SAMARQAND DAVLAT CHET TILLAR INSTITUTI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJA BERUVCHI PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.37.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

SAMARQAND DAVLAT CHET TILLAR INSTITUTI

QARSHIYEVA SHOXISTA XOLIQUL QIZI

INGLIZ TILIDA ERGATIV FE’LLARNING SEMANTIKASI VA VALENTLIGI

10.00.04 – Yevropa, Amerika va Avstraliya xalqlari tili va adabiyoti

FILOLOGIYA fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi AVTOREFERATI

Samarqand – 2026

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**Contents of the abstract of dissertation of Doctor of philosophy (PhD)
in philological sciences**

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по филологическим наукам**

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati: Jahon tilshunosligida fe’lning struktur va semantik xususiyatlarini shakllantiruvchi omillarni anglashga qaratilgan yondashuvlar ko‘lami kengayib bormoqda. Jumladan, fe’l semantikasidagi nomuvofiqliklarni belgilash uchun kognitiv yondashuv o‘ziga xos ahamiyat kasb etib, bunda voqea-hodisalar kechimi tafakkur va uni idrok etish nazarda tutiladi. Shuning uchun ham fe’l tarkibini grammatik, leksik, struktur, semantik sathlaridagi farqlanishlar, qoidadan mustasno holatlarni aniqlashda kognitiv yondashuv nuqtai nazaridan muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Bu yondashuv fe’ldagi o‘timlilik, o‘timsizlik xususiyatlarini asosiy omillarini ochib berishga xizmat qiladi. Shuningdek, ergativ fe’llarning valentlik xususiyatlari boshqa fe’l xususiyatlaridan farqlanishi, ularning leksik-semantik tarkibi va gap tarkibidagi funksional imkoniyatlarni ochib berilishi mazkur ishning dolzarbligini belgilab berdi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida fe’l sistemasining vazifalari, struktur-semantik munosabatlari, leksik-grammatik derivatsion jihatlari, nutqiy tuzilmalarni faollashtiruvchi muhim manbalaridan biri sifatida o‘rganilmoqda. Leksik-grammatik sathni tashkil etishda fe‘llarga xos paradigmatik va sintagmatik xususiyatlari, ulardagi o‘timlilik, o‘timsizlikning o‘zaro munosabati tabiati, fe’l semantikasidagi o‘zgarishlarni aniqlash muhim vazifalardan biri bo‘lib qolmoqda. Ergativ fe’llar turkumi boshqa fe’llar guruhidan farqli ravishda ochiq tizimni tashkil qilishi sababli, ushbu qatordan o‘rin oladigan murakkab tarkibli hodisa sifatida funksional-semantik mavqesini tadqiq qilish zarurati mavjud.

Yangi O‘zbekistonda keyingi yillarda xorijiy tillar, ayniqsa, ingliz tilining asosiy xususiyatlariga alohida e’tibor qaratilib, ingliz tili sintaksisi, semantikasi va valentligi masalalari ingliz tilida ergativ fe’llarda va tuzilmalarda o‘z ifodasini topishi va turli talqinlarda namoyon bo‘lishi kabilarni tadqiqot qilish dolzarb muammolardan biri ekanligini isbotlaydi. Ergativ fe’llarni semantik xususiyatlarini asosiy grammatik konstruktsiyalarda, maqolalar va asarlarda ergativ fe’llar va ularning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini chuqur tadqiq etish zaruratini tug‘diradi. “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi Farmonda “xalqaro tajribalardan kelib chiqib, oliy ta’limning ilg‘or standartlarini joriy etish, jumladan, o‘quv dasturlarida nazariy bilim olishga yo‘naltirilgan ta’lim tizimiga bosqichma-bosqich o‘tish”[1] masalasining kun tartibiga qo‘yilganligi ham zamonaviy tilshunoslik sohasini innovatsion tamoyil hamda mezonlar bilan boyitish zaruratini yuzaga keltiradi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni, 2020-yil 6-noyabrdagi PQ-4884-son “Ta’lim-tarbiya tizimini yanada takomillashtirishga oid qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi Qarori, 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son “O‘zbekiston

[1] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-sonli “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni. // Xalq so‘zi, 09.10.2019. №209 (7439).

Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatdan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qarori, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni, mazkur sohaga oid boshqa farmon va qarorlar, shuningdek, me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga ushbu dissertatsiya tadqiqoti muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning Respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda, innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida fe’lning funksional maqomini kognitiv asosini belgilash, ayniqsa fe’lning semantik va valentlik xususiyatlarini aniqlash masalasi uzoq yillardan buyon yetakchi ilmiy yo‘nalishlardan biri sifatida tadqiq etib kelinmoqda. Xususan, fe’lning leksik-semantik tuzilishi, argument strukturasi va konseptual asoslarini yoritishda Yevropa va Amerika tilshunoslari R.Jekendof, V.Evans, R.Langaker, L.Talmi, J.Lakof, B.Levin, M.Shibatani, B.Komri, J.Pusteyovskiy[2] kabi olimlarning ilmiy ishlari muhim nazariy asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Ushbu tadqiqotlarda fe’lning semantic rollari, harakat va holatni ifodalash mexanizmlari, shuningdek, fe’l va ishtirokchilar o‘rtasidagi kognitiv bog‘liqlik masalalari atroflicha yoritilgan. Fe’llarning o‘timlilik va o‘timsizlik xususiyatlari bilan bog‘liq holda yuzaga keladigan ergativlik hodisasi R.Dikson, O.Yesperson, M.Alan, J.Layons, Ch.Filmor, R.Hovav, V.Kroft, A.Kibrik, A.Letuchiy, I.Meshaninov, V.Vinogradov, N.Arutyunova, E.Moravcsik[3] kabi olimlarning tadqiqotlarida turli nazariy yondashuvlar asosida izohlangan.

[2] Jackendoff R. Semantic Structures. – Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1990. – 283 p., Foundations of Language: Brain, Meaning, Grammar, Evolution. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002. – 477 p.; Evans V. The Structure of Time: Language, Meaning and Temporal Cognition. – Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2004. – 363 p.; Langacker R.W. Foundations of Cognitive Grammar. – California: Stanford University Press, 1991. – 489 p.; Talmy L. Lexicalization patterns: Semantic structure in lexical forms. In T. Shopen (Ed.) // Language typology and syntactic description, 1985. №3. – P. 57-149.; Lakoff G. Women, Fire, and Dangerous Things: What Categories Reveal about the Mind. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987. – 720 p.; Levin B. English Verb Classes and Alternations: A Preliminary Investigation. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993. – 366 p.; Shibatani M. On the conceptual Framework for Voice Phenomena // Linguistics, 2006. №44/2. – P. 217-269.; Comrie B. Language Universals and Linguistic Typology. – University of Chicago Press, 1989. – 264 p.;Pustejovsky J. *The Generative Lexicon.* – Cambridge: MIT Press, 1995. – 312 p.

[3] Dixon R.M.W. Ergativity. – Cambridge University Press, 1994. – 271 p.; Jespersen O. A modern English grammar on historical principles // Syntax III. – Heidelberg: C. Winter, 1930. №2. Ch.16.4. – P. 196-203.; The Philosophy of Grammar. – University of Chicago Press, 1924. – P. 31-133.; Alan M. Labile verbs in English. – Stockholm University, 2006. – 232 p.; Lyons J. Introduction t theoretical linguistics. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1968. – P. 343-361.; Fillmore Ch.J. The Grammar of Hitting and Breaking. In R. A. Jacobs & P. S. Rosenbaum (Eds.) – Readings in English Transformational Grammar, 1970. – P. 89-133.; Hovav R.M., Levin B. Building Verb Meanings. In: Miriam Butt and Wilhelm Geuder eds. – Stanford: CSLI Publications, 1998. – P. 97-134.; Croft W. Functional grammar and Typology: Systematic typology and the analysis of language. – Oxford University Press, 2001. – P. 55-78.; Radical Construction Grammar: Syntactic Theory in Typological Perspective. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001. – P. 41-80.; Кибрик А. Е. Материалы к типологии эргативности. – Moscow: Nauka, 1992. – P. 42-58.; Летучий.А.Б Типология лабильных глаголов. Москва: Языки славянской культуры, 2013. – 408 с.; Мещанинов И.И. Члены предложения и части речи. – Л.: Наука, 1978. – 387 с.; Виноградов В.В. Лексикология русского языка. – Москва: Наука, 1972. – 384 с.; Арутюнова Н.Д. Логика и лингвистика. Анализ языковых значений. – Москва: Наука, 1976. – 368 с.; Moravcsik E.A. On the distribution of ergative accusative patterns // Lingua. – 1978. №45. – c. 233-279.

Ularning ishlarida ergativ fe’llarning semantik tuzilishi, valentlik imkoniyatlari, kauzativlik bilan aloqasi hamda argumentlarning sintaktik taqsimlanishi masalalari chuqur tahlil qilingan.

Rus lingvistik maktabida fe’l semantikasi va valentligi masalalari funksional-semantik va kognitiv yondashuvlar asosida rivojlangan. E.Paducheva, A.Bondarko, Yu.Apresyan, I.Melchuk, N.Arutyunova, A.Reformatskiy, M.Baxtin, S.Barxudarov[4] kabi olimlarning ilmiy ishlari fe’lning semantik strukturasini, leksik ma’nolarining tizimliligini hamda valentlik munosabatlarini aniqlashda olib borgan tadqiqotlarining ahamiyatini alohida ta’kidlash joiz. Bu tadqiqotlar ergativlik hodisasini umumiy fe’l semantikasi doirasida talqin qilish uchun mustahkam nazariy poydevor yaratgan.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida fe’lning struktur-semantik xususiyatlari, valentlik va ergativlik bilan aloqador jihatlari A.Hojiyev, S.Muhammedova, Sh.Rahmatullayev, N.Mahmudov, M.G‘apporov, R.Qosimova, M.Sulaymonova, A.Musayev, A.Azimov, M.Alimova, Z.Rasulov, E.Musayev, R.Asadov, B.Rizayev, G‘.Mirsanov[5] kabi tilshunoslarning ishlarida o‘z ifodasini topgan. Mazkur tadqiqotlarda fe’lning sintaktik va semantik imkoniyatlari, kauzativ-antikauzativ munosabatlar, fe’lning funksional vazifalari va fe’lning sintaktik valentligi kabi masalalari o‘rganilgan.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Tadqiqot Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti Ingliz tili va tarixi grammatikasining ilmiy tadqiqotlar rejasiga muvofiq

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[4] Падучева Е.В. Семантические исследования: семантика времени и вида в русском языке. Семантика нарратива. – Москва: Языки русской культуры, 1996. – 293 с.; Бондарко А.В. Теория функциональной грамматики: субъектность, объектность, коммуникативная перспектива высказывания, определенность, неопределенность. – Санкт-Петербург: Наука, 1992. – 303 с.; Апресян Ю.Д. Лексическая семантика: синонимические средства языка. – Москва: Изд-во «Наука», 1974. – 366 с.; Мельчук И.А. Толково-комбинаторный словарь русского языка: опыт семантико-синтаксического описания лексики. – Вена: Wiener Slawistischer Almanach, 1984. – 544 с.; Арютюнова Н.Д. Язык и мир человека. – Москва: Языки русской культуры, 1999. – 896 с.; Реформатский А.А. Введение в языкознание. – Москва: Аспект-пресс, 2004. – 536 с.; Бахтин М.М. Проблемы поэтики Достоевского. – Москва: Советский писатель, 1963. – 368 с.; Бархударов Л.С. Структура простого предложения современного английского языка – Москва, – 1966. – 199 с.; Пустежовский Ж. *The Generative Lexicon.* – Cambridge: MIT Press, 1995. – 312 p.

[5] Бахтин М.М. Проблемы поэтики Достоевского. – Москва: Советский писатель, 1963. – 368 с.; Бархударов Л.С. Структура простого предложения современного английского языка – Москва, – 1966. – 9-10 с.; Hojiyev A. Fe’l. – Toshkent: Fan, 1970. – 184 b.; Muhammedova S.X. O‘zbek tilida yo‘nalma harakat fe’llarining predikativligi va valentligi. Filologiya fanlari nomzodi dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. – T., 1999. – 209 b.; Рахматуллаев Ш. *Основные грамматические особенности образных глагольных фразеологических единиц современного узбекского языка. Автореферат канд. дисс. — М., 1952. — 16 стр.*, 1952. – 180 b.; Mahmudov N. O‘zbek tilida fe’l kategoriyalari. – Toshkent: Fan, 1984. – 220 b.; G‘apporov M., Qosimova R. Ingliz tili grammatikasi. O‘quv qo‘lanma. – Toshkent: “Turon-Iqbol”, 2010. – P. 259-260.; Sulaymonova M.O. Fe’l so‘z turkumi va uning leksik-semantik tasnifi // “Oriental Art and Culture” Scientific-Methodological Journal. – FarDu, 2021. №6. – B. 187-190.; Musayev A. Causative verbs in English and Karakalpak Languages // Актуальные вопросы лингвистики и преподавания иностранных языков: достижения и инновации, 2024. №1. – С. 339-342.; Azimov A. Practical grammar: Tense and Voice. O‘quv qo‘llanma. – Qarshi “Nasaf NMIU, 2021. – B. 220-239.; Alimova M.X., Rasulov Z.I. Comparative typology of the English and Uzbek Languages. – Bukhara: “Durdona”, 2022. – 350 p.; Musayev E.X. O‘zbek va rus tillarida fe’l semantikasining chog‘ishtirma tadqiqi: filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. – Toshkent, 2024.; Asadov R.M. Ingliz tili sodda gap qurilmalarida monovalentli va polivalentli komponentlarining sintaksem tahlili: filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. – Toshkent, 2018. – 53 b.; Ризаев Б.Х. Аспектная семантика перфектных и плюсквампефектных форм немецкого глагола. – Самарканд: СамГИИЯ, 2003. – 89 с.; Mirsanov G‘.Q. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida yurish-harakat fe’llarining aksional va aspektual xususiyatlari. Filologiya fanlari doktori dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. – T., 2009. – 21 b.

“Xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishning lingvometodik tamoyillari va zamonaviy lingvistik tadqiqotlar” nomli mavzu doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi ingliz tilidagi ergativ fe’llarning tasnifiy, semantik va valentlik xususiyatlarini aniqlash hamda ularning o‘timli va o‘timsiz konstruksiyalarda namoyon bo‘ladigan argument strukturasini ergativ alternatsiya asosida tavsiflashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari. Dissertatsiyada qo‘yilgan maqsadga erishish uchun quyidagi vazifalar belgilandi:

ingliz tilida ergativlik tushunchasining nazariy-lingvistik mohiyatini va ergativ fe’llarning o‘timlilik va o‘timsizlik xususiyatlarini aniqlash;

ingliz tilidagi ergativ fe’llarning qo‘llanish doirasi va kontekstual-semantik xususiyatlarini aniqlash;

ingliz tili ergativ fe’llarini leksik-semantik xususiyatlariga ko‘ra tasniflash va ularning sintaktik xususiyatlarini belgilash;

ingliz tili ergativ fe’llarining ontologik xususiyatlari, valentlik imkoniyatlari va argument strukturasining ergativ alternatsiyada namoyon bo‘lishini aniqlash.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida ingliz tilidagi ergativ fe’llar hamda ularning funksional xususiyatlari tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmeti ingliz tilidagi ergativ fe’llarning tasnifiy turlari, ularning semantik va valentlik xususiyatlari, ergativ alternatsiya jarayonida argument strukturasining semantik va sintaktik jihatdan o‘zgarishi hamda ushbu jarayonning kognitiv-semantik xususiyatlaridan tashkil topadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda deskriptiv, struktur, distributiv, kognitiv, diskursiv, tasniflash metodlardan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilarda iborat:

ingliz tilidagi ergativ fe’llar tarixiy taraqqiyoti nazariy talqinlari tizimlashtirilib, ularning leksik-sintaktik tabiati (ergativ alternatsiya, argumentlararo munosabati) asosida ularni anakkuzativ, kauzativ va unergativ fe’llardan farqlash mezonlari, ya’ni o‘timli-o‘timsiz konstruksiyalardagi argument munosabati, yagona argumentning semantik-sintaktik maqomi ishlab chiqilgan;

ergativ fe’llarning o‘timlilik va o‘timsizlik xususiyatlari mohiyati, ya’ni o‘timsiz fe’llar (bitta argumentni tanlash), o‘timli fe’llar (ikkita argumentni tanlash) orqali tarkiblanishi va ularning ergativ alternatsiya bilan bog‘liqligi aniqlangan;

ergativ fe’llarning valentlik xususiyatlari, monovalent va polivalentlik imkoniyatlari sintaktik va semantik argumentlar, fe’lning semantikasi hamda nominativ birliklarning leksik ma’nosiga ko‘ra o‘zgarishi va farqlanishi dalillangan;

ergativ fe’llarni ontologik (substantlarning ichki tabiatiga bog‘liq xususiyatlari), argumentlarining tematik rollari, predikatning konstruktiv-sintaktik realizatsiyasi semantik va kognitiv asos bilan aloqadorligi isbotlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

filologiya fakulteti yuqori kurs talabalari hamda magistrantlari uchun ingliz tilini o‘qitish amaliyotidagi nazariy grammatikaning dolzarb masalalari, kognitiv tilshunoslik bo‘yicha maxsus kurslarda ingliz tilidagi ergativ fe’llarni valentlik darajasi, semantik guruhlar, sintaktik konstruksiyalar va pragmatik kontekstda qo‘llanishi imkoniyatlari tavsiya etilgan;

ingliz tilida ergativ fe’llarning semantik guruhlari (masalan, holat o‘zgarishi, harakat o‘zgarishi), valentlik masalalari (monovalent, polivalent) va substantlarning ontologiyasi bilan bog‘liq jihatlarini o‘rganish bilan bog‘liq sintaktik modellari taqdim etilgan, shuningdek, ishda ochib berilgan fe’lning valentlik darajasi kompyuter lingvistikasida avtomat tarjima uchun asos bo‘lishi mumkinligi dalillangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi. Tadqiqotda muammoning aniq qo‘yilganligi, chiqarilgan xulosalarning tasniflanishi, aniq lingvistik metodlar orqali tahlil qilishga asoslanganligi, ishonchli nazariy manbalar hamda ilmiy adabiyotlardan foydalanilganligi, aniq badiiy asarlardan misollar yig‘ilganligi, nazariy va amaliy tadqiqotlardan olingan natijalarning o‘zaro muvofiqligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati ingliz tili adabiy me’yorlari, kognitiv tilshunoslik, nazariy grammatika, leksikologiya, qiyosiy tipologiya hamda tarjimashunoslik bo‘yicha nazariy manba, darslik, o‘quv qo‘llanmalarni yaratishga xizmat qilishi, tadqiqotning xulosalari va natijalaridan ilmiy maqolalar, falsafa doktori (PhD) va magistrlik dissertatsiyalari, bitiruv malakaviy ishlarini yozishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, ilmiy ishdan olingan natijalar “Umumiy tilshunoslik”, “Nazariy grammatika”, “Leksikologiya”, “Tarjima nazariyasi”, “Tipologiya”, “Kognitiv tilshunoslik” kabi fanlar bo‘yicha o‘quv qo‘llanma va darsliklar, lug‘atlar, ma’ruza matnlarini yaratishda ingliz tili misolidakeltirilgan ma’lumotlardan foydalanish mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Ingliz tili ergativ fe’llarining semantikasi va valentligi tadbiq etish jarayonida erishilgan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

ingliz tili ergativ fe’llarning tarixiy taraqqiyoti tahlili, lingvistik yondashuvlari asosida ularning leksik-grammatik tavsifini tahlili natijalaridan Qarshi davlat universitetida 2021-2023 yillarda amalga oshirilgan SUZ-800-21GR-3181 “Reinforcing English Language competence at Karshi State University” nomli xalqaro grant loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan (Qarshi davlat universitetining 2025-yil 19-noyabrdagi 04/6389-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, mazkur loyiha doirasida talabalarning kasbiy kompetensiyasini shakllantirishda ingliz tili ergativ fe’llarni ontologik (substantlarning ichki tabiatiga bog‘liq xususiyatlari), argumentlarining tematik rollari predikat shakli o‘zgarishi bilan aloqadorligi ochib berilishi borasidagi tadqiqot natijalaridan loyiha doirasidagi “Academic English” kursida samarali qo‘llanilgan.

