

O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA IDROK FE'LLARINING SEMANTIK TUZILMALARINI QIYOSIY TAHLIL QILISH

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada o'zbek va ingliz tillarida idrok fe'llarining semantik tuzilmalari qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Idrok fe'llari insonning sezgi, tafakkur va bilish jarayonlarini ifodalovchi lingvistik birliklar bo'lib, ular turli tillarda o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega. Tadqiqot davomida ingliz va o'zbek tillarida idrok fe'llarining leksik-semantik guruhlari, ularning sintaktik xususiyatlari va ma'no tafovutlari o'rganiladi. Qiyosiy tahlil natijasida ushbu fe'llarning har ikkala tilda qanday umumiy va farqli jihatlari mavjudligi aniqlanadi. Shuningdek, maqolada idrok fe'llarining kontekstda qo'llanilishi va tarjima jarayonida yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan qiyinchiliklarga e'tibor qaratiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari lingvistik tadqiqotlar va tarjimashunoslik uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Kalit so'zlar: idrok fe'llari, semantik tuzilma, qiyosiy tahlil, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, leksik-semantik guruh, tarjima, sintaktik xususiyatlar

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE SEMANTIC STRUCTURES OF PERCEPTION VERBS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

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Abstract: This article provides a comparative analysis of the semantic structures of perception verbs in Uzbek and English. Perception verbs are linguistic units that express human sensory, cognitive, and intellectual processes, and they exhibit unique characteristics in different languages. The study examines the lexical-semantic groups of perception verbs in English and Uzbek, their syntactic properties, and differences in meaning. The comparative analysis identifies both the commonalities and distinctions of these verbs in both languages. Additionally, the article explores the usage of perception verbs in context and the potential challenges that may arise in the process of translation. The findings of this research are significant for linguistic studies and translation studies.

Keywords: perception verbs, semantic structure, comparative analysis, English language, Uzbek language, lexical-semantic group, translation, syntactic properties

1. Kirish (Introduction)

O'zbek va ingliz tillarida idrok fe'llarining semantik tuzilmalari qiyosiy tahlil qilinishi kognitiv lingvistika nuqtayi nazaridan muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Har ikkala tilning semantik tizimida idrok fe'llari turli sensor modaliteler orqali insonning atrof-muhitni qabul qilish jarayonini ifodalaydi. Biroq, bu fe'llarning ishlatilishi, metaforik ma'nolari va semantik tuzilmalari til xususiyatlariga ko'ra farqlanishi yoki o'xshashligi mumkin.

2. Metodologiya (Methods)

Idrok fe'llari insonning sezgi organlari orqali dunyoni anglash jarayonlarini ifodalovchi fe'llardir. Ular quyidagi sezgi jarayonlarini ifodalaydi:

Ko'rish (sight): ko'rmoq (to see), qaramoq (to look), ko'rinmoq (to appear), ko'zga tashlanmoq (to catch sight) va boshqalar. Masalan: Humoyun Hamida bonuga atrofda bor yigitlarning eng ko'hligi va baxtlisi bo'lib *ko'rindi* (P.Qodirov, Avlodlar dovoni). "Ko'rinmoq" fe'li bu yerda subyektiv idrokni bildiradi, ya'ni Humoyunning haqiqiy emas, balki Hamida bonu nazarida qanday ko'ringanini anglatadi. Ushbu fe'l idrokning natijaviy holatini ifodalovchi fe'llarga kiradi. Chunki Humoyunning tashqi ko'rinishi yoki ichki fazilatlarini Hamida bonuning shaxsiy idroki orqali baholanmoqda.

Mr.Darcy *appeared* at the ball with an air of indifference, paying little attention to those around him (J.Austen, *Pride and Prejudice*). Janob Darsi balda befarq qiyofada paydo bo'ldi va atrofdagilarga deyarli e'tibor bermadi. Bu misolda *to appear* fe'li "paydo bo'lish, ko'rinish" ma'nosida ishlatilgan. Ushbu jumlada personajning tashqi taassuroti va odamlarga bo'lgan munosabati tasvirlangan.

