TURG‘UN BIRIKMALARNING (习惯用语) SEMANTIK TUSI VA KONTEKSTGA BOG‘LIQLIGI

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SEMANTIC NUANCES AND CONTEXTUAL DEPENDENCE OF FIXED EXPRESSIONS (习惯用语)

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Annotation: *The thesis analyses Chinese spoken idioms (xiguanyongyu) in terms of their modal meaning and dependence on context. Relying on Liu Liyan’s modal context model and on dialogue examples from a contemporary Chinese TV series, it proposes a three-stage description of literal meaning, actual meaning and semantic shade for translation practice.*

Keywords: *fixed expressions (xiguanyongyu), modal meaning, semantic nuance, context, literal meaning, actual meaning, pragmatics, communicative function, Chinese TV series, adjacency pairs.*

Xitoy tilidagi xiguanyongyu (习惯用语) birliklarining shakli nisbatan barqaror, ma’nosi mustahkamlangan bo‘lib, og‘zaki muloqotda ular axborot uzatishdan ko‘ra so‘zlovchining munosabatini ifodalash vazifasini ko‘proq bajaradi [Liu Liyan 2013:60]. Liu Liyan bu birliklarning uch xususiyatini ajratadi: kommunikativ vazifasining emotivligi, kontekstga bog‘liqligi va ma’nosining komponentlar yig‘indisiga teng emasligi [Liu Liyan 2013:60]. Masalan, 那是 birligi “你儿子京剧唱得真棒” (“O‘g‘lingiz Pekin operasini juda yaxshi kuylaydi”) degan gapga javobda tasdiqlash vazifasini bajaradi, 结婚，生孩子，那是早晚的事 jumlasida esa xiguanyongyu hisoblanmaydi [Liu Liyan 2013:60].

Tadqiqotda xiguanyongyu ma’nosi yuzaki (语表意义) va haqiqiy (语位意义) ma’no darajasida tavsiflanadi [Sun Weizhang 1989:120–123], haqiqiy ma’no doirasida esa asosiy ma’no va qo‘shimcha ma’no (semantik tus) farqlanadi. Liu Liyan ajratgan modal vazifalar (rozilik, inkor, ajablanish, shikoyat, maqtov) hamda ularning farqlari — qabul qilish darajasi (好吧 – 好的 – 好啊), muloyimlik darajasi (不了 – 算了) va so‘zlovchi munosabatining o‘zgarishi (这倒是) [Liu Liyan 2013:61] — semantik tuslarni tasniflashda qo‘shimcha mezon bo‘lishi mumkin.

Tahlilni uch bosqichda olib borish taklif etiladi: (1) birlikning yuzaki ma’nosini komponentlar asosida aniqlash; (2) haqiqiy ma’no va asosiy modal vazifani belgilash; (3) qo‘shni replikalar juftligi (话轮毗邻对) asosida semantik tusni aniqlash [Liu Liyan 2013:61]. Zamonaviy xitoy serialining dialoglaridan olingan misollarda 你看你 birligi yuzaki darajada ko‘rsatish harakatini (“o‘zingga qara”) bildiradi, dialogda esa tanbeh vazifasini bajaradi; 管他呢 birligi kontekstga qarab befarqlikni ifodalaydi, oldingi fikrni rad etadi yoki mavzuni almashtiradi.

Shunday qilib, xiguanyongyularni modal vazifa va kontekst bilan birga tahlil qilish ularning semantik tavsifini aniqlashtiradi hamda tarjima va o‘qitish amaliyotida foydalanish uchun asos yaratadi.

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