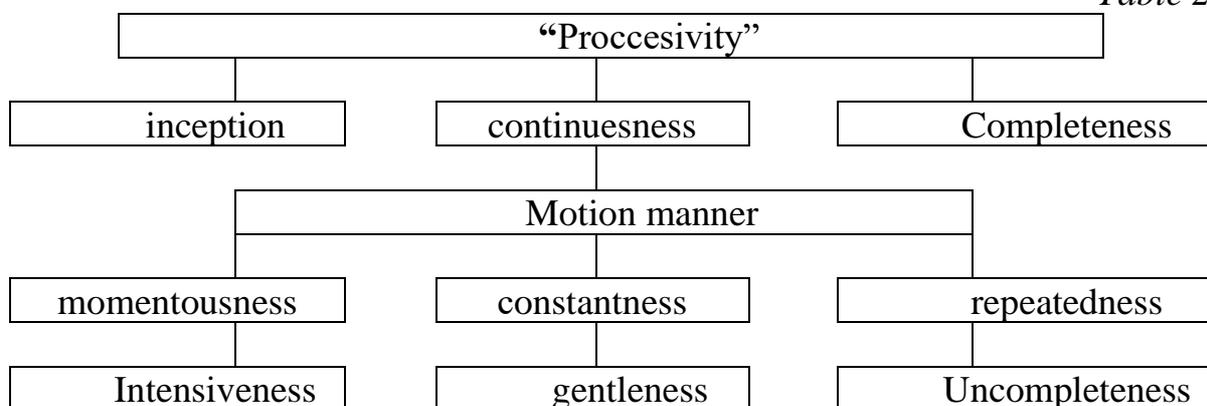
The first part of the chapter is called **"Fundamentals of the concept of the functional-semantic field of aspectuality".** Traditional linguistics emphasized the study of grammatical features by sorting units according to their morphological similarity. Structural linguistics, and therefore functional linguistics, put content first. Forming a certain content, essence in any paradigm is a first-class issue. A hypersema that reflects the essence is unique, it does not have to be completely similar to others. The meaning of aspect is such a unique linguistic phenomenon. The aspect was studied by both Russian linguistics and English linguistics within the limits of time. It was not taken into account that other verb categories have the meaning of aspect. As noted in the above chapter, the aspectual meaning determines the degree of completion and realization of the action and situation. The perfect tense system forms the basis of English aspectuality. Uzbek linguistics does not emphasize this meaning in tense forms. In fact, small words such as completion or beginning are a category of meaning. The meanings of aspectuality in English and Uzbek have not been compared as a system. There is a need to analyze aspectual meanings and their representatives on a wider scale by placing existing grammatical categories in the core of the paradigm. Based on this need, the aspect meanings were classified in detail, and the representatives of different levels were subordinated to this semantic hierarchy. The main hyperseme of the paradigm is that the

process is primarily represented by tenses. This gives the right to place the grammatical category in the core of the field. After all, if any tense form occurs in speech, it has the characteristic of expressing a certain stage of the process. Tense covers the main meaning types of aspectuality.

The hyperseme of the semantic macrofield of the verb is "process", this hyperseme is divided into "movement" and "state" below. The division of the "Process" hypersema into small semitic groups is also understandably controversial. Some linguists divide verbs according to their meaning into small categories such as "action", "state", "attitude", "speech activity", while other experts say that the main categories of verbs are "action" and "state" in adjectives. Separate their meanings. In this case, the verbs expressing "attitude" are included in the group of "status", and we can see that the verbs of attitude are scattered into such types of meanings as emotional state and ownership. The second season is dedicated to the study of the issues of "Historical stages and semantic scope of the interpretation of the functional-semantic field of aspectuality". Since ancient times of linguistics, the speed of movement through time has been one of the issues that interested thinkers. Aristotle first touched on this topic and analyzed the meaning of Greek verbs, complete and incomplete. Apollonius Discolus also studied some of the aspectual meanings in Greek, and Varro examined this issue in Latin. Of course, the term "aspectuality" is not found in the ancient linguistic treatises, so all its meanings are not covered. Then, in linguistics, the study of the meanings of aspectuality is delayed for a while, since the main goal of linguistics is to study the grammatical features of language units, to study the formal peculiarities of language phenomena. The meaning of the manner (aspect) of the verb and its grammatical categories was not studied within different levels. This issue was returned to later, after all the foundations and foundations of traditional linguistics were formed, that is, when the grammatical units and system of languages were clarified in general linguistics. According to the sources, the term "vid" was formed in nasal linguistics from the term aspectuality, and this term later became the basis of the concept of "aspectuality". The perfect and imperfect tenses of the verb in Slavic languages are the semantic center of the vid category. This type of meaning is certainly present in verbs in other languages and is expressed through different grammatical categories. It should be said that the study of the functional-semantic field of aspectuality began with the definition of the "vid" category. At the moment, this category is the core of the field. "Aspectuality" has a large hyperseme – the hyperseme "process" covers a number of meanings. Since the number of meanings is unlimited, it can be called a semantically open field. Secondly, the scope of elements of this field is as wide as the scope of meaning. The center of the functional-semantic field of "aspectuality", which includes different meanings in its semantic structure, and all language levels in its grammatical structure, cannot be formed only by the meanings of "completion/incompleteness".

