

**NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.76.04 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

SAMARQAND DAVLAT CHET TILLAR INSTITUTI

MALIKOVA IRODA ABDURAYIMOVNA

NUTQIY FAOLIYATNING PARADIGMATIK ASOSLARI TADQIQI

10.00.11 – Til nazariyasi. Amaliy va kompyuter lingvistikasi

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO‘YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PHD)
DISSERTATSIYASI AVTOREFERATI**

**Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
avtoreferati mundarijasi**

**Contents of dissertation abstract of doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on
Philological Sciences**

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Dissertatsiya Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume)) Ilmiy kengashning veb-sahifasi hamda «ZiyoNet» Axborot ta'lim portaliga (www.ziynet.uz) joylashtirilgan.

Ilmiy rahbar:

Abdiyev Murodqosim Bolbekovich
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Rasmiy opponentlar:

Sultonova Shoxista Muxammadjanovna
filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent

Hakimov Muhammadjon Xo'jaxonovich
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Yetakchi tashkilot:

Buxoro davlat universiteti

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Namangan davlat universiteti huzuridagi PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.76.04 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2024-yil "8" iyun soat 09 dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi. (Manzil: 160119, Namangan shahri, Boburshoh ko'chasi, 161-uy. Tel.: (+99869) 227-06-12; Tel.: (998-69) 228-85-01, Faks: 228-85-02. Web-sayt: www.namdu.uz, e-mail: info@namdu.uz faks: (+99869) 227-07-61; e-mail: info@namdu.uz.)

Dissertatsiya bilan Namangan davlat universiteti Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (1473 raqami bilan ro'yxatga olingan). (Manzil: 160119, Namangan shahri, Uychi ko'chasi, 316-uy. Tel.: (99869) 227-29-81).

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(2024-yil "24" may dagi 2 raqamli reestr bayonnomasi).



Z.Ya.Sadikov

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy kengash
raisi, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

I.O'.Darvishov

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy kengash
kotibi, filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa
doktori (PhD), dotsent

H.A.Jo'rayev

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy kengash
qoshidagi ilmiy seminar raisi, filologiya
fanlari doktori, professor

Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2021.3.PhD/Fil12024 raqam bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.

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Z.Ya.Sadikov

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy kengash raisi, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

I.O‘.Darvishov

ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy kengash kotibi, filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent

H.A.Jo‘rayev

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy kengash qoshidagi ilmiy seminar raisi, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida til materiallariga struktur tilshunoslik talablari nutqai nazaridan ilmiy jihatdan yondashish XX asrning oxirlari XXI asrning boshlaridan kuchaya boshladi. Tilning ichki sistemasi qonuniyatlari ham, nutq lingvistikasi muammolari ham nutqiy faoliyat bilan bog‘lanadi. Turli tillarning paradigmatic strukturasi bag‘ishlangan tadqiqotlarda odatdagi paradigmatic hodisasining ancha murakkab va ko‘pqatlamli tuzilishiga doir yangi tadqiqotlar olib borish ishlari jadallashmoqda. Nutqiy faoliyatda fonetik, leksik, morfologik va sintaktik paradigmalarining voqelanishini aniqlash, matn tarkibida to‘g‘ri ifodalanishini izohlash, antropotsentrik jihatdan o‘rganish dolzarblik kasb etmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligining ana shunday dolzarb, tadqiq etilishi lozim bo‘lgan muammolaridan biri nutqiy faoliyatda paradigmatica hodisasi nazariyasi bo‘yicha derivatsion, struktur-semantik va presuppozitsion aspektidagi yondashuvlar til va nutqni paradigmatic va sintagmatic qonuniyatlarga tayangan holda yaxlit tizim sifatida o‘rganish borasidagi masalalar yechimiga qaratilgan tadqiqotlar ko‘lamini kengaytirishga muhim vazifa sifatida qaralmoqda. Buning natijasida tilshunoslikda paradigmatica, sintagmatica, nutq faoliyati, nutqiy qobiliyat, langue, language, parole kabi atamalar farqlanib matn lingvistikasi, kognitologiya, pragmalingvistika, semantika sohalari bo‘yicha ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari olib borilmoqda. Nutqiy faoliyatning paradigmatic asoslari muammolarini morfosintaktik tadqiqotlar doirasida o‘rganish orqali muammoning nazariy jihatlarini to‘liq asoslash zarurati uchun ehtiyoj sezilmoqda.

Yangi O‘zbekistonning ilk kunlaridan boshlab xalqning ta‘lim va tarbiya darajasini har tomonlama yuksaltirish, uning intellektual va ma‘naviy salohiyatini oshirishda tilimizga bo‘lgan yangicha yondashuvlar, milliy tafakkurni shakllantirishda fanning eng ilg‘or yutuqlarini ifodalaydigan yirik monografik tadqiqotlar yaratish masalasi dolzarb bo‘lib turibdi. “O‘z tilini hurmat qilgan ma‘rifatli xalq boshqalarning tiliga ham chuqur hurmat bilan qaraydi”¹. Albatta, bu borada nutqiy faoliyatning paradigmatic asoslari muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Mazkur sohada o‘rganilishi zarur bo‘lgan talay masalalar mavjud. Ayniqsa, tilimizga bo‘lgan yangicha yondashuvlar, milliy ong va tafakkurni shakllantirishda fanning eng ilg‘or yutuqlarini ko‘rsatadigan yirik monografik tadqiqotlar yaratilmagan. Shu sabab nutqiy faoliyatning paradigmatic asoslari tadqiqiga doir mazkur dissertatsiya dolzarblik kasb etadi. Binobarin, “...Ilmiy tadqiqot va innovatsion faoliyatni rivojlantirish, ijodiy g‘oya va ishlanmalarni har tomonlama qo‘llab-quvvatlash vazifasi”² belgilagan maqsadimiz to‘g‘ri ekanidan dalolat beradi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Davlat tili haqida”gi qonuni (1995), O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 13-maydagi PF-4797-son “Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini tashkil etish to‘g‘risida”gi, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022 – 2026-

¹ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Янги Ўзбекистон стратегияси. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон” нашриёти, 2021. – Б. 35.

² Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга мурожаатномаси. 2017 йил, 22 декабрдаги нутқи. / “Халқ сўзи”. – 2017 йил, 23 декабрь. № 258

yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi" to'g'risidagi farmonlari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021-yil 2-martdagi 78-F-sonli farmoyishi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirining 2021-yil 6-martdagi 122-sonli buyrug'i hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa ma'muriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni qo'llashga ushbu dissertatsiya tadqiqoti muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. "Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni qo'llash yo'llari" ustuvor yo'nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida XX asrda nutqiy faoliyatning paradigmatic munosabatlari masalasi yuzasidan tavsifiy va qiyosiy-tarixiy xarakterdagi ko'plab tadqiqotlar yaratildi. Til birliklarining paradigmatic va sintagmatic munosabatlari masalasi tadqiqi masalasi tilshunoslar e'tiborini o'ziga tortib kelgan. Shunday bo'lishiga qaramasdan, nutqiy faoliyatda paradigmatica hodisasi, asosan, til taraqqiyotining nutq lingvistikasini yoritishga bag'ishlangan juda ko'p masalalar maxsus tadqiq qilinmagan.

Jahon tilshunosligida nutqiy faoliyatning paradigmatic munosabati F.do' Sossyur, D.S.Uort, V.M.Solnsev, Yu.S.Stepanov, V.B.Kasevich, S.D.Kanselson, Ye.S.Kubryakova va boshqa olimlar tomonidan o'rganilgan. O'zbek tilshunoslaridan I.Qo'chqortoyev, A.Berdialiyev, H.Ne'matov, A.Nurmonov, N.Mahmudov, N.Turniyozov, A.Mamajonov, Sh.Safarov, R.Rasulov, R.Sayfullayeva, M.Hakimov, Sh.Shahobiddinova, J.Eltazarov, D.Xudoyberganova, B.Qilichev, M.Qurbonova, M.Abuzalova, Sh.Iskandarova, R.Davlatova³ va boshqa olimlarning ishlarida tadqiq qilingan. Shuningdek,

³Соссюр, Фердинанд д'ю. Умумий тилшунослик курси. Француз тилидан Ибодулла Мирзаев таржимаси. – Тошкент, 2019. – Б. 308., Worth D.S. The role of transformations in the definition of syntagmas in Russian and other Slavic languages. V International congress of slavists. – Sofia, 1963., Солнцев В.М. Язык как системно-структурное образование. – М.: Наука, 1971. – С. 292., Степанов Ю.С. Основы общего языкознания, – М.: Просвещения, 1975. – С. 271., Касевич В.Б. Семантика. Синтаксис. Морфология. – М.: Наука, 1988. – С. 306., Кацнельсон С.Д. Общее и типологическое языкознание. – Л.: Наука, 1986. – С. 298., Кубрякова Е.С. Номинативный аспект речевой деятельности. – М., 1968. – С. 107., Қўчқортоев И. Ф. д'ю. Соссюрнинг лингвистик концепцияси. – Тошкент, 1976. – Б. 56., Бердиалиев А. Ўзбек тили синтактик қурилиши асосининг парадигматик тизими. – Хўжанд, 2019. – Б. 80., Неъматов Х., Бозоров О. Тил ва нутқ. Рисола. – Самарқанд: СамДУ, 2021. – Б. 48., Нурмонов А., Искандарова Ш. Умумий тилшунослик. – Андижон, 2007. – Б. 209., Махмудов Н., Нурмонов А. Ўзбек тилининг назарий грамматикаси. – Тошкент, 1995. – Б. 228., Turniyozov N. Paradigmatik va sintagmatic munosabatlar haqida//Tilshunoslikning nazariy va amaliy masalalari. – Samarqand, 2009. – В. 4-7., Мамажонов А. Текст лингвистикаси. – Тошкент, ТДПИ., 1989. – 125 б., Сафаров Ш.С. Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент: Фан, 2010. – Б. 340., Сафаров Ш.С. Семантика. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013. – Б. 344., Расулов Р. Умумий тилшунослик. – Тошкент, 2017. – Б. 312., Ne'matov H., Sayfullayeva R., Qurbonova M. O'zbek tili struktural sintaksisi asoslari. 1-qism. – Toshkent: Universitet, 1999. – 32 b., Сайфуллаева Р.Р., Менглиев Б.Р., Боқиева Г.М., Курбонова М.М., Юнусова З.Қ., Абузалова М.Қ. "Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили" – Тошкент: «Фан ва технология» – 2010. – Б. 38., Ҳақимов М. Ўзбек илмий матнининг синтагматик ва прагматик хусусиятлари//Фил.фан.номз. дисс. автореферати – Тошкент, 1994. – Б. 25., Ҳақимов М. Х. Ўзбек тилида матннинг прагматик талқини//Докт. дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2001. –Б. 49., Shahobiddinova Sh. Grammatik ma'no talqini xususida: Filol. fan. nomz... diss. – Toshkent, – Samarqand, 1993. – 140 b., Eltazarov J. So'z turkumlari paradigmasidagi o'zaro aloqa hamda ko'chish hollari. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006, – 170 b., Худойберганова Д. Матннинг антропоцентриқ тадқиқи. – Тошкент: "Фан", 2013. – Б. 136., Қиличев Б. Луғавий иерархияда парадигматик муносабат. Айюб Фулом ва ўзбек

sintaktik paradigmatika tushunchasi dastlab amerikalik olim D.S.Uort tomonidan ilmiy asoslandi. Keyinchalik boshqa tilshunoslar ham bu borada tadqiqotlar olib bordi. Bu ishlarda nutqiy faoliyatda paradigmatika va sintagmatika hodisalarining transformatsion xususiyatlari o'rganildi. Paradigmatika va sintagmatika hodisalarining nutqiy faoliyatda jonli nutq materiallarida o'rganilishi e'tibordan chetda qolib kelinmoqda. Bu esa, o'z navbatida muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasida hali o'z yechimini kutib yotgan jihatlar ko'pligidan dalolat beradi.

O'zbek tili taraqqiyotining bugungi bosqichida nutqiy faoliyatning paradigmatik munosabatlari tadqiqidagi ko'pgina munozarali muammolarni hal qilish yo'li va usullarini belgilash kabi masalalarni tadqiq etish maqsadga muvofiq. Shunga ko'ra, tadqiqotda nutqiy faoliyatning paradigmatik asoslari tadqiq qilinishi asos qilib olingan.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti ilmiy-tadqiqot rejasining "Til taraqqiyotining derivatsion qonuniyatlari" yo'nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi nutqiy faoliyatning paradigmatik asoslari tavsifini berish, fonetik, leksik, morfologik va matnlar tarzida keladigan gap strukturasi morfologik hamda sintaktik shakl mushtarakligiga asoslangan paradigmatikni ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

paradigmatika hodisasi til sistemasining asosiy omili ekanligini asoslash;
nutqiy faoliyatda fonetik, leksik, morfologik va sintaktik paradigmatik bilan bog'liq asoslarni belgilash;

paradigmatika hodisasi nutqiy faoliyatning tarkibiy qismi ekanligini ochib berish;

ichki va tashqi tilshunoslik haqida ma'lumot berish va ularning o'zaro bog'liqligini dalillash;

sintaktik paradigmatik matn tarkibiy qismi ekanligini va ular nutqiy faoliyat orqali reallashuvini ochib berish.

Tadqiqotning obykti sifatida agglyutinativ va flektiv tillarda nutqiy faoliyatning paradigmatik asoslari masalalariga bag'ishlangan ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari, monografiya, risola hamda maqolalar, faktik til materialida keltirilgan Luqmon Bo'rixon, Abdurauf Fitrat, Tog'ay Murod, Chingiz Aytmatov, Shukur Xolmirzayev kabi yozuvchilar asarlaridan olingan jumla va matnlar paradigmatikni tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini nutqiy faoliyatda paradigmatik munosabatlarining lingvistik xususiyatlari fonetik, leksik, morfologik hamda sintaktik paradigma vositalarining nazariyasiga oid manbalar tashkil etadi.

