

ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ
ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ
САМАРҚАНД ДАВЛАТ ЧЕТ ТИЛЛАР ИНСТИТУТИ

**ТИЛШУНОСЛИКНИНГ
НАЗАРИЙ ВА АМАЛИЙ
МАСАЛАЛАРИ**

(Тўққизинчи чиқиши)



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birikmasini "resolution" so'zi bilan keyingi gapda esa "resolution" so'zining "them" olmoshi bilan almashtirilishi asosida oshirilgan.

"Resolutions are all very well," said Phyl, with a touch of primness. "Hell's paved with them" (J. Lindsay).

Shuningdek bir necha usullarning bir matnda qo'llanilishi ham FB ta'sirchanligini oshirish unga qo'shimcha emotsional bo'yoc' yuklash imkonini beradi. Masalan keyingi misolda so'z qo'shish, inversiye deformatsiyani kuzatishimiz mumkin [2,245]:

Frank: If I live to be a hundred I shall never forget that little glimpse you've just given me of yourself.

Millie: Frank, you're making a frightening mountain out of an absurd little molehill.

Frank: Of course but the mountain I'm making in my imagination is so frightening that I'd rather try to forget both it and the repulsive little molehill that gave it birth (T. Rattigan).

Bu yerda "make a mountain out of a molehill" iborasi tarkibiga frightening, absurd, little sifatleri qo'shilmoqda va matnda yumoristik holatni ochishga yordam bermoqda.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, FBlar obrazlilik va ekspressivlikni vujudga keltiruvchi murakkab vositalar bo'lib, ular badiiy, siyosiy, publisistik matnlarning ifodaviy ta'sirchanligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. FB larning okkazonal o'zgarishlari esa, zamonaviy ingliz tili uchun xosdir. Chunki aynan FB larning okkazonal qo'llanilishi yordamida matndagi ichki ma'no yoritilib, ekspressiv – stilistik xususiyatlar aks ettirilishi mumkin.

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how men and women approach their social worlds. Differences in the ways that men and women use language have long been of interest in the study of discourse. Despite extensive theorizing, actual empirical investigations have yet to converge on a coherent picture of gender differences in language. A significant reason is the lack of agreement over the best way to analyze language. Men referred more to object properties and impersonal topics. Although these effects were largely consistent across different contexts, the pattern of variation suggests that gender differences are larger on tasks that place fewer constraints on language use. Women and men are different not only in terms of their physical attributes but also in terms of their speech in communication. According their lifestyle, manner, behavior, knowledge each of them has speech. Some points are important to discuss that usage of words, phrases in the speech of both sides. The differences in the speech used by men and women are mainly marked by their choice in language forms, topics of conversation, etc. Previous studies on this issue believe that men may be more loquacious and directive as they use more nonstandard forms, talk more about sports, money, and business, and more frequently refer to time, space, quantity, destructive action, perceptual attributes, physical movements, and objects. On the other hand, women are often more supportive, polite, and expressive, talk more about home and family, and use more words implying feeling, evaluation, interpretation, and psychological state. Some of the distinct features in the speech of men are they talk more than women, ask less questions and converse mainly on competitive matters, teasing, sports, aggression and doing things. Within the social sciences, an increasing consensus of findings suggests that men, relative to women, tend to use language more for the instrumental purpose of conveying information, women are more likely to use verbal interaction for social purposes with verbal communication serving as an end in itself. Women focus on family, home, self, feelings and affiliation with others. However, findings by past researchers about which gender is more polite are rather contradicting. The present study replicates some of the major findings by yesteryear researchers. It is found that women use more polite forms of address than men, ask more questions and use more humours than men. Notably, men used slightly more of fillers, hedges and affirmatives than women. However, both genders are direct in their speech. It is also found that men's conversations focus on the topic of doing things i.e. works of entrepreneurs whereas women centre on the topics of home, self, feelings and affiliation with others. Analyzing the linguistic forms used, women appear more polite than men as they prefer using their ethnic group terms of address when addressing and referring to one another. Usually men make simple and short sentences while speaking. They try to listen partners' opinion and to have a long conversation. But in the conversation of women, easy to meet sentences that describe their life, news about themselves etc. Indeed, this study provides some insight and understanding about the differences in men and women's linguistics features in context which is made up of multi-racial society and rich in its varied cultures, customs, traditions, beliefs and religions.

