

TAKSISNING OLDINLIK MUNOSABATLARINI IFODALASHGA XIZMAT QILUVCHI MODELLAR

Saidova Zokira Tolibovna

Buxoro davlat Pedagogika instituti o'qituvchisi

Email: saidovazokiraxon@buxdupi.uz

Abstract: *When trying to create a cognitive-functional taxis model (KFM), we relied on the existing experience of linguistic modeling and based on the fact that linguistic and semantic structures are in a relationship of mutual recoding in the process of speech and mental activity. In passing from the "substantial idea" to the meaning expressed by certain linguistic units, the content takes on the interpretation associated with this form. In other words, the linguistic interpretation of the semantic content is determined by the possibility of choosing a way of expressing this meaning. So, in our case, modeling is an attempt to express in the form of a conceptual scheme, expressed at the level of linguistic semantics as a method of transferring taxic relations.*

Key words: *semantic function, cognitive-functional taxis, nominal component, pragmatic component, grammatical form, expression of time.*

Abstract: *Kognitiv-funksional taksis modelini (KFM) yaratishga harakat qilganda, biz lingvistik modellashtirishning mavjud tajribasiga tayandik va nutq va aqliy faoliyat jarayonida lingvistik va semantik tuzilmalar o'zaro qayta kodlash munosabatlarida ekanligiga asoslandik. "Substansial g'oya" dan ma'lum lingvistik birliklar tomonidan ifodalangan ma'noga o'tishda mazmun ushbu shakl bilan bog'liq bo'lgan talqinni oladi.²⁴ Boshqacha qilib aytganda, semantik tarkibning lingvistik talqini ushbu ma'noni ifodalash usulini tanlash imkoniyati bilan belgilanadi. Demak, bizning holatlarimizda modellashtirish kontseptual sxema shaklida ifodalashga urinishdir, taksis munosabatlarini uzatish usuli sifatida lingvistik semantika darajasida ifodalanadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *semantik funksiya, kognitiv-funksional taksis, nominal komponent, pragmatik komponent, grammatik shakl, vaqtning ifodalanishi.*

Barcha taksis SFlari ichida "kelasi zamon (oldin kelish)" zamonaviy ingliz nutqida eng past amalga oshirish chastotasiga ega. Bunda Kudinova mana bu modelni ko'rsatib beradi:

SF + P₁ (S₁) + GK (A: holatlar, prognozlangan, miqdoriy, cheklovchi va bir martalik jarayonlar, o'zgarishlar bosqichlari bo'lgan voqealar, yutuqlar, GS Present / Past / Future Simple, Present / Past Continuous, Present / Past Perfect) + VI + P₂: (S₁, S₂) + GK (A: holatlar, miqdoriy, oddiy va cheklovchi jarayonlar, o'zgarishlar fazalari bo'lgan hodisalar, yutuqlar, GS: Simple, Present / Past / Future Perfect, Present / Past Perfect Continuous) + Prag.

²⁴ Жинкин Н.И. Смысловое восприятие речевого сообщения (в условиях массовой коммуникации). / И.А.Зимняя, А.А.Леонтьев, Т.М.Дридзе и др. Институт языкознания. — М.: Наука, 1976. — 263 с.

SF - semantik funksiya; P₁ / P₂ : shaxsdagi fe'lining prepozitsiyasi; p - shaxssiz fe'l prepozitsiyasi; NK-nominal komponent (bu monosub'ektiv (S₁)) yoki ko'p sub'ektiv (S₂) tuzilmalarni nazarda tutadi; FK-fe'l komponenti, jumladan, fe'lining aspektual sinfi va GS - grammatik shakl (Simple / Continuous / Perfect / Perfect Continuous); VI-vaqtning ifodalanishi; Prag. – pragmatik komponent.

1) Ushbu model monosubektiv va polisubektiv tuzilmalarda ikki yoki undan ortiq hodisalar (harakat, jarayonlar, holatlar) o'rtasidagi oldin kelishlik munosabatlarini ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Misol uchun:

She felt better. She had learned something more from him.²⁵

A six-year-old named Alice had come in a month after Beth and was taken in three weeks by some nice looking people with an accent.²⁶

2) SFK tomonidan ifodalangan voqealar o'tmish, hozirgi va kelajak rejasiga tegishli bo'lishi mumkin. Misol uchun:

"We're getting rid of them," he said. "It's a new law. No more tranquilizers for kids."²⁷

Friday will be fine, by then we will have taken care of all the necessary details.²⁸

3) SFMda grammatik shakllarning quyidagi birikishini kuzatish mumkin:

Jadval 1. Qo'shma gaplarning ingliz tilida birikishi.