ТИЛШУНОСЛИГИ. – ТОШКЕНТ. 2004. – Б. 95-97., Abuzalova M. O'zbek tilida sodda gapning eng kichik qurilish qolipi va uning nutqda voqelanishi: Filol. fan. nomz... diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 1994. – 21 b., Iskandarova Sh. Sistem tilshunoslik asoslari. – Farg'ona: Nashriyotsoz, 2006. – 103 b., Davlatova R. Propozitsiya va uning o'zbek tilida ifodalanishi: Filol. fan.nomz... diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2009. – 26 b.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiya mavzusini yoritishda struktural tahlil, sintaktik derivatsiyaning applikativ va transformatsion usuli, distributiv va bevosita tashkil etuvchilarga ajratib tahlil qilish usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

nutqiy faoliyatda til birliklarining vertikal va gorizontal harakati til sistemasi reallashuvini ta'minlovchi asosiy omil ekanligini dalillash orqali an'anaviy tilshunoslikdagi qarashlarni paradigmatic, kognitiv, derivatsion va presuppozitsiya aspektidagi yondashuvlar bilan boyitilishi zarurligi isbotlangan;

nutqiy faoliyatda fonetik, leksik, morfologik hamda sintaktik paradigma vositalarini aniqlash va shu asosda til birliklarining aniq modellar bazasida fonologik, morfologik, sintaktik ifodalanishi ochib berilgan;

gap strukturasi gap bo'laklari va ularning semantikasi nutqiy faoliyatda yaqqol aks etishi sababli, ularning o'ziga xos leksik-semantik va derivatsion tamoyillari asoslangan;

nutqiy faoliyatning matn paradigmasida barcha birliklar kesishishi sababli ularning jonli nutq bilan bog'liqligi dalillangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

Nutqiy faoliyatning paradigmatic asoslarini tadqiq etish orqali chiqarilgan xulosalar til nazariyasi bo'yicha muhim ilmiy-nazariy ma'lumotlar berishda, mavjud o'quv adabiyotlarini mukammallashtirishda, o'quv qo'llanma, majmualar yaratishda hamda lug'atlar tuzishda xizmat qilishi asoslangan;

til sistemasi va uni tashkil etuvchi birliklarning vertikal va gorizontal harakati asosida voqelanishi va matn sathida grammatik shakllar asosida paradigmalar hosil qilishi, har bir paradigma a'zosining matn segmentini talab etishini ko'rsatib berishi dalillangan;

nutqiy faoliyatda paradigmatic munosabatlarining lingvistik xususiyatlari fonetik, leksik, morfologik hamda sintaktik paradigma tarzida ham shakllanishi misollar bilan isbotlangan;

paradigmalar derivativ jihatdan tahlil qilingan;

paradigmalarining voqelanishida analitik vositalarning faqat Yevropa tillarida emas, balki turkiy tillarda, jumladan, o'zbek tilida ham, azaldan o'z ichki xususiyatlari zahirida to'laqonli ravishda shakllanganini izohlangan;

o'zbek tilshunosligida so'z turkumlarining grammatik kategoriyalari, shuningdek, darak gap, buyruq gap va so'roq gap kabi qurilmalarning o'rganilishi morfologik hamda sintaktik reja asosida amalga oshirilgan, ammo ular paradigmaticlik jihatdan tekshirilmagan, mazkur ishda esa bu tushunchalar paradigmanning ish mexanizmlaridan biri ekanligi dalillanib, ular ifodasi orqali yuz berayotgan paradigmatic munosabatlariga tayanishi aniqlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi unda foydalanilgan ilmiy yondashuv va usullar, muammoning aniq qo'yilishi, chiqarilgan xulosalarning sistem-struktur, tasniflash, tavsiflash kabi usullar bilan asoslangani, shuningdek, tadqiqot yo'nalishi va tadqiqot metodlari, nazariy fikr va xulosalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, nazariy ma'lumotlarning ilmiy adabiyotlardan va tahlilga tortilgan faktik til materialida keltirilgan misollarning badiiy adabiyotlardan olinganligi, tahlillar, ilmiy-amaliy va ilmiy nazariy xulosalarning struktural tahlil, sintaktik

derivatsiyaning applikativ va transformatsion usuli, distributiv va bevosita tashkil etuvchilarga ajratib tahlil qilish metodlari bilan asoslanganligi, nazariy fikr, tavsiya hamda takliflarning amaliyotga keng joriy qilinishi, bildirilgan fikr va mulohazalarning vakolatli muassasalar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanishi nutqiy faoliyatda paradigmatika hodisasiga turli tillar tabiatidan kelib chiqib yondashilganligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati shundan iboratki, chiqarilgan nazariy xulosalar hozirgi kunda til nazariyasida dolzarb bo‘lib turgan nutqiy faoliyatning paradigmatic asoslarini o‘rganishda katta ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan til sistemasidagi paradigmatic munosabatlarning o‘rnini ko‘rsatib beradi, mavjud ma’lumotlarni kengaytiradi va to‘ldiradi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati olingan ilmiy xulosalar va muhim nazariy umumlashmalardan oliy ta’lim muassasalarining filologiya fakultetlarida tilshunoslik, pragmatologiya, matn tilshunosligi, kognitiv tilshunoslik, o‘zbek tilining morfologiyasi, o‘zbek tilining sintaksisi kabi va akademik litseylarda maxsus kurs va seminarlar tashkil etishda, ma’ruza matnlari tayyorlashda manba vazifasini bajaradi, shu fanlardan yangi darslik va qo‘llanmalarining mukammallashuvida amaliy manba va nazariy asos vazifasini o‘taydi, shuningdek, ilmiy xodim va tadqiqotchilar uchun muhim nazariy va amaliy manba bo‘lishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Nutqiy faoliyatda paradigmatic hodisalarining tadqiqi bo‘yicha olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

nutqiy faoliyatda til birliklarining vertikal va gorizontal harakati til sistemasi reallashuvini ta’minlovchi asosiy omil ekanligini dalillash orqali an’anaviy tilshunoslikdagi qarashlarni paradigmatic, kognitiv, derivatsion va presuppozitsiya aspektidagi yondashuvlar bilan boyitilishi zarurligi bo‘yicha berilgan ilmiy xulosa va tavsiyalaridan O‘zRFA QQB Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot institutida 2012-2016-yillarda bajarilgan FA-F1-GOO3 raqamli “Hozirgi qoraqalpoq tilida funksional so‘z yasalishi” fundamental loyihaning nazariy qismini yoritishda foydalanilgan (O‘zR FA Qoraqalpog‘iston bo‘limi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot institutining 2023-yil 10-sentyabrdagi 75/1-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarini lingvomadaniy, kognitiv, sotsiolingvistik va psixolingvistik kabi zamonaviy yo‘nalishlarda tahlil etishga erishilgan;

nutqiy faoliyatda fonetik, leksik, morfologik hamda sintaktik paradigma vositalarini aniqlash va shu asosda til birliklarining aniq modellar bazasida fonologik, morfologik, sintaktik ifodalanishi bo‘yicha olingan ilmiy-nazariy natijalardan Tempus Project 544161-TEMPUS-1-2013-1-UK-Tempus-JPCR Aston Universiti DeTEL “Developing the Teaching of European Languages: Modernizing Language Teaching through the development of blended Masters Programmes” loyihasida magistratura talabalari uchun tashkil etilgan onlayn kurslarda o‘quv materialini sifatida foydalanildi (SamDCHTning 2023-yil 05-sentyabrdagi 274/02-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur loyiha doirasida olib

borilgan tadqiqotlarning tahlil qismida til birliklarining vertikal va gorizontal harakati til sistemasi reallashuvini ta'minlovchi asosiy omil ekanligi aniqlangan;

gap strukturasi gap bo'laklari va ularning semantikasi nutqiy faoliyatda yaqqol aks etishi sababli, ularning o'ziga xos leksik-semantik va derivatsion tamoyillariga oid ilmiy qarashlar va xulosalardan uni xalqarolashtirish maqsadida 561624-YERR-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS + CBHE IMEP: "O'zbekistonda oliy ta'lim tizimi jarayonlarini modernizatsiyalash va xalqarolashtirish" nomli innovatsion tadqiqotlar loyihasining amaliy qismida foydalanilgan (SamDCHTning 2023-yil 05-sentyabrdagi 273/02-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada nutqiy faoliyatda paradigmatika hodisasini xalqarolashtirishga katta hissa qo'shilgan;

nutqiy faoliyatning matn paradigmasida barcha birliklar kesishishi sababli ularning jonli nutq bilan bog'liqligiga oid ilmiy qarashlari va xulosalaridan I-204-4-5 "Ingliz tili mutaxassislik predmetlaridan axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalari asosida virtual resurslar yaratish va o'quv jarayoniga joriy etish" nomli innovatsion tadqiqot loyihasining nazariy qismida foydalanilgan (SamDCHTning 2023-yil 05-sentyabrdagi 278/02-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada nutqiy faoliyatda paradigmatika hodisasi zamonaviy yo'nalishda tahlil etishga erishilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 4ta, jumladan, 2ta respublika hamda 2ta xalqaro konferensiyada ma'ruza qilinib, aprobatsiyadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusiga oid jami 14ta ilmiy ish nashr etilgan bo'lib, shundan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy natijalarini chop qilish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 3ta maqola e'lon qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, asosiy uch bob, umumiy xulosalar, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat bo'lib, umumiy hajmi 131 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi yoritilgan, tadqiqotning maqsadi va vazifalari, predmeti va obyektini aniqlangan. Tadqiqotning O'zbekiston Respublikasi fan va texnologiyalar taraqqiyotining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi, uning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon etilgan. Olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi asoslanib, ishning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, aprobatsiyasi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

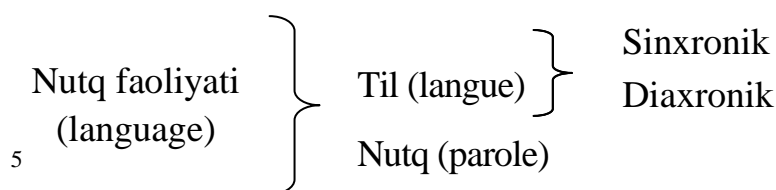
Dissertatsiyaning "**Nutqiy faoliyatning nazariy asoslari**" deb nomlangan birinchi bobida bugungi zamonaviy tilshunoslikda nutqiy faoliyatda paradigmatic hodisalar voqelanishi masalasi haqida fikr va mulohazalar aytilayotgan bo'lsa ham, masala yechimi hali to'liq amalga oshirilgani yo'qligi asoslangan.

Til birliklarining vertikal va gorizontaal harakatini paradigmatika nuqtai nazaridan tahlil qilish paradigmatic munosabatlar tushunchasini va ularning nutq faoliyatida qanday namoyon bo'lishini tushunishni talab qiladi. Til birliklarining vertikal va gorizontaal harakatlarini tahlil qilish orqali paradigmatic munosabatlar ochib berilgan.

Ferdinand do' Sossyurning strukturalizmi, Noam Xomskiyning generativ grammatikasi yoki Roman Yakobsonning funktsional tilshunosligida paradigmatic munosabatlarning turli nazariy asoslari yaratilgan. Paradigmatic munosabatlar jahon olimlaridan F.do' Sossyur, D.S.Uort, V.M.Solnsev, Yu.S.Stepanov, V.B.Kasevich, S.D.Kanselson, Y.S.Kubryakova va boshqalar. O'zbek tilshunoslaridan I.Qo'chqortoyev, A.Berdialiyev, H.Ne'matov, A.Nurmonov, N.Mahmudov, N.Turniyozov, A.Mamajonov, Sh.Safarov, R.Rasulov, R.Sayfullayeva, M.Hakimov, Sh.Shahobiddinova, J.Eltazarov, D.Xudoyberganova, B.Qilichev, M.Qurbonova, M.Abuzalova, Sh.Iskandarova, R.Davlatova va boshqa olimlarning ishlarida tadqiq qilingan.

F.do' Sossyur ta'limotida tilshunoslik tashqi va ichki bo'lishi ta'kidlanadi. Tashqi tilshunoslikka tilning jug'rofiy tarqalishi va ularning shevalarga bo'linib ketishi bilan bog'liq barcha narsalar kiradi. Tashqi tilshunoslik bilan ichki tilshunoslik o'rtasidagi farq aynan shu nuqtada mantiqqa ziddek tuyuladi, chunki jug'rofiy omil tilning mavjudligi bilan bevosita bog'liq; shunga qaramasdan, jug'rofiy omil tilning ichki tuzilishiga ta'sir qilmaydi⁴.

Tilshunoslik fanining chegarasini, predmetini aniqroq ta'riflash maqsadida F. do' Sossyur til bilan nutqni ajratib, bir-biriga qarama-qarshi qo'ydi. Uning fikricha, til nutq faoliyatining faqat bir tomonini tashkil etadi. Til bilan nutqning asosiy farqi – til ijtimoiy, nutq esa individual hodisa ekanligidir. Bu fikr ham nisbiy bo'lib, bir tomonlama olib qaralganda to'g'ri. Aslida til ham, nutq ham ijtimoiy, ham individual hodisalardir. Til bilan nutqning o'zaro munosabatini F.do' Sossyur quyidagi sxemada ko'rsatadi:



1.1-rasm. Nutq faoliyati

Rasmda ko'rib turganimizdek, nutqiy faoliyat nihoyatda keng tarmoqli tushuncha, uning ichiga til ham nutq ham kiradi. Tilshunoslik nutq faoliyatini o'rganishi zarur. Chunki, til va nutq nutqiy faoliyatning mahsuli. F.do' Sossyur til lingvistikasi va nutq lingvistikasi deb ikkiga bo'ldi. Til lingvistikasini o'rganishni birinchi darajali, nutq lingvistikasini o'rganishni ikkinchi darajali vazifa qilib qo'ydi. Bu jadvalda ijtimoiy tabiati jihatidan qaralganda til madaniy-tarixiy va ijtimoiy hodisadir. Taniqli olim

⁴Соссюр, Фердинанд дў. Умумий тилшунослик курси. Француз тилидан Ибодулла Мирзаев таржимаси. – Тошкент, 2019. – Б. 31.

⁵Соссюр, Фердинанд дў. Кўрсатилган асар. – Б. 114.

Sh.Safarov “nutqiy faoliyat”, “nutq” va “nutqiy qobiliyat” haqida alohida to‘xtalib, Sossyur langage tushunchasini til va nutqning munosabatini aks ettirish uchun qo‘llaganini o‘rinli asoslaydi: Bizningcha, “nutqiy faoliyat” (“речевая деятельность”) so‘z birikmasi Sossyur qo‘llagan langage tushunchasining mazmunini to‘ligicha aks ettirmaydi, chunki langage ko‘proq jamoaga xos (alohida shaxsga, individga emas) qobiliyatni, xususiyatni anglatadi. Faqatgina ushbu qobiliyatning alohida shaxs faoliyatida namoyon bo‘lishinigina “nutq” va “nutqiy qobiliyat” sifatida qarash mumkin. Aslida, Sossyur langage tushunchasini til va nutqning munosabatini aks ettirish, ularning tabiatan dialektik yaxlitlikni tashkil qilishini, biri ikkinchisiz mavjud bo‘la olmasligini ta’kidlash uchun qo‘llagan bo‘lsa ajab emas.⁶ Biz ham ishni yoritishda til va nutq birlashib nutqiy faoliyatning umumiyligini hosil qiladi degan qarashga asoslandik. Sh.Safarov fikrida davom etib: muallif istaganidek, langage tushunchasi lisoniy voqelikni yaxlit va to‘liq aks ettirishi lozim. Shu sababli bu tushunchani inson lisoniy faoliyati mazmunida anglamoq darkor, deb hisoblayman⁷, – degan fikrni qat’iy aytgan.

I.Qo‘chqortoyev “F.do‘ Sossyurning lingvistik konsepsiyasi” asarida: “Tildan foydalanuvchi individni birinchi galda tilning hozirgi holati (sinxronik holati), tilda hozir mavjud bo‘lgan vositalar sistemasi qiziqtiradi. Shu ma’nodan tilning faqat sinxronik holati sistema hisoblanadi. Bu nuqtai nazar tilshunoslik fani uchun qanchalik muhim bo‘lmasin, u tilning mohiyatini to‘liq ochib bera olmaydi. Til ifoda ehtiyojlariga moslashib boruvchi qurol. Tilning ifoda talablariga moslashuvi nutq jarayonida to‘xtovsiz amalga oshib boradi”, – deb yozadi⁸.

Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda tilni murakkab sistema sifatida o‘rganishimiz, paradigmatic va sintagmatic munosabatlarni taqozo etadi. Ushbu munosabatlarga ko‘ra muayyan til birligi boshqa birliklarda qatnashadi. Buni til qurilishining barcha pog‘onalarida uchratishimiz mumkin. Tildagi har bir birlik paradigmatic va sintagmatic munosabatlar tufayli bog‘lanadi, voqelanadi. Til sistemasining harakatga kelishi uchun bular asosiy unsurlardan biridir. Til sistemasida barcha til birliklari ma’lum paradigmalar tarkibida qatnashadi. Nutqiy faoliyat mexanizmi ishlashi barobarida, barcha til birliklari boshqa birliklar bilan sintagmatic munosabatga kirishishi tufayli nutq birligiga aylanadi.

Sossyurning fikricha, nutqiy faoliyatning ikki tomoni mavjud: individual va sotsial. Ularni bir-birisiz tasavvur qilish mumkin emas. Til nima? degan savolga javob berar ekan, u “til” tushunchasining “nutqiy faoliyat” tushunchasiga teng kelmasligi, “til” “nutqiy faoliyat”ning bir qismi, lekin eng muhim qismi ekanligini, u sotsial mahsulot ekanligi, u yoki bu til egalarining har biri xotirasida mavjud bo‘lgan nutqiy faoliyatga kirishish imkoniyati ekanligini ta’kidlaydi⁹. Til egalarining har biri xotirasida mavjud bo‘lgan nutqiy faoliyatga kirishish imkoniyati kognitiv tilshunoslik bilan chambarchas bog‘liq. Kognitiv tilshunoslik bilish nazariyasiga asoslanar ekan, uning asosiy tayanchi inson omili hisoblanadi, zotan, voqelik haqidagi har qanday axborot uning tafakkurida, ongida o‘z ifodasini

⁶ Сафаров Ш.С. Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент: Фан, 2010. – Б. 20.

⁷ Сафаров Ш.С. Кўрсатилган асар. – Б. 21.

⁸ Кўчқортоев И. Ф. дў. Соссюрнинг лингвистик концепцияси. – Тошкент, 1976. – Б. 31-32.

⁹ Нурмонов А., Исқандарова Ш. Умумий тилшунослик. – Андижон, 2007. – Б. 25.

topadi. Pragmalingvistika tushunchasining markaziy komponenti ham inson omili sanaladi. Shu bois kognitiv tilshunoslik pragmalingvistik omillar va ularning tadqiqi masalasi bilan ham bevosita shug'ullanadi. Sh.Safarovning qayd etishiga ko'ra, bilish faoliyati haqida gap ketganda, faqatgina aql, tafakkur hodisasini tasavvur etish bilan cheklanmasdan, balki tafakkur faoliyati mahsuli hamda bu faoliyat bilan bog'liq bo'lgan barcha turdagi nomenal hodisalarni ham inobatga olish zarur¹⁰. A.Ko'chiboyev kognitiv bilimlar nutqiy faoliyat jarayonini presuppozitsiyalar orqali ifodalashi haqida to'xtalib quyidagi fikrlarni bayon qilgan: Implitsit mazmuni idrok qilish jarayonida qo'l keladigan kognitiv bilimlar shunday qilib nutqiy fikrni presuppozitsiyalar orqali kontekst yordamida idrok qilinishiga olib keladi¹¹. Ko'rinadiki, muayyan muammo tadqiqiga kognitiv va pragmatik nuqtai nazardan yondoshganimizda inson omili g'oyat muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Fe do' Sossyur tilshunoslikni ikkiga, til va nutq tilshunosligiga bo'ladi va bu haqda shunday yozadi: Bu ikki fan (til tilshunosligi va nutq tilshunosligi) uchun tilshunoslik nomini saqlab qolish va nutq tilshunosligi haqida gapirish mumkin. Biroq uni so'zning o'z ma'nosidagi, sof, yagona obyektga til bo'lgan tilshunoslik bilan adashtirmaslik kerak¹². Nutq lingvistikasi hali yaxshi o'rganilmagan soha bo'lib, o'z tadqiqotchilarini kutib turibdi.

Sh.Safarov nutqiy faoliyat haqida quyidagi fikrlarni aytgan: Til tizimining o'zi nutqiy faoliyat natijasida mavjuddir, uning tabiati va mohiyati nutqiy muloqot jarayonida namoyon bo'ladi. Shunday ekan, til birliklarining ma'no xususiyatlari nutqda voqelanadi, aniq tus oladi¹³. Olim "Semantika" nomli boshqa asarida nutqiy faoliyat haqida: Nutqiy faoliyatning ajralmas qismi bo'lgan nominatsiya (atash) harakati bajarilayotganda lisoniy belgi tanlovining ixtiyoriy yoki motivli (asosli) bo'lishi masalasi nazariy tilshunoslikning o'ta jiddiy masalalaridandir¹⁴, – deb yozadi. Sh.Safarovning nutqiy faoliyat haqidagi bu ilmiy asosli fikrlariga to'liq qo'shilamiz. Til tizimi unsurlari biri ikkinchisi bilan uzviy bog'liq holda yashar ekan, bunda ularning birinchi galda paradigmatic va sintagmatic munosabatlari ko'zga tashlanadi. Mazkur munosabatlarning har ikkisi ham, garchi lingvistik maqomiga ko'ra farqlansa-da, o'zaro uzviy aloqadordir. Buni til sathlari birliklarining bir-birlari bilan bog'liqligida kuzatamiz.

A.Nurmonov nutqiy faoliyat haqida quyidagi fikrlarni yozgan: V.Gumboldtning til "ergon" emas, balki "energiya" ekanligi haqidagi g'oyasidan foydalangan holda tilshunoslikning o'rganish obyekti nutqiy faoliyat bo'lishi lozim, degan xulosaga keladi. Nutqiy faoliyat (Languege) sotsiallik bilan individuallikni o'zida birlashtirgan murakkab jarayon ekanligini e'tirof etadi. U o'zaro dialektik aloqada bo'lgan til (langue) va nutq (parole)ning munosabatidan tashkil topgan butunlik ekanligini izchil ravishda ilmiy asoslab berdi¹⁵. Nutqiy

¹⁰ Safarov Sh. Kognitiv tilshunoslik. – Jizzax, 2006. – B. 10.

¹¹ Кўчибоев.А. Матн прагматикаси. – Самарқанд, 2015. – Б. 15.

¹² Соссюр, Фердинанд дў. Кўрсатилган асар. – Б. 29.

¹³ Сафаров Ш.С. Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент: Фан, 2010. – Б. 168.

¹⁴ Сафаров Ш.С. Семантика. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013. – Б. 20.

¹⁵Нурмонов А. Структур тилшунослик: илдиэлари ва йўналишлари 5A220102 – “Лингвистика” (Ўзбек тилшунослиги) магистрантлар учун ўқув қўлланма. – Тошкент. 2004. – Б. 17.

faoliyat haqida aytilgan bunday talqin ilmiy asosli. Tilshunoslikning o'rganish obyekti nutqiy faoliyat bo'lishi kerak. Chunki, nutqiy faoliyat til (langue) va nutq (parole)ning munosabatidan tashkil topgan sistemadir.

Paradigmatik munosabatlarning mohiyati shundaki, bir paradigma tarkibiga kiradigan birliklar, birinchidan, paradigmadagi bir birlik eslanganda shu paradigmaga kiruvchi boshqa a'zolar ham xotirlanishi zarur, ikkinchidan, har bir konkret nutq sharoitida o'zaro paradigmatik munosabatlarda turgan birliklar, ya'ni paradigma a'zolaridan bittasi tanlanishi lozim, uchinchidan, bir paradigmaning a'zolari o'zaro o'xshashlik bilan birga har bir a'zo ikkinchisidan qaysidir bir xususiy belgisi bilan farqlanishi kerak, to'rtinchidan, paradigma a'zolari nutqda bir pozitsiyada kela olib, bir-birini ma'lum holatlarda almashtira olishi, o'rnini egallashi lozim¹⁶. Bizningcha, bu fikrlarga to'liq qo'shilish mumkin, chunki, paradigmatik munosabatni tashkil etuvchi birliklar keng ma'noda tilni taqozo etsa, sintagmatik munosabat nutq bilan bevosita bog'liq bo'ladi.

Tilni yaxlit sistema sifatida o'rganish nutqiy faoliyat hodisasini ham tushunishimizga birmuncha yordam beradi. Bugungi kunda zamonaviy tilshunoslik til va nutqni ajratib oldi. Buning natijasida til lingvistikasi va nutq lingvistikasi ilmiy asoslandi. Uch ming yil davomida til lingvistikasi yaxshi o'rganilgan, nutq lingvistikasi esa endi keng qamrovda o'rganilishi kerak degan fikrdamiz.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **“Nutqiy faoliyatning grammatik paradigmasi tadqiqi”** deb nomlanib, unda nutqiy faoliyatda morfologik va sintaktik paradigmatika hodisasi paradigma qonuniyatlari asosida tahlil qilinadi. Mazkur bob ikki paragrafga bo'linadi. **“Nutqiy faoliyatning morfologik paradigmasi”** nomli birinchi paragrafda nutqiy faoliyatda morfologik paradigma tushunchasi paradigmatik nuqtai nazardan o'rganiladi. Morfologiya so'zlarning ichki tuzilishi va shakllanishi bilan shug'ullanuvchi bo'limdir. Morfologik paradigma deganda so'zning zamon, son, egalik, kelishik va shaxs kabi grammatik kategoriyalarga asoslangan flektiv shakllar yig'indisi tushuniladi. Morfologik paradigmani o'rganish til ichidagi so'z shakllarining shakllanishini tartibga soluvchi tizimli qonuniyatlari va qoidalarni tushunishga imkon beradi.

Paradigmatik munosabatlar o'xshashlikka asoslangan munosabatlardir. Ular bir-biri bilan birikmaydigan, ammo bir-birini almashtirib kela oladigan unsurlarni birlashtiradi... Paradigmatik munosabatlar ba'zan faqat til hodisalarining birikish imkoniyatlarinigina namoyish etadigan sintagmatik munosabatlarga qaraganda ma'nodorroq, mazmundorroqdir¹⁷. V.G.Gakning bu fikrlariga to'liq qo'shilmiz. Til sistemasi tuzilishi va ishlashi uchun ham paradigmatik munosabat muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. So'zlarning ichki tuzilishi va ularning grammatik xususiyatlarini ochishda morfologik paradigmalar muhim vazifa bajaradi. Morfologik paradigma tushunchasi, so'zning turli xil flektiv va hosila shakllarini ifodalaydi. Shu jihatdan morfologik paradigmalarni o'rganishning ahamiyati nihoyatda katta.

¹⁶Қиличев Б. Луғавий иерархияда парадигматик муносабат. Айюб Ғулом ва ўзбек тилшунослиги. – Тошкент. 2004. – Б. 88.

¹⁷ Гак В.Г. Француз тили назарий грамматикаси. Морфология. Француз тилидан Ибодулла Мирзаев таржимаси. – Самарқанд, 2022. – Б. 45.

Paradigmatik bog‘lanish fonema, morfema, leksema, konstruksiya kabi til birliklarini kishi xotirasida “zanjirsimon” tarzda ushlab turadi. Natijada ulardan birining eslanishi u bilan bog‘langan boshqa birliklarni yodga tushiradi, shu yo‘l bilan til birliklarining xotirada dastlabki kichik sistemalarga uyushuvi ta‘minlanadi¹⁸. Morfologik paradigmatlar ichidagi qoliplar, qoidalar va o‘zgarishlarni tahlil qilish nutqiy faoliyat uchun muhim vosita sanaladi. Morfologik paradigmatlar ikkiga: flektiv paradigmatlar va derivatsion paradigmatlarga bo‘linadi.

Flektiv paradigmatlariga zamon, son va shaxs kabi grammatik xususiyatlarni ko‘rsatish uchun so‘zlarni o‘zgartirishni o‘z ichiga olgan fleksiya hodisalarini kiritamiz. Zamon, son va shaxs kabi grammatik kategoriyalar flektiv paradigmatlarini shakllantiradi. Derivatsion paradigmatlarga morfologik usuldagi so‘z yasalishini kiritamiz.

Ikkinchi bobning ikkinchi paragrafi **“Nutqiy faoliyatning sintaktik paradigmati”** deb nomlanadi. Sintaktik paradigmatikaga tor doirada yondoshilganda, sintaktik birlikning shunday shakliy o‘zgarishlari nazarda tutiladiki, undagi asosiy, kategorial, ma’nolar sintaktik birlikning xususiy variantlarida o‘z ifodasini topadi¹⁹.

Sintaktik paradigma tushunchasi o‘xshash yoki bog‘liq ma’nolarni yetkazish uchun ishlatilishi lozim bo‘lgan sintaktik tuzilmalar to‘plamini anglatadi. U so‘zlovchilarning til ichidagi ma‘lum bir grammatik yoki funksional kategoriyani ifodalashning turli usullarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Sintaktik paradigma sintaktik munosabatlardagi o‘zgaruvchanlik va moslashuvchanlikni va ularning nutqiy faoliyatda voqelanishi shakllantiradi.

Har qanday jumla nutq birligi sifatida nutq (matn) ichida kelib, o‘zidan oldingi va o‘zidan keyingi jumlar bilan munosabatda bo‘ladi. Bunday munosabat jumlaning sintaktik munosabati hisoblanadi. Mantiqiy izchillikka ega bo‘lgan har qanday nutq (matn) sintaktik munosabatlarning o‘zaro zichligi va sintagmatik tobelikning bir tomonlama – oldingi jumladan keyingi jumlagacha qarab yo‘nalishi bilan xarakterlanadi²⁰. Bu fikrlarga to‘liq qo‘shilish mumkin. Haqiqatdan ham, har qanday jumla matnda oldingi va keyingi jumla bilan bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Nutqiy faoliyatdagi mana shu bog‘liqlik sintaktik paradigmatikani taqozo etadi. Tilni sistema sifatida o‘rganar ekanmiz, bunday bog‘liqlik bo‘lishi so‘zsiz. Nutqiy faoliyatda sintaktik munosabatlarning o‘zaro aloqalari sintagmatik va paradigmatik aloqalarga bog‘liq bo‘lishi bilan belgilanadi. Paradigmatik munosabat ham, sintagmatik munosabat ham mavjudligi tabiiydir. Til sistemasida paradigmatik munosabat til birliklarining amalda qo‘llanilishigacha bo‘lgan holati bilan bog‘liq bo‘ladi²¹.

Sintaktik paradigmatika hodisasining voqelanishi so‘z tartibi, so‘z birikmasi tuzilishi, sintaktik tuzilmalar va boshqa sintaktik xususiyatlardagi o‘zgarishlarni

¹⁸ Неъматов Х., Бозоров О. Тил ва нутқ. Рисола. – Самарқанд: СамДУ, 2021. – Б. 36.

¹⁹ Бердиалиев А. Ўзбек тили синтактик қурилиши асосининг парадигматик тизими. – Хўжанд, 2019. – Б. 41.

²⁰ Нурмонов А., Маҳмудов Н., Аҳмедов А., Солихўжаева С. Ўзбек тилининг мазмуний синтаксиси. – Тошкент, 1992. – Б. 99.

²¹ Солнцев В.М. Язык как системно-структурное образование. – М.: Наука, 1977. – С. 65.

o‘z ichiga oladi. Atoqli olim A. Berdialiyev sintaktik paradigmatikani keng va tor doiraga bo‘lib o‘rganadi: Sintaktik paradigmatika grammatik ma‘nosi o‘zaro yaqin qurilmalarning til tizimiga xos munosabatdoshligi tarzida keng doirada va ma‘lum bir qurilmaning shakliy o‘zgarishlari qamrovi kabi tor doirada qaraladi.

