

**JIZZAX DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.113.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH
ASOSIDA TUZILGAN BIR MARTALIK ILMIY KENGASH**

JIZZAX DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI

USMONOVA UMIDA BAXTIYOROVNA

**INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILI PUBLITSISTIK MATNLARINING
FUNKSIONAL-STILISTIK VA PRAGMATIK TADQIQI**

**10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va
tarjimashunoslik**

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO‘YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD) DISSERTATSIYASI
AVTOREFERATI**

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati
mundarijasi**

**Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по
филологическим наукам**

**Contents of Dissertation Abstract of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)
in Philological sciences**

Usmonova Umida Baxtiyorovna

Ingliz va o‘zbek tili publitsistik matnlarning funksional-stilistik va pragmatik tadqiqi.....3

Usmonova Umida Baxtiyorovna

Functional-stylistic and pragmatic research of publicistic texts in english and uzbek languages26

Усмонова Умида Бахтиёровна

Функциональ-стилистическое и прагматическое исследование английских и узбекских публицистических текстов47

E‘lon qilingan ishlar ro‘yxati

Список опубликованных работ

List of published works.....52

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AVTOREFERATI**

Jizzax – 2024

Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2022.4.PhD.Fil 3002-raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

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Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, rus, ingliz (rezyume) Ilmiy kengashning veb sahifasi (jdpu.uz)da va «ZiyoNet» Axborot-ta'lim portali manzillariga (www.ziynet.uz) joylashtirilgan.

Ilmiy rahbar:

Mamatov Abdug'afur Eshonqulovich
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Rasmiy opponentlar:

Mirsanov G'aybulla Kulmurodovich
filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent
Normurodov Zayniddin Rajabovich
filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent

Yetakchi tashkilot:

Buxoro davlat universiteti

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Jizzax davlat pedagogika universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.113.02 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2024-yil «__» _____ soat _____ dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi. (Manzil: 130100, Jizzax shahri, Sharof Rashidov shoh ko'chasi, 4. Tel.: (+99872) 226-13-57, 226-21-73, faks: (+99872) 226-46-56; e-mail: jspu @umail.uz. Jizzax davlat pedagogika universiteti. Bosh o'quv bino, 2-qavat, kichik majlislar zali.

Dissertatsiya bilan Jizzax davlat pedagogika universitetining Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (_____-raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan). Manzil: 130100, Jizzax shahri, Sharof Rashidov shoh ko'chasi, 4. Tel.: (+99872) 226-13-57, 226-21-73, faks: (+99872) 226-46-56.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2024-yil «__» _____ kuni tarqatildi.

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U.A.Jumanazarov

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy
kengash raisi,
filol.f.d., professor

F.E.Ibragimova

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy
kengash ilmiy kotibi,
filol.f.n., dotsent

U.Qosimov

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy
kengash qoshidagi Ilmiy seminar
raisi, filol.f.d., professor

KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida XX asrdan boshlab matnga lingvopoetik, lingvomadaniy, funksional-semantik jihatdan yondashuvga e'tibor kuchaydi. Ayniqsa, matnda qo'llangan til birliklarning funksional-semantik tahlili orqali har bir vositaning lingvistik tizimda tutgan o'rni belgilanmoqda. Jamiyat taraqqiyotida tilning ahamiyati qanchalik muhim bo'lsa, uning tadqiq etilishi, muhofaza qilinishi, boyitib borilishi ham shunchalik ahamiyatlidir. Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda yuzaga kelayotgan yangi tahlil usullari orqali publitsistik matnni leksik-grammatik, lingvomadaniy hamda lingvopragmatik jihatdan tadqiq qilish muhim zaruratga aylanib bormoqda. Chunki til taraqqiyoti doirasida til birliklarining chog'ishtirma tadqiqi, qardosh bo'lmagan tillarda lingvistik, milliy va madaniy xususiyatlari bo'yicha ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini olib borish muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida publitsistik matnni zamonaviy lingvistikaning yangi yutuqlari bilan bog'liq ravishda tadqiq etishning ahamiyati tobora oshib bormoqda. Matnning semantik, sintaktik, stilistik va pragmatik tadqiqi borasida Mannheim, Frankfurt, Mersin, Belgorod, Vladivostok universitetlarida zamonaviy tadqiqot usullari asosida ilmiy izlanishlar va qator tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. Shu jihatdan, publitsistik matnning funksional-stilistik va pragmatik xususiyatlarini tilshunoslikning markaziy obyekti sifatida yoritish va bu borada xorijiy tajribalarni qo'llash hamda ilg'or qarashlarni ijodiy o'zlashtirish tendensiyasini shakllantirish zaruriyati mavjud.

Mamlakatimizda birinchi masala sifatida ma'naviy qadriyatlarimizning tiklanishi, milliy tilimizga davlat tili maqomi berilishi o'zbek tilshunosligida keng qamrovli tadqiqotlar rivojlanishi uchun zamin yaratmoqda. "Adabiyot va san'atga, madaniyatga e'tibor – bu, avvalo, xalqimizga e'tibor, kelajagimizga e'tibor ekanini, adabiyot, madaniyat yashasa, millat yashashi mumkinligini unutishga bizning aslo haqimiz yo'q"¹. Shu bois tillarni chuqur o'qitishga katta e'tibor qaratilib, ilm-fan, zamonaviy va uzluksiz ta'lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirishda bir qator islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Bu ishlarning mantiqiy davomi sifatida tillarning o'zaro ta'siri, lingvistik interferensiya, tillarning lingvopragmatik aspektlarini o'rganish masalalariga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. "Ilmiy tadqiqot va innovatsion faoliyatni rag'batlantirish, ilmiy va innovatsion yutuqlarni amaliyotga joriy etishning samarali mexanizmlarini yaratish"² ga alohida e'tibor qaratilishi xorijiy tillarni nazariy va amaliy egallash xalqlararo munosabatlarni mustahkamlash asnosida ingliz va o'zbek tili publitsistik matnlarining funksional-stilistik va pragmatik tadqiq etish, ularning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini o'rganish zarurligini ko'rsatmoqda. Bunda turli tizimli hisoblangan ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi publitsistik matnlarining funksional-

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг «Адабиёт ва санъат, маданиятни ривожлантириш – халқимиз маънавий оламини юксалтиришнинг мустаҳкам пойдеворидир» мавзусида Ўзбекистон ижодкор зиёлилари вакиллари билан учрашувдаги маърузаси // Халқ сўзи, 2017 йил 4 август. – № 153 (6847). – Б. 1-4.

² Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг «Ўзбекистон Республикасининг янада ривожлантириш бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида»ги фармони // «Халқ сўзи» газетаси. 2017 йил 8 февраль, 28(6722)-сон

stilistik va pragmatik xususiyatlarini chogʻishtirish tamoyillarini ishlab chiqish va oʻxshash va farqli tomonlarini aniqlash masalasini yechish hamda olingan natijalarni, chet tilini oʻqitishni amaliyotga tatbiq etish va xorijiy tilni mukammal oʻzlashtirishga zamin yaratishi bilan ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026-yillarga moʻljallangan Yangi Oʻzbekistonning Taraqqiyot strategiyasi toʻgʻrisida”, 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son “Oʻzbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”, 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda oʻzbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”, 2020-yil 29-oktabrdagi PF-6097-son “Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash toʻgʻrisida”gi farmonlari; 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son “Oliy taʼlim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”, 2017-yil 28-iyuldagi PQ-3160-son “Maʼnaviy-maʼrifiy ishlar samaradorligini oshirish va sohani rivojlantirishni yangi bosqichga koʻtarish toʻgʻrisida”, Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2017-yil 11-avgustdagi “Taʼlim muassasalarida chet tillarini oʻqitishning sifatini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisi”gi qarorlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa meʼyoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya ilmiy natijalari maʼlum darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishning ustuvor yoʻnalishlariga mosligi. Mazkur tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, maʼnaviy-maʼrifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion gʻoyalar tizimini shakllantirish va amalga oshirish yoʻllari” ustuvor yoʻnalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning oʻrganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida V.G.Admoni, N.F.Alefirenko, I.V.Arnold, N.S.Valgina, Y.A.Goncharova, Y.M.Lotman, Z.Y.Turayeva, K.A.Filippov, O.I.Moskalskaya, L.M.Loseva, V.V.Odinov, I.R.Galperin, L.A.Novikov¹ kabi olimlar aynan matn lingvistikasining tadqiqotchilari hisoblanadi. Publitsistik matn tadqiqiga bagʻshlangan tadqiqotlarda asosan gazeta matnining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari, publitsistik matnda sarlavhaning xususiyatlari hamda sarlavhalarda leksik, grammatik birliklarni tejash tamoyillarining qay darajada aks etishi kabi masalalar yoritilgan. Bu borada G.Alleman, V.A.Bogorodiskiy, F.Bryuno, V.V.Vinogradov, O.Espersen, G.A.Zolotova, E.S.Istirina, A.M.Peshkovskiy, Y.Ris, F.Travpichek,

¹ Адмони В.Г. Основы теории грамматики. М. Л., 1964. –104 с.; Алефиренко Н.Ф., Голованева М.А, Озерова Е.Г., Чумак-Жунь И.И. Текст и дискурс. Учебное пособие. Москва. “Флинта”. 2013. –232 с.; Арнольд И.В. Семантика, стилистика, интертекстуальность. СПб, СПбГУ,1999. –444 с.; Валгина Н.С. Теория текста. Москва. “Логос”.2003. –173; Гончарова Е.А. Текст в парадигмах гуманитарного знания. Учебное пособие. СПб: “Книжный дом”, 2006; Лотман Ю.М. Чему учатся люди. Статьи и заметки. Москва. Центр книги ВГБИЛ им. М.И.Рудомино. 2009. –416 с.; Тураева З.Я. Лингвистика текста. Москва. “Просвещение”, 1986. – 127 с.; Филиппов К.А. Лингвистика текста, СПб, 2003. –336 с.; Москальская О.И. Грамматика текста. Пособие по грамматике. Москва, “Высшая школа”, 1981. –183 с.; Лосева Л.М. Как строится текст. Пособие для учителей Москва. “Просвещение”,1980. –94 с.; Одинцов В.В. Стилистика текста. Москва. “Наука”, 1980. –263 с.; Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. Монография. Москва. “Наука”, 1981. –144 с.; Новиков Л.А. “Художественный текст и его анализ”. Москва, ЛКИ, 2007. –300 с.

F.F.Fortunatov, A.A.Shaxmatov, V.G.Kostamarov, V.V.Reshetov, A.K.Borovkov singari tilshunoslarning ishlarini ko'rsatish mumkin.

O'zbek tilshunosligida M.Mirzayev, F.Abdullayev, I.Rasulov, A.Abdunazarov, G'.Karimov kabi bir qator olimlarning tadqiqotlarida ushbu mavzuga doir bo'lgan fikr va mulohazalar keltirib o'tilgan bo'lsa-da, ularning lingvostilistikasi borasida batafsil ma'lumot berib o'tilmagan. Tilshunoslik sohasi bilan shug'ullangan deyarli barcha taniqli olimlar funksional uslublarni tasniflash borasida o'zining fikrlarini bayon etganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Xususan, A.Sulaymonovning "Til stillari haqida" nomli maqolasida, G'.Abdurahmonovning "Stilistik normalar", B.O'rinboyevning "Funksional uslubiyat va uning mohiyati", S.Muhammedovning "O'zbek tili funksional stillarini belgilash to'g'risida" nomli maqolalarida funksional uslublarni tasniflash borasidagi qarashlarini bayon etgan. Bu borada S.Karimovning "O'zbek tili funksional stilistikasi"¹ o'zbek tilshunosligida vazifadosh uslubshunoslik sohasida olib borilgan tadqiqotlarga izchil munosabat bildirilgan, soha taraqqiyotiga o'zbek tilining mustaqillik davrida yuz bergan ijtimoiy-siyosiy o'zgarishlar nuqtai nazaridan baho berilgan mukammal monografik asarlardan biridir. Keyingi davrda olimlar o'z izlanishlarida vazifadosh uslublarni tasniflash bilangina cheklanib qolmasdan, balki har bir vazifadosh uslubni alohida, nafaqat uslublar jihatdan, balki bo'limlar va turkumlar doirasida til birliklari funksional jihatdan alohida-alohida tadqiq qilishga kirishishdi². Bevosita publitsistik uslub va uning lingvostilistik xususiyatlari to'g'risidagi dastlabki ishlar sifatida T.Qurbonovning "Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tilining publitsistik stili" deb nomlangan nomzodlik dissertatsiyasini tilga olish mumkin, unda publitsistik uslub haqida ancha-muncha ma'lumot berilgan.³ Keyinchilik bunday tadqiqotlarning soni va salmog'i oshdi. Bu sohada amalga oshirilgan ishlar ichida A.Abdusaidov, I.Azimova, N.Qodirov, Sh.Abduraimova, D.Teshaboyevalarning tadqiqotlari alohida e'tiborga molik.⁴