ingliz tilidagi ergativ fe’llarning semantik va valentlik xususiyatlari, ularning tranzitiv va intranzitiv konstruksiyalarda qo‘llanish imkoniyatlari, semantik rollari, argument tuzilishi hamda subyekt va obyekt munosabatlarini aniqlashtirishga oid tadqiqot natijalaridan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2022-2024-yillarda amalga oshirilgan IL-402104209 raqamli “Axborot-qidiruv tizimlari (Google, Yandex, Google Translate) uchun avtomatik ishlov berish vositasi – o‘zbek tilining morfoleksikoni va morfologik analizatori dasturiy vositasini yaratish” mavzusidagi innovatsion grant loyihasi

doirasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2026-yil 8-sentabrdagi 4/4098-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, ingliz tilidagi ergativ fe’llarning semantik guruhlari, valentlik imkoniyatlari, argument tuzilishi hamda kontekstual qo‘llanish xususiyatlariga oid tadqiqot natijalaridan loyiha doirasida samarali foydalanilgan.

ergativ fe’llarning valentlik xususiyatlari sintaktik va semantik argumentlar o‘rtasida faol fe’l, passiv qism, gerund, nominativ birlik sifatida farqlanish imkoniyatlari borasidagi natijalardan O‘zbekiston Yozuvchilar uyushmasi Badiiy kengashi hisobot yig‘ilishida, yosh tarjimon to‘garagi va adabiy kechalarda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Yozuvchilar uyushmasining 2025-yil 24-oktabrdagi 01-06-/997-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada ilmiy loyiha ishining mazmuni yangi materiallar va loyiha ishlanmalari bilan boyitildi.

ingliz tilidagi ergativ fe’llarning semantik xususiyatlari, ularning valentlik imkoniyatlari, sintaktik va leksik-semantik o‘ziga xosliklari, shuningdek ergativlik hodisasining zamonaviy tilshunoslikdagi talqini yuzasidan bildirilgan ilmiy fikr va ilmiy yangiliklar, xususan, ingliz tilidagi ergativ fe’llarning o‘timli va o‘timsiz shakllarda qo‘llanilish jihatlari, ularning valentlik xususiyatlari sintaktik va semantik argumentlar o‘rtasida faol fe’l, passiv qism, gerund, nominative birlik sifatida farqlanish imkoniyatlari “Qashqadaryo viloyati teleradiokanali” DMning “Oltin voha” radiosi “Ochiq muloqot” eshittirishi ssenariysini shakllantirishda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “Qashqadaryo viloyati teleradiokanali” DM 2025-yil 20-dekabrdagi 17-05/197-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, ilmiy fikr va xulosalar loyiha ishlanmalarining boyitilishiga xizmat qildi va ular asosida ishlab chiqilgan tavsiyalar mazkur loyihani amalga oshirishda va uning bevosita amaliyotda qo‘llanilishiga xizmat qildi.

Qarshi davlat texnika universiteti “60410200–Buxgalteriya hisobi” va “60410600–Bank ishi” bakalavriat ta’lim yo‘nalishlarining o‘quv jarayonida “Xorijiy til” (ingliz tili) fanidan amaliy dars mashg‘uloti jarayonida, mustaqil ta’limni tashkil etish va nazorat savollarini tuzishda “English-Uzbek dictionary of ergative verbs” nomli ingliz-o‘zbek izohli lug‘atidan foydalanilgan (Qarshi davlat texnika universiteti 2025-yil 30-dekabrdagi 4059 malumotnomasi). Natijada, talabalarning xorijiy tillarni puxta o‘zlashtirish va ularning kasbiy kompetentligini rivojlantirishda kreativ yondashuvchanligi o‘quv jarayonida samarali natija bergan.

ingliz tili ergativ fe’llari o‘timlilik va o‘timsizlik xususiyatlarining mohiyati, ya’ni o‘timsiz fe’llar (bitta argumentni tanlash), mono o‘timli (ikkita argumentni tanlash), ikki o‘timli (uchta argumentni tanlash) tarkibi bilan bog‘liq vazifalari dissertatsiyaning ilmiy natijalari va materiallaridan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Xalq ta’limi vazirligi A.Avloniy nomidagi pedagoglarni kasbiy rivojlantirish va yangi metodikalarga o‘rgatish milliy-tadqiqot institutida Xalq ta’limi vazirining 2023-yil 18-maydagi 156-son buyrug‘i asosida 2023-2024-yillarda bajarilishi nazarda tutilgan Al-201704-sonli “Umumta’lim muassasalari bitiruvchilarining ona tili (o‘zbek tili) fani bo‘yicha malakasini baholash hamda 14 ta fandan test tizimini ishlab chiqish” nomli fundamental loyihasida foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Xalq ta’limi vazirligi A.Avloniy nomidagi pedagoglarni kasbiy rivojlantirish va yangi metodikalarga o‘rgatish milliy-tadqiqot institutining 2025-yil

24-oktabrdagi 03-17-09-982-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, ilmiy metodik tavsiyalar loyiha ishlanmalarining takomillashishiga xizmat qildi va ular asosida ishlab chiqilgan tavsiyalarning amaliyotga tadbiq etilishi yuzasidan erishilgan ijobiy natijalar fundamental loyiha doirasida o‘z aksini topgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 9 ta ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyada, jumladan, 6 ta xalqaro, 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o‘tgan.

Natijalarning e’lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 16 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, shulardan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 7 ta maqola, ulardan, 5 tasi Respublika va 2 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uchta bob, boblar bo‘yicha xulosalar, umumiy xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati, ilovalardan iborat bo‘lib, 141 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati, muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi, ilmiy yangiligi, tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining asosiy ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga bog‘liqligi, obyekti, predmeti, metodlari, maqsadi va vazifalari aniqlangan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati, amaliyotga joriy qilingani, aprobatsiyasi, nashr etilgan ishlar, dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi “Ingliz tili ergativ fe’llarini o‘rganishning nazariy asoslari” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, bobning birinchi faslida ergativlik atamasi va ushbu xususiyatli fe’llarning semantik tarkibi borasidagi nazariy qarashlar va yondashuvlar tahlilga tortilgan.

Ma’lumki, so‘ngi asrning boshlarida zamonaviy tilshunoslikda ergativlik atamasi keng qo‘llana boshladi. Natijada, u murakkab diskriptiv vazifa sifatida tipologik izlanishlarni ham qamrab oldi. Tilshunoslikning nazariyalariga oid tushunchalar orasida ergativlik atamasini markaziy maydonga kirishiga N.Xomskiy va R.Dikson[6] kabi olimlarning asarlari sabab bo‘ldi. R.Dikson ta’kidlashicha, “ergativlik tushunchasi umumiy qabul qilingan ma’nosiga ko‘ra, o‘timsiz bo‘lak qatnashgan gap tarkibidagi ega hamda xuddi shu tarzda o‘timli bo‘lak qatnashgan gap tarkibidagi to‘ldiruvchi vazifasida (o‘timli bo‘lak qatnashgan gap tarkibidagi egadan farqli o‘laroq) kelishini ifodalovchi grammatik birlik sifatida tahlil qilinadi”[7]. Ko‘rinadiki, ergativlikning umumiy tushunchasi sifatida fe’lning o‘timsiz xususiyati qatnashgan gapdagi ega vazifasidagi birlik hamda o‘timli bo‘lak qatnashgan gapdagi to‘ldiruvchi vazifasida ishtirok etgan nominativ birlikka yo‘naltirilgan harakati tushiniladi.

[6] Chomsky N. Aspects of the theory of Syntax. – MIT Press, 1965. – 306 p.; Dixon R.M.W. Ergativity // Language -*55*. – Illinois: Linguistic Society of America, 1979. – P. 59-138.

[7] Dixon R.M.W. Ergativity. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994. – 271 p.

E.Moravcsik ergativ va ergativ bo‘lmagan birliklarning tillararo lingvistik taqsimoti haqida izlanishlar olib borgan[8]. Bundan tashqari, T.Nikolas dunyodagi ba’zi tillar o‘rtasidagi murakkabliklarning geografik tarqalishini ko‘rib chiqdi[9]. Shu asosda u ergativ fe’llar faollashadigan tillar tasnifini amalga oshiradi. Ta’kidlash lozimki, bir qator tilshunos olimlar, xususan, E.Moravcsik hamda T.Nikolas kabilar ergativ va unergativ dunyo tillari orasida tarqalganini lingvistik va geografik jihatdan o‘rganib chiqib, ular ustida izlanishlar olib borganligi ergativlikka xos xususiyatlar ustida yanada ko‘proq tadqiqotlar olib borishga undadi.

R.Dikson fikricha, ergativlik atamasi ilk bor ot so‘z birikmalarining tarkibiy qismlarini kelishik belgilari bilan belgilash uchun ishlatilgan: “ergativ” – o‘timli bo‘lak qatnashgan gap tarkibidagi eganing kelishigini belgilovchi birlik sifatida dastlab “nominativ” deb atashgan, ammo hozirda “absolyutiv” ma’nosida o‘timsiz bo‘lak qatnashgan gap tarkibidagi ega va o‘timli bo‘lak qatnashgan gapning to‘ldiruvchisini belgilovchi birlik sifatida qaraladi[10].

Xususan, R.Diksonning quyidagi ta’rifi ham fikrimiz isboti bo‘la oladi: “Ergativ” atamasi keng ma’noda sintaktik jihatdan, bog‘langan qo‘shma gap (coordination) va ergashgan gaplar (subordination) orqali murakkab gaplarni yasashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etuvchi grammatik birlik sifatida talqin etiladi[11]. Olimning qayd etishicha, ba’zi tillarda aksariyat fe’llar o‘timli yoki o‘timsiz holatda bo‘lishi tabiiy, boshqa tillarda esa deyarli barcha fe’l guruhiga mansub so‘zlar o‘timlilik qiymatiga ega bo‘lishi mumkin.

A.Artemis va K.Tibor ergativlikka xos 3 ta xususiyat haqida ma’lumot beradilar. Ergativlikni o‘rganish quyidagi xususiyatlarning bir yoki bir nechtasini o‘zida namoyon qiladigan tillardagi uslublar bilan bog‘liq quyidagi jadval taqdim etiladi.

1-jadval.

Ergativlikka xos xususiyatlar

Ergativ xususiyat	**Absolyutiv xususiyat**	**Argument-strukturaviy (predikatga bog‘langan sintaktik-semantik ishtirokchi) xususiyat**
Ega nuqtai nazaridan, o‘timli bo‘lak qatnashgan gap tarkibidagi ega ba’zi grammatik qoidalar asosida o‘timsiz bo‘lak qatnashgan gap tarkibidagi egadan farqli ravishda munosabatga kirishadi.	To‘ldiruvchi nuqtai nazaridan, o‘timli bo‘lak qatnashgan gap tarkibidagi to‘ldiruvchi va o‘timsiz bo‘lak qatnashgan gap tarkibidagi ega ba’zi grammatik qoidalar asosida bir xil munosabatga kirishadi.	Ega nuqtai nazaridan, tushum kelishiksiz shakldagi fe’l qatnashgan gapning egasi ba’zi grammatik qoidalar asosida o‘timli fe’l hamda unergativ (agensli) shakldagi gapning tarkibidagi egadan farqli ravishda munosabatga kirishadi[12].

[8] Moravcsik E. On the distribution of ergative accusative patterns // Lingua. – Amsterdam: North-Holand Publishing company, 1978. №45. – C. 233-279.
[9] Nicholas T.I. Handbook of WA Aboriginal languages south of the Kimberley Region. – Canberra: Pacific Linguistics, 1993. – P. 45-78.
[10] Dixon R.M.W. Ergativity. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994. – 271 p.
[11] Dixon R.M.W. Ergativity. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994. – 271 p.
[12] Tibor K., Artemis A. Syntax – theory and analysis: an international handbook. – Berlin, 2015. – 656 p.

Ergativlik xususiyatlari sintaktik sathga tegishli, keng ma’noda ergativlik mavjud bo‘lgan tillar orasida sintaktik va morfologik xilma-xillik mavjudligidan dalolat beradi.

Umuman olganda, ergativlik nazariyalari ushbu xilma-xillikni boshqarish vazifasini bajaradi va qaysidir ma’noda bu nazariyalar ergativ tillardagi xilma-xillikni bashorat qiladi.

Bobning “Gapning konstruktiv tarkibiy tuzilmasi, unda kesimning o‘rni va tranzitivlik va intranzitivlik xususiyatlari” nomli ikkinchi faslida gapning konstruktiv tuzilmasi doirasida o‘timlilik/o‘timsizlik masalalari tahliliga e’tibor qaratilgan. M.G‘apporov va R.Qosimovaning ta’kidlashicha, ingliz tilida fe’lning asosiy grammatik belgisi kesim hisoblanadi. Ularning fikricha, “kesim fe’l orqali ifodalanganda, u gapning markaziy bo‘lagi sifatida boshqa bo‘laklarni boshqaradi”[13]. Bu fikrlar ergativ fe’llar mazmunini tushunishda muhim, chunki ergativ fe’llar aynan kesimning boshqaruv xususiyatini o‘zgartiruvchi fe’l hisoblanadi.

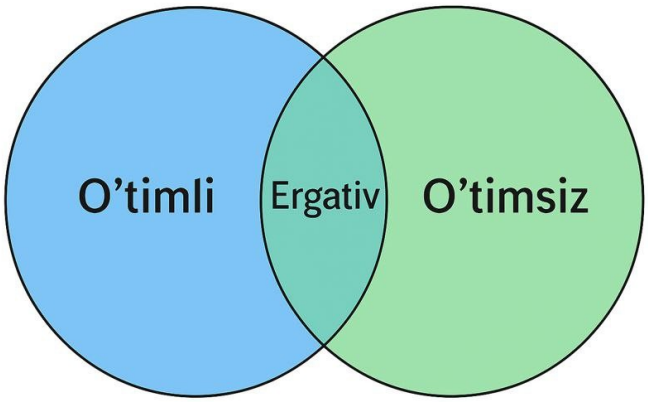
Tranzitivlik va intranzitivlik haqida so‘z borar ekan, bevosita o‘timli va o‘timsiz fe’llar ko‘z oldimizda gavdalanadi. Umuman olganda, ba’zi tilshunoslarning fikrlariga tayanadigan bo‘lsak, avvaliga ergativlikni umumiy tarzda aniqlab, so‘ngra zamonaviy ingliz grammatikasida ergativ fe’llar va ularga xos konstruksiyalarni o‘rganish rejasini belgilaydi. Ingliz tilidagi ergativ fe’llarni tahlil qilishdan oldin, tranzitivlik va intranzitivlik tushunchalarini qisqacha tushunish zarurligi ta’kidlanadi. J.Layons tranzitivlikni ega va to‘ldiruvchi yoki maqsad o‘rtasidagi harakat sifatida ta’riflagan (masalan, “*I hit you” – “Men seni uraman”*). Holbuki, u bu ta’rifni *“I see you” – “Men seni ko‘raman”* kabi misollar bilan tanqid qilish mumkinligini ko‘rsatadi, bu yerda munosabat harakatni emas, ko‘proq sezish tajribasini ifodalaydi. Bu nuqtai nazardan, J.Layons tranzitivlikni sintaktik jihatdan ta’riflab, tranzitiv fe’llar ikki o‘rinli kesimlar ekanligini, ya’ni ular sintaktik tuzilishda ikkita argument (ot, olmosh) talab qiladi, deb ta’kidlagan[14]. B.Levin tranzitiv fe’llarni “*agent-patient*” (agens-patsiens) fe’llar deb atagan[15]. Asosiy tranzitiv konstruksiyasida vositasiz to‘ldiruvchi (tushum kelishigidagi so‘z bilan ifodalanadi) o‘timli fe’l kesimga bog‘lanib keladi va harakat bevosita yo‘naltirilgan obyektni ko‘rsatadi. Aniqroq qilib aytganda, tranzitivlik – tilshunoslikda fe’llar va ularning argumentlari o‘rtasidagi munosabatni ifodalovchi asosiy tushuncha bo‘lib, ayniqsa, fe’llarning to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri to‘ldiruvchi bilan qanday munosabatda bo‘lishini o‘rganadi. Tranzitiv fe‘llar to‘ldiruvchi bilan o‘zaro aloqalariga asoslanib turlarga bo‘linadi. Masalan, ba’zi fe’llar o‘z obyektlarining holatini o‘zgartiradi (masalan, *build, kill*), boshqalari esa obyektni harakatlantiradi yoki yaratadi (masalan, *bring, form*) va obyektni o‘zgartirmaydi.

