

Konnotativ Ma'noning Nutqda Voqelanishi

Haydarov Anvar Askarovich

(BuxDU professor, f.f.n)

Ro'ziyeva Nilufar Kamtarovna

(BuxDU 2-kurs magistr)

Annotation. Tilshunoslikda konnotativ ma'noni qiyosiy planda o'rganish denotativ va konnotativ ma'nolarni chegaralash, bu ma'nolarning nutqda reallashishida til vositalarining o'rni, qiymatini belgilash kabi qator masalalar hozirgi davrda ilmiy ishlarning obyekti bo'lib qoldi. Konnotativ ma'no, uning ingerent va adgerent ko'rinishlarining nutqiy jarayonda ro'yobga chiqishi turlicha xarakter va xususiyatga ega.

Keywords: denotativ, konnotativ, nominativ, ingerent, adgerent, ma'no ottenkasi, differentatsiyalash, kontekstual ma'no, paradigmatic qator, dominant, stilistik bo'yoq.

Til mohiyatan, ichki qurilishi jihatdan nominativ va ekspressiv funksiyalarni bajara oladigan vosita ekanligi tilning ichki dualizmi-uning, bir tomondan, obyektiv borliqni aks ettiruvchi tafakkurning formasi, ikkinchi tomondan, har bir elementning mohiyati shu elementning boshqa elementlar bilan bo'lgan ichki munosabatlaridan kelib chiqadigan mustaqil sistema ekanligi bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir.[1, 90-91] Agar tilning nominativ funksiyasi uning tafakkurning formasi, tushunchalarni qolipga soluvchi vosita ekanligi bilan bog'liq bo'lsa, uning ekspressiv funksiyasi tilning mustaqil sistema ekanligi, elementlarning mohiyati ularning ichki munosabatlaridagina ochilishi mumkinligi bilan bog'liq.

Darhaqiqat, barcha tilshunoslar so'zda ikki xil ma'no: atamalik, nomlash (denotativ) va qo'shimcha emotsional-ekspressiv ma'no mavjudligini qayd etadilar.[4,46] So'zning qo'shimcha ma'nosi tilshunoslikda turli nomlar bilan, chunonchi, stilistik bo'yoq[6,45] ekspressiv ma'no ottenkasi[8,34], qo'shimcha ma'no (созначение) kabi terminlar bilan nomlanadi. Biz so'zning bunday ikki xil ma'no va funksiyasiga nisbatan denotatsiya va konnotatsiya terminlarini qo'llaymiz.

So'z konnotativ ma'nolarining turlari, ularning so'zni til va nutq elementi sifatida olingan holatlarida so'z semantikasiga munosabati kabi qator masalalar tilshunoslikda haligacha uzil-kesil yechilmagan. Bir qator tilshunoslar so'zning konnotativ ma'nosi so'z semantikasi komponentiga kirmaydi, u faqat nutqiy hodisa desalar, boshqa tilshunoslar konnotativ ma'no so'z semantik strukturasi bevosita tarkibiy qismlaridan biri deb qaraydilar.[2,4] Bu chalkash masala sistem tilshunosligining fundamental tushunchalardan biri bo'lmish til va nutqni farqlash, so'zning semantik strukturasi izchillik bilan o'rganish jarayonida to'g'ri hal etilishi mumkin. Rus tilshunoslik fanining keyingi yutuqlaridan ijodiy foydalangan holda o'zbek tilshunosligida ham til va nutqni farqlash, differentatsiyalash leksik-semantik va grammatik tadqiqot jarayonida

izchillik bilan amalga oshirilmoqda. Bu borada S.N.Ivanov, SH.U.Rahmatullayev, O'.G'.Ne'matov, I.Qo'chqorboyev, M.Mirtojijev va boshqalarning ilmiy ishlarini sanab o'tish kifoya.

So'zning semantik strukturasi o'rganishda ko'pgina tadqiqotchilar ikki xil konnotatsiyani: ingerent konnotatsiya – so'z kontekstdan tashqari olingan holatda unga xos bo'lgan konnotativ ma'no va adgerent konnotatsiya – so'zda ma'lum kontekstda hosil bo'ladigan konnotativ ma'noni [9,523] qayd qiladilar. Shuning uchun biz ichki ma'no so'z til elementi sifatida o'z paradigmatic qatorida olinganda unga xos bo'lgan konnotativ ma'no va nutqiy (kontekstual) – so'zda ma'lum bir kontekstda hosil bo'ladigan konnotativ ma'noni izchillik bilan farqlab boramiz. Bu ikki xil konnotatsiyani farqlamasdan turib na so'zning semantik strukturasi o'rganish va na konnotativ ma'noni so'zning semantik strukturasi kirish-kirmasligi masalasini hal qilish mumkin.

