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THE FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC AND TRANSLATING PECULIARITIES OF "AS SOON AS" INCHOATIVE PHASEME

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Abstract: This article considers "as soon as" from the point of traditional and functional grammar. It overviews some aspects of conjunction in the complex sentence. Here is offered several methods of research study. "As soon as" characterized as an independent means of inchoative phase, and additional means to express inter-layer, inter-categorical, and inter-micro field means.

Key words: Phase, "phaseme", inchoative, durative, terminative, functional-semantic, translating, starting, onomasiological, semasiological, operator, verbalizer, expressor, polypredicative, inter-category, inter-layer, inter-micro field.

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INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the analysis of the inchoative phaseme, it should be noted that, as the first task of the English language study, we define the inchoative phaseme as language phenomena, and then explore ways of translating them into Uzbek from the point of view of translation practice. At the same time, we focus our attention on the actualization of identified English phasemes withinchoative semantic into the Uzbek language and transformation in translation.

METHODOLOGY

In the course of the research, we

use onomasiological and semasiological methods that are the most commonly and widely applied in the functional grammar, functional-semantic and grammar-lexical theories (fields). Thus, according to V.G. Gak, the semasiological and onomasiological approaches allow, without breaking the integrity of the analysis, to change the starting point and initial orientation of the research, (Gak, 2001). Also, analytical, transformation, substitution, and component analysis methods are also systematically involved.

MAIN PART

As soon as the light in the bedroom went out there was a stirring and a fluttering all through the farm buildings (George Orwell, 1945). As soon as is the lexical-grammatical phaseme (operator, verbalizer, significator, expressor), that means "fact" (in a broad and general meaning is any act, action, process, event, situation, detail, etc.), which inchoative phase in syntax construction (complex sentence) actualized by concerning to main sentence (clause). As soon as phaseme is an adverbial modifier of time subordinate clause conjunction of the complex sentence, which means instantaneous continuity between the final phase of the fact and the starting phase of the another fact. In this regard, it serves to actualize the second fact continuity (linear) starting phase in the poly-predicative construction. It is important to remember that in such statements, as soon as the lexical-grammatical phaseme will be actualized to emphasize the second, otherwise the main clause fact starting phase.

One of the options for translating this English phrase into Uzbek can be as follows: Ётоқхонада чироқ ўчиши билан, ферманинг барча бинолари бўйлаб кўзғалиш ва таҳлика (бесаранжомлик) бошланди (-As soon as the light in the bedroom went out there was a stirring and fluttering all through the farm buildings). In this translation, in the translation into Uzbek has also been retained the syntactic pattern

(i.e., syntactic equivalence) - adverbial modifier of time subordinate clause has been expressed by identical construction. So that, the English language as soon as starting phaseme is translated into Uzbek with "билан" lexeme (lexical options, биланоқ, заҳоти(-ёқ), он(-да), тоб(-да) and etc.). In the translation into the Uzbek language, the adverbial modifier of time subordinate clause auxiliary "билан" serves to highlight, assert and emphasize the expressed starting phase of the fact in the main clause. So, it would be appropriate to append the Uzbek language "билан" and its synonymic lexemes with the same meaning, in the line of starting phasemes and specifiers.

In traditional grammar "as soon as" fulfils the role of a linker (conjunction) that connect subordinate clause of time with a main clause. For example: I shall start verbalize my statement, as soon as you finish to verbiage. As soon as the material is ready, I will publish them. I fulfilled my task, as soon as you had carried out yours. In functional grammar, temporal (the time - the past and future tenses' operators) and taxis (the order - differentiated semantics verbalizer) are considered as a means of expression. It is worth to mention that from the point of view of functional-semantic field, just one means (operator, verbalizer, etc.) can serve as a means for multiple fields (macro-categories). The analyzed "as soon as" can serve as a good example to adduce the

hypothesis. This syntax-semantics also serve as the phase, the tense, and the taxis categories' verbalizer. It can only be determined by the speaker's or writer's speech intention which category it exactly actualizes in the expression. In the case of such a multitask feature, this unit receives a status of universal inter-category operator. It has also been revealed during the analysis that as an inter-category or just a category verbalizer, or within the same category can serve as an inter-layer (inter-paradigm, inter-micro field) means. Just as a single means (verbalizer, operator) can act as the primary means of the category it belongs to, and a specifier of this primary means as well. "As soon as" phaseme occupies the periphery of phase field. Although as an independent tool, it expresses starting meaning, "as soon as" (Uzbek equivalent: за?оти, билано?) basically serves to express instantaneous action of the phase category. For example: As soon as you continue to write, I shall be able to dream on. We also define the relationship between the English language continuous tense with its verb form and functional semantics durative paradigm. Otherwise, in the English language after the conjunction "as soon as" the present, the past or present perfect tense verb forms may follow. So, from the point of view of functional grammar, one must not focus attention on the verb in the form of the continuous tense, but it should concentrate on the verbal and non-verbal additional

means that support and assist to express inchoative, durative, and terminative phases of the phase category.

It should be noted that "as soon as" and "билан" and other synonymic lexemes within this category, for instance, through the means of English "start" and Uzbek "бошланмо?" verbs expressed as the central phasemes, specifier, can be evaluated as an emphaseme. As it is commonly found in many functional-semantic fields, the verb is often detected in the centre of a field and micro-fields. This is also can be overlooked in the Phase FSF (functional-semantic field) (specifically, in the English and German languages). According to widespread opinion, the morphological means (category) always occupies close-nucleus or nucleus position of the field (it functions as a dominant) (Bondarko, 1987). Consequently, the intense focus on verbal phasemes will be made in the research.

CONCLUSION

So, we analyzed and defined (parsed) different roles of "as soon as" from the point of traditional grammar and functional grammar. Traditional grammar applies the conjunction "as soon as" to connect the adverbial modifier of time (subordinate clause) with the main clause. As to functional grammar, proceeding from the onomasiological and semasiological approaches (methodology) in the study, it can be referred to as the operators of the Category of Phase.

To recapitulate, "as soon as" retains its feature (function) to link clauses, and (from the functional-semantic standpoint) it presupposes instantaneous action (fact, event, etc.) in the statement. "As soon as" may be regarded as an

independent inchoative phaseme, and it may function as an additional means to actualize (verbalize, represent, etc.) instantaneous fact. The research adduced that "as soon as" is localized in the periphery of the Phase FSF.

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