Bobning “Ergativ fe’llar, anakkuzativ va harakat fe’llari” nomli uchinchi faslida ingliz tili ergativ fe’llariga nisbatan yondashuvlarda fe’llarning semantik

[13] G‘apporov M., Qosimova R. Ingliz tili grammatikasi. O‘quv qo‘lanma. – Toshkent: “Turon-Iqbol”, 2010. – 336 b.
[14] Lyons J. Introduction t theoretical linguistics. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1968. – 547 p.
[15] Levin B. English Verb Classes and Alternations: A Preliminary Investigation. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993. – 366 p.

tarkibiy qismiga murojaat qilindi. Jumladan, ergativ fe’llarni aniqlashda bir o‘rinli kesimlarning sintaktik transformatsiya yordamida o‘timli fe’llarga aylanishi e’tiborga olindi. Bu transformatsiyaga tushadigan fe’llar “ergativ” yoki “unergativ”, yoki “agens fe’llar”[16] deb nomlanadi. Ular agens tomonidan bajariladigan har qanday faoliyatni bildiradi va o‘z ichiga “muloqot fe’llari” (masalan, to talk, to speak, to announce, to say, …), “faoliyat fe’llari” (masalan, to complete, to dance, to act, to perform, …) yoki “jarayon fe’llari” (masalan, to cough, to yawn, to breathe, …) kabi turli xil fe’llarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Shuningdek, “kauzativ transformatsiya”[17] yoki “kauzativlashtirish jarayoni”[18] kabi har ikki konstruksiya ham intranzitiv va tranzitiv, ya’ni o‘zaro sintaktik-semantik jihatdan ekvivalent bo‘lishi aytiladi.[19]

Umuman olganda, ergativ fe’llarni tasavvurimizda gavdalantirish uchun Venn diagrammasi orqali sodda ko‘rinishda ifodalash mumkin:



1-diagramma. Ergativ fe’llarning Venn diagrammasida ifodalanishi

Ta’kidlash joizki, ingliz tilidagi anakkuzativ fe’llar ham o‘ziga xos sintaktik xususiyatlari orqali murakkab sanaladi.

Ingliz tilidagi anakkuzativ fe’llarning leksik-semantik guruhlarda faollashuvini quyidagilarda ko‘rish mumkin:

- holat o‘zgarishini ifodalovchi fe’llar: “break” (sindirmoq), “melt” (erimoq), “freeze” (muzlamoq), “grow” (o‘smoq), “die” (o‘lmoq);
- harakat fe’llari: “arrive” (yetib kelmoq), “fall” (tushmoq), “descend” (pasaymoq);
- mavjudlik va yo‘qolishni ifodalovchi fe’llar: “appear” (paydo bo‘lmoq), “disappear” (yo‘qolmoq), “vanish” (g‘oyib bo‘lmoq).

Yuqorida ta’kidlangan ba’zi anakkuzativ fe’llar (*break, melt, freeze*) ergativ alternatsiya ham hosil qila oladi. Bunda ergativ va anakkuzativni ajratishda asosiy diagnostik mezon - tranzitiv-intranzitiv alternatsiyaning mavjudligidir. Agar fe’l o‘timsiz konstruksiyada yagona argumentni, o‘timli konstruksiyada esa shu

[16] Levin B. On the Nature of Ergativity. Doctoral dissertation. – Massachussetts Institute of Technology, 1983. – 373 p.
[17] Lyons J. Introduction to theoretical linguistics. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1968. – 536 p.
[18] Hale K., Keyser S.J. Some Transitivity Alternations in English. – Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Monograph, 1986. – P. 605-638.
[19] Biber D., Johansson S., Leech G., Conrad S., Finegan E. Longman grammar of spoken and written English. – London: Longman, Monograph, 1999. – P. 379-416.

argumentni obyekt sifatida saqlagan holda sababchi argumentni qabul qilsa, u ergativ alternatsiyani namoyon qiladi. Anakkuzativlik esa o‘timsiz konstruksiyadagi yagona argumentning ichki argument sifatida sintaktik-semantik maqomiga taalluqli. Semantik jihatdan, holatni o‘zgarishini ifodalovchi anakkuzativ fe’llarning ba’zilari, ya’ni “break” (sindirmoq), “melt” (erimoq) va “freeze” (muzlamoq) kabi fe’llar moddiy holatning o‘zgarishini bildiradi; “grow” (o‘smoq) va “die” (o‘lmoq) kabi fe’llar ham o‘zgarishning tugashini yoki rivojlanishini tasvirlaydi. Harakatni ifodalovchi anakkuzativ fe’llar, ya’ni “arrive” (yetib kelmoq) va “fall” (tushmoq) kabilar odatda, faqat voqea yoki harakatning yuz berishini ko‘rsatadi, ammo bu holatlarni amalga oshiruvchi agens mavjud emas. “Descend” (tushmoq) fe’li yuqoridan pastga yo‘naltirilgan harakatni bildiradi va bunda agens yoki harakatni boshqaradigan subyektdan ko‘ra, harakat makoni ko‘proq ahamiyatga ega. Bundan tashqari, mavjudlik va yo‘qolish holatlarini ifodalovchi fe’llar ham anakkuzativ sifatida qabul qilinganini yuqorida ta’kidlab o‘tdik. Xususan, “appear” (paydo bo‘lmoq) va “disappear” (yo‘qolmoq) fe’llari mavjudlik va mavjud emaslik holatlarini tasvirlaydi, unda agens faqat voqeaning amalga oshishini ifodalaydi, ammo bu jarayonda agensning bevosita ta’siri ko‘rsatilmaydi.

Ishning ikkinchi bobi “Ingliz tilida ergativ fe’llarning leksik-semantik va sintaktik xususiyatlari” deb nomlanadi. Bobning “Ergativ fe’llarning morfologik va sintaktik tarkibi, distributiv xususiyatlari” nomli birinchi faslida ingliz tilidagi ergativ fe’llar o‘ziga xos morfologik ko‘rsatkichlari, sintaktik-semantik va distributiv xususiyatlari muhokamaga tortilgan.

M.Alanning ta’kidlashicha, ingliz tilida ergativ fe’llar, odatda, ikkita asosiy sintaktik xususiyatga ega:[20]

1. Tranzitivlikni o‘zgartirish (Transitivity shift) – ushbu fe’llar o‘timli shaklda ishlatilganda agentiv subyektni (masalan, “*The chef* cooked the meal” – *Oshpaz* taomni pishirdi) belgilaydi. O‘timsiz shaklda ishlatilganda esa, xuddi shu fe’llar subyektni to‘ldiruvchi sifatida ko‘rsatadi, bu esa argument tuzilmasining o‘zgarishini aks ettiradi (masalan, “*The meal* cooked” – *Taom* pishdi)

2. Anakkuzativlikning o‘timsiz ishlatilishi – ergativ fe’llar o‘timsiz ishlatilganda, subyektni obyektdan ko‘ra patsiensga o‘xshash tarzda ko‘rsatadi, bu esa sintaktik tuzilma va morfologik xususiyatlarning o‘zgarishini ko‘rsatadi.

D.Perlmutter ergativ konstruksiyalarning ega va to‘ldiruvchi o‘rtasidagi o‘ziga xos o‘zaro aloqani ifodalashda muhim ekanligini ta’kidlaydi. Ayniqsa fe’lni o‘timli va o‘timsiz shakllarda ishlatilishiga urg‘u berib o‘tadi. Bu o‘zgarish sintaktik nazariyaning muhim jihati bo‘lib, sintaktik vazifalar muqim bo‘lmasdan, fe’lning ishlatilishiga qarab o‘zgarishni ko‘rsatadi[21]. D.Perlmutterning tahlili ergativlikni tushunish uchun muhim asos bo‘lsa-da, ingliz tilida sintaktik vazifalar qanday shakllanishini yanada chuqurroq tushunish uchun fe’l ishlatilishidagi nozik farqlarni ham hisobga olish kerak deb o‘ylaymiz.

Ingliz tili grammatikasida ergativ fe’llar o‘z o‘rniga ega bo‘lib, ko‘p qirrali xususiyatlarga ega. Ergativ fe’llarning grammatik tuzilmasi ergativ tillardagi holat

[20] Alan M. Labile verbs in English. – Stockholm University, 2006. – 232 p.

[21] Perlmutter D. M. Impersonal Passives and the Unaccusative Hypothesis // Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society. – Berkeley University of California, 1978. – P. 157-189.

belgilash bilan kuchli bog‘langan. Ingliz tili kabi nominativ-akkuzativ tillarda, o‘timsiz fe’lning subyekti va o‘timli fe’lning agensi bosh kelishik (nominative case) bilan belgilanadi, ergativ tillar esa o‘timsiz fe’lning subyektini o‘timli fe’lning obyekti bilan bir xil tarzda ko‘rsatadi.

Bobning “Holat va harakat o‘zgarishlarini tavsiflovchi ergativ fe’llar” nomli ikkinchi faslida ergativ fe’llar orqali holat va harakatni boshlanishi, tugashi, natijaviyligi haqida so‘z borgan. B.Levin ergativ fe’llar ifodalagan o‘zgarish turlarini ikki asosiy turkumga ajratadi:

1) Holat o‘zgarishi. Ushbu fe’llar jismoniy xususiyatlardagi o‘zgarishlarni ifodalaydi, masalan, *“break”* (sindirmoq), *“melt”* (erimoq), *“freeze”* (muzlamoq), *“dry”* (quritmoq);

2) Pozitsiya o‘zgarishi. Bu fe’llar fazoviy joylashuvning o‘zgarishini ko‘rsatadi, masalan, *“roll”* (yumalamoq), *“move”* (siljimoq), *“float”* (suzmoq) kabilar[22].

Holat o‘zgarishini belgilovchi omil haqida so‘z yuritadigan bo‘lsak, ular Ch.Filmor, B.Levin va M.Hovav, M.Haspelmat kabi olimlar tomonidan chuqur o‘rganilgan. Ular ma’lum bir fe’llarning tranzitivlik xususiyati aynan ularning semantik o‘zgarish imkoniyatlari bilan izohlaydilar. Masalan:

She baked the potatoes → The potatoes baked[23]

(U kartoshkani pishirdi → Kartoshka pishdi)

Bundan tashqari, B.Levin va M.Hovav ayrim fe’llar holat o‘zgarishi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lmagan holda tranzitivlikda ishtirok etishini ta’kidlaydi:

Tom beamed the flashlight → The flashlight beamed.

(Tom chiroqni yoqdi → Chiroq yondi);

L.Talmi harakat hodisalari tilda ifodalanishini 5 ta asosiy komponentini ajratib ko‘rsatadi:

1) Hodisaning figurasi. Ya’ni, harakatni amalga oshiruvchi yoki ta’sirlangan obyekt (masalan, *“The bird flew”* (Qush uchib ketdi) jumlasidagi *“Bird”* (Qush));

2) Asos. Ya’ni, harakat sodir bo‘ladigan joy yoki sharoit (masalan, “The bird flew over the tree” *(Qush daraxt ustidan uchib ketdi)* jumlasidagi “tree” *(daraxt)*);

3) Harakatning manbai. Ya’ni, harakat boshlanadigan joy;

4) Yo‘nalish. Ya’ni, harakat qaysi yo‘nalishda amalga oshirilayotgani;

5) Hodisaning maqsadi. Ya’ni, harakatning yakuniy maqsadi[24].

L.Talmi bu komponentlarning barcha turlarda mavjudligini, lekin ularning ifodalanishi har bir tilda o‘ziga xos usullarda ifodalanishini ta’kidlaydi. Bundan ko‘rinib turibdiki, L.Talmi harakat fe’llarini tahlil qilishda til va kognitsiya o‘rtasidagi munosabatni ochib beradi.

Harakat o‘zgarishini ifodalovchi ergativ fe’llarni ularning ifodalovchi jarayoniga qarab bir necha turga ajratish mumkin. Ushbu kategoriyalar, harakatning qaysi jihati o‘zgarayotganiga va tashqi sababning qanchalik rol o‘ynashiga qarab

[22] Levin B., Hovav R.M. Lexical semantics of verbs of motio: The perspective from unaccusativity. Lexical semantics and Syntax – MIT Press, 1992. – 269 p.

[23] Levin B., Hovav R.M. Unaccusativity: At the syntax-lexical semantics interface. – MIT Press, 1995. – 336 p.

[24] Talmy L. Lexicalization patterns: Semantic structure in lexical forms. // Language typology and syntactic description, 1985. №3. – P. 21-146.

farqlanadi. Misol uchun, harakatning boshlanishini ifodalovchi fe’llar labil xususiyatga ega bo‘lib, harakatning o‘z-o‘zidan boshlanishi yoki tashqi kuch orqali ishga tushishini ifodalaydi:

2-jadval.

Start / begin *(boshlamoq)*	
The race started. *(o‘timsiz: Poyga boshlandi)*	The starter started the race. *(o‘timli: Boshlovchi poygani boshladi)*
Set off *(yo‘lga chiqmoq)*	
The journey set off at dawn. *(o‘timsiz: Sayohat tongda boshlandi)*	They set off the journey with a grand parade. *(o‘timli: Ular katta marosim bilan sayohatni boshladilar)*

A.Letuchiy ergativ fe’llarning agens-patsiens chegarasini noaniqligini ta’kidlaydi. U “start” fe’li agensning mavjudligi yoki yo‘qligidan qat’iy nazar, asosiy voqea tuzilishini ifodalaydi, degan mulohazaga boradi[25]. Ta’kidlash joizki, harakatning boshlanishi va to‘xtashi semantik jihatdan aspektuallikka va kognitivlikka borib taqaladi.

Bobning “Ergativ fe’llarning funksional vazifalari” nomli uchinchi faslida ergativ fe’llarning o‘ziga xos xususiyati, ularning sintaktik va semantik faollashishi bilan bog‘liq jihatlar hamda funksional vazifalarga oid murakkab hodisalari ochib berilgan. Chunki, ular ko‘p hollarda til nazariyasi, tipologik tilshunoslik va qiyosiy grammatika sohalarida markaziy masalalardan biri sifatida ko‘rib chiqiladi. Ergativ fe’llarning funksional vazifalarini o‘rganish nafaqat nazariy ahamiyatga, balki amaliy qo‘llanishga ham ega bo‘lib, ular til strukturasi va uning dinamik imkoniyatlarini chuqurroq anglashga yordam beradi.

Ergativ fe’llar semantik jihatdan ham o‘ziga xos ta’sirga ega bo‘lib, ular odatda ikki asosiy turga bo‘linadi: holatning o‘zgarishi va harakatning o‘zgarishi. Bu fe’llar, voqealarni dinamik tarzda o‘zgarishini ifodalaydi va bu o‘zgarishlar insonlarning hodisalarni qanday tasavvur qilishi va ifodalashini tushunishga yordam beradi.

Holatning o‘zgarishini ifodalovchi ergativ fe’llar, obyektning bir holatdan ikkinchisiga o‘tishini ifodalaydi. Masalan, *“The ice melted”* (Muz eridi) jumlasida, muzning erishi tabiiy va sekin jarayon sifatida tasvirlanadi. Tranzitiv shaklda esa, ya’ni *“The sun melted the ice”* (Quyosh muzni eritdi*)* jumlasida, bu o‘zgarishning agens (quyosh) tomonidan yuzaga kelganligi ko‘rsatiladi. Harakat o‘zgarishini tavsiflovchi ergativ fe’llar esa, ushbu fe’llar harakat yoki joylashuvning o‘zgarishini tasvirlaydi. Intranzitiv shaklda, ya’ni *“The ball rolled”* (To‘p aylandi) jumlasida, harakatning tabiatan sodir bo ‘lishini yoki o‘z-o‘zidan yuzaga kelishi ko‘rsatiladi. Holbuki, tranzitiv shaklda esa, *“He rolled the ball”* (U to‘pni aylantirdi*)* jumlasida, agensning harakatni boshlashi yoki boshqarishi ta’kidlanadi.

Ergativ fe’llarning kognitiv xususiyatlariga to‘xtaladigan bo‘lsak, ular insonlarning voqealarni qanday idrok qilishini nazariy orqali qanday tasavvur qilishini aks ettiradi. B.Levin va R.M.Hovavning ta’kidlashicha, intranzitiv shakl ko‘pincha tabiiy yoki tasodifiy voqealarni, tranzitiv shakl esa tashqi agens

[25] Летучий.А.Б Типология лабильных глаголов. Москва: Языки славянской культуры, 2013. – 408 с.

tomonidan boshqarilgan voqealarni tasvirlaydi[26]. B.Levin va R.M.Hovavning nuqtai nazari o‘rinli bo‘lib, u tilning bizning kognitiv jarayonlarimiz bilan aloqasini yaxshi tushuntiradi. Masalan, *“The tree fell”* (Daraxt qulab tushdi) jumlasi tabiiy voqealarni aks ettiradi, chunki bu hodisa biz uchun tasodifiy yoki tabiiy ravishda sodir bo‘lishi mumkin. Ammo, *“He cut the tree down”* (U daraxtni kesib tashladi) jumlasi orqali biz agensning faoliyatini ta’kidlaymiz. Bu moslashuvchanlik, til orqali bizga voqealarni boshqariladigan yoki tasodifiy ravishda sodir bo‘lishini ko‘rsatish imkonini beradi. Bu esa, tilda qat’iy grammatik qoidalardan tashqari, voqea haqida tafsilotlarni ko‘rsatishga yordam beradi.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi “Ingliz tili ergativ fe’llarining ontologiyasi va valentligi”, deb nomlangan. Bobning “Substantivlarning ontologiyasiga “shartlangan” ergativ fe’llar” nomli birinchi faslida ergativ fe’llar bilan bog‘lanib kelgan substantlarning ontologik xususiyatlariga murojaat qilinadi. Ontologik jihatdan holat o‘zgarishi semantikasiga ega ergativ fe’llar argumentning sifatiy o‘zgarishini ta’minlaydi. Bu guruh fe’llarini *cool, darken, brighten, fade, dry, expand, freeze, heal, melt, shrink, stretch* kabilar tashkil etadi. Masalan, *cool* fe’li *“She **cool**ed her tea with a slow and thoughtful motion.”* va *“Supper was **cool**ing on the table.”* (“Pride and Prejudice”, Jane Austen; “100 selected stories”, O Henry) jumlalarida; *darken* fe’li *“…for a moment darkened the pool in which light reflected itself…”* va *“…his eyes darkened, she thought, why should they grow up and lose all that?”* (“To the lighthouse”, Virginia Woolf) jumlalarida; *brighten* fe’li *“The fire brightened the little room and made it cheerful.”* va *“At first sight of him their eyes brightened.”* (“Great expectations”, Charles Dickens; “100 selected stories”, O Henry) jumlalarida ham tranzitiv ham intranzitiv konstruksiyalarda qo‘llanilib obyektning sifatiga o‘z ta’sirini o‘tkazyapti.

