

narsaning ta'siri kabi katta bo'lmaydi. Bundan tashqari, u har bir turdagi o'zgarishlarning turli darajalarini ajratadi: shuning uchun bir tomondan kutilgan kamchiliklar ko'proq bo'ladi va boshqa tomondan kamroq kutilgan kamchiliklar bo'ladi, ikkinchisiga yuqoriroq baho beriladi. Biroq, turli tadqiqotchilar tomonidan berilgan hukmlar bir-biriga mos keladimi, degan savol tug'iladi. Ketford esa tarjima nazariyasini tarjima o'zgarishlari tushunchasi atrofida quradi, bu orqali u manba matn va maqsadli matn o'rtasidagi rasmiy muvofiqlikdagi nomuvofiqliklarni nazarda tutadi. Snell-Hornby (1995, b. 19-20) ta'kidlaganidek, Ketfordning yondashuvi haqiqatda tarjimaning murakkabligidan biroz chetga chiqadi, chunki u o'z nazariyasini bir so'z yoki iboralarni o'rganish orqali tasdiqlaydi.

Bizning o'rganishlarimiz shuni ko'rsatadiki, haqiqatan ham tarjima jarayoniga e'tibor qaratadigan va tarjimonni ma'lum bir tarzda harakat qilishiga olib keladigan omillarni o'rganuvchi kichik tadqiqotlar mavjud. Shuning uchun ular strategiyani tanlash ortida nima yotganini aniqlashga qaratilgan yondashuvimizga mos keladi.

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**KONSEPTNING SINTAKTIK IFODALANISHI**

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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada sintaktik konseptlarning ifodalanishi, ularning dolzarbligi, hamda turli xil qarashlarning nazariy aspektlarini o'rganishga qaratilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar.** Derivatsion munosabatlar, kognitiv funktsiya, lingvistik va nolingvistik bilimlar, transformatsion grammatika, kognitiv semantika, antropotsentrik omil.

**ИЗУЧЕНИЕ СИНТАКСИЧЕСКОЙ РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦИИ ПОНЯТИЙ**

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**Аннотация.** Данная статья направлена на изучение выражения синтаксических понятий, их актуальности, а также теоретических аспектов различных воззрений.

**Ключевые слова.** Деривационные отношения, когнитивная функция, языковое и неязыковое знание, трансформационная грамматика, когнитивная семантика, антропоцентрический фактор.

**THE STUDYING OF SYNTACTICAL REPRESENTATION OF THE CONCEPTS**

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**Annotation.** This article aims to study the expression of syntactic concepts, their relevance, and theoretical aspects of various views.

**Key words.** Derivational relations, cognitive function, linguistic and non-linguistic knowledge, transformational grammar, cognitive semantics, anthropocentric factor.

The issues in studying a sentence as a complicated symbol continually drew researchers' attention. The sentence, which serves as the fundamental building block of communication, integrates the structure of the language with its dynamic and systemically fixed components, illustrative of the interaction between semantics and syntax. These processes are frequently concealed and are intimately related to general theoretical topics like the interaction of pragmatic and semantic components in the formation of meaning as well as the relationship between language and speech, linguistic and non-linguistic knowledge, and many others. Modeling the linguistic and mental processes involved in creating



a sentence's meaning and outlining the rules governing how they interact are essential in resolving these problems, which entails taking part in an investigation of the mental processes. The dynamic manifestations of the language in the area of syntax were primarily studied from the standpoint of variant-invariant and derivational relations of constructions as a result of these aspects' exclusion from the analysis, which in reality did not explain the in-depth mechanisms of the dynamic essence of the language.

Consideration of the issue of the connection between language and thinking follows all efforts to understand human cognitive function that are not open to direct observation. The claim that "language is the source from which we can obtain knowledge about thinking" makes this problem a fundamental one for linguistics, not particularly acute in terms of debatability, but fundamental enough to draw the attention of linguists who study various aspects of language.

Linguists, whose ideas are regarded as being traditional in the study of language, have acknowledged and consistently underlined the existence of a mental level of the meaning of linguistic units.

The introduction of N. Chomsky's transformational grammar marked a turning point towards the mentalism of the language. The significance of this move lay less in emphasizing syntax and more in defining the linguistic and mental levels of the sentence structure.

The study of meaningful syntactic categories such as semantic syntax, functional syntax, communicative syntax, and functional grammar served as the unifying theme of general trends that evolved as a result of the shift in emphasis towards syntax in the development of Russian linguistic thinking.

Case grammar, generative semantics, referential-role grammar, functional grammar, cognitive grammar, conceptual semantics, cognitive semantics, and construction grammar are examples of areas in foreign linguistics where researchers have combined their efforts to study the meanings of sentence-utterance semantics.

Despite the range of accents, the sentence as a distinctive nominative unit displaying several structural levels is the focus of linguists' studies. The analysis highlights universal conceptual and concrete linguistic aspects of meaning, logical thought organization and particular syntactic structures, syntactic lexemes as logical constants, and syntaxemes as constructive carriers of sentence meaning. The connection between syntax and semantics is clearly a recurring theme in this analysis. As a semantic invariant, or proposition, a sentence is given a specific meaningful plan as a linguistic sign.