In the third part of the chapter entitled "Composition and scope of meaning of the functional-semantic fields of aspectuality in languages with different constructions", a detailed classification of semantics was carried out. According to it, the aspectual meanings were arranged as follows:

Table 2.

"Proccesivity"		
inception	continuesness	Completeness
	Motion manner	
momentousness	constantness	repeatedness
Intensiveness	gentleness	Uncompleteness

The secondary meanings contained in the hyperseme "Process", including "speed", "slowness", "repetition", "probability", "try", etc., are expressed by means of other elements of the field. These meanings were developed based on the semantic classification of manner category proposed by modern Uzbek linguistics. Among the meanings of aspectuality there is purposefulness and aimlessness. In general, just as action and state processes are different, so are process schemas. The aspectual paradigm, in contrast to the manner, covers almost all categories of the verb. Time, manner, proportion and inclination also come into play: time - the main aspectual meanings represent "beginning", "continuation", "completion"; manner - covers the secondary themes of "immediacy", "continuity", "repetition", "intensity", "gentleness", "incompleteness"; mayl means "certainty", "probability", "try"; Ratio - in both languages, it shows the concepts of "completion", "finality", "ability". The third chapter of the dissertation is called "Linguistic and non-linguistic expression of verb aspect in Uzbek and English". In the first part of the chapter, "Linguistic expression of verb aspect in Uzbek and English languages" was analyzed. The aspectual meanings of the verb are expressed by means of categories of tense, manner, inclination and proportion, modal verbs, lexical elements and syntactic devices.

In English, the category of tense, which is the core of the aspectual field, serves to express the three main intermediate meanings of the paradigm, the special meanings are embodied in the combination of verb + preposition, which is a lexical-grammatical phenomenon. Since the content of this language phenomenon has a lexical character, we cannot place it in the core of the field. In short, the core content of the field of "aspectality" in the English language covers only intermediate mode meanings. The core of the field of "aspectuality" in the Uzbek language consists of a tense and an auxiliary verb. So, the units at

the core of the field of "aspectuality" in the Uzbek language serve to express the meanings of both intermediate and specific manners. Therefore, it can be said that the semantic scope of the paradigm core in the Uzbek language is greater than that of the English language. The field of aspectuality is a generalization of hypersemes "time" and "manner". The binary Uzbek language in the Semik content has also moved to the nuclear elements. In English, the expression of two large hypersemes of this field is assigned to one category in the nucleus. In the Uzbek language, there is a separate category in the kernel to represent each hypersema. The composition of the functional-semantic field consists of core, center and periphery. The periphery of the aspectuality field is formed by lexical elements. These linguistic elements can be divided into verbs with absolute and partial mode meaning according to the aspect meaning. Linguistic units expressing absolute aspectual meaning in both English and Uzbek cover intermediate themes. That is, in every language there are verbs that embody the concepts of "beginning", "continuation" and "completion" as the main lexical meaning, which are located on the near periphery of the paradigm.

Table 3.

Lexical representation of specific aspectual themes	
English language	**Uzbek language**
Momentousness: *to pitter-patter, to hiss, to burble*	**Oniylik:** *yiqilmoq, tutilmoq chaqnamoq*
Continuousness: *to write, to stretch, to dawdle, to toddle, to chew*	**Davomiylik:** *so'zlamoq, tikmoq, qurmoq*
Repeatedness: *to tremble, to wave, to sway*	**Uzluksizlik:** *silkinmoq, tebranmoq, chayqalmoq*
Constantness: *to moan, to stretch, to observe*	**Uzluklilik:** *yashamoq, ishlamoq, kuzatmoq*
Completeness: *to accept, to adapt, to understand*	**To'liqlilik:** *yopmoq, ko'chmoq, unutmoq*
Uncompleteness: *to intermit, to interfere*	**Noto'liqlik:** *bo'lmoq, ayirmoq, uzmoq*
Self adressedness: *to use, to abuse, to exploit*	**O'ziga olish:** *qaratmoq, foydalanmoq, o'rganmoq*

