



**O`ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIV VA O`RTA MAXSUS TA`LIM VAZIRLIGI**

**QARSHI DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
INGLIZ TILI VA ADABIYOTI KAFEDRASI**

*Xolova Aziza Anvarovnaning
“5220100 filologiya (ingliz tili va adabiyoti)” ta`lim yo`nalishi
bo`yicha bakalavr darajasini olish uchun*

*Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilidagi sifatdoshning sintaktik va
sintaktik-semantik tahlili
mavzusida yozgan*

BITIRUV MALAKAVIY ISHI

Ilmiy rahbar :

Elmurodova G.

“Himoyaga tavsiya etildi”
Roman-german filologiyasi fakulteti
dekani _____ p.f.n. D. Jo`rayev
“ _____ ” _____ 2012 yil

Qarshi shahri, 2012 yil

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KIRISH

Til – bu jamiyat o‘tmishi, uning hayoti va kelajak intilishlari bilan bog‘liq muhim vosita. Jamiyat taraqqiyoti yo‘lida til ulkan ahamiyat kasb etib, uning barcha sohalarida birdek xizmat qiluvchi ijtimoiy hodisadir. Jamiyatni tilsiz tasavvur etib bo‘lmaydi. Shu sababdan til nafaqat tilshunoslar balki sotsiologlar tomonidan tadqiq etilmoqda.

Tilni ko‘plab ijtimoiy fanlar singari tadqiq etishga o‘rinlidir. Jumladan sotsiologiya, psixologiya, falsafa singari fanlar tilni o‘z nuqtai nazarlari yordamida talqin qildilar. Til sohasida juda ko‘p ilmiy adabiyotlar chop qilindi hamda ularning mazmuni tilning talqini va til tarkibiga kiruvchi unsurlarning nutqda namoyon bo‘lishi holatlarini ochib berishga qaratilgan.

Avvalambor, til jamiyat a‘zolari o‘rtasida muloqot vositasi vazifasini o‘taydi. Til – bu millatning ruhidir. Bu xususda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi prezidenti I.A. Karimov shunday yozadi: “... o‘z ona tilini bilmagan odam o‘zining shajarasini, o‘zining ildizini bilmaydigan kelajagi yo‘q odam, kishi tilini bilmaydigan uning dilini ham bilmaydi ...” “... Har qaysi millat katta yo kichikligidan qat‘iy nazar, o‘z ona tilini hurmat qiladi.”¹ Shunday ekan, tilni qadrlash va uni tadqiq etish eng asosiy vazifalar sirasiga kiradi.

Hozirgi zamon ingliz tili grammatikasining muhim vazifalaridan biri tilda uchraydigan hodisalar va til birliklarining o‘zaro munosabatini o‘rganishdan iborat. Shu tufayli tilshunoslikda tadqiq etilishi muhim bo‘lgan muammolar sirasiga “Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilidagi sifatdoshning sintaktik va sintaktik-semantik tahlili” deb nomlangan mavzuni kiritish lozim.

Mavzuning dolzarbligi. Ingliz tilshunosligida sifatdoshning sintaktik-semantik nazariyasiga bag‘ishlangan anchagina ishlar mavjud bo‘lsada, hali bu o‘z nihoyasiga yetgani yo‘q, sifatdoshning gapdagi vazifalari, uning qo‘llanilishi, sintaktik aloqalari va semantikasini o‘rganish dolzarb masalalardan biri bo‘lib kelmoqda.

Tadqiqotning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Ingliz tilida sifatdoshlarni sintaktik-semantik tahlil mavzusida ko‘plab tadqiqotlar olib borilgan, chunonchi bu mavzuda professor A.M. Muxin, V. Ilyish, M.A. Ganshinalar tadqiqot ishlarini olib borishgan, shu jumladan, o‘zbek olimlaridan J. Bo‘ronov, rus olimlaridan L. Barxudarov kabi tilshunoslarning ishlarida yoritilgan

Bitiruv malakaviy ishining maqsadi. Manbalarga tayangan holda sifatdoshlarning sintaktik aloqalarini o‘rganish va tahlil qilish uning gapdagi o‘rni va vazifalarini aniqlash, ularni leksik ma‘nolarini o‘rganish ishning maqsadini tashkil etadi.

Bitiruv malakaviy ishining obykti. Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilidagi sifatdoshlarni leksik semantik ma‘nolarini o‘rganishni tashkil etadi.

¹ Karimov I.A. O‘zbekiston mustaqillikka erishish ostonasida. – Toshkent. O‘zbekiston 2011. 69-70-bet.

Bitiruv malakaviy ishining predmeti. Sifatdoshlarning sintaktik-semantik tahlili, ularning semantikasi va aloqalari gap tarkibida tutgan o'rnini aniqlash bu tadqiqotning predmeti hisoblanadi.

Bitiruv malakaviy ishining vazifalari. Aytib o'tilgan maqsadga erishish ayrim vazifalarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- sifatdosh bo'lgan u yoki bu sintaksemani gapdagi sintaktik komponentlar joylashuvi jihatdan o'rganish;
- gap qurilishida sifatdoshlarning o'ri va rolini aniqlash;
- sifatdoshlarning turli sintaksemalar bo'lib kelishini aniqlash;

Tadqiqotning tahlil metodlari. Tahlil jarayonida quyidagi lingvistik eksperiment metodlardan foydalanildi.

- 1) tushirib qoldirish metodi;
- 2) o'rin almashtirish metodi;
- 3) so'roq berish metodi;

Tadqiqotning metodologik asosi sifatida O'zbekiston Respublikasi prezidenti I.A.Karimovning asarlari, O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Ta'lim to'g'risida"gi, "Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi" haqidagi qonunlari va boshqa me'yoriy hujjatlari olindi. Tadqiqot mavzusi borasida ilgari ham ko'p ilmiy ishlar olib borilgan. Bu borada bir qancha jahon tilshunoslari o'zlarining tadqiqotlarini olib bordilar: A.M. Muxin, V. Ilyish, L. Barxudarov, o'zbek tilshunolaridan J. Bo'ronov va boshqalar. Ushbu bitiruv malakaviy ishida sifatdoshlar A.M.Muxin nazariyalariga asoslangan holda o'rganib chiqiladi va boshqa tadqiqotchilar tomonidan qo'llanilgan turli xil sintaktik elementar birikmalar tayanch bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Bitiruv malakaviy ishining ilmiy yangiligi. Tadqiqot ishimizda sifatdoshlarning gap tarkibidagi boshqa elementar birikmalar bilan qanday aloqalarda kelishi va qanday semantikaga ega ekanligi badiiy adabiyotlardan to'plangan misollar asosida yoritib beriladi.

Sifatdosh ishtirok etgan birikmalarni nafaqat sintaktik balki sintaktik-semantik tahlil qilish orqali sifatdoshning boshqa gap komponentlari bilan sintaktik munosabatga kirishuvi va ma'no jihatdan sintaksemalarga xos xususiyatini aniqlashga muvaffaq bo'ldik.

Bitiruv malakaviy ishining tuzilishi Bitiruv malakaviy ishi kirish, asosiy qism, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yhatini o'z ichiga qamrab oladi. Kirish qismida prezidentimiz I.A. Karimovning "O'zbekiston mustaqillikka erishish ostonasida"asaridan parcha berilgan. Mavzuning to'liq tafsiloti asosiy qismda aytib o'tiladi. Asosiy qism 3 bobdan iborat.

Ishning I bobi 3 paragrafdan iborat bo'lib unda sifatdosh haqida tilshunos olimlarning fikrlari keltirib o'tiladi. Sifatdosh I va Sifatdosh II ga umumiy ta'rif beriladi, ularning gapda

bajaradigan sintaktik funksiyalari aniqlanadi. Turli transformatsiya usullaridan foydalaniladi. Manbalardan to'plangan misollar asosida ko'rib chiqiladi.

Ishning II bobi 5 paragrafdan iborat. Unda sifatdoshlarning gap tarkibidagi boshqa elementar birikmalar bilan qanday sintaktik aloqalarda kelishi haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Ishning III bobida sifatdoshlarning qanday sintaksema vazifasida kelayotgani aniqlanadi. Har bir topilgan sintaksemaga ta'rif berilib, misollar asosida isbotlanadi.

Bitiruv malakaviy ishi xulosa bilan yakunlanadi hamda uning so'nggi sahifalari ilova hamda bitiruv malakaviy ishda foydalanilgan ilmiy, badiiy adabiyotlar va lug'atlar ro'yhati bilan tanishtirishga bag'ishlanadi.

Bitiruv malakaviy ishining hajmi. Bitiruv malakaviy ish kirish, uch bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan ilmiy-badiiy adabiyotlar ro'yhatidan iborat.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Bitiruv malakaviy ishi yuzasidan to'rtta ilmiy maqola 2009-2010-2011-2012 o'quv yillarida chop etilgan jurnallarda bosib chiqarildi. Mazkur maqolalar ham tadqiqot ishida namuna sifatida ko'rsatiladi. Dastlabki maqola "Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida sifatdosh va uning o'zbek tilida berilishi" deb nomlanadi va unda tilshunoslarning sifatdosh xususidagi fikrlari berib o'tiladi va o'zbek tilidagi sifatdosh bilan qiyoslanadi. Ikkinchi maqolada sifatdoshlar transformatsiya metodidan foydalangan holda tahlil qilingan. Uchinchi maqolada mavzuga chuqurroq yondashish maqsadida alohida sifatdosh I tanlab olinib tahlil qilingan, uning gapdagi vazifalari aniqlangan. To'rtinchi maqolada sifatdosh II, uning sintaktik funksiyalari haqida fikr yuritilgan.

Ingliz tilida sifatdosh fe'lining shaxssiz formalaridan biri bo'lib, u ikki xildir: sifatdosh I va sifatdosh II. Sifatdosh I fe'l o'ziga –ing qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi, sifatdosh II ning yasalishi esa fe'lining turiga bog'liq. Agar fe'l to'g'ri fe'l bo'lsa –ed, noto'g'ri fe'l bo'lsa –en yoki tovush o'zgartirish yo'li bilan yasaladi. Sifatdosh fe'llik belgilaridan tashqari sifatlik hamda ravishlik belgilariga ham ega. Sifatdoshning sifatlik va ravishlik belgilari u bajargan sintaktik vazifalarda ko'rinadi. Bundan tashqari sifatdosh aniqlovchi qo'shma ot-kesimning ot qismi va hol vazifasida ham keladi.

“Ingliz tilida sifatdosh fe'lining shaxssiz formalaridan biri bo'lib, u ikki xildir – I sifatdosh va II sifatdosh. I sifatdosh fe'l nigiziga –ing qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi, II sifatdoshning yasalishi esa fe'lining turiga bog'liq. Agar fe'l to'g'ri bo'lsa, o'zakka –(e)d qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan, agar fe'l noto'g'ri bo'lsa, unda –en qo'shimchasi yordamida yoki tovushning o'zgartirish yo'li bilan yasaladi. Hatto ayrim noto'g'ri fe'llarning sifatdosh formasi negiz bilan omonim bo'ladi.”¹

Masalan:

I sifatdosh	II sifatdosh
reading	read [red]
going	gone
helping	helped
buying	bought
cutting	cut

Sifatdosh fe'llik belgilariga ham ega.

Sifatdoshning sifatlik va ravishlik belgilari u bajargan sintaktik funksiyalarda ko'rinadi. Bir tomondan, sifatdoshlar sifat kabi aniqlovchi va qo'shma ot-kesimning ot qismi vazifasida kelsa, ikkinchi tomondan, ular gapda ravish kabi hol bo'lib keladilar.

Masalan:

1) Sifatdosh aniqlovchi vazifasida:

I took a burning branch from the fire. (D. Defoe) – (Men yonayotgan shoxni olovdan oldim).

I noticed another prisoner lying in the bottom. (D. Defoe)

(Men pastda yotgan boshqa mahbusni payqadim.)

I noticed a broken piece. (D. Defoe) – (Men singan bo'lakni payqadim.)

Lingvistik tajriba o'tkazilishi gaplar grammatik belgilanishiga rioya etishda, uning stilistik daxlsizligi, mazmunining saqlanishidan iboratdir.

¹ S. Buronov “Ingliz tili grammatikasi” (Morfoloqiya, sintaksis). – Toshkent. 250-bet

Lingvistik tajriba o'tkazishda I va II sifatdosh ishtirok etgan gaplardan foydalanamiz. Analiz jarayonida tushirib qoldirish, almashtirish va so'roq gap transformatsiyasidan foydalanamiz. Yuqorida berilgan gaplarda analiz jarayonida tushirib qoldirish transformatsiyasidan foydalanamiz.

I took a burning branch from the fire. – I took a Branch from the fire.

I noticed another prisoner lying in the bottom. – I noticed another prisoner ... in the bottom.

I noticed a broken piece. – I noticed a ... piece.

Ushbu gaplarda tushirib qoldirish transformatsiyasini amalga oshirganimizda gapning mazmuni o'zgarmaydi.

Yuqorida berilgan gaplarda I va II sifatdosh o'zi aniqlab kelgan otdan avval yoki keyin kelib aniqlovchi funksiyasini bajaradi.

2) Sifatdosh qo'shma ot-kesimning ot qismi vazifasida.

Endi gaplarda qo'shma ot kesimning ot qismi vazifasida kelgan I va II sifatdoshni ko'rib chiqamiz va tajriba jarayonida so'roq gap va almashtirish transformatsiyalaridan foydalanamiz.

This was not the boat that we were expecting. (D. Defoe) – (Bu biz kutgan qayiq emasdi).

This was not the boat that we were expecting – What was this boat?

This was not the boat that we were expecting – This was not the that we were watching (kuzatgan).

The old man was tall and shadowy and stooping. (Abrahams) – (Qariya uzun bo'lyli va mulmal hamda bukchaygan edi).

The old man was tall and shadowy and stooping. – The old man was tall and shadowy and crooked.

The old man was tall and shadowy and stooping. – What was the old man?