Sintaktik paradigmatikaga tor doirada yondoshilganda, sintaktik birlikning shunday shakliy o‘zgarishlari nazarda tutiladiki, undagi asosiy, kategorial, ma‘nolar sintaktik birlikning xususiy variantlarida o‘z ifodasini topadi²².

D.S.Uort sintaktik paradigmatika tushunchasini transformatsion nazariyaga tayangan holda tadqiq qildi. Shuni ham aytish kerakki, mazkur hodisani Uort ma‘no mushtarakligiga asoslanishini shart qilib qo‘ydi. Shu bois hozirgi kungacha bu sohada bajarilgan ishlarning barchasi ana shu talabga asoslanmoqda.

Amerika tilshunosi D.Uort barcha sathlarda paradigmatikalar mavjud bo‘lishini ta‘kidlaydi. Morfologik va sintaktik sath paradigmatikalar o‘rtasida to‘liq parallelizm hodisasi kuzatilishini qayd etib, sintaktik paradigmatikani flektiv va derivativ kabi ikki guruhga bo‘lib o‘rganadi:

1. Flektiv paradigmatika:

1) chiziqli: *собака лает – собаки лают;*

2) chiziqsiz: *он профессор – он был и профессором.*

2. Derivativ paradigmatika:

Студенты читают книги – Книги читаются студентами.

Читающие книги студенты – Читаемые студентами книги.

Чтение книг студентами – Читающиеся студентами книги.

*Студенты, которые читают книги – Книги, читаемые студентами*²³.

Sintaktik paradigmatika hodisasining voqelanishini o‘rganish sintaktik tanlovlar ortidagi funktsional va kommunikativ motivlarni tekshirishni ham o‘z ichiga oladi. Paradigmatika ichidagi sintaktik o‘zgarishlarga mavzuga yo‘naltirilgan ma‘lumot yoki nutqning ahamiyati kabi axborot tuzilmasi mulohazalari ta‘sir qiladi. So‘zlovchilar kommunikativ matn va mo‘ljallangan xabar asosida ma‘lum ma‘lumotlarni ajratib ko‘rsatish yoki ta‘kidlash uchun muayyan sintaktik tuzilmalarni tanlashi mumkin.

Tadqiqot ishining uchinchi bobi “**Nutqiy faoliyatda sintaktik paradigmatikaning voqelanishi**” deb nomlanib, unda nutqiy faoliyatda sintaktik paradigmatikaning voqelanishi tadqiqi o‘z ifodasini topadi. Uchinchi bobning birinchi paragrafida “**Nutqiy faoliyatda so‘z birikmalari paradigmatikasi**” mavzusi yoritiladi. Ushbu bo‘limda so‘z birikmalari ham paradigmatikaning alohida bir ko‘rinishini taqozo etishi haqida fikr yuritilgan. Nutq faoliyati doirasida so‘z birikmalari paradigmatikasining nazariy asoslari, so‘z birikmalari turlari, frazema qurilishlari, vazifalari, sintaktik o‘zgarishlari va bog‘liqliklari o‘rganiladi. Amaliy tadqiqotlar va tahlillar xulosalarni tasdiqlovchi aniq misollar orqali, so‘z birikmalarining til tuzilishi va muloqotidagi rolini chuqurroq tushuntiradi.

²² Бердиалиев А. Ўзбек тили синтактик қурилиши асосининг парадигматик тизими. – Хўжанд, 2019. – Б. 41.

²³ Структурный синтаксис английского языка, Пособие по теоретической грамматике. – Л., 1972. – С. 22-32; Мурясов Р.З. К теории парадигматики в лингвистике // Вя, 1980, № 6. – С. 110.

Matn ichidagi soʻz birikmalari maʼlumotni toʻplash va samarali taqdim etish uchun strategik jihatdan tashkil etilgan. Muayyan soʻz birikmalarini tanlash, ularning tartibi va sintaktik vazifalari maʼlumotlarning taqdim etilishi, taʼkidlanishi yoki boʻysunishiga taʼsir qiladi. Misol uchun, maʼlum bir soʻz birikmasining chap tomoni uning ahamiyatini taʼkidlaydi, soʻz birikmalarini parallel qurilishlarda joylashtirish esa maʼlumotni taqdim etishda muvozanat va ravshanlik hissini yaratadi.

Tilshunoslik fani taraqqiyotining hozirgi davrida matn lingvistikasi muammolari tadqiqining oʻta dolzarb ekanligi izoh talab qilmaydi, albatta. Chunki mazkur masala til birliklarining va, umuman, til sistemasining nutqda qoʻllanishi faqat til va nutq birliklari, balki kognitiv bilan uzviy bogʻliqdir. Matnda esa nafaqat til va nutq birliklari pragmatik struktur-semantik muammolarning barchasi oʻzaro kesishadi kesishish obyektlari esa matn strukturasi tashkil etayotgan soʻz birikmasi, gap va murakkab sintaktik qurilmalar sanaladi.

Nazarimizda, matn ichidagi soʻz birikmalari nutqning turli qismlari orasidagi oʻtish uchun belgi boʻlib ham xizmat qiladi. Soʻz birikmalari yoki iboralardan foydalanish orqali, tinglovchilar yoki soʻzlovchilar, oʻquvchi yoki tinglovchini gʻoyalarning mantiqiy rivojlanishi orqali boshqaradi. Ushbu soʻz birikmalari mavzuning oʻzgarishini anglatadi, yangi maʼlumotlarni kiritadi, xulosalar beradi yoki matnning turli qismlari oʻrtasida sabab-oqibat aloqalarini oʻrnatadi. Frazada darajasidagi paradigmatic hodisalar nutqning turli qismlari oʻrtasida aloqa oʻrnatish orqali matn bogʻliqligiga yordam beradi. Olmoshlar, bogʻlovchilar yoki leksik takrorlar kabi uyushiq qurilmalar soʻz birikmalari oʻrtasida bogʻlanish hosil qiladi va matnning umumiy bogʻliqligini saqlaydi. Ushbu qurilmalar matnning silliq oʻqilishini va oʻquvchilar yoki tinglovchilarning moʻljallangan maʼnoni osongina tushunib olishini taʼminlaydi.

Turli ibora qurilishlari fikrlarni tartibga solish va bogʻlash uchun asos yaratib, matnning umumiy bogʻliqligiga hissa qoʻshadi. Parallel qurilishlar soʻz birikmalari yoki gaplar boʻylab oʻxshash grammatik shakllar yoki qoliplardan foydalanishni oʻz ichiga oladi. Ushbu uslub muvozanat va simmetriya hissi yaratadi, matnni yanada tartibli va izchil qiladi. Muayyan soʻz birikmalari qurilishlarini takrorlash yoki aks ettirish orqali yozuvchilar yoki soʻzlovchilar gʻoyalar oʻrtasidagi munosabatlarga ishora qiladilar va oʻquvchi yoki tinglovchilar uchun aniq asos yaratadilar. Parallel qurilishlarni oʻxshash sintaktik qoliplarga ega boʻlgan soʻz birikmalarida koʻrish mumkin, masalan, “nafaqat... balki”, “yo... yoki”, “ikkovi ham... va”. Fikr dalili uchun misollarga murojaat etaylik: *Sezgir, ziyrak Akbara ularning hammasini qayta boshdan oʻtkazganday boʻlib yuradi, tez-tez eslab qoʻyadi. Qaniydi, maxluqlar ham koʻrgan kunlarini birma-bir soʻylab bersalar edi. Balki yana kim biladi, esiga tushganda, hammasi tagʻin koʻz oʻngidan oʻtib, alamli yoshlarini tiyolmay ogʻir-ogʻir ingrasi, ajabmas... (Ch.Aytmatov. Qiyomat).*

Berilgan matnda *Sezgir Akbara, ziyrak Akbara, boshdan oʻtkazmoq, eslab qoʻymoq, maxluqlar koʻrgan kunlarini, soʻylab bermoq, esiga tushmoq, koʻz oʻngidan oʻtmoq, alamli yoshlarini tiyolmay ogʻir-ogʻir ingramoq* kabi parallel

qurilishlar o'xshash sintaktik qoliplarga ega bo'lgan so'z birikmalari paradigmasi a'zolarining har biri sintaktik vazifa bajarayotganini ko'ramiz.

Uchinchi bobning **“Nutqiy faoliyatda jumla paradigmasi”** deb nomlanuvchi ikkinchi paragrafida jumla paradigmasi tadqiq qilingan. Nutqiy faoliyat jarayonida, gap paradigmasi gaplarning sintaktik tuzilishida mavjud bo'lgan o'zgarishlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu esa o'z navbatida uzatilayotgan ma'noni yetkazish, ma'nolar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni ifodalash va muayyan kommunikativ maqsadlarga erishish uchun turli xil gap qurilishlari va qoliplaridan foydalanishlari qamrovida yuz beradi. Nutqiy faoliyat jarayonida gap paradigmasi so'roq, buyruq, undov kabi turli gap turlaridan iborat bo'ladi. Shu bilan birga har bir gap turi o'ziga xos sintaktik tuzilishga ega bo'ladi va turli xil kommunikativ vazifalarni bajaradi, turli xil paradigmalarga bo'linadi. Gap paradigmasini o'rganish nutq faoliyatida gaplarni ifodalash, savol berish, buyruq berish yoki kuchli his-tuyg'ularni yetkazish uchun ushbu gap turlaridan foydalanilishini tahlil qiladi. Murakkab sintaktik qurilmalar ikki yoki undan ortiq mustaqil gap va kamida bitta bog'langan gapdan iborat bo'ladi. Sodda gaplar paradigmasiga bo'linib o'rganiladi. Ular qo'shma gapning ham, murakkab gapning ham xususiyatlarini birlashtiradi. Murakkab sintaktik qurilmalar bir-biriga bog'liq bo'lgan bir nechta fikrlarni, qarama-qarshiliklarni yoki turli nuqtai nazarlarni ifodalashga imkon beradi: *Ular bir-biriga shu qadar yarashgan, shu qadar odobli, harakatlariyu so'zlari shu qadar dilbar va o'zlariyu o'zgalarga shunday ajib dildorliklar ko'rsatar edilarki, beixtiyor shu bazm qahramonlariga aylanib qolishdi...* (Shukur Xolmirzayev. Saylanma. 1-jild).

Keltirilgan misolda gaplar, murakkab mavzularni yanada nozik va har tomonlama o'rganishni ta'minlash orqali, matnning tashkil etishga hissa qo'shgan. Murakkab gaplardan foydalanish yozuvchiga turli g'oyalar o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni ko'rsatgan, qarama-qarshi nuqtai nazarlarni taqdim etgan, yoki dalillarni asoslashga imkon bergan. *Shu qadar* so'zini takrorlash orqali ma'noni kuchaytirgan.

Uchinchi bobning **“Nutqiy faoliyatda matn tarkibi paradigmasi”** deb nomlanuvchi uchinchi paragrafida matn tarkibi paradigmasi tadqiq qilingan. Matn tarkibi yozma yoki og'zaki matnning joylashishi, tashkil etilishi va tuzilishini anglatadi. Bu fikrlarning tartiblanishi, ma'lumotlarning ketma-ketligi va matnning umumiy bog'liqligini o'z ichiga oladi. Matn tarkibi paradigmasi matnlarni qurish va taqdim etishda ishtirok etuvchi qolip va tamoyillarni o'rganadi.

Matn tarkibi g'oyalar va ma'lumotlar o'rtasidagi aloqa va munosabatlarni o'rnatish orqali matnning bog'liqligiga hissa qo'shadi. Gap va paragraflarni bog'lovchi olmoshlar, bog'lovchilar va uyushiq bo'laklar yordamida izchillikka erishiladi. Matn tarkibidagi paradigmatic munosabatlar asosiy atamalarni takrorlash yoki parallel qurilishlardan foydalanish matnning umumiy bog'liqligidan dalolat beradi. Matn ichidagi ma'lumotlarning aniq yoki implitsit tarzda berilishi o'quvchilarning mazmuni tushunishi va talqin qilishiga hissa qo'shadi.

Har qanday hashamatli, haybatli, ko‘rkam inshoot ham kichik g‘ishtlardan bino bo‘lganidek, matn mazmuni ham so‘z, so‘z birikmasi, ibora va gaplar vositasida yaratiladi, quriladi, voqelantiriladi²⁴.

Matn tarkibining paradigmatic hodisalari matnning umumiy tuzilishi va izchilligini shakllantirishda hal qiluvchi rol o‘ynaydi. Ushbu hodisalar matnning bog‘liqligi va qurilishiga hissa qo‘shadi.

Umuman olganda, matn tarkibining paradigmatic hodisalari matnning umumiy tuzilishi va bog‘liqligiga sezilarli hissa qo‘shadi. Sintaktik munosabat hosil qiluvchi birliklarni qo‘llash, tizimli belgilarni qo‘llash, tayyor qolip va ma‘no taraqqiyotiga rioya qilish va o‘quvchining nuqtai nazarini hisobga olgan holda, matn tarkibi o‘quvchilarning tushunishi va qiziqishini kuchaytiradigan yaxshi tuzilgan va izchil matnni yaratadi. Atoqli tilshunos olim M.X.Hakimov matn haqida shunday yozadi: “Matn so‘zining lug‘aviy ma‘nosida birikish, bog‘lanish tushunchalarining borligi, shuning uchun matn tarkibi o‘zaro qaysidir bog‘lovchilar yordamida birikishini o‘rganish “Matn tilshunosligi” sohasining asosiy muammolaridan biri bo‘lib qoldi. Matn birliklarining o‘zaro bog‘lanishini ifoda etuvchi takror va uning bir necha ko‘rinishi, olmosh turkumiga oid ba‘zi so‘zlar, gapning so‘roq shakliga xos bo‘lgan ko‘rinishining matn hosil qilishdagi vazifalari matn tilshunosligida alohida o‘rin tutadi”²⁵. M.X.Hakimovning bu ilmiy asosli fikrlariga to‘liq qo‘shilgan holda, quyidagi fikrlarni bildiramiz. Paradigmatic munosabatlar matnning turli qismlarini bog‘laydigan lingvistik elementlar bo‘lgan uyushiq bo‘laklardan foydalanishga ta‘sir qiladi. Uyushiq bo‘laklar tarkibida olmoshlar, bog‘lovchilar va boshqa bog‘lovchi so‘zlar uchraydi. Mualliflar gaplar, paragraflar va bo‘limlar o‘rtasida aloqalar o‘rnatish uchun matnni birlashtiruvchi qurilmalardan foydalanadilar. Masalan, “bu” yoki “shu” kabi olmoshlardan yuqorida aytib o‘tilgan fikrlarga murojaat qilish bog‘liqlikni hosil qiladi va matn ichida sintaktik munosabatni hosil qilish imkonini beradi. Biriktiruvchi qurilmalardan foydalanishdagi paradigmatic munosabatlar matn komponentlarini tashkil etadi va bog‘liqligini kuchaytiradi.

XULOSA

Tadqiqotimiz kun tartibiga qo‘yilgan nutqiy faoliyatda paradigmatica hodisasi tushunchasi xususidagi muammolarni tadqiq etish jarayonida quyidagi xulosalarga keldik:

1. Til sistemasining nutqqa ko‘chirilishi va qo‘llanilishi tashqi tilshunoslik bilan chambarchas bog‘liq. Tashqi tilshunoslik mexanizmini til sistemasi tarkibida bo‘lmagan nolingvistik vositalar tashkil etadi. Tashqi tilshunoslik orqali inson omili ham eng kuchli kognitiv-pragmatic vosita sifatida faoliyat ko‘rsata boshladi. Shu bois XXI asr tilshunosligi antroposentrik ekanligi alohida ta‘kidlanmoqda.