Jumladan, ba’zi ergativ fe’llarni ontologik, ya’ni mazmuniy-mantiqiy nuqtai nazardan tahlil qilinadigan bo‘lsa, substantivlar bilan moslashish imkoniyatiga qarab ergativlik holatini cheklaydigan ba’zi ergativ fe’llarni ekzemplyarlar miqyosida quyidagi kategoriyalarga ajratilishi maqsadga muvofiq.

3-jadval.

Ekzemplyarlar miqyosidagi individual namunalar

№	Ekzemplyarlar	Individual namunalar
1.	Break-type (“sinish” tipiga mansub ergativ fe’llar)	*break, crack, split, shatter, tear*
2.	Change-type (“o‘zgarish” tipiga mansub ergativ fe’llar)	*change, expand, shrink*
3.	Motion-type (“harakat” tipiga mansub ergativ fe’llar)	*move, turn, roll, rotate*
4.	Burn-type (“holat o‘zgarishi” tipiga mansub ergativ fe’llar)	*burn, freeze, melt, dry, cool*
5.	Color-appearance type (“rang-tus” tipiga mansub ergativ fe’llar)	*fade, brighten, darken*
6.	Surface-type (“yuza” tipiga mansub ergativ fe’llar)	*bruise, heal, stretch, bend*

Holbuki, yuqoridagi ekzemplyar asosida yoritilgan individual namuna sifatida berilgan ergativ fe’llar, substantlar ontologiyasidan kelib chiqib ba’zi o‘rinlarda o‘zining ergativlik xossasini inkor etadi. Xususan, quyida keltirilgan jadvalda “break” tipidagi ergativ fe’llarning tabiiy (o‘z-o‘zidan sodir bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan holati) va notabiiy (inson ta’sirisiz yuz bermaydigan holati) otlar bilan

[26] Levin B., Hovav M.R., Unaccusativity: At the Syntax-Lexical Interface. - MIT Press, 1995. – 336 p.

mosligi ko‘rsatilgan. Keltirilgan farq ontologik xususiyatlarga, ya’ni narsaning ichki tabiati sinish imkoniyatiga asoslanadi.

Tabiiy ravishda “sinishi” mumkin bo‘lgan otlar va ularning ergativlik holatida ifodalanishi quyidagi jadvalda o‘z ifodasini topgan.

4-jadval

Tabiiy ravishda “Sinish” tipiga mansub ergativ fe’llar

Fe’l	Substantiv (ot)	Ergativlik	Misol
break	glass, stick, branch, bone, mirror, plate, window	✓ tabiiy	The glass broke
crack	ice, wall, bone, plate	✓ tabiiy	The ice cracked
split	wood, log, ground, river	✓ tabiiy	The log split
shatter	vase, bottle, mirror	✓ tabiiy	The vase shattered
tear	cloth, paper, fabric	✓ tabiiy	The paper tore

Keltirilgan jadvalda *break, crack, split, shatter, tear* kabi semantikasi buzish, sinish yoki ajralish tipiga mansub fe’llarning tabiiy ergativlik jarayoni tavsiflangan. Har bir fe’l bilan birikadigan substantivlar turli materiallar va obyektlarning fizik va ontologik xususiyatlariga qarab tanlangan bo‘lib, bu fe’llar ularning o‘z-o‘zidan yuz beradigan yoki tashqi ta’sir natijasida sodir bo‘ladigan o‘zgarishlarni ifodalashi mumkin. Shuningdek, obyektlarning tabiatiga, masalan shisha, yog‘och, muz, mato va shunga o‘xshash materiallarning tuzilishiga qarab fe’lning semantik imkoniyatlari qanday o‘zgarishini ko‘rsatadi. Vaholangki, bu jarayon ergativ fe’llarning semantik-valentlik xususiyatlarini tasniflashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Keltirilgan fe’llar fizik ma’no jihatdan buzish bilan bog‘liq ergativ fe’llarning tabiiy xususiyatini, ya’ni ularning o‘timsiz qo‘llanilishida agensga ehtiyoji sezilmasligini, shuningdek, fe’l substantiv juftliklari orqali ergativlikning semantik jihatlarini yoritib beradi.

Tabiiy ravishda “sinmaydigan” otlar ergativlik holatida quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

5-jadval

Notabiiy ravishda “Sinish” tipiga mansub ergativ fe’llar

break	leg, desk, chair, car, TV, phone	qisman	***X*** The leg broke (to‘g‘ri variant: His leg broke; bu holatda faqatgina egalik olmoshi bilan birga qo‘llanganda tabiiy)
crack	computer, fridge, door	notabiiy	***X*** The computer cracked (to‘g‘ri variant: He cracked the screen)
split	computer, chair, door, car, phone	notabiiy	***X*** The phone split (to‘g‘ri variant: He split the phone into parts)
shatter	wall, cabinet, table	notabiiy	***X*** The table shattered (lekin, The glass table shattered bo‘lishi mumkin)
tear	book, bag	qisman	***X*** The book tore (lekin This page tore bo‘lishi mumkin)

Yuqorida keltirilgan “sinish” tipiga mansub fe’llar umuman olganda to‘liq ergativ fe’l sifatida agenssiz yoki agensli holatda ham ifodalana oladi. Holbuki, ba’zan substantning ontologik maqomi va tabiati, ya’ni butun-qism munosabatlarida (masalan, *The leg broke* bo‘la olmaydi, chunki *“leg”* tananing bir qismi bo‘lganligi sababli, tabiiy holatda bu jarayon tashqi kuchsiz o‘zi mustaqil ravishda sodir bo‘la

olmaydi) yoki predmetning ichki xossa va xususiyati bunga yo‘l qo‘ymaydi (masalan, *The table shattered* bo‘lishi notabiiy, chunki *“table”* ning moddiy tuzilishi, ya’ni qattiq jismligi uning sinishi uchun tashqi ta’sir bo‘lishini talab etadi) va fe’lning ergativlik munosabatini cheklab qo‘yadi.

Tabiiy ravishda “o‘zgaradigan” va “o‘zgarmaydigan” substantivlar va ularning ergativlik holatida ifodalanishini quyidagi jadval orqali ko‘rib chiqishimiz mumkin.

6-jadval

“O‘zgarish” tipiga mansub ergativ fe’llarning tabiiy yoki notabiiy holatlarda ifodalanishi

Fe’l	Substantiv (ot)	Ergativlik	Misol
change	weather, temperature, situation, color, shape	tabiiy	The weather changed
	rock, stone, building	kontekstga bog‘liq	*The building changed* oddiy matnda notabiiydek taassurot qoldiradi, lekin konteksdan kelib chiqib *The building changed dramatically after the renovation* jumlasini tabiiy deb baholash mumkin. Demak, kontekstsiz holatda ontologik-semantik jihatdan kam prototipik.
expand	balloon, metal, lung, universe	tabiiy	The metal expanded in the heat
	dress, statue	kam prototipik	*The dress expanded* jumlasi kam prototipik (to‘g‘ri variant: The dress shrank)
shrink	cloth, wool, balloon	tabiiy	The cloth shrank after washing
	country	kam prototipik	***X*** The country shrank (to‘g‘ri variant: The country’s population/economy shrank)

Ko‘rinadiki, *“change-type”* sinfiga mansub fe’llarda ergativlikning qo‘llanilishi obyektning ontologik o‘zgaruvchanligiga bog‘liq. Tahlillarimiz shuni ko‘rsatib turibdiki, tarkibi dinamik, tabiiy jarayonlarga bo‘ysunadigan, o‘z-o‘zidan o‘zgarishi mumkin bo‘lgan substantlar (weather, mood, situation, color, balloon, metal, wool) ergativ konstruksiyada tabiiy va mantiqan to‘g‘ri hisoblanadi: *The weather changed; The metal expanded; The cloth shrank.*

Bobning “Monovalent ergativ fe’llar tavsifi” nomli ikkinchi faslida ergativ fe’l xususiyatlarini o‘rganishda fe’lning valentligi, ya’ni uning asosiy sintaktik aktantlari soni va ularning semantik rollariga murojaat qilingan. G.Otei va K.Haudening ta’kidlashicha, ergativ fe’l tuzilmalarida fe’llarning valentlik xususiyatlari va ularning o‘zgarishi an’anaviy nominativ-akkuzativ tizimdagi turlaridan keskin farq qiladi[27]. Xususan, ergativ konstruksiyalarda fe’lning agens (A) va patsiens (P) bilan bog‘lanishi, shuningdek, o‘timsiz fe’llarning yagona argumenti (S) bilan munosabati o‘ziga xos qoidalar asosida amalga oshadi[28]. Ergativ fe’llarning valentlik jihatidan ikkita asosiy guruhga ajratish mumkin: monovalent (bir valentli)

[27] Authier G., Haude K. Ergativity, Valency and Voice.– Berlin: De Gruyter Moution, 2011. – 386 p.
[28] Authier G., Haude K. Ergativity, Valency and Voice. – Berlin: De Gruyter Moution, 2011. – 386 p.

va polivalent (ko‘p valentli) fe’llar. Monovalent ergativ fe’llar faqat bitta asosiy argumentni, ya’ni S ni talab qiladi. Bu fe’llar odatda hodisani, holatni yoki o‘z-o‘zidan amalga oshadigan harakatni ifodalaydi. Valentlikning o‘zgaruvchanligi ingliz tili ergativ fe’llarida labillik tushunchasi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, valentlikning o‘zgarishi fe’lning turli sintaktik kontekstlarda valentlik darajasini o‘zgartirish qobiliyatiga bog‘liq va bu hodisa ingliz tilidagi ergativ fe’llarda keng tarqalgan.

Monovalent ergativ fe’llarning valentlik xususiyati ularning bitta majburiy argumentni talab qilishi bilan belgilanadi. Ularni aniqlashda valentlik, semantik rol, holat o‘zgarishi va sintaktik alternatsiya mezonlari asos qilib olinadi. Bunda yagona argument odatda, tema yoki patsiens vazifasida bo‘lib, holat yoki vaziyat o‘zgarishini boshdan kechiradi hamda fe’l o‘timli va o‘timsiz konstruksiyalarda qo‘llanishi mumkin. Shu jihatdan monovalent ergativ fe’llar yagona argumenti agens sifatida namoyon bo‘ladigan unergativ fe’llardan farqlanadi.

Bir valentli ergativ fe’llarga sintaktik sodda struktura sifatida emas, balki murakkab mexanizm sifatida ham qarash muhim. Monovalent ergativ fe’llarning muhim jihatlaridan biri ularning sintaktik-semantik jihatlarida ham namoyon bo‘ladi. Xususan, agenssizlanish va diqqatning ko‘chishini olaylik. Gap strukturasidan agensni grammatik chetlashtirish va diqqatni patsiensga ko‘chirish bilan sintaktik gap hosil qiladi, buni quyidagi mexanizm orqali ifodalash mumkin:

(Agens) + fe’l + (Patsiens) → (Patsiens) + fe’l

Natijada, voqelikga bo‘lgan nuqtai nazarda almashinuv sodir bo‘ladi. Bunda, kauzativ nutqai-nazardan: Kimdir nima qildi? *The boy broke the window;*

ergativ nuqtai-nazardan: obyekt bilan nima sodir bo‘ldi? *The window broke,* ya’ni bu holat agens qo‘shilishi mumkin bo‘lgan majhul nisbat emasligi ayon, aksincha agens sintaktik strukturadan to‘liq o‘chirilgan.

Kognitiv xususiyatlariga ko‘ra, agens o‘zining ichki potensialiga ega, ya’ni voqelik tashqi ta’sir natijasi sifatida emas, balki patsiensning holati yoki ichki xossalarining faollashuvi sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Masalan, *The ice melted* jumlasi ergativ holatda patsiensning ichki xossasiga ko‘ra namoyon bo‘ladi, ya’ni muzning erishi uning xususiy tabiatiga bog‘liq ravishda ma’lum bir haroratda modda (substant)ning bir agregat holatidan ikkinchi agregat holatiga o‘tish xossasi amalga oshishini ifodalaydi. Kauzativ holatda esa *The sun melted the ice* jumlasida esa patsiensning “erish”i quyosh (agens) ta’sirida kechayotganligini ko‘rish mumkin.

Labillik xususiyatlariga ko‘ra, bir valentli sifatida ham qo‘llaniladigan ergativ fe’llar xuddi shu fe’lning morfologik shaklini o‘zgartirmasdan ikki xil sintaktik modelda (o‘timli va o‘timsiz) ishlatila oladi. Masalan, *I must break this habit* (Men bu odatni yo‘qotishim kerak) konstruksiyasida *break* fe’li o‘timli va ikki valentli (*I, this habit*), *Old habits break hard* (Eski odatlar qiyin yo‘qoladi*)* jumlasida esa o‘timsiz ravishda bir valentli fe’l sifatida qo‘llanilgan.

Quyida keltirilgan 8-jadvalda bir valentli ergativ fe’llarning muhim xususiyatlari bo‘yicha ifodalanishi keltirilgan.

7-jadval

Monovalentli ergativ fe’llarning funksional vazifalari

Lingvistik	Bir valentli qo‘llanilishning xususiyatlari	Misol

jihatlari		
Sintaktik	Agenssiz, patsiensga ega	*The vase broke*
Semantik	Holat o‘zgarishiga urg‘u berish, (ta’sirga emas)	*The ice melted*
Kognitiv	Obyektning ichki imkoniyatini aks ettirish	*The door opened* (o‘z-o‘zidan)
Pragmatik	Bilvosita nutqiy akt (tanqid, shikoyat)	*This key won’t turn!*
Diskursiv	Hikoyani rivojlantirish uchun patsiensni temaga aylantirish	*The situation changed...*
Ontologik	Tabiiy jarayonni ifodalash	*The soup cooled.*

Ko‘rinib turibdiki, bir valentli ergativ fe’llar holat yoki vaziyat o‘zgarishini mustaqil jarayon sifatida konseptuallashtirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Mazkur tadqiqotda semantik va kognitiv tahlil o‘zaro farqlanadi. Semantik tahlilda fe’l argumentlarining tematik rollari, xususan, agens va patsiens kabi munosabatlari aniqlansa, kognitiv tahlilda ushbu rollarning inson tomonidan voqea-hodisaning konseptual idrok etilishi bilan bog‘liqligi ochib beriladi. Masalan, *John broke the glass* konstruksiyasida semantik jihatdan *John* – agens, *the glass* – patsiens hisoblansa, kognitiv jihatdan hodisa [sababchi =>ta’sir =>holat o‘zgarishi] konseptual modeli asosida shakllanadi. *The glass broke* konstruksiyasida esa [obyekt =>holat o‘zgarishi] modeli yuzaga kelib, tashqi sababchi konseptual jihatdan markaziy o‘rindan chiqariladi.

Bobning “Polivalent ergativ fe’llar tavsifi”, deb nomlangan uchinchi faslida polivalentli ergativ fe’llarga e’tibor qaratilgan. Polivalent ergativ fe’llar kamida ikkita asosiy argumentni – A (agens) va P (patsiens)ni talab qiladi. Bu guruhga ko‘plab tranzitiv, ya’ni o‘timli fe’llar kiradi. Ergativ tizimda A (agens) ergativ yoki o‘xshash belgi bilan, P (patsiens) esa absolyut holatda ifodalanadi. G.Otie va K.Haudening ta’kidlashicha, ko‘p hollarda ergativ tilda fe’lning valentligi uning morfologik shakli orqali ham ifodalanadi[29]. D.Kreylsning fikrlariga ko‘ra, ergativ tizimli tillarda fe’l valentligining o‘zgarishi ko‘p hollarda kauzativ/anakkauzativ almashinuvi, aniq/majhul nisbat o‘zgarishi, obyekt/subyekt pozitsiyasi o‘zgarishi kabi jarayonlar orqali yuz beradi[30]. Demak, ingliz tili ergativ fe’llari ham valentlik jihatdan sezilarli darajada moslashuvchan bo‘lib, ular bir nechta struktur-semantik jarayonlar orqali o‘zgarib boradi. Kauzativ/anakkauzativ almashinuvi ergativ fe’llarning asosiy mexanizmlaridan biri bo‘lib, masalan, *open, break, melt, freeze* kabi ergativ fe’llar orqali tashqi sababli va sababsiz holatlar o‘rtasida valentlik almashishi kuzatiladi. Aniq va majhul nisbatlarda esa, agensning grammatik vazifasini o‘zgartirib, obyektni subyekt pozitsiyasiga ko‘taradi.

G.Shendl valentlikni fe’lning eng muhim semantik-sintaktik xususiyatlaridan biri sifatida talqin qiladi. Tilshunosning fikricha, har bir fe’l o‘zining leksik ma’nosiga ko‘ra ma’lum miqdordagi argumentlarni talab qiladi va aynan shu argumentlar fe’lning valentlik imkoniyatlarini belgilaydi. Valentlik faqat grammatik

[29] Authier G., Haude K. Ergativity, Valency and Voice. – Berlin: De Gruyter Moution, 2011. – 386 p.
[30] Creissels D. Valency properties of Madinka verbs. – University Lumiere, 2015. – P. 1-34.

bog‘lanishlar bilan cheklanib qolmay, balki fe’lning semantik tabiati bilan ham uzviy bog‘liqligini ta’kidlaydi va ikki yoki polivalentlikni tahlil qilishda komplement (to‘ldiruvchi) va adyunkt (qo‘shimcha) tushunchalarini farqlaydi. Tilshunosning ta’kidlashicha, to‘ldiruvchi fe’lning semantik tuzilishi tomonidan muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, ular ishtirok etmasa, fe’lning ma’nosi to‘liq realizatsiya qilinmaydi. Adyunktlar esa, fe’lning asosiy semantik tuzilishiga kirmaydigan, ixtiyoriy qo‘shimcha ma’lumotlarni ifodalovchi birliklar deb ta’kidlanadi. Masalan, vaqt, joy, sabab yoki usulni bildiruvchi komponentlar aksariyat hollarda adyunkt vazifasini bajaradi va ular gapda tushirib qoldirilganda ham fe’lning asosiy mazmuni saqlanib qoladi.

Misol uchun, *sell* fe’lini olaylik: *“He sold the house to a stranger for a small sum”* (Charles Dickens, “Great Expectations”) jumlasida,

the house va *to a stranger* - komplementlar;

for a small sum – adyunkt.

