

IBORA, SO‘Z BIRIKMASI VA FRAZELOGIK BIRLIKLAR HAQIDA UMUMIY TUCHUNCHA**Mamurova Shaxlo,**

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada ibora, so‘z birikmasi va frazeologik birliklar haqida so‘z boradi. Tilning lug‘at tarkibida faqat so‘zlar emas, balki turg‘un bo‘lib qolgan so‘z birikmalari ham kiradi. Tarkibi ancha murakkab bo‘lgan turg‘un birikmalar frazeologizmlar yoki frazeologik birikmalar (iboralar) deb ataladi. Tilshunoslikning frazeologizmlarni ilmiy tadqiq qiluvchi sohasi frazeologiya deyiladi. Frazeologizmlar tilning leksikasiga kirishi sababli frazeologiyaga tilshunoslikning leksikologiya sohasiga kiruvchi bir bo‘limi sifatida qaraladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: leksikologiya, ibora, so‘z birikmasi, frazeologik birlik, frazeologiya, idioma.

Kirish:

Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilshunosligida frazeologiyaning o‘rni, uning predmeti, tarixi, hozirgi davrdagi rivojlanish bosqichlari to‘g‘risida so‘z yuritmoqchimiz.

Avvalo frazeologik birlik nima? degan savolga javob berishga harakat qilamiz. Tarkibiy tuzilishi va ma‘no jihatdan ajralmas birikmalar frazeologik birliklar deyiladi. Frazeologik birliklar nutqda erkin holda hosil bo‘lmaydi, ular tilga tayyor holda kirib keladi. Frazeologik birliklar tarkibiga kiruvchi leksik komponentlar turg‘un bo‘lib, ular yagona umumiy ma‘no bilan birlashadi. Frazeologik birliklarning komponentlarini o‘rnini almashtirish yoki boshqa so‘z qo‘yib o‘zgartirish mumkin emas.

Mashhur lingvist, frazeologiya sohasining bilimdoni professor A. V. Kunin frazeologiya leksikologiyaning bir qismi emas, balki mustaqil lingvistik fan bo‘lishi kerak deb hisoblaydi[1]. Uning frazeologik birliklar klassifikatsiyasi ularni nutqda bajaradigan funksiyasiga asoslangan. Bular: nominativ, kommunikativ va undov funksiyalaridir.

Taniqli tilshunos V. V. Vinogradov frazeologik birliklarni ma‘nosiga ko‘ra uch guruhga bo‘ladi: frazeologik qo‘shilmalar, frazeologik butunliklar va frazeologik chatishmalar[2].

Professor N. Amosova frazeologik birliklarning ikki kategoriyasini havola etadi. Birinchi kategoriyaga kiruvchi frazeologik birliklarda yaxlit ma‘no bitta komponentning ma‘nosiga bog‘liq bo‘ladi.

Masalan: dutch courage- gollandcha mardlik, ya‘ni ichkilik ichib mard bo‘lib ketish; to bring to book- adolatli yechimga kelish; small years- bolalik yillari.

Ikkinchi kategoriyada frazeologik birliklarning barcha komponentlari o‘zaro umumiy ma‘no hosil qiladi. Bunday frazeologik birliklarni idiomalar deb ataladi. Masalan: to toe the line - ishni qoyillatmoq, a free lance - mustaqil ish yurituvchi shaxs. Agar bir komponentning ma‘nosi ikkinchisining qat‘iy bog‘liq bo‘lsa, u bunday birliklarni frazemalar deb atadi.

Professor A.I. Smirnitkiyning ta‘kidlashicha frazeologik birliklar o‘ziga xos so‘zlar guruhi bo‘lib, ular yagona, semantik barqaror birliklardir[3]. Ular gapda bitta funksiyada keladi va bir so‘z turkumiga mansub bo‘ladi. Uning fikrlarini aynan keltirib o‘tmoqchimiz:

“A phraseological unit may be defined as specific word groups functioning as a word equivalent. The phraseological units are single semantically inseparable units. They are used in one function in the sentence and belong to one part of speech”. [4]

Professor A. Kunin Smirnitiskiyning bu fikrini ma’qullamaydi. U frazeologik birliklarning komponentlari alohida ma’noga ega bo’lib, gapda bitta funksiyada qo’llanila olmaydi deydi [5]. Masalan: He gets rid of it.