¹ Каримов С. Ўзбек тили функционал стилстикаси. Самарқанд: СамДУ нашри, 2010. – 192 б.

² Каримов С. Ўзбек тилининг бадий услуби: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 1994. – 292 б.; Турниёзов Н., Турниёзова К. Функционал синтаксисга кириш. –Тошкент: Фан, 2003. – 167 б.; Пардаев З. Ўзбек тилида сифатларнинг семантик-услубий хусусиятлари: Филол.фан.номз. ...дис.автореф. – Самарқанд, 2004. – 22 б.; Пардаев А. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида кўмакчиларнинг функционал–стилистик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс.– Самарқанд, 2005.–156 б.; Юсупова О. Ўзбек тилида олмошларнинг функционал-стилистик хусусиятлари: Филол.фан.номз. ...дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2011. –22 б.; Бегматова Р. Немис ва ўзбек тилларида юкламаларнинг семантик, синтактик ва стилстик хусусиятлари. Филол. фанлари фалсафа докт-ри (PhD)... дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2020. – 51 б.

³ Курбанов Т.И. Публицистический стиль современного узбекского литературного языка. Автореф.дисс...канд.филол.наук.-Ташкент, 1987. –22 с.

⁴ Абдусайдов А. Язык газеты и литературная норма (на материале местных и республиканских газет 70-80 годов). Автореф. дис. ...канд. филол.наук. – Ташкент, 1988. – 23 с.; Абдусайдов А. Газета жанрларининг тил хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. д-ри ... дис. автореф. –Тошкент, 2005. -39 б.; Азимова И. А. Ўзбек тилидаги газета матнлари мазмуний перцепциясининг психолингвистик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. –Тошкент, 2008.–22 б.; Тешабоева Д. Оммавий ахборот воситалари тилининг нутқ маданияти аспектида тадқиқи (Ўзбекистон Республикаси ОАВ мисолида): Филол. фанлари д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент: 2012. –48 б.; Қодиров Н. Семантико-стилистический анализ в узбеком и руском языкахв новейший период 1991-2001 гг, (на материале газет и устной реч): автореф, дис. ...филол. Наук. –Ташкент, 1998. -24 с.; Абдураимова Ш.К. Сўз ўзлаштириш назарияси ва ўзлаштирмаларнинг вақтли матбуот тилида ўзгара бориши. Филол. фан. номз. ... дис. автореф. –Тошкент, 1995. –23 б.

Lekin uzoq yillar davomida publitsistik matnning, asosan, grammatik tabiati, ayrim semantik, stilistik xususiyatlari tadqiq qilindi, lekin ularning funksional-stilistik hamda pragmatik xususiyatlarini o'rganishga jiddiy e'tibor qaratilmadi.

Buning natijasida publitsistik matnning muloqot jarayonida namoyon bo'luvchi pragmatik belgilari aniqlanmay qolgan. Keyingi yillarda publitsistik matnga yondoshuv tubdan o'zgardi. Endi matnning faqat semantik, stilistik jihatdan yoritshning o'zi yetarli bo'lmay qoldi. Shu bois masalaga turlicha yondashuvlar yuzaga keldi va ushbu sohani tadqiq etish bo'yicha turli yo'nalishlarda tadqiqotlar amalga oshirildi. Rus tilshunosligida N.D.Arutyunovning pragmatika manbalari va muammolari, kategoriyalari, lingvistik pragmatikaga¹, A.G.Baranovning matni funksional-pragmatik paradigmasida o'rganishga², L.E.Bezmenovning nutqiy axtarlarga doir³, V.V.Bogdanovning nutqiy muloqotni pragmatik va semantik yo'nalishda o'rganishga⁴, I.R.Galperinning matni o'rganishga lingvistik yondashuvi⁵, T.A.Van Deykning matn pragmatikasiga⁶, M.M.Dmitriyevaning tilning ekspressiv birliklari pragmatikasiga oid⁷ ishlari hozirda amalga oshirilayotgan ko'plab tadqiqotlarga yo'l ochdi.

Matn tili tadqiqi, xususan, publitsistik matni lingvostilistik jihatdan tadqiq etish, lingvopragmatik xususiyatlarini yoritish bugungi zamonaviy tilshunoslikda dolzarb muammolardan sanaladi. Aytish mumkinki, tilshunosligida publitsistik matn doirasidagi kompleks qiyosiy tadqiqi shu kunga qadar yetarlicha amalga oshirilgan emas. Shuningdek, A.Qahhor, Cho'lpon, E.Vohidov kabi shoir va yozuvchilarimizning publitsistik asarlari g'oyaviy-badiiy xususiyatlari tadqiq etilgan. Ammo tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazardan yondoshilmagan va matnlari lingvistik tahlil etilgan emas.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya Jizzax davlat pedagogika universitetining "Lingvistika va xorijiy tillarni o'qitish samaradorligini oshirishning nazariyasi va amaliyoti" mavzusidagi kompleks ilmiy tadqiqotlar yo'nalishlari doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi publitsistik matnning sintaktik-stilistik va pragmatik xususiyatlarni qiyosiy tadqiq etishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

- ingliz va o'zbek tilshunosligida matnning funksional-stilistik hamda pragmatik xususiyatlari tadqiq etilgan ishlarini ko'zdan kechirish, bu ishlardagi

¹ Арутюнова Н.Д. Истоки, проблемы и категории прагматики // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. – Москва: Прогресс, 1985. – Вып. XVI: Лингвистическая прагматика. – С. 3-42.