Since the listed meanings are not understood from the direct dictionary meaning of these verbs, they cannot be placed in the immediate periphery. In a stepwise order, these tools form the middle periphery. Verbs and adverbs that directly express the meaning of absolute aspect take place from the near periphery. The second part of the third chapter is called "Pragmatic expression of verb aspect in Uzbek and English", and non-verbal means of expression of

aspect meanings are discussed in it. It is known that the element of personality has a number of characteristics such as gender, character, moral, religious, aesthetic, physical, professional, age, level. The signs of these signs and the meanings they express can be exactly the same in different systematic languages, in particular, in English and Uzbek. The listed personal qualities create a communication situation. A person's gender symbol can express different aspectual meanings of an action or a situation as it occurs in speech. For example, in the English and Uzbek languages, the intensity (pace) of the action, the level of speed increases, or the same level can be expressed by means of the gender of the person. The movement, which is mainly characteristic of a woman, is distinguished by the gentleness and rhythm of the way of passing.

Even the performance of the action by a man serves to express the high level of intensity and speed of the manner. This can be understood from the following examples: The young man, who was amazed by this miracle, came to himself from the girl's bell-like but soft voice. - Hello. Welcome, guest - Thank you. I am embarrassed to knock on your door in the middle of the night and disturb you. - This way, - the girl raised the lamp to her height and started to go to the police station (A. Mustafoyev, Passenger).

Several elements indicate that the event highlighted in the text is taking place slowly, steadily and continuously. First of all, the person making the move is a young girl, she is trusting an unknown guy. Secondly, her gentle movement is evidenced by another visual element, that is, the soft voice of the girl. The softness of the voice harmonizes with the gentleness of the beginning of the path, and the manner of movement of the same tempo is embodied in the reader's mind. The path was thin and long, and the bag on his shoulder was heavy. The woman looked expectantly at the cars passing by the highway. The woman sighed. The heavy bag took its place again. The woman continued on her way (Z. Kurolboy's daughter. Rainy road). In this passage, the aspectual meaning is understood based on the physical capabilities of gender. That is, from the context of the text, when a woman engages in heavy physical activity, the work is done slowly. Heavy lifting performed by a woman has a continuous, continuous and slow aspect. The food is cooked. Even the curd could not add color to the pot, which was blackened by the rust of the cauldron. Turobjon drank two cups, and his wife could not even half a cup (A. Qahhor, Anor). From the context of the separated text, the contrastive nature of the eating of a woman and a man can be understood. That is, from the amount of food eaten, it can be understood that a man eats hastily, hastily, and a woman performs this action continuously, continuously and incorrectly. Gender expressions such as the speed/slowness of a person's behavior, the ability to expend physical effort on movement, these pragmatic elements are exactly in the English and Uzbek languages. As it is understood, only a narrow range of aspect meanings can be expressed by means of gender. The third part of the chapter analyzes

"Linguistic-pragmatic expression of verb aspect in Uzbek and English". The presence of aspectual meaning in almost all grammatical categories of the verb is also an axiom corresponding to different systematic languages. In particular, the verb itself also has the meaning of aspect in addition to the meaning of action and state listed above. Beginning, completion, and duration were defined as the sum of aspectual meanings. Small themes such as immediacy, repetition, continuity, and intensity are among the special meanings of the field. One element in the structure of a paradigm can represent only one aspect meaning or several aspectual themes. Therefore, it is correct to call verbs polysemantic, and to say that verb categories are generalized by process schema. In this case, only the person-number category is left out of the aspectual field because it represents partly number and partly respect.

Non-verbal pragmatic factors include a person's age, personality, gender, attitude to a particular person or issue, and social origin. These factors affect the speech, on the other hand, the speech serves to show these aspects. Such pragmatic symbols do not mean the main information of the text or speech fragment, but carry methodological meanings that complement the main information. Among the above expressions of aspectual meanings, grammatical categories acquire a neutral stylistic color. Their pragmatic-semantic load is also relatively neutral. For example, in addition to the meaning of the main aspect, tense forms emphasize the meanings of repetition, continuity, and intensity depending on the meaning of the verb. That is, such an aspectual layering of meaning is formed by the combination of the verb's lexical meaning, tense form, and the context of the text. In particular, in the sentence I am learning a language now, the meaning of time continuity is strengthened by the word language. In this case, our perception that the language learning process will be long and continuous becomes a pragmatic trigger and reinforces the same meanings. In the same way, in the sentence I am learning a craft, the continuity of the continuous process is understood from the word craft. It can be said that this expression of aspectuality is a linguistic-pragmatic method, and the type of expression is formed by the harmony of the meaning of the word in the composition of tense + combination.