3) Sifatdosh hol vazifasida lingvistik tajriba jarayonida tushirib qoldirish va almashtirish transformatsiyalaridan foydalanamiz.

I stood to the hillside facing the sea. (D. Defoe) – (Men qiyalikda dengiz qaragancha turardim).

I stood to the hillside facing the sea. – I stood to the hillside, watching (kuzatgancha) the sea.

Friday came running in ... (D. Defoe) – (Jumavoy yugurgancha kirib keldi).

Friday came running in – Friday came ... in.

Yuqorida berilgan gaplarda ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'z ravish holi vazifasini bajaradi.

He paused, thinking about the skid marks. (P. Gosling) – (U sirg'anish belgilari haqida o'ylagancha to'xtab turgandi).

He paused, thinking about the skid marks. – *

Yuqorida berilgan gapda biz tushirib qoldirishtransformatsiyadan foydalana olmaymiz. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zni tushirib qoldirilganda gapning mazmuni o'zgaradi.

Sifatdoshning fe'llik xususiyatlari quyidagi hollarda ko'rinadi:

1) I sifatdosh perfect va nisbat kategoriyalariga ega.

	Aniq daraja	Majhul daraja
Derfekt bo'lmagan formasi	reading	being read
Perfect formasi	having read	having been read

2) O'timli fe'ldan hosil bo'lgan sifatsiz vositasiz to'ldiruvchi olishi mumkin:

Mrs Finnegan said, wiping away the tears ... (P. Gosling)

She paused waiting for him. (P. Gosling)

3) Sifatdosh ravish bilan aniqlanib kela olad:

She was quite still, hardly breathing till he spoke again. (E. Voynich)

Sifatdoshda perfect kategoriyasi. Perfect kategoriyasi faqat I sifatdagina bo'lib, u sifatdoshning perfekt va perfekt bo'lmagan formalarining oppozitsiyasidantashkil topgan. Masalan: reading – having read, being read – having been read.

Perfekt bo'lmagan sifatdosh gapdagi asosiy bajargan ish-harakat bilan bir vaqtda bo'lgan harakatni ifodalaydi, perfekt sifatdosh esa asosiy fe'l ifodalagan ish-harakatdan avval sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni ko'rsatadi. Masalan:

Reading this book, I came cross many unknown words. Having read the book, I gave it to my friend.

Sifatdosh II birgina formaga ega holos. Shuning uchun unda hech qanday grammatik kategoriya mavjud emas.

Sifatdoshda nisbatan kategoriyasi. O'timli fe'llardan yasalgan I sifatdosh nisbat kategoriyasiga ega:

Aniq daraja	Majhul daraja
reading	being read
having read	having been read

Ingliz tilida sifatdoshning majhul nisbatdagi formalari analitik formalar bo'lib, ular to be yordamchi fe'lga II sifatdoshni qo'shish bilan yasaladi.

II sifatdoshda nisbat kategoriyasi mavjud emas, chunki unda bir-biriga qarama-qarshi qo'yilishi mumkin bo'lgan aniq va majhul nisbat formalari yo'q

1.1. Sifatdosh haqida ba'zi mulohazalar

Sifatdoshlar haqida fikr yuritishdan, ularni sintaktik va sintaktik-semantik tahlil qilishdan avval ular haqida tilshunos olimlarning ba'zi fikr-mulohazalarini keltirib o'tmoqchimiz. Tilshunos olim L.S. Barxudarov ingliz tili sifatdoshini shakl va ma'no jihatdan jihatdan ikkiga ajratadi: hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi (PI – writing) hamda o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi (PII – written).

“L.S. Barxudarovning fikricha PI va PII sifat bilan umumiy xususiyatga ega. Ma'nosiga va Grammatik tavsifiga ko'ra PII boshqa fe'l formalaridan ajralib turadi. PII o'zgarmasdir: written (yozilgan), regarded (hisoblangan), translated (tarjima qilingan), fallen (yiqilgan). PII boshqa fe'l shakllaridan farqli ravishda faqat jarayonni o'zini ifodalab qolmay, balki holatni, shaxs va predmetning sifatini, qo'lga kiritilgan tashqi omillar sababini bildiradi. Masalan:

This is the most delightful book, beautiful written and splendidly translated. (World News) – Bu chiroyli yozilgan va to'liq tarjima qilingan ajoyib kitoblardan biri.

PI gerundiya omonim bo'lib, PI so'z o'zgarishida gerundiya shakli bilan to'laligicha mos keladi.

1. He sat in the armchair reading a newspaper. (PI)
2. On reading the letter I put into the drawer. (Gerund)

PI ham har qanday fe'ldan tashkil topgan bo'lishi mumkin. Shunday bo'lsada, PI ning barcha shakli hamma vazifada birdek ishlatiladi. PI ma'nosiga ko'ra turlicha, ma'nosidagi farqi uning ishlatilishidagi farqi bilan bog'liq. U asosan ikki holatda ishlatiladi. So'z qurilishi tarkibiga ko'ra unda, PI faqatgina davom etayotgan jarayonni bildiradi. Fe'lli so'z qurilishida jarayon boshqa biror harakatga bog'liq bo'ladi.

And going over to the window he stood **looking out** (J. Galsworthy).”¹

Yana bir tilshunos olim B. Ilyish “The structure of modern English” kitobida PII haqida shunday deydi: “The second participle, that is, forms like invited, liked, written, taken, etc., presents many peculiar difficulties for analysis. In analyzing the category of correlation and that of voice in the participle in stating that the participle has no category of tense, we have no so far not mentioned these forms at all.

Now we must give them some special consideration.

¹ L.S. Barxudarov “Грамматика английского языка” М. 1973. 227-230 бетлар.

First of all we must emphasize that we will analyse the meaning and the use of the second participle when it does not make part of a analytical verb form, whether it be the perfect (have invited, have taken), or the passiv voice (was invited, was taken). When the second participle makes part of analytical form, it loses some of its own characteristics and indeed we may doubt whether it should still bear the name of participle in those cases.

Again, in analyzing the meaning and the functions of the second participle, we must exclude the cases where it has been adjektivized, that is, changed into an adjective and is no longer a participle, for example, in such phrases as written work, which is used as the opposite of oral work, or devoted friend, where devoted does not designate an action, or, indeed, the result of an action, but a property”.¹

M.Y. Blox “Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi fe’lning noaniq shakli bo’lib, fe’llik xususiyatlari bilan birga sifatlik va ravishlik belgilarini ham o’zida birlashtiradi, jarayonni ifodalashga xizmat qiladi. Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi gerundy bilan to’liq omonim bo’ladi, -ing suffiksi bilan tugaydi va retrospektiv moslik va nisbatan kategoriyalarini farqlaydi.

Boshqa hamma fe’lning noaniq shakllariga o’xshab hozirgi zamon sifatdoshida kategorial vaqt farqlari yo’q, uni odatdagi nomidagi “hozirgi” aniqlovchisi to’g’ridan-to’g’ri izohlanmaydi. Hamon hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi atamaları sharhlash mazmunidan to’liq holi emas.

Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi fe’lning umumiy paradigmasida o’z o’rniga ega bo’lib, o’tgan zamon sifatdoshidan farq, shunday xarakterli jihatlari tomonidan ajratiladi.

U ham sifatlik, ham ravishlik xususiyatlariga ega, hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi faqat ikki taraflama emas, lekin o’zining leksik – Grammatik xususiyati jihatidan uch taraflama sintaktik funksiyalariga ko’ra uni birikmalarga namoyish qiladi. Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi fe’l-turli birikmalari birinchidan, turli xil harakatni ifodalagan aniqlangan otlar bilan birikma shaklida namoyon bo’lishini, ikkinchidan, harakatni egasini ifodalagan (yarim-predikativ komplekslarida), uchinchidan, aniqlangan hol bilan, to’rtinchidan yordamchi fe’llar bilan (so’z-morfemalar) fe’lning analitik formalarida namoyon bo’ladi. Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshining sifat-turli birikmalari ot bilan uyushshda namoyon bo’ladi shu bilan bir qatorda ravish, ravish darajalari bilan.

Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshining asosiy funksiyalari ot-kesim, aniqlovchi, hol turlari.

O’tkan zamon sifatdoshi fe’lning noaniq shakli bo’lib, fe’llik xususiyatlari bilan birga sifatlik belgilarini ham o’zida birlashtiradi, jarayonni ifodalashga xizmat qiladi. O’tgan zamon sifatdoshi yagona formadir, o’zining paradigmasiga ega emas. Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi bilan o’zaro paradigmatic bog’lanish orqali u perfekt va majhul nisbat ma’nolarini to’la ifodalaydi. Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshidan farq qilib unda birikmaviy jihatdan yoki ravishning maxsus

¹ В. Илийш “The structure of modern English” – Ленинград. просвещение 1971. 132-133 стр.

xususiyatlarining sintaktik funksiyalari jihatdan farqlari yo'q. Shunday ekan, o'tgan zamon sifatdoshining asosiy funksiyalari ot-kesim va aniqlovchi" – deb fikr bildiradi.¹

Boshqa bir tilshunos olim E.M. Gordon ingliz tili sifatdoshi va uning ishlatilishi haqida quyidagi mulohazalarni keltirib o'tgan: "Garchi sifatdoshlar fe'l kabi leksik-grammatik ma'noga ega bo'lsa ham, infinitiv va –ing forma bilan fe'lning aniq shakllaridan farq qiladi. Sifatdoshning faqat bitta shaklga ega, infinitiv va –ing formaning Grammatik kategoriyalariga ega emas. Shunga qaramasdan bu forma o'zining grammatik ma'nosiga ega. Sifatdoshning grammatik ma'nosi fe'lning leksik xususiyati bilan yaqin bog'langan va majhul nisbat ma'nosiga ega.

Masalan: Alfred, **left** alone, stood motionless for some minutes.

Sifatdosh o'timli davom etadigan fe'ldan yasalganda jarayonni ifodalaydi; u fe'l-kesim bilan ifodalanadigan ish-harakat bilan birvaqtda sodir bo'ladi.

Masalan: She **sat down** on a **fallen** tree to have a short rest.

Ba'zan sifatdosh ko'p ma'noli fe'lning o'timsiz ma'nolaridan yasaladi.

His face was like a **withered** apple.

Sifatdoshning gapdagi funksiyalari infinitiv va –ing forma bilan taqqoslaganda ancha cheklangan. Bunga qaramasdan u bu vazifalarda sifatlashadi.

Sifatdosh gapning egasi ham, kesimi ham emas. U kesim sifatida kelganda har doim sifatlashadi va sifat, very, extremely, greatly, too, so kabi ravish darajalari va as...as va so...as bog'lovchilari kabi oldinda kelishi mumkin".²

¹ М.Я. Блох "Теоретическая грамматика английского языка" – Москва "Высшая школа" 1983. 111-112 стр.

² E.M. Gordon "A grammar of present – day English". Moscow. Higher school publishing house. 1974. p 141-142 196-197

1.2. Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida Sifatdosh I, uning gapdagi sintaktik funksiyalari

Tilshunos olim L.S.Barxudarov ingliz tili sifatdoshini shakl va ma'no jihatdan ikkiga ajratadi: hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi (PI – writing) hamda o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi (PII – written).

Uning fikricha, PI ham har qanday fe'ldan tashkil topgan bo'lishi mumkin. Shunday bo'lsada, PI ning barcha shakli ham hamma vazifada birdek ishlatiladi. PI ma'nosiga ko'ra turlicha, ma'nosidagi farqi uning ishlatilishidagi farqi bilan bog'liq. U asosan ikki holatda ishlatiladi. So'z qurilishi tarkibiga ko'ra unda, PI faqatgina davom etayotgan jarayonni bildiradi. Fe'lli so'z qurilishida jarayon boshqa biror harakatga bog'liq va unga bog'liq bo'ladi.¹ Masalan,

He had liked opera from the days when he was a child listening to it in the green-house with his father. (P.MAAS) – U bolalikda yashil uyda otasi bilan eshitgan operani o'sha vaqtdan beri yoqtirardi.

Sifatdosh I ning gapdagi funksiyasi.

1) *Sifatdosh I aniqlovchi funksiyasida:* Aniqlovchi funksiyasidagi sifatdosh I o'zi aniqlab kelgan otdan avval yoki keyin kelishi mumkin. Aniqlanmishdan avval kelgan sifatdosh I ning aktiv formasi odatda yolg'iz o'zi ishlatiladi, ya'ni o'ziga tobe so'zlar bilan kela olmaydi. Masalan:

Nell said in a disapproving voice. (P.Gosling) – Nill ma'qullamaydigan ovozda gapirdi.

He glanced the gleaming road. (P.Gosling) – U yarqiragan yo'lga qaradi.

He was paying attention to the faltering words. (P.Gosling) – U zaiflashgan so'zlarga e'tibor qaratayotgan edi.

O'ziga tobe so'zlarni boshqarib kelgan sifatdoshli birikma odatda aniqlanmishdan oldin qo'llaniladi. Masalan:

I noticed another prisoner lying in the bottom. (D.Defoe) – Men pastda yotgan boshqa mahbusni payqadim.

She could see the thing growing and expanding. (P.Gosling) – U o'sgan va kengaytirilgan narsalarni ko'rdi.

Ingliz tilida passiv nisbatdagi sifatdosh I har doim post pozitsiyada qo'llanadi va majhul nisbatdagi o'zbek sifatdoshiga tog'ri keladi. Masalan:

The hostel being built in our street is for University students. – Ko'chamizda qurilayotgan yotoqxona universitet talabalariga mo'ljallangan.

¹ Бархударов Л.С. Грамматика английского языка. – Москва. «Высшая школа» 1973 ст.228

2) *Sifatdosh I qo'shma ot-kesimning ot qismi vazifasida ham keladi.* Masalan:

This was not the boat that we were expecting. (D.Defoe) – Bu biz kutgan qayiq emas edi.

The wind was plucking. (P.Gosling) – Shamol yulib oladigan edi.

