

ASARLAR TARJIMALARIDA HARAKATNING KONSEPTUAL TURLARI

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada asarlar tarjimalarida harakatning konseptual turlari, fe'lning predikat doirasidagi aspektual semantikasi bilan bog‘liq turlari yoritildi. Temporal modifikasiyaning asosiy ko‘rsatgichlari hisoblanmish momentar, durativ, delimitativ turlari misollar bilan tahlil qilindi. Ingliz tilidagi fe'l yuklamalarining semantik ma'nolari fe'l semantikasi bilan bog‘liq tarzda o‘zgarib borishi, ya’ni mazkur yuklamalar morfologik, sintaktik va semantik chegaralanishga egaligiga doir nazariy imkoniyatlar o‘rganildi. Aspektual semantikaning bevosita maydon nazariyasi doirasida olib borilishi qiyosiy-tipologik va kognitiv jihatdan olib borilishi fe'l semantikasining keng qamrovli, boy ekanligi turli birikmalar yordamida ko‘rsatilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: *aktionsart, inxoativ, delimitative, durativ, semelfaktiv, reduplikativ, kompletiv, habitual, stativ, momentar*

Kirish. Ma'lum grammatik kategoriyalar, tushunchalar ta'rifi ko‘p tillarda bir xilda yoki birbiriga yaqin bo‘lsa-da, ular shakl, ifoda usuli va hatto mazmun jihatdan farq qiladi. Ana shunday kategoriyalardan biri aspektologik kategoriya hisoblanadi. Vaziyat alohida o‘zaro bog‘liq bo‘lgan elementlar, denotativ so‘z birikmasi yoki gapning murakkab obyekt sifatida tushuniladi. Bunda subyekt-predikat munosabatini yuzaga keltiradigan predikativlik so‘zlovchining kommunikativpragmatik omiliga bo‘ysunadi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili va metodologiya

So‘zlovchi predmetning berilgan belgisini nutq momenti paytida ifoda etadi (B.X.Rizaev, 1990:15). So‘zlovchi gapda ifodalanayotgan predmetlarning birini belgining sohibi sifatidan vaziyatni tassavur qilishi mumkin. R. Lengakerning taklificha, perfektiv va imperfektiv farq miqdoriy ko‘rsatgichlarga asoslanilgan holda modellashtirilishi mumkin. Boshqa so‘z bilan aytganda, aspektual ma'noni farqlovchi belgilar jarayonning komponent qismlariga aloqador sanaladi va cheklanganlikning mavjudligi yoki yo‘qligida aniqlanadi (R.W.Langacker, 1999:67-92.). Muallif ta'kidlashicha, aspektuallik makondan ko‘ra vaqt jarayonidagi chegaralanganlikka aloqadordir. U jarayonning komponentlari otga tegishli bo‘lgan obyekt komponentlari bilan ifodalangan jarayonga o‘xshash sanaladi, degan g‘oyani ilgari suradi. Ma'lumki, aspektuallik aspekt (color/tus) grammatik kategoriyasi, harakat tarzi (dynamic/aktionsart) leksik-grammatik kategoriyasi, chegaralanganlik/chegaralanmaganlik leksik kategoriyasi, predikat doirasida

harakatning cheklanganligi/cheklanmaganligi (telicity/atelicity) kabi kategoriyalarni qamrab oladi. Jumladan, aspekt (vid) maxsus qo‘shimchalar orqali yasalib, sof grammatik kategoriya sifatida tan olinsa, ingliz tilida perfekt va perfekt bo‘lmagan analitik shakllarda ifodalanishi qayd etiladi. Shu bilan birga, harakat tarzi (aktionsart) tasnifi hamda uning turlari mazkur ikkala tilda tubdan farq qiladi.

Natijalar. Agarda fe'lning predikat doirasidagi aspektual semantikasi bilan bog‘liq aktionsart turlari, albatta, boshqa fe'llarni ham e'tiborga olganda, turlicha ko‘rinishga ega bo‘lishi mumkin. Masalan:

Inxoativ harakat tarzi; (davomli harakatning boshlanish darajasini ko‘rsatadi) Boshlag‘ich harakatni ifodalovchi harakat tarzi (mazkur guruhga boshlang‘ich fazani anglatuvchi fe'llar va gerundiy yoki infinitivning qo‘llanilishi yordamida hosil bo‘ladigan ma'no, subyektning holatini o‘zgarishini ko‘rsatuvchi ba'zi bog‘lovchi fe'llar va sifat birikmalari, intensiv rivojlanishni anglatuvchi fe'llarni kiritish mumkin) boshlanish semantikasi mavjud fe'llar yordamida ifodalanadi.

