



GAPNING PRAGMATIK MAZMUNI VA MUROJAAT SHAKLIDAGI LEKSIK-SINTAKTIK TUZILISHLI OPERATORLAR

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Annotatsiya

Murojaat shaklidagi leksik-sintaktik qurilmalar ma'lum turdagi pragmatik vazifalar bajarishini inobatga olgan holda, ularni ta'kid ma'nosini ifodalovchi ko'rsatkichlar qatoriga kiritish lozim, deb hisoblaymiz. Ushbu birliklar nutqiy akt tuzilishida o'ziga xos joyni tanlab, asosan ikki vazifani, ya'ni fatik va pragmatik vazifalarni bajara di. Ularning pragmatik imkoniyatlari ikki qarama-qarshi yo'nalishda namoyon bo'ladi: birinchisida ta'kid pragmatik ma'nosi kuchaysa, ikkinchisida ushbu ma'no susayadi. Leksik-sintaktik qurilmalarning bajaradigan vazifalaridagi o'zgarishlar bevosita ularning nutqiy tuzilma tarkibida egallaydigan o'rni bilan bog'liq. Gapning boshlang'ich qismida ular asosan fatik murojaat vazifasini bajarib, ta'kidni yumshatish uchun xizmat qilsalar, oxirgi qismdan o'rin oladiganlari esa ta'kidni yanada qat'iylashtirish vazifasida faollashadilar. Ushbu qurilmalarning gapning o'rta qismida qo'llanishida pragmatik yoki fatik vazifaning voqelanishi ularning nutqiy tuzilmaning qaysi bo'lalgiga tegishliligi bilan belgilanadi. Murojaat leksik-sintaktik qurilmalari savol va tasdiq shakllarida namoyon bo'ladilar. Nutq jarayonida qaysi pragmatik ma'noning zohirlanishi ba'zan operatorning qanday shaklda ekanligi bilan bog'liq.

Kalit so'zlar: *pragmalingvistika, pragmatik vazifa, murojaat shaklidagi operatorlar, kommunikativ maqsad va gap shakli tuzilishi, nutkiy aktlar.*

Ingliz muloqot diskursida do(don't) you know, do(don't) you see, do(don't) you hear, do(don't) you understand, do(don't) you remember, you know, you see, you understand turidagi leksik-sintaktik qurilmalar keng ko'lamda qo'llaniladi. Ushbu qurilmalar murojaat ko'rinishga ega bo'lib, odatda, tasdiq (you know, you see, you understand, etc) yoki savol shakllariga ega bo'ladilar. Tadqiqotchilar ushbu qurilmalarni an'anaga binoan nutqiy munosabatni o'rnatish, belgilash ko'rsatkichlari qatoriga qo'shib keladilar [Чхетиани 1991: 21]. Ba'zilar esa ularni suhbatdoshning nutqiy xatti-harakatlarini boshqarish vositalari sifatida qarashni ma'qul ko'radilar [Купряшкина 1998: 29].

Tahlilni savol shaklidagi do(don't) you know, do(don't) you see, do(don't) you hear, do(don't) you understand, do(don't) you remember qabilidagi qurilmalar bajaradigan vazifalarni aniqlashdan boshlaymiz.



Ma'lumki, murojaat savollarining semantik strukturasi o'ziga xos bo'lib, ular vositasida suhbatdoshning sodir bo'lgan voqeaga yoki ushbu voqeaga berilayotgan bahoga munosabati aniqlanadi [Athanasiodon 1991: 120; Goody 1998: 33]. Haqiqatdan ham, do you know shaklining vazifasi axborot so'rovchi do you know that shaklikidan farq qiladi. Chunki «Mening bundan xabarim yo'q, sen bilasanmi?» mazmunidagi savolida axborotning yangiligi va tinglovchining undan bexabarligi presuppozitsiyasi nazarga tutiladi.

Nutqiy tuzilma tarkibida pragmatik mazmun ifodasi uchun xizmat qiladigan ushbu qurilmalarning savol yoki inkor shakllarida uchrashi aytib o'tildi. Inkor shaklidagi qurilmaning ta'kidlash quvvati bir muncha kuchli va bu inkorning tabiatiga xosdir, u doimo oddiy darakka nisbatan kuchliroq ta'sir kuchiga ega. Ta'kidning yuqori darajada ifodalanishi so'zlovchining adresatdan uni to'g'ri tushunganini bilib olish niyati bilan bog'liq [Crystal, Davy 1999: 96]. Operatorning inkor shakli, shuningdek, hayratlanish, g'azablanish, asabiylashish kabi subyektiv modallik ma'no ottenkalarini ham berishi kuzatiladi:

Don't you know, Mollie, every moment is a reflection of every moment that has gone before [Mc Cullers, p. 124]; Between the rest of the world and us there's always been a curtain – like a Pullman curtain. Don't you remember that? [Mc Cullers, p. 92]; Don't you understand, I was never jealous [Mc Cullers, p. 86].