His house is overflowing with everything. (P.Gosling) – Uning uyi hamma narsalar bilan to'lib toshgandi.

3) *Sifatdosh I hol vazifasida ham keladi.*

a) payt holi vazifasida, payt holi vazifasini bajargan sifatdosh (yoki sifatdoshli oborot) asosiy fe'l bilan bir paytda bajarilgan, yoki undan avval bajarilgan ish-harakatni ifodalashi mumkin. Masalan:

Nonie had considered all this to Dominic while polishing the brass one Saturday afternoon. (P.Gosling)

b) ravish holi vazifasida, ingliz tilida sifatdosh va sifatdoshli oborot ravish holi vazifasini bajarganda u o'zbek tiliga ravishdosh formasi orqali tarjima qilinadi.

He paused, thinking about the skid marks. (P.Gosling) – U sirg'anish belgilari haqida o'ylaganicha to'xtab turardi.

Dominic thought, looking for girls. (P.Gosling) – Dominik qizlarni qidirganicha o'ylardi.

He glanced her, talking his eyes. (P.Gosling) – U ko'zlarini olganicha unga qarardi.

4) *Sifatdosh I qo'shma to'ldiruvchi (complex object)ning qismi vazifasida ham keladi.*

Masalan:

I saw a larger ship lying at anchor. (D.Defoe) – Men kattaroq kemani yakorda yotganini ko'rdim.

I saw a white man lying on the sand. (D.Defoe) – Men oq tanli odamni qumda yotganini ko'rdim.

I saw savages sitting round the fire. (D.Defoe) – Men yovvoyilarni gulxan atrofida o'tirganini ko'rdim.

5) *Sifatdoshli oborot kirish so'z vazifasida ham keladi.*

Generally, speaking, they exhibit no such distinction. (B.Ilyish) – Umuman ular bunday farqni ko'rsatmaydilar.

Strictly speaking, he should not have touched anything. (A.Christie) – Qat'iy aytganda, u hech narsaga tegmasligi kerak.

Not saying, I am an expert. (P.Gosling)

6) *Sifatdosh I qo'shma fe'l-kesimning qismi vazifasida ham keladi.*

But I don't remember seeing you around town. (P.Gosling) – Lekin men sizni shahar atrofida ko'rganimni eslolmadim.

1.3. Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida Sifatdosh II, uning gapda bajaradigan vazifalari

Tishunos olim L.S. Barhudarovning fikricha, “ma’nosiga va Grammatik tavsifiga ko’ra PII boshqa fe’l formalaridan ajralib turadi. PII o’zgarmasdir. PII boshqa fe’l shakllaridan farqli ravishda faqat jarayonni o’zini ifodalab qolmay, balki holatni, shaxs va predmetning sifatini, qo’lga kiritilgan tashqi omillar sababini bildiradi.”¹ Masalan:

The boy, injured, in the accident was taken to hospital. (R.Murphy) – Avtohalokatda jarohatlangan bola kasalxonaga olib ketildi.

Agar hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi ot oldidan qo’llanilsa u aniq nisbatdagi ma’noni ifodalaydi. Ot uchun aniqlovchi vazifasini o’taydi. Masalan:

The problem confused the students. It is a confusing problem.

Bu aniq nisbatni ifodalaydi. Agar o’tgan zamon sifatdoshi ot oldidan aniqlovchisi bo’lib kelsa, u majhul ma’noga ega bo’ladi. Masalan:

The students are confused by the problem. They are confused students.

Bu yerda sifatdosh II passiv ma’noga ega.

The story amused the children. It is an amusing story. – Aktiv

The children are amused by the story. They are amused children. – Passiv

Bu yerda story oti harakatni bajaruvchisi bo’lib kelyapti. Children so’zi ish-harakatni qabul qilyapti.

Sifatdosh II ham gapda bir qancha vazifalarni bajaradilar:

1) sifatdosh II aniqlovchi vazifasida keladi:

¹ Бархударов Л.С. Грамматика английского языка. – Москва. «Высшая школа» 1973 ст.230

Dominic looked down at his polished shoes. (P.Gosling) – Dominik uning sayqallangan poyafzaliga qaradi.

The Sheriff's department had also been supplied with a computerized system. (P. Gosling) – Sherifning bo'limi ham kompyuterlashgan sistema bilan ta'minlangan.

He heard a strangled cry. (P.Gosling) – U bo'g'ilgan yig'ini eshitdi.

Yuqoridagi gaplarda **PII** prepozitiv aniqlovchi vazifasida kelgan. Ingliz tilida bunday aniqlovchi o'zbek tilida sifatdoshning majhul darajasidagi gap formasiga to'g'ri keladi. Prepozitiv aniqlovchi vazifasini bajarib kelgan sifatdosh II aniqlanishdan keyin joy oladi va ko'p hollarda oborot sostavida ishlatiladi.

It was a question put down by the correspondent. (P.Gosling)

It was city filled with death and pollution.

2) sifatdosh II qo'shma ot-kesimning ot qismi vazifasida keladi:

The call is unexpected. (D.Defoe) – Qo'ng'iroq kutilmagan edi.

Sheriff's department was understaffed and underequipped. (P.Gosling) – Sherifning bo'limi ta'minlanmagan va jihozlanmagan edi.

3) sifatdosh II hol vazifasida qo'llanganda, sifatdosh II when, if, once, even though, as, of, as though kabi bog'lovchilar bilan birga keladi.

Although wounded, the mate called for the man. (D.Defoe) – Garchi jarohatlangan bo'lsa ham sherigi o'sha kishini chaqirdi.

I bobga Xulosa

Bitiruv malakaviy ishining I bobi uchta bo'limdan iborat bo'lib I bo'limda sifatdosh haqida L.S. Barxudarov, B. Ilish, Blok, E.M. Gordon kabi jahon olimlarining, T. Bo'ronov kabi o'zbek olimlarining ba'zi milohazalarini keltirib o'tdik. II bo'limda sifatdosh I ga alohida to'xtalib o'tilib u haqida umumiy ma'lumot berilgan. Sifatdosh I ning sintaktik funksiyalari aniqlangan. Manbalardan misollar to'plangan tahlil qilingan. Tahlil jarayonida tushirib qoldirish, almashtirish, so'roq gap transformatsiyalaridan foydalandik. Ma'lumki, sifatdoshning sintaktik funksiyalari gapda bajargan funksiyasiga qarab belgilanadi. Izlanishlarimiz davomida sifatdosh I aniqlovchi, ot-kesim, qo'shma fe'l kesimning bir qismi, qo'shma to'ldiruvchining qismi, hol (ravish, payt) vazifalarida kelganini aniqladik.

III bo'limda sifatdosh II haqida ma'lumot berilgan. Sifatdosh II ning gapda aniqlovchi, qo'shma ot-kesimning ot qismi, hol vazifalarida kelishi aniqlandi. Demak sifatdoshlarning gapdagi asosiy vazifasi aniqlovchi bo'lib kelishdir.

II Bob. Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida sifatdoshning sintaktik tahlili

Ingliz tilida sintaksisida gap bo'laklarini o'rganish va ular o'rtasidagi aloqalarni tahlil qilishda A.I. Smirnitskiy sintaktik aloqalarni to'rtta turga bo'lib o'rganilgan:

- 1) Atributativlik (aloqa turning eng qisqa turi) – hokim va tobe bo'laklarni bir kompleks doirasidagi o'rganuvchi aloqa;
- 2) Predikativlik (eng mustaqil aloqa turlari) – gapning bosh bo'laklari o'rtasidagi aloqa;

3) Kompletivlik (tuslanuvchi aloqa turi) – gapning ikkinchi darajali bo'laklari o'rtasidagi aloqa;

4) Kopulyativlik – gapning uyushiq bo'laklari o'rtasidagi aloqa;

Aloqalarning oxirgi turi, kopulyativlik aloqasi eng oddiy aloqa turiga kiradi. Gapdagi kopulyativ aloqasi orqali gapning uyushiq bo'laklari boshqariladi, kopulyativ aloqa gapni alohida bo'laklarga ajratadi. A.I. Smirnitkiy tomonidan aniqlangan atributivlik aloqasi hokim va tobe bo'laklar o'rtasidagi aloqa bo'lib, u sintaksis bo'limiga taalluqli hisoblanadi. Atributivlik aloqasini ko'pchilik tilshunoslar o'z ilmiy ishlarida turlicha tadqiq etishgan. Gapda ishtirok etadigan aloqalardan eng asosiy lari predikativlik va kompletivlik aloqalaridir.

N.P. Gaman ham aloqalarni tovush tonlari asosida yoritib, o'z tadqiqotida predikativ aloqasi ustida chuqurroq to'xtalgan.¹ Gaman aloqalarini ikki turga bo'ladi:

1) Formal grammatika (grammatik ot va grammatik kesim o'rtasidagi aloqa);

2) Kommunikativ – dinamik (leksik ot va leksik kesim o'rtasidagi aloqa);

O. Dolgova ham aloqalar haqida o'z nazariyasida ish olib borgan. O.V. Dolgova aloqalar o'rtasida ishlab, asosan kompletivlik aloqasiga ko'proq e'tibor qaratgan. Kompletivlik aloqasini yetti turga bo'lib o'rgangan. Dolgovaning fikricha, she'rda, uning oxirgi qatorida kollokatsiya va kolligatsiya birligi esa sintaksis bo'limida

o'rganiladi.² Demak, O.V. Dolgova, M.X. Chxarishvili. N.P. Gaman, O.S. Axmanova, M. Beglieva kabi olimlar o'z tadqiqotlarida aloqalarni tort turga ya'ni, atributivlik, predikativlik, kopulyativlik va kompletivlik aloqalariga ajratishgan. Olimlar bu aloqalarni she'r va prozalar orasida o'rganib chiqib, ularni ma'lum bir pauza yoki diorama asosida bo'lishgan va bir-biridan farqlashgan. Masalan, O.V. Dolgova o'z qarashlarida kompletivlik aloqasini so'z turkumlariga bo'lib, ularni she'rdagi oxirgi qatorlarda kelishini isbotlagan bo'lsa, atributivlik aloqasini esa ikki turga ya'ni prepositivli atributiv va postpozitivli atributga ajratgan. Aloqalar she'r va poeziyalar qaysi qatorida kelishi va qanday so'z turkumiga bog'liqligiga qarab ajratiladi. Bundan tashqari ayrim tilshunoslar aloqalarni uch turga bo'lib o'rganishgan. Masalan, L.S. Barxudarov aloqalarni avval ikki "bog'lanish" va "ergashish" turlarga bo'lib, keyinchalik ularni kngaytirgan va uchinchi aloqa predikativlik aloqasini tadqiq etgan .

A.M. Muxin esa, o'z qarashlarida "bog'lanish" va "ergashish" terminlarini sotsiotiv – predikativ aloqalarga bo'linadi, deb hisoblagan.

L. Elmslev ham o'z nazariyasida "bog'lanish" va "ergashish" predmetlarini "sotsiotiv –predikativ" terminiga bog'liq ekanligini, ya'ni aloqalarni uch turga ajratgan:

¹ Гаман Н.А. Семиотик предиц. Паузы. КДМ 1977

² Долгова О.В. Семиотика неплавной речи М. 1978

1) ikki element ham bir-biriga bog'lanib kelmaydigan bog'lanuvchi aloqa (koordinatsiya) deb ataladi.

2) birinchi element ikkinchisiga bog'lanib keladi, ikkinchisi esa, birinchi elementga tobe bo'lmaydi va ergashuvchi aloqa (subordintasiya) deb ataladi.

3) birinchi element ikkinchi elementga bog'liq bo'ladi va ikkinchi element ham birinchisiga bog'lanib keladi. Bu predikativlik aloqasi deb ataladi.

Uchinchi termini L. Elmslev “взаимозависимость” (interdependence) deb ataladi. Bog'lanuvchi aloqa ikki elementdan tuzilgan bo'lib, kam bog'inlardan iborat bo'ladi. Masalan:

Man and woman, red and green, Oxford and Cambridge

Nick had been shocked and upset. (I.M.)

Rigden and his friends had rushed into School House. (I.M.)

Ergashuvchi aloqa o'zining ichki tuzilishida turlicha ifodalanadi: an old brownstone house, fairly well, completely still, to always resent.

I.P. Ivanova ham ergashuvchi aloqani otli so'z birikmasida postpozitiv aniqlovchi bilan ifodalanishini isbotlab, uni lokal ma'noda kelishini tadqiq etadi:

The man in the store, across the street, by the bank, under the bridge.

Demak aloqalar uch turga: “o'zaro bog'lanish, bog'lanish, ergashish” terminlari bilan atalib, ular juda abstract hisoblanadi, hamda elementlarning sintaktik funksiyasini aniqlab kelmasdan, faqat ularni bir – biridagi aloqasini ko'rsatadi. Gapning komponentlarini o'rganishda ularning gapdagi boshqa bo'laklar bilan sintaktik aloqalarini va ularning yadroviyligi predikatsiya etuvchi yoki predikatsiya etiluvchiligini, tobeligi yoki uyushganligi kabi gapdagi komponentlar pozitsiyalarining o'rganishda katta ahamiyatga ega.

Biz gaplarni sintaktik va semantik xususiyatlarini aniqlashda ko'proq professor A.M. Muxin yozgan kitoblardan foydalanamiz va u tomonidan qo'llanilgan sintaktik elementar birlik nazariyalari orqali gaplarni tahlil qilamiz. Gapning qurilishida elementar sintaktik birliklarning ikki turi – gapning komponentli strukturasi, ikkinchisi esa gapning sintaksemali strukturasi tashkil etadi. U yoki boshqa birliklarning xarakterli tomoni ularning sintaktik bo'linmasliklari hisoblanadi, shuning natijasida u elementar sintaktik birlik deb nomlanadi. Tilshunos olim A.M. Muxin gapda ishtirok etgan mustaqil leksik ma'noga ega bo'lgan har bir so'zga leksema deb ta'rif berib, ularga alohida komponent sifatida qaraydi. A.M. Muxin nazariyasiga tayanib shuni aytish mumkinki gapdagi komponentlar ma'lum bir sintaktik bog'lanish asosida bir-biri bilan birikadi.

