

GRAMMATIK ZAMON TUSHUNCHASI VA LINGVISTIK YONDASHUVLAR

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada vaqt va grammatik zamon tushunchalari, fe'l zamonlarining o'rganilish ahamiyati haqida so'z yuritiladi. Fe'l zamonlari orqali vaqtni ifodalash ancha murakkab jarayon ekanligiga urg'u berilib, nemis faylasufi, mantiqshunos va fan falsafasi bo'yicha yetakchi olimlardan biri bo'lgan Gans Rayxenbaxning zamonlarga oid nazariyasiga asoslanib ayrim fe'l zamonlarida vaqt tushunchasini ifodalab berildi. Xususan, o'tgan zamonlar va ularning nazariy tahliliga e'tibor qaratildi.

Kalit so'zlar: fe'l, zamon, hodisa vaqti, referens vaqti, nutq vaqti, harakat, holat

Tilshunoslikda Grammatik zamon tushunchasi barcha til tizimlarida vaqtni ifodalovchi vositalarni ifodalaydi. Turli tizimli tillarda Grammatik zamon tushunchasi vaqt va undagi o'zgarishlarni, vaqt tushunchasini til sathida, asosan fe'l va boshqa elementlar yordamida qanday aks etishini nazariy tahlil qiladi.

Grammatik zamon tushunchasini muhokama qilishda dastlab uni vaqt tushunchasidan farqlab olish zarur. Ingliz tilida vaqt atamasi *time*, grammatik zamon esa *tense* deb ataladi. Vaqt (time) butun insoniyat uchun bir hil tushuncha, ammo grammatik zamon (tense) tushunchasi turli tillarda turlicha talqin qilinadi va turli nazariyalar asosida o'rganiladi.

Daniyalik tilshunos Otto Jespersen vaqt tushunchasini bir o'lchamli va uni tasavvurimizda to'g'ri chiziqqa o'xshatishimiz mumkinligini bayon qiladi. Uning nazariyasi bo'yicha, vaqt tushunchasi shu to'g'ri chiziqda uchta bo'limga, past (o'tgan), present (hozir), future (kelasi), bo'lingan holda joylashadi⁵⁵.

A: past

B: present

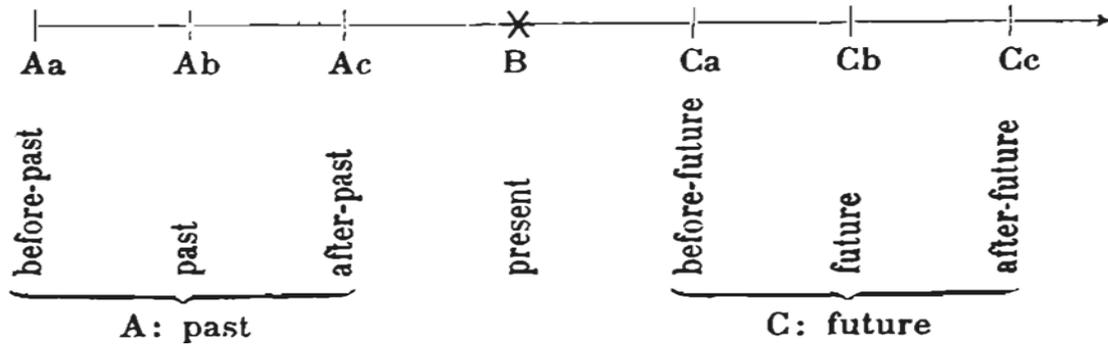
C: future.

Manba: Otto Jespersen. A modern English grammar on historical principles, 1931-p.1 (1-chizma)

Otto Jespersen fikriga ko'ra, vaqt asosiy ikki bo'limga, yani o'tgan (past) va kelasi (future) kabi bo'limlarga matematik nuqtai nazardan qaralganda o'lchamga ega bo'lmagan hozirgi moment (present moment) orqali ajralib turadi va hozirgi moment chizmada keltirilganidek tasavvurimizdagi cheksiz vaqt chizig'ida doimiy kelajak tomon harakatlanadi.

