

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI



Ingliz adabiyotshunosligi va tarjimashunoslik kafedrası

**Adabiyotshunoslik va tarjimashunoslikning dolzarb
muammolari: adabiy jarayon, qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik,
uslubshunoslik va tilshunoslik masalalari**

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TO'PLAMI

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SOTSIOLINGVISTIK IZLANISHLAR: NUTQ VA MULOQOTDA GENDER FARQNING TA’SIRI MUAMMOLARI TADQIQI

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BuxDU, ingliz adabiyotshunosligi va tarjimashunoslik kafedrası

Nutq va muloqotda gender farqning ta’siri muammolarini tadqiq qilish, asosan, 60-70 yillarda avj oldi. Ushbu tadqiqotlar ham erkak va ayol nutqidagi farqlar ularning ijtimoy kelib chiqishiga bog’liqligi ta’kidlangan. Ayollar nutqida erkaklarga nisbatan ko’proq “standard” ingliz tiliga xos xususiyatlarni kuzatish uning davr talabi ekanligi hamda o’ziga xos obro’ga ega ekanligi sababli foydalanilganligi aniqlangan. Bunday tadqiqotlarning ko’zga ko’ringan va muhimlaridan biri Villiam Labovning izlanishlarini keltirish joiz. Amerikalik tilshunos olim Villyam Labov Nyu York shahrida yashovchilarning til xususiyatlarini tadqiq etib, ingliz tilini keng shkalada ishlatilishi hamda uning lingvistik o’zgarishlarga uchrashi kabi muammolar tadqiqot markazida bo’lgan. Labov izlanish jarayonida lingvistik o’zgarishlar nimalarga olib kelishi, jamiyatning ma’lum bir qatlamlaridagi til o’zgarishlari, uning sababchilari va sabablari kabi muammolarni tadqiq etgan. Bunday tadqiqotlar variatsionistik sotsiolingvistika (variationist sociolinguistics) yoki variatsionistik nazariya (variation theory) deb nomlangan va tilshunoslikning dialektologiya yo’alishida oli orilga ilk tadqiqotlar hisolagan. Ushbu sohada olib borilgan ilk tadqiqotlar bir muncha tartibsiz va “jins”ga qaratilgan o’rganishlar bo’lib, izlanishlar markazi “erkak” jinsi bo’lib, ayollar nutqi kam o’rganilgan, chunki, ayollar tabiiy dialektga boy bo’lmagan jins vakillari sifatida qaralgan. Masalan, Harold Ortonning qarashlarida, “erkaklar ayollarga qaraganda tabiatan tez-tez, izchil va samimiyroq gapirishadi” degan xulosani keltirish mumkin.

Gender farqning tildagi ko’rinishi sotsiolingvistlar tomonidan farqli jihatlari

(variables) hamda talaffuz elementlari nuqtai nazaridan ko'proq o'rganilgan. Xususan, ingliz tilidagi so'z oxirida "ng" qo'shimchasining ikki xil usulda talaffuz qilinishi turli ijtimoiy qatlamlarga tegishli bo'lgan shaxslar tomonidan turlicha talaffuz etilishi aniqlangan. Ya'ni, "standard" ingliz tiliga xos "ŋ" yoki qoidaga istisno sifatida "n" deb talaffuz qilinishi aniqlangan. V. Labov Nyu York aholisining turli xil ijtimoiy qatlamiga tegishli bo'lgan shaxslar bilan muloqotda bo'lib, sotsiolingvistik intervyular olib borish natijasida, yuqori qatlamga tegishli kishilar aksariyat hollarda "standard" lashtirilgan ingliz tilida yoki rasmiy tilda gapirishini aniqlagan. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqotchi yuqori qatlamga mansub ayollar erkaklarga nisbatan sof va rasmiy tilde gapirishini ta'kidlagan.

Labov olib borgan tadqiqotlariga o'xshash tarzda, Britaniyalik tilshunos Piter Tradji Norvichda ham tadqiqot olib bordi. U har bir o'tkazilgan sotsiolingvistik intervyularini magnit tasmaga yozib olib, ularni tahlil qilish natijasida, erkak va ayollar nutqida rasmiylik ohangining darajalarini farqlashga va ushbu farqlarning sabablarini o'rganishga erishgan. Intervyu qilingan shaxslardan ma'lum bir matnni o'qib berish va bir necha savollarga javob berish orqali erkin muloqot qilish so'ralgan. Muloqot davomida esa aynan Labov tadqiqotidek, "ng" birikmasining talaffuziga e'tibor qaratilgan. Suhbat o'tkazilgan shaxslarning berilgan savollarga javoblari to'rt xil nutq ko'rinishiga, ya'ni, matnni o'qish, so'zlarni o'qish, rasmiy va norasmiy nutq kategoriyalariga guruhlangan. Suhbatdoshlar esa ijtimoiy kelib chiqishi hamda egallagan kasbiga qarab "o'rta", "past o'rta", "yuqori ishchi", "o'rta ishchi" hamda "past ishchi" tabaqalarga bo'lingan. Har bir guruh vakillari jins jihatidan ham guruhlangan. Jadvaldagi raqamlar esa "ng" birikmasining norasmiy talaffuz qilinishi foiz hisobida keltirilgan.