Masalan: *Every evening he took time out from his busy schedule of learning how to run the ranch that would someday be his to write out her curriculum. She began to memorize today's schedule (Jude Deveraux. The Awakening, 7).*

Intensiv-inxoativ harakat tarzi; mazkur guruh harakatning boshlanishi va intensiv rivojlanishini anglatuvchi fe'l va fe'lli birikmalarni qamrab oladi. Ushbu guruhga ingliz tilidagi holat o‘zgarishini anglatuvchi ba'zi bog‘lovchi fe'llari va sifat birikmalarida o‘z ifodasini topadi. Qiyoslash: *"Here? To Kingman?" J. Harker's face was getting red (Jude Deveraux. The Awakening; She _____ rushed across the room to thrust aside the curtains as if they were her enemy (Jude Deveraux. The Awakening).*

Delimitativ harakat tarzi; bu guruhda harakat davomiyligi ma'lum vaqt doirasida cheklanganligi bilan izohlanadi. Masalan: *He paused a moment (Jude Deveraux. The Awakening); Sam looked at her for a while. She had grown into a beautiful woman, with her hair soft around her face, her beautiful white shoulders exposed under the transparent sleeves of her dress (Jude Deveraux. The Awakening).*

Durativ harakat tarzi; hodisa, jarayon oralig‘ida davom etayotgan harakatni ifodalashga nisbatan qo‘llaniladi. Masalan: *She read all afternoon, making her way through two of the books on the list, and by dinner time she felt confident she could discuss labor management with Taylor (Jude Deveraux. The Awakening); Hank closed his eyes for a moment and thought of all Taylor was doing to subjugate Amanda, to keep her in line, to deny her her God-given freedoms: the freedom to choose, the freedom to love, to like or dislike, the freedom to laugh or frown or cry (Jude Deveraux. The Awakening, 76).*

Semelfaktiv harakat tarzi; harakat kvanti, miqdoriyligi, takroriyligi yoki sanalganligini anglativ keladi. Masalan: *Once finished, she sighed in disbelief of herself, then went to the door and silently opened it (Jude Deveraux. The*

Awakening,81); Amanda shook her head. This, too, was Dr. Montgomery's fault for disrupting her orderly life (Jude Deveraux. The Awakening, 81); Inside the library, Taylor sat down heavily and was horrified to find that she was shaking (Jude Deveraux. The Awakening, 105).

Reduplikativ harakat tarzi; biror harakat yoki hodisaning qayta rivoj olishini izohlaydi. Mazkur guruh odatda re- prefeksi yordamida beriladi. Masalan: For a moment she paused and thought that if she reacted to Dr. Montgomery (Jude Deveraux. The Awakening,103).

Kompletiv harakat tarzi; harakat-hodisaning tugallanishi, yakuniy tugallanish nuqtasi mavjud predikat va predikatli konstruksiyalarda yuzaga keladi. Masalan: Joe and Hank exchanged looks, and an hour later, about six miles outside another little town, Hank stopped the car and told Barney to get out (Jude Deveraux. The Awakening, 16); He frowned when he finished reading (Jude Deveraux. The Awakening, 18).

Xabitual harakat tarzi [Shelyakin: 1983, 108-141]; harakat, hodisalarning sub'ektga xos xususiyatga aylanganligini ifodalovchi birliklarda o'z ifodasini topadi. Masalan: She used to get angry at her mother, at her father, at her friends at school (Jude Deveraux. The Awakening, 34).

Rezultativ harakat tarzi; ifodalangan harakat yoki hodisaning natijasi hisoblanib, chegaralangan xususiyatlarning perfekt shakli va holat o'zgarishini anglatuvchi ma'noli fe'llarda o'z ifodasini topishini kuzatish mumkin. Masalan: He had taken all that away from her, holding over her head threats of bankruptcy and of withdrawing from a marriage (Jude Deveraux. The Awakening, 76); She removed it to expose an ankle-length slip of flesh-colored chiffon trimmed with wide borders of ecru Chantilly lace (Jude Deveraux. The Awakening, 88).

Kontyuntativ harakat tarzi; temporal xususiyatga ega bo'lib, zamon ma'lum vaqt jarayonida harakatning prosessualligini anglatadigan guruh hisoblanadi. Masalan: He was standing in a shadow at the foot of the stairs, his pocket watch in his hand, a scowl bringing his dark brows together (Jude Deveraux. The Awakening, 8).

