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ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ
ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ
СОЦИАЛЬНО-ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES



ЭЛЕКТРОН ЖУРНАЛ

ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

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**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ТОШКЕНТ-2023

БОШ МУҲАРРИР:

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:

07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Абдор – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакаров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликков Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаҳхаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети.

10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилович – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуратовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат ҳавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси

Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби

13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Тайланова Шоҳида Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент.

19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Васида Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш

ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбаҳор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психологияси кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарқанд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодира Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабоевна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси

23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атакулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

ОАК Рўйхати

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Телеграм канал: https://t.me/scienceproblems_uz

МУНДАРИЖА

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THE LINGUISTIC SYSTEM OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF GRAMMAR

Abstract. The article analyzes the views of the Danish linguist Otto Espersen on the philosophy of grammar, the historical development of the English language and the methodology of teaching foreign languages. Espersen's linguistic thinking on the development of language is still relevant today, despite being heavily criticized at the time.

Key words: development, linguistics, language, grammar, system, methodology, generalization, teaching, structure.

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GRAMMATIKA FALSAFASINING LINGVISTIK TIZIMI

Annotatsiya: Maqolada daniyalik tilshunos Otto Espersenning grammatika falsafasi, ingliz tilining tarixiy rivojlanishi va chet tillarini o'qitish metodikasi haqidagi qarashlari tahlil qilingan. Espersenning til taraqqiyoti haqidagi lingvistik tafakkuri o'sha paytda qattiq tanqid qilinganiga qaramay, bugungi kunda ham dolzarbligicha qolmoqda.

Kalit so'zlari: taraqqiyot, tilshunoslik, til, grammatika, tizim, metodologiya, umumlashtirish, o'qitish, struktura.

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ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКАЯ СИСТЕМА ФИЛОСОФИИ ГРАММАТИКИ

Аннотация. В статье анализируются взгляды датского лингвиста Отто Эсперсена на философию грамматики, историческое развитие английского языка и методику преподавания иностранных языков. Лингвистическое мышление Эсперсена о развитии языка по-прежнему актуально сегодня, несмотря на то, что в то время подвергалось резкой критике.

Ключевые слова: развитие, языкознание, язык, грамматика, система, методика, обобщение, обучение, структура.

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Introduction. Jespersen is known to the general readership primarily for his theory of "progress in language", which is associated with the exaltation of the analytical structure of the language and with the praise of the English language as allegedly the most perfect language in existence. This theory was once subjected to deserved severe criticism in our press. However, Jespersen's linguistic views cannot be completely reduced to this theory. [1]

Literature review. The well-known Danish linguist Otto Jespersen (1860-1943) devoted a number of works to questions of general linguistics ("Language", "Grammar System", "Textbook of Phonetics"), questions of the history and theory of the English language ("Progress in Language, in a Special Application to English Language", "The Growth and Structure of the English Language", "Grammar of Modern English on a Historical Basis [in 7 volumes]", "Fundamentals of English Grammar"), as well as issues of teaching foreign languages ("How to Teach a Foreign Language").[2]

Being a linguist of broad interests and a broad outlook, Jespersen develops in his writings a number of theoretical propositions, many of which are also of interest to modern Soviet linguistics. It is true that it should be noted that Jespersen failed to create a coherent system: in his works, interesting observations and particular conclusions are often combined with superficial and unfounded generalizations that do not correspond to the extensive preliminary work that the author has done in collecting and analyzing material from various earthly languages.

Methodology of the research. Unequal in its individual parts is also his work "Philosophy of Grammar" (1924). The title of this work should be understood in the sense that it deals with the relationship between grammatical and logical categories, that is, the relationship between language and thought. Jespersen sets himself the goal of finding out which categories of thinking are reflected in grammatical categories and to what extent grammatical categories correspond to logical ones or diverge from them. Based on this formulation of the question, Jespersen puts forward, for example, the problem of the relationship between the grammatical category of time (eng. tense) and the category of real time (eng. time) and a number of other similar problems. Such a formulation of the question raises no objections and, with a correct and thoughtful analysis of the material, can lead to very fruitful results. If the conclusions that Jespersen comes to do not always turn out to be justified and convincing, this is due to the fact that in a number of cases he is hindered, on the one hand, by a superficial approach to linguistic phenomena, on the other, by an insufficiently clear distinction between different areas of language - grammar and vocabulary. [3]

Setting itself the goal of studying the "philosophy of grammar", it is obviously necessary, first of all, to establish what grammar is and how it differs from vocabulary. Having previously distinguished grammar from vocabulary, one could then proceed to consider the relationship between grammatical and logical categories, i.e., to the "philosophy of grammar, if we use Jespersen's terminology.

However, Jespersen does not give a clear distinction. Without preliminarily defining the specifics of grammar in a number of cases he draws into consideration such linguistic phenomena that are not grammatical at all, and does not make any reservations about this, and

as a result it seems that the exposition seems to remain all the time within the framework of "philosophy" of "grammar", although in reality this is not at all the case.

