

INGLIZ TILIDA SO'Z TARTIBI VA UNING O'RGANILISHI

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Yangi hayot tumani 8-maktab ingliz tili o'qituvchisi

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada ingliz tilida so'z tartibi va uning o'rganilishi yoritib berilgan. Maqola davomida o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi so'z tartibi qiyosan o'rganilgan, shuningdek mavzuni ochib berish uchun turli asosli fikr va mulohazalardan foydalanilgan. Maqola so'ngida xulosa va takliflar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: so'z tartibi, inversiya, ega, kesim, qiyos, so'z tartibi joylashishi.

ПОРЯДОК СЛОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ И ЕГО ИЗУЧЕНИЕ

Аннотация. В данной статье описывается порядок слов в английском языке и его изучение. В ходе статьи был сравнительно изучен порядок слов в узбекском и английском языках, а для раскрытия темы использованы различные обоснованные мнения и соображения. Выводы и предложения даны в конце статьи.

Ключевые слова: порядок слов, инверсия, притяжательный падеж, причастие, сравнение, порядок слов.

WORD ORDER IN ENGLISH AND ITS STUDY

Abstract. This article describes word order in English and its study. In the course of the article, the word order in Uzbek and English languages was studied comparatively, and various reasonable opinions and considerations were used to reveal the topic. Conclusions and suggestions are given at the end of the article.

Key words: word order, inversion, possessive, participle, comparison, word order placement.

INTRODUCTION

Ingliz tilida so'z tartibi o'zbek tiliga qaraganda biroz muhimroqdir. Gapdagi har bir so'zning vazifasini ma'lum darajada mustaqil tuslanib ko'rsatadi. O'zbek tili so'zga so'z tartibi tuslanishi katta hajmdaligi sababli ingliz tilida so'zlarning deyarli tuslanishi o'zgaradi va gapdagi joylashish o'rnini bir-biriga bog'lab ko'rsatadi va ingliz tilida belgilangan so'z tartibi shakli o'zgarmaydi. Buni namunali misollar bilan yaqqol ko'rsatiladigan bo'lsak, biz gap bo'laklarini, asosan ega va to'ldiruvchining o'rnini o'zgartira olmaymiz.

Masalan: Mrs Winter sent the little boy wishes a message to the next village on December day.

Agar biz birinchi o'ringa vositali to'ldiruvchini qo'ysak va egani uchinchi o'ringa joylashtirsak gapning ma'nosi umuman o'zgaradi. Chunki ega bo'lib gapning boshida joylashtirilgan to'ldiruvchi va to'ldiruvchi bo'lib kelgan kesimdan keyin joylashtirilgan to'ldiruvchi va to'ldiruvchi bo'lib kelgan kesimdan keyin joylashtirilgan ega bo'lib keladi.

Masalan: The little boy sent Mrs. Winter wish a message to the next village on December day.

O'zbek tilida so'z tartibidagi bu kabi o'zgarishlar ko'p holatlarda uchraydi.

Masalan:

Mening opam seni opangni shaharda ko'rgan.

Моя сестра видела твою сестру в городе.

METHOD AND METHODOLOGY

Shuning uchun so'z tartibi kelishiklarning aniq farqi amaliy jihatdan ega va vositali to'ldiruvchi o'rtasidagi farqning asosiy vositadir. Yuqorida gaplarda keltirilgan, misollarda keltirilishicha, ingliz tilida darak gaplarda so'z tartibi to'g'ridan to'g'ri xizmat qiladi.

- 1) Ega
- 2) Kesim
- 3) To'ldiruvchi
- 4) Hol

Umuman gaplarda ikki xil so'z tartibi uchraydi.

- 1) To'g'ri soz tartibi (Direct word order)
- 2) Teskari so'z tartibi (Inverted order of words)

Darak gapda so'z tartibi to'g'ri bo'lib ega birinchi, kesim ikkinchi, to'ldiruvchi uchinchi, hol esa to'rtinchi o'rinda keladi.