Faktativ harakat tarzi; berilgan ma'lumot sub'ektga aniq ekanligini bildiradigan predikatlarni qamrab oladi. Mazkur guruhga to know, to have va boshqa shu kabi fe'llar kiritiladi. Masalan: *Taylor was a man who knew exactly what he wanted in life and went after it. And Amanda knew what Taylor wanted from her, whereas Dr. Montgomery seemed to want... (Jude Deveraux. The Awakening, 83); The maid placed Amanda's egg before her, her single piece of dry toast to one side, and Amanda knew she was to start the conversation. Taylor liked to know that she had memorized the schedule he had so laboriously prepared (Jude Deveraux. The Awakening, 9); You have everything life has to offer (Jude Deveraux. The Awakening, 75).*

Frekvantativ harakat tarzi; hodisa, jarayonlarning tez-tez, ma'lum vaqt oralig'ida takrorlanishini ifodalovchi predikatlarni guruh tashkil etadi. Masalan: *"I guess I'm late*

again," he said without concern, and walked past them into the dining room (Jude Deveraux. *The Awakening*, 34); "I apologize, Miss Caulden, I have been rude to you. It's just that I haven't had my days planned for me since I left my mother's house, and I'm afraid I'm too old to start over again (Jude Deveraux. *The Awakening*, 49).

Momentar (oniy) harakat tarzi; harakat hodisaning lahzada sodir bo'lishi, ya'ni butun harakat bir bo'lak sifatda sodir bo'lishi va yakunlanishi nazarda tutiladigan fe'llar va fe'lli birikmalardan iborat. Masalan: *She picked up her schedule (Jude Deveraux. The Awakening, 7); Once again, a little shiver of gratitude went through her as she saw the list written in Taylor's own neat, even, small handwriting. When Mrs. Gunston appeared in Amanda's room at 12:45 with a tray of food, Amanda was immediately concerned (Jude Deveraux. The Awakening, 13).*

Achivment harakat tarzi; harakatning to'la yakunlanishini qamrab olish imkoni bo'lgan jarayonlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Mazkur guruh to'ldiruvchi vazifasidagi substantning tugallanishi semantikasi yuzaga kelgan predikatlarni birlashtiradi. Masalan: *She ate a tiny piece of potato, hoping her body would ignore the tantalizing aroma of the food before her (Jude Deveraux. The Awakening, 86).*

Stativ o'zgarish harakat tarzi; holatning o'zgarishini ifodalovchi predikatlarda o'z aksini topadi. Masalan: *The sensation was so startling, her eyes flew open. She pushed him away and sat up, wet hair clinging to the shoulders of his shirt (Jude Deveraux. The Awakening, 91).*

Ko'pgina hollarda temporal modifikasiya harakat oqimining vaqt ko'rsatgichlari yordamida aniqlanishi bilan izohlanadi. Ayniqsa momentar, durativ, delimitativ turlaridagi temporal belgilar mazkur guruhlarining asosiy ko'rsatgichlari hisoblanadi. Mazkur temporal ko'rsatgichlari bir taraflama harakatning bir butun, ya'ni ma'lum vaqt doiraasida amalga oshirilib o'z chegarasiga yetganligini ko'rsatsa, boshqa taraflama harakat oqimining davomiyligini ifodalaydi. Keltirilgan harakat tarzi turlarining temporal modifikatorlarga bog'liqligi fe'llarning aksional semantikasining aniq turi mavjud bo'lmagan hollarda kuzatiladi. Ma'lumki, gap strukturasiidagi til birliklarini sintaktik tarmog'ini birlashtiruvchi markaz kesim hisoblanib, harakatning xususiyatini aniqlab keladi. Shuning uchun ham harakat xususiyatlari semantik jihatdan aspektual xarakterga ega, hamda turli harakat tarzlarini qamrab oladi. Mazkur predikatlarning harakat tarzi aspektual semantikani to'ldiruvchi qo'shimcha belgi sifatida qaraladi.

