

INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA “QO‘L” MA’NOSINI BILDIRUVCHI SO‘ZLAR MAYDONINING LINGVOPRAGMATIK VA LINGVOMADANIY TADQIQI

Abduvoitov Ravshanbek Alijonovich,
Andijon davlat texnika instituti
Tillar va gumanitar fanlar kafedrasida assistenti
ar_ravshan1984@mail.ru

Annotatsiya. Maqolada ingliz tilidagi “qo‘l” semasining semantik o‘ziga hos xususiyatlari, ularning nutqdagi roli hamda stilistik xususiyatlari o‘rganiladi. Inson ta’nasi shubhasiz inson tafakkuridagi eng muhim bilim maqomi hisoblangan. So‘nggi paytlarda leksikologik tadqiqotlarning eng muhim nazariy va amaliy natijalaridan biri bo‘lgan lug‘atni tashkil etishning tizimlilik prinsipi alohida ahamiyatga egadir. Tizimli tashkil qilish prinsipi leksik-semantik birlashma tarkibiy qismlari o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarda kuzatiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: konsept, vosita, metaforik iboralar, koordinat, leksikon, antroponomik, lisoniy.

Аннотация. В статье исследуются семантические особенности семы «рука» в английском языке, их роли в речевом акте и стилистические особенности. Человеческое тело, несомненно, было самым важным когнитивным статусом в познании человека. Одним из важнейших теоретических и практических результатов недавних лексикологических исследований является структурный принцип организации этого словаря. Принцип системности соблюдается во взаимосвязи компонентов лексико-семантического объединения.

Ключевые слова: концепт, средство, метафорические выражения, координата, лексикон, антропонимический, языковой.

Abstract. The article studies the semantic peculiarities of lexeme “hand” in English, their roles in the speech act as well as its stylistic features. Human body undoubtedly has been the most important cognitive status in human being’s cognition. One of the most important theoretical and practical results of recent lexicological research is the structural principle of the organization of this dictionary. The principle of systematic organization is observed in the relationship between the components of lexical-semantic association.

Keywords: concept, tool, metaphorical expressions, coordinate, lexicon, anthroponomic, linguistic.

Kirish. Ma’lumki, dunyoni bilish jarayonida tafakkur tizimi bilan til til tizimi bir-birini to‘ldiradigan, bir – birining mavjud bo‘lishini taqozo etadigan hodisalar sifatida yuzaga chiqadi. Taniqli rus tilshunosi S.D. Kasnelsonning ta’biri bilan aytganda, “tafakkur tizimi til tizimi tomonidan takrorlanadi, tafakkur tizimining asosiy struktural xususiyatlarini takrorlasa ham undan mohiyatan (keskin) farq qiladi”.

Atrof-muhitdagi real dunyoni bilish jarayonida insonda o‘sha atrofda narsa va hodisalarni tanish(tushunish) va ular o‘rtasidagi uzviy bog‘liqlik haqida tasavvur ya’ni konsept hosil bo‘ladi. Insonning dunyoni bilish jarayonida konseptlarning shakllanishi inson sezgi organlarining, uning asab tizimi va miyasi hamkorligidagi faoliyati natijasida hosil bo‘ladigan tuyg‘u asosida inson ongida bizni o‘rab turgan borliqning sub’yektiv obrazi vujudga keladi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Somatik leksika va uning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari zamonaviy tilshunoslikning muhim yoʻnalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi. S. D. Katsnelson, N. D. Arutyunova hamda Roman Jakobson tadqiqotlarida til va tafakkur munosabati, metaforik maʼno hosil boʻlishi hamda leksik birliklarning semantik maydoni keng yoritilgan. Shuningdek, Andrew Goatly ning metafora nazariyasiga oid ishlari “hand/qoʻl” semasining koʻchma va konseptual maʼnolarini tahlil qilishda muhim nazariy asos boʻlib xizmat qiladi. Biroq ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida “qoʻl” maʼnosini bildiruvchi birliklarning lingvopragmatik hamda lingvomadaniy jihatdan qiyosiy oʻrganilishi yetarli darajada tadqiq etilmagan boʻlib, mazkur maqola ushbu yoʻnalishdagi ilmiy boʻshliqni toʻldirishga qaratilgan.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqotda qiyosiy-tahliliy, semantik maydon va lingvomadaniy tahlil metodlaridan foydalanildi. Ingliz va oʻzbek tillaridagi “qoʻl/hand” semasiga oid leksik birliklar, frazeologik birikmalar hamda metaforik ifodalar lugʻatlar va badiiy matnlar asosida oʻrganildi. Tadqiqot jarayonida ushbu birliklarning pragmatik vazifalari, semantik kengayishi va madaniy-konseptual xususiyatlari oʻzaro qiyosiy jihatdan tahlil qilindi.

