PRESENT SIMPLE (IN ACTIVE) TIPIDAGI SODDA GAP SHAKLLARINING O'ZBEK TILIGA TARJIMA QILISH MODELI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilidagi ba'zi sodda gap tipidagi gaplarning tarjima muammolariga doir nazariy va amaliy qarashlar tahlil qilingan. Tahlil natijasida tarjima qilishdagi muammolarga yechim topilib, misollar asosida yoritilib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: matn, tarjima, avtomatik tarjima, model, sodda gap, ingliz tili grammatikasi.

Inglizcha matnlarni o'zbek tiliga avtomatik tarjima qilishda, avvalo, ingliz tilining xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda uning modellarini aniqlashtirish lozim. Avtomatik tarjimaning dastlabki bosqichi sifatida sodda gapshakllarini tarjima qilish jarayonini tahlil etish maqsadga muvofiq o'zbek va ingliz tili grammatikasining rivojlanishida ling-vistik modellashtirish yangilik emas. Ya'ni har ikki tilning tadqiqot tadrijida modellashtirishga oid masalalar nafaqat xorij mutaxassislari, balki o'zbek tilshunoslari va matematik-dasturchilari tomonidan ham izchillik bilan o'rganilmoqda. Biz gaplarni qayta modellashtirish yoki ulardan yangilik ochish da'-vosida emasmiz. Aksincha, asosiy maqsad yo'l qo'yilgan ba'zi bir kamchiliklar va xatolarni hisobga olgan holda tarjimon dasturi uchun lingvistik ta'minotni yaratishda o'z metodlarimizni taklif etish, sinash va rivojlantirishdan iborat. Bunda tilning sof, tabiiy hodisa ekanligini unutmaslik darkor.

Ma'lumki, ingliz tilining sodda gap shakli fe'l kesim [S+VP] (S=Ega VP-fe'l shakl: I come.) hamda ot-kesimdan [S+NP](NP-ot shakl: I am a student) tashkil topadi va bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, har bir kesimning oldida ega, zamon va modal ma'noga ishora qiluvchi grammatik ko'rsatkichlarning bo'lishi talab qilinadi. O'zbek tilida esa sodda gapning eng minimal modeli [WPm](W – atov birlik, P –

predikat, m – marker: Kel-di-m. Talaba-man) tarzida reallashadi.

Ta'kidlash kerakki, tarjimada gapning umumiy tahlili emas, balki gap bo'laklari tahlili asosida sodda gapshakllar modellashtiriladi. Ayrim adabiyotlarda sodda gapshakllar gap-ning so'z kengaytiruvchilari va gap kengaytiruvchilari tarzida ajratilgan bu esa gap tarkibiga aniqlik kiritilishida modelning miqdorini shu nuqtayi nazardan belgilashda muhimdir[4].

1.   Ingliz tili sodda gap shakllari tasnifi va modellari

Ingliz tilidagi sodda gaplar ikki tamoyilga ko'ra tasniflanadi:

♦ Maqsadiga ko'ra.

♦ Strukturasiga ko'ra.

Maqsadiga ko'ra gaplar to'rt turga ajratiladi:

I. Darak gaplar:

a) bo'lishli gap;

b) bo'lishsiz gap.

II. So'roq gaplar:

a) umumiy so'roq gap;

b) maxsus so'roq gap;

v) tasdiq so'roq gap;

g) muqobil so'roq gap.

III. Buyruq gaplar:

a) talab;

b) taklif.

IV. Undov gaplar

Gaplar strukturasiga koʻra bir boʻlakli va ikki boʻlakli gaplarga boʻlinadi. Ikki boʻlakli gaplar, oʻz navbatida, yana ikkiga taqsimlanadi:

I. Toʻliq.

II. Notoʻliq.

Ingliz tilidagi sodda gap shakllari kesimining turiga koʻra modellarini tuzish mumkin. Kesim feʼl-kesim va ot-kesim tarzida bᴄladi. Feʼl kesim obyektga munosabatiga koʻra oʻtimli (tranzitiv) va oʻtimsiz (intranzitiv) hamda har ikki turiga ham mansub boʻlishi mumkin.