For example, considering the grammatical category of time in its relationship with real time, Jespersen studies not only verb tenses, which are a grammatical means of expressing time, but also the expression of temporary concepts in the lexical meanings of words and derivational affixes. On p. 329 of that book he says: "Having thus considered the tense relations expressed by the tenses of the personal forms of the verb, we now turn to the question of whether there are similar grammatical phenomena outside this area," [5] and considers such purely lexical phenomena as the meaning of the prefix *ex-* in *ex-king*, the meaning of the adjective *late* in the combination *the late Lord Mayor*, the meaning of the adjective *future*, for example in the combination *a future Prime Minister*, etc., although these facts have nothing to do with grammar. By themselves, such phenomena, of course, deserve careful study, but this should be a matter of lexicology. With the way they are considered, which we find in Jespersen, the specificity of grammar is erased.

Something similar is found when considering the category of genus. Having examined (p. 265 et seq.) the grammatical category of gender in the Indo-European languages, Jespersen then proceeds to such cases as English: *man-servant*, *maid-servant*, *he-devil*, *girl-friend*, where it's all about the lexical meanings of the components of compound words; such cases have nothing to do with grammar and its problems.

Jespersen imperceptibly goes beyond the bounds of grammar when presenting the very essential question of the difference between "formulas" and "free expressions" or "free phrases" (see Ch. 1, p. 16 et seq.). Comparing two sentences of modern English - *How do you do?* "Hello!" and *I gave the boy a lump of sugar* "I gave the boy a lump of sugar," Jespersen rightly notes that the first of them, like the sentences *Good morning!* "Good morning!" *Thank you!* *Thank you*, etc., is an immutable formula. [12]

"Such a formula," he says, "can be analyzed and shown to consist of several words, but it is perceived and interpreted as a whole, the meaning of which can be completely different from the meanings of its constituent words, taken separately ... It is easy to see that the sentence *I gave the boy a lump of sugar* has a different character. In it, you can emphasize any of the full-valued words, make a pause, for example, after *boy*, replace the pronoun *I* with the pronoun *he* or *she*, etc. (pp. 16-17). Here, therefore, the very important question of the lexicalization of whole sentences is touched upon, or, to use the terminology of Prof. A. I. Smirnitsky, about "sentences included in the language system": these sentences are not created anew in the process of speech, but are introduced into speech as ready-made units. From observations, Jespersen then proceeds to the question of "formulas" in various areas of grammatical structure. "Formulas" in this sense are also such plural forms of nouns as *oxen* "oxen"; they are also not created anew in the process of speech, but are introduced into speech as ready-made units: the speaker must have heard such a form before he could use it himself, while the plural forms of nouns formed with the ending *-s*, he did not necessarily had to hear, but he could form himself according to the general rule.

Such a distinction between "formulas" and "free expressions" is skillfully used in the following presentation to characterize the essence of the grammatical structure. However, it should be noted that "formulas" in all cases are the result of lexicalization of one or another

phenomenon of syntax or morphology of a given language. Jespersen does not note this. Thus, the boundaries of grammar here remain unclear.

Moving on to Jespersen's own grammatical theories, we must first of all dwell on a very peculiar interpretation of the difference between morphology and syntax. According to Jespersen, this difference is not based on any difference in the objects of study, but only on the difference in the researcher's approach to these objects. The material with which morphology deals, according to Jespersen, is no different from the material with which syntax deals.

Both morphology and syntax study the totality of the grammatical phenomena of a language. The difference between them, according to Jespersen, lies in the fact that morphology approaches phenomena from the outside, that is, it goes from form to meaning, while syntax comes from within, that is, from meaning to form. [12] So, for example, if we say that the plural form of nouns is formed in modern English in most cases with the ending -s, in some cases with the ending -en, by changing the root vowel, etc., then this will be syntax, because we are moving from meaning to form. If we say that the ending -s can express the following meanings in modern English: 1) the plural of nouns, 2) the genitive case of nouns (-'s), 3) the 3rd person singular of the present tense of the indicative mood of verbs, 4) non-attributive form of possessive pronouns (hers, etc.), then this will be a morphology, since we are going from form to meaning. Such a distinction between an approach from the outside and an approach from within to the same phenomena is, generally speaking, possible (although the "approach from the outside" in this sense seems to be of little fruitfulness). But it is absolutely unacceptable to apply to this peculiar distinction the terms "morphology" and "syntax", which, according to a long and generally accepted scientific tradition, have a completely different meaning. The true difference between morphology and syntax is erased by Jespersen. So, for example, he includes word order in morphology, since the researcher considers it "from the outside", that is, he establishes what meanings this or that arrangement of words in a sentence can have. The use of familiar terms in an unusual sense always creates serious fundamental difficulties.