On the contrary, in the sentences "I'm studying the environment" and "I'm studying the thought", the pace of continuity, that is, the aspectual theme of continuity, is not strong. The reason for this is that the source of learning is not large, and the idea is not large, and it has the character of ending quickly, so the continuity and duration symbols in the word "I'm learning" have weakened despite the fact that it is a tense suffix. The same parallel can be given in English. Because in the sentence I have been learning a language, just like in Uzbek, the continuity and continuity of the process is understood from the meaning of the lexeme a language. In live communication, along with linguistic factors, the influence of various non-linguistic, language-independent factors is felt. For example, factors such as the age, social origin, gender, and mutual

relations of speakers also affect the expression of aspectual meanings. For example, while the behavior of young people is characterized by the themes of "hurry" and "speed", the meanings of continuity, incompleteness, and continuity are reflected in the actions of middle-aged and elderly people. In this case, non-linguistic pragmatic factors influence the choice of language means of expression. Also, the aspectological meanings of verbs serve to show different gender indicators.

The last chapter of the dissertation is dedicated to the problem of "Lexicographic interpretation and translation of the words containing meaning of verb aspect in English and Uzbek". In the first chapter, the interpretation of the verb aspect means in the Uzbek English definition dictionary is covered. The next chapter examines the interpretation of these meanings in the definition dictionary of the Uzbek language. In English definition dictionaries, attention is focused on the descriptive explanation of lexemes, their use, and even the possibilities of combination. However, tense is reflected in only one lexeme interpretation. The other two lexemes are also irregular verbs in the past and perfect tense, but the Oxford dictionary does not take this feature into account - we see a deviation from the single standard in the lexicographic interpretation. Even if the structure of the verb sound in the Uzbek language does not change due to tense inflection, that is, even if the tense category, which is the main element of aspectuality, is in the standard form, the verb is interpreted in the context of various examples in definition dictionaries. In the interpretation of the definition dictionary of the Uzbek language, it is recognized that the examples are taken from reliable sources, and the functional and contextual-semantic features of the word are reflected in the examples. However, the fact that most of the annotations are based on synonyms complicates the practice of using the dictionary. Users are required to study several dictionary entries to understand the meaning of a word. The lexicographical interpretation of the elements of the aspectual field is carried out both in the Uzbek and English languages in a synonymous and descriptive direction. In this case, the synonymous approach causes inconvenience by linking one dictionary article to another. For this reason, it is appropriate to approach the explanation of lexemes with aspectual meaning from a descriptive point of view. The descriptive explanation must include the situation, cause and results of the behavior and situation, and various contextual themes must be demonstrated in the examples. At the same time, along with the basic lexical meaning of verbs and idioms, the smallest aspectual symbols are revealed. This makes the dictionary a fundamental source of language learning and translation.

The last chapters of the chapter covered the issue of translation of aspectual meanings from English to Uzbek and from Uzbek to English. Although the concept of aspect is a logical universal in languages with different constructions, the linguistic thinking of each nation forms linguistic peculiarities in the expression of these concepts. Similar and different aspects of

language and thought, therefore, linguistics and logic are clearly manifested in these cases. For example: When I came out of the shower, I saw that the roof of the tin roof was leaning to one side. (Oʻ. Hoshimov, "Tarnov") // I washed up and looked outside? A gutter on the verge of the iron-roof turned out to have got lopsided (translated by H. Allanazarova, "Gutter"); Well, I'll try, if only the damn thing would be fixed! Is it rusted, is the paint sticking... (Oʻ. Hoshimov, "Tarnov") // I made an effort somehow, yet couldn't mend that damn gutter. Either because it rusted or its stain stuck to... (translated by H. Allanazarova, "Gutter").

In the above examples, Uzbek auxiliary verbs express different aspectual meanings as a lexical-grammatical tool. In the translation, these units should be represented by a combination of verb + preposition that is as close as possible. However, the translator did not pay attention to the aspectual meanings of the verb, but carried out the translation covering the main vocabulary. As a result, the original stylistic colors lost their power, and the artistic color of the text faded. Philologically, this translation is appropriate, that is, the main essence is covered. However, linguistically and stylistically, the quality of the translation did not show the gloss of the original. Let's focus on the second group of examples: On the contrary, it started to rain. At first it dripped, then it poured heavily. (Oʻ. Hoshimov, "Tarnov") - As if out of spite it started to rain, at first it was drizzling but then it almost poured down (translated by H. Allanazarova, "Gutter"); // I slipped on the roof and ran to the ladder (Oʻ. Hoshimov, "Tarnov"); Sliding on the roof I ran towards the ladder (translated by H. Allanazarova, "Gutter") // When spring came, boys made whistles from willow twigs, and girls wore leaves and played cherto in the shade of a tree (Oʻ. Hoshimov, "Frightened dream") // As soon as spring came, boys always made whistles from new branches of the osier, and girls played chertal (trans. H. Allanazarova, "Frightened dream"); He leapt to his feet, and raised his stick up (trans. H. Allanazarova, " Frightened dream").

