

INGLIZ TILI FE'LLARIDA PREDMETLIK VA BELGI-XUSUSIYAT MA'NOLARINING MORFOLOGIK USUL ASOSIDA FARQLANISHI

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada ingliz tili fe'llarida predmetlik va belgi-xususiyat ma'nolarining morfologik usul asosida farqlanishi masalasi tahlil etilgan bo'lib, tugal va notugal shakllar tahlilga tortilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: predmetlik ma'nosi, belgi-xususiyat ma'nosi, morfologik usul, tugal va notugal shakllar, infinitiv, gerundiy, sifatdosh 1, sifatdosh 2, inparallel darajalanish, interparallel darajalanish.

Fe'llarning leksik-derivatsion tizimda attributiv va substantiv ma'nolarni farqlashga alohida ixtisoslashmaganligiga qaramay, morfologik sath mazkur diskret semantikani ifodalash uchun keng imkoniyatlar eshigini ochadi: ingliz tilida fe'llarning grammatik sinflari PM va BXMni inparallel darajalab farqlashda faol ishtirok etadi.

Tahlilni dastlab fe'l shakllaridan boshlasak. Ingliz tilida "dinamik harakat"ni bildiruvchi mazkur birliklar: finite forms (tugallangan, tugal shakllar) va the non-finite forms (tugallanmagan, notugal shakllar)ga bo'linadi. Notugal shakllarning o'zi o'z ichida yana: infinitive (infinitiv), gerund (gerundiy), participle I (sifatdosh 1), participle II (sifatdosh 2))larga ajratiladi.

O'z-o'zidan Finite forms (Tugal shakllar) ish-harakatning (resp. kuchaytirma belgi-xususiyat ma'nosining) tugallanganligi, kuchli predikatsiyaning namunasi bo'la olishi – shaxs, son, zamon, nisbat, mayl, aspekt kabilar haqida (*Reena reached home after 7 p.m.; Henry likes to read adventure novels*¹.), o'zidan tashqarida bo'lsa-da, "ovoz chiqargan manba" (A.Forobiy) haqida muayyan ma'lumotlar bera olishi bilan PMdan BXMga qarab rivojlanadigan darajalanish sirasining bosh nuqtasini egallaydi.

¹<https://byjus.com/english/finite-verbs>

Odatda gap tarkibida predikativ yoki hol, ba'zan esa aniqlovchi vazifalarida kela oladigan, notugal ish-harakat ko'rsatkichi bo'lgani bilan ravishlar yoki ravishdoshlar kabi “dinamik jarayon” attributi (tarzi, sifati, belgisi) sifatida gavdalanadigan Participle II (Sifatdosh 2) (*spoken, drunk, driven, played, cracked*) esa BXMning tugal shakl/kesimlik shaklidan keyingi eng kuchli a'zosiga aylanadi. Sifatdoshlar ustida ko'plab tadqiqotlar olib borgan olimlar, jumladan, taniqli germanist Ana Elvira Ojanguren Lopezning o'rganishlariga tayangan holda ayta olamizki, sifatdoshlarning bu turi qadimdan kuchli sifatlovchi sifatida til tizimidan muhim o'rin egallab kelmoqda.