2. Oppozitiv til birliklari paradigma qatori bo‘lmasa, til sistemasidan nutqiy faoliyat jarayonida bu darajada farqli va cheksiz jumlar tuzib bo‘lmaydi.

²⁴ Зиёдова Г. Матн яратиш технологияси. «Фан» нашриёти, – Тошкент, 2007. – Б. 58.

²⁵ Ҳакимов М. Ўзбек илмий матнининг синтагматик ва прагматик хусусиятлари. Фил.фан.номз. дисс. автореферати – Тошкент, 1993. – В. 7.

Haqiqatan ham, oppozitiv til birliklari qarama-qarshi turgan ikki va undan ortiq til birliklari xotiramizda saqlanishi uchun zamin yaratadi. Ikki va undan ortiq til birliklarini xotiramizda saqlash uchun qandaydir farqli belgi bo'lishi lozim. Oppozitiv qarama-qarshi ma'nolarda keskin tafovut bo'lgani uchun xotirada saqlab qolish uchun qo'l keladi.

3. Til sistemasida barcha til birliklari ma'lum paradigmatik tarkibida qatnashadi. Nutqiy faoliyat mexanizmi ishlashi barobarida, barcha til birliklari boshqa birliklar bilan sintagmatik munosabatga kirishishi tufayli nutq birligiga aylanadi. Nutq faoliyati jarayonida so'zlovchining pragmatik faolligi boshlanadi. Til birliklaridan nutqda foydalanishning induktiv usulu faollik ko'rsatishi orqali matn shakllanadi. Pragmatik nuqtai nazardan bu o'rinda so'zlovchining illokutiv rejasi amalga oshadi.

4. Paradigmatik munosabat tilning har bir alohida sathi birliklarining sistema ichida mavjudligi, yoki boshqacha aytganda, ularning sistemada yashashlari tarzini taqozo etadi. Fido' Sossyur til birliklarining paradigmatik munosabati (Sossyur terminologiyasida assotsiativ munosabat) ketma-ketlik qoidasiga bo'ysunmasligini, mazkur munosabat muayyan uyushma a'zolari o'rtasida ro'y berishini qayd etadi va shu munosabatdagi til birliklari ongimizda alohida guruhlar tarzida mavjud bo'lishini ta'kidlaydi. Har qanday so'z u yoki bu tarzda fikran o'zi bilan bog'lanadigan narsani xotiraga keltiradi.

5. Umuman olganda, paradigmatik munosabatlar til birliklarining voqelanishiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Sinonimiya, antonimiya, giponimiya va boshqa paradigmatik munosabatlar leksik tanlash, qarama-qarshilik, ierarxiya va sintaktik joylashishni shakllantiradi. Ushbu paradigmatik munosabatlarni tushunish va tahlil qilish nutq faoliyatida til birliklarining qanday voqelanishi va tanlanishini o'rganish uchun zarurdir.

6. Nutqiy faoliyatda til qurilishini shakllantirishda morfologik paradigmatik orqali morfosintaktik modellar hosil qilinadi. Morfosintaktik modellarni o'rganish barobarida morfologik paradigma tushunchasini chuqurroq tushunamiz. Hind-yevropa tillarida paradigma so'zning flektiv shakllarini ifodalashini, uning zamon, son, kelishik, egalik va shaxs kabi grammatik kategoriyalarini ifodalashdagi rolida ko'ramiz. So'zlarning ichki tuzilishi va ularning grammatik xususiyatlarini tushunish uchun morfologik paradigmatikni o'rganishimiz lozim.

7. Paradigmatik va sintagmatik munosabatlar til strukturasi funksiyaga kirishuvini ta'minlovchi asosiy omillardir. Paradigmatik munosabatlar til birliklarining nutq sathigacha bo'lgan o'zaro bog'lanishlariga asoslansa, sintagmatik munosabatlar til elementlarining nutq oqimidagi yondoshligiga asoslanadi. Lisoniy birliklar ana shu ikki munosabatning mavjudligi va ularning o'zaro aloqasi tufayli ma'no anglatish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi.

8. Sintaktik paradigmatik pragmatik tomonlariga xos sintaktik qurilishlar xushmuomalalik, bilvosita yoki kinoyani yetkazishga hissa qo'shadi. Sintaktik paradigmatik vositasida so'zlovchilar turli matnlar orqali samarali muloqotga kirishadi. Sintaktik shakllarni tegishli matnga moslashtirish, mavjud bo'lgan sintaktik variantlarni qamrab olish, muloqotning umumiy samaradorligini oshiradi va nutq vaziyatining normalariga mos kelishini ta'minlaydi.

9. Tillardagi sintaktik paradigmalarni qiyosiy o'rganish tillararo o'zgaruvchanlik va universallikni ochib beradi. Turli tillarning sintaktik qurilishlarini, paradigmalar ichida qanday tashkil etishini tahlil qilish til tuzilishi asosida yotgan universal tamoyillar va o'xshash ma'nolarni ifodalashda tillarning bir-biridan farq qilish usullari haqida tushuncha beradi.

10. Tilshunoslik fani taraqqiyotining hozirgi davrida matn lingvistikasi muammolari tadqiqining o'ta dolzarb ekanligi izoh talab qilmaydi, albatta. Paradigmatik munosabatlar hosil qilish orqali mualliflar yaxshi tuzilgan, izchil va qiziqarli matnlarni yaratadilar va natijada muloqotning umumiy samaradorligini oshiradilar.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREE
PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.76.04 AT NAMANGAN STATE UNIVERSITY**

SAMARKAND STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

MALIKOVA IRODA ABDURAYIMOVNA

STUDY OF THE PARADIGMATIC BASIS OF SPEECH ACTIVITY

10.00.11 – Theory of language. Applied and Computational Linguistics

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
OF THE DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PhD) ON PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

Namangan – 2024

The subject of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation is registered with the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the number B2021.3.PhD/Fill 2024.

The dissertation has been prepared at the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages.

The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three languages (Uzbek, Russian, English) website of scientific council (<http://www.samdchti.uz/>) and on the website of «ZiyoNET» information and educational portal www.samdchti.uz.

Scientific supervisor:

Abdiev Murodkasim Bolbekovich
Doctor of Philology, Professor

Official opponents:

Sultonova Shohista Muxammadjonovna
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Khakimov Muhammadjan Khujaxonovich
Doctor of Philology, Professor

Leading organization:

Bukhara State University

The defense of the dissertation will be held at the meeting of the Scientific Council numbered PhD.03/04.06.2020.Phil.76.04 at Namangan State University on «8» at 06 09 2024. (Address: 161, Baburshah street, Namangan city, 160119. Tel.: (+99869) 227-06-12; Tel.: (998-69) 228-85-01, Fax: 228-85-02. Website: www.namdu.uz, e-mail: info@namdu.uz, fax: (+99869) 227-07-61; e-mail: info@namdu.uz.)

The dissertation can be viewed at the Information Resource Center of Namangan State University (registered with the number 1473). (Address: 160119, Namangan city, Uychi Street, 316. Tel.: (99869) 227-29-81).

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Z.Ya.Sadikov
Chairman of the Scientific Council for
awarding academic degrees, Doctor of
Philology, Professor

I.O.Darvishov
Scientific Secretary of the Council for
awarding academic degrees, Doctor of
Philosophy (PhD) in Philological
sciences, Docent

H.A.Juraev
Chairman of Scientific Seminar at the
Scientific Council on awarding scientific
degrees, Doctor of Philology, Professor

The subject of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation is registered with the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the number B2021.3.PhD/Fil12024.

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I.O.Darvishov

Scientific Secretary of the Council for awarding academic degrees, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philological sciences, Docent

H.A.Juraev

Chairman of Scientific Seminar at the Scientific Council on awarding scientific degrees, Doctor of Philology, Professor

INTRODUCTION (annotation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In world linguistics, the scientific approach to language materials from the point of view of the requirements of structural linguistics began to strengthen at the end of the 20th and at the beginning of the 21st centuries. Both the laws of the internal system of the language and the problems of speech linguistics are connected with speech activity. In the studies devoted to the paradigmatic structure of different languages, new studies on the more complex and multi-layered structure of the typical paradigmatic phenomenon are gaining a high importance. Identifying the occurrence of phonetic, lexical, morphological, and syntactic paradigms in speech activity, interpreting their correct expression in the text, and anthropocentric study are gaining relevance.

One of the most urgent problems of world linguistics that needs to be researched is the scope of research aimed at solving the problems of learning language and speech as a whole system based on paradigmatic and syntagmatic laws. expansion is considered as an important task. As a result of this, in linguistics, terms such as paradigmatics, syntagmatics, speech activity, speaking ability, langue, language, parole are distinguished, and scientific research works are being carried out in the fields of text linguistics, cognitology, pragmatic linguistics, and semantics. By studying the problems of the paradigmatic foundations of speech activity within the framework of morphosyntactic research, it is felt that fully substantiating the theoretical aspects of the problem is needed..

From the first days of the new Uzbekistan, the issue of raising the level of education and training of the people in all aspects has become urgent, the relevance of new approaches to our language in increasing its intellectual and spiritual potential, and creating large-scale monographic studies represents the most advanced achievements of science in the formation of national thinking. "An enlightened nation that respects its own language deeply respects the language of others¹." Of course, in this regard, the paradigmatic foundations of speech activity are of great importance. There are many issues in this area, that need to be studied. In particular, new approaches to our language, major monographic studies showing the most advanced achievements of science in the formation of national consciousness and thinking have not been created yet. For this reason, this dissertation on the study of the paradigmatic foundations of speech activity becomes relevant. Therefore, "...the task of development of scientific research and innovative activities, comprehensive support of creative ideas and developments²" proves that our goal is accurate.

To a certain extent, this dissertation study will serve to apply the tasks set by the law "On the state language" of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1995), "On the establishment of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi" of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, PF-

¹ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Янги Ўзбекистон стратегияси. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон” нашриёти, 2021. – Б. 35.

² Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга мурожаатномаси. 2017 йил, 22 декабрдаги нутқи. / “Халқ сўзи”. – 2017 йил, 23 декабрь. № 258.

4797 dated May 13, 2016, PF-60 dated January 28, 2022 – Decree No. 78-F of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 2, 2021, order No. 122 of the Minister of Higher and secondary special education of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 6, 2021, the new Uzbekistan development strategy decrees for 2026.

Compliance of the research with the priorities of the republican development of science and technology. The dissertation was carried out within the framework of the priority direction of the development of science and technology of the republic. "Formation of the system of innovative ideas and ways of their application in the social, legal, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and the democratic state".

Level of study of the problem. In world linguistics, many descriptive and comparative-historical studies were created in the 20th century on the issue of paradigmatic relations of speech activity. The issue of studying paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations of language units has attracted the attention of linguists. Despite this, the phenomenon of paradigmatics in speech activity, mainly many issues devoted to the illumination of speech linguistics of language development, have not been specially researched.

The paradigmatic relationship of speech activity in world linguistics was studied by F.d`Saussure, D.S.Worth, V.M.Solntsev, Yu.S.Stepanov, V.B.Kasevich, S.D.Kanselson, Ye.S.Kubryakova and other scientists. Uzbek linguists I.Kochkortoyev, A.Berdialiyev, H.Nematov, A.Nurmonov, N.Mahmudov, N.Turniyozov, A.Mamajonov, Sh.Safarov, R.Rasulov, R.Sayfullayeva, M.Hakimov, Sh.Shahobiddinova, J.Eltazarov, D.Khudoyberganova, B.Qilichev, M.Qurbonova, M.Abuzalova, Sh.Iskandarova, R.Davlatova³ and other scientists.

³ Соссюр, Фердинанд д'Умуй тилшунослик курси. Француз тилидан Ибодулла Мирзаев таржимаси. – Тошкент, 2019. – Б. 308., Worth D.S. The role of transformations in the definition of syntagmas in Russian and other Slavic languages. V International congress of slavists. – Sofia, 1963., Солнцев В.М. Язык как системно-структурное образование. – М.: Наука, 1971. – С. 292., Степанов Ю.С. Основы общего языкознания, – М.: Просвещения, 1975. – С. 271., Касевич В.Б. Семантика. Синтаксис. Морфология. – М.: Наука, 1988. – С. 306., Кацнельсон С.Д. Общее и типологическое языкознание. – Л.: Наука, 1986. – С. 298., Кубрякова Е.С. Номинативный аспект речевой деятельности. – М., 1968. – С. 107., Кўчқортоев И. Ф. д'У. Соссюрнинг лингвистик концепцияси. – Тошкент, 1976. – Б. 56., Бердиалиев А. Ўзбек тили синтактик қурилиши асосининг парадигматик тизими. – Хўжанд, 2019. – Б. 80., Неъматов Х., Бозоров О. Тил ва нутқ. Рисола. – Самарқанд: СамДУ, 2021. – Б. 48., Нурмонов А., Искандарова Ш. Умумий тилшунослик. – Андижон, 2007. – Б. 209., Махмудов Н., Нурмонов А. Ўзбек тилининг назарий грамматикаси. – Тошкент, 1995. – Б. 228., Turniyozov N. Paradigmatik va sintagmatik munosabatlar haqida // Tilshunoslikning nazariy va amaliy masalalari. – Samarqand, 2009. – В. 4-7., Мамажонов А. Текст лингвистикаси. – Тошкент, ТДПИ., 1989. – 125 б., Сафаров Ш.С. Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент: Фан, 2010. – Б. 340., Сафаров Ш.С. Семантика. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013. – Б. 344., Расулов Р. Умумий тилшунослик. – Тошкент, 2017. – Б. 312., Ne'matov H., Sayfullayeva R., Qurbonova M. O'zbek tili struktural sintaksisi asoslari. 1-qism. – Toshkent: Universitet, 1999. – 32 b., Сайфуллаева Р.Р., Менглиев Б.Р., Боқиева Г.М., Курбонова М.М., Юнусова З.Қ., Абузалова М.Қ. “Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили” – Тошкент: «Фан ва технология» – 2010. – Б. 38., Ҳақимов М. Ўзбек илмий матнининг синтагматик ва прагматик хусусиятлари // Фил.фан.номз. дисс. автореферати – Тошкент, 1994. – Б. 25., Ҳақимов М. Х. Ўзбек тилида матнининг прагматик талқини // Докт. дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2001. –Б. 49., Shahobiddinova Sh. Grammatik ma'no talqini xususida: Filol. fan. nomz... diss. – Toshkent, – Samarqand, 1993. – 140 b., Eltazarov J. So'z turkumlari paradigmasidagi o'zaro aloqa hamda ko'chish hollari. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006, – 170 b., Худойберганова Д. Матнининг антропоцентриқ тадқиқи. – Тошкент: “Фан”, 2013. – Б. 136., Қиличев Б. Луғавий иерархияда парадигматик муносабат. Айюб Фулом ва ўзбек тилшунослиги. – Тошкент. 2004. – Б. 95-97., Abuzalova M. O'zbek tilida sodda gapning eng kichik qurilish qolipi va uning nutqda voqelanishi: Filol. fan. nomz... diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 1994. – 21 b., Iskandarova Sh. Sistem

Also, the concept of syntactic paradigmatics was first scientifically based by the American scientist D.S.Worth. Later, other linguists also conducted research on this topic. In these works, the transformational features of paradigmatic and syntagmatic events in speech activity were studied. The study of phenomena of paradigmatics and syntagmatics in speech activity in live speech materials is neglected. This, in turn, indicates that there are many aspects of the problem that are still waiting for their solution at the research level.