Professor A.M. Muxin nazariyasiga ko'ra oltita sintaktik-semantik bog'lanish mavjud bo'lib, ular:

1. Yadroviy predikativ bog'lanish (Nuclear Predicative Relation) – NPR

2. Noyadroviy predikativ bog'lanish (Non-nuclear Predicative Relation) – NPR
3. Subordinativ bog'lanish (Subordinative Relation) – SR
4. Koordinativ bog'lanish (Coordinative Relation) – CR
5. Appozitiv bog'lanish (Appositive relation) – AR
6. Introduktiv bog'lanish (Introductive Relation) – IR¹

Predikativ bog'lanish ikki turga bo'linadi:

1. Yadroviy predikativ bog'lanish; 2. Noyadroviy predikativ bog'lanish;

Yadroviy predikativ bog'lanish – gapning asosini tashkil etadi va o'z-o'zidan gap (jumla) hosil qiladi. Ular shunday ikkita gap komponentlari orasida mavjud bo'lib (ega va kesim), ular o'zaro birlikda bir-birlari bilan bog'liqlik hosil qiladilar ya'ni ikki tomonlaman yo'nalish hosil qiladi.

Sintaktik va semantik bog'lanishlarni qaysi gapda $\overleftrightarrow{\text{qanday komponent}}$ bilan o'zaro birikishini bilish uchun, tilga chuqur kirib boramiz. Ularni manbalardan olingan misollar orqali isbotlaymiz. Endi esa misollarni yuqorida aytilgan yadroviy predikativ bog'lanishida gap komponentlari sifatida tahlil qilib ko'ramiz.

Sintaksem analizda uch yo'nalish bo'yicha ish olib boriladi:

- 1) Ifoda usuliga ko'ra (Badanina, Kravsov, Rustamova va boshqalar);
- 2) Elementar birikmalarning sintaktik mazmun bo'yicha (Doroshenkov, Djelali, Petram, Malenkov, Belinskyaya);
- 3) Sintaktik pozitsiyaga ko'ra (Voskresenskaya, Severyanova).

Eksperimentlar deganda tilning sintaksis bo'limida, balki boshqa bo'limlarida ham keyingi paytlardakeng tarqalgan transformatsiyalar tushuniladi. Gapning komponent strukturasi o'rganish eksperiment metodlari gapning sintaksem strukturasi o'rganish eksperiment metodlaridan farq qiladi. Gapning komponent va sintaksem bog'lanishlarini aniqlashda, odatda, gapda komponentlarni tushirib qoldirish eksperimentidan foydalaniladi. Sintaksemalarni o'rganishda boshqa xil eksperiment metodidan foydalaniladi, ya'ni biror bir paradigmatic qatorni tashkil etuvchi sintaksemi aniqlashda unga yaqin ma'noli boshqa sintaksema bilan almashtirilgan eksperiment metodi qo'llaniladi. Ba'zi bir hollarda biz sintaktik semantikani aniqlashda “so'z qo'shish”, “verbalizatsiya” (fe'lga aylantirish) metodidan, passivizatsiya (passivga aylantirish) va savol qo'yish eksperiment metodlaridan foydalanamiz. Har bir konkret hodisa uchun ishonchli transformatsiya usullarini topish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, transformatsiya eksperiment sifatida o'zida transformatsiya qilinayotgan gapdagi fikrni man qilmaydi aksincha, biz analiz qilayotgan sintaksemaning

¹ А.М.Мухин “Синтаксемный анализ и проблема уровней языка” Ленинград «Наука» 1980 ст 237

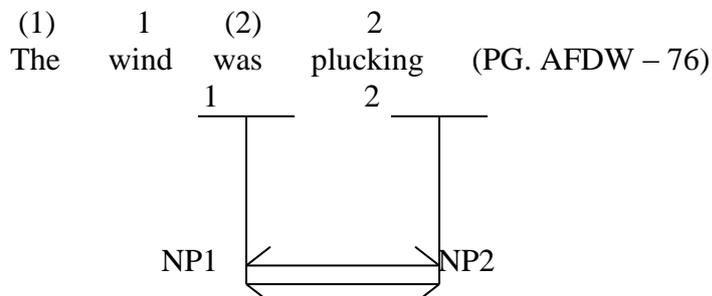
mazmunida u yoki bu sintaktik-semantik belgining bor yo'qligini isbotlashda vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Transformatsiya qilishda ikki shartga amal qilinadi.

Birinchi shartga ko'ra, gapning grammatik qonun-qoidalari jihatdan gap to'g'ri bo'lishi kerak. Bu transformatsiyalarni zarur hollarda til egalariga tasdiqlatamiz.

Ikkinchi shart esa, gapning komponent tahlilida elementdan boshqa elementlarning sintaktik bog'lanishi o'zgarmay qolishi kerak.

Modellashtirish metodida esa modeler belgilarini tuzilishidan tashkil topadi, avvalo gapning yuniksion modeli (lotincha junktio "birlashtirmoq", "bog'lanish")ni yaratish eksperiment natijaga asoslanadi. Bundan tashqari o'rganilayotgan gap komponentlarining sintaktik belgilari yana bir modelda komponent modelida ko'rsatiladi.

Hozirgi zamon ingliz tili gaplarida I va II sifatdoshni predikativ funksiyasida ishlatilishini uchramiz. Aksariyat misollar "to be" bog'lovchi fe'li bilan ishlatiladi. Masalan:



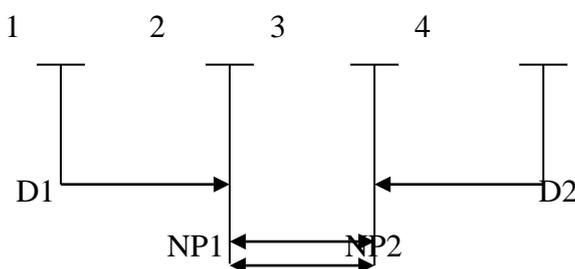
Yuqoridagi gapda ko'rinib turganidek yuneksion modelda komponentlar soni 2 ta bo'lib, gapning egasi – the wind, kesimi – was plucking, to be bog'lovchi fe'l, plucking – sifatdosh I.

Biz yuqorida gapning yuneksion va komponent modellari haqida gap yuritdik "Model" atamasining ma'nosi modellashtirish, ilmiy tadqiqot metodi tushunchasi bilan bog'liq.

Shu bilan bog'liq holda biz quyidagi bog'lanish modelini ko'ramiz ya'ni yuneksion modelni (lotin tilidagi "junctio" so'zidan olingan bo'lib, "bog'lanish" degan ma'noni bildiradi) gap va gapning komponentli modeli sifatida, aksariyat gaplarda ikkita asosiy bog'lanish mavjuddir. Ulardan biri yadroviy predikativ va boshqasi esa to be yoki subordinativdir.

Yuniksion model asosida esa komponent model yaratilgan. Sintakmatik bog'lanishlar ba'zida gapning har birida ega va yadroviy predikativ komponenti (NP1) va kesim ya'ni gapning yadroviy kesimli komponenti (NP2) hamda yana tobe komponentlariga (D) ajraladi. Masalan:

1 2 (3) 3 (4) 4
His house is overflowing with everythigs. (PG. AFDW – 94)

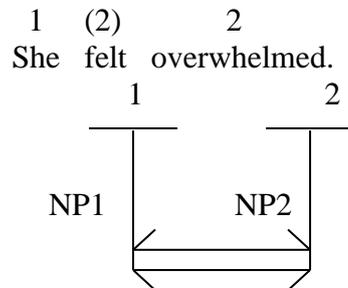


2.1. Yadroviy predikativ bog'lanish

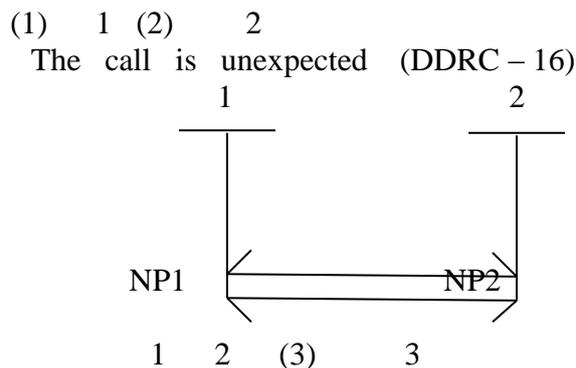
Ingliz tili gaplarida sifatdoshning predikativ funksiyasini yasashda “to be” bog'lovchi fe'lidan tashqari bog'lovchi fe'llar – to become, grow, get, feel, turn, look, seem, go, keep ham to be bog'lovchi fe'llari o'rnida kela oladi va va ularning semantikasi (ma'no mazmuni) o'zgarmaydi. Yuqoridagi berilgan misolni biz o'zgartirib “to be”ning o'rniga “look”ni qo'yib ko'ramiz:

His house looks overflowing with everything.

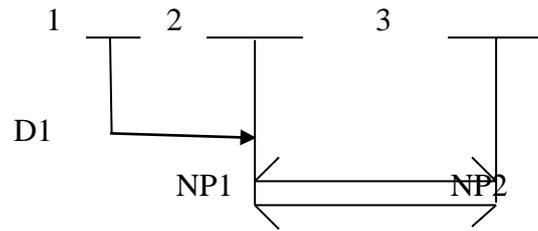
O'zgartirilgan misolning sintaktik-semantikasiga, asosan komponentlar soni ham ma'nosi ham o'zgarmaydi.



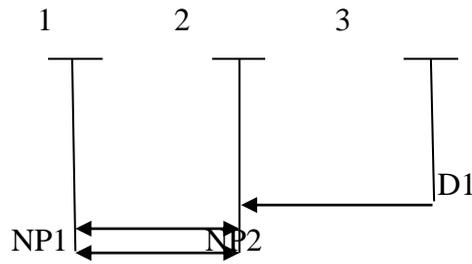
Ega va kesim bir-birlarisiz hech qachon kvalifikatsiyalash mumkin emas. Shubhasiz ega va kesim atamalari shartli ravishda yadroli predikatsiyali tur deb va gapning predikatsiyalovchi komponenti deb qabul qilish mumkin.



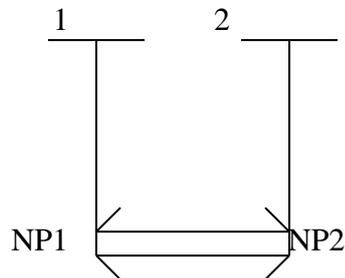
... her lap was half-finished ... (PG.AFDW – 55)



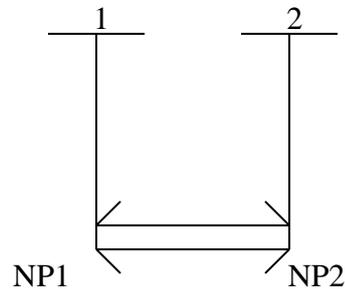
1 (2) 2 (3) 3
She was dim-witted to realize. (PG.AFDW – 103)



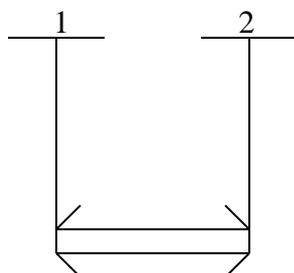
(1) 1 (2) 2
The wind was plucking (PG. AFDW – 76)