Ingliz tilining sintaktik tizimida fe’lning gapdagi boshqa unsurlar (argumentlar) bilan bog‘lanishi uning valentligi deb ataladi. Valentlik predikat-argument strukturasining asosiy tushunchasi bo‘lib, u fe’l bilan uning bog‘lanishi mumkin bo‘lgan predikatlar (asosan, ot yoki otli iboralar) o‘rtasidagi strukturali munosabatni ifodalaydi[31]. Shunday qilib, ingliz tilidagi fe’llar ularning qabul qilishi mumkin bo‘lgan argumentlar soniga ko‘ra klassifikatsiya qilinadi. Bir argument (ya’ni, ega vazifasidagi to‘ldiruvchi) bilan ishlatilgan fe’llar monovalent, ikkita (yoki undan ko‘p) argument (ega va to‘ldiruvchi(lar)) bilan ishlatilgan fe’llar polivalent, ya’ni ko‘p valentli fe’llar deb ataymiz. Masalan, *“Bathsheba changed her dress before the party”* (“Far from the Madding Crowd”, Thomas Hardy) jumlasida *“change”* ergativ fe’li ikki valentli bo‘lib, to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri obyekt, ya’ni to‘ldiruvchi va atoqli ot sifatida ega ifodalangan.

Ba’zi ergativ fe’llar kontekstda qo‘shimcha argument talab qilishi ham mumkin. B.Levin buni “extended argument structure”, ya’ni kengaygan argument tuzilishi deb nomlaydi[32].

Misol uchun, *roll* fe’li polivalent ergativ fe’l sifatida *They will roll the ball down the hill*[33] jumlasida agens – u; patsiens - to‘p; qo‘shimcha (ixtiyoriy) argument – tepalikdan pastga deb tahlil qilinadi. Darhaqiqat, bundan ko‘rinib turibdiki, ergativ fe’lning o‘zagi o‘zgarmaydi va faqat unga qo‘shilayotgan argumentlar gapning vazifa turlarini kengaytiradi.

Umuman olganda, ikki valentlilikni bir valentlikdan ajratilgan holda o‘rganish yoki tahlil qilish maqsadga muvofiq emas. Ergativ ifodaning to‘liq modelini

$$(\text{Agens}) + \text{fe'l} + (\text{Patsiens}) \rightleftarrows (\text{Patsiens}) + \text{fe'l}$$

kabi struktura orqali ifodalash mumkin. Bunda, ikki valentli kauzativ model va bir valentli inxoativ model ifodalangan. Ikki valentli ergativ fe’llarning alohida sinfi

[31] Lamidi M.T. Aspects of Chomskym Grammar. – Ibadan: University Press Plc, 2000. – 211 p.

[32] Levin B. English verb classes and alternations: A preliminary investigation. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993. – 366 p.

[33] Andrew R., English Syntax: An introduction. – Cambridge University Press, 2004. – 258 p.

emas, balki ularning o‘zlari alohida, bir valentli konstruksiyada ham ishlatilishi mumkinligi va ular labil fe’lning kauzativ konstruksiyasida ham ifodalanishi mumkinligi ko‘p bora ta’kidlanadi. Shuningdek, ikki valentli ergativ fe’llarning grammatik struksturasi o‘zida perspektivaning almashinuvi haqida ma’lumot beradi, ya’ni ikki valentli ergativ fe’llar sintaktik jihatdan o‘zining tegishli juftligi bilan birgalikda qo‘llanilishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Bunda, S (ega) + V (fe’l kesim) + O (to‘ldiruvchi) shakli kauzativ (ikki valentli) va S (ega vazifasidagi to‘ldiruvchi) + V (fe’l kesim) shakli inxoativ (bir valentli) bo‘lib, ularning sintaktik xossalari argumentlarning taqsimlanishi, ko‘chish jarayonidagi ma’lum bir xususiyatlari va to‘ldiruvchi turlariga bog‘liq ravishda namoyon bo‘ladi. Semantik jihatdan esa diqqat agensga emas balki kauzativ jarayonning o‘ziga qaratilgan bo‘ladi, shuningdek, voqelikni sabab (agens) va oqibat (patsiens)larga ajratadi va kauzal munosabatlarni tilda chuqur ma’noda ifodalash uchun vosita sifatida xizmat qiladi. Masalan, *The sun melted the ice*[34] jumlasida *“melted”* faqatgina oddiy harakatni yoritib qolmasdan ikkita, ya’ni “quyosh issiqlik tarqatyapti” va “muz suyuq agregat holatga o‘tdi” hodisalarining o‘rtasidagi kauzal bog‘lanishni ifodalaydi. Binobarin, ergativ fe’llarning valentlikning almashinuviga bo‘lgan qobiliyati tasodifiy hodisa bo‘libgina qolmay, bunday turdagi fe’llarning semantik jihatdan boyligi deb ham ta’kidlash mumkin.

UMUMIY XULOSALAR

1. Ingliz tilida ergativ fe’llar til tizimining sintaktik, semantik va kognitiv sathlari kesishgan nuqtada joylashgan murakkab lisoniy hodisa sifatida baholanadi. Xususan, harakat va holat o‘zgarishini ifodalovchi ergativ fe’llar voqea-hodisalarning boshlanishi, rivoji, to‘xtashi, yo‘nalish, tezlik o‘zgarishini tasvirlashda, dinamiklik va statiklik maqomini belgilashda ushbu turdagi fe’llarning o‘ziga xosligi ularning o‘timsiz va o‘timli konstruksiyalar o‘rtasida erkin almashinish imkoniyati bilan belgilanadi, bu esa ingliz tili sintaksis va semantikasining moslashuvchanligini namoyon qiladi;

2. Ergativ fe’llarning sintaktik tizimdagi o‘rni ularning valentligidagi o‘zgarishlarda yaqqol ko‘zga tashlanadi. Intranzitiv konstruksiyalarda ergativ fe’llar faqat subyekt bilan bog‘lanib, holat yoki jarayonning tabiiy kechishini ifodalaydi. Tranzitiv konstruksiyalarda esa voqea tashqi kuchning ta’sirida yuzaga chiqayotganligini bildiradi. Shu jihat ergativ fe’llar orqali agentivlikning kuchayishi yoki kamayishi nutq vaziyatiga qarab boshqarilishini ko‘rsatadi;

3. Semantik jihatdan ergativ fe’llar voqea-hodisalarning sabab-natija munosabatini aniqlashda muhim vosita sifatida ishtirok etadi. Ular orqali hodisalar tabiiy ravishda sodir bo‘layotgan jarayon sifatida (intranzitiv shaklda) yoki tashqi agens aralashuvi natijasida kelgan voqea sifatida (tranzitiv shaklda) talqin qilinadi. Bu dualizm til sathlari tomonidan voqea-hodisalarni yanada aniq, maqsadli va izohli tarzda ifodalash imkonini berishda xizmat qilishi kuzatildi;

[34] Anke H., English labile verbs and their equivalents in Swedish, Universiteit Gent // Dissertation work. – 2015-2016. – 70 p.

4. Kognitiv va pragmatik jihatdan ergativ fe’llar so‘zlovchiga e’tibor markazini tanlash imkonini beradi. Nutqda zarur bo‘lganda natija markazga chiqariladi, zarur bo‘lmaganda esa agens yashiriladi yoki aksincha ko‘rsatiladi. Shu tariqa ergativ fe’llar kommunikativ samaradorlikni oshiruvchi vosita sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi;

5. Ontologik chegaralangan xususiyatli ergativ fe’llar jismoniy, tabiiy va biologik jarayonlar bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan voqea-hodisalarni ifodalashi ta’minlovchi birliklar sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Bu ularning intranzitivlik belgisi orqali faollashganda kuzatiladi. Metaforik yoki abstrakt kontekstlarda ular ko‘p hollarda intranzitiv shakllarda namoyon bo‘ladi. Bu holat ergativ fe’llarning semantik imkoniyatlari kengligi, kontekstga moslashuvchanligi, tranzitiv strukturalarda esa agens va patsiens munosabatlarini bog‘lovchi jihat ekanligi bilan aloqador sanaladi;

6. Ergativ fe’llarning valentlik xususiyatlari ularning sintaktik-strukturaviy imkoniyatlarini namoyon qiladi. Ingliz tili sintaksisida fe’lning argumentlar bilan bog‘lanish darajasi uning valentligi sifatida baholanadi. Monovalent ergativ fe’llarda jarayonning tabiiyligi, agensning ishtirokisiz voqelikning sodir bo‘lishi asosiy semantik belgi sanaladi. D.Kreylsning tasniflari asosida monovalent ergativ konstruksiyalar sintaktik jihatdan sodda bo‘lishiga qaramay, ichki sabab-natija modelini mujassam etuvchi murakkab semantik struktura ekanligi aniqlanadi;

7. Polivalent ergativ fe’llarda esa fe’lning semantik maydoni kengayib, bir nechta argumentlarni o‘ziga tortish imkoniyati paydo bo‘ladi. Bunday fe’llar bir vaqtning o‘zida ergativlik va polivalentlik xususiyatlarini mujassam etadi. Fe’lning bir necha ishtirokchisiga ega bo‘lishi nutqda ma’lumotning zichligini oshiradi, murakkab hodisalarni sodda strukturada ifodalash imkonini yaratadi va agens-patsiens munosabatlarini keng semantik diapazonda yoritadi;

8. Ergativ fe’llarning morfologik xususiyatlari ham ularning o‘ziga xosligini ta’minlaydi. Ingliz tilida ergativ fe’llar uchun maxsus morfologik belgi bo‘lmasada, *-en, -ify, -ize, -ate* kabi affikslar orqali yasaladigan ergativ fe’llar ergativlikning morfologik mexanizmlar orqali ham rivojlanganini ko‘rsatadi. Bu jihat ergativlik faqat sintaktik emas, balki derivatsion jarayonlar bilan ham bog‘liqligini tasdiqlaydi;

9. Ingliz tilida ergativ fe’llar harakat, agentivlik va natija munosabatlariga ega ko‘p funksional hodisa sifatida amal qiladi. Bu fe’llarning semantik, sintaktik tarkibi kognitivlikka aloqador bo‘lib, ular anglatgan ma’no idrok orqali ochib beriladi. Shu sabab ular fe’llarning agens va patsiens bog‘liqligidagi modelini hosil qiladi.

10. Ingliz tilidagi ergativ fe’llarning sintaktik, semantik, pragmatik, diskursiv, ontologik va valentlik xususiyatlari kompleks yondashuv asosida yoritib beriladi. Bu turga mansub fe’llar grammatik hodisa sifatida nafaqat predikativ asosning semantik jihatdan valentlik imkoniyatini belgilovchi murakkab tizimni ifodalashi, jumladan, sintaktik darajada tilning ifodalilik imkoniyatlarini boyitishi nazarda tutiladi.

11. Tadqiqot natijasida, ingliz tilidagi ergativ fe’llarning leksik-sintaktik tabiati, semantik va kognitiv xususiyatlari va valentlik imkoniyatlari aniqlandi. Ularning boshqa fe’llardan (anakkuzativ, kauzativ, unergativ) farqlovchi mezonlar asoslandi, o‘timli va o‘timsiz konstruksiyalardagi argument tarkibi va valentlik almashinuvi ochib berildi. Shuningdek, ergativ fe’llarning ontologik shartlanganligi,

argumentlarning tematik rollari va predikatning konstruktiv-sintaktik realizatsiyasi bilan bog‘liqligi aniqlandi.

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SAMARKAND STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

KARSHIEVA SHOKHISTA KHOLIKUL KIZI

SEMANTICS AND VALENCY OF ERGATIVE VERBS IN ENGLISH

10.00.04 – National Languages and Literatures of European, American and Australian Nations

DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
for the Doctor of philosophy degree (PhD) in PHILOLOGICAL sciences

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of PhD thesis)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In modern linguistics, the scope of approaches aimed at understanding the factors shaping the structural and semantic properties of the verb has been steadily expanding. In particular, the cognitive approach plays a significant role in identifying semantic inconsistencies in verbs, as it takes into account the course of events, human cognition, and human perception. Therefore, from a cognitive perspective, it has become increasingly relevant to identify distinctions at the grammatical, lexical, structural, and semantic levels of the verb, as well as exceptional cases that deviate from established rules. This approach contributes to revealing the fundamental factors underlying the transitivity and intransitivity of verbs. Furthermore, the fact that the valency properties of ergative verbs differ from those of other verbs, together with the need to reveal their lexical-semantic structure and functional potential within sentence structures, determines the relevance of the present study.

In global linguistics, the verb system is studied in terms of its functions, structural-semantic relations, and lexical-grammatical derivational aspects, as well as one of the important sources activating speech structures. In organizing the lexical-grammatical level, the paradigmatic and syntagmatic properties inherent in verbs, the nature of the relationship between transitivity and intransitivity, and the identification of semantic changes in verbs remain among the most important research objectives. Since the class of ergative verbs constitutes an open system and, unlike other groups of verbs, represents a complex linguistic phenomenon, there is a pressing need to investigate its functional-semantic status.

In recent years, within the framework of New Uzbekistan, particular attention has been paid to foreign languages, especially the fundamental features of the English language. Issues related to English syntax, semantics, and valency – particularly their manifestation in English ergative verbs and constructions and their representation through various interpretations – have proven to be among the most pressing research problems. This necessitates an in-depth investigation of the semantic features of ergative verbs in basic grammatical constructions, as well as the use of ergative verbs and their specific characteristics in scholarly articles and literary works.

The Decree “On Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030” emphasizes, based on international experience, the introduction of advanced standards in higher education, including a gradual transition to an education system oriented toward the acquisition of theoretical knowledge within academic curricula.[35] This, in turn, creates a need to enrich modern linguistics with innovative principles and criteria.

The present dissertation research contributes, to a certain extent, to the implementation of the tasks set out in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5847 dated October 8, 2019, “On Approval of the Concept for

[35] Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №. PF-5847 dated October 8, 2019, “On Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”. // *Xalq so‘zi*, October 9, 2019, №. 209 (7439).

the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030"; Resolution No. PQ-4884 dated November 6, 2020, "On Additional Measures to Further Improve the System of Education and Upbringing"; Resolution No. PQ-5117 dated May 19, 2021, "On Measures to Bring the Promotion of Foreign Language Learning in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a Qualitatively New Stage"; Decree No. PF-60 dated January 18, 2022, "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026", as well as other relevant decrees, resolutions, and regulatory and legal documents in this field.

The accordance of research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the Republic. The dissertation was carried out in accordance with Priority Area I: "Formation of a system of innovative ideas and mechanisms for their implementation aimed at the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual, and educational development of an information society and democratic state."

The extent of study of the problem. In world linguistics, determining the cognitive foundations of the functional status of the verb—particularly identifying its semantic and valency properties—has for many years remained one of the leading research directions. In this respect, the scholarly works of European and American linguists such as R.Jackendoff, V.Evans, R.Langacker, L.Talmy, G.Lakoff, B.Levin, M. Shibatani, and B.Comrie, J.Pustejovsky[36] serve as an important theoretical basis for elucidating the lexical-semantic structure, argument structure, and conceptual foundations of the verb. These studies provide a comprehensive analysis of the semantic roles of verbs, the mechanisms of encoding actions and states, as well as the cognitive relationships between the verb and its participants. The phenomenon of ergativity, which arises in connection with the transitive and intransitive properties of verbs, has been interpreted from various theoretical perspectives in the works of scholars such as R.Dixon, O.Jespersen, M.Allan, J.Lyons, C.Fillmore, R.Hovav, W.Croft, A.Kibrik, A.Letuchiy, I.Meshchaninov, V.Vinogradov, N.Arutyunova and E.Moravcsik.[37] Their research offers an in-depth analysis of the semantic structure of

[36] Jackendoff R. Semantic Structures. – Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1990. – 283 p., Foundations of Language of Language: Brain, Meaning, Grammar, Evolution. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002. – 477 p.; Evans V. The Structure of the Time: Language, Meaning and Temporal Cognition. – Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2004. – 363 p.; Langacker R.W. Foundations of Cognitive Grammar. – California: Stanford University Press, 1991. – 489 p.; Talmy L. Lexicalization patterns: Semantic structure in lexical forms. In T. Shopen (Ed.) // Language typology and syntactic description, 1985. №3. – P. 57-149.; Lakoff G. Women, Fire, and Dangerous Things: What Categories Reveal about the Mind. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987. – 720 p.; Levin B. English Verb Classes and Alternations: A Preliminary Invstigation. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993. – 366 p.; Shibatani M. On the conceptual Framework for Voice Phenomena // Linguistics, 2006. №44/2. – P. 217-269.; Comrie B. Language Universals and Linguistic Typology. – University of Chicago Press, 1989. – P. 52-63; Pustejovsky J. *The Generative Lexicon.* – Cambridge: MIT Press, 1995. – 312 p.

[37] Dixon R.M.W. Ergativity. – Cambridge University Press, 1994. – 271 p.; Jespersen O. A modern English grammar on historical principles // Syntax III. – Heidelberg: C. Winter, 1930. №2. Ch.16.4. – P. 196-203.; The Philosophy of Grammar. – University of Chicago Press, 1924. – P. 31-133.; Alan M. Labile verbs in English. – Stockholm University, 2006. – 232 p.; Lyons J. Introduction t theoretical linguistics. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1968. – P. 343-361.; Fillmore Ch.J. The Grammar of Hitting and Breaking. In R. A. Jacobs & P. S. Rosenbaum (Eds.) – Readings in English Transformational Grammar, 1970. – P. 89-133.; Hovav R.M., Levin B. Building Verb Meanings. In: Miriam Butt and Wilhelm Geuder eds. – Stanford: CSLI Publications, 1998. – P. 97-134.; Croft W. Functional grammar and Typology: Systematic typology and the analysis of language. – Oxford University Press, 2001. – P. 55-78.; Radical Construction Grammar: Syntactic Theory in Typological Perspective. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001. – P. 41-80.; Кибрик А. Е. Материалы к типологии эргативности. – Moscow: Nauka, 1992. – P. 42-58.;

ergative verbs, their valency potential, their relationship with causativity, and the syntactic distribution of arguments.

In the Russian linguistic tradition, issues of verb semantics and valency have been developed within functional-semantic and cognitive approaches. The scholarly works of E.Paducheva, A.Bondarko, Yu.Apresyan, I.Melchuk, N.Arutyunova, A.Reformatsky, M.Bakhtin and S.Barkhudarov[38] are of particular significance for their contribution to the study of the semantic structure of the verb, the systematic organization of lexical meanings, and the identification of valency relations. These studies have established a solid theoretical foundation for interpreting the phenomenon of ergativity within the general framework of verb semantics.