Subject+Predicate +Object + Ad Mod

Masalan: She was reading a book then.

Jane took it yesterday.

Ba'zan hol egadan oldin yoki undan keyin ham kelishi uchraydi.

Masalan: Yesterday my dad bought me a doll.

My dad bought me a doll yesterday. (my own sent)

Predlogsiz vositali to'ldiruvchi vositasiz to'ldiruvchidan oldin keladi.

Masalan: He bought me a book.

Nick wrote me a letter.

Predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchi vositasiz to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi.

Masalan: He bought a book for me.¹

Undalma, kiritma so'z va kiritma konstruksiyalar gapning boshida. O'rtasida va oxirida kelib, yozuvda vergul bilan ajratiladi. O'g'zaki nuqtqda esa maxsus intonatsiya bilan ajratiladi. Shuningdek bu so'zlar gap bo'laklari hisoblanmaydi.

Masalan: You have, Fred a very pretty girl.

Ingliz tilda morfologik vositalar yetarli darajada rivojlanganligi uchun so'zlar orasidagi munosabat asosan so'z tartibi orqali ifodalanadi. Shuning uchun ham ingliz tilida, rus va o'zbek tillarida bo'lgani kabi so'zlar o'rnini almashtirish mumkin emas.

Masalan: Edward looked at Rose, and Rose looked at Edward.

Gapdagi Edward va Rose soz'larning o'rnini o'zgartirish bilan ma'no o'zgaryapti. So'z birikmasi bilan gap o'rtasida farq kattadir. So'z birikmasi nominatsiya (atash) funksiyasini bajarish jihatdan so'zga yaqin turadi, va gap singari intonatsion tugalikka ega bo'lmaganligi uchun kommunikativ birlikni tashkil qilmaydi.

Ega va kesim gapning bosh bo'laklardir. Ega va kesim minimal gap strukturasi asosi, gapning hokim bo'lagidir.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Ega va kesim bir-biri bilan grammatik jihatdan bog'liq. Agar gapning egasi bo'lsa, uning kesimi ham bo'lishi kerak. Ega gapning shunday bo'lagiki u ifodalagan shaxs yoki narsaga kesim

¹ Bo'ronov O', Noshimov X, "Ingliz tili grammatikasi" T.304bet

ifodalangan harakat, belgi yoki holat tegishli bo'ladi. Ega mutlaqo mustaqil bo'lak bo'lib, kesim ham egaga tob'e va ko'p hollarda ega bilan shaxs sonda moslashadi.

Ega, asosan, quyidagi so'z turkumlari bilan ifodalanadi:

Masalan: Bernard Higginbotham invited him to dinner.(ot)

The man was unusual, not essentric, but unusual society opened its portals to me.

Masalan: He arrived at the club at three o'clock.(olmosh)

We stood looking at them through the window.

I had a case this morning, Chris! You 'll note that I say had.

Ega kishilik olmoshlar he, they, you bilan ifodalanganda, ba'zan III shaxs yoki II shaxsni (birlik va ko'plik anglatmasdan balki umumiy bo'lishi mumkin).

He laughs best who laughs last.

As you make your bed, so must you lie on it.

That is my opinion of you and that was all.

Who told you?(so'roq olmoshlari)

What was happened?

Shaxs va predmetni ifodalovchi some, any, somebody, one, each, every, all, either,both, other, another, something, anything kabi gumon olmoshlari bilan:

Masalan: Somebody laughed, and it gave me courage.

The others gave a cry of horror.

They sprang all will be well with me.²

And all will be wish you too.

Somebody I will help you.

One, with a long pale face, was sitting in a chair, the other was standing in front of the window.

The little ones toddled after their mother. Everytning was still.

Another was a yellow wolf of remarkable swiftness.

Eslatma: One olmoshi bilan ifodalangan ega bir shaxsga emas, barcha shaxslarga qaratilgan bo'lishi mumkin.