⁵⁵ Otto Jespersen. A modern English grammar on historical principles. Part IV. Syntax. Third volume. Time and Tense. – Heidelberg: Winter, 1931– p.1

Shuningdek, Otto Jespersen vaqt chizig'ida quyidagi chizmada keltirilgan yettita nuqtani ko'rsatib beradi⁵⁶:



Manba: Otto Jespersen. A modern English grammar on historical principles, 1931-p.2 (2-chizma)

Yuqoridagi chizmada o'tmish "A", hozir "B" va kelajak "C" nuqta bilan belgilangan. "A" (past-o'tmish) va "C" (future-kelajak) kabi vaqt bo'limlari "B", ya'ni hozirgi nuqtaga nisbatan orientatsiyaga ega. Shu kabi vaqtning "A" va "B" bo'limlarida tobe zamonlar ham mavjud bo'lib, ular vaqt chizig'ida o'tmishda (past) "Ab" va kelajakda (future) "Cb" kabi nuqtalarga nisbatan orientatsiyalanadi.

Vaqt va zamon tushunchalarini anglashda nemis faylasufi, mantiqshunos va fan falsafasi bo'yicha yetakchi olimlardan biri bo'lgan Gans Rayxenbaxning zamonlarga oid nazariyasi muhim o'rin tutadi (1947). U zamonlarni semantic tadqiq qilishga katta hissa qo'shgan yetakchi olimlardan biri hisoblanadi. Uning fe'l zamonlariga oid modeli tilshunoslik sohasida faoliyat olib borgan tadqiqotchilar tomonidan qiziqish bilan qabul qilinib, keng tadqiq qilingan.

Rayxenbax zamonlar nutq hodisasining sodir bo'lishi paytiga nisbatan vaqtni belgilab berishini va zamonlar orqali vaqtni ifodalanishi ancha murakkab jarayon ekanligini ko'rsatib beradi⁵⁷.

Rayxenbax ham Otto Jespersen kabi vaqt tushunchasining nutq momentidan oldingi, nutq momenti bilan bir paytdagi, nutq momentidan keyingi uchta bo'limiga to'xtaladi va fe'l zamonlarining uchtadan ko'proq ekanligi zamonlarni anglash murakkab izoh talab etishini ta'kidlaydi. U o'zining fe'l zamonlariga oid nazariyasini izohlashda zamonlar (tenses) ifodalovchi vaqtni uchta nuqtaga ajratadi: *hodisa vaqti* (the point of the event), *referens vaqti* (the point of reference) va *nutq vaqti* (the point of speech). *Hodisa vaqtini* "E", *referens vaqtini* "R" hamda *nutq vaqtini* "S" bilan belgilaydi. Shu uch element asosida ingliz tili fe'l zamonlaridagi vaqtni semantik tahlil qilib beradi. *Hodisa vaqti nutq vaqtidan* oldin yoki keyin *referens vaqtiga* nisbatan amalga oshadi. *Referens vaqti* bazan *nutq vaqti* bilan teng bo'lishi mumkin. *Referens vaqtini* bazan kontekst yordamida tushunish mumkin.

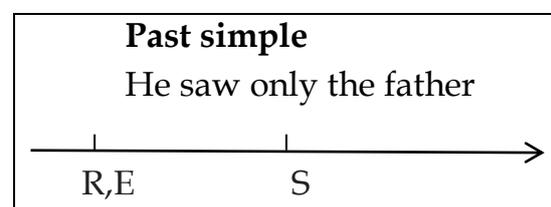
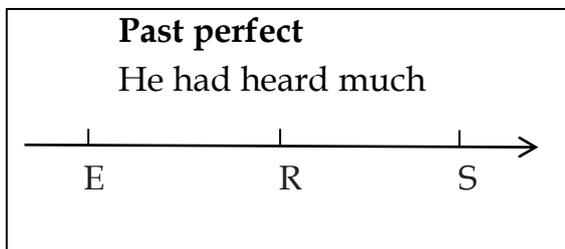
⁵⁶ Otto Jespersen. Ko'rsatilgan asar.

⁵⁷ Gans Rayxenbax. Elements of symbolic logic. –New York: The Macmillan Company, 1947–p.287-288

Kontekstdan ajralgan gapning *referens vaqtini* anglash mushkul, masalan, **Martin had gone home** (Martin uyga ketgan edi). Ushbu gapda *hodisa vaqti referens vaqtidan* avval joylashadi, ammo *referens vaqtini* tushunib bo'lmaydi.

In a few days Mr. Bingley returned Mr. Bennet's visit, and sat about ten minutes with him in his library. He had entertained hopes of being admitted to a sight of the young ladies, of whose beauty he had heard much; but he saw only the father. The ladies were somewhat more fortunate, for they had the advantage of ascertaining, from an upper window, that he wore a blue coat and rode a black horse. (Jane Austen, Pride and prejudice.)