At the current stage of the development of the Uzbek language, it is appropriate to research issues such as determining the ways and methods of solving many controversial problems in the study of paradigmatic relations of speech activity. Accordingly, the research is based on studying the paradigmatic foundations of speech activity.

The connection of the research with the plans of scientific research work of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed. Dissertation research was carried out within the framework of the scientific-research plan named "Derivational Laws of Language Development" at the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages.

The purpose of the research is to describe the paradigmatic foundations of speech activity, to reveal paradigms based on the commonality of the morphological and syntactic form of the sentence structure in the form of phonetic, lexical, morphological and texts.

Tasks of the research:

justifying that the phenomenon of paradigmatics is the main factor of the language system;

defining the basics related to phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic paradigms in speech activity;

reveal that the phenomenon of paradigmatics is a component of speech activity;

provide information about internal and external linguistics and prove their interdependence;

to reveal that syntactic paradigms are part of the text and that they are realized through speech activity.

As the object of the research, the selections are the scientific research works, monographs, pamphlets and articles devoted to the issues of paradigmatic foundations of speech activity in agglutinative and inflectional languages, sentences taken from the works of writers such as Luqmon Borikhon, Abdurauf Fitrat, Togay Murad, Chingiz Aitmatov, Shukur Kholmirezayev, which are presented in factual language material and paradigms of texts.

The subject of the research is the linguistic characteristics of paradigmatic relations in speech activity, sources related to the theory of phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic paradigm tools.

tilshunoslik asoslari. – Farg‘ona: Nashriyotsoz, 2006. – 103 b., Davlatova R. Propozitsiya va uning o‘zbek tilida ifodalanishi: Filol. fan.nomz... diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2009. – 26 b.

Research methods. Structural analysis, applied and transformational method of syntactic derivation, distributive and direct constituent analysis methods were used to cover the topic of the dissertation.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

By proving that the vertical and horizontal movement of language units in speech activity is the main factor that ensures the realization of the language system, it has proved the need of enriching the views of traditional linguistics with paradigmatic, cognitive, derivational and presuppositional aspects;

Identification of phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic paradigm tools in speech activity as well as the phonological, morphological, syntactic representation of language units on the basis of specific models is revealed;

Due to the fact that the sentence structure and their semantics are clearly reflected in speech activity, the base has become their specific lexical-semantic and derivational principles;

In the text paradigm of speech activity, it is proved that all units are related to live speech.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

It is factually based that the conclusions drawn by researching the paradigmatic bases of speech activity serve to provide important scientific and theoretical information on the theory of language, improve existing educational literature, create training manuals, collections and compile dictionaries;

It is proven that the language system and its constituent units are formed based on vertical and horizontal movement and form paradigms based on grammatical forms at the text level, showing that each paradigm member requires a text segment;

The formation of linguistic characteristics of paradigmatic relations in speech activity in the form of phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic paradigms is proved by examples;

Paradigms are analyzed derivationally;

In the realization of paradigms, it is explained that analytical tools have been fully formed not only in European languages, but also in Turkic languages, including Uzbek, based on their internal characteristics;

In Uzbek linguistics, the study of grammatical categories of word groups, as well as devices such as indicative sentences, imperative sentences and interrogative sentences, was carried out based on morphological and syntactic planning, but they were not examined paradigmatically, and in this work, these concepts are part of the working mechanisms of the paradigm. It is proved that they are unique, and it is determined that they rely on the paradigmatic relations that occur through their expression.

The reliability of the research results is based on the scientific approach and methods, the clear statement of the problem. It is fact that the conclusions are based on methods such as system-structure, classification, description, as well as the research direction and research methods, the implementation of theoretical ideas and conclusions in practice, the theoretical information from scientific literature and the fact that the examples given in the analyzed factual language

material are taken from fiction literature, that the analysis, scientific-practical and scientific-theoretical conclusions are based on structural analysis, the applicative and transformational method of syntactic derivation, the methods of distributive and direct component analysis, the theoretical opinion, recommendations and suggestions for practising wide implementation, interpretation of expressed opinions and opinions with the approval of competent institutions is determined by the approach to the phenomenon of paradigmatics in speech activity based on the nature of different languages.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the research results is that the theoretical conclusions show the place of paradigmatic relations in the language system, which are of great importance in the study of the paradigmatic bases of speech activity as well as are nowadays relevant in the theory of language, that expand and supplement the existing information.

The scientific conclusions and important theoretical generalizations of the research results are of practical significance in linguistics, pragmatic linguistics, text linguistics, cognitive linguistics, morphology of the Uzbek language, syntax of the Uzbek language in the philological faculties of higher educational institutions, and in the organization of special courses and seminars in academic lyceums. It acts as a source of preparation, as well as a practical source and theoretical basis in the improvement of new textbooks and manuals from these subjects, and has been explained that it is an important theoretical and practical source for scientific workers and researchers.

Introduction of research results. Based on the scientific results obtained on the study of paradigmatic phenomena in speech activity:

- by proving that the vertical and horizontal movement of language units in colloquial activity is a key factor in the realization of the language system, the view in traditional linguistics is paradigmatic, cognitive, the scientific conclusions and recommendations given on the need to be enriched with approaches in the derivational and presupposition aspect were used to highlight the theoretical part of the fundamental project “Functional word making in the current Karakalpak language”, number FA-F1-GOO3, completed in 2012-2016 at the Research Institute of the Karakalpak Humanities, Department of ozr FA (Reference No. 75/1 of the Karakalpak Research Institute of the humanities, September 10, 2023). As a result, the analysis of Uzbek and Karakalpak languages in such modern directions as linguistic, cognitive, sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic is achieved;

- from the scientific-theoretical results obtained on the identification of phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic paradigm tools in speech activity and on the basis of this, phonological, morphological, syntactic representation of language units in a specific model base, Tempus Project 544161-TEMPUS-1-2013-1-UK-Tempus-JPCR Aston Universiti DeTEL “Developing the Teaching of European Languages: Modernizing Language Teaching through the development of blended Masrers programs” was used as a teaching material in online courses organized for graduate students (SamSIFL Reference No. 274/02 dated September 05, 2023). As a result, in the analysis part of the research carried out within the framework of this project, it was found that the vertical and horizontal movement

of language units is the main factor in ensuring the realization of the language system;

- due to the fact that in the structure of a sentence, fragments of a sentence and their semantics are clearly reflected in speech activity, from scientific views and conclusions on their specific lexical-semantic and derivational principles, in order to internationalize it 561624-YERR-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS + CBHE IMEP: used in the practical part of the innovative research project “modernization and internationalization of the processes of the higher education system in Uzbekistan” (reference 273/02 of SamSIFL dated September 05, 2023). The result is a significant contribution to the internationalization of the phenomenon of paradigmatics in colloquial activity;

- speech activity, due to the intersection of all units in the visual text paradigm, from their scientific views and conclusions regarding their connection with live speech I-204-4-5 the English language was used in the theoretical part of an innovative research project called “Creation and introduction of virtual resources on the basis of information and communication technologies into the educational process” (Reference Book of SamSIFL dated September 05, 2023 No. 278/02). As a result, an analysis of the phenomenon of paradigmatics in speech activity is achieved in a modern direction.

Approval of research results. The results of the research were presented and approved at 4 conferences, including 2 republics and 2 international conferences.

Publication of research results. A total of 14 scientific works on the topic of the dissertation were published, of which 3 articles were published in scientific journals in the scientific publications recommended to publish the main results of doctoral theses of the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three main chapters, general conclusions, and a list of used literature, and the total volume of the work is 131 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introduction, the relevance and necessity of the topic are based, the level of research of the problem is highlighted, and the purpose and tasks, subject, and object of the research are defined. The relevance of the research to the priorities of the development of science and technology of the Republic of Uzbekistan, its scientific novelty, and practical results are described. Based on the reliability of the obtained results, the theoretical and practical importance of the work is revealed. Information on the implementation of research results, approval, published works, and the structure of the dissertation is presented.

The first chapter of the dissertation entitled "**Theoretical foundations of speech activity**" is based on the fact that even though in today's modern linguistics there are opinions and comments about the issue of the occurrence of paradigmatic events in speech activity, the solution of the problem has not yet been fully implemented.

Analysis of the vertical and horizontal movement of language units from the point of view of paradigmatics requires an understanding of the concept of paradigmatic relations and how they are manifested in speech activity. Paradigmatic relations are revealed by analyzing the vertical and horizontal movement of language units.

Various theoretical foundations of paradigmatic relations were created in Ferdinand de Saussure's structuralism, Noam Chomsky's generative grammar, and Roman Jakobson's functional linguistics. Among the world scientists of paradigmatic relations are F. de Saussure, D.S.Worth, V.M.Solntsev, Yu.S.Stepanov, V.B.Kasevich, S.D.Kanselson, Y.S.Kubryakova, and others. Uzbek linguists I.Kochkortoyev, A.Berdialiyev, H.Ne'matov, A.Nurmonov, N.Mahmudov, N.Turniyozov, A.Mamajonov, Sh.Safarov, R.Rasulov, R.Sayfullayeva, M.Khakimov, Sh.Shahobiddinova, J.Eltazarov, D.Khudoyberganova, B.Qilichev, M.Qurbonova, M.Abuzalova, Sh.Iskandarova, R.Davlatova and other scientists.

In F. de Saussure's teaching, it is emphasized that linguistics is external and internal. External linguistics includes everything related to the geographical distribution of languages and their division into dialects. The distinction between external linguistics and internal linguistics seems counterintuitive at this point since the geographical factor is directly related to the presence of language; however, the geographical factor does not affect the internal structure of the language⁴.

To more clearly define the boundaries and subject of linguistics, F.Saussure separated language and speech and contrasted them with each other. According to him, language is only one aspect of speech activity. The main difference between language and speech is that language is a social phenomenon, and speech is an individual phenomenon. This opinion is also relative and is correct when viewed from one side. Both language and speech are both social and individual phenomena. F. de Saussure shows the relationship between language and speech in the following scheme:

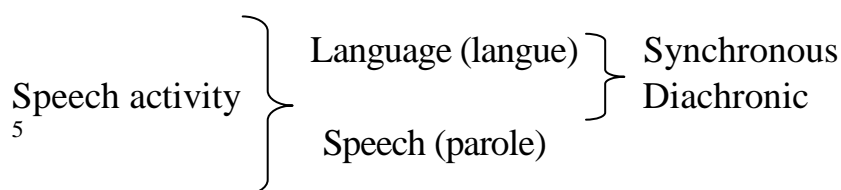


Figure 1.1. Speech activity.

As we can see in the picture, speech activity is an extremely broad concept, which includes both language and speech. Linguistics must study speech activity. Because language and speech are the product of speech activity. F. de Saussure divided into linguistics of language and linguistics of speech. He made the study of language linguistics a primary task, and the study of speech linguistics a secondary

⁴ Соссюр, Фердинанд дў. Умумий тилшунослик курси. Француз тилидан Ибодулла Мирзаев таржимаси. – Тошкент, 2019. – Б. 31.

⁵ Соссюр, Фердинанд дў. Кўрсатилган асар. – Б. 114.

task⁶. In this table, language is a cultural-historical and social phenomenon in terms of its social nature. The well-known scientist Sh.Safarov, focusing on "speech activity", "speech" and "speech ability", justifies the fact that Saussure used the concept of language to reflect the relationship between language and speech: In our opinion, "speech activity" ("речевая деятельность") does not fully reflect the meaning of the concept of language used by Saussure, because language means more a collective (not an individual, individual) ability, characteristic. Only the manifestation of this ability in the activity of an individual can be considered as "speech" and "speech ability". It is not surprising that Saussure used the concept of language to reflect the relationship between language and speech, to emphasize that they constitute a dialectical whole by nature, that one cannot exist without the other. We were also based on the view that language and speech combine to form the totality of speech activity. Sh.Safarov in his opinion continues: as the author wants, the concept of language should fully and fully reflect the linguistic reality. Therefore, I believe that this concept should be understood in the context of human linguistic activity⁷.

I.Kochkortoyev in the book "Linguistic Concept of F. de Saussure": "An individual who uses a language is primarily interested in the current state (synchronic state) of the language, the system of tools currently available in the language. In this sense, only the synchronic state of the language is a system. No matter how important this point of view is for the science of linguistics, it cannot fully reveal the essence of language. A tool that adapts to the needs of language expression. Adaptation of the language to the requirements of expression takes place continuously during the speech process" he writes⁸.

In modern linguistics, our study of language as a complex system requires paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations. According to these relations, a particular language unit participates in other units. We can find this at all stages of language development. Each unit in the language is connected and realized due to paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations. These are some of the key elements for the language system to work. In the language system, all language units participate in certain paradigms. As the mechanism of speech activity works, all language units become a speech unit due to their syntagmatic relationship with other units.

According to Saussure, there are two aspects of speech activity: individual and social. It is impossible to imagine them without each other. "What is language?" answering the question, he said that the concept of "language" is not equal to the concept of "speech activity", that "language" is a part of "speech activity", but the most important part, is that it is a social product, that is present in the memory of each of the speakers of this or that language emphasizes that it is an opportunity to engage in speech activity⁹. The ability to engage in speech activity that exists in the memory of each of the language owners is closely related to cognitive linguistics. As cognitive linguistics is based on the theory of knowledge,

⁶ Сафаров Ш.С. Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент: Фан, 2010. – Б. 20.

⁷ Сафаров Ш.С. Кўрсатилган асар. – Б. 21.

⁸ Кўчкортоев И. Ф. дў. Соссюрнинг лингвистик концепцияси. – Тошкент, 1976. – Б. 31-32.

⁹ Нурмонов А., Искандарова Ш. Умумий тилшунослик. – Андижон, 2007. – Б. 25.

its main support is the human factor, since any information about reality is expressed in the brain and consciousness. The central component of the concept of pragmalinguistics is the human factor. Therefore, cognitive linguistics deals directly with the issue of pragmalinguistic factors and their research. According to Sh.Safarov, when it comes to cognitive activity, it is necessary to take into account not only the imagination of the mind, the phenomenon of thinking, but also the product of thinking activity and all kinds of non-mental phenomena related to this activity¹⁰. A.Kochiboyev expressed the following thoughts about the fact that cognitive knowledge expresses the process of speech activity through presuppositions: Cognitive knowledge obtained in the process of understanding implicit content leads to the perception of speech thought through presuppositions with the help of context. It seems that when we approach the study of a particular problem from a cognitive and pragmatic point of view, the human factor becomes extremely important¹¹.

Fé de Saussure divides linguistics into linguistics and linguistics of speech and writes about it as follows: For these two disciplines (linguistics of language and linguistics of speech) it is possible to keep the name of linguistics and talk about linguistics of speech. However, it should not be confused with linguistics, whose pure, unique object is language¹². Speech linguistics is still an underexplored field, waiting for its researchers.