Masalan: One wold not throw away she past like a drown tooth.

Nobody, none notning no one kabi bo'lishsizlik olmoshlari bilan:

Masalan: Nobody was absent.

No one was at home.

Norbody can ride him for a long time.

Nothing had been taken from the dead man's pockets.

No one was happy... No one know who belonged to the Avenging Angels

Egalik olmoshlarining absolyut formasi (Absolute Forms of Possisive pronouns)

bilan:

Masalan: His was a lucky lot.

Ours are low islands you know.

But my point of view proves to be correct theirs is wrong.

Son (numerals) bilan:

² Bo'ronov O', Noshimov X, "Ingliz tili grammatikasi" T. 304bet

Masalan: Eighty-five is a lucky number.

Thirty is a good age to begin all a new yet.

A length the two resumed their seats at the party grew louder in their mirth.

Infinitiv, infinitivli so'z birikma yoki oborot bilan:

Masalan: To come out of Wales into England was like she change from China to earthenware.

To withhold the truth is sometimes wise .

But never conceal the truth with lies.

A wonderful shining a memorable thing to what a doctor!

To get him would be a remarkable thing.

For him to come was impossible.

Otlashgan sifatdosh yoki-sifatdosh so'z birikmasi bilan:

Masalan: Seated next to him was a young

Gerundiy, gerundiy so'z birikmasi yoki oboroti bilan:

Freezing is a heat evolving process. Sitting here is dangerous.

Annett's being French might be upset him a little.

Ayrim hollarda otlashgan ravish bilan:

The Worst had happened.

Mary didn't know what had happened.

Tomorrow is going to be a good day.³

Ergash gap ham ega vazifasiga kelishi mumkin:

What I want is sea air.

What you say is wrong.

Kontekstning talabiga ko'ra ega ba'zan boshqa so'z turkumidagi so'zlar, turli so'z birikmalari, bilan ham ifodalana oladi:

DISCUSSION

Bunday so'zlarni, so'z birikmalarni qit'atalashtirilgan (quotation) so'zlar, so'z birikmalari deyiladi.

There is the definite article and is a coordinate conjunction.

On is a preposition.

Eganing "It" so'zi bilan ifodalanishi. It so'zi ega bo'lib kelganda u ham predmet, ham jonli narsalarni ifodalanishi yoki hech narsani ifodalamasligi mumkin. It so'zi predmet yoki jonli narsani ifodalaganda shaxsli ega (shaxsni ko'rsatuvchi ega va notional subject) hech narsani ifodalamaqanda formal ega (a formal subject) hisoblanadi. It so'zini tahlil qila oladigan bo'lsak , u shaxsli ega. It III shaxs birlikdagi predmet yoki shaxsni bildirib, o'zbek tilidagi u olmoshiga to'g'ri keladi.

Masalan: But the master of the house wasn't George Meadows.

It was his mother.

It predmet va shaxsni bildirib, o'zbek tiliga ko'rsatish olmoshi vositasida tarjima qilinadi.

Masalan: Who is knocking ? "It is me".

³ Bo'ronov O', Noshimov X, "Ingliz tili grammatikasi" T. 304bet

It formal ega bo'lib kelganda shaxs, predmetni ifodalamaydi. Formal ega quyidagi turlarga bo'liadi:

Shaxsiz ega (Impersonal subyet). It so'zi qo'yidagi holatlarda shaxs anglatmaydigan ega tarzida qo'llanadi.

a) ob-havo, tabiat hodisalari ifodalaganda:

Masalan: It is snowing even now.

It is drizzling now.

I fraze hard It will be dark soon It was still hot.

It's nippy in the mornings now.

b) Vaqt ifodalaganda:

Masalan: It was about 9 o'clock but felt like late afternoon.

It was late in summer.

It was one o'clock when we left.

v) tashqi muhit, holat anglatilganda:

Masalan: It was very quiet in the library.

It really is nice here.

