

# INTEGRATION OF PRAGMALINGUISTICS, FUNCTIONAL TRANSLATION STUDIES AND LANGUAGE TEACHING PROCESSES

## INGLIZ TILIDA KIRISH SO`ZLARINING PRAGMATIK TAHLILI

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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqola kirish so`zlarining umumiyligini xususiyatlarini o`rganishga asoslangan bo`lib, aynan ingliz tilidagi kirish so`zlarining pragmatik ma`nosini tahlil qilishga qaratilgan. Berilgan misollar ilmiy tasdiqlangan manbaalardan olingan bo`lib, mavzuga mos tarzda pragmatik ma`nosini tasdiqlab berilgan. Bundan tashqari, kirish so`zlarining gapda qo`llanilishi, ularning qanday ma`no anglatishi, ular bilan bog`liq yuzaga kelgan muammolarni qay tarzda tahlil qilish bo`yicha muammolarga yechim topishni maqola o`z ichiga oladi.

**Kalit so`zlar:** kirish so`zlar, pragmatika, pragmatik xususiyatlari, kirish iboralari.

### PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF INTRODUCTORY WORDS IN ENGLISH

**Abstract.** This article is based on the study of the general characteristics of introductory words, and is aimed at analyzing the pragmatic meaning of them in English. The given examples are taken from scientifically proven sources, and their pragmatic meaning is confirmed in accordance with the topic. In addition, the article includes finding solutions to the problems of how to use introductory words in a sentence, what they mean, how to analyze the problems related to them.

**Key words:** introductory words, pragmatics, pragmatic features, introductory phrases.

### ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ВВОДНЫХ СЛОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

**Аннотация.** Данная статья основана на изучении общей характеристики вводных слов и направлена на анализ их прагматического значения в английском языке. Приведенные примеры взяты из научно проверенных источников, а их практическое значение подтверждено в соответствии с темой. Кроме того, статья включает в себя поиск решения проблем, как использовать вводные слова в предложении, что они означают, как анализировать проблемы, связанные с ними.

**Ключевые слова:** вводные слова, прагматика, прагматические признаки, вводные словосочетания.

Nutqning istalgan bo`lagi – fe'l, ot va boshqalar kirish so`z vazifasini bajara oladi. Bundan tashqari, ingliz tilida juda ko'p sonli iboralar mavjud, ular ham kirishdir. So`zlar, iboralar, kichik jumlalar asosiy gapda kirish bo`lishi mumkin va semantik yukni ko'tarmaydi. Agar ingliz tilida so`zlashuvchi sizga o`z nuqtai nazarini ishtiyoy bilan isbotlasa yoki biron bir voqeа haqidagi hayajonli taassurotlari haqida gapirib bersa, uning shu fikrga bo`lgan munosabat ham ijobjiy yoki salbiy tarzda ifodalanishi mumkin.

Har bir insonning tabiiy nutqi cheklanmagan oddiy jumlalardan tashkil topgan. Nima bo`layotganiga munosabatimizni bildirish, ma'lumotni aniqlashtirish va kimnidir yoki nimanidir baholash uchun yordamchi so`zlardan - kirish so`zlaridan, shuningdek, bog'lovchi so`zlardan

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foydalaniladi. Ingliz tilidagi kirish iboralari bog‘lovchi so‘zlar singari murakkab gap qismlarini birlashtirishga, nutqni izchil va yaxlit qilishga yordam beradi.

Vaqtni ifodalash uchun quyidagi kirish so‘zlaridan foydalanish mumkin:

Then	Keyin,o`sha vaqtida
Suddenly	birdan
Nowadays	hozirda
At the same time	bir vaqtning o'zida
At this moment	shu daqiqada
Before	oldin,
Until then	O`sha vaqtgacha
Finally	oxir-oqibatda
Later	keyinroq
From time to time	vaqt-i-vaqt bilan
Once	bir marta
In a short time	tez orada
Still	hali ham

Masalan: *Up until now, the labs were easy to complete, but the final steps are harder than I thought.*

Fikrlarni tartibini shakllantirish uchun tartib son orqali yasalgan kirish so‘zlardan foydalanishimiz mumkin:

First of all	Birinchidan
Firstly	Birinchidan
Secondly	Ikkinchidan
First/second reason	birinchi/ikkinchi sabab
To begin with	Bilan boshlamoq

Masalan: *Firstly, I want to discuss reproductive health issues.= First of all, I want to discuss reproductive health issues.*

Tarjimasi: – *Avvalo, reproduktiv salomatlik bilan bog‘liq muammolarni muhokama qilmoqchiman.*

Xulosa yoki xulosaviy fikrni ifodalash uchun:

To conclude	Xulosa qilganda
So/In conclusion	Xulosa qilib aytganda
Conclusion / Finally	Nihoyat
As a result	Natijada
Accordingly	shu asosda
That’s why	Natijada
Therefore	shu sababli
In the final analysis	oxir-oqibatda
All things considered	hamma narsa hisobga olib

Masalan, All things considered, I can say that smoking should be banned in public places.