In Uzbek linguistics, the structural-semantic properties of the verb and its relations to valency and ergativity have been addressed in the works of such scholars as A.Hojiyev, S.Muhammedova, Sh.Rahmatullayev, N.Mahmudov, M.G‘apporov, R.Qosimova, M.Sulaymonova, A.Musayev, A.Azimov, M.Alimova, Z.Rasulov, E.Musayev, R.Asadov, B.Rizayev, G‘.Mirsanov[39]. These studies examine the

Летучий.А.Б Типология лабильных глаголов. Москва: Языки славянской культуры, 2013. – 408 с.; Мещанинов И.И. Члены предложения и части речи. – Л.: Наука, 1978. – 387 с.; Виноградов В.В. Лексикология русского языка. – Москва: Наука, 1972. – 384 с.; Арутюнова Н.Д. Логика и лингвистика. Анализ языковых значений. – Москва: Наука, 1976. – 368 с.; Моравчик Э., On the distribution of ergative accusative patterns // Lingua. – 1978. №45. – с. 233-279.

[38] Падучева Е.В. Семантические исследования: семантика времени и вида в русском языке. Семантика нарратива. – Москва: Языки русской культуры, 1996. – 293 с.; Бондарко А.В. Теория функциональной грамматики: субъектность, объектность, коммуникативная перспектива высказывания, определенность, неопределенность. – Санкт-Петербург: Наука, 1992. – 303 с.; Апресян Ю.Д. Лексическая семантика: синонимические средства языка. – Москва: Изд-во «Наука», 1974. – 366 с.; Мельчук И.А. Толково-комбинаторный словарь русского языка: опыт семантико-синтаксического описания лексики. – Вена: Wiener Slawistischer Almanach, 1984. – 544 с.; Арютюнова Н.Д. Язык и мир человека. – Москва: Языки русской культуры, 1999. – 896 с.; Реформатский А.А. Введение в языкознание. – Москва: Аспект-пресс, 2004. - 536 с.; Бахтин М.М. Проблемы поэтики Достоевского. – Москва: Советский писатель, 1963. - 368 с.; Бархударов Л.С. Структура простого предложения современного английского языка - Москва, - 1966. -9-10 с.; Ashurova D.U. Развитие когнитивной лингвистики в Узбекистане // Иностранная филология язык, литература, образование. – Toshkent, 2016. №1/3. – B. 54-60.; Safarov Sh.S. Tilshunoslik terminlari lug‘ati. – T.: “Lesson press” nashriyoti, 2023. – B. 96-184.; Galieva M.R., Ashurova D.U. Text Linguistics. – Tashkent: Turon-Iqbol, 2016. – 324 p.; Hojiyev A. Fe’l. – Toshkent: Fan, 1970. – 184 b.; Rahmatullayev Sh. Hozirgi zamon o‘zbek tilidagi obrazli fe’l frazeologik birliklarning asosiy grammatik xususiyatlari. – Moskva: nomzodlik dissertatsiyasi, 1952. – 180 b.; Mahmudov N. O‘zbek tilida fe’l kategoriyalari. – Toshkent: Fan, 1984. – 220 b.; G‘apporov M., Qosimova R. Ingliz tili grammatikasi. O‘quv qo‘lanma. – Toshkent: “Turon-Iqbol”, 2010. – P. 259-260.; Sulaymonova M.O. Fe’l so‘z turkumi va uning leksik-semantik tasnifi // “Oriental Art and Culture” Scientific-Methodological Journal. – FarDu, 2021. №6. – B. 187-190.; Musayev A. Causative verbs in English and Karakalpak Languages // Актуальные вопросы лингвистики и преподавания иностранных языков: достижения и инновации, 2024. №1. – С. 339-342.; Azimov A. Practical grammar: Tense and Voice. O‘quv qo‘llanma. – Qarshi “Nasaf NMIU, 2021. – B. 220-239.; Alimova M.X., Rasulov Z.I. Comparative typology of the English and Uzbek Languages. – Bukhara: “Durdona”, 2022. – 350 p.

[39] Hojiyev A. Fe’l. – Toshkent: Fan, 1970. – 184 b.; Muhammedova S.X. O‘zbek tilida yo‘nalma harakat fe’llarining predikativligi va valentligi. Filologiya fanlari nomzodi dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. – T., 1999. – 209 b.; Рахматуллаев Ш. *Основные грамматические особенности образных глагольных фразеологических единиц современного узбекского языка. Автореферат канд. дисс. — М., 1952. — 16 стр.*, 1952. – 180 b.; Mahmudov N. O‘zbek tilida fe’l kategoriyalari. – Toshkent: Fan, 1984. – 220 b.; G‘apporov M., Qosimova R. Ingliz tili grammatikasi. O‘quv qo‘lanma. – Toshkent: “Turon-Iqbol”, 2010. – P. 259-260.; Sulaymonova M.O. Fe’l so‘z turkumi va uning leksik-semantik tasnifi // “Oriental Art and Culture” Scientific-Methodological Journal. – FarDu, 2021. №6. – B. 187-190.; Musayev A. Causative verbs in English and Karakalpak Languages // Актуальные вопросы лингвистики и преподавания иностранных языков: достижения и инновации, 2024. №1. – С. 339-342.; Azimov A. Practical grammar: Tense and Voice. O‘quv qo‘llanma. – Qarshi “Nasaf NMIU, 2021. – B. 220-239.; Alimova M.X., Rasulov Z.I. Comparative typology of the English and Uzbek Languages. – Bukhara: “Durdona”, 2022. – 350 p.; Musayev E.X. O‘zbek va rus tillarida fe’l semantikasining chog‘ishtirma tadqiqi: filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. – Toshkent, 2024.; Asadov R.M. Ingliz tili sodda gap qurilmalarida monovalentli va polivalentli komponentlarining sintaksem tahlili: filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi

syntactic and semantic potential of the verb, causative–anticausative relations, the functional roles of the verb, and issues related to the syntactic valency of verbs.

The connection of the research with the research work of the research institution where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation was carried out within the framework of the topic "Linguomethodological principles of foreign language teaching and modern linguistic research" in accordance with the research plan of the Department of English Language History and Grammar at Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages.

The purpose of the research is to identify the classification, semantic, and valency features of ergative verbs in English and to describe their argument structure as manifested in transitive and intransitive constructions on the basis of ergative alternation.

The tasks of the research:

to determine the theoretical and linguistic essence of the concept of ergativity in English and the transitivity and intransitivity features of ergative verbs;

to identify the scope of use and contextual-semantic features of ergative verbs in English;

to classify English ergative verbs according to their lexical-semantic features and determine their syntactic properties;

to determine the ontological properties and valency potential of English ergative verbs, as well as the manifestation of their argument structure in ergative alternation.

The object of the research comprises ergative verbs in the English language and their functional characteristics.

The subject of the research covers the classificatory types of ergative verbs in English, their semantic and valency features, the semantic and syntactic changes in argument structure occurring in the process of ergative alternation, and the cognitive-semantic features of this process.

Research methods. The dissertation employs various methods, including descriptive, structural, distributive, cognitive, discourse, and classificatory methods.

The scientific novelty of the research consists of:

the historical development of English ergative verbs and their theoretical interpretations have been systematized, and, based on their lexical-syntactic nature (ergative alternation and inter-argument relations), criteria have been developed for distinguishing them from unaccusative, causative, and unergative verbs, including the nature of argument relations in transitive and intransitive constructions and the semantic-syntactic status of the single argument;

the nature of transitivity and intransitivity features of English ergative verbs has been determined, namely, their structural organization through intransitive verbs

avtoreferati. – Toshkent, 2018. – 53 b.; Ризаев Б.Х. Аспектная семантика перфектных и плюсквампефектных форм немецкого глагола. – Самарканд: СамГИИЯ, 2003. – 89 с.; Mirsanov G‘.Q. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida yurish-harakat fe’llarining aksional va aspektual xususiyatlari. Filologiya fanlari doktori dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. – T., 2009. – 21 b.

selecting a single argument and transitive verbs selecting two arguments, as well as the interrelationship to ergative alternation;

it has been established that the valency features of ergative verbs, including their monovalent and polyvalent potential, and their variation and differentiation according to syntactic and semantic arguments, the semantics of the verb, and the lexical meanings of nominal units;

it has been established that the ontological properties of English ergative verbs, understood as properties related to the inherent nature of entities (substances), the thematic roles of their arguments, and the constructive-syntactic realization of the predicate are interconnected with semantic and cognitive foundations.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

recommendations have been developed for teaching English to senior undergraduate and graduate students of the Faculty of Philology, focusing on pressing issues of theoretical grammar in practical instruction. These recommendations can be practically beneficial for special courses in cognitive linguistics, addressing the use of English ergative verbs in relation to valency levels, semantic groups, syntactic constructions, and pragmatic contexts;

syntactic models have been proposed for studying semantic groups of English ergative verbs (e.g., change of state, change of action), valency categories (monovalent, polyvalent), and aspects related to the ontology of nouns. These findings can serve as a foundation for developing applications in computational linguistics, including machine translation.

The reliability of the research results is determined by several factors. The reliability of the study is explained by the precise formulation of the problem, the systematic classification of the conclusions, and the analysis based on clearly defined linguistic methods. The study also relies on credible theoretical sources and scholarly literature, includes examples drawn from specific literary works, and demonstrates the consistency between results obtained from theoretical and practical investigations.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the research findings lies in their potential to contribute to the development of theoretical sources, textbooks, and teaching materials in English language norms, cognitive linguistics, theoretical grammar, lexicology, comparative typology, and translation studies. The conclusions and results of the study can also be used in writing scholarly articles, PhD and master’s dissertations, as well as undergraduate qualification works.

The practical significance of the research findings is that the results obtained can be utilized in creating teaching materials, textbooks, dictionaries, and lecture texts in subjects such as General Linguistics, Theoretical Grammar, Lexicology, Translation Theory, Typology, and Cognitive Linguistics, using examples drawn from English.

Implementation of the research results. Based on the scientific findings obtained in the course of investigating the semantics and valency of English ergative verbs:

the results of the analysis of factors minimizing ergativity in verbs, derived from the study of nouns collocating with English ergative verbs and their ontology, were utilized within the framework of the international grant project SUZ-800-21GR-3181 “Reinforcing English Language Competence at Karshi State University”, implemented at Karshi State University during 2021–2023 (Certificate No. 04/6389 dated November 19, 2025, Karshi State University). As a result, within this project, the research findings revealing the ontological characteristics of English ergative verbs (features related to the internal nature of nouns) and the relationship between the thematic roles of their arguments and changes in predicate forms were effectively applied in the “Academic English” course, contributing to the development of students’ professional competence.

the research findings concerning the semantic and valency features of English ergative verbs, their usage in transitive and intransitive constructions, semantic roles, argument structure, and subject-object relations were used within the framework of the innovative grant project No. IL-402104209 entitled “Development of a Software Tool for Automatic Processing of the Uzbek Morpholexicon and Morphological Analyzer for Information Retrieval Systems (Google, Yandex, Google Translate),” implemented at Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature in 2022-2024 (Certificate No. 4/4098 dated September 8, 2026, issued by Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature). As a result, the research findings on the semantic groups, valency potential, argument structure, and contextual usage features of English ergative verbs were effectively utilized within the project.

the results concerning the analysis of the historical development of English ergative verbs, their lexical-grammatical description based on linguistic approaches, their application as tools constituting components of the translation process, and their valency properties—revealing the possibilities of differentiation between active verb forms, passive constructions, gerunds, and nominative units in relation to syntactic and semantic arguments—were used at the reporting meeting of the Artistic Council of the Writers’ Union of Uzbekistan, as well as in the Young Translators’ Circle and literary evenings (Certificate No. 01-06-/997 dated October 24, 2025, Writers’ Union of Uzbekistan). As a result, the content of the scientific project was enriched with new materials and project developments.

the semantic characteristics of ergative verbs in English, their valency potential, syntactic and lexico-semantic peculiarities, as well as scholarly views and recent developments in modern linguistics regarding the phenomenon of ergativity—particularly the aspects of how English ergative verbs function in transitive and intransitive forms, their valency features, and their capacity to be differentiated as active verbs, passive constructions, gerunds, and nominative units within the relationship between syntactic and semantic arguments—were utilized in the development of the script for the “Open Dialogue” radio program of “Oltin Voha” Radio under the State Institution “Qashqadaryo Regional Television and Radio Channel” (Certificate No. 17-05/197 dated December 20, 2025, issued by the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan, State Institution

“Qashqadaryo Regional Television and Radio Channel”). As a result, the scholarly ideas and conclusions contributed to enriching the project outputs, and the recommendations developed on their basis served the implementation of this project and its direct application in practice.

in the educational process of the undergraduate programs “60410200 – Accounting” and “60410600 – Banking” at Karshi State Technical University, the English-Uzbek Dictionary of Ergative Verbs was used during practical classes in the course Foreign Language (English) for organizing independent learning and designing control questions (Karshi State Technical University, Information Letter No. 4059, December 30, 2025). As a result, this approach proved effective in the learning process, fostering students’ thorough mastery of foreign languages and enhancing their professional competencies through a creative approach.

the scientific results and materials of the dissertation concerning the essence of the transitive and intransitive properties of English ergative verbs—namely, the application of intransitive verbs (selecting one argument), monotransitive verbs (selecting two arguments), and ditransitive verbs (selecting three arguments)—were used in the fundamental project Al-201704 “Assessing the proficiency of graduates of general education institutions in the mother tongue (Uzbek language) and developing a test system for 14 subjects”, planned for implementation in 2023–2024 in accordance with Order No. 156 of the Minister of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 18, 2023, at the A. Avloni National Research Institute for Professional Development of Teachers and Training in New Methodologies (Certificate No. 03-17-09-982 dated October 24, 2025). As a result, the scientific and methodological recommendations contributed to the improvement of the project developments, and the positive outcomes achieved through the practical implementation of these recommendations were reflected within the framework of the fundamental project.

Approbation of the research results. The results of this research were discussed at 9 scientific and practical conferences, including 6 international and 3 national scientific and practical conferences.

Publication of the research results. A total of 16 scientific works have been published on the topic of the dissertation, including 7 articles published in scientific journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations. Of these, 5 articles were published in national journals and 2 in foreign journals.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The research consists of 141 pages, which include an introduction, 3 chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and appendices.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction of the dissertation substantiates the relevance and necessity of the research topic, reviews the degree of prior investigation of the problem, defines the scientific novelty of the study, and determines its relevance to the main priority areas for the development of science and technology in the Republic.

Furthermore, the object, subject, methods, aim, and objectives of the research are clearly identified. The introduction also presents the scientific and practical significance of the research findings, their implementation in practice, approbation, information on published works, and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled **"Theoretical foundations for the study of ergative verbs in English."** The first section of the chapter examines theoretical views and approaches to the term ergativity and the semantic structure of verbs characterized by this property.

It is well known that at the beginning of the last century the term *ergativity* began to be widely used in modern linguistics. As a result, it came to encompass typological research as a complex descriptive category. Among theoretical linguistic concepts, the emergence of *ergativity* as a central notion is associated with the works of such scholars as N.Chomsky and R.Dixon[40]. According to R.Dixon, "in its generally accepted sense, ergativity is analyzed as a grammatical category that marks the subject of an intransitive clause and the object of a transitive clause, as opposed to the subject of a transitive clause."[41] Thus, the general understanding of ergativity refers to the orientation of the action toward the nominative participant functioning as the subject in intransitive constructions and as the object in transitive constructions.

E.Moravcsik conducted studies on the cross-linguistic distribution of ergative and non-ergative patterns.[42] In addition, T.Nicholas examined the geographical distribution of structural complexities across a number of the world's languages.[43] On this basis, she proposed a classification of languages in which ergative verbs are activated. It should be noted that the linguistic and geographical investigation of ergative and non-ergative forms across the world's languages by several scholars, including E.Moravchik and T.Nicholas, stimulated further research into the properties characteristic of ergativity.

According to R.Dixon[44], the term *ergativity* was initially used to mark case relations within nominal constructions: the *ergative* case was originally contrasted with the *nominative* as the case marking the subject of a transitive clause; however, it is now opposed to the *absolutive*, which marks the subject of an intransitive clause and the object of a transitive clause.

In particular, the following definition proposed by R.Dixon may also serve to substantiate our argument: the term *ergative*, in a broad sense, is interpreted syntactically as a grammatical category that plays an important role in the formation of complex sentences through coordination and subordination. According to the scholar, in some languages it is natural for nearly all verbs to occur either in

[40] Chomsky N. Aspects of the theory of Syntax. – MIT Press, 1965. – 306 p.; Dixon R.M.W. Ergativity // Language -*55*. – Illinois: Linguistic Society of America, 1979. – P. 59-138.; Dixon R.M.W. Ergativity. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994. – 271 p.

[41] Dixon R.M.W. Ergativity. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994. – 271 p.

[42] Moravcsik E. On the distribution of ergative accusative patterns // Lingua. – Amsterdam: North-Holand Publishing company, 1978. №45. – C. 233-279.

[43] Nicholas T.I. Handbook of WA Aboriginal languages south of the Kimberley Region. – Canberra: Pacific Linguistics, 1993. – P. 45-78.

[44] Dixon R.M.W. Ergativity. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994. – 271 p.

transitive or intransitive forms, whereas in other languages almost all verbs may possess transitivity values.

A.Artemis and K.Tibor identify three characteristics specific to ergativity. Accordingly, the study of ergativity is associated with linguistic patterns in languages that exhibit one or more of these features, as presented in the following table.

Table 1.

Characteristics of ergative constructions

Ergative feature	Absolutive feature	Argument-structural feature
From the perspective of the subject, the subject of a transitive clause interacts differently, according to certain grammatical rules, from the subject of an intransitive clause.	From the perspective of the object, the object of a transitive clause and the subject of an intransitive clause interact in the same way according to certain grammatical rules.	From the perspective of the subject, the subject of a sentence containing an intransitive verb interacts differently, according to certain grammatical rules, from the subject of a sentence containing a transitive verb from the subject of a sentence with an unergative (agentive) verb[45].

Ergative features pertain to the syntactic level and, in a broad sense, indicate that among languages exhibiting ergativity there is considerable syntactic and morphological variation. Overall, theories of ergativity serve to account for this variation and, to some extent, can be used to predict the patterns observed in ergative languages.

