ЗАМОНАВИЙ ТИЛШУНОСЛИК ВА ЛИНГВОДИДАКТИКАНИНГ КОММУНИКАТИВ АСПЕКТЛАРИ

РЕСПУБЛИКА ИЛМИЙ-АМАЛИЙ АНЖУМАНИ
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MODERN LINGUISTICS AND COMMUNICATIVE PRINCIPLES OF LINGUODIDACTICS

MATERIALS
OF SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL CONFERENCE

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вергул каби белгилар хам кўлланилади. Бундай холларда сўзнинг маънолари орасидаги кичик семантик фарк вергул оркали, каттарок фарк эса нуктали вергул оркали ифодаланади. Рим ракамлари, одатда, араб ракамларига караганда, кенгрок категорияларни ва катта семантик фаркларни кўрсатиш учун кўлланилади.

У ёки бу полисемантик сўзнинг маъноларини ўрганиш жараёнида биз турли луғатларда учрайдиган фарклар, ноўхшашликлар, айрим холларда камчиликларга хам дуч келамиз. Бизнингча, луғат тузишда лексикограф ўз олдига лексик бирликдан англашиладиган тушунчани мантикий классификациялашга интилмаслиги лозим. Лексикограф у ёки бу сўзнинг мохиятини очиб беришда ўзи рўбарў келган лингвистик фактларга таянган холда лексик маънони, унинг кандай бўлишидан катъий назар, аник ва тушунарли тарзда баён килиши лозим.

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TEMPORAL SYNTAXEMES EXPRESSED BY BINOMIAL WORDS IN MODERN ENGLISH

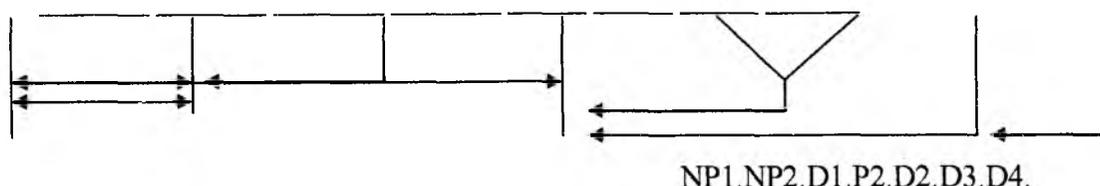*Egamberdiev S., f.f.n., dotsent, Bobonazarova D. (Karshi SU)*

The article deals with the problem of implementing brightness in the sphere of Binomial Words (BW) in Modern English. In linguistics, a fixed Binomial is a structurally frozen and often irreversible conventionalized sequence of two content words used together as an idiomatic expression or collocation, belonging to the same grammatical category, and having same semantic relationship. Binomials can fulfill a variety of communicative functions, often showing emphasis or gradation, and indicating emotional involvement, informativeness, or precision[1]. Binomial words are still considered to be under investigation. Various scientists have done their researches in the sphere of BW and this article is intent to clarify the features of the units applying The Theory of Componential and Syntaxeme Analysis by Prof. A.M.Mukhin[2].

Binomial words can be used to express different synsemantics. This article shows up the analysis of temporal syntaxemes expressed by BW. Let's see it in the sentences quoted from authentic English literatures and various sources. In the sentence: 1. *He walks around the office, pausing now and then to talk to people* (SKC-73), we can clearly see that the BW *"now and then"* is a temporal syntaxeme expressing time. In this example, the BW *"now and then"* can be substituted by the BW *"from time to time"*, the latter is the functional version of the previous Binomial. In the sentence above the BW are considered as one single component and have got the same syntactic semantics. Here, the pronoun *He* is considered to be a nuclear predicated (NP1) component (Subject) and *walks* is a nuclear predicating (NP2) component (Predicate), others are dependent components. BW in the sentence serve here as a dependent component (D), because omitting them do not destroy the backbone of the sentence. Now let's turn to the componential and junction models of the sentence.
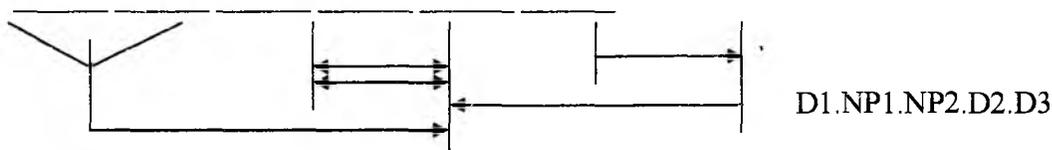
1 2 (3) 3 4 5 5 6 7

1. *He walks around the office, pausing now and then to talk to people.*

1 2 3 4 5 5 6 7

NP1.NP2.D1.P2.D2.D3.D4.

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The next example demonstrates that the place of Binomials in the sentences is not fixed and they can come at the beginning, at the middle as well as at the end of sentences: 2. ***Sooner or later, you will learn your lesson*** (MCE - 154). Mostly when the BW come at the beginning, the meaning of the sentence is emphasized. Here, the temporal syntaxeme expressed by BW is emphasizing the meaning of the sentence, the addresser is sure that the action should be done by the addressee will definitely be done. In this sentence the BW are introduced by subordinating relation, as removing the BW does not change the original meaning of the sentence:

1 1 2 (3) 3 4 5
2. ***Sooner or later, you will learn your lesson.***
1 1 2 3 4 5

D1.NP1.NP2.D2.D3

One more characteristic feature of Binomials is that there are two types of BW, one of them is reversible and the other is irreversible. Most of the BW with the temporal syntaxemes are reversible ones. It means that the two elements constructing BW are interchangeable, while the semantics and the syntactic relations do not change at all. The following examples clearly demonstrate and prove the above said idea: 3. *She thought about him **day and night***... (ABL - 15)
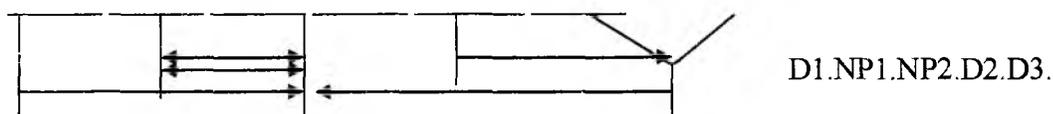
4. *Roger could play it **night and day*** (SBW - 115). These sentences have the same junction and componential models.