The description of the typed elements of meaning in the form of sentence block diagrams expressed the goal to standardize the syntax. According to this method, a list of proposal models was given, the major objective of which was to condense all of the different types of proposals into a small number of abstract samples. The use of "junctional" models served as an illustration of how syntactic linkages inside a phrase should be recognized. The relevance of this study is determined by an argument for cognitive processing of linguistic and nonlinguistic data in order to actualize the dynamic possibilities of syntax.

The awareness of the dominant role of linguistic and non-linguistic knowledge in supplying the fundamental function of language — communicative — provides the theoretical foundation for addressing the mental level of meaning production in the task.

The complexity of the problem at hand fully justifies moving into the mainstream of cognitive semantics and communicative-functional syntax, as taking into account all of a simple sentence's levels—syntactic, semantic, and utterance—introduces pragmatic considerations and various operations of speech-thinking activity into the analysis speaker. An integrated strategy is based on the concepts of cognitive semantics as a theory of meaning, where the anthropocentric factor, or cognizing subject, is given the center stage. The cognizing subject actively participates in reality comprehension and language choice, which introduces its own specifics into the overall process of meaning formation. The interaction of linear content structures that can be directly observed and deep structures, the explanation of the specifics of which goes into the field of interaction between human cognitive systems and the semiotic essence of the sign, which ultimately allows us to give an interpretation to the processes of meaning generation and any semantic modification, is where the functional-cognitive properties of a simple sentence as a linguistic sign find a real embodiment.

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## **TARJIMONLIK FAOLIYATI VA TARJIMA TARIXI**

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Tarjimonlik faoliyati insoniyat tomonidan amalga oshirilgan tarixiy tarjimalar va ma'lum bir davr mobaynida to'plangan madaniy almashinuvlar misollarida namoyon bo'ladi. Ushbu amaliy jarayon mobaynida ko'plab tarjimonlar o'z faoliyatlari davomida duch kelgan tarjima texnikasi va uning nazariy asoslarini yozib qoldirganlar. Yozma adabiyot yuzaga kelishi bilan bir vaqtda ilk tarjimalarni ham uchratish mumkin, masalan miloddan avvalgi ikkinchi ming yillikda Gilgamesh eposining osiyo tillariga tarjimasining amalga oshirilganligidir. Tarjima tarixida ilk namunalardan biri sifatida miloddan avvalgi 250 yillarda Injilning tarjimasini bo'lib, u yahudiyilar ivrit tilidagi Injil kitobining o'sha davrdagi qadimiy yunon tiliga tarjimasini misol qilib keltirishimiz mumkin. Miloddan avvalgi 196 yillarga tegishli mashhur Rozetta qoyalari ierogliflar tahlili uchun muhim rol o'ynaydi, chunki unda ruhoniylar farmoni ikki marta qadimiy Misrda ikki tilda ieroglif va demotik yozuvda, uchinchi esa yunon tilida uchraydi. Rimda yunon tilidagi ko'plab asarlar lotin tiliga olimlar tomonidan tarjima qilinganligi ham fikrimizning dalilidir. Sitseronning *Text De optimo genere oratorum* asarida grek ritoriklari Aishen va Demosfenlarning nutqlarini tarjima qilish strategiyalari haqida quyidagilarni yozib qoldirgan: "...ma'no va shaklni saqlagan holda o'z ona tilimizga mos nutq belgilari bilan mos bo'lishi". Uning bildirgan bu fikri erkin tarjimani afzalligidan dalolat beradi.<sup>1</sup>

IX va X asrlarda turli ilmiy matnlar yunon tilidan arab tiliga tarjima qilingan. Bunday maqomga XII-XIII asrlarda mashhur "Toledo maktabi" sazovor bo'ldi. Mazkur tarjimonlik maktabida arab tilidagi matnlar, arab tiliga yunon tilidan tarjima qilingan matnlar ham, lotin tiliga, keyinchalik esa ispan tiliga tarjima qilingan. Leonardo Bruni so'zma-so'z tarjimadan ko'ra mazmun saqlanishi tarafdori bo'lgan. Martin Lyuterni ham shu qatorda bo'lib, u Injilni lotin tilidan xalq tushunadigan nemis tiliga tarjima qilib, shu til standartlashuviga o'z hissasini qo'shib, so'zma-so'zlikdan qochgan holda mohiyat va mazmunga urg'u bergan.<sup>2</sup> U xalq muloqot jarayonida qo'llaydigan so'zlardan foydalanishga harakat qilgan, buning natijasida esa uning tarjimasini o'qigan har bir kishi uchun ma'no tushunarli bo'lgan.

<sup>1</sup> Jörn Albrecht: Literarische Übersetzung: Geschichte – Theorie – Kulturelle Wirkung. wgb Academic in Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft. 2009. S. 105.

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