Gender changed the focus of study in four important ways. First, it de-emphasized socialization as the basis for gendered difference between men and

women. Rather than internalize a set of behaviors and practices or identities that were rewarded and modeled by parents, teachers, and other authority figures, men and women create gender within social relationships throughout their lives. This formulation assumes that gender is dynamic and that what is considered appropriate gendered behavior changes over time. Whereas socialization theories assume that individuals internalize the gendered norms that were salient when they were growing up, the doing gender model assumes that people respond to changing contemporary norms. To change gender relations does not mean to wait for another generation to be socialized differently. Women today who grew up in this century can lead radically different lives than their mothers. Gender construction points to the possibility of revolutionary change within a much shorter time span than implied by socialization approaches. Just as Gender undermined psychologically oriented socialization theories, it also exposed the weaknesses of deterministic structural accounts of gender. Structural accounts assume that gender differences arise from the different resources to which men and women have access or the different social locations they occupy. For example, a structural approach might explain women's disproportionate share of housework as a function of their husbands' incomes: Men do less housework because their greater incomes give them the power to opt out of it. However, studies based on the doing gender approach demonstrate that inequality in the distribution of household labor persists even when women contribute half of the household income and is sometimes exaggerated when women earn more money than men. Even when structural conditions produce gender difference and inequality, these are mediated through social interactions that always contain the potential for resistance. Gender alerted us to the taken-for-granted expressions of difference that appear natural but are not. These differences must be continually reconstructed to maintain the appearance of naturalness. It emphasized the myriad ways in which gender is produced across cultures and subcultures.

Finally, the doing gender approach implies that if gender is constructed, then it can be deconstructed. Gendered institutions can be changed, and the social interactions that support them can be undone. This revolutionary potential of human agency is the most important contribution of this approach. Yet ironically, West and Zimmerman's article has typically been used to show how gender relations are maintained and even to argue that the more things change, the more they stay the same. Doing gender has become a theory of conformity and gender conventionality, albeit of multiple forms of conventionality.

N.B. Akyndykov (SamSIFL)

SOME SPECIFIC FEATURES OF USING INVERSION

In any language there exist particular rules according to which we can make out the meaning of a sentence. And in this case the way of word order is important. In languages such as Uzbek and Russian it doesn't play an important role in making up a sentence whereas in English there is a strict rule that should be obeyed

even to make up a simple sentence. From one hand, this rule may seem so simple but from the other hand you should be aware of using this rule.

The words in an English sentence are arranged in a certain order, which is fixed for every type of the sentence, and is therefore meaningful. We find several principles determining word order in a sentence, so that word order fulfills several functions - grammatical, emphatic, or communicative, and linking. These functions are manifested in different arrangements of the parts of the sentence. The main function of word order is to express grammatical relations and determine the grammatical status of a word by fixing its position in the sentence. There exist two ways of arranging words - direct word order and inverted word order. Another common pattern of word order is the inverted one (or inversion). We distinguish full inversion (when the predicate precedes the subject, as in here comes the lady of the house) and partial inversion (when only part of the predicate precedes the subject, as in happy may you be!). Some grammarians also distinguish double inversion (when parts of the predicate are placed separately before the subject, as in Hanging on the wall was a picture). The second function of word order is to make prominent or emphatic that part of the sentence which is more important or informative in the speaker's opinion. These two functions (to express prominence or information focus, and emphasis) are different in their purpose, but in many cases they go together or overlap, and are difficult to differentiate.

Not all sentences are as simple as a subject plus a verb. To form more complex sentences, writers build upon this basic structure. Adding a prepositional phrase to the basic sentence creates a more complex sentence. A preposition is a part of speech that relates a noun or a pronoun to another word in a sentence. It also introduces a prepositional phrase. If you can identify a preposition, you will be able to identify a prepositional phrase.

In statements it is usual for the verb to follow the subject. Sometimes, however, this word order is reversed. We can refer to this as inversion. Compare:

Her father stood in the doorway. - In the doorway stood his father.

He had rarely seen such a sunset. - Rarely had he seen such a sunset.

He showed me his ID card. I only let him in then. - Only then did I let him in.

As it is seen from the examples and compare two possible ways of speech we can observe the changes of the place of the verb or auxiliary and subject. Further we shall study circumstances in which inversion takes place.

- Inversion after adverbial phrases, especially of direction or place, at the beginning of a sentence, we sometimes put an intransitive verb in front of its subject. This kind of inversion is found particularly in formal or literary styles. For example: *Dave began to open the three parcels. Inside the first was a book of crosswords from his Aunt Alice* - With the verb *be* we always use inversion in sentences like this, and inversion is usual with certain verbs of place and movement, such as *climb, come, fly, hang, lie, run, sit, stand*:

Above the fireplace was a portrait of the Sobir. -
O'choqustida Sobiringsur'atiboredi.