I sodda gap	II sodda gap
Past Perfect	Past Perfect
Past Simple	Past Perfect
Past Simple	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Simple	Past Simple
Past Continuous	Past Perfect
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Present Simple	Past Simple
Present Simple	Present Perfect
Present Simple	Present Perfect Continuous
Present Continuous	Present Perfect
Present Continuous	Past Simple
Present Perfect	Past Simple
Present Perfect	Past Perfect Future Simple

Demak, oldi kelishda perfekt shakllari yordamida ifodalanish chastotasi, boshqa qolgan grammatik shakllar umumiy foydalanish chastotasidan sezilarli darajada oshadi.

Jadval 2. Tuzilmalarning perfekt, perfekt continuous shakllari bilan miqdoriy bog'liqligi

Simple	Perfect	Perfect continuous

²⁵ Walter Tevis. The Queen's Gambit. New York: Dell 1984: 18 b..

²⁶ Walter Tevis. The Queen's Gambit. New York: Dell 1984: 33 b..

²⁷ Walter Tevis. The Queen's Gambit. New York: Dell 1984: 33 b..

²⁸ Walter Tevis. The Queen's Gambit. New York: Dell 1984: 46 b..

2%	95%	3%
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Perfekt shakllarga ega tuzilmalardagi birinchi va keyingi prepozitsiyaning predikatlari turli aspektual sinflarga tegishli fe'llar bilan ifodalanishi mumkin, ammo aksariyat hollarda bu o'zgarish bosqichiga ega bo'lgan holatlar, miqdoriy jarayonlar va hodisalar bilan ifodalanadi. Misol uchun:

There was Nona Gaprindashvili, not up to the level of this tournament, but a player who had met all these Russian grandmasters many times before.²⁹

Some smirked and yawned, but others could feel the energy in the room, the presence of something that had never, in the long history of this tired old schoolroom, been felt there before.³⁰

Boshqa jihat sinflariga mansub fe'llar kamroq chastotali solishtirma gaplarning predikati sifatida ishlatiladi. Misol uchun:

She looked behind her; the rest of the stage was empty, the other games were over.³¹

She knew he was in there sitting at the board, that he was just being angry at her from the last time, but there was nothing she could do about it.³²

Oddiy jarayonlarning aspektual sinfiga mansub fe'llarning ikkinchi va keyingi prepozitsiyaning predikatlari sifatida oldin kelishi taksik semantikasi bilan izohlanadi - birinchi prepozitsiyaning predikati bilan ifodalangan hodisa fe'l bilan ifodalangan hodisaning tugallanganini belgilaydi. Shunday qilib, bu holda, fe'llarning aspektual sinfini qayta talqin qilish haqida gapirish mumkin.

Ikkinchi va keyingi gaplarning predikati Perfekt Continuous shaklda ifodalangan tuzilmalardan foydalanish, odatda, perfekt shaklga ega bo'lgan tuzilmalardan foydalanishiga o'xshaydi. Farqi faqat voqeani tasvirlash usulidadir: Perfekt shakllar hodisalarning o'zini ta'kidlab, ularning jarayon xarakterini yashirsa, Perfect Continuous shakllari voqealar sodir bo'lgan vaqtni ta'kidlaydi. Perfect Continuous shakllari bo'lgan tuzilmalarda birinchi gapning predikati miqdoriy jarayonlar, holat va hodisaning o'zgarish fazalariga ega bo'lgan aspektual sinflarga mansub fe'llar bilan, keyingi gapning predikati esa aspektual bilan ifodalanishi mumkin. Misol uchun:

He was sacrificing his queen. She could not believe it.³³ (P₁-oddiy jarayon, P₂-holat)

Suddenly he saw what was going to happen: he was going to lose his queen and that rook he had just captured with, too.³⁴ (P₁- o'zgarish fazalariga ega bo'lgan hodisa; P₂- cheklovchi jarayon)

Perfekt bo'lmagan shakllarga ega bo'lgan tuzilmalarda birinchi gapning predikati o'zgarishlar bosqichlariga ega bo'lgan jarayonlar, yutuqlar va hodisalar fazalariga ega

²⁹ Walter Tevis. The Queen's Gambit. New York: Dell 1984: 245 b..