Ichki konnotativ ma'no so'z semantikasining tarkibiy qismi bo'la olishi va bo'la olmasligini aniqlash uchun quyidagi misollarni chog'ishtirib ko'ramiz:

yuz	turq
bet	chehra
aft	jamol
bashara	oraz

So'zlovchi bir shaxsga nisbatan, jumladan, uning yuziga nisbatan turli xil munosabat: yuz (neytral), chehra, jamol (ko'tarinki), aft, bashara, turq (salbiy) ifodalanishi mumkin. Ikkinchidan, yuz so'zidagi neytral munosabatdan tashqari jamol, chehra so'zlaridagi ko'tarinki ijobiy munosabat so'zlovchi tomonidan "go'zallik" ottenkasi bilan baholansa, aft, bashara, turq so'zlarida so'zlovchiga nisbatan "xunuk ko'rinish" bilan baholanadi. Ya'ni denotativ ma'no ustiga qo'shiladigan qo'shimcha ma'nolar kontekstdan, nutqdan tashqarida so'zlarning o'zaro paradigmatic munosabatlaridan anglashilib, o'zbek tilida so'zlovchilar uchun umumiy va majburiydir. Chunki emotsional-ekspressiv bo'yoq o'sha so'z ma'nosi tarkibining bir elementi sifatida mavjud bo'ladi. Bundan tashqari, chehra, jamol va aft, bashara, turq o'zbek og'zaki nutqida alohida intonatsiyaga egadir. Jumladan, "bashara" so'zini "chehra" so'zidagi kabi ko'tarinki intonatsiya bilan talaffuz etish tinglovchilarning hayratlanishiga emas, ularning qattiq kulgusi yoki anglashilmovchiligiga sabab bo'ladi.

Ingliz tilida beautiful sifati va uning sinonimlari tahliliga e'tibor qaratsa, unda beautiful "chiroyli", "ko'rkam" ya'ni dominant so'z hisoblanadi. Ushbu so'zning sinonimlari attractive, pretty – beautifulga nisbatan yuqori, ko'tarinki, ya'ni, stilistik bo'yoqqa ega bo'lib, ijobiy ma'no ottenkasini ifodalaydi. Shuningdek, heavenly "ko'kka ko'tarilgan", "dimog'dor (kalondimog'") sinonimi salbiy ma'no bo'yog'ini ifodalaydi.

Adgerent (nutqiy, kontekstual) konnotativ ma'no ham o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega. Jumladan, temir so'zi o'z paradigmatic qatorida kimyoviy element, metall qorishmasi sifatida neytral konnotativ ma'noga ega. Ammo quyidagi kontekstda temir so'zi metall ma'nosida emas, balki mustahkam irodali, o'z fikridan qaytmaydigan shaxs: temir odam, xuddi shuningdek, oltin qo'llar, po'lat iroda, arslon yurak, quyon yurak kabi birikmalarda birinchi komponentlarning ma'nosini aniq, konkret tasvirlash mumkin emas. Bu so'zlarda juda katta ekspressivlik (konnotativ ma'no) temir, oltin, arslon, quyon so'zlarining o'zida paradigmatic ma'nosida mavjud emas, bu ma'nolar faqat mazkur kontekstdagina ro'yobga chiqadi. Ushbu misollardan ko'rinib turibdiki, adgerent (nutqiy, kontekstual) konnotativ ma'no so'zning ko'chma ma'noda ishlatilishi bilan uzviy bog'liqdir.

Demak, til o'zining kommunikativ funksiyasini nominative va ekspressiv funksiyalarining dialektik birligida amalga oshiradi. Ilmiy adabiyotda tilning ekspressiv funksiyasi ikkinchi planga ko'chirilsa, badiiy adabiyotda tilning ekspressiv funksiyasi hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. So'zda esa tilning ham nominativ, ham ekspressiv funksiyasi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan tomonlar – denotativ va konnotativ ma'nolar bor. So'zning denotativ va konnotativ ma'nolarga ega ekanligi – so'z badiiy tasvirning asosiy vositalaridan biri ekanligini belgilab beradi. Agar so'zning konnotativ ma'nosi so'zning semantik strukturasi kirsam, bu so'z, albatta, ma'lum bir sinonimik qatordan o'rin oladi. Yozuvchining badiiy mahorati bu sinonimlarning o'z va ko'chma ma'nolaridan to'g'ri va mumkin qadar ularning ta'sirchanligini oshirgan holda foydalana olish san'atiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Lekin so'zning badiiy nutqning muhim vositalaridan biriga aylantiruvchi xususiyat uning nutqiy konnotativ ma'noga ega bo'la olishidadir.

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