Eshitish (hearing): eshitmoq (to hear), tinglamoq (to listen), jaranglamoq (to sound), va boshqalar. Masalan: Akula naq quyruqning o'ziga yaqinlashib kelib, baliqqa tashlanishi bilan chol uning o'pqondek ochilgan og'zini va favqulodda do'laygan ko'zlarini ko'rdi, baliq dumidan sal yuqoriga sanchilgan tishlarining kartillab, qisirlaganini *eshitdi* (E.Xeminguey, *Chol va dengiz*). Ushbu tasvir ko'rish va eshitish idroklarining uyg'unlashgan tasvirini yaratadi, ya'ni chol voqeani faqat ko'ribgina qolmay, balki eshitish orqali ham his qilmoqda.

He *listened* intently, but no sound came from the dark forest (J.R.R.Tolkien, *The Lord of the Rings*). U diqqat bilan tingladi, ammo qorong'i o'rmonda hech qanday tovush eshitilmadi. ushbu jumla qahramonning kutish, e'tibor bilan eshitishga harakat qilish, lekin natija ololmaslik holatini tasvirlash uchun ishlatilgan.

Hid sezish (smelling): hidlamoq (to smell), hid taratmoq (to give off a smell), va boshqalar. Masalan: Chorchamanlarda mamlakatning eng noyob gullari muattar hid taratib ochilib turibdi (P.Qodirov, Avlodlar dovoni). Lug'aviy jihatdan, jumlada hid sezish bilan bog'liq kognitiv fe'l ("hid taratmoq") ishlatilgan. Semantik jihatdan, bu ibora hidning passiv emas, balki faol tarqalish jarayonini aks ettiradi. Kontekstual jihatdan, bu tasvir muhitning go'zalligi va o'ziga xos husnini ta'riflashga xizmat qiladi.

He could smell nothing else. The scent was overpowering, more beautiful than anything he had ever smelled before (P.Suskind, *Perfume: The Story of a Murderer*). U boshqa hech narsaning hidini sezolmasdi. Bu hid shunchalik kuchli ediki, u ilgari sezgan barcha hidlardan go'zalroq edi. Ushbu misolda "smell" fe'li passiv idrokni ifodalaydi. Qahramon hidni ongli ravishda hidlamayapti, balki u hid tabiiy ravishda sezilmoqda.

Ta'm bilish (tasting): tatib ko'rmoq (to taste), maza qilmoq (to savor), va boshqalar. Masalan: Ilgari Nizom umrida bir marta tatib ko'rishga havasmand bo'lgan kiyik kaboblar, bedana do'lmalar, kaklil palovlar hozir istagan paytida tayyor bo'ladi (P.Qodirov, *Avlodlar dovoni*). Lug'aviy jihatdan, jumlada ta'm bilish bilan bog'liq kognitiv fe'l ("tatib ko'rmoq") ishlatilgan. Semantik jihatdan, ibora insonning lazzatlanishga bo'lgan orzulari va ularning bajarilishi o'rtasidagi farqni aks ettiradi. Stilistik jihatdan, badiiy tasvirlash orqali lazzat, istak va hashamat tuyg'ulari kuchaytirilgan. Kontekstual jihatdan, bu tasvir Nizom hayotining oldingi va hozirgi davr o'rtasidagi keskin o'zgarishini ifodalaydi. Shunday qilib, jumla ta'm bilish bilan bog'liq hodisani, shuningdek, inson istaklarining vaqt o'tishi bilan qanday amalga oshirishini badiiy tasvirlashni ham o'z ichiga oladi.

They were very tiny but he knew they were nourishing and they tasted good (E.Hemingway, *The old man and the sea*). Ular juda kichkina edi, lekin u ularning to'yimli va mazali ekanini bilardi. bu ibora kichik hajm va to'yimlilikning uyg'unligini ifodalaydi.