In translations, the small aspectual symbols expressed by the auxiliary means of the verb are assigned to the verb, tenses and idioms in English. In the translation, although the formal units are not in accordance with the original, the general essence, aspectual themes and stylistic coloring have been preserved. The translator was able to use the method of grammatical transformation appropriately and correctly. In translation, the specialist does not pay attention to the specific linguistic form, but to the meaning it acquires in the text. The object of the translator's work is meaning and content. Its task is to deliver the original content without any defects in the translation, using the most optimal means. In the translation of texts from sister languages, experts pay great attention to the fact that the translated text matches the original and is harmonious. Translating between languages with different systems and structures overrides this requirement. The translator is relatively free in the

choice of tools, the important thing is that the chosen tools must fully cover the content of the original.

The two parts are dedicated to translation of verb aspect from English to Uzbek and it discusses the problems that arise in the process of translation from English to Uzbek. The participle is the semantic center of the sentence. Changes in the construction of sentences in the process of translation should be considered as a natural and inevitable phenomenon. Because in the process of translation from English to Uzbek, which has a different structure, positional transformation is one of the initial conditions. Positional transformation means that the place of a certain part of a sentence changes in the translation. In translation from English to Uzbek, the location of the subject, predicate, and object, and the position of adjectives in the sentence, are examples of such positional transformation. In the process of translation, in the communicative approach to the text, the participle, which is the meaningful center of the sentence, in our case, the action verb and together with it prepositions expressing the aspectual meaning, form the basis of information. Other units around it change their place depending on the structure of the language being translated. For example: It was raining (E. Hemingway, "A cat in the rain") // It's still raining now. (translated by U.Ali, "The cat left in the rain"); Across the square in the doorway of the cafe a waiter stood looking out at the empty square. The American wife stood at the window looking out. At this moment, the American lady is also looking at the garden from the window of her room (translated by U.Ali, "Cat left in the rain")

Translators, in a philological, partially linguistic approach, try to translate all linguistic elements proportionally and through alternative means. However, in most cases, due to the structural features of each language, translation units are given in a "confused" way with other levels: the meaning expressed by syntactic, lexical or morphological means in one language is assigned to a completely different grammatical category in the translated language. The theoretical basis of this is "Undoubtedly, in all cases where there is no freedom to choose a grammatical form, i.e., in cases of subordinate use of grammatical forms, their meaning is determined by the relations existing only in the language system itself" says the famous linguist Arakin. More precisely, when interpreted in detail, any text translated subject to grammatical form loses its power as information, the structure of text semantics subject to grammatical forms damages its content. Therefore, the process of text translation cannot be approached from a grammatical point of view. The general content is obtained, after it is fully translated, it is enriched with additional visual elements, the text is adapted to the artistic and aesthetic thinking of the recipient. Approaching the translation of aspectual field tools only from a grammatical point of view prevents the full expression of the essence of the artistic text and its easy acceptance by the recipient: it damages the communicative nature of the text. Based on this theory, the above translation texts can be divided into four types.

CONCLUSION

1. The goal of functional linguistics is to classify all levels of language in the order of fields around various hypersemas. The fact that elements serve to express a specific hypersema or part of it is the basis for calling a language a holistic system. In this way, the semantic-functional features of the language structure, its functioning and development mechanisms are revealed by generalizing them. In languages with various systems, the fields that are the main object of study of functional linguistics are built around these hypersemas.

2. Although semantic-functional paradigms have different structural forms in different languages, semantic structures repeat each other exactly. The initial condition of the form of the functional-semantic field implies the location of the morphological category in the core. These core elements can be of one type or two types. Verb aspectuality belongs to the type of paradigms that are mononuclear, that is, centered around the category of time. Other grammatical categories and syntactic devices take place from the center. Lexical means can be classified into near and far periphery according to the degree of proximity to hyperseme.

3. In the researches, the aspectuality of the verb is studied mainly within the frames of completion/incompleteness. In this case, the elements of the tense category of the verb are ordered according to the completion or closeness of the completion stage of the action. However, if research is conducted around this small meaning, aspectuality can be evaluated as a small semitic function of the time category. This is the wrong approach. In English linguistics, four types of aspectuality are distinguished: completion, duration, trial and beginning. This creates a parallel with the main types of manner meanings in the Uzbek language.