In an armchair sat his mother. -Kresloda uning onasi o'tirar edi.

Word order in Uzbek language is a bit different from that of English, but obeys to some rules as English does. As in English, the subject in Uzbek sentence always comes in the first position, but in Uzbek there are some possessive endings and the endings that show the person, that is why in most cases the subject may be omitted, but you can perceive it from those endings. For example:

'Kitobimni Karimdan oldim.' - in this sentence the subject is omitted but the ending of the verb *-im* helps us understand that the omitted subject of the sentence is *'Men'* (I). Thus, the main difference is the occasional omission of the subject in Uzbek, that can be restored from the personal endings, whereas the subject in English should always be present in the sentence, except for imperative sentences, where the subject is omitted, but it can be perceived. Because all imperative sentences are directed to the second person, that is 'you'.

As we said above the subject in Uzbek always comes first, then all other parts of speech. And the sentence is closed with the predicate-verb. Verb as a predicate always comes at the end of the sentence. Objects and modifiers can come between the subject and the modifier that makes it difficult to translate from Uzbek into English, because of the structure and word order of the sentence. Attribute like in English always comes before the noun, it defies.

Inversion is sometimes used in poetry and also in bookish style, in order to emphasize or to gain the rhythm.

Here we shall look into grammatical problems and grammatical transformations in the process of translation. It is obvious that for adequate transformation of the original language it is very essential the right grammatical design in Russian taking into account semantic and stylistic role of grammatical forms in the original. The wrong transformation of English grammatical constructions will lead inevitably to distortion both meaning and the forms of source text. [5, 18]

While translating any English sentence it is very important to analyze the word order. In Russian where the word order is relatively free, the words or word groups, expressing new, important information ('rheme' or 'semantic center'), are placed at the end of the sentence. In English the word order is more fixed: the subject of the sentence then comes the predicate which is followed by the object... It means that the 'rheme' does not have its prominent place in the sentence and can be determined only on the base of broad enough context. Thus the task of the translator is to place the rheme at the end of the Russian sentence.

For example: *My friend will go to Moscow by night train on Sunday.*

If the rheme of English sentence - *to Moscow* and it is the answer to the question "Where did your friend go?" then Russian translation of this sentence will have the following form: "В воскресенье вечерним поездом мой друг поедет в Москву". If the rheme is - *"My friend"* and it answers the question "who?" then the order of words in the translation is as follows: "В воскресенье вечерним поездом в Москву поедет мой друг". It is not difficult to determine the word order in Russian sentence, if the rheme is «*by night train*" or "*on Sunday*".

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Sometimes rheme of the sentence is distinguished with the help of special constructions, for example, construction with the verb *to do* and construction *it is... that*. In these cases in the translation it is necessary to use additional lexical means:

I did meet this man - Я точно встречал этого человека.

It is to him I spoke yesterday - Именно с ним я говорил вчера.

While translating the sentences which contain stylistic inversion it is important to take into consideration the fact that in English with its fixed word order, it is strong stylistic means. On the contrary, in Russian replacing the words in the sentence, as we already mentioned above, can change semantic accent, but in stylistic relation, it is practically neutral. It means, that Russian inversion cannot transform expressiveness of English inversion and in order to attain stylistic-functional accordance it is necessary to use additional lexical- phraseological means.

In the novel Sh. Bronte "Jane Eyre" a young heroine regrets her attempt to revolt:

Willingly would I now have gone and asked Mrs. Aziza's pardon - translation variant "Охотная бы теперь пошла и попросила прощения..." is evidently inadequate to the original text from the point of view of stylistic expressiveness. Taking into account the style of the novel on the whole the following variant of translation is possible "О, с какой радостью я бы сейчас бросилась к ногам миссис Азизы и сослеза мина глаза умоляла ее о прощении". Additional stylistic marked lexical units are summoned to create that emotional effect which is achieved in English sentence with the help of inversion.

Another example is from "Alice in Wonderland" [6, 41] - the inversion of prepositional adverb:

...when suddenly, thump! thump! down she came upon a heap of sticks and dry leaves... There was not a moment to be lost: away went Alice like the wind.

The effect of English inversion is here also appropriate to transform through stylistic marked lexicon: "...шлепнулась", "совсехногполетела".