Asosiy gap modellari[1]: Intransitive

1. *N – V=>The convict escaped.*

2. *Adj – N – V=>The dangerous convict escaped.*

3. *Adj – N – Adv – V=>The dangerous convict narrowly escaped.*

4. *The dangerous convict narrowly escaped through the window.*

5. *Adj – N – Adv – V-PP free modifiers, compound subject;*

compound verb=>The dangerous convict, quiet as a mouse, narrowly

escaped through the window.

6. *The dangerous convict, young and quick, narrowly escaped*

through the window.

7. *The dangerous convict, serving time for murder, narrowly*

escaped through the window.

8. *The dangerous convict, who had beaten up a guard, narrowly*

escaped through a window.

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[1] http://en.wikiversity.org/wiki/English_sentence_structure/Exercises

9. *The dangerous convict, who had beaten up a guard, and his hostage narrowly escaped through a window.*

10. *The dangerous convict, serving time for murder, beat up a guard and narrowly escaped through a window[6]*

II. Asosiy gap modellari: yordamchi fe'l (to be: am, is, are, was, were, will be, would be)

Gap qoliplari:

1. *N/P – V – Adj=>Sarah was brilliant*

2. *N/P – V – N=>Sarah was a student.*

3. *N/P – V – Adj – N=>Sarah was a brilliant student.*

4. *N/P – V – N – N=>Sarah was a brilliant student and a kind friend.*

5. *Her sister and she were brilliant students.*

6. *N/P – N/P – V – Adj=>Sarah was a brilliant student and expected to go to college.*

7. *N/P – V – V – VP free modifiers=>Sarah was a brilliant student but did not expect to go to college.*

8. *A brilliant student, Sarah expected to go to college.*

9. *Mary, a brilliant student, expected to go to college.*

10. *Mary was a brilliant student who expected to go to college.*

11. *Mary and I remained hungry.*

12. *Mary and I remained hungry and tired.*

13. *Mary and I remained hungry and tired, but we worked hard.*

14. *Mary and I remained* hungry and tired, but we still worked

hard.

III. Asosiy gap modellari: Tranzitiv fe'l (Transitive Verbs)

1. *N-V-DO=>The girl kicked the dog.*

2. *Adj-N-V-DO=>The young girl kicked the dog*

3. *Adj-N-Adv-V-DO=>The young girl viciously kicked the dog.*

4. *Adj-N-Adv-V-DO-PP=>The young girl viciously kicked the dog*

down the stairs.

5. *Adj-N-V-Conj-Adv-V-PP=>The young girl and her brother*

viciously kicked the dog down the stairs.

6. *The young girl and her brother viciously kicked the dog down*

the stairs and laughed.

7. *The young girl and her brother viciously kicked the dog down*

the stairs and laughed nervously.

8. *The young girl felt threatened and viciously kicked the dog*

down the stairs.

9. *The young girl, feeling threatened, viciously kicked the dog*

down the stairs.

10. *Feeling threatened, the young girl viciously kicked the dog*

down the stairs.

11. *Jhon broke his leg when his car hit the tree.*

12. *Mary bought her dress after she fought with her mother.*

13. *Mary brought his mother before he made dinner.*

1. To be yordamchi fe'li ishtirokidagi sodda gap shakllarini o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilish modeli

Dastlab to be yordamchi fe'li (am, is, are, was, were, been) qatnashgan gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilishning lingvistik ta'minotini tuzishda quyidagi ikkita sababni keltirish o'rinli bo'ladi[7]:

• ingliz tilida eng sodda ot-kesimdan tashkil topgan gaplar to be fe'li orqali yasaladi;

• to be polifunksional vazifa bajaradi va uning ishtiro-kidagi gaplar turli xarakter kasb etadi:

1. *I have beyento Andijan– Mustaqil fe'l*

2. I am from Andijan – Yordamchi fe'l

3. I am invited to Andijan– Majhul nisbat

4. I am going to Andijan – Davomli zamon

5. I am able to go Andijan – Modal fe'l

6. There arefamous persons in Andijan – (There is, there are

kabi turo'un birikmalar tarzida)

7. It is Andijan– Kesimlik shakli

8. I am going to Andijan – to be going to (-moqchi)

9. It is expected that the next competition will be in Andijan – It is

said, It is beliyeved that(Aytishlaricha...)