³⁰ Walter Tevis. The Queen's Gambit. New York: Dell 1984: 37 b..

³¹ Walter Tevis. The Queen's Gambit. New York: Dell 1984: 262 b..

³² Walter Tevis. The Queen's Gambit. New York: Dell 1984: 16 b..

³³ Walter Tevis. The Queen's Gambit. New York: Dell 1984: 122 b..

³⁴ Walter Tevis. The Queen's Gambit. New York: Dell 1984: 78 b..

bo'lgan holatlar va hodisalarning aspektual sinflariga mansub fe'llar bilan, keyingi gapning predikati esa miqdoriy sinflarning aspektual sinflariga mansub fe'llar bilan ifodalanishi mumkin. Demak, ikkinchi predikat vazifasini bajaruvchi fe'llarning aspektual semantikasi oldin kelishlik ma'nosini ifodalaydi va perfekt shakllardan foydalanish zaruriyatini yo'qotadi. Misol uchun:

There was nothing in front of her now but the sixtyfour squares and the shifting architecture of pawns—a jagged skyline of imaginary pawns, black and white, that flowed and shifted as she tried variation after variation, branch after branch of the game tree that grew from each set of moves.³⁵(P₁- o'zgarish fazalariga ega bo'lgan hodisa, P₂ – kvantalik (miqdor) jarayon)

Beth pushed open the door and found herself in a big room full of more books than she had ever seen in her life. ³⁶

4) Ta'riflangan hodisalar orasidagi ustuvorlik munosabatlari kamdan-kam hollarda vaqt ifoda semantikasi bilan ta'kidlanishi mumkin. Misol uchun:

Daddy had passed on the year before, because of a “carefree life,” as Mother put it.³⁷

Natijada, taksisning oldinlik munosabatlarini ifodalash uchun SFM o'z ichiga olgan modeldan foydalanishning quyidagi xususiyatlarini ajratib ko'rsatishimiz mumkin:

1) Ushbu KFMda taksis munosabatlari faqat SFMning taqqoslanadigan qismlari predikatlarning vaqtinchalik shakllari turlari o'rtasidagi o'zaro ta'sir bilan belgilanadiganligi sababli, ushbu model doirasida oldinlikni ifodalashning eng keng tarqalgan usuli bu perfekt shakllar bilan bajariladi, chunki ular gap mazmuni jihatidan oldinlikni ifodalashda ko'p ishlatiladi.

2) Bu model ustunlik munosabatlarini ham monosub'yektiv, ham polisub'yektiv tuzilmalarda ifodalashi mumkin.

3) SFMning solishtirilgan qismlarining predikatlari tomonidan tasvirlangan hodisalar har qanday aspektual sinflarga mansub fe'llar bilan ifodalanishi mumkin, ammo bu holda predikatlarning aspektual semantikasi muhim rol o'ynamaydi, chunki taksisda oldinlik munosabatlari grammatik jihatdan perfekt shakllar yordamida ifodalanadi.

4) Ushbu KFM tomonidan tasvirlangan voqealar o'tmish, hozirgi va kelajak rejaga tegishli bo'lishi mumkin va o'tgan rejada ushbu tuzilmalardan foydalanish chastotasi hozirgi va kelajakdagi rejada ulardan foydalanishning umumiy chastotasidan sezilarli darajada oshadi.

Jadval 3. O'tmish, hozirgi va kelajak nuqtai nazaridan SFM o'z ichiga olgan modeldan foydalanish chastotasi

³⁵ Walter Tevis. The Queen's Gambit. New York: Dell 1984: 119 b..

³⁶ Walter Tevis. The Queen's Gambit. New York: Dell 1984: 61 b..

³⁷ Walter Tevis. The Queen's Gambit. New York: Dell 1984: 34 b..

O'tgan zamon	Hozirgi zamon	Kelasi zamon
92%	7%	1%

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