4. The aspectuality of the verb is not limited to covering only these meanings. The hypersema of aspectuality is "processivity" - the process of movement and state. In this way, the functional-semantic field of aspectuality acquires a complex semantic structure. At the next level of the hierarchy, the hyperseme of processivity branches into the intermediate meanings of beginning, continuation, and completion. Each intermediate meaning subsumes the specific meanings of behavior and state of progress. The intermediate meanings of beginning, duration, and completion each contain specific themes of immediacy, continuity, repetition, contingency, momentum, smoothness, and incompleteness. The means of expression of these themes are as follows:

Tense – the main aspectual meanings represent "beginning", "continuation", "completion";

Manner – second level includes the themes of "immediacy", "continuity", "repetition", "intensity", "gentleness", "incompleteness";

Mood means "certainty", "probability", "trial";

Voice – in both languages, it shows the concepts of "completion", "finality", "ability".

These are the core and central elements of the field, the scope of meaning, and lexemes are located on the periphery of the field. In the functional-semantic field of aspectuality, all verbs expressing the three main intermediate meanings "beginning", "continuity", "completion" take their place from the near periphery of the paradigm as representatives of the absolute aspectual sema. However, verbs and adverbs expressing private meanings take their place from the far paradigm of the field. This is because the aspectual sema present in these lexemes can change in speech under the influence of the tense category or an absolute aspectual verb. Therefore, the elements of the far periphery should be considered as representatives of weak aspectual meaning. In English and Uzbek, the linguistic expression of aspectual meanings is the responsibility of the grammatical categories of the verb, syntactic units and lexemes.

5. All the verbs expressing "continuity", "completion" are from the near periphery of the paradigm as representatives of the absolute aspectual scene. verbs and adverbs expressing specific meanings are placed in the far field paradigm. The reason is that the aspectual meaning present in these lexemes can change under the influence of the tense category or under the influence of any absolute aspectual verb. For this, far peripheral performance should be evaluated as a weak aspectual representation of meaning. Linguistic expression of aspectual meanings in English and Uzbek languages is the responsibility of grammatical categories of verbs, syntactic devices and lexemes.

6. Various aspectual meanings can be expressed through pragmatic means. In particular, extralinguistic factors such as the speaker's age, social origin, gender, and type of activity can also mean the speed of behavior. In the sentence "The old man is walking", the meaning of slowness and long duration of the movement is understood precisely from the age of the person. In the sentence A boy headed to kitchen for dinner, the rapid pace of the behavior is a contextual trigger that can be understood only from the perspective of the boy. In this way, verbs can be divided into feminine and masculine groups according to the intensity, duration, speed and softness of the verbs. In the sentence, the girl smiles at me, the aspectual symbols of gentleness and instantity are understood from the girl's smile. In the context of masculine verbs, the meaning of intensity is clearly distinguished.

7. The classification of verbs according to non-linguistic factors such as gender, age, etc. acquires a purely pragmatic nature. That is, such a classification is limited to a specific text context, a pragmatic speech situation. In practice, the conditions of speech realization, the context, gives its final judgment - the fact that the behavior assessed as characteristic of women is embodied in the speech as belonging to men means that the situation of live speech prevails from the pragmatic aspect. There is a harmony of philological, linguistic, communicative methods in English-Uzbek translation practice. It is

impossible to preserve all lexemes in their original place and in the same function when translating between languages with different constructions. A positional shift is a positional transformation, while a functional shift is a grammatical transformation. Positional transformation occurs in the translation of all sentence structures. However, grammatical transformation should be used only in complex, simple, colloquial translation. In this case, grammatical transformations lighten the constructive load of the text, the complexity of the relationship between the recipient and the text is eliminated.

8. Semitic changes may also occur in the translation of aspectual expressions. For example, in the translation of an artistic work, aspectual means are translated in the following approaches. Generalization of the meaning – in this Uzbek verb + adverb + auxiliary verb construction is translated into English as a single verb lexeme. The meaning of Kalkalash – a verb with a complex semitic composition in English and Uzbek is translated in translation by means of several words, in particular, in harmony with the manner category and idiomatic combination. Enrichment of the translation – it is possible to add additional aspectual coloring to the translation without harming its general artistic-aesthetic features and content scope. Possible errors in the translation of aspectual meaning include omission of the same meaning or inversion by mistaking it for another aspectual meaning.

