

TIL BELGILARINING FAOLLASHUVI

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SamDCHTI, o'qituvchi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola til belgilarining faollashuvida sintagmatik munosabatlar ahamiyatiga bag'ishlanadi. Zero, paradigmatic qator og'ushidagi til unsurlarining mikrosintagmatik munosabatlari faol holda bo'lmaydi. Bu elementlarning haqiqiy faolligi faqatgina sintagmatik qatorda ta'minlanadi. Shuning uchun hatto fonologik elementlar ham sintagmatik qatordagina faollik belgisini oladi.

Kalit so'zlar: *paradigmatik qator, sintagmatik qator, til belgilarining faollashuvi, sintaktik qurilma.*

Tilning mavhum ifodadagi belgilari, asosan, paradigmatic qator unsurlaridir. Ular o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni sintagmatik qator unsurlari o'rtasidagi munosabatlar bilan tenglashtirib bo'lmaydi. Paradigmatik qator unsurlari o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni tafakkurimiz, ongimiz orqaligina his eta olamiz, chunki ular aniq ifodaga ega emas. F. de Sossyur ta'biri bilan aytganda, bu munosabatlar yulduzlar singari tarqoq holdadir. Masalan, tuslanish, turlanish belgilari, so'z yasalishi usullari yoki affikslarning qo'llanilishi ana shunday munosabatlarni vujudga keltiradi [4:74].

Paradigmatik qator unsurlarining mavhum ifodada bo'lishi asosiy sabablaridan biri ularning til sistemasining umumiy va keng ma'noga ega bo'lgan belgilari sanalishidir. Ana shu belgilar tildan nutqqa ko'chirilgach, mavhumlik bilan bir qatorda, ulardagi umumiylik ham barham topadi va aniqlik darajasiga ko'tariladi. Lekin til belgisi, paradigmatic va sintagmatik rejalarining qaysi birida o'rganilishidan qat'l nazar, o'zining ikki sifatiga ko'ra ajralib turadi. Ulardan biri ifodalovchi va ikkinchisi ifodalanuvchi deb ataladi. Bu ikki narsa til belgilarining doimiy sifatlari sanaladi va ular morfemalardan boshlab gapgacha, matngacha bo'lgan juda katta hudud bo'ylab ta'sir kuchiga ega bo'ladi.

Ana shunday sifatlarga barcha til belgilari, hatto til bilan nutqning yaxlitligini ta'minlovchi nutqiy faoliyat ham egadir. Til belgilarining ifodalovchi sifati ularning faollashuvi masalasi bilan uzviy aloqadordir, zero, belgilarining material tomoni, ya'ni ifodalovchi sifati aksariyat hollarda tayyor tarzda beriladi. Bu, asosan, morfema va so'z kabi til belgilari misolida aniq ko'zga tashlanadi. Tilning morfema va so'zdan katta belgilari sintagmatik qatorda shakllanadi [5: 354]. So'z birikmalarining gapda, gap shakllarining esa nutq doirasida faollashuvi bunga misol bo'la oladi. Ana shularning barchasi til belgilarining qo'llanilishi masalasi bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Chunki faol holatda qo'llanilish imkoniyatiga ega

bo'lmagan til belgisi yo`q. Boshqacha aytganda, til sistemasidagi har bir unsuri zarur bo'lganda faollik darajasiga ko'tarila oladi.

Til unsurlarining faollashuvi uchun yagona makon sintagmatik qatordir. Hatto bir fonema ham gorizontal qator doirasida faol qo'llanilgandagina aktuallashadi. Shuning uchun F. de Sossyur to'g'ri chiziq bo'ylab ketma-ketlik qonuni asosida faollik ifodasini oluvchi turli qo'shimchalarning qo'llanilishi ham o'ziga xos sintaksis ekanligini qayd etgan. Masalan, o'zak morfemalarning so'z ma'nosida qo'llanganda turli kelishik affikslarini olishi (yoz**dan**, friend'**s** – do'stimning kabi) eng kichik (mikrosintagmatik) sintaktik munosabatga misol bo'la oladi. [1:60] Agar bunday so'zlarga leksik derivatsiya nuqtai nazaridan yondashsak, masalan, ish**chi**, peasan**tri** – dehqonchilik kabi yangi so'zlarning hosil bo'lishini ko'ramiz. Ana shularning barchasi paradigmatic qator doirasida ham eng kichik sintaktik munosabatlar mavjudligidan dalolat beradi. Bunday munosabatlarni taqozo etuvchi sintaksisni kichik sintaksis deb nomlash mumkin. Bunda morfemalar munosabati statik (turg'un) xarakterda bo'ladi. Chunki so'z yasalishi hali bu uning faollashuvi degan gap emas.

