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INGLIZ TILIDA WH HIS-HAYAJON GAPLARINING TURLARI VA SINTAKTIK VAZIFALARI**ТИПЫ WH-ВОСКЛИЦАТЕЛЬНЫХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ И ИХ СИНТАКСИЧЕСКИЕ ФУНКЦИИ****TYPES OF WH-EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND THEIR SYNTACTIC FUNCTIONS****Oxunov Asilbek Olimjon o'g'li** 

Farg'ona davlat universiteti, Ingliz tilini o'qitish metodikasi kafedrası o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya

Muloqot - bu, avvalo, hissiyotlar almashinuvi, shu bilan birga, hissiyotlar muloqotni boshlash, to'xtatish yoki to'xtatish uchun rag'batlantiruvchi vosita bo'lib xizmat qilishi mumkin. Shunga ko'ra, "hissiyotlarni o'rganish" pragmatika nuqtai nazaridan ham juda muhimdir, masalan, mojarolar, nizolarsiz dialogni o'tkazish yoki suhbatdoshning tinglovchilarga ta'siridir. Nutqdagi hissiy ta'sir har qanday tilning leksik va sintaktik vositalarida bo'lganligi sababli, jadal rivojlanib borayotgan matn tilshunosligi va pragmatolingvistika dialogik nutqning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini o'rganishni talab qiladi. Maqolada ingliz tilida his-hayajonni ifodalovchi gaplarning turlari atroflicha o'rganilgan va talqin qilingan. His-hayajon gaplar (exclamative sentences) insoniyat tarixida dastlabki paydo bo'lgan so'sirasiga kiradi. Balki shuning uchundir hamdir uni o'rganish qiziqdir.

Аннотация

Общение — это, прежде всего, обмен эмоциями, которые, в свою очередь, могут служить стимулом для начала, продолжения или прекращения общения. В связи с этим изучение эмоций с точки зрения прагматики является крайне важным, например, для ведения диалога без конфликтов и противоречий или для влияния собеседника на слушателей. Поскольку эмоциональное воздействие в речи присутствует в лексических и синтаксических средствах любого языка, стремительно развивающиеся направления текстовой лингвистики и прагмалингвистики требуют изучения особенностей диалогической речи. В статье всесторонне изучены и интерпретированы типы предложений, выражающих эмоции в английском языке. Восклицательные предложения (exclamative sentences) относятся к самым первым типам предложений, появившимся в истории человечества.

Abstract

Communication is, first and foremost, an exchange of emotions, which can also serve as a motivating tool to initiate, continue, or stop communication. Accordingly, the study of "emotions" is also crucial from a pragmatic perspective, for example, in conducting conflict-free and dispute-free dialogues or in influencing listeners during a conversation. Since emotional impact in speech is embedded in the lexical and syntactic means of any language, the rapidly developing fields of text linguistics and pragmatolinguistics demand the study of the unique characteristics of dialogic speech.

The article thoroughly examines and interprets the types of sentences expressing emotions in English. Exclamative sentences belong to the earliest forms of speech that appeared in human history. Perhaps this is what makes their study so interesting.

Kalit so'zlar: his-hayajon gap, sintaktik funktsiya, ot kesim**Ключевые слова:** восклицательное предложение, синтаксическая функция, именное сказуемое**Key words:** exclamatory sentence, syntactic function, nominal predicate**KIRISH**

Tilshunoslik rivojlanib borar ekan undagi bo'limlarni tasniflab o'rganish zarurati paydo bo'ladi. His-hayajon gaplar ham turli olimlar tomonidan bir necha guruhlariga ajratilgan bo'lib, quyidagi maqolada ingliz tilida WH his-hayajon gaplar va ularning turlari, olimlarning bu bo'yicha fikrlari keltirib o'tilgan.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Wh his-hayajon gaplarni Elliot mustaqil yoki mutloq his-hayajon gaplar (independent or absolut exclamations) deb ataydi.⁵⁷

Quyida ingliz tilida *how* va *what* so'zlarining ishlatilish o'rinlarini tahlil qildik:

How – his-hayajon gaplar (how – exclamatives)

How his-hayajon gaplar ikki o'rinda ya'ni ma'no kuchaytirishda va qo'shimcha ma'no ifodalashda ishlatiladi. Lekin ikki o'rinda ham daraja ifodalanadi.⁵⁸

1. Ma'no kuchaytirishda:

a. And how right he was!

b. But how little love we give him.

c. Oh my poor suffering sweet, if you could only relax and love and let yourself be loved, how easily things would work themselves out!

d. How very true that was, how very true.

Dastlabki uchta gapda *how* sifat, ko'rsatkich va ravish bilan kelib ma'noni kuchaytirishga xizmat qilmoqda. Bu o'rinlarda so'roq gapni ifodalovchi *how* ham ham ishlatilishi mumkin, lekin ma'no so'roq shaklda bo'ladi: How right was he?;

How little love do we give him?; How easily would things would work themselves out?).

To'rtinchi gapni so'roq ma'noda ishlatib bo'lmaydi, ya'ni grammatik jihatdan noto'g'ri gap hosil bo'ladi:

How very true was that?

