

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI  
OLIV VA O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI

SAMARQAND DAVLAT CHET TILLAR INSTITUTI



# ZAMONAVIY TILSHUNOSLIK VA DERIVATSION QONUNIYATLAR

Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani  
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*To'plamdan o'rin olgan maqolalarning saviyasi, sifati va ilmiy dalillarning haqqoniyligi hamda mazmuni uchun mualliflar mas'ul.*

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## SO‘ZBOSHI

Ushbu to‘plamga 2017-yil 24-noyabrda Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutida o‘tkaziladigan “Zamonaviy tilshunoslik va derivatsion qonuniyatlar” respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani ishtirokchilarining maqolalari kiritilgan.

Anjumanda Rossiya, Misr Arab Respublikasi va Respublikamizning 10 dan ortiq oliy ta’lim muassasalaridan 150 dan ortiq soha mutaxassislari, olimlari, oliy ta’lim muassasalari o‘qituvchilari, doktorantlari, magistrantlari va talabalari o‘zlarining ilmiy ma’ruzalari bilan qatnashadilar. To‘plam 150 124 so‘zdan iborat bo‘lib, turli: o‘zbek, rus, ingliz, nemis, fransuz, arab, tojik, koreys, yapon tillari va adabiyoti tadqiqiga bag‘ishlangan maqolalarni o‘z ichiga olgan.

Dasturga muvofiq anjuman ishtirokchilari zamonaviy tilshunoslik va derivatsion qonuniyatlarning ilmiy-uslubiy muammolari masalalarini quyidagi yo‘nalishlar bo‘yicha muhokama qiladilar:

- til taraqqiyotining derivatsion qonuniyatlari;
- sistem va struktur tilshunoslik muammolari;
- kognitiv, pragmatik tilshunoslik masalalari;
- zamonaviy tilshunoslikda matn nazariyasi va ta’lim uslubiyati masalalari.

Mazkur to‘plam oliy ta’lim muassasalari o‘qituvchilari, doktorantlari, magistrantlari va talabalari, shuningdek, tilshunoslik, matnshunoslik, adabiyotshunoslik va pedagogika sohasi mutaxassislari uchun muhim manba bo‘lib xizmat qilishi mumkin.

## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

В настоящем сборнике включены статьи участников республиканской научно-практической конференции на тему “Современное языкознание и деривационные закономерности”, которая проводится 24 ноября 2017 года в Самаркандском государственном институте иностранных языков.

Для участия на конференции свои доклады прислали более 150 специалистов, преподавателей высших учебных заведений, докторантов, магистрантов и студентов из России, Арабской Республики Египет и 10 высших учебных заведений нашей Республики. Сборник состоит из 150 124 слов. В нём включены статьи, посвященные исследованию узбекского, русского, английского, немецкого, французского, арабского, таджикского, корейского, японского, языков и литературы.

В рамках конференции участники будут обсуждать научно-методические проблемы современного языкознания и деривационных закономерностей по следующим направлениям:

- деривационные закономерности развития языка;
- проблемы системно-структурного языкознания;
- вопросы когнитивного и прагматического языкознания;
- вопросы теории и методики преподавания в современном языкознании;

Данный сборник служит важным источником для работ преподавателей высших учебных заведений, докторантов, магистрантов и студентов, а также, для специалистов в области языкознания, текстологии, литературоведении и педагогики.

шахсияти ва ижодининг нозик жиҳатлари ҳақида ҳам бадиий тарзда тўхталиб ўтганки, биз унинг айрим жиҳатларини таҳлил қилдик холос.

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T.Burxonov (SamSIFL)

### CONCEPTUAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PRECEDENT TEXT

It is accepted that representatives of different ethnic cultures conceptualize and perceive the world differently which manifests itself in culturally colored lexical units such as precedent phenomenon. Over the past decade, the theory of precedence has attracted many researchers as the part of intertextuality or as an independent theory [2]. Therefore, we can stress that precedent phenomenon has intertextual nature, in other words, it is interrelated with the notion of intertextuality. According to M. Dymarskii (2004) and N.A. Fateeva consider that intertextuality plays a significant role in precedent, because in both cases we are talking about units referring to the phenomenon that is located outside of the text. Hence, precedent phenomenon is specific units occupying their “space” (нише) in the theory of intertextuality.