Yuqoridagi matnda o'tgan oddiy (Past simple) va o'tgan tugallangan (Past perfect) zamonlarni ko'rishimiz mumkin. O'tgan oddiy zamonda *hodisa vaqti* hamda *referens vaqti* teng va ular nutq vaqtidan avval sodir bo'ladi. Matndagi *Mr. Bingley returned; sat about ten minutes; he saw; The ladies were; they had the advantage; he wore a blue coat; rode a black horse* kabi jumlar o'tgan oddiy zamonda keltirilgan. Shuningdek, *He had entertained; he had heard;* kabi jumlar o'tgan tugallangan zamonda keltirilgan. O'tgan oddiy zamon va o'tgan tugallangan zamon birga keltirilgan kontekstlarda o'tgan oddiy zamon o'tgan tugallangan zamonda keltirilgan hodisa vaqtiga referens vaqti vazifasini bajaradi. Rayxenbax nazariyasiga ko'ra kontekstdagi kabi Past perfect va Past simple zamonlarni davr chizig'ida quyidagicha joylashtirish mumkin.



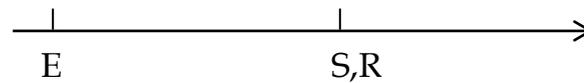
Rayxenbax nazariyasiga asoslanadigan bo'lsak, hozirgi tugallangan oddiy zamonda (Present perfect simple) *nutq vaqti* va *referens vaqti* davr chizig'ida bir nuqtani egallaydi hamda hodisa vaqti oldingi pozitsiyani egallaydi.

"I hope, my dear," said Mr. Bennet to his wife, as they were at breakfast the next morning, "that you have ordered a good dinner today, because I have reason to expect an addition to our family party." (Jane Austen. Pride and prejudice.)

Yuqoridagi misoldagi *you have ordered a good dinner today* jumlasini hozirgi tugallangan zamonda keltirilgan. Ushbu misol quyidagicha chizma asosida ko'rsatilishi mumkin:

Present perfect simple

You have ordered a good dinner today

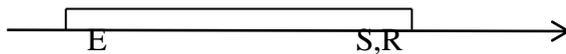


Ammo, Present perfect simple (Hozirgi tugallangan oddiy) zamonning temporal funksiyasi ham mavjud. Uning bu xususiyati boshqa vazifasini ifodalab beradi. Bunda holatni ifodalovchi fe'llar ishtirok etadi va hodisa davomiyligini kuzatish mumkin.

In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since. 'Whenever you feel like criticizing any one,' he told me, 'just remember that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had.'

Present perfect simple/2-vasifasi

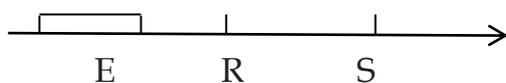
All the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had.



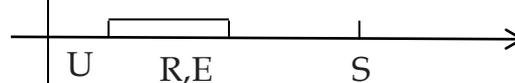
Davomiy zamonlarda, masalan o'tgan tugallangan davomiy (Past perfect continuous) yoki o'tgan davomiy (Past continuous) zamonlarda hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi sodir bo'luvchi ish harakat ma'lum davrga cho'zilishini ko'rsatuvchi indeks vazifasini bajaradi. Ushbu zamonlar Rayxenbax nazariyasi bo'yicha quyidagicha tasvirlanishi mumkin:

Past perfect continuous

I had been working

**Past continuous**

I was working



sh

bu chizmadan ko'rishimiz mumkin-ki, davomli zamonlar davr chizig'ida bitta nuqtani emas, ma'lum davrni qamrab olgan. O'tgan tugallangan davomli zamonda *hodisa vaqti* (the point of event) *referens vaqtidan* (the point of reference) oldin ma'lum muddatga cho'zilgan. O'tgan davomli zamonda esa, *hodisa vaqti* (the point of event) va *referens vaqti* (the point of reference) ma'lum muddat parallel davom etadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, fe'l zamonlarining vaqt tushunchasini qanday ifodalab berishini anglash ancha murakkab jarayon bo'lib, bu xususda Rayxenbax

modeli muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ingliz tilidagi har qanday fe'l zamoni ushbu model yordami bilan nisbatan qulay tarzda tahlil qilinishi mumkin.