Sh.Safarov made the following comments about speech activity: The language system itself exists as a result of speech activity, its nature and essence are manifested in the process of speech communication. Therefore, the semantic features of language units are realized in speech and take a clear shape¹³. The scientist writes about the speech activity in another work called "Semantics": The question of whether the choice of a linguistic sign is voluntary or motivated (justified) when performing the nominative (atash) movement, which is an integral part of the speech activity, is one of the most serious issues of theoretical linguistics¹⁴. We fully agree with Sh.Safarov's scientifically based opinions about speech activity. As the elements of the language system live in an integral relationship with each other, their paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations are evident in the first place. Both of these relations, although they differ according to their linguistic status, are interrelated. We observe this in the interrelationship of units of language levels.

A.Nurmonov wrote the following thoughts about speech activity: using V.Humboldt's idea that language is not "ergon", but "energy", he concludes that the object of study of linguistics should be speech activity. He recognizes that speech activity (Language) is a complex process that combines sociality and individuality. He consistently scientifically substantiated the fact that language (La langue) and

¹⁰ Safarov Sh. Kognitiv tilshunoslik. – Jizzax, 2006. – B. 10.

¹¹ Кўчибоев.А. Матн прагматикаси. – Самарқанд, 2015. – Б. 15.

¹² Соссюр, Фердинанд дў. Кўрсатилган асар. – Б. 29.

¹³ Сафаров Ш.С. Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент: Фан, 2010. – Б. 168.

¹⁴ Сафаров Ш.С. Семантика. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013. – Б. 20.

speech (parole) are a whole that is in a dialectical relationship¹⁵. Such an interpretation of speech activity is scientifically based. The object of study of linguistics should be speech activity because speech activity is a system consisting of the relationship between language and speech.

The essence of paradigmatic relations is that the units that are part of one paradigm, firstly, when one unit of the paradigm is remembered, other members of the same paradigm must also be remembered, and secondly, the units that are in a paradigmatic relationship with each other, i.e., one of the members of the paradigm must be selected in each specific speech situation. It is necessary, thirdly, the members of one paradigm should be similar to each other, and each member should be distinguished from the other by some special feature, fourthly, the members of the paradigm can come in one position in the speech and replace each other in certain situations. should occupy¹⁶. In our opinion, it is possible to fully agree with these opinions, because, if the units that make up the paradigmatic relationship require language in the broad sense, the syntagmatic relationship is directly related to speech.

Studying the language as a whole system helps us to understand the phenomenon of speech activity. Today, modern linguistics has separated language and speech. As a result, language linguistics and speech linguistics were scientifically based. We believe that the linguistics of language has been well studied for three thousand years, and the linguistics of speech should now be widely studied.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called "**Study of the grammatical paradigm of speech activity**" in which the phenomenon of syntactic paradigmatics in speech activity is analyzed based on paradigmatic regularity. This chapter is divided into two paragraphs. In the first paragraph entitled "**Morphological paradigm of speech activity**", the concept of morphological paradigm in speech activity is studied from a paradigmatic point of view. Morphology is a branch of linguistics that deals with the internal structure and formation of words. A morphological paradigm is a set of inflectional forms of a word based on grammatical categories such as tense, number, possession, agreement, and person. The study of the morphological paradigm allows to understand the systematic laws and rules that regulate the formation of word forms within the language.

Paradigmatic relationships are relationships based on similarity. They combine elements that do not combine but can replace each other... Paradigmatic relations are sometimes more meaningful and meaningful than syntagmatic relations, which only show the possibilities of combining language phenomena¹⁷. We fully agree with V.G.Gak's opinion. The paradigmatic attitude is also important for the structure and operation of the language system. Morphological

¹⁵ Нурмонов А. Структур тилшунослик: илдишлари ва йўналишлари 5A220102 – “Лингвистика” (Ўзбек тилшунослиги) магистрантлар учун ўқув қўлланма. – Тошкент. 2004. – Б. 17.

¹⁶ Қиличев Б. Луғавий иерархияда парадигматик муносабат. Айюб Ғулом ва ўзбек тилшунослиги. – Тошкент. 2004. – Б. 88.

¹⁷ Гак В.Г. Француз тили назарий грамматикаси. Морфология. Француз тилидан Ибодулла Мирзаев таржимаси. – Самарқанд, 2022. – Б. 45.

paradigms play an important role in revealing the internal structure of words and their grammatical features. The concept of morphological paradigm represents various inflectional and derivational forms of the word. In this respect, the importance of studying morphological paradigms is extremely high.

Paradigmatic connection holds language units such as phoneme, morpheme, lexeme, and construction in a person's memory in a "chain-like" way. As a result, remembering one of them brings to mind other units associated with it, thus ensuring the integration of language units into initial subsystems in memory¹⁸. Analysis of patterns, rules, and variations within morphological paradigms and their implications for language acquisition, processing, and typology is important. Morphological paradigms are divided into two: inflectional paradigms and derivational paradigms.

Inflectional paradigms include inflectional phenomena that involve changing words to indicate grammatical features such as tense, number, and person. Grammatical categories such as tense, number, and person form inflectional paradigms. We include morphological word formation in derivational paradigms.

The second paragraph of the second chapter is called "**Syntactic paradigm of speech activity**". When approaching syntactic paradigmatics in a narrow framework, such formal changes of a syntactic unit are meant that the main, categorical, meanings in it are expressed in special variants of the syntactic unit¹⁹.

The concept of syntactic paradigm refers to a set of syntactic structures that should be used to convey similar or related meanings. It includes the different ways speakers express a particular grammatical or functional category within a language. The study of the syntactic paradigm illuminates the variability and flexibility in syntactic structures and their impact on language processing and communication.

Any sentence as a speech unit comes within the speech (text) and interacts with the sentences before and after it. Such a relation is the syntactic relation of the sentence. Any speech (text) with logical consistency is characterized by a mutual density of syntactic relations and a one-way direction of syntagmatic dependence - from the previous sentence to the next sentence²⁰. I can agree with these points. Every sentence is related to the preceding and following sentences in the text. This connection in speech activity requires syntactic paradigmatics. When we study language as a system, such a relationship is inevitable. The mutual density of syntactic relations in speech activity is determined by the dependence of syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations. It is natural to have both a paradigmatic relationship and a syntagmatic relationship. In the language system, the paradigmatic relationship is related to the state of language units before their actual use²¹.

¹⁸ Неъматов Х., Бозоров О. Тил ва нутқ. Рисола. – Самарқанд: СамДУ, 2021. – Б. 36.

¹⁹ Бердиалиев А. Ўзбек тили синтактик қурилиши асосининг парадигматик тизими. – Хўжанд, 2019. – Б. 41.

²⁰ Нурмонов А., Маҳмудов Н., Аҳмедов А., Солихўжаева С. Ўзбек тилининг мазмуний синтаксиси. – Тошкент, 1992. – Б. 99.

²¹ Солнцев В.М. Язык как системно-структурное образование. – М.: Наука, 1977. – С. 65.

The phenomenon of syntactic paradigmatics includes changes in word order, phrase structure, syntactic structures, and other syntactic features. The famous scientist A. Berdialiyev studies syntactic paradigmatics in a broad and narrow scope: Syntactic paradigmatics are considered in a broad scope as the grammatical meaning of related devices specific to the language system and in a narrow scope as the coverage of formal changes of a specific device.

When approaching syntactic paradigmatics in a narrow framework, such formal changes of a syntactic unit are meant that the main, categorical, meanings in it are expressed in special variants of the syntactic unit²².

D.S. Worth studied the concept of syntactic paradigmatics based on the transformational theory. It should also be said that this phenomenon was conditioned by Worth to be based on the commonality of meaning. Therefore, all the work done in this field until now is based on this requirement.

American linguist D.S. Worth emphasizes that paradigms exist at all levels. Noting that the phenomenon of complete parallelism is observed between the paradigms of the morphological and syntactic level, he studies the syntactic paradigm into two groups inflectional and derivational:

1. Inflectional paradigm:

1) linear: *собака лает – собаки лают;*

2) without a line: *он профессор – он был и профессором.*

2. Derivative paradigm:

Студенты читают книги – Книги читаются студентами.

Читающие книги студенты – Читаемые студентами книги.

Чтение книг студентами – Читающиеся студентами книги.

*Студенты, которые читают книги – Книги, читаемые студентами*²³.

The study of the phenomenon of syntactic paradigmatics also includes the investigation of functional and communicative motives behind syntactic choices. Syntactic changes within a paradigm are influenced by considerations of information structure, such as topic-oriented information or discourse importance. Speakers may choose specific syntactic structures to highlight or emphasize certain information based on the communicative text and the intended message.

The third chapter of the research work is called "**The Realization of the syntactic paradigm in speech activity**", and the study of the realization of the syntactic paradigm in speech activity finds its expression. In the first paragraph of the third chapter, the topic "**Paradigm of word combinations in speech activity**" is covered. This section suggests that word combinations also require a particular view of the paradigm. In the framework of speech activity, we studied the theoretical foundations of the paradigm of word combinations, types of word combinations, phrasal constructions, tasks, syntactic changes, and connections. Practical studies and analyses explain in more detail the role of word combinations

²² Бердиалиев А. Ўзбек тили синтактик қурилиши асосининг парадигматик тизими. – Хўжанд, 2019. – Б. 41.

²³ Структурный синтаксис английского языка, Пособие по теоретической грамматике. – Л., 1972. – С. 22-32; Мурясов Р.З. К теории парадигматики в лингвистике // Вя, 1980, № 6. – С. 110.

in language structure and communication through specific examples that confirm the conclusions.

The word combinations within the text are strategically organized to gather information and present it effectively. The choice of certain word combinations, their order, and syntactic functions affect the presentation, emphasis, or subordination of information. For example, the left side of a particular phrase emphasizes its importance, while placing phrases in parallel constructions creates a sense of balance and clarity in the presentation of information.

The study of the problems of text linguistics is extremely relevant in the current period of the development of the science of linguistics. The issue in question is the use of language units and the language system in general in speech, not only language and speech units but also inextricably linked with cognition. In the text, not only language and speech units, but all pragmatic structural-semantic problems intersect, and the objects of intersection are phrases, sentences, and complex syntactic devices that make up the structure of the text.

In our opinion, word combinations in the text also serve as symbols for the transition between different parts of speech. Using phrases or expressions, listeners or speakers guide the reader or listener through a logical progression of ideas. These phrases represent a change of topic, introduce new information, provide conclusions, or establish cause-and-effect relationships between different parts of the text. Phrase-level paradigmatic events contribute to textual coherence by establishing connections between different parts of speech. Coordinating devices such as pronouns, conjunctions, or lexical repetitions create connections between phrases and maintain the overall coherence of the text. These devices ensure that the text reads smoothly and that the intended meaning is easily understood by the readers or listeners.

Different sentence structures contribute to the overall coherence of the text by providing a basis for organizing and connecting ideas. Parallel constructions involve the use of similar grammatical forms or patterns across phrases or sentences. This style creates a sense of balance and symmetry and makes the text more organized and coherent. By repeating or paraphrasing certain word constructions, writers or speakers indicate relationships between ideas and create a clear framework for readers or listeners. Parallel constructions can be seen in phrases with similar syntactic patterns, such as "not only... but", "either... or", "both... and". Let's turn to examples for proof of opinion: *Sezgir, ziyrak Akbar ularning hammasini qayta boshdan o'tkazganday bo'lib yuradi, tez-tez eslab qo'yadi. Qaniydi, maxluqlar ham ko'rgan kunlarini birma-bir so'ylab bersalar edi. Balki yana kim biladi, esiga tushganda, hammasi tag'in ko'z o'ngidan o'tib, alamli yoshlarini tiyolmay og'ir-og'ir ingrasi, ajabmas... (Ch.Aytmatov. Doomsday).*

In the given text, parallel constructions such as *Sezgir Akbar, ziyrak Akbar, boshdan o'tkazmoq, eslab qo'ymoq, maxluqlar ko'rgan kunlarini, so'ylab bermoq, esiga tushmoq, ko'z o'ngidan o'tmoq, alamli yoshlarini tiyolmay og'ir-og'ir ingramoq* have similar syntactic patterns. We see that each of its members performs a syntactic function.

The sentence paradigm is studied in the second paragraph of the third chapter, known as "**Sentence Paradigm in Speech Activity**". In the process of speech activity, the sentence paradigm includes changes in the syntactic structure of sentences. This, in turn, occurs in the context of the use of various sentence constructions and patterns to convey the transmitted meaning, express relationships between meanings, and achieve certain communicative goals. In the process of speech activity, the sentence paradigm consists of different types of sentences, such as questions, commands, and exclamations. At the same time, each type of sentence has its syntactic structure, performs different communicative tasks, and is divided into different paradigms. The study of the sentence paradigm analyzes the use of these sentence types in speech activities to express sentences, ask questions, give commands, or convey strong emotions. Complex syntactic devices consist of two or more independent clauses and at least one connected clause. It is studied by dividing it into the paradigm of simple sentences. They combine the features of both compound and complex sentences. Sophisticated syntactic devices allow for the expression of several related ideas, oppositions, or different points of view: *Ular bir-biriga shu qadar yarashgan, shu qadar odobli, harakatlariyu so'zlari shu qadar dilbar va o'zlarini o'zgalarga shunday ajib dildorliklar ko'rsatar edilarki, beixtiyor shu bazm qahramonlariga aylanib qolish...* (Shukur Kholmirezayev. *Election. Vol. 1*).

In the example cited, it contributed to the organization of the text by providing a more nuanced and comprehensive study of complex topics. The use of compound sentences allows the writer to show connections between different ideas, present opposing points of view, or support arguments. He strengthened the meaning by repeating the word so much.

In the third paragraph of the third chapter, known as "**Paradigm of text composition in speech activity**", the paradigm of text composition is researched. Composition refers to the arrangement, organization, and structure of a written or spoken text. This includes the arrangement of ideas, the sequence of information, and the overall coherence of the text. The text composition paradigm studies the patterns and principles involved in the construction and presentation of texts.

Text structure contributes to the coherence of a text by establishing connections and relationships between ideas and information. Consistency is achieved by using pronouns, conjunctions, and conjunctions that connect sentences and paragraphs. Paradigmatic relationships in the text, repetition of key terms, or use of parallel constructions indicate the general connection of the text. The explicit or implicit presentation of information in a text contributes to readers' understanding and interpretation of the content.

Just as any luxurious, impressive, beautiful building is made of small bricks, the content of the text is created, constructed, and realized through words, phrases, phrases, and sentences²⁴.

²⁴ Зиёдова Т. Матн яратиш технологияси. «Фан» нашриёти, – Тошкент, 2007. – Б. 58.

Paradigmatic phenomena of the text structure play a decisive role in the formation of the overall structure and coherence of the text. These events contribute to the coherence and structure of the text.

In general, the paradigmatic events of a text's composition contribute significantly to the overall structure and coherence of the text. By using syntactically related units, using structural symbols, following a ready pattern and progression of meaning, and taking into account the reader's perspective, the composition of the text creates a well-structured and coherent text that enhances students' understanding and interest. The famous linguist scientist M.Kh.Khakimov writes about the text: "In the dictionary meaning of the word text, the existence of the concepts of connection and connection, therefore, the study of the composition of the text with the help of some connectors is part of the field of "Text Linguistics" became one of the main problems. Repetition, which expresses the interconnection of text units, and their several forms, some words related to the pronoun family, and the functions of the appearance of the sentence characteristic of the interrogative form in the creation of a text are of special importance in text linguistics it holds in"²⁵. We fully agree with these scientifically based opinions of M.Kh.Khakimov, and express the following opinions. Paradigmatic relationships affect the use of connectives, which are linguistic elements that connect different parts of a text. Compound clauses contain pronouns, conjunctions, and other connecting words. Authors use textual linking devices to make connections between sentences, paragraphs, and sections. For example, the use of pronouns such as "this" or "that" to refer to the above-mentioned ideas creates a connection and allows for a syntactic relationship within the text. Paradigmatic relations in the use of connective devices strengthen the organization and connection of text components.