The term precedent was first introduced by Yu. N. Karaulov in 1986 in his work on lingual identity [3]. He introduced the concept of precedence text to the academic community, considering it in relation to the consciousness of the linguistic identity and giving the following definition:

- special text which is meaningful for an individual because of its informative and emotive values;
- special text which is well-known to a wide setting, surrounding the individual, including his predecessors and contemporaries;
- reference which is constant in the spoken discourse of the individual [3] Another proposal for the definition of precedent phenomenon was provided by Arutyunova N.D. She asserted that a “precedent phenomenon is a cultural sign which fulfills pragmatic intensions: it establishes a relation between two texts, one of which is stored in the collective memory of a cultural group” (cited by M. Zolotarev, 2013). So, effective use of precedent phenomenon contributes to strengthen **pragmatic influence** of the text. [2]
- Our study found out that in the publications of V. Krasnix and G. Slyshkin, they proposed the division of precedent phenomenon according to its degree of popularity in different countries, societies, and others. They are the following:
  - *Well-known precedent phenomenon* (глобальнопрецедентные)
  - Precedent phenomenon that are known in various countries such as “Don Quixote”, “Othello” and “Napoleon Bonaparte”);
  - *Nationally marked precedent phenomenon*
  - Precedent phenomenon which is actively used mainly in one country “Lothario”, “The Old Hickory”, “The Emancipator” (will be discussed in further chapter);
  - *Socially marked precedent phenomenon*
  - Precedent phenomenon that do not have national fame, but popular in some of the social, professional, or other groups. [3]
  - *Precedent text*

– To form the basis of our study we use the definition of precedent text proposed by Y. Karaulov[2]. Under precedent text we understand the mental-language formation, which is a representation of culturally significant text. To a linguocultural community precedent text is regarded as an “etalon” that makes other texts understandable. Precedent text is a complete, self-sufficient, multipredicative unit; a complex sign whose sum of component meanings is not equal to its sense. The corpus of precedence text are culturally known literary works, lyrics, advertisements, jokes, political and journalistic texts, and so on. (Krasnix). [26] Therefore, precedent text is well-known to an average representative of a linguocultural community, and there is an invariant of perception of this text in the cognitive base of the nation. It must be stressed that according to the founder of this scientific direction, precedent texts are considered “intellectual-emotional blocks” that are cognitively and emotionally well-known in the community and are constantly used in the communication. From the view of cognitive linguistics, precedent texts are regarded as “text concepts” that exist in the human mind. To extract information addressee must have a certain amount of background

knowledge, presuppositions, cultural literacy, and intertextual competence. Linguistic data has demonstrated that precedent text is regarded as the “strong” text according to G.V. Denisov, who defines “strong” as “constantly used text that have intertextual markers while receiving significant status in the certain culture in a certain historical moment (Denisova 2003: 128).

– *Precedent event*

Precedent event covers well-known historical situation or event, bright features of which are kept in public conscious with either positive or negative evaluation. Precedent event is also understood as a standard “etalon situation” which is associated with a set of specific connotations in the cognitive framework. They can be represented by precedent names and precedent sayings (Krashikh, 1997, 64-65). The following example refers to historical event “Battle of the Waterloo: “*She met her Waterloo when she won club champion*”. In this example, the use of precedent event brings back a flow of associations and activates the “new” and “old” background information in the brain of the reader. Activation of historical knowledge (*Waterloo*) alludes to the final defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo. To be specific, the analysis of the frame, associative and contextual links as well as knowledge structure of “Waterloo” makes it possible to point out the following conceptual features: *conquer, overpower, success, a decisive defeat, a crushing defeat.*

– *Precedent name*

It is a personal name, surname, nickname, of a famous politician, military leader, scientist, writer, a character or a literary work as a symbol of cultural signs and as a symbol of certain qualities, events, and destinies. This name serves as a kind of symbol of definite qualities; it can also symbolize either a precedent text or a precedent event. In other words, precedent names refer covertly or indirectly to famous names from external context. It is used to represent, categorize, conceptualize, and assesses the validity of the construction of the world picture and its fragments. It may consist of one (*Einstein*) or more elements (*The Iron Lady*). The qualitative linguistic data has shown that some precedent names have bright signs - attributes that make the appropriate image more vivid and metaphorical. As N. Kuzmina (1998) and E.A. Nakhimova (2004) fairly notices that metaphor and precedent names are very close notions, but at the same time quite distinct phenomena that often intersect, that does not interfere their autonomy. [36] It should be noted that precedent name is closely connected with emotional values; it reflects the speaker’s attitude towards the real situation and effects on the listener (Gudkov, 1999).[5]

– *Precedent saying*

Under precedent saying we understand a complete and self-contained unit which can be either predicative or non-predicative. Being a complex sign, it comprises a significant part of the cognitive database of the nation. Into the precedent sayings we can include quotations (“*To be or not to be*”) and proverbs (*Better late than never*). (Красных 2002).[2]