² Баранов А.Г. Текст в функционально-прагматической парадигме. – Краснодар: Кубанский Госуниверситет, 1988. – 90 с.

³ Безменова Л.Э. Функционально-семантические и прагматические особенности речевых актов. Автореф. дис. канд. филол. наук. – Самара, 2001. – 20 с.

⁴ Богданов В.В. Речевое общение: прагматические и семантические аспекты. – Л.: Изд-во ЛГУ, 1990. – 88 с.

⁵ Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. – М.: Едиториал УРСС, 2004. – 144 с.

⁶ Дейк Т.А. ван. Вопросы прагматики текста // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. – Москва: Прогресс, 1978. – Вып. VIII: Лингвистика текста. – с. 259-336.

⁷ Дмитриева М.М. Семантико-прагматические и стилиобразующие характеристики экспрессивных единиц языка Автореф. дис. канд. филол. наук. – Нижний Новгород, 2000. – 16 с.

muhim ilmiy-nazariy qarashlarni fanning keyingi taraqqiyoti nuqtayi nazaridan tahlil qilish orqali ingliz va o'zbek tilidagi publitsistik matnni boshqa uslub matnlari bilan qiyoslab o'rganish (Masalan: Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi ilmiy yoki badiiy matn bilan);

- ingliz va o'zbek tilida publitsistik matnning funksional jihatlarini belgilash va matndagi sintaktik-stilistik va pragmatik xususiyatlarini aniqlash;

- ingliz va o'zbek tilidagi publitsistik matnlarda subyekt turlarining ifodalanishini asoslash;

- ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi publitsistik matnlarda frazeologik va paremiologik birliklarning lingvopragmatik tahlilini amalga oshirish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida ingliz va o'zbek tillarida publitsistik matnlar, xususan, mazkur tillardagi OAV matnlari tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmeti. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi publitsistik matnlarning funksional-stilistik va pragmatik xususiyatlarini qiyosiy tadqiq etish tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiyada chog'ishtirma, qiyosiy-tipologik, stilistik, funksional-semantik, pragmatik tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

- ingliz va o'zbek tilshunosligida matnning sintaktik-stilistik hamda pragmatik xususiyatlari tadqiq etilgan ishlardagi muhim ilmiy-nazariy g'oya va qarashlarni fanning keyingi taraqqiyoti nuqtayi nazaridan tahlil qilinib, ingliz va o'zbek tiliga oid publitsistik matnning o'zaro hamda boshqa uslub matnlari bilan qiyosiy tahlili amalga oshirildi;

- ingliz va o'zbek tilida publitsistik matnning funksional jihati (ma'nodoshlik, zid ma'nolik morfologik va leksik tomondan) belgilangan va matndagi funksional-stilistik va pragmatik xususiyatlari aniqlangan;

- subyekt tushunchasi falsafiy, mantiqiy va lingvistik jihatdan izohlanib, uning ingliz va o'zbek tili publitsistik matnlarida *harakat, holat, belgi, egalik, mavjudlik, qiyoslanuvchi, to'dalik, baholash* kabi turlari ifodalanishi asoslangan;

- ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi publitsistik matnlarda o'zlashma frazeologik birliklarning tahlili amalga oshirilgan va o'ziga xos lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari ochib berilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida publitsistik matnning uslubiy va pragmatik xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish bo'yicha to'plangan materiallar, tadqiqot natijasida chiqarilgan xulosa va umumlashmalar umumiy tilshunoslik tasnifiga kiruvchi fanlarni o'qitishda amaliy jihatdan yordam berishi hamda pragmalingvistika bo'yicha zaruriy ilmiy ma'lumotlar berish, o'rganilayotgan tillar madaniyati, til aspektlari fanlarini o'qitishda amaliy jihatdan yordam berishi asoslangan;

- ingliz va o'zbek tillarida publitsistik matn chog'ishtirilayotgan tillarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari asosida to'plangan til materiallari stilistika bo'yicha tadqiqotlar yaratishda, lug'atlar yaratishda material va manba vazifasini o'tashi, matnni (diskurs), publitsistik matnni maxsus o'rganish natijasida ilmiy tadqiqotlar, monografiyalar, darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalarining mukammalashuviga xizmat qilishi dalillangan;

- ingliz va o'zbek tillarida publitsistik matnning funksional-stilistik, semantik va pragmatik jihatdan o'xshash va o'ziga xosligi yangi nazariy va amaliy kurslarning tashkil etilishida manba bo'lishi isbotlangan;

- to'plangan til materiallari, amalga oshirilgan tahlillar va ulardan olingan xulosalar ingliz tili matni ustida analitik va tahliliy ishlar olib borish, oliy o'quv yurti ta'lim amaliyoti, chet tillarini o'qitishda matn bilan ishlash amaliyotida muhimligi ochib berilgan.