CONCLUSION

We came to the following conclusions in the process of researching the problems related to the concept of the phenomenon of paradigmatics in speech activity, which was put on the agenda of our research:

1. The translation and application of the language system into speech is closely related to external linguistics. The mechanism of external linguistics consists of non-linguistic tools that are not part of the language system. Through external linguistics, the human factor began to function as the most powerful cognitive-pragmatic tool. Therefore, it is emphasized that 21st century linguistics is anthropocentric.

2. If there were no paradigm series of oppositional language units, we would not be able to create sentences of such great variety and infinity in the process of speech activity from the language system. Two or more contrasting language units create a foundation for our memory. To store two or more language units in our

²⁵ Ҳақимов М. Ўзбек илмий матнининг синтагматик ва прагматик хусусиятлари. Фил.фан.номз. дисс. автореферати – Тошкент, 1993. – В. 7.

memory, there must be a different symbol. Opposites come in handy to keep in mind as there is a sharp difference in opposite meanings.

3. In the language system, all language units participate in certain paradigms. As the mechanism of speech activity works, all language units become a speech unit due to their syntagmatic relationship with other units. Pragmatic activity of the speaker begins during speech activity. The text is formed by the inductive method of using language units in speech. From a pragmatic point of view, the illocutionary plan of the speaker is implemented in this place.

4. Paradigmatic relationship requires the existence of units of each separate level of the language in the system, or in other words, the way they live in the system. F. de Saussure notes that the paradigmatic relationship of language units (associative relationship in Saussure's terminology) does not obey the rule of sequence, this relationship occurs between members of a certain association, and emphasizes that language units in this relationship exist in our mind as separate groups. Any word brings to mind something that is associated with it in one way or another.

5. In general, paradigmatic relations have a significant impact on the realization of language units. Synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and other paradigmatic relations shape lexical selection, contrast, hierarchic, and syntactic arrangement. Understanding and analyzing these paradigmatic relations is necessary to study how language units are implemented and selected in speech activity.

6. Morphosyntactic models are formed through morphological paradigms in the formation of language construction in speech activity. By studying morphosyntactic models, we will understand the concept of morphological paradigm more deeply. In Indo-European languages, we see that paradigm represents the inflectional forms of a word, its role in expressing grammatical categories such as tense, number, agreement, possession, and person. To understand the internal structure of words and their grammatical features, we need to study morphological paradigms.

7. Paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations are the main factors that ensure the entry into the function of the language structure. Paradigmatic relations are based on the interconnections of language units up to the level of speech, while syntagmatic relations are based on the proximity of language elements in the flow of speech. Linguistic units become meaningful due to the existence of these two relations and their interaction.

8. Syntactic constructions specific to the pragmatic aspects of the syntactic paradigm contribute to conveying politeness, indirectness, or irony. By means of syntactic paradigms, speakers engage in effective communication through various texts. Adapting syntactic forms to the appropriate text, covering the available syntactic options, increases the overall effectiveness of communication and ensures compliance with the norms of the speech situation.

9. Comparative study of syntactic paradigms in languages reveals interlinguistic variability and universality. Analyzing how different languages organize syntactic structures within paradigms provides insight into the universal

principles underlying language structure and how languages differ in expressing similar meanings. By studying the syntactic paradigm, researchers gain a deeper understanding of the range of syntactic choices available to speakers, the functional motivations behind these choices, and the cognitive processes involved in understanding the realization of a syntactic paradigmatic relation in language.

10. It goes without saying that the study of the problems of text linguistics is extremely relevant in the current period of the development of the science of linguistics. By creating paradigmatic relationships, authors create well-structured, coherent, and interesting texts, and as a result, improve the overall effectiveness of communication.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.76.04 ПО
ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ
НАМАНГАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

**САМАРКАНДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ
ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

МАЛИКОВА ИРОДА АБДУРАИМОВНА

**ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПАРАДИГМАТИЧЕСКИХ ОСНОВ РЕЧЕВОЙ
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ**

10.00.11 – Теория языка. Прикладная и компьютерная лингвистика

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ
ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ (PhD) ПО ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Тема докторской диссертации по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан под номером B2021.3.PhD/Fil12024.

Диссертация выполнена в Самаркандском государственном институте иностранных языков. Автореферат диссертации размещен на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский) размещен на веб-странице Научного совета по адресу www.namdu.uz и Информационно-образовательный портал «ZiyoNeb» (www.ziyo.net.uz).

Научный руководитель:

Абдиев Муроджасим Болбекович
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Официальные оппоненты:

Султонова Шохиста Мухаммаджановна
доктор филологических наук, доцент

Хакимов Мухаммаджан Хужахонович
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Ведущая организация:

Бухарский государственный университет

Защита диссертации состоится на заседании Ученого совета за номером PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.76.04 в Наманганском государственном университете «8» июня 2024 года. (Адрес: 160119, город Наманган, улица Бабуршаха, 161. Тел.: (+99869) 227-06-12; Тел.: (998-69) 228-85-01, Факс: 228-85-02. Сайт: www.namdu.uz, электронная почта: info@namdu.uz, факс: (+99869) 227-07-61; электронная почта: info@namdu.uz.)

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Центре информационных ресурсов Наманганского государственного университета (зарегистрирован под номером 1473). (Адрес: 160119, город Наманган, улица Уйчи, 316. Тел.: (99869) 227-29-81).

Автореферат диссертации разослан «28» мая 2024 года
(2024 «24» мая выписка из номерного регистра от 2).



З.Я.Садиков

Председатель научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филологических наук, профессор

И.У.Дарвишов

Ученый секретарь Научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор философских наук по филологии (PhD), доцент

Х.А.Жураев

Председатель научного семинара при Научном совете по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филологических наук, профессор

Тема докторской диссертации по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан под номером В2021.3.PhD/Fil12024.

Диссертация выполнена в Самаркандском государственном институте иностранных языков. Автореферат диссертации размещен на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский) размещен на веб-странице Научного совета по адресу www.namdu.uz и Информационно-образовательный портал «ZiyoNet» (www.ziyo.net).

Научный руководитель:	Абдиев Муродкасим Болбекович доктор филологических наук, профессор
Официальные оппоненты:	Султонова Шохиста Мухаммаджановна доктор филологических наук, доцент Хакимов Мухаммаджан Хужахонович доктор филологических наук, профессор
Ведущая организация:	Бухарский государственный университет

Защита диссертации состоится на заседании Ученого совета за номером PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.76.04 в Наманганском государственном университете «___» _____ 2024 года. (Адрес: 160119, город Наманган, улица Бабуршаха, 161. Тел.: (+99869) 227-06-12; Тел.: (998-69) 228-85-01, Факс: 228-85-02. Сайт: www.namdu.uz, электронная почта: info@namdu.uz, факс: (+99869) 227-07-61; электронная почта: info@namdu.uz.)

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Автореферат диссертации разослан «___» _____ 2024 года
(2024 «___» _____ выписка из номерного регистра от _____).

З.Я.Садиков

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Х.А.Жураев

Председатель научного семинара при Научном совете по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филологических наук, профессор

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (резюме диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования – описать парадигматические основы речевой деятельности, выявить парадигмы, основанные на общности морфологической и синтаксической формы структуры предложения в форме фонетического, лексического, морфологического и текста.

Задачи исследования:

обоснование того, что феномен парадигматики является основным фактором языковой системы;

определение основ, связанных с фонетическими, лексическими, морфологическими и синтаксическими парадигмами в речевой деятельности;

выявить, что феномен парадигматики является компонентом речевой деятельности;

предоставить информацию о внутренней и внешней лингвистике и доказать их взаимозависимость;

выявить, что синтаксические парадигмы являются частью текста и реализуются через речевую деятельность.

Объект исследования – представлены научно-исследовательские работы, монографии, брошюры и статьи, посвященные вопросам парадигматических оснований речевой деятельности в агглютинативных и флективных языках, предложения, взятые из произведений таких писателей, как Лукмон Борихон, Абдурауф Фитрат, Тогай Мурад, Чингиза Айтматова, Шукура Холмирзаева, которые представлены на фактическом языковом материале и выбраны парадигмы текстов.

Научная новизна диссертации заключается в следующем:

доказав, что вертикальное и горизонтальное движение языковых единиц в речевой деятельности является основным фактором, обеспечивающим реализацию языковой системы, доказана необходимость обогащения взглядов традиционного языкознания парадигматическими, когнитивными, словообразовательными и пресуппозиционными аспектами;

выявление средств фонетической, лексической, морфологической и синтаксической парадигмы в речевой деятельности и на этой основе выявляется фонологическая, морфологическая, синтаксическая репрезентация языковых единиц на основе конкретных моделей;

благодаря тому, что структура предложений и их семантика ярко отражаются в речевой деятельности, в основе их лежат специфические лексико-семантические и словообразовательные принципы;

в текстовой парадигме речевой деятельности доказано, что все единицы относятся к живой речи.

Внедрение результатов исследования:

На основе научных результатов изучения парадигматических явлений в речевой деятельности:

Из приведенных научных выводов и рекомендаций о необходимости обогатить взгляды традиционного языкознания парадигматическими, когнитивными, словообразовательными и пресуппозиционными подходами,

доказав, что вертикальное и горизонтальное движение языковых единиц в речевой деятельности является основным фактором, обеспечивающим реализацию языковая система Применялась для освещения теоретической части фундаментального проекта FA-F1-GOO3 «Формирование функциональных слов в современном каракалпакском языке», выполненного в 2012-2016 гг. Номер научно-исследовательской работы института 75/1 от 10 сентября 2023 г.). В результате удалось проанализировать узбекский и каракалпакский языки в современных направлениях, таких как лингвокультурологическое, когнитивное, социолингвистическое и психолингвистическое;

на основе полученных научно-теоретических результатов по выявлению средств фонетической, лексической, морфологической и синтаксической парадигмы в речевой деятельности и на этой основе фонологическому, морфологическому, синтаксическому представлению языковых единиц на основе конкретных моделей Проект Tempus 544161-TEMPUS-1-2013 -1-UK-Tempus-JPCR Aston University DeTEL «Развитие преподавания европейских языков: Модернизация преподавания языков посредством разработки смешанных магистерских программ» использовался в качестве учебного материала в онлайн-курсах, организованных для магистрантов (ссылка SamDCHTI No. 274/02 от 5 сентября 2023 г.). В результате в аналитической части исследования, проведенного в рамках данного проекта, было определено, что вертикальное и горизонтальное движение языковых единиц является основным фактором, обеспечивающим реализацию языковой системы;

поскольку части предложения, и их семантика четко отражаются в речевой деятельности в структуре предложения, с целью его интернационализации с учетом научных взглядов и выводов об их конкретных лексико-семантических и словообразовательных принципах 561624-YERR-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-SBHE-SP-ERASMUS + SBHE IMEP: используется в практической части инновационного научно-исследовательского проекта «Модернизация и интернационализация процессов системы высшего образования в Узбекистане» (номер СамДЧТИ 273/02 от 5 сентября 2023 г.). В результате был внесен большой вклад в интернационализацию явления парадигматики в речевой деятельности;

И-204-4-5 инновационного научно-исследовательского проекта «Создание виртуальных ресурсов по предметам английской специальности на основе информационно-коммуникационных технологий и внедрение их в учебный процесс», используемого в теоретической части (ссылка СамДЧТИ № 278/02 от сентября 5, 2023). В результате феномен парадигматики в речевой деятельности проанализирован в современном направлении.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех основных глав, общих выводов по главам, заключения, списка использованной литературы. Объем диссертации составляет 131 страницы печатного текста.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS

I bo'lim (I часть; I part)

1. Malikova I. Paradigmatik va sintagmatik munosabatlar xususida // Tamaddun nuri. Ilmiy, ijtimoiy-falsafiy, madaniy-ma'rifiy, adabiy-badiiy jurnal. 2023-yil, 8-son (47). – B.98-100. (10.00.00. № 28).

2. Malikova I. Sintaktik paradigmatika hodisasining voqelanishi xususida // Xorijiy filologiya. Til, adabiyot, ta'lim. № 3 (88), 2023. – B. 67-70. (10.00.00. № 10).

3. Malikova I. Morfologik paradigmani shakllantirish tamoillari xususida // Til, ta'lim, tarjima xalqaro jurnali. № 2, 2023. – B. 80-89. (10.00.00. 2021.27.02. № 293/6).

4. Malikova I. Sintaktik tuzilmalar paradigmasi xususida ayrim mulohazalar // O'zbekistonda zamonaviy lug'atshunoslik va tarjimashunoslikning dolzarb masalalari // Bir tilli, ko'p tilli, terminologik, frazeologik hamda elektron lug'atlar tuzish masalalari mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari II qism. – Andijon, – AnDU nashri, 2023. – B. 405-407.

5. Malikova I. Til birliklarining paradigmatic munosabati // “O'zbek tili taraqqiyoti va xalqaro hamkorlik masalalari” // Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. Mas'ul muharrir: Sh.Sirojiddinov – Toshkent, 2023. – B. 227-230.

6. Malikova I. On paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations // Science and innovation international scientific Journal volume 2 Issue 2 February 2023 uif-2022: 8.2 | issn: 2181-3337 | Scientists.uz. – P. 322-324.

7. Malikova I. Matn tarkibi paradigmasi xususida // Buyuk ipak yo'lida umuminsoniy va milliy qadriyatlar: til, ta'lim va madaniyat. Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumani materiallari. – Samarqand-Shanxay, 2023. – B. 107-109.

II bo'lim (II часть; II part)

8. Malikova I. Nutqiy faoliyatda sintaktik paradigm // Tilshunoslikning nazariy va amaliy masalalari. Ilmiy maqolalar to'plami. – Samarqand, SamDChTI nashri, 2020. – B. 70-74.

9. Malikova I. Nutqiy faoliyatda morfologiyadagi paradigmatic munosabatlar //Alma Mater. Yosh o'qituvchi va magistrantlarning yillik an'anaviy ilmiy maqolalar to'plami. – Samarqand, SamDChTI nashri, 2020. – B. 74-77.

10. Malikova I. About alternative definitions of pragmatics // “Colloquium-journal” #3(90), 2021 / ART – P. 47-49.

11. Malikova I. Til birliklarining nutqiy faoliyatda reallashuvi tadqiqi // “Modern Science and Research” Xalqaro ilmiy jurnali Doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8265139>. 2023. – P. 322-324.

12. Malikova I. Nutqiy faoliyatda morfologik paradigma // Innovation in the modern education system: a collection scientific works of the International

scientific conference (25th July 2023) – Washington, USA: “CESS”, 2023. Part 32 – P. 172-177.

13. Malikova I. Til birliklarining vertikal va gorizontal harakati xususida // Terminalogiya va dialektologiyaning zamonaviy masalalari mavzusidagi professor M.Abdiyev tavalludining 60 yilligiga bag‘ishlangan Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari II qism. – Toshkent, 2023. – B. 221-225.

Avtoreferat Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutining
“Xorijiy filologiya” jurnali tahririyatida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi
(25.04.2024-yil).

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“Yashin sanoat” bosmaxonasida chop etildi.