It is absolutely impossible to accept Jespersen's use of the terms "morphology" and "syntax".

A prominent place in Jespersen's grammatical system is occupied by his theory of "three ranks", which was originally set forth in his "Grammar of Modern English" and, in a slightly modified form, is included in the "Philosophy of Grammar".

According to this theory, words of three "ranks" should be distinguished: 1) primary words, 2) secondary words, or adjuncts, 3) tertiary words, or subjuncts.

This distinction is based on the following principle: primary words stand, so to speak, "by themselves" and do not determine any other word; secondary words stand next to some primary word and determine it; tertiary words stand next to some secondary word and determine it. Of course, Jespersen notes further, there are words that are in tertiary (they could be called quaternary); there are also words that are in quaternary (they could be called quinary), etc.; however, there is no need to establish further gradations, since quaternary, quinary, etc. words do not differ in any way from tertiary ones; so you can limit yourself to three ranks.

The relationship between these three ranks and parts of speech, as well as between the ranks and members of the sentence, remains not entirely clear with Jespersen. To illustrate his points, Jespersen gives the following English examples: extremely hot weather (extremely is a

tertiary word, hot is a secondary word, weather is a primary word), a furiously barking dog. Thus, the primary words are primarily nouns, secondary - adjectives, tertiary - adverbs. However, it is still impossible to identify the concept of a primary word with the concept of a noun, etc.: a pronoun can also be a primary word, etc. On the other hand, it is also impossible to identify a primary word with a subject: the object will also be a primary word. Characteristic of this whole conception of Jespersen is that in the system of three ranks there is no place for the verb-predicate. True, on p. 112 it is mentioned that the verb in the personal form can only be a secondary word, but this incidental statement does not change the essence of the matter: the system of three ranks is conceived as a system for organizing verbless combinations. In essence, the system of "three ranks" characterizes the relations that develop within the phrase, the center of which is a noun (or a substantive pronoun).

The true field of application of the theory of "three ranks" is thus the nominal phrase. However, Jespersen applies the concepts of the "three ranks" not only to this area. "Primary elements" can, according to his theory be subordinate sentences. So, for example, in the composition of the complex sentence That he will come is certain, the subordinate sentence that he will come, according to Jespersen, will be the "primary element"; in the complex sentence I like a boy who speaks the truth, the sentence who speaks the truth will be a "secondary element", etc. (cf. p. 117 et seq.). Such an application of these terms is, obviously, already a further step - the application of concepts developed on the basis of nominal phrases to phenomena characteristic of a complex sentence.

Thus, the theory of "three ranks" has its value in a certain narrow area, but cannot replace either the theory of parts of speech or the theory of sentence members. Another essential point in Jespersen's grammatical theory is represented by the theory of "nexus" and "junction". These terms mean phenomena that have long been familiar to linguistic science. The distinction between "nexus" and "junction" is the distinction between predicative and non-predicative combinations of words. The elementary examples that Jespersen gives on p. 108— "the dog barks" and "the barking dog"—illustrate the phenomena that have been denoted by various terms. It goes without saying that the usual case of "nexus" is a sentence: the connection between subject and predicate will be, to use Jespersen's terminology, a "nexus connection", since in every sentence there is an act of predication - the affirmation or denial of the connection between subject and predicate. However, the "nexus" can meet and in a different grammatical form. "Nexus", according to Jespersen, will also be such a predicative combination that does not consist of a subject and a predicate, but of other elements of the sentence, for example: the combination of her sing in the sentence I heard her sing (p. 133).

Conclusion. Thus, the concept of nexus will fit all those phenomena that we have called "secondary predicativity" — the combination of "objective case with infinitive", "absolute construction", etc. In all these cases, the concept of nexus is treated as a syntactic concept: two separate linguistic units form a nexus if there are predicative relations between them. In this sense, the term "nexus" is quite acceptable: it generalizes a number of linguistic phenomena, uniting them according to one essential feature. However, Jespersen expands this concept so much that it goes beyond syntax and penetrates into lexicology. So, for example, nouns - names of action (arrival "arrival", etc.) he calls "nexus nouns" on the grounds that they denote not a separately existing object, but the objectified action of an object expressed by another noun or pronoun, for example: the doctor's arrival (p. 131). The line of reasoning here seems to be

something like this: the combination of a name with a personal form of the verb, for example the doctor arrived, forms a nexus, since there are predicative relations between both components of the combination; in the noun arrival "arrival", as it were, means the actor; consequently, predicative relations are found, as it were, inside the noun, which Jespersen gives the name "nexus noun". But such a transfer of the syntactic concept of the nexus into the word, that is, its transfer to lexicology, deprives this concept of a distinct grammatical content and leads to a confusion of completely different areas of linguistic research. Here we again see the blurring of boundaries between grammar and lexicology, which was discussed above.

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