Ilmiy tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchligi chiqarilgan xulosalarning qat'iyligi, olingan tadqiqot natijalarining aniqligi va ishonchligi, ishda qo'llanilgan yondashuv va tadqiqot usullari, tahlil qilingan materiallar hajmining yetarliligi, nazariy ma'lumotlar ishonchli va ilmiy manbalardan, jumladan, dissertatsiyalar, avtoreferatlar, lug'atlardan olinganligi, nazariy xulosa va tavsiyalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi va erishilgan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati ingliz va o'zbek tillari adabiy me'yorlari, pragmatolingvistika, leksikologiyasi, stilistikasi hamda tarjimashunoslik bo'yicha nazariy manba, darslik, o'quv qo'llanmalarni yaratishda 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", "Leksikologiya", "Frazeologiya", "Tarjima nazariyasi", "Chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik" kabi fanlar bo'yicha o'quv qo'llanma va darsliklar, lug'atlar, ma'ruza matnlarini yaratishda ingliz va o'zbek tillari misolida keltirilgan ma'lumotlardan foydalanish mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Ingliz va o'zbek tili publitsistik matnlarining funksional-stilistik va pragmatik tahlili bo'yicha olib borilgan tadqiqot natijalari asosida:

- ingliz va o'zbek tilida publitsistik matnning funksional tomonini (ma'nodoshlik, zid ma'nolik morfologik va leksik tomondan) belgilash va matndagi sintaktik-stilistik va pragmatik xususiyatlarini aniqlangan o'rinlardan hamda subyekt tushunchasi izohlanib uning ingliz va o'zbek tili publitsistik matnlarida *harakat, holat, belgi, egalik, mavjudlik, qiyoslanuvchi, to'dalik, baholash* kabi turlari ifodalanishini asoslangan o'rinlardan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Qoraqalpog'iston bo'limi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot institutda 2017-2020-yillarda bajarilgan FA-F1-OO5-raqamli "Qoraqalpoq folklorshunosligi va adabiyotshunosligini tadqiq etish" mavzusidagi fundamental loyihasini amalga oshirishda foydalanildi. (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Qoraqalpog'iston bo'limi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot institutining 2024-yil 12-avgustdagi 313\1-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha doirasidagi matn, matnning funksional-stilistik xususiyatlarini ochib berishga xizmat qilgan;

Ingliz va o'zbek tili publitsistik matnlarining funksional-stilistik va pragmatik tahliliga oid xulosalaridan, xususan, ingliz va o'zbek tilida publitsistik matnning funksional tomonini (ma'nodoshlik, zid ma'nolik morfologik va leksik

tomondan) belgilash va matndagi sintaktik-stilistik va pragmatik xususiyatlarini aniqlangan o‘rinlardan; subyekt tushunchasi izohlanib uning ingliz va o‘zbek tili publitsistik matnlarida *harakat, holat, belgi, egalik, mavjudlik, qiyoslanuvchi, to‘dalik, baholash* kabi turlari ifodalanishini asoslangan tahlillardan Yevropa Ittifoqi tomonidan Erasmus + dasturining 2020-2021-yillarga mo‘ljallangan 561624-YeRR-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS + CBHE IMEP: “O‘zbekistonda oliy ta‘lim tizimi jarayonlarini modernizatsiyalash va xalqarolashtirish” nomli innovatsion tadqiqotlar loyihasida foydalanilgan. (Samarqand davlat chet tillari institutining 2024-yil 10-iyuldagi 1397/02-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada, innovatsion tadqiqot loyihasi asosida o‘qituvchilarning lingvistik va kommunikativlik qobiliyatini oshirish, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik sohalaridagi bilimni oshirish hamda ta‘lim tizimi jarayonini mustahkamlash va xalqarolashtirish maqsadida yaratilgan uslubiy qo‘llanmalar ishlab chiqishda yangi yondashuv sifatida mazkur tadqiqot ishida natijalaridan foydalanilgan;

Ingliz va o‘zbek tilida publitsistik matnlarning funksional-stilistik va pragmatik jihatlari va ularning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlariga oid xulosalardan O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanali DM “Madaniy-ma‘rifiy va badiiy eshittirishlar” muharririyati tomonidan tayyorlangan “Adabiy jarayon” va “Ta‘lim va taraqqiyot” nomli radioeshittirishlarni tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2024-yil 02-iyildagi 04-36-801-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada, ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida publitsistik matnning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari borasidagi bahs-munozaralarga oydinlik kiritilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Dissertatsiya natijalari 4 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e‘lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 18 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, shulardan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 10 ta maqola, jumladan, ulardan 4 tasi respublika va 3 ta xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan. Tadqiqotning asosiy nazariy qoidalari xalqaro va O‘zbekiston ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalarida taqdim etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat bo‘lib, 133 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida tadqiqotning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsadi va vazifalari, obyekt va predmetlari tavsiflangan, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma‘lumotlar keltirilgan.

Ishning **“Ingliz va o‘zbek tilida matn tadqiqi”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobi uch fasldan iborat bo‘lib, bobda zamonaviy tilshunoslikda matnlarni o‘rganish masalasi, publitsistik janrlar va publitsistik matnning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari hamda publitsistik matnni lingvopragmatik tahlil qilish tamoyillari yoritilgan.

Bobning *“Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda matnni o‘rganish masalalari”* nomli birinchi faslida matn tushunchasining ilmiy tadqiqot obyektiga aylanishi matn tilshunosligining doimiy muammolarini yechishda asosiy omil bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Shu bilan birga tadqiqotchilar ushbu muammolarni hal etishda qator qiyinchiliklarga duch kelishmoqda. Matn nazariyasiga oid asosiy tushuncha va g‘oyalarni qayta tahlil qilish, ayniqsa, matn nazariyasiga oid jahon tilshunos olimlarining fikrlarini o‘rganish, matnning tarjima bilan tadrijiy rivojlanish va shakllanish bosqichlarini hamda matn tarjimasida muqobilik masalalariga e‘tibor berish ham ahamiyatlidir. Bu borada, ayniqsa, matnga oid ilmiy sohaning shakllanishi diqqatga sazovordir. Bu yo‘nalishda dastavval jahon tilshunosligida salmoqli ishlar amalga oshirilgan bo‘lsa keyinchalik o‘zbek tilshunosligida ham bir qator olimlar matnning semantik, grammatik, stilistik strukturasi to‘g‘risida izchil tadqiqotlar olib bordilar¹.