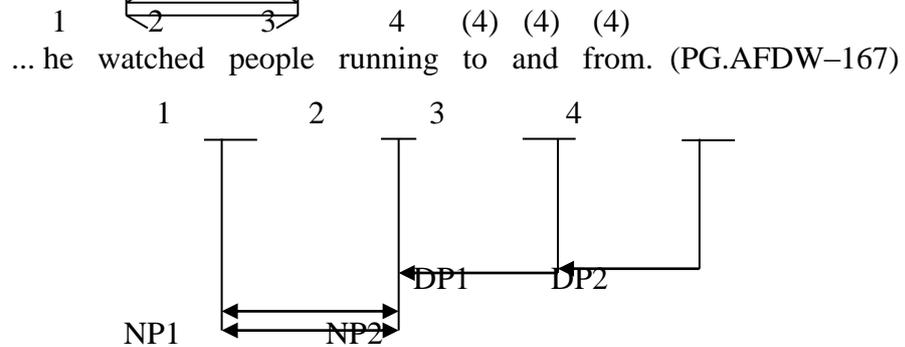
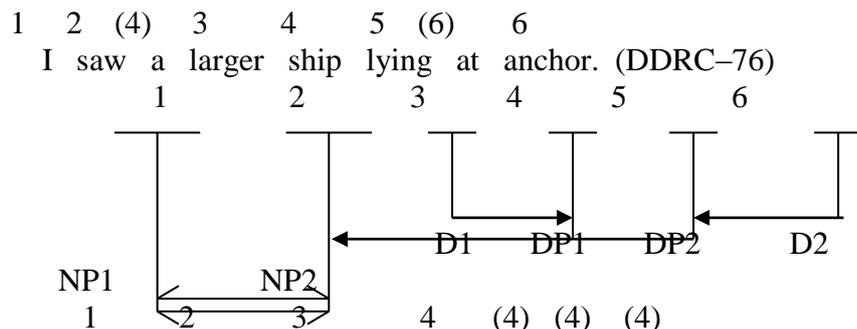
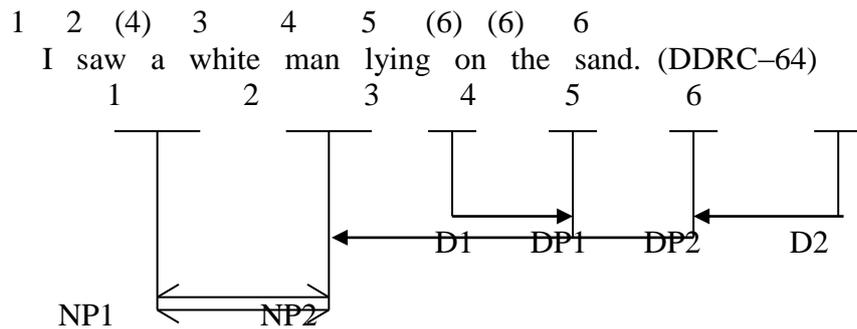
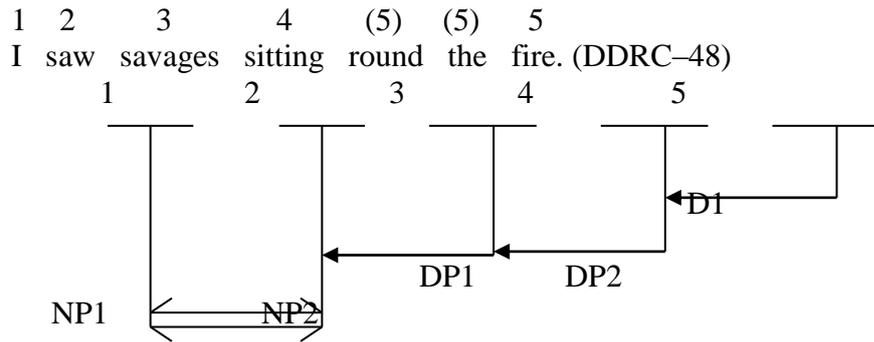
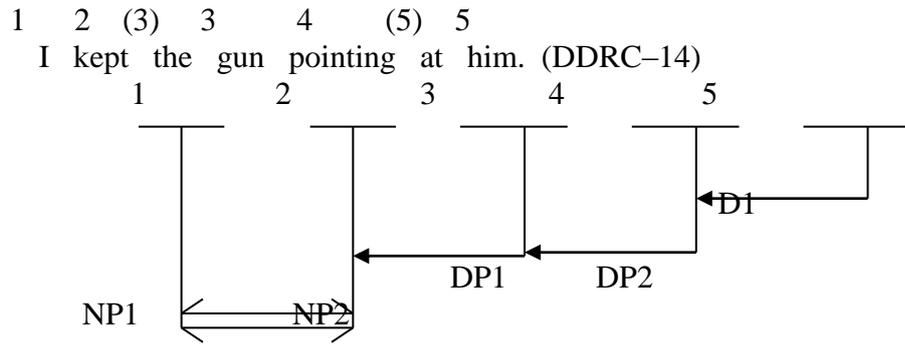
(1) 1 (2) 2
The smile was loving. (PG. AFDW – 47)



1 2 (2)
He felt dashing. (PG. AFDW – 149)



yadroviy predikativ bog'lanishdan farq qilgan holda noyadroviy predikativ bog'lanish biror bir gap bo'lagiga tobe bo'ladi ().

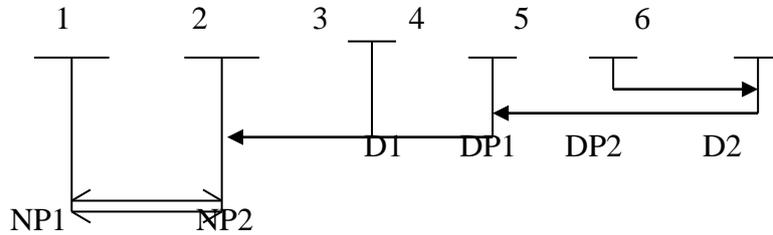


1 2 3 4 5 6 7

NP1

NP2

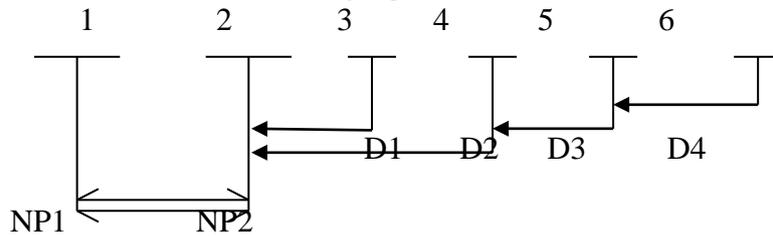
1 2 (3) 3 4 (6) 5 6
They saw the clericman leaning on Hester's shoulder.



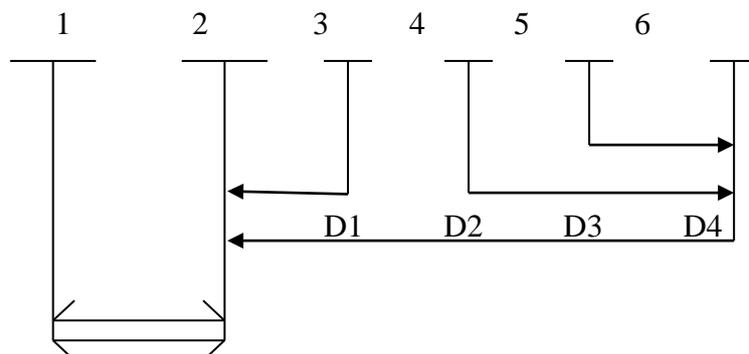
2.3. Subordinativ bog'lanish

Subordinativ bog'lanish – subordinativ yoki tobe bog'lanish gapning strukturasi asosini tashkil qilmaydi yoki predikativ bog'lanishdan farqli, u bir tomonlama yo'nalishga ega (). Uning komponent modeli ya'ni tobe komponentdir (D). Hozirgi zamon ingliz tili gaplarida subordinativ bog'lanishli gaplarni ko'p uchratamiz.

1 2 (3) 3 4 (5) 5 6
1. Matt took the hand, trying to reassure him. (PG.AFDW-40)

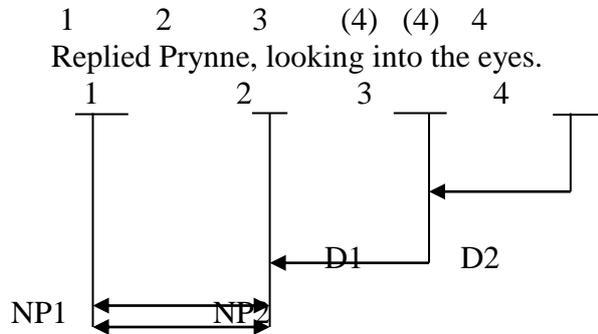
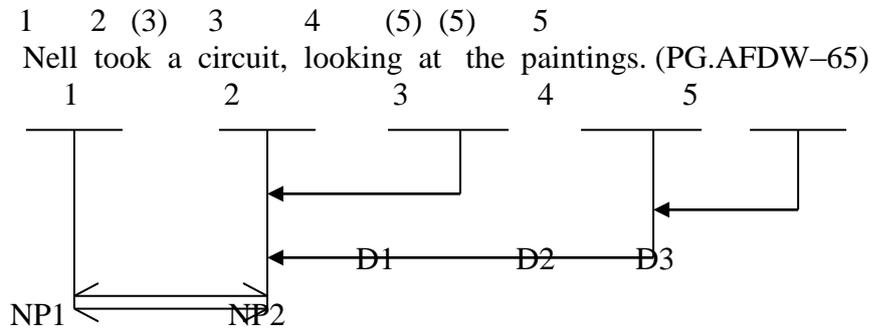
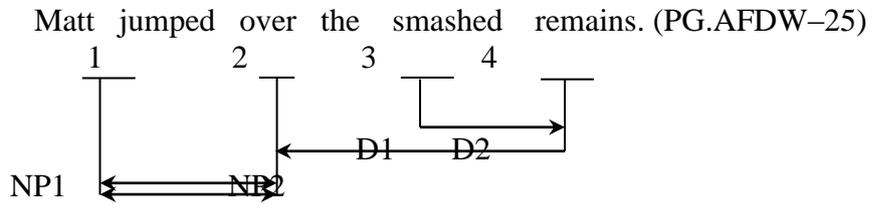
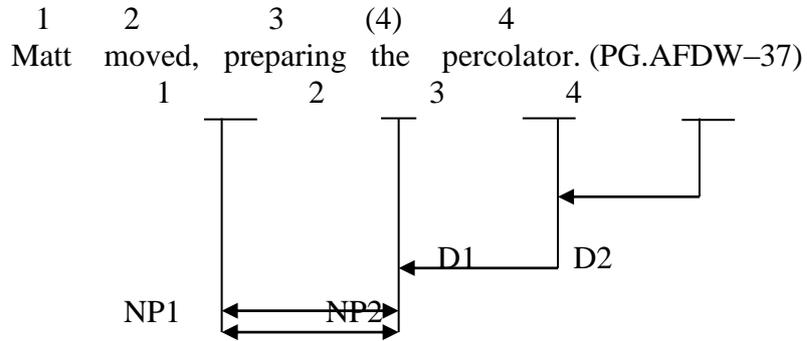


1 2 (3) 3 (4) (6) 4 5 6
2. Matt looked at Dominic with a slightly refreshed attitude. (PG.AFDW-40)

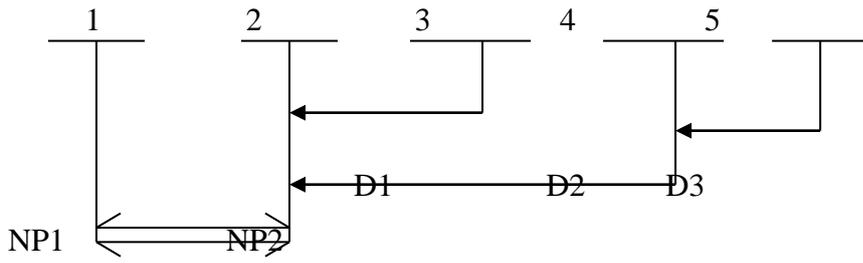


NP1 NP2

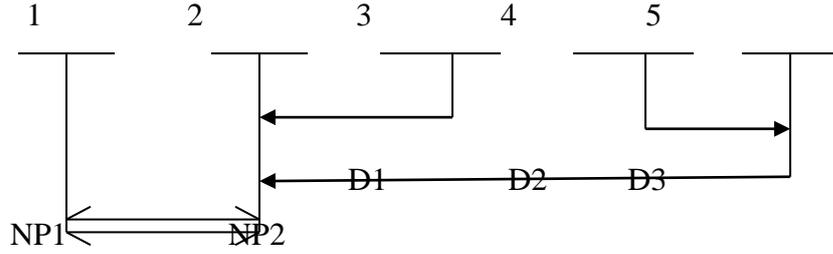
Yuqorida birinchi gapda sifatdosh I fe'lga, ikkinchi gapda esa sifatdosh II otga tobe bog'langan.



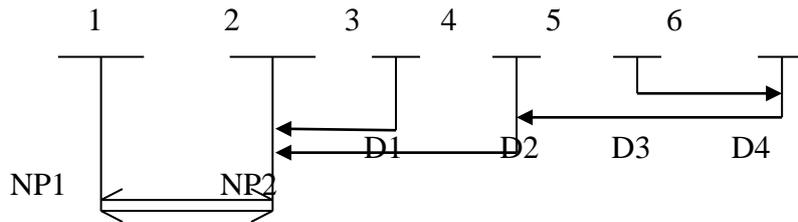
1 (2) (2) 2 (3) 3 4 5
 He had been able to ascertain, practicing law. (PG.AFDW-18)



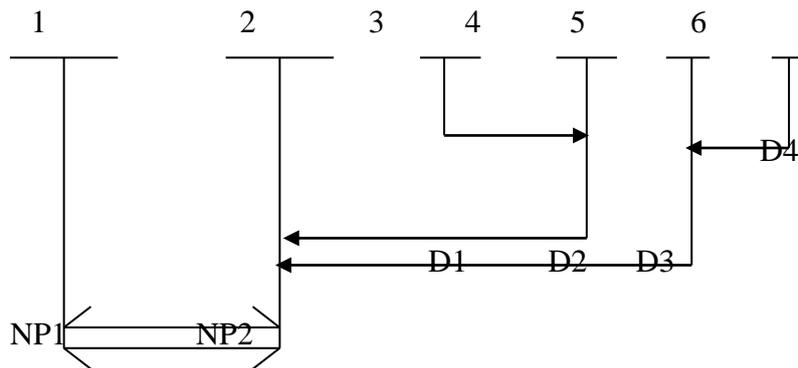
The mayor said, grabbiny Matt's arm. (PG.AFDW-65)



1 2 (3) 3 4 5 6
 He glanced at her, taking his eyes ... (PG.AFDW-52)

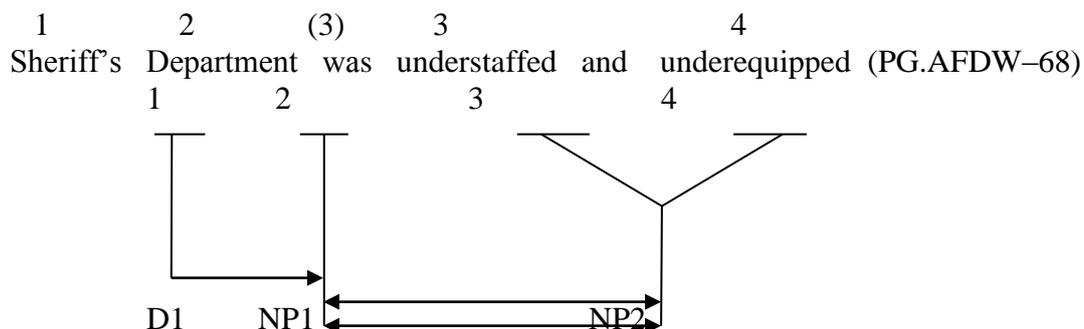


He paid attention to his wardrobe, turning out days ... (PG.AFDW-133)



2.4. Koordinativ bog'lanish

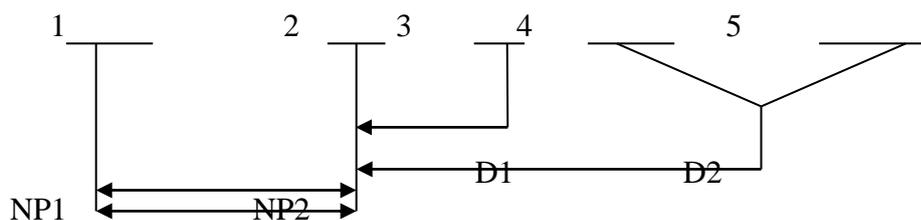
Koordinativ bog'lanish yuqorida ko'rsatilgan bog'lanishlardan tashqari yana biri bu sintaktik bog'lanish – koordinativ bog'lanishdir, u gaplarning bir xil bo'lakli komponentlarni borligini bildiradi.