Tarjimasi:— *Hammasini hisobga olgan holda aytishim mumkinki, jamoat joylarida chekishni taqiqlash kerak.*

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Ingliz tilidagi yuqoridagi kirish iboralari har qanday matnni yanada jonli qilishga yordam beradi.

So'zlashuv nutqida his-tuyg'ular muhim ahamiyatga ega. Kirish iboralari fikr va his-tuyg'ularni ifoda etishga yordam beradi. So'zlarni bog'lash nutq va matn oqimini beradi, fikrlar va jumlalarni bir-biriga bog'laydi.

Akademik muloqotning eng e'tiborga molik stilistik jihatlaridan biri bu yuqori e'tibor berilishi talab etilmaydigan joylarda mutlaq aniqlikni ifodalashdan iboratdir.

Ingliz tilida ham kirish so`zlarini quyidagicha guruuhlab chiqish mumkin:

Vergullar kirish so'z va iboralarni ajratib turadi, ular orasida quyidagi asosiy guruhlarni nomlash mumkin:

1) xabar bilan bog'liq holda so'zlovchining his-tuyg'ularini (quvonch, afsus, hayrat va h.k.) ifodalovchi kirish so'zları: baxtiga, afsuski, afsuski, afsuslanish, hayratga solish, hayratga solish, dahshat, uyat, quvonch, baxtsizlik va hk.;

2) so'zlovchining xabar qilinayotgan voqelik darajasiga bergen bahosini ifodalovchi kirish so'zları (ishonch, noaniqlik, imkoniyat, taxmin va h.k.): albatta, shubhasiz, ehtimol, rost, shekilli, aftidan, aslida, shunday emasmi, to'g'ri, menimcha, taxminimcha, umid qilamanki, va hokazo.;

3) xabar manbasini ko'rsatuvchi kirish so'zları: aytadilar, xabar qiladilar, bo'yicha, xabarga ko'ra ..., ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, mening fikrimcha, sizning fikringizcha, bizningcha, mish-mishlarga ko'ra, afsonaga ko'ra va hokazo.;

4) fikrlarning bog'lanishini, keltirilish ketma-ketligini bildiruvchi kirish so'zları: shunday, demak, aksincha, ammo, bundan keyin, nihoyat, aytmoqchi, umuman, qo'shimcha, xusan, shuning uchun ma'nosini bildiradi, masalan, shunday yo'l, darvoqe, aytmoqchi, birinchidan, ikkinchidan, va hokazo, bir tomonidan, boshqa tomonidan, takrorlayman, ta'kidlayman va hokazo;

5) gapni tuzish texnikasi va usullarini ko'rsatuvchi kirish so'zları: bir so'z bilan aytganda, boshqacha qilib aytganda, qisqasi, sodda qilib aytganda, yumshoq qilib aytganda, shunday qilib aytganda, to'g'riroq aystsak va hokazo.

Kirish so'zlaridan foydalanish har qanday xatni, inshoni o`ziga xos jonli qiladi. Shuning uchun ham ulardan keng miqyosda foydalanish muhim. Quyidagi maktubda ham kirish so'zlarining bir necha turlaridan foydalilanilgan:

*Dear Polly,*

*I'm so happy to get your letter. It's wonderful that reading is your hobby! As for me, I like reading and books play a very important role in my life. Unfortunately, I don't have enough time for reading because I'm busy with my studies. That's why I don't spend a lot of time on reading. I read a lot in summer when I'm on holiday. Of course, I like adventure novels best of all. At the same time, I read newspapers and magazines...*

Ko'rib turganimizdek, ko'pincha bu so'zlar semantik aloqalarni ko'rsatish uchun ham qo'llaniladi.

**Xulosa.** Yuqorida berilgan ma'lumotlarga asoslanib shunday xulosa qilishimiz mumkin:

-kirish iboralar ko'pincha gap boshida oldingi gap bilan bog'lash uchun, shuningdek, o'rtada yoki oxirida aytlayotgan fikrga ma'lum ma'no berish uchun ishlatalidi;

-o'z fikrini bildirishga yordam beradigan ingliz tilidagi quyidagi kirish so'zlaridan ham keng miqyosda foydalilaniladi.

Mashhur aforizmga ko'ra, odamni hayvondan ajratib turadigan narsa nutqdir. So'zlovchining og'zidan tom ma'noda chiquvchi go'zal va ravon nutqi esa o'qimishli odamni o'rtamiyonalikdan ajratib turadi. Kirish so'zlarisiz nutq quruq, tushunarsiz faktlar to'plamiga aylanadi, shuning uchun matnni kirish so'zları bilan oqilona yoritish uni yanada jonli, hissiy qiladi.

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