Tilshunoslik fanining zamonaviy taraqqiyot bosqichida til insonning kommunikativ faoliyati hodisa va ongdagi muayyan konseptlarni o‘zaro muloqot jarayonida voqelantirishga xizmat qiluvchi kognitiv vosita, deb qaralmoqda. Insonlar o‘rtasida kommunikativ faoliyatni yo‘lga qo‘yishning asosiy shartlaridan biri eksplitsit va implitsit ma‘nolarning birgalikdagi va o‘zaro ta‘sirini anglashdan iborat. Bugungi kunda matnni ana shu kabi vosita va ta‘sirilar bilan birgalikda tahlil qilishni taqozo etmoqda. O‘tgan asar 60-yillarining ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab “matn lingvistikasi” degan yo‘nalish katta sur‘at bilan rivojlanish pallasiga kirdi. Yaxlit nutqiy butunlik sifatidagi matn va uning tashkil etuvchi unsurlari, omillari, xususiyatlari turli nuqtai nazardan tadqiq etila boshlandi.

Ingliz tilshunoslari orasida Roland Barthes, Michel Foucault, Terry Eagleton, Stanley Fish, Judith Butlerlar matn ustida tadqiqotlar olib borgan. Masalan: Roland Barthes o‘zining matn nazariyasiga oid “The Death of the Author” asarida muallifning roli va matnning mustaqilligi haqidagi fikrlarini bayon etadi. Michel Foucault esa “What is an Author?” asarida muallifning ijodiy faoliyatini va matnning ijtimoiy kontekstini o‘rgandi. Matn nazariyasining turli yo‘nalishlari va ularning adabiyotga ta‘sirini Terry Eagleton “Literary Theory: An Introduction” asarida batafsil tahlil qilingan. Yana bir mashhur ingliz tilshunosi Stanley Fish “Is There a Text in This Class?” asarida matnning mohiyatini va uni talqin qilishning turli usullarini tadqiq qilgan.

Bobning *“Publitsistik janrlar va publitsistik matnning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari”* deb nomlangan ikkinchi faslida publitsistikaning janr xususiyatlari hamda publitsistik matnning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari yoritilgan.

¹ Қаранг: Гуломов А., Асқарова М. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Синтаксис.—Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1987; Шомақсудов А., Расулов И., Қўнғуров Р., Рустамов Х.“Ўзбек тили стилистикаси”. Тошкент, 1983; Мамажонов А. Текст лингвистикаси.—Тошкент, 1989; Ҳакимов М. Ўзбек тили матнининг синтагматик ва прагматик хусусиятлари, АҚД.—Тошкент,1993; Қурбонова М., Йўлдошев М. Матн тилшунослиги. Ўқув кўлланма. Т.: “Университет”, 2014; Қиличев Э. Ўзбек тили амалий стилистикаси.—Тошкент. “Ўқитувчи”, 1992; Абдулаттоев М. Ўзбек матнида суперсинтактик бутунликлар. НДА, Тошкент, 1998

“Publitsistika” aslida “xalq” soʻzidan olingan boʻlib, ijtimoiy, xalqchil degan maʼnoni anglatadi va ijtimoiy doiradagi munosabatlar uchun xizmat qiladi. Ijtimoiy hayotning siyosiy masalalarini vaqtli matbuot hamda nashrlar orqali ommaviy aks ettiradi. Publitsistik uslub elementlari ijtimoiy taraqqiyotning eng qadimgi davrlaridayoq paydo boʻla boshlagan edi. Masalan, qadimiy oratorlik nutqlari va boshqalar fikrimiz isboti boʻla oladi. Jumladan, “Publitsistika mavzu-material xususiyatlari jixatidan falsafiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy, maʼnaviy-axloqiy, adabiy-tanqidiy xarakterda boʻladi. Uslub jihatidan bahs-munozarali, tashviqot-targʻibot, tanqidiy-analitik, satirik koʻrinishlarga ega. Janr xususiyatlari jihatidan esa u voqeiy-informatsion (xabar reportaj, hisobot, korrespondensiya), analitik (maqola), badiiy-publitsistika (ocherk, feleton, pamflet, yozuvchi maqolasi) turlarga boʻlinadi”¹.

Oʻzbek publitsistikasining tarixiy ildizlari taniqli jurnalist Ziyo Said “Oʻzbek vaqtli matbuoti tarixi”ga materiallar” asarida oʻzbek matbuoti tarixi “Turkiston viloyatining gazetasi” nashr etilgan vaqtdan boshlanadi, degan fikriga asoslangan qarashlar mavjud. Lekin xalqimiz madaniyati tarixida bugungi til bilan atalgan — publitsistika, uni roʻyobga chiqarish vositalari matbuot yaratilishidan ancha ilgari paydo boʻlganligiga eʼtibor qaratish kerak. Turkiy xalqlar yodgorligi “Qobusnoma” kabi asarlarining mantiqiy tafakkur usuli ijtimoiy, axloqiy pafosi va boshqa xususiyatlari jihatidan oʻzbek publitsistikasining nodir namunalari. Bundan tashqari, koʻpgina tarixiy asarlarda ham publitsistik unsurlarni koʻrishimiz mumkin. Masalan, Alisher Navoiyning “Majolis un-nafois”, “Munshaot”, “Mahbub ul-qulub” asarlarini shular qatorida sanaymiz. Yoki “Boburnoma” asarida esa badiiy publitsistikaning safarnoma, portret, reportaj va boshqa janrlariga xos boʻlimlarni koʻramiz. Samarqand, Andijon tasvirlari oʻsha davrdagi shahar qiyofasini yaratadi, xalqining hayotini koʻz oʻngimizga keltiradi. XIX–XX asr boshlarida yozilgan Muqimiyning “Sayohatnoma”si yoʻl ocherkiga xos namuna. Yaypan, Doʻrmoncha, Oltiariq kabi vodiyning qishloqlari taʼrifini oʻynoqi satrlar bilan aholisi ruhini shuurimizga joylaydi.