As noted above, every ethnic group has its own corpus of precedent phenomena which includes ethnic and world literature, folklore, myth and radio programs, which can be peculiar to certain culture and quite unknown in other cultures. Hence, decoding the precedent phenomenon is dependent on sociocultural and intertextual competence or background information of the addressee. In this respect, the precedent name or allusion “*Lothario*”, serves as an illustration: in English cognitive space it has the following meaning. The precedent name “*Lothario*” belongs to English culture and brings into consideration Nicolas Rowe’s drama “*The Fair Penitent*” (1703) where *Lothario* is one of the characters who is cheerful and likes women. In our society this text is not known and so the name *Lothario* doesn’t make any sense without special commentaries being made. But it doesn’t mean that it is impossible to find any equivalents at all. Russian and Uzbek literature have such borrowed characters as “*Don Juan*” and “*Lovelas*” which coincide with “*Lothario*” in meaning being the precedent phenomena. The examples show that precedent phenomena accumulate people’s cultural memory (Karaulov 2007). [24] The misunderstanding can occur if the original precedent phenomenon is unknown in the addressee’s culture, which can be prevented by commenting or replacing addressee’s ethnic precedent phenomenon.

The current article makes evident the following main points:

- precedent phenomenon is closely interrelated with the notion of intertextuality since it occupy its “space” in the theory of intertextuality;
- precedent phenomenon is the marker of culture, it represents cultural values, ethnic character and mentality which influence the everyday life of an ethnic cultural society;
- precedent phenomena presupposes addressee to have “precedent knowledge” and intertextual competence;
- precedent phenomenon is divided according to its degree of popularity into well-known precedent phenomenon, nationally marked precedent phenomenon, and socially marked precedent phenomenon;

- precedent phenomenon can be distinguished into precedent text, precedent event, precedent name, and precedent saying.

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### LAS FUNCIONES DE LOS PRONOMBRES DIRECTOS E INDIRECTOS EN LA LENGUA ESPAÑOLA

Tenemos que agradecer a nuestro presidente que el nos da gran atención para aprender los idiomas extranjeros. Por eso los jóvenes de hoy saben muchas lenguas. Saber una lengua otra se abre a nosotros una ruta de civilización. Cada lengua es linda y atractiva, además obtiene a su gramática. Cada gramática de varios idiomas obtiene a su característica. Por eso hay que seguir a cada regla, porque sin aprender la gramática de algún idioma no podemos aprender la lengua. La gramática española también tiene un carácter especial. Por eso voy a describir los pronombres directos e indirectos que se diferencian de gramática uzbeka.

Las características de los pronombres directos e indirectos son más difíciles que de otros pronombres. Excepto de estos pronombres todos los demás se utilizan antes del sustantivo. Pero siguientes pronombres obtienen a sus funciones. Generalmente los pronombres directos son *me, te, lo (le), la (le), nos, os, los (les), las (les)* y los indirectos que son *me, te, le, nos, os, les* se utilizan antes del verbo. *Por ejemplo: Yo les he dicho sobre todos mis secretos. Los tomaba de su amigo.*

Pero cuando en la oración se asiste el imperativo, gerundio e infinitivo los pronombres se ponen después de estos y escribirlos juntos con verbos. *Por ejemplo: Dámelo, dímelo, tomalo, leyéndola, decírla y etc.*

Además de estos podemos decir una más características típicas de los pronombres. Cuando el pronombre directo e indirecto convienen que poner juntos, el pronombre *le* se cambia a *se*. *Por ejemplo: dígaleselo, darlesela y etc.*

El pronombre indirecto en la utilización también tiene otra forma. *me→a mi, te→a ti, le→a él, nos→a nosotros, os→a vosotros, les→a ellos. Por ejemplo. Todavía, han dicho nada a mi. No puedo dar estos dineros a vosotros.*

A veces en la oración se utiliza las dos formas también. Especialmente con el verbo *gustar*. *Por ejemplo: A mi, me gusta esta chica. ¿A ti, te gusta la telenovela? A él, le gusta ir al teatro. A nosotros nos gusta este libro. ¿A vosotros, os gusta esta comida? A ellos, les gusta pasear por la ciudad.*

Si, en el contexto vienen los verbos querer o amar en el lugar del pronombre directo podemos usar indirecto. Pero no es obligamente. O sea, también el pronombre directo puede quedar a su lugar. Ambas reglas consideran correctas. *Por ejemplo: La amo.* Pero también podemos decir *le amo*.

Hay que mostrarse las diferencias entre los dos pronombres. El pronombre directo tiene el género masculino y femenino para tercera persona singular y plural. *Por ejemplo: Las chicas son nuestras vidas. Hay que cuidarlas. Este libro es muy útil, compralo.*

Pero el pronombre indirecto no tiene el género. Para todos podemos usar *le (les)*. *Por ejemplo: Estas chicas no saben sobre esto, dígales. Pablo no tiene dinero, dale por favor estos dineros.*

La conclusión mía, es que cada lengua obtiene a su gramática, y como así en la gramática española hay tan construcción como los pronombres directos e indirectos. Ellos juegan un papel muy importante al idioma español. Esta construcción tiene característica especial y tiene sus reglas, por eso hay que poner atención a la utilización de las reglas de lengua.

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