Tuyg'u (feeling): sezmoq (to feel), his qilmoq (to sense), va boshqalar. Masalan: Nizomni yonidan qo'ymay, unga podsholik udumlarini o'rgatib yurgan Humoyun bu yigitning goho o'ychan va parishon bo'lib qolishini sezdi (P.Qodirov, *Avlodlar dovoni*). Ushbu jumla Nizomning ichki kurashlari va uning ruhiy holatining noaniqligini tasvirlashga xizmat qiladi.

The sun was hot now and the old man felt it on the back of his neck and felt the sweat trickle down his back as he rowed. (E.Hemingway, *The old man and the sea*). Qizdirib borayotgan quyosh ensasini kuydirar, u esa eshkak eshgancha orqasidan ter oqayotganini sezardi. *To feel* fe'li ushbu jumlada jismoniy sezgilarni ifodalash uchun ishlatilgan.

3. Natijalar (Results)

Ingliz tilida idrok fe'llari semantik jihatdan uch asosiy guruhga bo'linadi:

1. Perceptive action (idrok faoliyati): to look, to listen, to sniff, to touch.
2. Perceptive process (idrok jarayoni): to see, to hear, to smell, to taste, to feel.
3. Perceptive state (idrok holati): to appear, to sound, to seem.

1. Perceptive Action (Idrok faoliyati)

Bu guruhdagi fe'llar subyektning faol harakati orqali idrok qilishni bildiradi.

2.1- jadval

	Fe'l	Misol (Asar va muallif)
1	look	He looked at her as if she were a ghost (Fitzgerald, The Great Gatsby)
2	listen	She listened intently, but there was no sound (Doyle, The Hound of the Baskervilles)
3	sniff	The dog sniffed the air, searching for a familiar scent (J.London, White Fang)
4	touch	He touched the cold stone wall (Shelley, Frankenstein)
5	observe	He observed the crowd with keen interest (Orwell, 1984)
6	stare	She stared at the horizon, lost in thought (Bronte, Wuthering Heights)
7	gaze	He gazed upon the vast ocean (Melville, Moby-Dick)
8	peer	She peered through the mist, trying to see the path ahead (Stevenson, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde)
9	glance	He glanced at his watch and sighed (Christie, Murder on the Orient Express)
10	squint	She squinted at the bright sunlight (Hemingway, The Sun Also Rises)
11	examine	He examined the map closely (Verne, Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea)
12	inspect	She inspected the documents for any errors (J.Austen, Pride and Prejudice)
13	watch	He watched the rain fall outside (Salinger, The Catcher in the Rye)
14	glance	She glanced at the letter, her heart pounding (Hawthorne, The Scarlet Letter)
15	blink	He blinked in surprise (Dickens, Great Expectations)
16	scan	He scanned the newspaper for any mention of his name (Fleming, Casino Royale)
17	examine	She examined the broken watch with curiosity (Shelley, Frankenstein)
18	frown	He frowned at the unfamiliar handwriting (Steinbeck, Of Mice and Men)
19	listen	She listened to the distant thunder (M.Twain, The Adventures of Tom Sawyer)
20	eavesdrop	He eavesdropped on their conversation from behind the curtain (C.Doyle, A Scandal in Bohemia)

2. Perceptive Process (Idrok jarayoni)

Bu guruhdagi fe'llar passiv idrok jarayonini ifodalaydi.

2.2- jadval

	Fe'l	Misol (Asar va muallif)
1	see	I saw the best minds of my generation destroyed by madness (Ginsberg, Howl)
2	hear	He heard the footsteps behind him (Poe, The Tell-Tale Heart)
3	smell	She smelled the roses and smiled (Faulkner, The Sound and the Fury)
4	taste	He tasted the bitterness of defeat (E.Hemingway, A Farewell to Arms)
5	feel	She felt the cold wind on her face (Steinbeck, The Grapes of Wrath)
6	detect	He detected a hint of sarcasm in her tone (Fitzgerald, Tender is the Night)
7	perceive	She perceived a change in his demeanor (J.Austen, Pride and Prejudice)
8	discern	He discerned a faint glow in the distance (Hawthorne, The Scarlet Letter)
9	notice	She noticed the way he avoided her gaze (Eliot, Middlemarch)
10	sense	He sensed that something was wrong (Conrad, Heart of Darkness)

3. Perceptive State (Idrok holati)

Bu fe'llar idrok natijasidagi holatni ifodalaydi.