Funksional uslublarining barchasida boʻlgani kabi publitsistik uslubda ham faqat uning oʻzigagina xos boʻlgan va matnda alohida boʻrtib turadigan xususiyatlar mavjud. Publitsistika – davrning ijtimoiy-siyosiy va boshqa dolzarb masalalariga bagʻishlangan adabiy ijod turi. Publitsistikaning vazifasi ijtimoiy fikr uygʻotish va uni shakllantirish, maʼlum maqsadga yoʻnaltirish, hujjatli fakt-maʼlumotlar asosida voqelik manzarasini yaratishdan iborat.

Publitsistik matnda boshqa vazifaviy uslubga xos materiallar (masalan, sheʼr, hikoya, badiiy asar parchalari, farmon, qaror kabilar), agar gazeta materiallariga singdirilmagan boʻlsa, oʻz uslublari doirasida oʻrganilishi lozim, yaʼni u publitsistik matnga aloqador boʻlmaydi. A.Abdusaidovning gazeta tiliga xos belgilarni ajratgan, shu belgilarga asoslanib publitsistik matnning alohida oʻziga xos xususiyatlari sifatida quyidagilarni koʻrsatish mumkin:

1. Gazeta tili yozma adabiy tildir. U oʻziga xos lingvistik belgilarga ega.

¹ ЎзСЭ, 9-том, 103-бет.

2. Gazetada barcha vazifaviy uslublarga oid materiallar bosiladi. Bu gazeta tilining o'ziga xos xususiyati hisoblanadi.
3. Gazeta tili badiiy, so'zlashuv uslublar tiliga yaqin turadi, ilmiy, rasmiy uslublar tilidan farq qiladi.
4. Gazeta tili adabiy tilning imloviy, lug'aviy, punktatsion hamda uslubiy meyorlariga qat'iy amal qiladi.
5. Gazeta tilining o'ziga xos xususiyati uning axborot berish, tashkilotchilik, targ'ibot va tasirchanlik kabu vazifalardan kelib chiqqan¹.

Hech kimga sir emaski, publitsistik matn bevosita gazeta yuzini ko'rgan matn hisoblanadi. Shu sababdan gazeta tili va publitsistik matnning til xususiyatlari deyilganda bir tushuncha nazarda tutiladi. Shunday holatlar bo'ladiki publitsistik matn til xususiyatlari publitsistik uslub me'yoriga amal qilmaydi. Bunda publitsistik matn badiiy uslubga yaqinlashadi. Yuqorida ko'rsatilgan xususiyatlar umumiy holatda (ayrim farqlar bilan) ikkala tilga (ingliz va o'zbek) oid publitsistik matnlariga ham tegishli hisoblanadi.

Bobning "*Publitsistik matnni lingvopragmatik tahlil qilish tamoyillari*" deb nomlangan uchinchi faslida publitsistik matnning lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari, bu imkoniyatlarni yuzaga keltiruvchi omillar xususida so'z yuritilgan. Pragmatikaga hozirgi kunda til a'zolarining ma'lum bir so'zlar va semantik konstruksiyalar orqali o'z munosabatini bildirish va suhbatdoshning munosabatini tushunish darajasi, yoxud mavjud bo'lgan vaziyatdan kelib chiqib munosabat bildirishdir². Lingvistik tahlilning asosiy g'oyasi ham lisonning tabiatini uning amaliy faoliyatda qo'llanishiga nisbatan yoki boshqacha aytganda, bajarayotgan vazifasi doirasida aniqlashdir. Aynan vazifa (funksiya) tushunchasi lison tahliliga pragmalingvistik yondashuvning poydevoridir.

Lingvistik pragmatikaning tadqiq doirasi keng bo'lib, bu yo'nalishda til birliklarining nutq vaziyati, kontekst bilan bog'liq jihatlari, kishilar o'rtasidagi munosabatni ifoda etuvchi nutqiy etiketlar, nutqning ijtimoiy xoslanishi, ifodaning subyektiv modal aspektiga aloqador kirish, baho bildiruvchi so'z va vositalar, insonning ichki subyektiv ruhiyatini ifoda etuvchi diskurs hamda presuppozitsiya hodisasini o'rganish maqsad qilib belgilandi³.

Nutqiy aktlar publitsistik matn mazmunini voqelantiruvchi eng muhim omillardan biri hisoblanadi. Umuman olganda, pragmatika termini mazmun-mohiyatiga ko'ra faoliyat tushunchasi bilan bog'liq. Shuning uchun uning lug'aviy ma'nosi amaliy ish mazmuni bilan aniqlashadi. Shunday ekan, lingvopragmatika til belgilarining nutqda bajaradigan vazifasi bilan belgilanadi, uning mazmuni esa muloqotchilar o'rtasidagi munosabat jarayoniga xos ifoda usuli va anglash mezonlari asosida namoyon bo'lishidadir.

Muayyan kommunikativ vaziyatda bo'la turib, so'zlashuvchi, ma'lum bir kommunikativ maqsadni ko'zlab, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri yoki bilvosita hamsuhbatiga ta'sir o'tkazadi va qo'yilgan kommunikativ maqsad, shuningdek, munosabat,

¹ Batafsil qarang: Abdusaidov A. Nutq mahorati. Qayta nashr Samarqand : SamDU nashri, 2016. –B. 96

² Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон Миллий энциклопедияси, 2008. – 285 б.

³ Ҳақимов М. Ўзбек тилида матннинг прагматик талқини: Филол. фан. док. ... дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2001. – Б. 15-17.

aloqada bo‘lish, kommunikativ vaziyatning o‘zi ham tilga oid vositalarni adekvat tanlashga, kommunikatsiyaning mavzusi va shakliga doimo ta’sir qiladi. Boshqacha aytganda, so‘zlashuvchi maksimal effektga erishish uchun qat’iy kommunikativ strategiyaga rioya qilishi lozim. Shunda so‘zlashuvchi tanlab olgan tilga oid vositalar juda muhim ma’noviy yuklamaga ega bo‘ladi.

