



## SO‘Z URG‘USINING INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDAGI FARQLASH VAZIFASINING QISQACHA TAVSIFI

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**Annotatsiya:** *ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi so‘z urg‘usining bir-biriga o‘xshash bo‘lgan xolatlarning farqlash vazifasi muhokama qilinadi.*

**Kalit so‘zlar:** *so‘z urg‘usi, artikulyatsion vosita, fonetik struktura, aksentema, ritmik struktura, grammatik urg‘u.*

Tilda har qanday lisoniy hodisa o‘zining alohida funksiyasiga ega bo‘lib, bunday vazifani boshqa bir til hodisasi yordamida ifodalash mumkin emas. Leksik urg‘u ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida o‘xshash va farqli bo‘lgan bir nechta funksional xususiyatlarga egadir. Biz ta‘kidlab o‘tdikki, urg‘u so‘zning hosil qiluvchi belgilaridan biridir. Har qanday so‘z bir bo‘g‘inli, ikki bo‘g‘inli yoki ko‘p bo‘g‘inli bo‘lishidan qat‘iy nazar, u, albatta, o‘zining urg‘usiga ega bo‘ladi. Urg‘uning xosil qilish funksiyasi so‘zlarni fonetik jihatdan shakllantiradi, ya‘ni hajm, zarb va tovushning asosiy toni yordamida urg‘uli va urg‘usiz bo‘g‘inlarni artikulyatsion vositalar yordamida tovush ketma ketligida birlashtiradi. So‘zning aksentual-ritmik strukturasi bo‘g‘in strukturasi, fonemalarning bog‘lanishi asosida hosil bo‘ladigan so‘zning fonemik strukturasi va fonetik strukturasi tarkibiy elementi hisoblanadi. So‘z fonetik strukturasi bu uch komponenti aksentual ritmik struktura doirasida birlashadi, natijada semantik va lingvistik birlik sifatida qo‘llash mumkin bo‘lgan so‘z xosil bo‘ladi. J. Laverning fikricha leksik urg‘u kulminativ funksiyaga egadir: u so‘zning asosiy xossasi sifatida tinglovchiga so‘zlovchi tomonidan aytilgan jumladagi qancha alohida so‘z aytilganini mulohaza qilib ko‘rishga imkoniyat yaratadi. [1, 517]

So‘z urg‘usi prosodik yoki supersegment birlik sifatida fonologik ya‘ni farqlovchi funksiyaga ega, ya‘ni urg‘uning o‘rni va darajasi so‘zlar va ularning grammatik shakllarini farqlay oladi. So‘z urg‘usining farqlovchi funksiyasi leksik va morfologik aspektlar bilan chambarchas bog‘liqdir. Agar urg‘uning o‘rni yoki darajasi grammatik shakllarni (so‘z turkumlari yoki morfemalar) bir-biridan farqlay olsa, u holda bunday urg‘u morfologik funksiyani bajaruvchi grammatik urg‘u deb ataladi. Grammatik urg‘uning ikki turi mavjud: 1) morfologik va 2) demarkative (chegaralovchi). Urg‘uning o‘rni yordamida morfologik kategoriyalar (so‘z turkumlari va morfemalar) bir-biridan farqlovchi morfologik urg‘u o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida mavjuddir: *present /prez(ə)nt/ (ot), present /pri‘zent/ (fe‘l); o‘zbek tilida olma (ot), olma (bo‘lishsiz buyruq maylidagi fe‘l).*

Demarkativ(chegaralovchi) urg‘u chegara yoki signal sifatida xizmat qiladi. Masalan polyak tilida so‘zning oxiridan ikkinchi bo‘g‘iniga urg‘u tushadi. Shuning uchun ham so‘z urg‘usining farqlovchi funksiyasi bir vaqtning o‘zida ham leksik, ham grammatik vazifani bajaradi. Farqlovchi funksiya so‘z urg‘usini alohida, supersegmental, prosodik va fonologik birlikka aylantiradi, bunday birlik ichki va funksional lingvistik atamashunoslik bo‘yicha V.A.Vasilyev tomonidan so‘z aksentemasi deb nomlangan.[3, 30-33] Erkin urg‘uga ega tildagi bir nechta so‘z aksentemalari oxirgisining farqlash darajasi soni bilan aniqlanadi.



Ingliz tilida bosh va kuchsiz soʻz aksentemalari faqatgina soʻzlarni bir-biridan farqlash funksiyasini bajaradi: contest /'kɒntest/(ot(tortishuv)) - to contest /kən'test/(fe'l(tortishmoq)), absent /'æbs(ə)nt/(sifat(kelmagan)) - to absent /æb'sent/ (fe'l (bormaslik)). Orfografik jihatdan aynan bir xil faqatgina soʻz urgʻusining oʻrni orqali ot yoki fe'l soʻz turkumiga mansubligi aniqlanadigan soʻzlar quyidagilardir. Urgʻu oxirgi boʻgʻinda boʻlsa, bu soʻz fe'l soʻz turkumiga, urgʻu oxiridan oldingi boʻgʻinlarda boʻlsa bu soʻz ot yoki sifat soʻz turkumiga mansub boʻladi. Ingliz tilida bunday urgʻu yordamida aniqlanadigan fe'l va otlar juftligi 131 tani tashkil etadi.[2, 172] Shu oʻrinda nafaqat ot va fe'l baʼzan ot, fe'l va sifat yuqoridagidek turli juftliklarni hosil qilishi mumkin. Shubhasiz biz yana bu holatda leksik urgʻuga murojaat qilamiz.

Fe'l	Ot	Sifat
<i>absTRACT</i>	<i>ABstract</i>	<i>ABstract</i>
<i>freQUENT</i>	–	<i>FREquent</i>
<i>present</i>	<i>PREsent</i>	<i>PREsent</i>
<i>perFECT</i>	–	<i>PERfect</i>
<i>suspect</i>	<i>SUSpect</i>	<i>SUSpect</i>

Urgʻu yordamida farqlanadigan soʻzlarda koʻpincha ot va sifat bir xil oʻrinda urgʻuni qabul qiladi.

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