Hatto so'z birikmalari ham gapdan (nutqdan) tashqari holatda mavhumlik va umumiylik belgilari qurshovida bo'ladi. Bunday holatning sababi, biznigcha, til belgilarida bo'lishi shart hisoblangan ikki sifatning faqat bittasining faollashuvidir. Masalan, alohida olingan har bir so'z yoki birikma o'zining material tomoni bilangina mavjud bo'ladi. Ularni talaffuz etish orqali belgining ikkinchi sifatini ham (ifodalovchi sifatini) tasavvur etmoqchi bo'lganimiz bilan, mavhumlik belgisi tark etilmaydi. Demak, til belgisining har ikki sifati ham sintagmatik qatordagina faollik darajasiga ko'tariladi.

So'z birikmasini taqozo etuvchi sintaktik qurilma nutqdan tashqari paytda aksariyat hollarda yolg'iz bir so'zning mazmuni kengaytirilgan shaklini ifoda etadi. Masalan, **a good pen** – yaxshi ruchka birikmasini olaylik. Bu o'rinda **a pen** – ruchka so'zining mazmuni kengaytirilmoqda. Aslida **a pen** – ruchka, lekin boshqalaridan farqli ravishda **a good pen** – yaxshi ruchka.

Ko'rinadiki, tilda so'z, uning ma'nosi va tovush ifodalaridan muhimroq narsa yo`q. Til sistemasi hajman katta va nisdatan kichik belgilarning yig'indisidan tashkil topadi. Shunga ko'ra, gap sxemasini ham til belgisining bir ko'rinishi sifatida tan olamiz va shu bilan birga, uni katta-kichik til belgilariga faollik baxsh etuvchi makon deb tushunamiz. Gap o'z xususiyatiga ko'ra, bir paytning o'zida paradigmatic va sintagmatik rejalarning har ikkalasi bilan aloqador bo'ladi. U paradigmatic reja bilan o'z unsurlarining morfologik jihatdan qaysidir bir so'z turkumining vakili ekanligi orqali bog'lanadi. Bu so'zlar, albatta, gap tarkibida konkret qo'llanilmaganlaricha mavhumlik va umumiylik belgilari ta'sirida bo'ladi. Masalan, **I(men), to study** (o'qimoq) so'zlarining faollashuvi masalasiga e'tibor beraylik. Ayni paytda mazkur so'zlar mazmunan mavhum va umumiydir. Aniq maqsad

ifodasini berish uchun ularni faollashtirishimiz va sintagmatik qator shartlariga rioya qilingani holda ketma-ket talaffuz etishimiz kerak: **I study** (Men o`qidim).

Shuni ham eslash lozimki, bu xildagi til unsurlarining faollashuvi so`zlovchi tomonidan stixiyali va mexanik tarzda bajariladi. Chunki so`zlovchi shaxs, agar u ona tilida so`zlashayotgan bo`lsa, hayotiy tajribasida juda katta ko`nikma hosil qilgan bo`ladi. Bundan tashqari, til unsurlarining nutqda faollashuvi so`zlashuv muhiti bilan ham chambarchas bog`liq. Shuning uchun yuqorida berilgan gap **I have study** (Men o`qiyapman), **I had study** (Men oqiganman), **I shall have study** (Men endi o`qiyman) tarzida ham ifodalanishi mumkin.

Til unsurlarining konkret faollashuvi uchun nutq muhitining ahamiyati katta. Nutq muhiti bo`lmas ekan, til elementlari mavhum va umumiylicha qoladi. Misol uchun quyidagi gap unsurlarining faollashuviga e`tibor beraylik:

1. *Turli-tuman qushlar sayramoqda* (N. Safarov. Navro`z).
2. *The books of her children* ("Forbes ASAP").

Birinchi misolda gap unsurlarining faollik darajasiga ko`tarilishi fe'l tuslanish paradigmasining – **moqda** qo`shimchasi orqali amalga oshgan. Ikkinchi misolda esa **of** predlogi bilan faollashgan, zero, gapning sintagmatik zanjiri shu unsurlar orqali shakllanmoqda. Boshqacha aytganda, til til voqeligining unsurlari bir butun mazmun ifodasini berayotgan boshqa unsurlar bilan munosabatga kirishganda, faqat ana shu muhitdagina aniqlik darajasiga ko`tarila oladi.

Shunday qilib, mavhum va umumiy holatda bo`lgan til unsurlari paradigmatic rejani, aniq mazmun ifodasini beruvchi faol holdagi nutq unsurlari esa sintagmatik rejani asoslaydi, degan xulosaga kelamiz. Til belgilarining faollashuvi esa har bir tilning o`zining ichki imkoniyatlari bilan uzviy bog`liq va aynan ana shu imkoniyatlar paradigmatic va sintagmatik rejalarini bir-biri bilan tutashtiruvchi omillar sanaladi.

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