Sanab o'tilgan operatorlar quyidagi pragmatik vazifalarni bajaradi:

1) aytilayotgan axborotning haqiqiyligiga ishonirish:

You had absolutely no right. Don't you understand? [Donleavy, p. 103]; Don't you see, because he did that we can nail him... actually, he's nailed himself to the cross, hasn't he? [Bradford, p. 734];

2) adresatning ishonchini inkor qilib, uni fikridan qaytarish:

That's why I came here. – But don't you see, it's a mistake to feel Hicks and I are any sort of specialists in the area of God [Cunningham, p. 155];

3) suhbatdoshning fikriga qat'iy e'tiroz bildirish:

– He can refuse us permission to use it...

– But, don't you see, he said, that doesn't matter [Murdoch, p. 117];

4) qat'iy rad etish:

– Let me pass.

– Hell with figures. Don't you see? [Mc Cullers, p. 124];

5) emfatik bahoni ifodalash:

Voltaire, they are good guys, hear me? [le Carrie, p. 392];

She is a genius, don't you see? [Cunningham, p. 78].

Tahlillar ko'rsatishicha, mazkur operatorlarining gap strukturasi egallaydigan o'rni ularning pragmatik vazifasiga ta'sir qiladi. Jumladan, boshlang'ich pozitsiyada ular asosan adresat diqqatini jalb qilish bilan bog'liq fatik vazifani bajaradi:



Do you know, we haven't seen a single bird since we left the house [Murdoch, p. 259].

Ushbu operatorlar gapning boshlang'ich o'rnida ikkilanish hissiyotiga ishora qiluvchi ko'rsatkich vazifasini ham bajarishi mumkin:

Do you know, began John hesitantly, you are much more sophisticated than I thought you were when I first saw you? [Fitzgerald, p. 48].

Eng ko'p uchraydigan boshlang'ich pozitsiyada mazkur qurilmalar savol ma'nosini yo'qotishi ham kuzatiladi:

Do you know, I don't think Tamar cares at all about Jenkin [Murdoch, The B and B., p. 488]; Do you know, Constance had a good figure [Donleavy, p. 22].

O'rganilayotgan guruhdagi operatorlarning gap boshlanishida atoqli ot bilan ifodalangan murojaat bilan birikishi diqqatni jalb qiladi. Bunday holda operatorning pragmatik vazifasi uning murojaat shakliga nisbatan tutgan o'rni bilan belgilanadi. Binobarin, murojaatga nisbatan old pozitsiyani egallagan operator, odatda, fatik vazifani bajaradi:

Do you know, Miss Frost, it's a great comfort to have you here [Donleavy, p. 202].

Operator murojaat shaklidan keyingi o'rinda kelganida esa nutqiy tuzilma pragmatik mazmuniga xos illokutiv kuch darajasini oshirib, adresatga kuchli ta'sir o'tkazish vazifasini bajara boshlaydi:

Miss Frost, do you know, you would make someone a very fine wife [Donleavy, p. 201].

Lekin operatorning savol-inkor shakli gapning boshlanishida nutqiy aktning ta'kid darajasini oshiradi va tinglovchini berilayotgan xabar haqiqiylikiga ishonirish vazifasini o'taydi:

Don't you see, I can't face making love ever again [Bradford, p. 797]; Don't you understand, Ross, she looked like a little girl easy to handle and some of those old buzzards on the board, who don't know her very well – why they were rubbing their hands with glee [Bradford, p. 811-812].

Uyushiq qo'shma gaplar tarkibida ushbu operatorlar o'rta pozitsiyani egallaydilar. Ikki propozitsiyadan iborat gaplardan ular diqqatni ikkinchisiga qaratishga undaydilar, chunki bu qismda kutilmagan vaziyat haqida ma'lumot beriladi:

He trod in some dog-dirt on Tuesday, and do you know, he walked it round the house for 3 days [Waterhouse, Hall, p. 292].