Yuqoridagi gapda ikkita sifatdosh II o'zaro koordinativ va ega bilan yadroviy predikativ bog'langan.

Koordinativ bog'lanishning xususiyati shundaki, uni ifodalash bog'lash sifatida, qarama qarshi sifatida va ayiruvchi sifatida ishlatiladi.

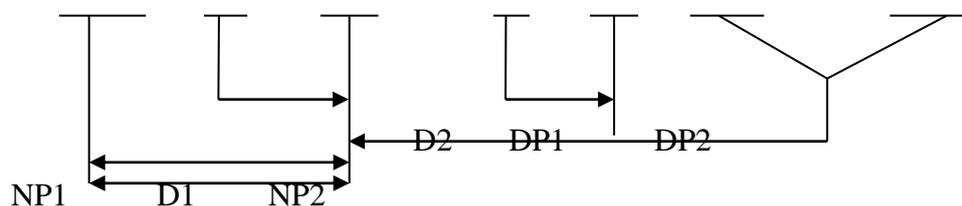
1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (4) (5) 5 (5)
 She had taken the news neither crying out, nor giving way ... (PG.AFDW-28)



Yuqoridagi gapning 4-5 komponentlari o'zaro koordinativ va kesimga subordinativ bog'langan.

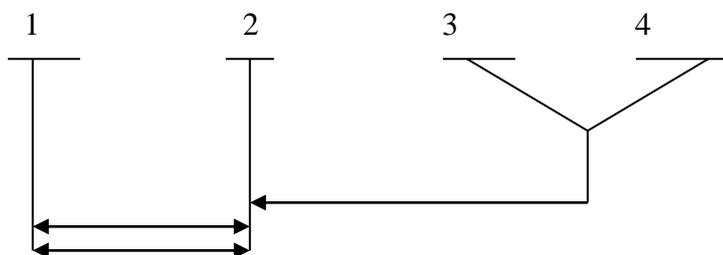
(1) 1 (2) 2 3 4 5 6 7
 There was a loud noise of wild animals barking and howling. (DDRC-15)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7



Ushbu gapda 6-7 komponentlar o'zaro koordinativ 5-komponent bilan noyadroviy predikativ bog'langan.

1 2 3 4
 He went snapping and snapping. (PG.AFDW-160)



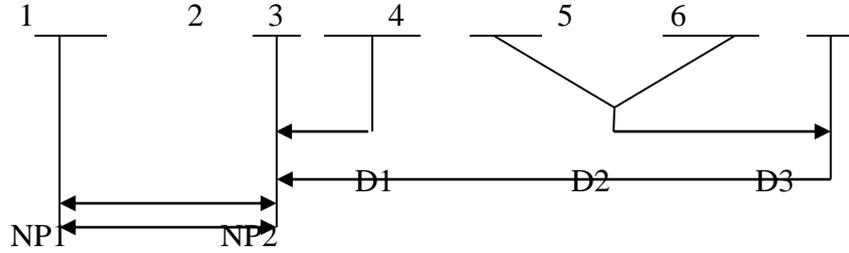
D1

NP1

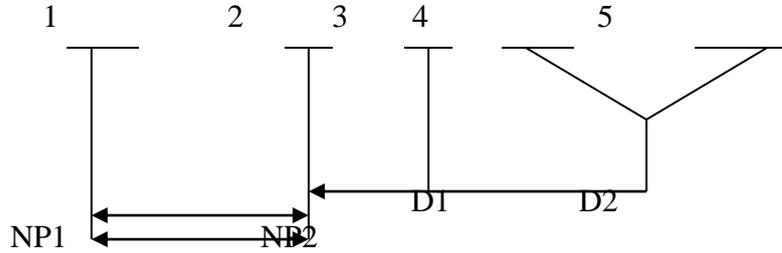
NP2

(1) 1 (2) 2 3 (4) (4) 4 5 6
 The stroke had changed her from a demanding and irritating person ... (PG.AFDW-

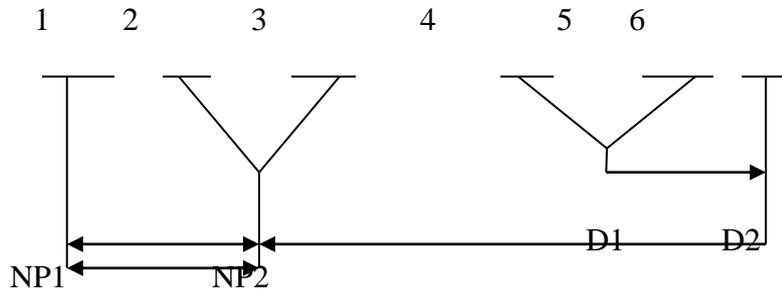
96)



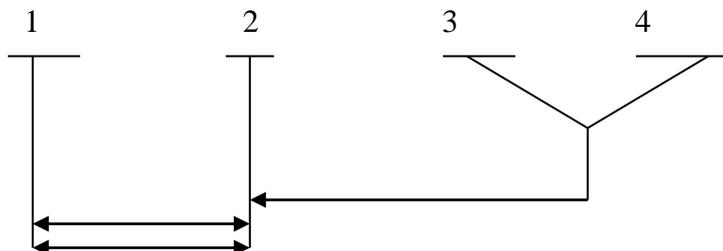
1 (2) 2 (3) 3 4 5
 She could see the thing growing and expanding ... (PG.AFDW-63)



1 (2) 2 3 (4) 4 5 6
 He was well-made and good-looking with strait strong legs. (DDRC-55)



1 2 3 4
 He went snapping and snapping. (PG.AFDW-160)



NP1

NP2

II bobga Xulosa

Mazkur bitiruv malakaviy ishimizning ikkinchi bobida sifatdoshlarning gap strukturasi sintaktik aloqalari o'rganildi. Izlanishlar mobaynida tilshunos olim A.M. Muxinning sintaktik-semantik tahlil haqidagi nazariyalaridan foydalanildi va bu nazariyaga asosan bizni qiziqtirgan sifatdoshlarning formal xususiyatlari – ularning ifodalanishi, distributiv xususiyati – gapdagi pozitsiyasi, ya'ni yadroviyligi, tobeligi yoki uyushgan tobeligi gapdagi boshqa tobe komponentlar bilan bog'lanish turlari o'rganib chiqildi va quyidagi xulosaga kelindi.

Sifatdoshlar gap strukturasi boshqa komponentlar bilan yadroviy predikativ aloqada bo'ladi. Aniqroq qilib aytganda yadroviy predikatsiya qiluvchi NP2 komponent bo'lib keladi. Sifatdoshlar gap strukturasi boshqa komponentlar bilan noyadroviy predikativ, subordinativ, koordinativ, introduktiv aloqada bo'ladi. Demak, biz tahlilni amalga oshirish jarayonida sifatdoshlarning beshta aloqasini aniqlashga muvaffaq bo'ldik.

III Bob. Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida sifatdoshning sintaktik-semantik tahlili

Sintaksem tahlil problematikasida u yoki bu sintaksemalar tarkibini tuzgan differensial sintaktik-semantik belgilar majmui muhim rol o'ynaydi. Gapning chuqur strukturasi belgilar tarkibi elementar birlikning sistemaviy aloqasini o'rnatib, aniq bir sintaktik-semantik belgilar majmuida har bir sintaksema variantining ekvivalentlik va shu sintaksemaga qarama-qarshilik munosabatini ifodalaydi. Differensial sintaktik-semantik belgilarni bunday tushunish qiyoslanayotgan tillarning sintaksisi doirasida faqatgina sistemaviy asosni qurishda lingvo-tipologik tahlil uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shunday bo'lsada, turli xil sintaktik-semantik belgilar berilgan tildagi sintaksemalar va ularning variantlarini ikki yoki undan ortiq tillar bilan qiyoslanayotganda sistemaviy munosabatni o'rnatishda bir xil teng ahamiyat kasb etmaydi.

Komponent va sintaksem tahlil nazariyasi bosh va ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar nazariyasini aslo inkor etmaydi, aksincha u o'zida akas ettirolmagan voqelikni mujassamlashtiradi. Bundan kelib chiqadiki, u traditsion bosh va ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar nazariyasining davomchisidir. Bu ikkala nazariyaning mushtarakligini ya'ni ularning umumiy maqsadini – til birliklarining sintaktik-semantikasini aniqlashdir. Morfologiyaning birligi – morfema, fonologiyaning birligi – fonema bo'lgani kabi komponent va sintaksem nazariyasidan kelib chiqqan holda, sintaksisning birligi – sintaksemdir.

Sintaksema – bu eng kichik ma'noli, bo'linmaydigan birlik bo'lib, u o'zida ma'lum bir til birligining sintaktik-semantikasini mujassamlashtiradi. Tilda uch xil kategorial sintaksema mavjud.

1. Substansial sintaksema – bu sintaksema o'zida predmetlik xususiyatini aks ettiradi.
2. Protsessual sintaksema – bu sintaksema o'zida ish-harakatni aks ettiradi.
3. Kvalifikativ sintaksema – bu sintaksema o'zida belgini aks ettiradi/

Bizning ishimizning asosini protsessual sintaksema tashkil etadi.

Mazkur ishga asos bo'lgan tushuncha va termentlar nazariyasi professor A.M. Muxin tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan bo'lib, uning davomchilari tomonidan muvaffaqiyatli qo'llanilgan. A.M. Muxin tilshunoslik terminlarni ishlatishda barcha tillarda tushunarli bo'lish uchun ularning lotin tilidagi nomlarini saqlab kelgan.

Gap strukturasi o'zida sintaktik bog'lanishlar borligini mujassamlashtiradi. Gapning elementar bir bog'lanishlar ya'ni yadroviy predikatsiya, noyadroviy predikatsiya, subordinativ

(tobe) bog'lanish, koordinativ (keng) bog'lanish va appozitiv (bilvosita) bog'lanishlar bo'lishi mumkin.¹

Gapni komponentlarga ajratishi va ularga xos bo'lgan sintaksem mazmunli belgilarni aniqlash gap strukturasiining birinchi bosqichini o'rganishni tashkil etadi. Sintaksemalar mazmunida quyidagi sintaktik – semantik belgilar kiritish mumkin.

Masalan: substansiyal (otni ifodalaydigan), lokativ (o'rin joyini ifodalaydigan) va boshqa ob'ektiv borliqni ifodalaydigan belgilar. Xuddi shunday gapning component va sintaksem analiz o'z ichiga gap strukturasiida namoyon bo'ladigan ikki sintaktik birlikni o'zining formal va mazmunan belgisiga ega bo'lgan gapning component va sintaksem birliklarini oladi.

Sintaksemalar u yoki bu sintaksema xususiyatidan kelib chiqadi va shunga ko'ra biz sintaksemalarni, ularning variantlari bilan almashtirib aniqlashimiz mumkin.

Sifatdosh bilan ifodalanib kelgan birikmalar sintaksemani o'rganishda ularning sistematik yondashishini hisobga olishga to'g'ri keladi, chunki bu sintaksema tushunchasiining o'zi bilan shartlidir.

Biz yuqorida elementar sintaktik birlikdan biri gapning komponentli strukturasiini misollar orqali ko'rib chiqdik. Endi esa elementar sintaktik birlikning ikkinchisi gapning sintaksemali strukturasiini ko'rib chiqamiz.

Gapning ichki tuzilishi oddiy birligi – sintaksemalardir, ular sintaktik semantik beruvchi vositalardir.

“Sintaksema” atamasi lingvistik adabiyotda yaqindan boshlab har xil ma'noda ishlatila boshlandi va sintaktik-semantikani bildiruvchi so'zdir.

Biz “sintaksema bu oddiy sintaktik birlik, u sintaktik-semantik belgilardan iborat bo'lib bir xil sintaksemalar yoki har xil sintaktik elementlari bildiradigan? Sintaksemalarning formal belgilari ularning ifodalanish vositalari bilan hamda disributiv xususiyatlari bilan bog'lagan” degan fikrga qo'shilamiz.

Bu degan, sintaksemalarni asosiy belgilarini aniqlash uchun, ularning asosiy belgilarini ko'rsatadigan sintaksemalarning distributiv belgilarini aniqlash kerak.

A.M. Muxin sintaksemalarga oid paradigmatic qator bo'lgan oddiy sintaktik birlik invariant yoki variantlar tizimi sifatida ta'rif beradi. Sintaksemalar o'rtasidagi farq, uning fikricha, avvalambor, o'zining variantlar yig'indisi jihatidan bir sintaksemalarning boshqasidan farq qilishidadir. Bu xususiyat sintaksemani boshqasidan farq qilishidadir. Bu xususiyat sintaksemani oddiy sintaktik birlik invariant sifatida aniqlashga yordam bergan. Biz A.M. Muxin nazariyasiga ko'ra uchta katta sintaktik-semantik kategoriyalarga bo'lamiz. Ular: Substansial (narsani bildiruvchi), kualikativ (narsaning xususiyati) va protessual (ish-harakatni). O'z

¹ A.M. Muxin “Синтаксeмный анализ и пробл” Уровн. Язы. Л. Н. 1980. с-97

navbatida ularni ham kichik kategoriyalarga bo'lamiz: lokativ (joy), temporal (vaqt), stativ (holat), negativ, attributiv, direksion.