2.3- jadval

	Fe'l	Misol (Asar va muallif)
1	appear	He appeared calm, but inside he was trembling (F.Dostoevsky, Crime and Punishment)
2	sound	Her voice sounded strained and tired (Woolf, To the Lighthouse)
3	seem	It seemed as if time had stopped (Joyce, Dubliners)
4	look	She looked pale and worried (Austen, Sense and Sensibility)
5	feel	The atmosphere felt heavy with tension (Camus, The Stranger)
6	taste	The soup tasted strange, like something had gone bad (Orwell, Down and Out in Paris and London)
7	smell	The air smelled of rain and earth (Hardy, Tess of the d'Urbervilles)
8	resemble	He resembled his father in many ways (Ch.Dickens, Great Expectations)
9	stay	The room stayed silent for a long time (A.Chekhov, The Cherry Orchard)
10	become	The sky became darker as the storm approached (E.Hemingway, For Whom the Bell Tolls)

O'zbek tilida esa idrok fe'llari ma'nolariga ko'ra quyidagicha guruhlanadi:

1. Faol idrok: qaramoq, tinglamoq, hidlamoq, tatib ko'rmq.

2. Passiv idrok: ko'rmq, eshitmoq, sezmoq.

3. Natijaviy holatni ifodalovchi fe'llar: ko'rinmoq, eshitilmoq, sezilmoq.

Quyidagi jadvalda har bir guruhga 50 tadan idrok fe'llarini topganmiz.

2.4 -jadval

	<i>Faol idrok fe'llari</i>	<i>Passiv idrok fe'llari</i>	<i>Natijaviy holatni</i>
1	qaramoq	ko'rmq	ko'rinmoq
2	tinglamoq	eshitmoq	eshitilmoq
3	hidlamoq	sezmoq	sezilmoq
4	tatib ko'rmq	ilg'amoq	namoyon bo'lmoq
5	kuzatmoq	fahmlamoq	paydo bo'lmoq
6	eshitib ko'rmq	tushunmoq	yaqqol bilinmoq
7	tekshirib ko'rmq	eshitib anglamoq	bilinar-bilinmas bo'lmoq
8	tomosha qilmoq	payqamoq	aniq ko'rinmoq
9	sinab ko'rmq	hid sezmoq	sekin eshitilmoq
10	sezib ko'rmq	og'riq sezmoq	zo'rg'a sezilmoq
11	hidlab ko'rmq	sovuq sezmoq	yaltirab ko'rinmoq
12	payqab ko'rmq	issiq sezmoq	qorong'ida sezilmoq
13	chamalamoq	shovqinni eshitmoq	uzoqdan bilinmoq
14	ilg'amoq	tovushni ilg'amoq	yaqinlashganda ko'rinmoq
15	kuzatib bormoq	yorug'likni ko'rmq	ifoda topmoq
16	anglamoq	ranglarni ajratmoq	rang o'zgarishi bilinmoq
17	fahmlamoq	sezib bilmoq	tovush past eshitilmoq
18	taxmin qilmoq	tushunib yetmoq	yengil sezilmoq
19	topmoq	ko'zga tashlanmoq	kuchli bilinmoq
20	aniqlamoq	quloqqa chalinmoq	sezilarli bo'lmoq
21	o'rganmoq	dimog'ga urilmoq	shundoq eshitilmoq
22	tadqiq qilmoq	fahmlab yetmoq	ajralib turmoq
23	his qilishga urinish	his etmoq	hushyor sezilmoq
24	taqqoslammoq	payqab qolmoq	ta'sirlanib bilinmoq
25	solishtirmoq	shovqinni eshitmoq	tabiiy bilinmoq
26	baholamoq	tovushni ajratmoq	sekin eshitilmoq
27	farqlamoq	holatni sezmoq	noaniq ko'rinmoq
28	chamalab ko'rmq	iforni ilg'amoq	aniq eshitilmoq
29	tushunib yetmoq	o'zgarishni sezmoq	ohang sezilmoq
30	ilg'ab olmoq	ta'sirini ko'rmq	ovoz baland eshitilmoq
31	eslab qolmoq	bevosita his qilmoq	ma'nosi bilinmoq