It's lonely at the seaside in summer.

g) masofa ifodalanganda:

Masalan: It is not far from here.

Kiritma ega. (Introductory anticipatory subyet) Predmet ma'nosiga ega bo'lmagan so'z yoki so'zlar birikmasi ega vazifasida kelganda, gap leksik ma'noga ega bo'lmagan it so'zi bilan boshlanish mumkin.

Masalan: It is impossible to go.

Bu gapda it formal ega, to go esa haqiqiy ega (real subject) hisoblanadi.

Bu turdagi gaplarda haqiqiy ega, kesimdan keyin kelib, ko'pincha infinitiv, gerundiy bilan yoki infinitiv va gerundiyli so'z birikmalari bilan ifodalanadi.

Masalan: It is necessary for him to come tonight.

It is no use to cry over milk.

It is said that humans are never satisfied, that what you give them one thing and they what something more.

Emfatik ega bo'lib kelgan it so'zi predikativ rolda kelgan so'zning kommunikativ ahamiyatini ko'chaytirish uchun xizmat qiladi.

Qiyoslang (compare):

He came to Tashkent only yesterday.

It was only yesterday, that he came to Tashkent.

Ikkinchi gapdagi it emfatik egadir. U predikativ vazifasidagi yesterday soz'ini kommunikativ ahamiyatini kuchaytiryapti.

Masalan: It was not the father, however who first discovered.

It was a Mormon law that a man might the several wives.

There+to be bilan boshlanadigan gaplar.

Ma'lum payt, o'rinda biror predmet yoki shaxsning mavjudligi yoki mavjud emasligini ifodalash uchun there+tobe konsruksiyasini ishlatiladi.

Masalan: There were no white dunes covered with reddish grass behind them: there was nothing to mark.

There was a big battle on the table in front of him.

CONCLUSION

Bu gaplarda there so'zi formal ega hisoblanadi, haqiqiy ega esa to be fe'li ba'zan boshqa fe'l bilan ifodalangan kesimdan keyin keladi. Haqiqiy ega doimo urg'uli bo'lib asosan ot bilan ifodalagan bo'ladi. Ba'zan esa o'lishsizlik olmoshi, birikmalar bilan ham ifodalangan bo'lishi mumkin.

Kesim haqiqiy ega bilan shaxs-sonda doimo moslashadi.

Masalan: There were signs of an lately winter and wish them irritating delays.

Masalan: There was no keep for it.

There were not more than a dozen attendants on the lectures all together.

O'rin holi gapning boshida ham kelishi mumkin.

Masalan: For many miles there was no feet camping-place.

Gapning kesimi-to be dan boshqa fe'llar bilan ham ifodalana oladi.

Masalan: In the central part of the great Noth American Continent there lies a desert.

Kesim (The Predicate).Olmosh, birikmalar bilan ham ifodalangan bo'lishi mumkin.
Kesim haqiqiy ega bilan shaxs-sonda doimo moslashadi.

Masalan:There were signs of an early winter and wish them irrigating delays.

Masalan:There was no keep for it.

There were not more than a dozen attendants on the lectures all together.

O'rin holi gapning boshida ham kelishi mumkin.

Masalan: For many miles there was no fet camping-place

Sostavli ot-kesim bog'lovchi fel (ko'pincha to be fe'li) va ot predikativ (a predicative) dan tashkil topadi.

Masalan: The street was empty.

King was young and strong.

You are happy today, Mrs Swarts.

O'zbek tilidagi gapda -dir, bo'lmoq bog'lovchi fe'llari ko'pincha ishlatilmaydi. Ingliz tilida esa bog'lovchi fe'lining kesim sostavida ishlatilishi shart. To be fe'lidan tashqari to look, to feel, to turn, to remain, to grow, to come, to go, to seem, to fall, to stand, to keep kabi fe'llar ham bog'lovchi fe'l vazifasida keladi.

Masalan:You seem a little nervous.

You look very young.

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