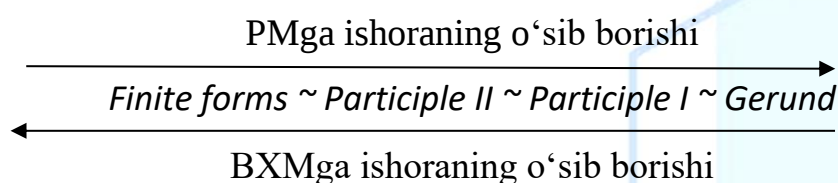
Ingliz tilidagi sifatdoshning yana bir turi – Participle I (Sifatdosh 1) bo'lib, u ham PM va BXM ma'nolarini farqlab darajalash munosabatida alohida orin tutadi. Binobarin, mazkur birliklar shakli jihatdan gerundiya yaqin tursa-da, ma'nosi va vazifalari jihatdan sifat, ravish, fe'llarga yaqin turishi, sintaktik imkoniyatlari asosan (sifatlovchi) aniqlovchi (*Who is this crying boy?*), hol (*I always sing while cleaning the house*), predikativ (*Jack is studying now*)ni o'z ichiga olgani, ya'ni bevosita “dinamik belgi” va “dinamik belgi belgisi”, “predmet belgisi” kabi “turkum ma'nolar”ni berishga ixtisoslashganligi bilan ham BXM namoyandasi sifatida aloqaga kirishadi.

Notugal predikativ shakllardan yana biri Infinitive (Infinitiv) fe'llardan hosil qilinib, otlarga yaqin turishi (resp. otga xos leksik, morfologik va sintaktik valentlikka ega bo'lishi) barchaga ma'lum bo'lib, u ham mazkur masalada o'ziga xos yechimni taklif qila oladi: morfologik jihatdan shaxssiz tur sanalgani bilan ular o'z semantikasida yashirin PM asosida morfologik jihatdan boy imkoniyatlarga, ya'ni substantiv birliklarga xos grammatik pozitsiyalar (nisbatan keng muchalanuvchanlikka egalik: *To believe you was the greatest mistake* – ega; *I'm happy to be here* – to'ldiruvchi; *I was too disappointed to continue working* – hol; *I can't play football* – predikativning bir qismi, kesim)ga egaligini namoyish qiladi. Shuning uchun biz to'laqonli ishonch bilan fe'lning mazkur harakat nomi shaklini PMga o'sish dinamikasida yuqori sathda joylashtira olamiz (qarang: III bob....).

Va nihoyat fe'ldan agglyutativ, ya'ni qo'shimcha qo'shish yo'li orqali yasali,

otlarga yaqin turadigan, leksik-grammatik jihatdan PMni ifodalashga xoslangan morfologik birlik – Gerund (Gerundiy) mazkur ishda PM va BXM sinkretizmini farqlashda PMning yorqin indikatori bo'lib harakatlanadi. Ma'nosi bilan infinitivlarga juda yaqin turuvchi, ammo morfologik va sintaktik imkoniyatlariga ko'ra infinitivlardan ancha boy tizimga ega (gerundiylarning otga xos kelishik, ko'plik va artikllarni olishini, shuningdek, gap tizimida cheklanmagan muchalanuvchanlikka egaligini eslaylik) gerundiylar PM va BXMni gradual ajratish zanjirida oxirgi qutbni egallaydi.

Yuqorida aytilgan munosabat ko'rinishini quyidagi chizmada ifodalash maqsadga muvofiq:



1-rasm. Ingliz tili fe'llarida PM va BXMni morfologik usulda farqlash inparallel darajalanish qatori

Ko'rinadiki, inglizcha fe'llarda PM va BXMni morfologik usulda farqlash inparallel darajalanish zanjiri o'zbek tilidagi inparallel variantdan qisman bo'lsa-da, farq qiladi: o'zbek tilida harakat nomi harakat-holatni predmetlik, alohida mavjudlik sifatida atab, nomlab kelishi sababli otlarga xos grammatik ko'rsatkichlarni qabul qila olishi va gapda otga xos vazifalarni bajarishi kuzatilsa, ingliz tilida bu vazifani – gerundiy maksimal darajada amalga oshira oladi:

1-jadval

**Ingliz tili fe'llarida PM va BXMni morfologik usulda farqlash interparallel
darajalanish qatorlari**

O'zb.	<i>Harakat nomi ~ Sifatdosh ~ Ravishdosh ~ Kesimlik shakli</i>
Ing.	<i>Gerund ~ Participle I ~ Participle II ~ Finite forms</i>

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