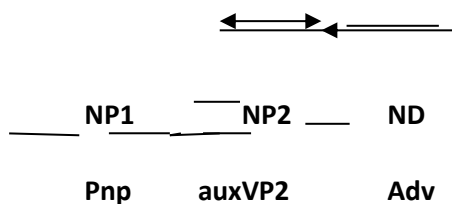


Yuqorida keltirganimizdek stativ sintaksemalar a- affiksiz ham gap tarkibida qo'llanishi mumkin.

Masalan: He was mad going up every Sunday.



“Going up” fe’lli birikmasi holatni bildirib qolmasdan undagi shaxsning ruhiy jihatdan tahlil ham qilib kelmoqda. Agarda gapimizni transformatsiyaga soladigan bo’lsak, “going up” felli birikmasini “alone” stativ ot birikmasi bilan almashtirishimiz mumkin.

Masalan: He was mad going up every Sunday He was alone every Sunday.

Bunday holda shaxsning nafaqat ruhiy holatini yoki harakatini ifodalabgina qolmay uni jismoniy jihatdan ham yolg’izligini ko’rsatib kelishi mumkin.

Masalan: I was bitterly ashamed of my weakness.

“was ashamed” va “was afraid” elementlari predmetning belgisini bildirib, fe’l orqali gapda ifodalanib asosiy gap bo’lagining holatini ko’rsatib kelmoqda. Sintaksemalarni obyektiv ko’rinishini holat kategoriyasida Yadro predikativ 2 pozitsiyasida in a state of bilan feel fe’lini qo’shimcha transformatsiya yordamida isbotlash mumkin:

Masalsan:

I was bitterly ashamed I felt bitterly ashamed I was in a state of bitter shame.

Scarlet was afraid Scarlet felt afraid Scarlett was in a state of fear.

Analogik jihatdan elementning transformatsiyaga solishimiz natijasida unda kvalifikativ stativlik mavjudligini guvohi bo’lamiz. Fe’llar bilan aloqada bo’lgan holatni bildiruvchi so’zlar nafaqat fe’l bilan aloqadorligini bildirgan holda stativlikni vaholanki, sintaksema birligini ham ifodalaydi.

Stativlik kategoriyasida stativlikni ifodalovchi sintaksemalarni o’rganayotgan bir vaqtda holat kategoriyasini bildiruvchi sintaksemalarning fe’l bilan aloqador jihatlari hamda stativlikni anglatuvchi sintaksemalarning fe’l sifatida tuslanishiga to’xtalmay o’tolmaymiz [3; 24]. Fe’l va fel birikmalari holat kategoriyasi bilan Yadro predikativ 2 pozitsiyasida kelganda, holat belgisini bildiradi [1;132].

Masalan: Martin was asleep (Woolf) Martin was in a state of sleeping.

She was still sleeping (Snow) She was still in a state of sleeping.

Berilgan misollardagi elementlarni fe’lga bog’lamasdan holatni yuzaga keltira olmaymiz. Fe’l insonning uning ichki dunyosi orqali harakatlar muttasibi sifatida talqin etadi. A- prefiksisiz kelgan fe’llar mavjud bo’lib, ular ham gapda shaxsning ruhiy va jismoniy harakatlarini ifodalash maqsadida qo’llaniladi.

Masalan: be agitated, be exited, be worry, be surprised, angry, devote, state the value of, be aware of, be joined, be united, fade, stoop, get wet, to be obligated, promise, to agree, to appear, be at a lost, undergo occure, be on the tramp, to be lazy, idly ones time away, be effaced, be gummed, be enlightened, be defeated, be conquered and etc.

Holat kategoriyasini fe’l bilan bog’liqlik jihatlari orqali yasalgan so’zlarni konstruksiyaga solib quyidagi natijalarga erishishimiz mumkinligini ko’ramiz:

Masalan: Now he was alive on a doctor’s income.

She was alive in and by her own self-esteem
 You will be alive to regret it.

Mazkur maqolada asosan sintaktik sathda gap qurilmasida stativlikni ifodalovchi leksik birliklarning asosiy bazasiga qaratilgan bo'lib, holatni ifodalovchi birliklar turli xil so'z turkumlar yordamida ifodalanishi aniqlandi va quyidagi xulosalarga keldik. Stativ sintaksema fe'llar yordamida ifodalanganda, ma'lumki, fe'llar mano jihatidan ikki turga bo'linadi: dinamik va stativ fe'llarga: dinamik fe'llar harakatni ifodalovchi fe'llar bo'lib, ular shaxs yoki predmetning harakati natijasida yuzaga kelib, gap qurilmasida yadro predikativ 2 o'rnida kelganda protsessual aksional sintaksemani ifodalab, yadro predikativ aloqa asosida substansial agentiv sintaksema bilan boglanadi. Stativ fe'llar esa gap tarkibida yadro predikativ 2 o'rnida kelib, protsessual stativ sintaksemani ifodalaydi va yadro predikativ aloqa asosida stativlik yuklatilgan substansial sintaksema bilan bog'lanadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

- [1]. Boltakulova G. F. *Adverbial variants of temporal syntaxemes // Humanities and Social Sciences in Europe: Achievements and Perspectives.* – 2016. – C. 194-198.
- [2]. Buronov J. *Sravnitel'naya tipologiya angliyskogo i tyuriskix yazikov.* - Moskva: Visshaya shkola, 1983-268 s.
- [3]. Gulomov A., Asqarova M. *Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. Sintaksis.* – Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 1987.-88 b.
- [4]. Karimova G. *O'zbek tilida grammatikalizatsiya hodisasi.* - Toshkent, 2010.-36 b.
- [5]. Kilichev E. *Xozirgi uzbek adabiy tili.* Buxoro, Buxoro Universiteti nashriyoti, 2001.-228 b.