3.1 Protessual stativ sintaksema

1) *Protessual stativ sintaksema* – holatni ifodalaydi. Aktivdan farq qilgan holda, ish-harakatni emas, aynan holatni ifodalaydi.

Masalan:

- I) Mrs Finnegan said, wiping away the tears. (P6AFDW-28)
- II) He leaned forward, seeing the tears (P6AFDW-34)
- III) Matt took the hand, trying to reassure him. (P6AFDW-40)
- IV) Albert seemed astonished (P6AFDW-168)
- V) I saw two bright eyes watching me. (DDRC-47)
- VI) The doctor stared at him, repeating Dr Tosswill's words. (ACSS-71)
- VII) Matt said, thanking back. (P. Gosling-71)
- VIII) It had been easy to blend in with them, wearing the ubiquitous uniform. (P6-41)
- IX) Matt said, consulting his list. (P6-99)
- X) He paused, thinking about the skid marks. (P6AFDW-29)

Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlar sintaktik-semantik xususiyatga ega. Ushbu stativlik xususiyatlarini isbotlash uchun "in a state of" iborasi hamda bog'lovchi to be fe'lining kerakli shaxs-sondagi shaklini kiritish bilan isbotlanadi.

1. Mrs Finnegan said, wiping away the tears. – Mrs Finnegan said, in a state of wiping away the tears.

2. He leaned forward, seeing the tears. – He leaned forward, in a state of seeing tears.

3. Matt took the hand, trying to reassure him. – Matt took the hand, in a state of trying to reassure him.

4. Albert seemed astonished. – Albert was in a state of astonished.

5. I saw two bright eyes watching me. – I saw two bright eyes were in a state of watching me.

Be, feel, remain, seem stativ semantikasining varianti hisoblanadi.

1. Albert seemed astonished. (P6AFDW-168)

2. He felt disinclined to draw people. (P6AFDW-43)

3. He felt dashing. (P6AFDW-143)

4. His house is overflowing with everything. (P6AFDW-94)

5. She felt overwhelmed. (P6AFDW-50)

6. Matt took the hand, trying to reassure him.

7. Mrs Finnegan said, wiping away the tears.

3.1.1 *Protsessual stativ sense sintaksema*

Protsessual stativ sense sintaksemalar stativ sintaksemalarning tarkibiy qismi hisoblanadi. Ingliz tilida stativ soʻzlar bir necha turga boʻlinadi. Hissiyotni bildiruvchi soʻzlar shular jumlasidandir. Bu soʻzlar quyidagilardir: to hear (eshitmoq), to seem (sezmoq), to see (koʻrmoq), to taste (taʼm bilmoq), to smell (hid bilmoq).

1. He would see her, seeming to float. (PG-47)
2. She found herself overhearing question. (PG-169)
3. I don't remember seeing you around town. (PG-41)
4. She looked around the room seeming to take comfort. (PG-31)
5. She sighed, seeming to take comfort. (PG-31)
6. Dorothy would have suspected, hearing words. (PG-31)
7. They'd say, seeing themselves. (PG-132)
8. He leaned forward, seeing the tears. (PG-34)
9. Seeing the scarlet letter on her breast they would run away. (NHSL-34)
10. They lived very quietly, seeing no one. (ACSS-278)

3.1.2 *Protsessual stativ mental sintaksema*

Protsessual stativ mental sintaksemalar stativ sintaksemalarning tarkibiy qismi hisoblanib, ular aqliy faoliyatni bildiradi. Bu soʻzlarga quyidagilar kiradi: to think (oʻylamoq),

to consider (hisoblamoq), to remember (eslab qolmoq), to puzzle (bosh qotirmoq) va boshqalar.

1. Supposing you wanted to poison anyone. (ACSS-206)
2. He looked puzzled and discouraged. (ACSS-176)
3. Matt said, thinking back. (PG-71)
4. ... replied Jack, consulting it. (ACSS-276)
5. She smiled, remembering the last time. (ACSS-238)
6. Considering his injuries, Matt was amazed. (PG-26)
7. Dorothy said understanding his puzzlement. (PG-33)
8. He belonged on campus, debating Descartes. (PG-53)
9. ... said Daria, regarding Matt in his outfit. (PG-150)
10. He paused, thinking about the skid marks.
11. Knowing the decision, she had determined to use it. (PG-48)

3.1.3 *Protsessual stativ negativ sintaksema*

Negativ sintaksema tarkibida inkor yuklamasi yoki inkor ma'nodagi so'z bo'ladi. Protsessual stativ negativ sintaksema holatni ifodalash bilan birga unda inkor ma'nosi ham mavjud bo'ladi. Misollarda ko'rib chiqamiz.

1. Not saying, I'm an expert. (PGAFDW-64)
2. ... replied Prynne looking not at Mr. Wilson. (NHTSL-26)
3. The girl smiled, disclosing a fascinating dimple. (ACSS-269)
4. You say crime goes unpunished. (ACSS-167)

5. There is really unjustified. (ACSS-168)
6. said Mr. Hopkinson not looking at him. (ACSS-259)

3.2 Protsessual aktiv sintaksema

2) *Protsessual aktiv sintaksema*. Aktiv sintaksema ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Aktivlik xususiyatini isbotlash uchun fe'llashtirish ya'ni verballashtirish transformatsiyasini o'takazamiz. Ushbu holatda sifatdoshni fe'l bilan almashtiramiz. Bu shaklda harakatni bajaruvchisi mavjud bo'lishi kerak. Yuqorida keltirilgan fikrga isbot sifatida misollarni ko'rib chiqamiz.

1. Ruch would be art on the town, looking up girl-friend. (BRTBRS-19) – ... he looked up girl-friend.

2. Doria Grey was by the window, looking out over the boy. (PGAFDW-46) – ... , she looked out over the boy.

3. George shrugged his shoulder gazing at the crowd. – ..., he gazed at the crowd.

4. He heard a growl, giving a good imitation. (PGAFDW-163) – ..., he gave a good imitation.

5. The Babe said, shaking hands in the clubhouse. (TBRsBR-Xiii) – ..., he shook hands in the clubhouse.

6. She said, rubbing her hand. (PGAFDW-155) – ..., she rubbed her hand.

7. The young looked so miserable, recollecting the failure. (PGAFDW-80) – ... they recollecting failure.

8. He paused, thinking about the skid marks. (PGAFDW-29) – ... he thought about the skid marks.

9. She looked around the room, seeming to take comfort. (PGAFDW-31) – ... she seemed to take comfort.

10. he said, giving Dominic a reassuring slap (PGAFDW-84) – ... he gave Dominic a reassuring slap.

3.2.1 Protsessual aktiv kontinuativ sintaksema.

Bu sintaksema ish-harakatda davomiy ma'no borligini bildiradi. Bunga ko'pincha sifatdosh I ishtirok etgan gaplar misol bo'ladi. Fikrimizni while so'zini qo'yish va gapni davomiy zamonga almashtirish yo'li bilan isbotlaymiz.

1. Matt said, looking down inches (PGAFDW-168) – While he was looking down inches, Matt said.

2. Dominic thought, looking for girls (PGAFDW-74) – While he was looking for girls, Dominic thought.

3. She enthused, clasping her hands (PGAFDW-61) – While she was clasping her hands, she enthused.

4. Matt said, pointing to the rock (PGAFDW-358) – While he was pointing, Matt said.

5. They changed their minds, intending to leave us (DDRC-75) – While they was intending to leave us, they changed their minds.

6. Ruth would be out of the town looking up old girl-friends (TBRsBR-xiii) – While she was looking up old girl-friends, Ruth would be out of the town.

7. The Babe said, shaking hands in the clubhouse (TBRsBR-xiii) – While he was shaking hands in the clubhouse, the Babe said.

8. He watched people, arranging displays (PGAFDW-167) – While he was arranging displays, he watched people.

9. She enthused, clasping her hands (PGAFDW-61) – While she was clasping her hands, she enthused.

10. said he, looking into woman's eyes (NHSL-18) – While he was looking into woman's eyes, said he.

11. Tom stared at Matt's face, trying to place him. (PGAFDW-25) – While he was trying to place him, Tom stared at Matt's face.

12. asked Dominic, coming up behind her (PGAFDW-184) – While he was coming up behind her, asked Dominic.

13. Berringer asked, looking at the posters (PGAFDW-184) – While he was looking at the posters, Berringer asked.

14. He was off down the corridor, holding on to the nurse's elbow. (PGAFDW-130) – While he was holding on to the nurse's elbow, he was off down the corridor.

15. he said, taking her shimmy (PGAFDW-150) – While he was taking her shimmy, he said.

16. He watched people, arranging displays (PGAFDW-167) – While he was arranging displays, he watched people.

17. Ruth would be out of the town looking up old girl-friends (TBRsBR-xiii) – While she was looking up old girl-friends, Ruth would be out of the town.

18. Dominic thought, looking for girls (PGAFDW-74) – While he was looking for girls, Dominic thought.

19. Matt said, looking down inches (PGAFDW-168) – While he was looking down inches, Matt said.

20. Tom stared at Matt's face, trying to place him. (PGAFDW-25) – While he was trying to place him, Tom stared at Matt's face.

3.2.2 *Protsessual aktiv manera sintaksema.*

Protsessual aktiv kontinuativ sintaksema ish-harakatni bajarilish uslubini bildiradi. “How” so’rog’ini berish yoki “in the manner of” so’zlari bilan isbotlanadi. Buni misollarda ko’rib chiqamiz.

1. The boatswain came walking. (DDRC-87) – How did the boatswain come? – The boatswain came in the manner of walking.

2. Mr. Stevens said standing up (PGAFDW-23) – How did Mr. Stevens say? – Mr. Stevens said in the manner of standing up.

3. Mrs. Finnegan said wiping away the tears. (PGAFDW-28) – Mrs. Finnegan said in the manner of wiping away the tears.

4. I spent a lot of time sitting around here. (PGAFDW-89) – How did I spend a lot of time here? – I spend a lot of time in the manner of sitting around here.

5. Said Roger, smiling Dimmesdale (BRTBRS-47) – said Roger, in the manner of smiling at Dimmesdale.

6. George asked, swallowing (PGAFDW-396) – How did he ask? – George asked in the manner of swallowing.

7. They expected it, smiling (PGAFDW-142) – How did they expect? – They expect it in the manner of smiling.

8. he came up to him, judging (NHSL-76) – How did he come up to him? – he came up to him in the manner of judging.

9. He spent his days walking. (PGAFDW-19) – How did he spend his days? – He spent his days in the manner of walking.

10. he added, standing up (PGAFDW-84) – How did he add? – he added in the manner of standing up.

3.2.3 *Protsessual aktiv iterativ distributiv sintaksema.*

Iterativ distributiv sintaksema takroriy ish-harakatni bildiradi. Tarkibida re- prefiksi mavjud bo'lgan so'zlar iterativ distributiv sintaksemani tashkil etadi.

1. Recovering herself, she said (PGAFDW-153)
2. The young looked so miserable, recollecting the failure. (PGAFDW-80)
3. said the doctor, relighting his pipe (ACSS-275)
4. said Slack, recovering his balance (ACSS-162)

3.3 Kvalifikativ attributiv sintaksema

Attributiv ya'ni aniqlovchi ma'nosida kelgan sifatdosh o'zidan keyin kelgan otni aniqlab keladi. Buni what kind of, what, which so'roqlari orqali isbotlaymiz.

1. I'd stepped in the path of a flying ball. (SMVA-2) – Which ball had I stepped in the path?

2. On the scarred and scrubbed pine table lay eggs. (PGAFDW-37) – What kind of table do eggs lay?

3. a glimpsed clasp could have given a clue husband (PGAFDW-91) – What clasp could have given a clue husband?

4. Matt looked at Dominic with a slightly refreshed attitude. (PGAFDW-49) – What attitude did Matt look at Dominic?

5. Matt jumped over he smashed remains (PGAFDW-25) – What kind of remains did Matt jump over?

6. Jack had not appreciated the squashed additions (PGAFDW-101) – What additions had not appreciated?

7. he loved a wicked woman. (PGAFDW-112) – What kind of woman did he love?

8. The call is unexpected. (DDRC-16) – What is the call?

9. her lap was a half finished. (PGAFDW-55) – What was her lap?

Yuqoridagi 1-7 gacha bo'lgan gaplarda sifatdosh o'zidan keyin kelgan otni, 8-9 gaplarda o'zidan oldin kelgan gapni aniqlab kelyapti. Lingvistik tajriba o'tkazishda almashtirish transformatsiyasidan foydalanamiz. Sifatdoshlarni sifat bilan almashtiramiz.

1– I'd stepped in the path of a big ball

2 – on the dirty and clean pine table lay eggs

3– a visible clasp could have given a clue husband.

4– Matt looked at Dominic with a slightly healthy attitude

5– Matt jumped over the little remains.

6– Jack had not appreciated the crowded additions.

7– he loved a bad woman.

8– The call is loud.

9– her lap was open

Tajriba natijasida gaplarning stilistik daxlsizligi va mazmuni saqlandi.

3.3.1 Kvalifikativ attributiv negativ sintaksema

Kvalifikativ attributiv sintaksema tarkibida “not” inkor yuklamasi yoki inkor ma’nosini beruvchi qo’shimchalar bo’ladi. Buni misollarda ko’rib chiqamiz.

1. Sheriff’s department was understaffed and underequipped. (PGAFDW-68)
2. The call is unexpected. (DDRC-16)
3. Matt’s old friend dies with an unfinished statement. (PGAFDW-46)
4. you Talk undiscovered crimes. (ACSS-166)
5. The conversation hovered round undiscovered and unpunished crimes. (ACSS-165)
6. Poirot shook his head in a dissatisfied manner. (ACSS-24)
7. She seemed an unspoken criticism. (ACSS-207)

3.4 Protsessual temporal sintaksema

Agar sintaksema mazmunida temporallik (vaqt)ning sintaktik-semantik belgilari mavjud bo'lsa, biz uni temporal sintaksema deb ataymiz. Sintaktik semantika zaminida temporallik belgilari mavjudligini aniqlash yoki isbot qilish uchun *when?* (qachon) ravishi bilan *so'roq* transformatsiyasidan *then* (o'sha vaqtda), *now* (hozir, endi) ravishlari bilan almashinuv transformatsiyasidan foydalanamiz.