His-hayajon gaplardagi *how* ning semantik roli so'roq gaplardagidan farq qiladi, chunki *how* his-hayajon gaplarda yuqorida ta'kidlaganimizdek daraja ifodalaydi.

2. *How* his-hayajon gaplarda qo'shimcha ma'no ifodalaydi.

Boy, how they practised.

Bunda *how* darajadan ko'ra ko'proq holatni ifodalaydi va ular qanday qilib bu bunday mashq qilishganiga urg'u berilmoqda.

Peter Collinsga ko'ra *how* frazalarning uchta sintaktik sinfi mavjud: sifat frazalar – yuqoridagi *a* va *d* misollarda; ravish frazalar *c* misolda va ot frazalar *b* misolda.

His-hayajon *how* frazalar bir necha sintaktik funksiyalar bajaradi. Bunday frazalarning eng asosiy vazifasi gapda ot kesim tarkibida keladi.

And how right he was!

How very true that was, how very true.

To'ldiruvchi tarkibida:

But how little love we give him.

Qo'shimcha ma'no berishda:

Boy, how they practiced.

Va kamdan kam hollarda ega tarkibida:

How much had built up from that first ideal!

What-his-hayajon gaplar

What his-hayajon gap yasovchi sifatida sifat+ot hollarda ishlatiladi. Odatda ot sanaladigan birlik shaklda bo'ladi va *a* artikli qo'yilib, so'roqni ifodalovchi *what* so'roq so'zidan ajralib turadi:

What a place that is!

What place is that? "What a place is that?" shakl grammatik jihatdan noto'g'ri hisoblanadi.

Lekin ot sanaladigan ko'plik yoki sanalmaydigan ham bo'lishi mumkin:

Oh, grand-dad, what big words you use!

What determination it had aroused!

Bunda *what* va ot konstruksiyasi so'roq shakldagi bilan bir xil bo'lsada ma'no va umumiy gap tuzilishi jihatidan farqlanadi.

What big words do you use?

What determination had it aroused?

⁵⁷ Elliot The grammar of emotive and exclamatory sentences in English 1974 p 9.

⁵⁸ Peter Collins Exclamative clauses in English 2005

His-hayajon gapdagi *what-frazalari* gapda turli xil sintaktik funksiyalar bajaradi: *How* kabi *what* ham gapda asosan ega kesim tarkibida keladi:

What a place that is!

To'ldiruvchi tarkibida:

Oh, grand-dad, what big words you use!

What determination it had aroused!

Kam hollarda ega tarkibida:

What a lie, what a sickly debilitating debauch did not Ernest's school and university career now seem to him, in comparison with his life in prison and as a tailor in Blackfriars.

What a strange land was this Hindustan!

NATIJA VA MUHOKAMA

Wh his-hayajon gaplarni etimologiyasini tahlil qildik. Bunda yapon lingvistlari Imai va Nakajimaning ishlarini o'rganib chiqdik.⁵⁹ Nakajima *What* va *How* his hayajon gaplarni kelib chiqishini quyidagicha izohlaydi:

a. How beautiful a bird he has!

b. What a beautiful bird he has!

a. COMP he has so much beautiful a bird

↓ Much o'chiriladi

b. COMP he has so φ beautiful a bird

↓ Wh qo'shiladi

c. COMP he has wh # so beautiful a bird

↓ Exclamatory movement

d. How beautiful a bird he has

↓

e. How beautiful a bird he has! (yakuniy ko'rinish)

a. COMP he has so much beautiful a bird.

↓ Much o'chiriladi

a. COMP he has so φ beautiful a bird.

↓ Ssifatning o'rni o'zgaradi.

b. COMP he has so a beautiful bird.

↓ so such ga o'zgaradi.

c. COMP he has such a beautiful bird.

↓ Wh qo'shiladi.

d. COMP he has wh # such a beautiful bird.

↓ His hayajon gapga aylantirish.

e. What a beautiful bird he has.

↓

f. What a beautiful bird he has! (yakuniy ko'rinish)

Masalan:

He chose to go to such countries!

What countries he chose to go to!

He bought that coat for such a reason!

What a reason he bought that coat for!

You meet such people on the street!

What people you meet on the street!

Our campus is located in such a place!

What a place our campus is located in!

They chose to get married at such a time!

What a time they chose to get married at!

⁵⁹ Imai Kunihiro and Nakajima Heizo Gendai no Eibunpo 5, Kenkyusha, Tokyo 1978

XULOSA

Tadqiqot ishlarini olib borish davomida aniqlandiki, ingliz va o'zbek tillari o'rtasida sintaktik va grammatik o'xshashlik va farqli jihatlar talaygina va ular hali to'liq tahlil qilinmagan bo'lib, xis-hayajon gaplar ham bundan mustasno emas, albatta. Demak, xis-hayajon gaplarni har ikkala tilda ham kelajakda yanada chuqurroq muhokama etish va bu sohadagi ilmiy izlanishlarni davom ettirish zarur deb o'ylaymiz.

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