Tahlillar va natijalar. Hozirgi zamon tilshunosligining predmeti, maqsadi, izlanish metodlari va ularning yoʻnalishlarini anglatuvchi asosiy koordinatlari kesishuvining markazi – insondir. Bunda har qanday lisoniy xarakterdagi tadqiqot “inson omili” tamoyili asosida amalga oshiriladi. Dunyoni bilishni inson oʻzidan boshlaydi, boshqacha aytganda, tadqiqot antroponomik yoʻnalishda amalga oshadi. Bu jarayondagi asosiy rolda “soʻmatizm”lar – inson tana aʼzolarining nomlari, somatik tarkibli frazeologizmlar faol ishtirok etadilar.

Odamning tayanch harakat sistemasi organlari ichida qoʻl eng muhim vazifa – predmetni ushlash va uni his qilish vazifasini bajaradi. U insonga atrof-muhitni his qilish, tashqi olamning shakl va xususiyatlarini seza bilish. Turli hil ish harakatlarini bajarish imkonini beradi. Bundan tashqari, qoʻl jismoniy obʼyekt, yaʼni oʻz shakliga, soniga (juft) va oʻz harakatlanish xususiyatlariga ega boʻlgan tashqi aʼzosi sifatida tasavvur hosil qiladi.

Ingliz tilidagi “hand” leksemasiga lugʻatlarda berilgan taʼriflarga eʼtibor beramiz:

- “hand – the end part of a person's arm beyond the wrist, including the palm, fingers, and thumb” (odamning bilagidan boshlab to qoʻlining uchigacha boʻlgan qismi)
- “the part of the body at the end of the arm that is used for holding, moving, touching, and feeling things” (qoʻl bu tananing bilakdan boshlab to qoʻl uchigacha boʻlgan, ushlash, harakatlanish, teginish va his qila olish qobiliyatiga ega organdir)
- “the terminal part of the vertebrate forelimb when modified (as in humans) as a grasping organ: the body part at the end of the arm of a human, monkey” (qoʻl harakat sistemasining oldingi tutash qismi boʻlib, umurtqali jonzotlar: odam va hayvonlarning, maymunlarning qoʻl qismidagi taʼnasi hisoblanadi). Qoʻlning shakliga koʻra taʼriflari

mavjud: “earth-shaped hands” (yer shaklidagi qo‘llar), “fire-shaped” (olov shaklidagi qo‘llar), “water-shaped hands” (suv shaklidagi qo‘llar) va “airshaped hands” (havo shaklidagi qo‘llar). Bundan tashqari, qo‘l majoziy ma’noda va boshqa vazifalarda ham ko‘p ishlatiladi. Protagor ulug‘ faylasufning fikricha “Inson ta’nasi ko‘pincha atrofdagi narsalarni o‘lchash uchun o‘lchov birligi sifatida qaraladi va inson hamma narsaning o‘lchovidir”. Barchamizning qo‘llarimiz bor va qo‘llarning ahamiyati tufayli odamlar dunyoni ular nuqtai nazaridan konsepsiyalashga moyil bo‘ladilar, bu esa o‘z navbatida tilda metaforik iboralarni keltirib chiqaradi. Insonning jismoniy, ijtimoiy va madaniy tajribasi “qo‘l”ning ko‘chma ma’nolari uchun mumkin bo‘lgan asoslarni yaratadi.

“Qo‘l” semasining semantik kategoriyalari:

“Hand” → ma’lum bir kasb egasini bildiradi:

A hired hand on the farm

All hands on deck!

Two portraits are painted by the same hand.

All hands to the pumps!

“Hand” → ish-harakat ma’nosida:

Hey you! Get your hands off.

I’ll kill him if I ever get my hands on him.

He handed his basket to Scraps and said: “Keep that, until I get out of prison.”

“Hands up!” she said calmly, holding the revolver to his head.

“Hand” → xusnixat ma’nosida:

His hand was illegible.

Most of his letters were typed, but we’ve found a few personal ones written in his own hand.

Your writing is barely legible.

He writes a good hand.

Ingliz tili leksikonidan olingan yuqoridagi misollarga asoslanib, biz ta’na harakati tajribamiz lisoniy ma’no paydo bo‘lishida muhim rol ni bajaradi degan xulosaga kelishimiz mumkin. “Qo‘l” sxemasi va uning iboralari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ko‘p funksional ma’no ta’nadagi tajribadan kelib chiqadi va uning atrof muhitdagi xulq atvori ma’nolarga ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

“Hand” → qobiliyat ma’nosida:

An old/numb/poor/bad hand

He has a light hand with pastry, i.e. makes it wyeell.

Guy’s made a marvelous bookcase — I had no idea he was so good with his hands.

He wants to try his hand at singing.

“Hand” → nazorat, mulk ma’nosida:

What he concyerns is not to let the property get out of his hands.

The reception was already in the hands of the florists and caterers.

Welsh has suffered badly at the hands of the dominant English language.

“Hand” → taraf, nuqtai nazar ma’nosida:

On the one hand I’d like the job which pays more, but on the other hand I enjoy the work I’m doing at the moment.