In the section of the chapter entitled **"Ergative verbs, unaccusative verbs, and action verbs"** attention is given to approaches to English ergative verbs with reference to the semantic composition of verbs. In particular, when identifying ergative verbs, consideration is given to their potential to be transformed into transitive verbs through syntactic transformations in one-place predicates. Verbs that undergo such transformations are referred to as *ergative*, *non-ergative*, or *agentive verbs*.[46] Ular agens tomonidan bajariladigan har qanday faoliyatni bildiradi va o‘z ichiga "muloqot fe'llari" (masalan, to talk, to speak, to announce, to say, …), "faoliyat fe'llari" (masalan, to complete, to dance, to act, to perform, …) yoki "jarayon fe'llari" (masalan, to cough, to yawn, to breathe, …) kabi turli xil fe'llarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Moreover, constructions involving the *causative transformation*[47] or the *causativization*[48] *process* are considered to be syntactically and semantically equivalent in both their intransitive and transitive forms.[49]

[45] Tibor K., Artemis A. Syntax – theory and analysis: an international handbook. – Berlin, 2015. – 656 p.
[46] Levin B. On the Nature of Ergativity. Doctoral dissertation. – Massachussetts Institute of Technology, 1983. – 373 p.
[47] Lyons J. Introduction to theoretical linguistics. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1968. – 536 p.
[48] Hale K., Keyser S.J. Some Transitivity Alternations in English. – Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Monograph, 1986. – P. 605-638.
[49] Biber D., Johansson S., Leech G., Conrad S., Finegan E. Longman grammar of spoken and written English. – London: Longman, Monograph, 1999. – P. 379-416.

In general, to conceptualize ergative verbs, they can be represented in a simplified form using a Venn diagram.

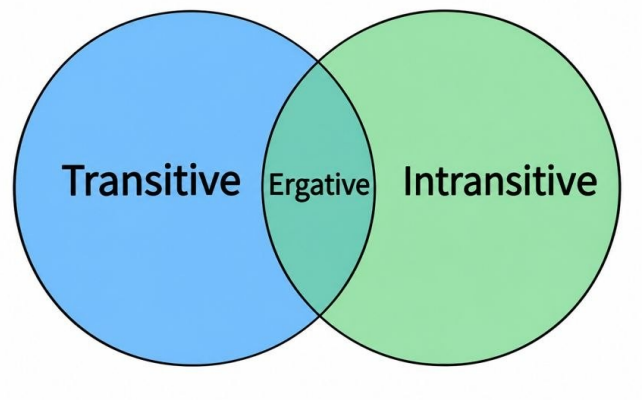


Figure 1. Representation of ergative verbs in a Venn diagram

This, in turn, plays an important role in understanding the peculiarities of English verb semantics and its syntactic distinctions.

The activation of English unaccusative verbs can be observed within the following lexical-semantic groups:

- verbs expressing a change of state: *break, melt, freeze, grow, die*;
- action verbs: *arrive, fall, descend*;
- verbs expressing existence and disappearance: *appear*, *disappear*, *vanish*.

Some of the previously mentioned unaccusative verbs (e.g., break, melt, and freeze) can also participate in ergative alternation. The primary diagnostic criterion for distinguishing ergativity from unaccusativity is the presence of a transitive-intransitive alternation. Specifically, if a verb retains the same argument as the sole argument in the intransitive construction and the object in the transitive construction, while introducing an additional causative argument in the latter, it exhibits ergative alternation. Unaccusativity, by contrast, pertains to the syntactic and semantic status of the sole argument in the intransitive construction as an internal argument. Semantically, a detailed analysis shows that some unaccusative verbs expressing a change of state, such as *break, melt,* and *freeze*, indicate a transformation of a material condition, while verbs like *grow* and *die* depict the completion or development of a change. Unaccusative verbs denoting actions, such as *arrive* and *fall*, generally indicate only the occurrence of an event or movement without the presence of an agent acting. The verb *descend* refers to a movement directed from a higher to a lower position, where the spatial trajectory of the action is more significant than the agent or controlling subject. Furthermore, verbs expressing existence and disappearance are also classified as unaccusative. Specifically, *appear* and *disappear* describe states of being or non-being, where the agent merely marks the occurrence of the event, but its direct influence on the process is not expressed.

The second chapter of the study is titled **“Lexical-semantic and syntactic properties of ergative verbs in English.”** In the first section of the chapter, entitled “Morphological and syntactic structure and distributive features of ergative verbs”

the specific morphological markers, syntactic-semantic characteristics, and distributive properties of ergative verbs in English are discussed.

Focusing on the morphological features of ergative verbs, in English, ergative verbs generally exhibit two main morphological characteristics:[50]

1. Transitivity shift – when these verbs are used in a transitive form, they mark an agentive subject (e.g., *"The chef cooked the meal"*). When used in an intransitive form, the same verbs present the subject as a patient, reflecting a change in the argument structure (e.g., *"The meal cooked"*).

2. Intransitive unaccusative use – when ergative verbs are employed intransitively, the subject is represented more like a patient than an agent, indicating changes in both syntactic structure and morphological properties.

D.M.Perlmutter emphasizes the importance of ergative constructions in expressing the specific relationship between the agent and the patient. In particular, he highlights the use of verbs in both transitive and intransitive forms. This alternation is a significant aspect of syntactic theory, as it demonstrates changes in the verb's behavior regardless of fixed syntactic functions.[51] While Perlmutter's analysis provides an important basis for understanding ergativity, we believe that to gain a deeper understanding of how syntactic roles are formed in English, it is also necessary to consider the subtle distinctions in verb usage.

In English grammar, ergative verbs occupy a distinct position and possess multifaceted properties. The grammatical structure of ergative verbs is closely linked to case marking in ergative languages. In nominative languages such as English, the subject of an intransitive verb and the agent of a transitive verb are marked by the nominative case, whereas in ergative languages, the subject of an intransitive verb is marked in the same way as the object of a transitive verb.

In the second section of the chapter, entitled **"Ergative verbs describing changes of state and position"** the ways in which ergative verbs express the beginning and end of states and actions, as well as resultant states, are examined. B.Levin classifies the types of changes expressed by ergative verbs into two main categories:

1. Change of state. These verbs express changes in physical properties, such as *break, melt, freeze,* and *dry*;
2. Change of position. These verbs indicate changes in spatial location or position, such as *roll*, *move*, and *float*[52].

With regard to the factors determining change of state, this phenomenon has been extensively studied by scholars such as Ch.Fillmore, B.Levin and M.Hovav, and M.Haspelmath. They explain the transitivity properties of certain verbs in terms of their potential for semantic change. For example:

She baked the potatoes – the potatoes baked[53].

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[50] Alan M. Labile verbs in English. – Stockholm University, 2006. – 232 p.

[51] Perlmutter D. M. Impersonal Passives and the Unaccusative Hypothesis // Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society. – Berkeley University of California, 1978. – P. 157-189.

[52] Levin B., Hovav R.M. The lexical semantics of verbs of motion: The perspective from unaccusativity. Lexical semantics and syntax. – MIT Press, 1992. – 269 p.

[53] Levin B., Hovav R.M. Unaccusativity: At the syntax-lexical semantics interface. – MIT Press, 1995. – 336 p.

Furthermore, B.Levin and M.Hovav point out that some verbs participate in transitive alternations without being associated with a change of state:

Tom beamed the flashlight – The flashlight beamed.

L.Talmy identifies five main components in the linguistic expression of motion events:

1) Figure – the entity that performs the action or is affected by it (for example, in the sentence *"The bird flew"*, the *"bird"* represents the Figure);

2) Ground – the location or context in which the motion occurs (for example, in *"The bird flew over the tree"*, the *"tree"* functions as the Ground);

3) Source – the starting point of the motion;

4) Path – the trajectory or direction along which the motion takes place;

5) Goal – the endpoint or target location of the motion.[54]

L.Talmy emphasizes that all of these components are present in all languages, although their expression varies in language-specific ways. This indicates that Talmy's analysis of motion verbs reveals the relationship between language and cognition.

Ergative verbs that denote a change of motion can be classified according to the type of process they express. These categories depend on which aspect of the motion is changing and the extent of the external cause's involvement. For instance, verbs expressing the initiation of motion exhibit a labile property, indicating that the action can either commence spontaneously or be initiated by an external force:

Table 2.

Start / begin	
The race started. *(Intransitive)*	The starter started the race. *(Transitive)*
Set off	
The journey set off at dawn. *(Intransitive)*	They set off the journey with a grand parade. *(Transitive)*

A.Letuchiy emphasizes the ambiguity of the agent–patient boundary in ergative verbs. He concludes that the verb *start* conveys the core event structure regardless of the presence or absence of an agent[55]. It should be noted that the onset and cessation of an action are semantically linked to aspectuality and cognitive interpretation.

In the third section of the chapter, entitled **"The functional roles of ergative verbs"** the distinctive features of ergative verbs, aspects related to their syntactic and semantic activation, as well as complex phenomena associated with their functional roles, are examined. Ergative verbs are often considered a central issue in theoretical linguistics, typological studies, and comparative grammar. Studying the functional roles of ergative verbs is not only of theoretical importance but also has practical applications, as it helps to gain a deeper understanding of language structure and its dynamic capabilities.

[54] Talmy L. Lexicalization patterns: Semantic structure in lexical forms. // Language typology and syntactic description, 1985. №3. – P. 21-146.

[55] Летучий.А.Б Типология лабильных глаголов. Москва: Языки славянской культуры, 2013. – 408 с.

Ergative verbs also have distinctive semantic properties and are generally classified into two main types: change of state and change of motion. These verbs express dynamic alterations in events, which help to understand how humans conceptualize and represent occurrences.

Ergative verbs expressing change of state indicate the transition of an object from one state to another. For instance, in the sentence *"The ice melted,"* the melting of ice is depicted as a natural and gradual process. In the transitive form, as in *"The sun melted the ice,"* the change is shown to result from an agent (the sun). Ergative verbs describing change of motion, on the other hand, denote a change in movement or location. In the intransitive form, as in *"The ball rolled,"* the motion occurs naturally or spontaneously. In contrast, in the transitive form, *"He rolled the ball,"* the agent's initiation or control of the action is highlighted.

Focusing on the cognitive properties of ergative verbs, they reflect how humans perceive events and conceptually represent them through language. Levin and Rappaport Hovav emphasize that the intransitive form often depicts natural or accidental events, whereas the transitive form describes events controlled by an external agent.[56] The perspective of B.Levin and R.M.Hovav is particularly relevant, as it effectively illustrates the connection between language and our cognitive processes. For example, the sentence *"The tree fell"* represents a natural event, as it may occur accidentally or spontaneously. In contrast, *"He cut the tree down"* highlights the agent's intentional action. This flexibility allows language to indicate whether events happen controllably or spontaneously, providing detailed information about events beyond rigid grammatical rules.

The third chapter of the dissertation is titled **"The ontology and valency of ergative verbs in English".** In the first section of the chapter, entitled "Ergative verbs conditioned by the ontology of nouns" the ontological properties of nouns occurring in association with ergative verbs are examined. This group of verbs includes, among others, *cool, darken, brighten, fade, dry, expand, freeze, heal, melt, shrink,* and *stretch.*

For example, the verb *cool* is used in the sentences: *"She cooled her tea with a slow and thoughtful motion"* and *"Supper was cooling on the table"* ("Pride and Prejudice," Jane Austen; "100 Selected Stories," O. Henry). The verb *darken* occurs in: *"…for a moment darkened the pool in which light reflected itself…"* and *"…his eyes darkened, she thought, why should they grow up and lose all that?"* ("To the Lighthouse," Virginia Woolf). Similarly, *brighten* appears in *"The fire brightened the little room and made it cheerful"* and *"At first sight of him their eyes brightened"* ("Great Expectations," Charles Dickens; "100 Selected Stories," O. Henry). All of these verbs are used in both transitive and intransitive constructions, effecting a qualitative change in the object.

Moreover, when analyzed from an ontological, i.e., semantic-logical perspective, some ergative verbs are constrained in their ergativity depending on their compatibility with specific nouns. It is therefore methodologically appropriate to classify such ergative verbs into exemplar-based categories according to their argumental constraints.

[56] Levin B., Hovav M.R., Unaccusativity: At the Syntax-Lexical Interface. - MIT Press, 1995. – 336 p.

Table 3.

Individual examples at the exemplar level

№	Exemplars	Individual examples
1.	Break-type	*break, crack, split, shatter, tear*
2.	Change-type	*change, expand, shrink*
3.	Motion-type	*move, turn, roll, rotate*
4.	Burn-type	*burn, freeze, melt, dry, cool*
5.	Color-appearance type	*fade, brighten, darken*
6.	Surface-type	*bruise, heal, stretch, bend*

However, based on the individual exemplars discussed above, the ergative verbs presented as individual cases may, in certain contexts, fail to exhibit their ergative properties depending on the ontology of the nouns involved. In particular, the table below demonstrates the compatibility of ergative verbs of the “break” type with natural nouns (those that can undergo the event spontaneously) and unnatural nouns (those that do not undergo the event without human intervention). The distinction is grounded in ontological properties, specifically the intrinsic susceptibility of the entity to break.

Nouns that can “break” naturally and their representation in the ergative construction are shown in the table below.

Table 4.

Ergative verbs belonging to the “break” type that can occur naturally

Verb	Substantive	Ergativity	Example
break	glass, stick, branch, bone, mirror, plate, window	✓ natural	The glass broke
crack	ice, wall, bone, plate	✓ natural	The ice cracked
split	wood, log, ground, river	✓ natural	The log split
shatter	vase, bottle, mirror	✓ natural	The vase shattered
tear	cloth, paper, fabric	✓ natural	The paper tore

The table presents the natural ergative processes of verbs such as *break*, *crack*, *split*, *shatter*, and *tear*, which belong to the semantic category of breaking, fracturing, or splitting. The nouns that combine with each verb are selected based on the physical and ontological properties of different materials and objects, allowing these verbs to denote changes that occur either spontaneously or under external influence. Moreover, the semantic potential of these verbs varies according to the nature of the objects—for instance, glass, wood, ice, fabric, and similar materials—and the structural characteristics they exhibit. This process is particularly significant for classifying the semantic-valency properties of ergative verbs. The listed verbs demonstrate the natural property of ergative verbs associated with physical breaking, namely, that their intransitive use does not require an agent. Furthermore, the verb-noun pairings illuminate the semantic aspects of ergativity in context.

Nouns that are naturally resistant to breaking are represented in the ergative construction as follows:

Table 5.

Ergative verbs of the "breaking" type that are naturally non-occurring:

break	leg, desk, chair, car, TV, phone	partially	***X*** The leg broke (His leg broke; in this case, it is natural only when used with a possessive pronoun)
crack	computer, fridge, door	unnatural	***X*** The computer cracked (He cracked the screen)
split	computer, chair, door, car, phone	unnatural	***X*** The phone split (He split the phone into parts)
shatter	wall, cabinet, table	unnatural	***X*** The table shattered (The glass table shattered)
tear	book, bag	partially	***X*** The book tore (This page tore)

The verbs of the "breaking" type can generally be expressed as full ergative verbs, either with or without an agent. However, in some cases, the ontological status and nature of the noun, that is, the whole-part relationships (for example, *The leg broke* is not possible, because "leg," being a part of the body, cannot naturally undergo this process independently without an external force) or the intrinsic properties of the object (for example, *The table shattered* is unnatural, since the material structure of the "table," i.e., its rigidity, requires an external impact for it to break) restrict the verb's ergative potential.

The natural "changeable" and "unchangeable" nouns and their expression in the ergative construction can be illustrated in the following table.

It appears that the application of ergativity in verbs of the "change" type depends on the ontological mutability of the object. Our analyses indicate that nouns subject to dynamic, natural processes, and capable of changing on their own (e.g., weather, mood, situation, color, balloon, metal, wool) are naturally and logically compatible with ergative constructions: *The weather changed*; *The metal expanded*; *The cloth shrank.*

Table 6.

Expression of ergative verbs of the "change" type in natural and non-natural contexts

Verb	Substantive	Ergativity	Example
change	weather, temperature, situation, color, plan	natural	The weather changed
	rock, stone, building	context-dependent	the sentence *"The building changed"* may sound unnatural in isolation; however, depending on the context, the sentence *"The building changed dramatically after the renovation"* can be considered natural. Thus, in the absence of context, it is less prototypical from an ontological-semantic perspective.
expand	balloon, metal, lung, universe	natural	The metal expanded in the heat
	dress, statue	less prototypical	***X*** The dress expanded
shrink	cloth, wool, balloon	natural	The cloth shrank after washing
	country	less prototypical	***X*** The country shrank

The second section of the third chapter, entitled **"Description of monovalent ergative verbs**", the study of ergative verb properties focuses on verb

valency, that is, the number of its basic syntactic actants and their semantic roles. As noted by G.Authier and K.Haude, the valency properties of verbs and their variations in ergative constructions differ significantly from those in traditional nominative-accusative systems.[57] In particular, the association of a verb with an agent (A) and a patient (P), as well as the relation of an intransitive verb to its single argument (S), follows specific rules unique to ergative constructions.[58] From a valency perspective, ergative verbs can be divided into two main groups: monovalent (one-valent) and polyvalent (multi-valent) verbs. Monovalent ergative verbs require only a single core argument, namely S. These verbs typically denote events, states, or self-initiated actions. The variability of valency in English ergative verbs is closely associated with the concept of lability. Valency alternation refers to the ability of a verb to change its valency level depending on different syntactic contexts, a phenomenon widely observed in English ergative verbs.

The valency properties of monovalent ergative verbs are determined by their requirement for a single obligatory argument. Their identification is based on the criteria of valency, semantic role, change of state, and syntactic alternation. In such cases, the sole argument typically functions as a Theme or Patient, undergoes a change of state or situation, and the verb may occur in both transitive and intransitive constructions. In this respect, monovalent ergative verbs differ from unergative verbs, whose sole argument is realized as an Agent.

It is important to consider monovalent ergative verbs not merely as simple syntactic structures but also as complex mechanisms. One of the key features of monovalent ergative verbs manifests in their syntactic-semantic properties. In particular, the processes of agent suppression and focus shift are noteworthy. By grammatically demoting the agent in a sentence and shifting the focus to the patient, a syntactic transformation occurs, which can be represented as follows:

$$(\text{Agent}) + \text{Verb} + (\text{Patient}) \rightarrow (\text{Patient}) + \text{Verb}$$

As a result, a perspective shift in the event takes place. From a causative viewpoint, the question is: *Who did what?* – e.g., *The boy broke the window***.** From an ergative perspective, the focus is on the object: *What happened to the object?* – e.g., *The window broke***,** indicating that this construction is not a passive voice in which an agent could be optionally included; rather, the agent is entirely removed from the syntactic structure.