32	ajratib olmoq	tabiiy sezmoq	yaqqol anglashilmoq
33	diqqat bilan tinglamoq	to'satdan anglamoq	noaniq ko'rinish bermiq
34	sinchiklab ko'rmoq	o'z-o'zidan bilmoq	yoritilgan holda bilinmoq
35	ko'zdan kechirmoq	sezib tushunmoq	qorong'ida sezilmaslik
36	hididan ajratmoq	idrok etmoq	aks sado eshitilmoq
37	totib bilmoq	kayfiyatni his qilmoq	tovush o'zgarishi bilinmoq
38	boshlab ko'rmoq	tovushdan bilmoq	shivir eshitilmoq
39	his qilib baholamoq	vaziyatni anglamoq	sokinlik sezilmoq
40	sezib aniqlamoq	aniqlik sezmoq	uzoqdan eshitilmoq
41	xulosa chiqarmoq	yengillik sezmoq	yaqinlashganda bilinmoq
42	chuqur anglamoq	ko'z bilan ilg'amoq	yaqqol sezilmoq
43	tushunmoq	quloq bilan eshitmoq	bexos bilinmoq
44	bilib olmoq	tanasi bilan his qilmoq	kutilmaganda sezilmoq
45	to'g'ri baholamoq	og'riqni anglamoq	ta'sirlanib eshitilmoq
46	his qilmoq	teri bilan sezmoq	atrof-muhitdan ajralib turmoq
47	ich-ichidan sezmoq	ichki sezgi bilan anglamoq	so'zma-so'z eshitilmoq
48	qiyoslamoq	yoqimsiz hidni ilg'amoq	kuzatilsa bilinmoq
49	tajribadan o'tkazmoq	lazzatni sezmoq	kuchli ta'sir qoldirib bilinmoq
50	sinovdan o'tkazmoq	sovuqni his qilmoq	odatdagidek sezilmoq

Ingliz tilida 40 ta idrok fe'llarini misollar bilan tahlil qilgan bo'lsak, o'zbek tilida 150 ta fe'llarni topdik.

4. Muhokama (Discussion)

O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi idrok fe'llarining semantik tuzilmalari o'xshashliklari quyidagilardan iboratdir:

Har ikki tilda idrok fe'llari insonning sezgi organlariga bog'liq jarayonlarni ifodalaydi.

O'zbek tilida: ko'rmoq (ko'z), eshitmoq (quloq), hidlamoq (burun), tatib ko'rmoq (til), ushlab ko'rmoq (teriga bog'liq).

Ingliz tilida: to see (eye), to hear (ear), to smell (nose), to taste (tongue), to touch (skin).

Har ikki til idrok jarayonlarini faol va passiv holatda ifodalash imkonini beradi. Faol idrok fe'llari:

O'zbek tilida: qaramoq (to look), tinglamoq (to listen), hidlamoq (to sniff).

Ingliz tilida: to look, to listen, to sniff.

Passiv idrok fe'llari:

O'zbek tilida: ko'rmoq (to see), eshitmoq (to hear), sezmoq (to feel).

Ingliz tilida: to see, to hear, to feel.

Ko'plab idrok fe'llari metaforik yoki majoziy ma'noda ishlatiladi. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi *to see the point* yoki o'zbek tilidagi *maqsadni ko'rmoq* iboralari.

O'zbek tilida: maqsadni ko'rmoq (to understand the goal) → "ko'rmoq" fe'li bu yerda bevosita vizual idrok emas, balki tushunish ma'nosini anglatadi.