1 2 (3) 3 4 4
3. *She thought about him **day and night.***
1 (2) 2 3 4 4
4. *Roger could play it **night and day**.*
1 2 3 4 4

NP1.NP2.D1.D2.

All the examples above have shown that the temporal syntaxemes expressed by Binomials are mostly expressed by adverbs, but there are some BW that are expressed by the other parts of speech. In the sentence: 5. *How much the world has changed **in this day and age**!* (JFC - 15), we may see that the BW with the temporal syntaxeme is expressed by noun *"day"* and *"age"*. Due to these kinds of facts we may consider that BW having the temporal symantics can be expressed by different parts of speech.

1 2 (3) 3 4 5 5
5. *How much the world has changed in this **day and age**!*
1 2 3 4 5 5

D1.NP1.NP2.D2.D3.

Sometimes Binomial words may have several symantics. For instance, in the given examples, particularly, in the first, third and fourth sentences the main synsemantic of BW is temporal one, but if we deepen in the BW we may clearly see that the action happens iteratively. Concluding, we may say that Linguistics is a sea full of various linguistic phenomena, as deeper we dive into it, as more dubious hypotheses come up and require for facts and proof. Further research is required in order to obtain the genuine truth about the true nature of Binomial Words.

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HOZIRGI ZAMON INGLIZ TILIDA OT + PREDLOG + OT KONSTRUKSIYALARI BILAN IFODALANGAN ITERATIV SINTAKSEMALAR

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After, by, to predloglar ishtirokidagi substansial iterativ sintaksemalar (S after, by, S) Ushbu sintaksemalar boshqalardan o'z sintaktik-semantik xususiyatlari bilan farq qiladi. Ular iterativ sintaksemalarning paradigmatik qatorlarini hosil qiladi. Ushbu qator sintaksemalari substansial qatoriga kiradi. Sintaktik-semantik iterativlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan sintaksemalar bir nechtasini ko'rib chiqamiz. 1. Sunday after Sunday, she sat at the feet of that extremely witty preacher (JGM 63). 2. Awkwardly, I usher Jack Harper out of the meeting room and we begin to walk down the corridor side by side (SKC 121). 3. Couple after couple, from every gate they streamed along the pathes (JGM 253). 4. Robb was glad that he could hate his brother from time to time (SKC 70). 5. For the first half hour we didn't mind it all and shelled cob after cob as though we liked it (ASS 72). 6. Cry after cry, and answering cries were turning the silence into a bedlam (JGM 63).

Iterativlik xususiyatini isbot qilishdan oldin yuqorida keltirilgan iboralar yagona sintaksemalarni hosil qiladi, ya'ni yagona bo'linmas sintaktik birlikdir. Ushbu xususiyat shuni isbotlaydi; bunda sintaksemaning biror qismini ham tushurib qoldirish mumkin emas. Ko'rib chiqamiz: 1. ... we ... shelled cob after cob as though we liked it → ... we ... shelled cob → ... we shelled ... after cob ... . 2. Couple after couple, from every gate they streamed along the pathes ... → couple ... from every gate they streamed along the pathes → ... after couple from every gate they streamed along the pathes .... 3. Cry after cry, and answering cries were turning the silence into a bedlem → Cry ... and answering cries were turning the silence into a bedlem → ... after cry ... and answering cries were turning the silence into a bedlam. 4. Sunday after Sunday, she sat at the feet of that extremely witty preacher → Sunday ... , she sat at the feet of that extremely witty preacher.

Taqqoslab ko'ramiz: We shelled cob after cob → we shelled a cob Sunday after Sunday, she sat at the feet of that extremely witty preacher → On Sunday she sat at the feet of that extremely witty preacher.

Ammo ushbu o'zgarishlar gap konstruksiyasi mazmunini o'zgartirib yuborishi mumkin. shuningdek, o'rganiladigan sintaktik birikmalari umuman turlicha sintaktik-semantik xususiyatlarga ega bo'lib qoladi. S after S (cob after cob, couple after couple, cry after cry) shakli iboralarda iterativlik xususiyatini ifodalash uchun birini ikkinchi iterativ sintaksema bilan almashtirish mumkin. Masalan: 1. ... and shelled cob after cob → ... and shelled one cob after another (Cp: He simply tried one thing after another... (JPA 69). 2. Cry after cry, and answering cries were turning the silence into a bedlem → One cry after another and answering cries were turning the silence into a bedlam. 3. Couple after couple... they streamed along the pathes... → One couple after another. they streamed along the pathes. 4. Sunday after Sunday, she sat at the feet of that extremely witty preacher... → One Sunday after another, she sat at the feet that extremely witty preacher...

S after S shaklidagi iboralar turli xil sintaktik pozitsiyalarni keltirish mumkin, ya'ni o'timli va o'timsiz fe'lga tegishli bo'lgan tobe komponent shuningdek, kesim vazifasida ham iterativ yagona substansial sintaksemalar qatoriga, xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan bir necha sintaksema kiradi.