9. It is recommended to use situational description and conflict methods in the lexicographic interpretation of aspectual expressions. In both Uzbek annotated dictionaries and English lexicographic sources, we can see that words with aspectual meaning are interpreted in a synonymous approach. Such an approach does not fully reveal the meaning of the word. For this reason, it is recommended to use the method of situational description in comments. Along with the dictionary meaning of the verb, the smallest aspectual meanings are also covered in this context. The method of contradiction, that is, the method of negation of antonyms, is effective in explaining tenses with the meaning of aspect. It is through the means of contrast interpretation that the student determines the position of the approach in the aspectological-graduonymic series. Approaching explanations on the basis of a descriptive and conflicting method, proving the function of lexemes and the scope of meaning in examples, reveals the ontological character of the language and raises the level of informativeness of the dictionary.

НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.27.01 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ УЗБЕКСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ МИРОВЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

УЗБЕКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ МИРОВЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

МЕНГЛИЕВА МУНИРА БАХТИЁР КИЗИ

РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ И ТИПОЛОГИЯ АСПЕКТУАЛЬНЫХ ЗНАЧЕНИЙ ГЛАГОЛОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

10.00.06 – Сравнительное литературоведение, *сопоставительное языкознание и переводоведение*

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора филологических наук (DSc)

Ташкент – 2025

Тема диссертации доктора филологических наук (DSc) зарегистрирована Высшей аттестационной комиссией при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан за № B2022.2.DSc/Fil430.

Диссертация выполнена в Узбекском государственном университете мировых языков.

Автореферат диссертации размещен на трех языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) на веб-сайте Научного Совета (www.uzswlu.uz) и на информационно-образовательном портале "ZiyoNET" (www.ziyonet.uz)

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Защита диссертации состоится "___" _____2025 года в _____ часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.27.01 по присуждению ученых степеней по филологическим наукам при Узбекском государственном университете мировых языков. (Адрес: 100100, г. Ташкент, Учтепинский район, улица Кичик халка йули, массив Г-9а, дом 21) Тел.: +998 (71) 230-12-91; факс: (371) 281-42-44. email: uzswlu_info@mail.ru

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация докторской диссертации (DSc))

Целью исследования является классификация аспектуальных значений глагола в узбекском и английском языках, сравнение структуры, состава и объема значений функционально-семантической парадигмы аспектуальности, совершенствование лексикографической и переводческой интерпретации аспектуальных единиц.

Объектом исследования являются аспектуальные значения в английском и узбекском языках.

Предмет исследования – выражение, перевод и лексикографическая интерпретация аспектуальных значений в английском и узбекском языках.

Методы исследования. В диссертации использованы методы сравнительного описания, компонентного анализа, семантической классификации и контекстуального анализа.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

совместимость феномена аспектуальности глагола в английском и узбекском языках по семантической структуре основана на обобщении компонентов поля в двух языках с гиперсемой «процесс» и параллельной классификации содержания гиперсемы по конкретным грамматическим значениям, таким как «начало», «непрерывность», «завершение», «мгновенность», «непрерывность», «повторение», «интенсивность», «плавность», «незавершённость», «испытание», «окончательность», «способность»;

было доказано, что в английском и узбекском языках такие морфосинтаксические единицы, как время, наклонение, соотношение, категории вида, конструкции глагол + предлог, глагол + обстоятельственный суффикс + вспомогательный глагол составляют ядро и центральные компоненты функционально-семантического поля в обоих языках, исходя из пропорциональности аспектуальной семы в их семантической структуре;

анализируя значения глаголов и наречий, находящихся на периферии функционально-семантического поля аспектуальности в английском и узбекском языках, было доказано, что аспектуальные значения могут быть многоуровневы в данных лексемах, и вступают в градуонимические, синонимические и антонимические семантические отношения;

на основе перевода английских аспектуальных значений выраженных посредством совершенного вида, модальных глаголов и сочетаний глагол + предлог на узбекский язык в форме глагол + обстоятельственный суффикс + вспомогательный глагол гдоказывается, что категория образа действия в узбекском языке лексико-грамматически эквивалентна всем морфосинтаксическим формам с аспектуальным значением в английском языке;

было доказано, что стилистические и семантические различия глаголов и наречий с синонимическим или близкими значениями в словарях можно систематизировать средством описательного толковаания данных лексем опираясь на аспектуальную компоненту в их семантической структуре.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных результатов и выводов, полученных в ходе изучения выражения и типологии аспектуальных значений глаголов в английском и узбекском языках:

заключения о том что в английском и узбекском языках аспектуальная гиперсема классифицируется по следующим типам значений: «процесс», «начало», «непрерывность», «завершение», «непосредственность», «континуитет», «повторение», «интенсивность», «медлительность», «незавершенность», «испытание», «окончательность», «способность», а выводы о том, что промежуточные семы представляют собой закрытую систему, а частные значения – открытую семитскую систему, были использованы в практическом грантовом проекте Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои по теме «Именование в узбекском языке: создание нормативно-правовой базы» № А-ОТ-2019-10, выполненном в 2019–2022 годах. (Справка Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 29.06.2024 г. № 04/1-1709). В результате, на основе анализа аспектуальных значений в глаголе, улучшено лингвистическое описание особенностей имен, связанных с глаголом в узбекской системе именования, а также улучшено объяснение лексем с единицами с аспектуальными значениями;

выводы о разделении языковых единиц, выражающих аспектуальное значение в английском и узбекском языках, на ядро (категория времени), центр (категория наклонения, пропорции и стиля, сочетание предлог + глагол в английском языке, модальные глаголы и синтаксические приемы) и периферию (глагол и наречие) в полевой структуре систематизированы в виде функционально-семантической парадигмы. Данные выводы использованы в учебнике «Hozirgi o'zbek tili» (Современный узбекский язык), написанном для студентов бакалавриата по направлению 5221000 – Филология и преподавание языков (узбекский язык), изданном в 2018 году и рекомендованном в качестве учебника Министерством высшего и среднего специального образования. (Справка № 02-1886 Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 24.07.2024 г.). В результате это способствовало прояснению тем и обоснованию идей, связанных с проблемами системы, парадигмы, области и категории языка;

выводы о влиянии фактора личности на выражение аспектуального значения в английском и узбекском языках проявляются в неязыковых факторах, таких как пол, характер, межличностные отношения и возраст. Выводы и результаты по анализу смыслового объема лексем с аспектуальным значением, описанию смысловых связей и семантической классификации, а также примеры описательных, синонимичных и антонимичных толкований глаголов и наречий были использованы в государственном инновационном научно-исследовательском проекте «ИЛ-402104213. Разработка электронного лингвистического энциклопедического словаря на узбекском языке», выполняемом в Андижанском государственном университете в 2022-2023 годах. (Справка № 33-04-877 Андижанского государственного университета имени Захириддина Мухаммада Бабура от 31.10.2024 г.). В результате удалось выявить семантические, функциональные и прагматические характеристики глаголов и наречий, используемых в лексическом описании.

заключения о том, что в практике англо-узбекского перевода грамматическая трансформация аспектуального перевода происходит в формах продолженного времени, модальных глаголов, предложных глаголов и вспомогательных глагольных аппаратов, а лексико-грамматическая трансформация наречий проявляется в форме глагол + предлог или вспомогательных глагольных аппаратов. Выводы по использованию толкового перевода при переводе взаимоэквивалентных выражений с аспектуальным значением на английский и узбекский языки и выражений, для которых нет эквивалента, были использованы в фундаментальном проекте FA-F1-G003 «Функциональное словообразование в современном каракалпакском языке», FA-A1-G007 «Каракалпакские пословицы как объект лингвистических исследований», проводимом Каракалпакским научно-исследовательским институтом гуманитарных наук Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан в 2016-2020 годах. (Справка Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан № 524/1 от 25.12.2024 г.). В результате материалы проекта включали исследование различий между аспектуальными речевыми единицами в турецких текстах и речевыми единицами в европейских языках, уточнение информации о важности моделей перевода;

исходя из того, что лексемы с аспектуальным значением в английском и узбекском языках интерпретируются с помощью описательного, синонимичного и антонимичного методов, среди которых описательный подход отличается высокой информативностью, были сделаны выводы и заключения по формированию описательного толкования на основе аспектуального значения по результатам и выводам исследования АМ-Ф3-201908172, выполненного в 2020-2022 годах в

рамках Государственных научно-технических программ. Использовано в практическом грантовом проекте «Создание учебного корпуса узбекского языка». (Справка № 04/1-3029 Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 25.10.2024 г.). В результате на основе анализа лексико-семантических связей, стилистической дифференциации и контекстуального семантического выражения слов с аспектуальным значением в «Толковых словарях узбекского языка» и теоретических сведений, связанных с возникновением имитаций в словосочетаниях, удалось выявить стилистические различия данных лексем путем использования их видово-стилистических значений в семантической маркировке глаголов.

Апробация результатов исследования. Результаты исследования обсуждены на 3 международных и 2 республиканских научно-практических конференциях.

Опубликованность результатов исследования. По теме диссертации опубликовано 15 научных работ, в том числе 9 научных статей, рекомендованных к публикации основных результатов докторских диссертаций ВАК РУз, 4 научные статьи в зарубежных журналах и 1 монография.

Структура и общий объем диссертации состоит из введения, четырех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Общий объем диссертации составляет 180 страницы.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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