From a cognitive perspective, the agent possesses intrinsic potential, meaning that the event is realized not as a consequence of external influence but as a manifestation of the patient's state or inherent properties. For instance, in the sentence *The ice melted*, the event occurs in accordance with the ice's internal properties: its melting reflects the substance's transition from one aggregate state to another at a certain temperature. In the causative construction *The sun melted the ice*, however, the patient's "melting" is explicitly caused by the external influence of the agent (the sun). Regarding lability, ergative verbs, even when monovalent, can function in two distinct syntactic models—transitive and intransitive—without any

[57] Authier G., Haude K. Ergativity, Valency and Voice.– Berlin: De Gruyter Moution, 2011. – 386 p.
[58] Authier G., Haude K. Ergativity, Valency and Voice. – Berlin: De Gruyter Moution, 2011. – 386 p.

morphological change. For example: *I must break this habit* – here, *break* is transitive and bivalent (I, this habit); *Old habits break hard* – here, *break* is used intransitively as a monovalent verb. Thus, the key properties of monovalent ergative verbs can be summarized as follows:

Table 7.

Functional roles of monovalent ergative verbs

Linguistic features	Features of monovalent usage	Example
Syntactic	without an agent, possessing a patient	*The vase broke*
Semantic	emphasis on change of state (not on causation)	*The ice melted*
Cognitive	reflecting the inherent potential of the object	*The door opened* (by itself)
Pragmatic	indirect speech act (criticism, complaint)	*This key won't turn!*
Discursive	promoting the patient to the topic for narrative development	*The situation changed...*
Ontological	expression of a natural process	*The soup cooled.*

It can be seen that monovalent ergative verbs play an important role in conceptualizing a change of state or situation as an autonomous process. In the present study, semantic and cognitive analyses are distinguished from each other. In semantic analysis, the thematic roles of verb arguments, particularly such relations as Agent and Patient, are identified, whereas cognitive analysis reveals how these roles are related to the human conceptualization of an event or situation. For example, in the construction *John broke the glass*, from a semantic perspective, *John* functions as the Agent and *the glass* as the Patient, whereas from a cognitive perspective, the event is structured according to the conceptual model [Cause → Effect → Change of State]. In the construction *The glass broke*, by contrast, the model [Object → Change of State] is activated, and the external causer is conceptually displaced from the central position.

The third section of this chapter, entitled **"Description of polyvalent ergative verbs"** focuses on polyvalent ergative verbs. Polyvalent ergative verbs require at least two core arguments – A (agent) and P (patient). This group primarily includes numerous transitive verbs. In the ergative system, A (agent) is marked by an ergative or similar marker, while P (patient) appears in the absolutive case. According to G.Authier and K.Haude[59], in many instances, the valency of a verb in an ergative language is also reflected in its morphological form.[60] D.Creissels notes that changes in verb valency in ergative languages often occur through processes such as causative/anticausative alternation, active/passive voice alternation, or shifts in the positions of the object and subject. Thus, English ergative verbs are also highly flexible in terms of valency, adapting through various structural-semantic processes. Causative/anticausative alternation is one of the main mechanisms of ergative verbs; for example, verbs like *open*, *break*, *melt*, and *freeze* exhibit valency alternation between externally caused and spontaneous events. In active and passive

[59] Authier G., Haude K. Ergativity, Valency and Voice. – Berlin: De Gruyter Moution, 2011. – 386 p.
Lamidi M.T. Aspects of Chomskym Grammar. – Ibadan: University Press Plc, 2000. – 211 p.
Levin B. English verb classes and alternations: A preliminary investigation. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993. – 366 p.
[60] Creissels D. Valency properties of Madinka verbs. – University Lumiere, 2015. – P. 1-34.

constructions, the grammatical role of the agent is modified, elevating the object to the subject position.

H.Schendl interprets valency as one of the most important semantic-syntactic properties of the verb. According to the linguist, each verb requires a certain number of arguments depending on its lexical meaning, and these arguments determine the valency potential of the verb. He emphasizes that valency is not limited to grammatical relations but is also closely related to the semantic nature of the verb. In analyzing bivalent and polyvalent verbs, he distinguishes between the concepts of complements and adjuncts. According to the linguist, complements are semantically significant components determined by the semantic structure of the verb; without them, the meaning of the verb cannot be fully realized. Adjuncts, by contrast, are units that do not form part of the core semantic structure of the verb but provide optional additional information. For example, components expressing time, place, cause, or manner generally function as adjuncts, and even when they are omitted from the sentence, the core meaning of the verb remains intact.

For example, consider the verb *sell*. In the sentence *"He sold the house to a stranger for a small sum"* (Charles Dickens, *Great Expectations*), *the house* and *to a stranger* function as complements, whereas *for a small sum* functions as an adjunct.

In general, in the English syntactic system, the relationship between a verb and other elements in a clause defines its valency. Valency is a core concept of predicate-argument structure, representing the structural relations between a verb and the arguments it can take (primarily nouns or nominal phrases).[61] Thus, verbs in English are classified according to the number of arguments they can govern. Verbs used with a single argument (i.e., one core complement) are called monovalent, while those used with two or more arguments (agent plus complement(s)) are called polyvalent or multi-valent verbs. For example, in "Bathsheba changed her dress before the party" (*Far from the Madding Crowd*, Thomas Hardy), the ergative verb *change* is bivalent, taking a direct object as its complement and expressing possession.

Some ergative verbs may require additional arguments depending on context. B.Levin refers to this as an "extended argument structure".[62] For example, the verb *roll* can be analyzed as a polyvalent ergative verb in the sentence *"They will roll the ball down the hill"*[63], where *they* functions as the Agent, *the ball* as the Patient, and *down the hill* as an additional (optional) argument. Indeed, this demonstrates that the core meaning of the ergative verb remains unchanged, while the arguments added to it expand the range of syntactic functions realized in the sentence.

In general, it is not appropriate to study or analyze bivalency as completely separate from monovalency. The full model of ergative expression can be represented through the following structure:

(Agent)+Verb+(Patient) ⇄ (Patient)+Verb

Here, the two-valent causative model and the one-valent inchoative model are expressed. It is often emphasized that two-valent ergative verbs do not constitute a

[61] Lamidi M.T. Aspects of Chomskym Grammar. – Ibadan: University Press Plc, 2000. – 211 p.
[62] Levin B. English verb classes and alternations: A preliminary investigation. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993. – 366 p.
[63] Andrew R., English Syntax: An introduction. – Cambridge University Press, 2004. – 258 p.

separate class; rather, the same verb can also appear in a one-valent construction and may function in a causative construction as a labile verb. Moreover, the grammatical structure of bivalent ergative verbs conveys information about perspective shift, as they are characterized syntactically in conjunction with their corresponding pair.

In this framework, the form S (agent) + V (verb) + O (complement) represents the causative (bivalent) construction, while S (complement functioning as agent) + V (verb) represents the inchoative (one-valent) construction. Their syntactic properties are manifested in the distribution of arguments, specific characteristics of the shift process, and the types of complements involved. Semantically, the focus is not on the agent but on the causative process itself, separating reality into cause (agent) and effect (patient), and serving as a tool to express causal relations in language at a deep level. For example, in the sentence *The sun melted the ice*[64]the verb *melted* does not merely describe a simple action; it expresses the causal link between two events: the sun emitting heat and the ice transitioning into a liquid state. Thus, the ability of ergative verbs to alternate in valency is not incidental but can also be regarded as a semantic richness inherent to this type of verb.

CONCLUSION

1. In English, ergative verbs are regarded as a complex linguistic phenomenon situated at the intersection of the language system's syntactic, semantic, and cognitive levels. In particular, ergative verbs that express motion and change of state are distinguished by their ability to depict the initiation, development, cessation, direction, and rate of events or processes, as well as to mark the dynamic or stative nature of the situation. This distinctiveness is further manifested in their capacity to alternate freely between intransitive and transitive constructions, reflecting the flexibility of English syntax and semantics.

2. The syntactic role of ergative verbs is particularly evident in their variation of valency. In intransitive constructions, ergative verbs are associated solely with the subject, expressing the natural progression of a state or process. In transitive constructions, however, they indicate that the event occurs under the influence of an external force. This feature demonstrates that agentivity can be modulated according to the communicative context through the use of ergative verbs.

3. Semantically, ergative verbs play a crucial role in expressing cause-and-effect relationships in events. They allow events to be interpreted either as naturally occurring processes (in intransitive form) or as outcomes resulting from the intervention of an external agent (in transitive form). This duality enables a more precise, purposeful, and informative representation of events across linguistic levels.

4. From a cognitive and pragmatic perspective, ergative verbs allow the speaker to select the focus of attention. In discourse, the result can be foregrounded when necessary, while the agent may be concealed or explicitly expressed as required. Thus, ergative verbs function as a tool that enhances communicative effectiveness.

5. Ontologically bounded ergative verbs manifest as units that denote events associated with physical, natural, and biological processes. This is observed when

[64] Anke H., English labile verbs and their equivalents in Swedish, Universiteit Gent // Dissertation work. – 2015-2016. – 70 p.

they are activated in intransitive constructions. In metaphorical or abstract contexts, however, they tend to appear more frequently in transitive forms. This phenomenon reflects the semantic versatility of ergative verbs, their contextual adaptability, and their role in linking the relationships between agent and patient.

6. The valency properties of ergative verbs reveal their syntactic-structural potentials. In English syntax, the degree to which a verb connects with its arguments is assessed as its valency. In monovalent ergative verbs, the naturalness of the process and the occurrence of the event without the involvement of an agent constitute the primary semantic features. Based on D.Creissels' classifications, although monovalent ergative constructions are syntactically simple, they are found to embody a complex semantic structure reflecting an inherent cause-and-effect model.

7. In polyvalent ergative verbs, the semantic scope of the verb expands, allowing it to attract multiple arguments simultaneously. Such verbs simultaneously embody both ergative and polyvalent characteristics. Having several participants in the event increases informational density in discourse, enables the representation of complex situations in a structurally simple form, and highlights agent-patient relationships across a broad semantic range.

8. The morphological features of ergative verbs further confirm their versatility. Although English ergative verbs do not possess specific morphological markers, ergative verbs formed with affixes such as *-en*, *-ify*, *-ize*, *-ate* demonstrate that ergativity can also be realized through morphological mechanisms. This indicates that ergativity is not solely a syntactic phenomenon but is also closely connected with derivational processes.

9. In English, ergative verbs function as multifaceted phenomena that encode motion, agency, and result relations. Their semantic and syntactic structures are closely linked to cognition, revealing their meaning through conceptual understanding. Consequently, they establish the model of interaction between the agent and the patient within verbal constructions.

10. The syntactic, semantic, pragmatic, discourse-related, ontological, and valency features of English ergative verbs are analyzed through a comprehensive approach. Verbs of this type, as grammatical phenomena, not only represent a complex system that determines the valency potential of the predicative base semantically, but also enrich the expressive capacities of the language at the syntactic level.

11. As a result of the study, the lexico-syntactic nature, semantic and cognitive properties, and valency potential of English ergative verbs have been identified. The criteria distinguishing them from other types of verbs, namely unaccusative, causative, and unergative verbs, have been substantiated, while the argument structure and valency alternation in transitive and intransitive constructions have been revealed. Furthermore, the relationship of ergative verbs with their ontological conditioning, the thematic roles of their arguments, and the constructive-syntactic realization of the predicate has been established.

НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.37.02 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЁНОЙ СТЕПЕН ПРИ САМАРКАНДСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ИНСТИТУТЕ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

САМАРКАНДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

КАРШИЕВА ШОХИСТА ХОЛИКУЛ КИЗИ

СЕМАНТИКА И ВАЛЕНТНОСТЬ ЭРГАТИВНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков (зарегистрирована за номером №66-780). Адрес: 140117, Узбекистан, г. Самарканд, улица Гагарина, 43. Тел.(99866) 234-29-36; e-mail: info@samdchti.uz

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Целью исследования является выявления классификационных, семантических и валентностных характеристик эргативных глаголов английского языка, а также описание их аргументной структуры, реализуемой в переходных и непереходных конструкциях на основе эргативной альтернации.

Объектом исследования являются эргативные глаголы английского языка и функциональные характеристики.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

систематизированы историческое развитие эргативных глаголов английского языка и теоретические интерпретации их лексико-синтаксической природы (эргативной альтернации и отношений между аргументами) разработаны критерии их разграничения с неаккузативными, каузативными и унэргативными глаголами, включая характер аргументных отношений в переходных и непереходных конструкциях и семантико-синтаксический статус единственного аргумента;

выявлена сущность категорий переходности и непереходности эргативных глаголов английского языка, а именно установлена их структурная организация посредством непереходных глаголов выбирающих один аргумент, и переходных глаголов, выбирающих два аргумента, а также определена их взаимосвязь с эргативной альтернацией;

доказано, что валентностные характеристики эргативных глаголов, их моновалентный и поливалентный потенциал, изменяются и дифференцируются в зависимости от синтаксических и семантических аргументов, семантики глагола, а также лексического значения номинативных единиц;

обоснована взаимосвязь онтологических свойства эргативных глаголов английского языка, понимаемых как свойства, обусловленные внутренней природой субстантивов, тематических ролей их аргументов и конструктивно-синтаксической реализации предиката с семантическими и когнитивными основаниями.

Внедрение результатов исследования. По результатам исследования, полученных в процессе исследования семантики и валентности эргативных глаголов английского языка:

результаты анализа факторов, минимизирующих проявление эргативных свойств глаголов на основе сочетаемости эргативных глаголов английского языка с субстантивами и их онтологическими характеристиками, были использованы в рамках международного грантового проекта SUZ-800-21GR-3181 «Reinforcing English Language Competence at Karshi State University», реализованного в Каршинском государственном университете в 2021–2023 гг. (справка №04/6389 Каршинского государственного университета от 19 ноября 2025 г.). В результате в рамках данного проекта научные результаты, раскрывающие взаимосвязь эргативных глаголов английского языка с онтологическими характеристиками (связанными с внутренней природой

субстантивов), тематическими ролями аргументов и изменением формы предиката, были эффективно применены в курсе «Academic English» при формировании профессиональной компетентности студентов;

результаты исследований, посвящённых семантическим и валентностным особенностям эргативных глаголов английского языка, возможностям их употребления в транзативных конструкциях, семантическим ролям, структуре аргументов, а также определению отношений между субъектом и объектом, были использованы в рамках инновационного грантого проекта IL-402104209 «Создание программного средства – морфолексикона и морфологического анализатора узбекского языка для автоматизированной обработки информационно-поисковых систем (Google, Yandex, Google Translate)», реализованного в 2022-2024 годах в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои №4/4098 от 8 сетября 2026 г.). В результате в рамках проекта были эффективно использованы результаты исследований, касающиеся семантических групп эргативных глаголов английского языка, их валентностных возможностей, структуры аргументов и особенностей контекстуального употребления.

результаты анализа исторического развития эргативных глаголов английского языка и их лексико-грамматической характеристики на основе различных лингвистических подходов, а также выводы о возможностях дифференциации их валентностных свойств между синтаксическими и семантическими аргументами в формах активного глагола, пассивной конструкции, герундия и номинативной единицы были использованы в деятельности Художественного совета Союза писателей Узбекистана, в работе кружка молодых переводчиков и на литературных вечерах (справка №01-06-/997 Союза писателей Узбекистана от 24 октября 2025 г.). В результате содержание научного проекта было обогащено новыми материалами и проектными разработками.

семантические особенности эргативных глаголов в английском языке, их валентностные возможности, синтаксические и лексико-семантические особенности, а также современные лингвистические интерпретации явления эргативности, в частности использование эргативных глаголов в переходной и непереходной формах, их валентностные свойства, различия между синтаксическими и семантическими аргументами в активной форме, пассивной, герундии и номинативных единицах, были использованы при формировании сценария радиопрограммы «Открытый диалог» радиостанции «Золотая долина» ГУ «Телеканал Кашкадарьинской области» (Государственная телерадиокомпания Узбекистана, Телеканал Кашкадарьинской области, справка №17-05/197 от 20 декабря 2025 года). В результате научные выводы и заключения способствовали обогащению проектных разработок, а рекомендации, разработанные на их основе, были использованы при реализации проекта и его непосредственном применении на практике.

в учебном процессе бакалаврских образовательных направлений «60410200 – Бухгалтерский учёт» и «60410600 – Банковское дело»

Каршинского государственного технического университета при проведении практических занятий по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский язык), организации самостоятельного обучения и составлении контрольных вопросов использовался англо-узбекский толковый словарь «English–Uzbek Dictionary of Ergative Verbs» (справка №4059 Каршинского государственного технического университета от 30 декабря 2025 года). В результате в учебном процессе был достигнут эффективный результат в формировании у студентов творческого подхода к углублённому освоению иностранных языков и развитию их профессиональной компетентности.

научные результаты и материалы диссертации, связанные с сущностью категорий переходности и непереходности эргативных глаголов английского языка, а именно с функционированием непереходных глаголов (отбор одного аргумента), монопереходных (отбор двух аргументов) и двупереходных (отбор трех аргументов), были использованы в фундаментальном проекте Al-201704 «Оценка уровня подготовки выпускников общеобразовательных учреждений по предмету “Родной язык (узбекский язык)” и разработка тестовой системы по 14 предметам», запланированном к выполнению в 2023–2024 гг. на основании приказа Министра народного образования Республики Узбекистан от 18 мая 2023 г. № 156 в Национальном научно-исследовательском институте профессионального развития педагогов и внедрения новых методик имени А. Авлони Министерства народного образования Республики Узбекистан (справка №03-17-09-982 Национального научно-исследовательского института от 24 октября 2025 г.). В результате научно-методические рекомендации способствовали совершенствованию проектных разработок, а положительные результаты их практического внедрения нашли отражение в рамках фундаментального проекта;

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения**,** трёх глав, заключения**,** списка использованной литературы и приложение. Общий объём работы 141 страницы.

E’LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO‘YXATI
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I bo‘lim (I часть, I part)

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Avtoreferat Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti "Xorijiy filologiya" jurnali tahririyatida tahrirdan o'tkazilib, o'zbek, rus va ingliz tillaridagi matnlari o'zaro muvofiqlashtirildi (03.11.2026-yil).

Bosmaxona tasdiqnomasi:

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"Times new roman" garniturasi. Ofset bosma usuli.
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Adadi 100 nusxa. Buyurtma №04/11.

SamDCHTI tahrir-nashriyot bo'limida chop etildi.
Manzil: 140117, Samarqand sh., Gagarin ko'chasi, 43.

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