Bu hodisa tilshunoslar tomonidan o’z yechimini kutayotgan masaladir.

Frazeologik birliklar semantik va grammatik jihatdan barqaror, bo’linmas ekanliklari tufayli ularni 3 guruhga ajratish mumkin: otli (heavy father), fe’lli (take place, break the news) va ravishli frazeologik birliklar (in the long run, high and low).

Frazeologik birliklar orasida buyruqmonand frazeologik birliklar ham mavjud: God bless his soul!, Curse her!, Damn him!, Stay well!, Go well!, Heaven forbid!, Lord love us!, va hokazolar. Bunday frazeologik birliklar asosan kishining emotsional va ekspressiv holatini ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi.

Frazeologizmlar - tilning emotsional-ekspressiv vositalari.

Tilning lug’at tarkibida faqat so’zlar emas, balki turg’un bo’lib qolgan so’z birikmalari ham kiradi. Tarkibi ancha murakkab bo’lgan turg’un birikmalar frazeologizmlar yoki frazeologik birikmalar (iboralar) deb ataladi. Tilshunoslikning frazeologizmlarni ilmiy tadqiq qiluvchi sohasi frazeologiya (grekcha phrasis – “ibora”, logos – “so’z” ma’nosida) deyiladi. Frazeologizmlar tilning leksikasiga kirishi sababli frazeologiyaga tilshunoslikning leksikologiya sohasiga kiruvchi bir bo’limi sifatida qaraladi.

Frazeologizmlar ikki va undan ortiq so’zlarning turg’unbirikmasidir. Masalan, boshiga ko’tarmoq, tilini bir qarich qilmoq, kovushini to’grilamoq, juftakni rostlamoq, olam guliton, katta og’iz kabi.

Frazeologizmlarning tarkibida necha so’z ishtirok etishiga qaramay, ular yagona umumiy ma’no bilan birlashadi va emotsional – ekspressiv ma’noni ifodalaydi [6]. Frazeologizmlar badiiy adabiyotda obrazli va ta’sirchan vosita sifatida ko’p qo’llaniladi.

Hushyor boq, to foniy umr kechadi,

Tegrangda turfa xil toshlar uchadi.

Biri qora hasad yo g’araz toshi,

Biri yovuz tuhmat yo maraz toshi.

Ular sabr kosang to’ldirmoq bo’lar,

Ular umr gulin so’ldirmoq bo’lar.

(A.Oripov)

Frazeologizmlar uch turli bo’ladi: frazeologik qorishmalar, frazeologik butunliklar, frazeologik chatishmalar [7].

Frazeologik qorishmalar

Tarkibidagi bir so‘z to‘g‘ri, ikkinchi so‘z esa ko‘chma ma‘noda bo‘lib birikkan iboralar

Frazeologik butunliklar

Tarkibidagi so‘zlarning ma‘nolari va grammatik jihati birikib umumiy ko‘chma ma‘no beruvchi iboralar

Frazeologik chatishmalar

Tarkibidagi so‘zlarning ma‘nolari bilan ibora ifoda etgan ma‘no o‘rtasida hech qanday leksik aloqa sezilmagan frazeologizmlar

➤ Tarkibidagi bir so‘z to‘g‘ri, ikkinchi so‘z esa ko‘chma ma‘noda bo‘lib birikkan iboralar frazeologik qo‘shilmalar deyiladi: hordiq (to‘g‘ri ma‘noda) chiqarmoq (ko‘chma ma‘noda), so‘zida (to‘g‘ri ma‘noda) turmoq (ko‘chma ma‘noda) kabi.