Tahlil qilinayotgan birliklar gapning tugallanish pozitsiyasida adresatga so'zlovchining fikriga rozilik bildirish talabini qo'yadi va bunda inkor shaklining qo'llanishi tinglovchiga ta'sir kuchini oshiradi [Ostman 1991: 23]:

There was a time when all the boys had them - didn't you know? [Le Carrie, p. 211]; I could set myself up, don't you see? [Rudkin, p. 100]; The important thing in life is to decide which risks are the ones worth taking, don't you agree? [Sheldon, p. 268].



Shu turdagi operatorlar ajralgan holda kelishlari ham kuzatiladi va bunda nutq jarayonida kommunikativ ta'kid yuzaga keladi. Oldingi nutqiy aktning idrokini nazoratga oladigan birlik vazifasini fatik savol bajaradi:

Number One Wife and me get on just great. Didn't you know? [Le Carrie, p. 485]; «Jake», said Madge, I must have you with me. That was what it was all for. Don't you see? [Murdoch, p. 279]; You shouldn't have done that, Marion. Do you hear? [Donleavy, p. 104]; When I was big and you were little you needed me. Don't you remember? [Mc Cullers, p. 125].

Bundan tashqari, murojaat vazifasidagi do(don't) you know ko'rinishidagi qurilmalar that olmoshi vositasida yangi propozitsiyani shakllantirishi kuzatiladi:

You're priceless, do you know that? [Bradford, p. 753]; And that's what he's trying to do with me and I'm trying to understand – do you see that, mother? [Wesker, Roots, p. 205]; I hate you. Do you understand that? I despise you [Sheldon, p. 417].

Savol semasi ko'pincha do yordamchi fe'lining ishtirokisiz faollashadigan qurilmalarda ham saqlanib qoladi:

He's staying behind, you know? [Wesker, Chips, p. 69]; You got one hell of a big mouth, Lizzie, hear me? [Le Carrie, p. 395]; We used to say they'd one good hand between them, remember? [Le Carrie, p. 249]; She walks out on him, imagine? [Le Carrie, p. 243].

Yuqorida eslatilgan shakldagi qurilmalarning nutqiy tuzilma tarkibida ajratilgan holda qo'llanishi, ularning vazifasini o'zgartirmaydi:

We thought of it as being simply one more example of our freakishness... And we may have been right at that. You know? [Vonnegut, p. 42]; You must telephone the police. I don't have to be involved. You understand? [Murdoch, p. 473]; I agree... but that's all I get out of it. See? [Salinger, Catcher, p. 131].

Xuddi shu turdagi operatorlarning that va it olmoshlari yordamida yangi propozitsiyani shakllantirish imkoniyati ham nutq jarayonida voqelanadi:

That was a very bad thing you did to little Charlie, you know that [Le Carrie, p. 423]; I screamed all the way down the street; «It's my quadge-my quadge. Get it?» [Mc Cullers, p. 107].

Tasdiq shaklidagi murojaat leksik-sintaktik qurilmalar guruhini you know, you see, you hear, you understand birikmalari tashkil qiladi. Ushbu qurilmalarning muloqot matnida qo'llanishini, odatda, suhbatdosh diqqatini tortishga yo'naltirilgan murojaat vazifasi bilan bog'laydilar [Войтович 1998: 13], alohida holatlarda ushbu operatorlarning berilayotgan xabarning muhimligiga ishora qilishi qayd etiladi [Бульгина, Шмелев 1989: 36]. Lekin ushbu predikatlarining qo'llanishi xabarning rostligiga berilayotgan bahoni oshirishi ham kuzatiladi. Ma'quli, ayrim tilshunoslarning ushbu operatorlarning propozitsiya modal mazmuniga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ta'sir o'tkazmasligi haqidagi fikriga tayanishdir [Ostman 1991: 9; Арутюнова 1988: 120]. So'zlovchi, ushbu birliklardan foydalanayotib, gap propozitsiya doirasidan chiqadi va



metakommunikatsiya usulida aytilayotgan fikrga nisbatan o'z munosabatini tinglovchiga yetkazadi [Ostman 1991: 16]. Shunga binoan, tasdiq shaklidagi murojaat qurilmalari adresat tafakkur doirasiga ta'sir qilib, konstativ nutqiy akti mazmunini qat'iy lashtirishini qayd etish zarur, deb hisoblaymiz.

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