10. I amfond of Andijan – to be fond of, to be sorry for (yoqtir-moq, kechirim so'ramoq-fe'l yasovchi vosita)

11. Becareful!– buyruq mayli shaklida

To be ishtirokidagi gaplarning modelini ko'rib chiqishdan oldin ingliz va o'zbek tiliga oid grammatik vositalarning shartli qisqartmalaridan keyingi o'rinlarda qulaylik uchun foydalanamiz**:**

Ingliz tilining grammatik belgilari:

♦N – numeral

♦Noun

♦MV – main verb

♦P – pronoun

♦G – gerund

♦HV – helping verb

♦Adv. – adverb

♦C – conjunction

♦PII – participle II

♦Adj. – adjective

♦Prep. – preposition

♦MW – modal word

♦Modal V – modal verb

♦I – infinitive

♦PP – personal pronoun

♦PosP – possessive pronoun

♦DP – demonstrative pronoun

♦RP – reflexive pronoun

♦UP – universal pronoun

♦IP – indefinite pronoun

♦NP – negative pronoun

♦IntP – interrogative pronoun

♦O – object

♦**Adj. comparative**

♦ S – subject

♦D – determiner

O'zbek tilining grammatik belgilari:

♦F – fe'l

♦Ot

♦O – olmosh

♦R – ravish

♦S – sifat

♦Son

♦RV – ravishdosh

♦ IN – xarakat nomi

♦SF – sifatdosh

♦EQ – egalik qo'shimchasi

♦NF – nomustasil fe'l

♦KM – komakchi

♦KQ – kelishik qo'shimchasi

♦K – ko'plik ko'shimchasi

♦KSH – kesimlik shakli

♦B – bog'lovchi

♦MS – modal sɛz

♦KS – ko'makchi sɛz

♦SHS – shaxs-son qo'shimchasi

♦Yu – yuklama

♦ZM – zamon qo'shimchasi

Ingliz tilida to be quyidagi vazifalarni bajaradi va u ishtirokidagi gap shakllarini ilova etamiz:

S+to be+O=>E+K(bo'lmoq)

I am at home=>Men uydaman

2. S+MV (to be)+Noun (Adj., P, N)=>E+OK

I am a student=>Men talabaman.

3. S+HV (to be)+MV-ing=>E+K (i.z)

I am reading=>Men o'qiyapman.

4. S+modal verb (to be)+V (infinitive)=>E+T+K

I am to begin the work=>Men ishni boshlashim kerak.

5. S+modal verb (to be – єtg. zamon)+have to+M+PII=> E+T+K-+edi

I was have to begun the work=>Men ishni boshlashim kerak

edi (bajarilmay qolgan ish-harakat).

6. S+(to) be+to be+MV=>O+Э+Қ

Shu qatorida ingliz tilidagi xozirgi (Present Simple) zamondagi sodda gap shakllarini o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilishda shuni aytish o'rinliki, bu ikki zamonning modelini ko'rsatish, chog'ishtirish, farqlash va umumiy jihatlarini belgilash keyingi mashina tarjimasi oldidagi ko'plab masalalarni yechishda kalit bo'la oladi[8]. Chunki ingliz tilidagi qo'shma va murakkab matnlar bir necha sodda gaplardan tashkil topadi.

Demak, tarjimani samarali yakuniga yetkazishda gapning eng kichik qismidan boshlab tahlil qilish o'rinli. Ushbu ishning doirasi chegaralanganligi shu bilan ham belgilanadi.

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