➤ Tarkibidagi so‘zlarning ma‘nolari va grammatik jihati birikib umumiy ko‘chma ma‘no beruvchi iboralar frazeologik butunliklar deb ataladi: ko‘kka ko‘tarmoq (maqtamoq), eti suyakka yopishgan (ozg‘in), yuragi orqasiga -tortmoq (qo‘rqmoq) kabi.

➤ Tarkibidagi so‘zlarning ma‘nolari bilan ibora ifoda etgan ma‘no o‘rtasida hech qanday leksik aloqa sezilmagan frazeologizmlar frazeologik chatishmalar deyiladi: tegirmonga tushsa butun chiqmoq, temirni qizig‘ida bosmoq, oyog‘ini tirab olmoq kabi.

Frazeologik qo‘shilma yoki frazeologik butunliklar so‘zlarni o‘zaro biriktirish yo‘li bilan yasalgan yaxlit iboralar bo‘lib, ularning tarkibidagi ba‘zi komponentlarni almashtirish mumkin. Biroq frazeologik chatishmalarning komponentlarini almashtirish mumkin emas. Shuningdek bag‘ri tosh va mehri tosh iboralari frazeologik sinonimlar bo‘lib, ularga o‘z ma‘nosi bilan qarama-qarshi bo‘lgan ko‘ngli bo‘sh va mehri bo‘sh iboralari frazeologik antonimlardir. Ba‘zan frazeologizmlar shaklan to‘g‘ri kelib, turli ma‘nolarni ifodalaydi. Bunday holat frazeologik omonimiya deyiladi: javobini bermoq – 1) biror savolga javob qaytarmoq; 2) biror xizmatchini ishdan bo‘shatmoq kabi.

Odatda, frazeologizmlar tildagi erkin so‘z birikmalari asosida hosil bo‘ladi. Biroq ular ko‘chma ma‘no kasb etib, komponentlari o‘zaro birikib, yaxlit holda qo‘llanilishi natijasida singib ketadi. Masalan, joyiga keltirmoq, o‘rniga qo‘ymoq iboralari erkin birikmalarni eslatadi. Lekin, ular ko‘chma ma‘noda qo‘llanib, "ishni (vazifani) yaxshi bajarmoq" ma‘nolariga ega bo‘lgan. Frazeologizmlarning ko‘chma ma‘nolari nutq situatsiyasi yoki kontekst yordamida oydinlashadi. Frazeologizmlar turli tillarda o‘sha xalqning ba‘zi urf-odatlarini aks ettiradi. Ularni bir tildan ikkinchi tilga tarjima qilishda iboraning komponentlarini so‘zma-so‘z ag‘darmay to‘g‘ri keluvchi iboralardan foydalaniladi.

Frazeologizmlar grammatik (sintaktik va morfologik) tuzilishi bilan farq qiladi. Ularning tarkibida ot, sifat, fe‘l va boshqa so‘z turkumlari ishtirok etadi hamda komponentlarining sintaktik birikuvi ham turlicha bo‘ladi: olam guliston, ta‘bi xira, qorasi o‘chmoq, yuragi qora, o‘ziga kelmoq, o‘rtaga tashlamoq, katta gapirmoq kabilar.

Tarkibida taqlid soʻzlar boʻlgan frazeologizmlar alohida koʻchma maʼnolari bilan ajralib turadi: yuragi duk-duk qilmoq, piq-piq qilmoq, taq-taq- etmoq kabi.

Baʼzi frazeologizmlarning tarkibida boshqa tillardan kirgan soʻzlar ham ishtirok etishi mumkin: infarkt qilmoq, doklad oʻqimoq, gapning indollosini aytmoq kabi.

Frazeologizmlar semantik tomondan umumlashgan koʻchma maʼno ifodalasa, grammatik tomondan ularning butunligi komponentlarining oʻzaro birikuvi va gapda ham shu tartibni saqlab qolishi bilan izohlanadi.

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