In conclusion I can say that being unaware of word order of an English sentence you are not able to translate the sentence, besides; you can't catch up the meaning of the very sentence. Word order is considered one of the main points in both translating and making up a sentence. Do remember of an inversion as well.

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Tildagi so'zlarning ot, son, sifat, fe'l kabi to'dalarga bo'linishi ularning so'z holatidagi xususiyati, grammatik xususiyatlari asosida maydonga keladi, har bir so'zda leksik-grammatik tomonlarning birligi bor. Shuning uchun bunday to'dalar leksik-grammatik kategoriyalar deyiladi.

So'zlarni turkumlarga bo'lishda morfologik usul, lug'aviy-ma'noviy usul va sintaktik usullar hisobga olinadi.

Morfologik jihatga asoslanish so'zlarni shakl-grammatik belgilariga, morfologik xususiyatlariga qarab to'dalarga ajratishdir. Bu morfologik belgilar: so'z o'zgartuvchi qo'shimchalar olish yoki olmaslik, o'zgarish-o'zgarimasligi, turlanish va tuslanishi va b. Masalan, ot to'dasiga kiradigan so'zlar, son, egalik affiksleri bilan o'zgarish, kelishik affikslerini olib o'zgarish-turlanish xususiyatlariga ega. Fe'llar shaxs-son affikslerini olib o'zgarish-tuslanish xususiyatiga ega.

So'zlar shaklan ko'rsatkichlarga ega bo'lish yo bo'lmaslik jihatidan ikki guruhga bo'linadi: 1. O'zgartuvchi so'zlar — so'z o'zgartish shakliga ega bo'lgan so'zlar. 2. O'zgarimovchi so'zlar — so'z o'zgartish shakliga ega bo'lmagan so'zlar.

Bu tasnif so'z o'zgartuvchi affiksleri olish-olmaslikni — sof grammatik holatni ko'zda tutadi. Lekin affikslarning boshqa turlari ham so'zlarning turkumlarga ko'ra bo'lgan differentsiatsiyasini ko'rsatishga xizmat qilishi — kategorial farqlovchi belgi sifatida bo'la olishi mumkin: 1. Shakl yasovchi affiksler: -cha, -loq kabi kichraytish-erkalash affiksleri shu so'zning otligini ko'rsatadi; belgining kamligini bildiradigan -roq, -ish, -cha kabi affiksler shu so'zning sifatligini ko'rsatadi; -inchi affiksi songa xos va b. 2. So'z yasovchi affiksler: ayrim so'z kategoriyalarining o'z maxsus yasovchilari bor. Bu affiksler, odatda, bir turkumdagi so'zni boshqa turkumga o'tkazish vazifasini ham bajaradi. Masalan, fe'l yasovchi -la affiksi, sifat yasovchi -li affiksi va b.

So'zlarni lug'aviy-ma'noviy tomoniga qarab to'dalarga ajratish ularning mundarijasini asos tutishdir: ot predmet ma'nosini ifodalaydi, fe'l harakat va holatni bildiradi, sifat predmetning belgisini bildiradi.

So'zlarning sintaktik tomoni uning so'z qo'shilmasida, so'z birikmasida va gapda, bajaradigan vazifasidir. Har bir so'z o'z semantik va grammatik xususiyatlariga ko'ra so'z qo'shilmasiga ega, aniqlovchi, hol kabi ma'lum bir bo'lak, gap bo'lagi, vazifasida kelishga mos bo'ladi — shunga «atalgan» bo'ladi. Har bir bo'lak uchun tipik so'zlar — ma'noviy va grammatik xususiyatlar bilan shu bo'lak vazifasida qo'llanishga mos keladigan so'zlar bor: kesim vazifasida keladigan tipik so'z — fe'l, aniqlovchi uchun — sifat va b. So'z nutqda o'ziga tipik bo'lmagan vazifada qo'llanishi ham mumkin. Bu hodisa o'sha so'zning boshqa turkum vazifasida ishlatilishidir. Masalan, so'z bir turkumdan boshqa turkumga affiks orqali o'tishi — aylanishi mumkin. Bunda so'z yasovchi affiks kategorial farqlash vazifasini ham bajaradi. Lekin, nutqda birining o'rniga ikkinchisining qo'llanishi tashqi ko'rinishda o'zgarishga uchramay matnning, sintaktik holatning kuchi bilan bo'ladigan odatdagi normativ holatdir.