1. Knowing the decision, she had determined to use it. (PGAFDW-48) – When he knew the decision, she had determined to use it.

2. He showed enthusiasm when talking about his books. (ACSS-194) – When he talked about his books, he showed enthusiasm.

3. Seeing the scarlet letter on her breast they would run away. (NHSL-34) – When they saw the scarlet letter on her breast they would run away.

3.4.1 Protsessual temporal posterior sintaksema

Protsessual temporal posterior sintaksemani isbotlash uchun “*after*” so'zidan foydalanamiz.

1. Having gotten this far, she was determined to carry on. (PGAFDW-117) – After having gotten this far, she was determined to carry on.

2. Having straightened files, she went over. (PGAFDW-72) – After having straightened files, she went over.

3.5 Protsessual kauzal sintaksema

Ushbu sintaksema ish-harakatni biror bir maqsadga yo'nalganligini bildiradi. Uni maqsad xususiyatini isbotlash uchun "because of" sabab predlogi va why? (nima uchun) so'rog'I bilan isbotlaymiz.

1. Judging by the framework, they set up. (PGAFDW-42) – Because of judging by the framework, they set up.

2. Touching the shoulder of the man he addressed him. (NHTSL-17) – Because of touching the shoulder of the man he addressed him.

III bobga Xulosa

Mazkur malakaviy bitiruv ishimizning uchinchi bobida sifatdoshlarning gapdagi sintaktik-semantik xususiyatlari o'rganildi. Ishning ikkinchi bobida o'rganilgan sifatdoshlarning distributiv va formal xususiyatlaridan farqli o'laroq, uchinchi bobda bu xususiyatlarni to'liq to'ldiruvchi semantik xususiyatlarni, ya'ni distributiv xususiyatlar mazmun mohiyatiga ko'ra biror sintaksemaga tegishli bo'lishini aniqladik.

Biz sifatdoshlarning biror bir sintaksemaga tegishli ekanini aniqlashda professor A.M. Muxinning nazariyalaridan foydalandik. Bunga asosan tilda uch xil kategorial sintaksema borligi aytilgan. Ular substansial sintaksema, protsessual sintaksema, kvalifikativ sintaksemalardir. Biz ham uchta kategorial sintaksemalar doirasida sifatdoshlarning quyidagi paradigmatic qatorlarini aniqladik: protsessual stativ sintaksema, protsessual stativ sense sintaksema, protsessual stativ mental sintaksema, protsessual stativ negativ sintaksema, protsessual aktiv sintaksema, protsessual aktiv kontinuativ sintaksema, protsessual aktiv manera sintaksema, protsessual aktiv iterativ distributiv sintaksema, kvalifikativ attributiv negativ sintaksema, protsessual temporal sintaksema, protsessual temporal posterior sintaksema, protsessual kauzal sintaksema.

Sintaksemalarni aniqlashda lingvistik metodlardan foydalandik, ya'ni ular tushirib qoldirish, o'rin almashtirish, savol berish, verballashtirish va boshqalar.

XULOSA

Sifatdosh qatnashgan gaplarni tahlil qilib, ilmiy izlanishlar jarayonida quyidagi xulosalarni amalgam oshirishga muvaffaq bo'ldik. Demak, sifatdosh fe'lning shaxssiz formalaridan biri bo'lib, u ikki xil – sifatdosh I va sifatdosh II. Ma'lumki, sifatdoshlarning sifatlik va ravishlik belgilari u bajargan sintaktik funksiyalarda ko'rinadi. Izlanishlarimiz natijasida *sifatdosh I gapda*

aniqlovchi,

qo'shma ot-kesimning ot qismi,

hol (payt, ravish),
 qo'shma to'ldiruvchining qismi,
 kirish so'z vazifalarida;
sifatdosh II esa
 aniqlovchi,

qo'shma ot-kesimning ot qismi vazifalarida kelishi isbotlandi. Gaplarimizni isbotlash maqsadida tushirib qoldirish, almashtirish va so'roq gap transformatsiyalaridan foydalandik. Sifatdosh haqida bir qator jahon va o'zbek tilshunos olimlarining ba'zi mulohazalarini keltirib o'tdik.

Sifatdoshlarni sintaktik tahlil qilish jarayonida badiiy adabiyotlardan to'plangan mingdan ortiq misollarni ko'rib chiqdik, xulosa sifatida shuni aytish mumkinki, to'plagan misollarimizdan 178 tasi yadroviy predikativ bog'lanishga, 209 tasi noyadroviy predikativ bog'lanishga, 483 tasi subordinativ bog'lanishga, 91 tasi koordinativ bog'lanishga, 39 tasi introduktiv bog'lanishga misol bo'ladi. Tahlil jarayonida sifatdosh bilan ifodalangan birikmalar ko'proq subordinativ bog'lanishga guvoh bo'ldik.

Sifatdosh qatnashgan gaplarni sintaktik-semantik jihatdan tahlil qilib analiz jarayonida quyidagi sintaksemlarni topishga muvaffaq bo'ldik: protsessual stativ sintaksema, protsessual stativ sense sintaksema, protsessual stativ mental sintaksema, protsessual stativ negativ sintaksema, protsessual aktiv sintaksema, protsessual aktiv kontinuativ sintaksema, protsessual aktiv manera sintaksema, protsessual aktiv iterativ distributiv sintaksema, kvalifikativ attributiv negativ sintaksema, protsessual temporal sintaksema, protsessual temporal posterior sintaksema, protsessual kauzal sintaksema. Ularning foizlari ilovalarda ko'rsatilgan.

Bitiruv malakaviy ishining I bobi uchta bo'limdan iborat bo'lib I bo'limda sifatdosh haqida L.S. Barxudarov, B. Ilish, Blok, E.M. Gordon kabi jahon olimlarining, T. Bo'ronov kabi o'zbek olimlarining ba'zi mulohazalarini keltirib o'tdik. II bo'limda sifatdosh I ga alohida to'xtalib o'tilib u haqida umumiy ma'lumot berilgan. Sifatdosh I ning sintaktik funksiyalari aniqlangan. Manbalardan misollar to'plangan tahlil qilingan. Tahlil jarayonida tushirib qoldirish, almashtirish, so'roq gap transformatsiyalaridan foydalandik. Ma'lumki, sifatdoshning sintaktik funksiyalari gapda bajargan funksiyasiga qarab belgilanadi. Izlanishlarimiz davomida sifatdosh I aniqlovchi, ot-kesim, qo'shma fe'l kesimning bir qismi, qo'shma to'ldiruvchining qismi, hol (ravish, payt) vazifalarida kelganini aniqladik.

III bo'limda sifatdosh II haqida ma'lumot berilgan. Sifatdosh II ning gapda aniqlovchi, qo'shma ot-kesimning ot qismi, hol vazifalarida kelishi aniqlandi. Demak sifatdoshlarning gapdagi asosiy vazifasi aniqlovchi bo'lib kelishdir.

Mazkur bitiruv malakaviy ishimizning ikkinchi bobida sifatdoshlarning gap strukturasi sintaktik aloqalari o'rganildi. Izlanishlar mobaynida tilshunos olim A.M. Muxinning sintaktik-semantik tahlil haqidagi nazariyalaridan foydalanildi va bu nazariyaga asosan bizni qiziqtirgan sifatdoshlarning formal xususiyatlari – ularning ifodalanishi, distributiv xususiyati – gapdagi pozitsiyasi, ya'ni yadroviyligi, tobeligi yoki uyushgan tobeligi gapdagi boshqa tobe komponentlar bilan bog'lanish turlari o'rganib chiqildi va quyidagi xulosaga kelindi.

Sifatdoshlar gap strukturasi boshqa komponentlar bilan yadroviy predikativ aloqada bo'ladi. Aniqroq qilib aytganda yadroviy predikatsiya qiluvchi NP2 komponent bo'lib keladi. Sifatdoshlar gap strukturasi boshqa komponentlar bilan noyadroviy predikativ, subordinativ, koordinativ, introduktiv aloqada bo'ladi. Demak, biz tahlilni amalga oshirish jarayonida sifatdoshlarning beshta aloqasini aniqlashga muvaffaq bo'ldik.

Mazkur malakaviy bitiruv ishimizning uchinchi bobida sifatdoshlarning gapdagi sintaktik-semantik xususiyatlari o'rganildi. Ishning ikkinchi bobida o'rganilgan sifatdoshlarning distributiv va formal xususiyatlaridan farqli o'laroq, uchinchi bobda bu xususiyatlarni to'liq to'ldiruvchi semantik xususiyatlarni, ya'ni distributiv xususiyatlar mazmun mohiyatiga ko'ra biror sintaksemaga tegishli bo'lishini aniqladik.

Biz sifatdoshlarning biror bir sintaksemaga tegishli ekanini aniqlashda professor A.M. Muxinning nazariyalaridan foydalandik. Bunga asosan tilda uch xil kategorial sintaksema borligi aytilgan. Ular substansial sintaksema, protsessual sintaksema, kvalifikativ sintaksemalardir. Biz ham uchta kategorial sintaksemalar doirasida sifatdoshlarning quyidagi paradigmatic qatorlarini aniqladik: protsessual stativ sintaksema, protsessual stativ sense sintaksema, protsessual stativ mental sintaksema, protsessual stativ negativ sintaksema, protsessual aktiv sintaksema, protsessual aktiv kontinuativ sintaksema, protsessual aktiv manera sintaksema, protsessual aktiv iterativ distributiv sintaksema, kvalifikativ attributiv negativ sintaksema, protsessual temporal sintaksema, protsessual temporal posterior sintaksema, protsessual kauzal sintaksema.

Sintaksemalarni aniqlashda lingvistik metodlardan foydalandik, ya'ni ular tushirib qoldirish, o'rin almashtirish, savol berish, verballashtirish va boshqalar.

Izlanishlarimiz davomida A.M. Muxin, L.S. Barxudarov, J. Buronov, B. Ilyish, Blok, E.M. Gordon, S. Egamberdiyev, R. Qiyomov muallifligidagi bir qator ilmiy adabiyotlardan, misollar to'plashda badiiy adabiyotlardan va lug'atlardan foydalandik.

Ilovalar

Ilova I Sifatdosh bilan ifodalangan sintaksemlarning paradigmatic qatori

№	Sintaksemlar	Misollar
1	Protsessual stativ sintaksema	Mrs Finnegan said, <u>wiping</u> away the tears.
2	Protsessual stativ sense sintaksema	She looked around the room <u>seeming</u> to take comfort.
3	Protsessual stativ mental sintaksema	She smiled, <u>remembering</u> the last time.
4	Protsessual stativ negativ sintaksema	You say crime goes <u>unpunished</u> .
5	Protsessual aktiv sintaksema	Ruch would be art on the town, <u>looking</u> up girl-friend
6	Protsessual aktiv kontinuativ sintaksema	Matt said, looking down inches.
7	Protsessual aktiv manera sintaksema	Mr. Stevens said standing up.
8	Protsessual aktiv iterativ distributiv sintaksema	The young looked so miserable, <u>recollecting</u> the failure.
9	Kvalifikativ attributiv negativ sintaksema	Sheriff's department was <u>understaffed</u> and <u>underequipped</u> .
10	Protsessual temporal sintaksema	<u>Knowing</u> the decision, she had determined to use it.
11	Protsessual temporal posterior sintaksema	<u>Having straightened</u> files, she went over.
12	Protsessual kauzal sintaksema	Touching the shoulder of the man he addressed him.

Ilova II Sifatdosh bilan ifodalangan sintaksemlarning miqdoriy qatori

№	Sintaksema	Misollar soni	Foizi %
1	protsessual stativ sintaksema	90	10%
2	protsessual stativ sense sintaksema	58	5%
3	protsessual stativ mental sintaksema	22	2%
4	protsessual stativ negativ sintaksema	75	7.5%
5	protsessual aktiv sintaksema	65	6.5%

6	protsessual aktiv kontinuativ sintaksema	89	8%
7	protsessual aktiv manera sintaksema	91	9%
8	protsessual aktiv iterativ distributiv sintaksema	107	11%
9	kvalifikativ attributiv negativ sintaksema	93	10%
10	protsessual temporal sintaksema	148	14%
11	protsessual temporal posterior sintaksema	52	5%
12	protsessual kauzal sintaksema	110	12%
	Jami:	1000	100%

Ilava III Shartli belgilar

Qisqartma va izohlar:

“*substansial*” – narsani bildiruvchi.

“*lokativ*” – joyni anglatuvchi.

“*agentativ*” – kishini buldiruvchi.

“*stativ*” – holat.

“*aktiv*” – harakat.

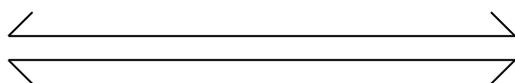
“*kauzal*” – sabab.

NP1 – yadroviy predikatsiyalanuvchi bo’lak.

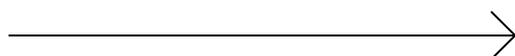
NP2 – yadroviy predikatsilanuvchi bo’lak.

D –tobe bo’lak.

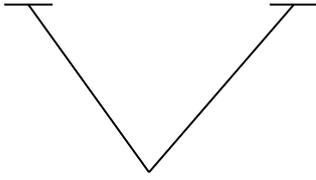
Shartli belgilar



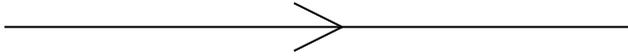
yadroviy predikativ bog’lanish.



subordinativ bog’lanish.



koordinativ bog'lanish.



appozitiv bog'lanish

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