Fe'l mazmun ma'nosi ko'p jihatli murakkab hodisa bo'lib, turli bo'laklarni (leksik, grammatik, dinotativ, konnotativ) o'z ichiga oladi. Bu turli vazifalarni bajarib, har xil turlar bilan berilgan nutq birligi sifatida o'zida ko'p ma'lumotlarni mujassamlashtirgan. Nutq faoliyati fe'llarini tasvirlashda so'zning ichki formasi (mazmuni) tushunchasi muxim omil hisoblanadi. Biz so'zning ichki ma'nosi deb uning til birligi nominal (atama) ma'nosini tushunamiz. Ya'ni so'zning biz real holatda qabul qiladigan, angliyadigan semantik vazifasi tushuniladi.

Aspektuallik munosabat nazariyasiga asoslanadi hamda aspektual tarkib berilgan mazmun va harakatdan iborat shakllanadi. Aspektuallik tarkibiga kiruvchi harakat tarzi hodisasi predikatlarning leksik grammatik mazmuniga ko‘ra ifodalaydigan ma‘nolari tasnifi hisoblanadi. Ko‘pgina hollarda ushbu mazmun temporal va makon o‘lcham asosida quriladi. Aspektual xususiyat hodisaning ichki harakat va holat tarkibiga asosan tahlil etiladi. Natijada, aspektual belgilarning metoforik xususiyatlari yuzaga keladi hamda matn doirasidagi harakat, hodisaning tugallanganli, davomiyligi, natijaviyligi, iterativligi va boshqa shu kabi belgilarda aks etishi mumkin. Ushbu aspektual belgilar kuzatuvchi pozitsiyasidan qaralganda konseptlarni hosil qiladi (Carlota S. Smith, 2003:33).

Muhokama qismi: Ko‘rinib turibdiki, fe‘l yuklamalari aspektual markerlar sifatida fe‘l semantik ma‘nolarining o‘zgarishida muhim o‘rin tutadi. Umuman olganda, aspektual tizimni ikki xil tarkibga ajratish keng tus olgan. Jumladan, aspektni grammatik kategoriya va leksik-grammatik kategoriya sifatida baholashadi. Leksik-grammatik kategoriya harakat tarzi sifatida talqin qilinishi borasida yuqorida mulohaza yuritgan edik. Harakat tarzini tashkil etuvchi komponentlariga ko‘ra K. Smit harakat tarzini vaziyat turi (situation type) va vaziyat tarkibiga (viewpoints) ajratadi (Smith, 1991). Vaziyat turi turli tipdagi vaziyatlarga nisbatan qo‘llanilsa, vaziyat tarkibi turi ifodalangan vaziyatni barcha qismlari tahliliga qaratilgan bo‘ladi. Ular birgalikda vaziyatning cheklanganligi yoki cheklanmaganligini anglatadi. Vaziyat turi ifodalangan voqea-hodisalarning statiklik, dinamiklik xususiyatlariga ko‘ra tasniflaydi. Mazkur tur fe‘l birikmasi yoki unga muqobillashadigan barcha kontekstual birliklar yordamida uzatiladi. Fe‘l mazmun ma‘nosi ko‘p jihatli murakkab xodisa bo‘lib, turli komponentlarni (leksik, grammatik, dinotativ, konnotativ) o‘z ichiga oladi. Bu turli vazifalarni bajarib har xil turlar bilan berilgan nutq birligi sifatida o‘zida ko‘p ma‘lumotlarni mujassamlashtirgan. Hozirgi zamon tilshunosligida maydon modelining juda ko‘p turlari ajratilgan. Bu modellar o‘rganilayotgan til hodisasini to‘liq va aniq ifodalab beradi.

Xulosa qismi: Aspektual semantikaning to‘liqroq yoritilishida ham bevosita maydon nazariyasi doirasida olib borilishi ko‘zlangan maqsadga erishishda muhim o‘rin tutadi. Shunday ekan, mazkur yondashuv qiyosiy-tipologik va kognitiv jihatdan olib borilishi fe‘l semantikasining keng qamrovli, boy ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. Tahlil shuni ko‘rsatdiki aspektual freymalar turli tillarda turli birikmalar yordamida yuzaga keladi. Tahlil jarayoni shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ingliz tilidagi fe‘l yuklamalarining barchasi ham bir xil aspekt ma‘nosini bildiradi olmaydi. Ularning semantik ma‘nolari fe‘l semantikasi bilan bog‘liq tarzda o‘zgarib boradi. Boshqa so‘z bilan aytganda, mazkur yuklamalar morfologik, sintaktik va shuningdek semantik chegaralanishga ega. Biror leksik-semantik guruhda ular tugallangan ma‘noni ifodalashsa, boshqa bir leksik-semantik guruhda esa ular prosessuallikni bildirishi mumkin.

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