She’s caught in a dispute between the city council on the one hand and the education department on the other.

It brought out his better side.

Buckets of water passed from hand to hand to put the fire out.

“Hand” → o‘lchov birligi ma’nosida:

The horse stood 20 hands

“Hand” → tuyulmoq, sezgi ma’nosida:

The warm, dry, luxurious hand of silk

“Hand” → yordam, ko‘mak, aloqadorlik, maqullash:

He gave the old man a hand with his heavy bundles.

Give me a hand with the chores.

He has found to be hand in glove with the enemy.

War and suffering go hand in hand.

The affair is no longer in my hands.

I’ve left the department in Bill’s very efficient hands.

“Hand” → tartib ma’nosida:

An account that was as unreliable as most information got at third hand.

A bauble of little worth that went from hand to hand.

He got all the information at second hand rather than from original sources.

The report of the attack came at second hand.

He gave the old man a hand with his heavy bundles.

We have been working hand in glove with our European partners to beat our American competitors.

Give me a hand with the chores.

He has found to be hand in glove with the enemy.

War and suffering go hand in hand.

We have the situation well in hand.

The affair is no longer in my hands.

I’ve left the department in Bill’s very efficient hands.

An account that was as unreliable as most information got at third hand.

A bauble of little worth that went from hand to hand.

He got all the information at second hand rather than from original sources.

I only heard the news at second hand.

The report of the attack came at second hand.

All children are expected to have had hands-on manager and like to know exactly what everyone is doing.

He was the Prime Minister's hand-picked choice to lead the investigation into police corruption.

On the one hand I'd like the job which pays more, but on the other hand I enjoy the work I'm doing at the moment.

She's caught in a dispute between the city council on the one hand and the education department on the other.

The country is dominated by a power struggle between the communists on the one hand and the nationalists on the other.

On the one hand I should like to give the child a great deal of freedom but on the other hand I don't want him totally out of my control.

It brought out his better side.

Buckets of water passed from hand to hand to put the fire out.

Xulosa. Ingliz tili leksikonidan olingan yuqoridagi misollarga asoslanib, biz tana harakati tajribamiz lisoniy ma'no paydo bo'lishida muhim rolni bajaradi degan xulosaga kelishimiz mumkin. "Qo'l" semasi va uning iboralari shuni ko'rsatadiki, ko'p funksional ma'no ta'nadagi tajribadan kelib chiqadi va uning atrof muhitdagi xulq atvori ma'nolarga ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. Goatly, A. (1997). The Language of Metaphors. London and New York: Routledge.
2. Harper Collins Publishers Ltd. (2017). Collins Cobuild Advanced Learner's English-Chinese Dictionary. Beijing: Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press.
3. Hornby, A. S. (2010). Oxford Advanced Learner's English-Chinese Dictionary (8th Edition). New York: Oxford University Press.
4. Кацнельсон С.Д. Категории языка и мышления: из научного наследия/С.Д. Кацнельсон. М.: Яз.славянской культуры, 2001. 471-бет СЎЗ САНЪАТИ ХАЛҚАРО ЖУРНАЛИ | МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА | INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF WORD ART №3 | 2021 99
5. Арутюнова Н.Д. язык и мир человека. Н.Д. Арутюнова. 2-ое изд., М.:Яз. Рус. Культуры, 1999.(Язык. Семиотика. Культура)
6. The Concise Oxford English Dictionary. Tenth Edition, revised. Oxford Univ. Press, 2002. XX. 1708 p.
7. Хельбиг Г. Языкознание сопоставление - преподавание иностранных языков // НЗЛ. Вып. 25: Контрастивная лингвистика. М., 1989. С. 307-326.
8. Холодович А.А. Опыт теории подклассов слов. JL: Наука, 1979, с.238-243.
9. Хромых Г.С. Переносные значения в лексических микросистемах (закономерности развития и организации). Дис. канд.филол.наук. - Воронеж, 1979. - 177с.
10. Чейф У.Л. Значение и структура языка. М.: Прогресс, 1975. -530с.
11. Чикобава А.С. Сопоставительное изучение языков как метод исследования и метод обучения. Русский язык в национальной школе, 1957, №6, с. 1-4.

12. Шапилова Н.Н. Глаголы чувства в современном русском языке: Автореф. Дис. канд.филол.наук. Кемерово, 1967. - 20с. - В надзаг.: Куйбышевский гос.пед.ин-т им. В.В.Куйбышева.
13. Shcherba L.V. Experience of the general theory of lexicography // In the book: Shcherba L.V. Language system and speech activity. -L.: Science, 1974. p. 265.
14. Shchur G.S. Field theory in linguistics. Moscow: Nauka, 1974. P.253
15. Yusupov U.K. Problems of Comparative Linguistics. M., 1983.
16. Jacobson R. Linguistics and poetics. In the book: Structuralism: "for" and "against". M. : Progress, 1975. P. 193-230.