Quyida keltirilgan jadvalni tahlil qiladigan bo'lsak, ko'p hollarda ayollar "ng" birikmasini "standard"larga zid ravishda talaffuz qilish, ya'ni, [ŋ] deb talaffuz qilish ko'rsatgichi erkaklarga nisbatan past natijani (0 %) ko'rsatgan. Ushbu ko'rsatgich ayollarda faqat yuqori va quyi tabaqadagilar orasida farqlanganligini ko'rish mumkin.

	Reading wordlist	Reading passage	Formal	Casual
Middle middle class				
Male	0	0	4	31
Female	0	0	0	0
Lower middle class				
Male	0	20	27	17
Female	0	0	3	67
Upper working class				
Male	0	18	81	95
Female	11	13	68	77
Middle working class				
Male	24	43	91	97
Female	20	46	81	88
Lower working class				
Male	60	100	100	100
Female	17	54	97	100

Table 2.1 Variation of (ng) in Norwich by sex, class and style (frequency of non-standard variant [ŋ])

Tadqiqotda qatnashgan erkak va ayollardan o'z nutqiga baho berish so'ralganda, ayollar o'z nutqlarida ko'proq "standard"lashtirilgan ingliz tilidan foydalanishlarini, erkaklar esa, soddalashtirilgan tilda gapirishlarini aytgan. Ushbu sotsiolingvistik tadqiqot ellik kishilik doirada olib borilganligi sababli, keyinchalik boshqa sotsiolingvistik tadqiqotchilar tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlanmagan va bu ko'rsatkichlar tor doirada olib borilgan tadqiqot natijalari sifatida qaralgan. Trudji tadqiqot natijalaridan kelib chiqib, erkak va ayollar nutqidagi farqning asosiy omillari ijtimoiy munosabatlar, ya'ni, jamiyatdagi erkak va ayolning o'zini tutishi va axloq normalariga borib taqalishini ta'kidlaydi. Uning fikricha, jamiyatda ayollar erkaklarga nisbatan "status"ga ko'proq e'tibor berishi, ularning hatti-

harakatlari erkaklarga nisbatan boshqa jamiyat a'zolari tomonidan doimiy nazoratda ekanligini anglaganligi va ular haqida o'zgalarning qanday baho berishi muhimligi kabi sabablar ayollarning muloqot davomida "standard" tilda gapirishining sababidir. Erkaklar esa, aksincha, jamiyatda ularni nazorat qilish yoki hatti-harakatlariga baho berish kabi ta'qiblardan xoli bo'lganliklari sababli nutqlarida erkin muloqot va tabiiy tilda gapirishga moyil ekanliklarini ta'lidlaydi. Tadqiqotchining ushbu xulosasi gender farqning nutq va muloqotga ta'siri masalalarini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan kying lingvistik izlanishlarda ham o'rganilgan.

Ayollarning jamiyatda o'z "status"iga ega bo'lishga intilish sababli, muloqot davomida rasmiy tilda gapirishga harakat qilishining bir necha sabablari mavjud. Talbot tadqiqotlarida quyidagi omillarni ko'rsatgan:

1. Ayollarning jamiyatimizdagi o'rni erkaklarga nisbatan pastroq, yoki ayollar erkaklarga tobedir. Shuning uchun ayollar o'zining jamiyatdagi o'rnini lingvistik usulda erkaklarga nisbatan yuqoriroq ko'rsatishga harakat qilishidir.
2. Ayollarning rasmiy tilda gapirishi madaniy va an'anaviy rusumlarga ham bog'liq. Ya'ni, ba'zi madaniyatlarda, xususan, G'arb madaniyatida, maskulinlik (erkaklik) bilan bog'liq konnotatsiyalar ham mavjud. Ushbu jihatdan kelib chiqib, ayollar nutqi erkaklarga nisbatan muloyim va noziklik xususiyatini mujassamlashtirgan.

Talbot yuqorida keltirgan omillardan ikkinchi omil madaniyat bilan bog'liq ekanligi, ya'ni, har bir millat madaniyatining o'ziga xosligi tilda ham aks etganligi aynan haqiqatdir. Xususan, o'zbekona urf-odatlariga binoan, ayollar muloqot davomida gapirish madaniyati erkaklardan farqlanishi bilan o'ziga xoslikni namoyon etadi. Islomiy ta'limotlarda ham, ayollar erkaklarga nisbatan muloyim va odob bilan gapirishi lozimligi haqida aytib o'tilgan.

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TERMINOLOGICAL ESSENCE OF THE CONCEPT OF “EPONYM” AND ITS USE IN LINGUISTICS

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The anthropocentric approach to the language is one of the important paradigms of today's cognitive linguistics and linguocultural science. It is known that onomastics reflects names, and cognitive linguistics shows the relationship between language and perception, including the correct understanding of concepts and notions and their expression in speech. For example, cognitive linguistics forms an understanding of the influence of cultural and social factors in the interpretation of phonetic aspects of names, linguistic structures. Hence, the use and interpretation of names in onomastics can be better understood by applying cognitive principles. It is relied on the principles of cognitive linguistics for a deeper understanding of cognitive processes, meaning, and dynamics of language when creating any language unit whether it is a word or a lexical unit. “Eponym” is a term that belongs to the above-mentioned lexical units, and in our research, this unit has been studied in a contrastive aspect within the framework of two distinct languages.

Eponym is a linguistic term (derived from ep-uh-nim) that was first used around 1833.

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