Gapning tagiga yetmoq (to understand the deeper meaning) → bu iborada ham bevosita sezgi emas, balki aqliy jarayon ifodalanadi.

Ingliz tilida: To see the point (ma'noni tushunmoq) → "see" fe'li faqat vizual idrok emas, balki tushunish ma'nosida qo'llanadi.

To hear someone out (kimnidir oxirigacha tinglash) → bu yerda "hear" so'zi bevosita tovush eshitish emas, balki kimningdir fikrini to'liq qabul qilishni anglatadi.

O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi idrok fe'llarining farqlari ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu farqlarni quyidagicha tahlil qilish mumkin:

Ingliz tilida idrok fe'llari ko'pincha faoliyat va jarayonning o'zaro farqlanishini ko'rsatadi (masalan, *to look* va *to see*), o'zbek tilida esa bu farq har doim yaqqol ko'rinmaydi.

Ingliz tilida: Idrok fe'llari faoliyat va natijani farqlaydi.

To look - faol jarayon (biror narsaga ataylab qarash).

To see - natijaviy idrok (ko'z bilan ko'rib tushunish).

To listen - faol jarayon (kimnidir yoki nimanidir diqqat bilan tinglash).

To hear - natijaviy idrok (tovushni eshitish, lekin e'tibor qaratmaslik mumkin).

O'zbek tilida: Bu farq har doim yaqqol bo'lmaydi. Masalan:

qaramoq va *ko'rmoq* o'rtasidagi farq mavjud bo'lsa-da, ba'zan kontekstga bog'liq holda xiralashishi mumkin. Masalan: "Men televizorga qarayapman" va "Men televizorni ko'ryapman" iboralari orasidagi farq aniq emas.

O'zbek tilida idrok fe'llari ba'zan modal ma'noni ifodalashi mumkin (masalan, *ko'rmoq* fe'li *ko'rinishidan* yoki *nazarga ko'ra* ma'nosida qo'llanilishi). Masalan: "Siz haqsiz, ko'rinishidan u odam juda aqlli" bu yerda *ko'rmoq* bevosita vizual idrok emas, balki mulohaza ifodalovchi modal ma'no kasb etgan. Ingliz tilida: Bunday modal ishlatishlar kamroq uchraydi, ko'pincha alohida modal fe'llar bilan ifodalanadi. "He seems to be smart" yoki "It appears that he didn't do it himself" kabi iboralar ishlatiladi, lekin *see* yoki *look* fe'llari to'g'ridan-to'g'ri modal ma'no bermaydi.

Ingliz tilida idrok fe'llari bilan qo'llaniladigan obyekt strukturalari aniqroq ajraladi (masalan, *I heard him sing* va *I heard him singing*), o'zbek tilida esa bunday tuzilmalarda ko'pincha sintaktik soddalik ustunlik qiladi.

Ingliz tilida: Idrok fe'llari bilan turli obyekt strukturalari aniq ajraladi.

"I heard him sing" - butun harakatni anglatadi (u kuylashni boshladi va men buni eshitdim).

"I heard him singing" - davomiy jarayonni anglatadi (men uni kuylayotgan paytda eshitdim).

O'zbek tilida bunday aniq grammatik ajratish yo'q, fe'lning o'zi va kontekst tushunchani belgilaydi.

Idrok fe'llarining qo'llanilishi ko'pincha kontekstga bog'liq. Masalan:

Ingliz tilida: *She looked at him angrily*, bu gapda *look* idrok jarayonining faol bo'lishini anglatadi.

O'zbek tilida: *U unga qahr bilan qaradi*, bunda fe'l aniq idrok faoliyatini bildiradi.

5. Xulosa (Conclusion)

Ushbu tahlil ikki tilning idrok fe'llariga xos xususiyatlarini chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi. Natijada, til o'rganuvchilar va tarjimonlar idrok fe'llarini to'g'ri va aniq qo'llashda muvaffaqiyatga erishadilar. Bundan tashqari, ushbu tadqiqot ishi kognitiv lingvistika va tarjima nazariyasida yangi yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqishga yordam beradi.

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