Xullas, nutqiy akt tushunchasi uning semiologik jihatdan ajratilgan lokutsiya, propozitsiya, illokutsiya hamda perlokutsion aktlar tahlilida o‘zining aniq lisoniy mezoniga ega bo‘ladi. Publitsistik matnning bu masalalarini o‘rganish lingvistik pragmatika va uslubshunoslik sohalarining nazariy jihatdan to‘ldirilishida muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shuningdek, matn va tagma’no masalalarini o‘zaro farqlash uchun ham nazariy mezon bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi publitsistik matnlarning sintaktik va funksional-stilistik xususiyatlari”** deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobida ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida publitsistik matnlarning o‘xshashligi va o‘ziga xosligi, mazkur tillarining publitsistik matnlarida subyekt va uning ifodalanishi hamda publitsistik matnlarda qo‘shimcha, so‘z, so‘z birikmasi, gaplarning funksional-uslubiy xususiyati tahlil qilinadi.

Mazkur bobning *“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida publitsistik matnlar sarlavhalarining o‘ziga xosligi va mushtarakligi”* deb nomlangan birinchi faslida publitsistik matn va ularning sarlavhalarining funksional-uslubiy xususiyati tahlil etilgan.

“Funksional stilistika – bu tilning turli muloqot doiralarida amal qilish qonuniyatlarini, inson faoliyatining u yoki bu sohalariga muvofiq kelish darajasini, shuningdek, funksional uslublar va boshqa funksional uslubiy ko‘rinishlarda til vositalarining tanlanish me’yori va muvofiqligi jamlanadigan nutqiy tizimni o‘rganadigan tilshunoslik ilmidir” Stilistika alohida fan sifatida shakllangandan buyon funksional uslubshunoslik ham zamonaviy stilistikaning markaziy yo‘nalishlaridan biri sifatida soha tadqiqotchilarining e’tiborida bo‘lib kelmoqda. Kishilar o‘z ijtimoiy faoliyatida tildagi barcha vositalardan — fonetik, grammatik, leksik, frazeologik birliklardan foydalanganlarida, avvalo, ularni o‘z ehtiyojlaridan kelib chiqib, nutq mavzusiga, vaziyatga qarab tanlaydi va qo‘llaydi. Tilimizdagi vositalarning bir nechalab ko‘rinishlarga ega bo‘lishi, sinonimik rang-baranglik shunday yo‘l tutishga imkon beradi. Mana shu tanlash nutq jarayonida tilbirliliklarining o‘ziga xos uslubiy chegaralanishini taqozo qiladi.

Ingliz tili publitsistik matnlarida Old Fox, Adenauer, Gorbi, Gorbachev, Rokki, Rokfeller, Ike, Eisenhower taniqli jamoat arboblari taxalluslari (laqabi); Bill Klinton, Jimmi Karter; FDR kabi qisqartirilgan ismlar juda ko‘p uchraydi. Franklin Delano Ruzvelt, JFK - Jek Kennedi - Jon Fitsjerald Kennedi kabi qisqa shakllarning aksariyati va barcha taxalluslar o‘zbek tiliga to‘liq shaklda tarjima qilingan, chunki o‘zbek o‘quvchilari bunday nomlarga qisqartirishni hurmatsizlik deb biladilar.

Ingliz va o‘zbek sarlavhalarining ifodaliligi turli mezonlarga asoslanadi. Ingliz tilidagi sarlavha o‘zbekcha sarlavhadan ko‘ra ko‘proq so‘zlashuv so‘zlarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Maqola juda jiddiy ma’lumotga qaratilgan bo‘lsa ham, o‘quvchi e’tiborini jalb qilish uchun sarlavhada jargon bo‘lishi mumkin.

Gazetalar tili yuzasidan ilmiy izlanishlar olib borgan va bir qator ilmiy ishlar yoqlagan olim A. Boboyeva publitsistik matn sarlavhasining asosan 3 vazifasini keltirib o'tadi¹. Ular: nominativlik, informativlik va reklamalilikdir.

Ingliz yangiliklar va maqolalar sarlavhalarining o'ziga xos tuzilishi turli maqsadlarga xizmat qiladi: ular o'quvchini eslatmaga qiziqish bildirishlari va axborotning qisqartirilishini ta'minlashlari kerak.

Sarlavhalarini o'rganishda ingliz va o'zbek tili publitsistik matnlari sarlavhalarini struktur modellari ham tadqiq qilish mumkin bo'ladi. Publitsistik matnlari sarlavhalarning struktur modellari so'z-sarlavhalar, birikma-sarlavhalar va gap-sarlavhalar tarzida tasniflanadi. Kishi matn sarlavhasi bilan tanishgandan matnga bo'lgan qiziqish paydo bo'lishi ijodkorning sarlavha tanlashdagi mahoratga va so'zning ma'no nozikliklarini farqlay olish qobiliyatiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Masalan: "*How China is designing flood-resistant cities*(Vox.com)²". Ushbu sarlavhada Xitoy qanday qilib toshqinga chidamli shaharlarni loyihalashtirmoqda degan savol tug'ilishi mumkin. Yani shahar suvni yutishi mumkinmi deb qiziqish bilan ushbu ommaviy axborot informatsiyasiga murojat etishi mumkin.

Ikkinchi bobning "*Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida publitsistik matnlarida subyekt va uning ifodalanishi*" deb nomlangan keyingi faslida subyekt va uning ifodalanishi, subyekt turlari hamda subyektning yuzaga keltiradigan ma'nolari asosli misollar yordamida tahlil qilingan.

Subyekt atamasi bir necha fanlarning asosiy tushunchalarini ifodalaydi, u falsafada falsafiy subyekt (Falsafada subyekt (*lot. Subjectum* – ostida, pastda, asosda turuvchi) faol faoliyat ko'rsatuvchi, biluvchi, ong va irodaga ega bo'lgan individ yoki ijtimoiy guruh.)³ tushunchasini, mantiqda mantiqiy subyekt (Logikada mantiqiy ega – subyekt deb ataladi.)⁴ tushunchasini, mazmuniy sintaksisida esa gap mazmuniy tuzilishining bir bo'lagini ifodalaydi. A. Hojiyev "Lingvistik terminlarning izohli lug'ati" kitobida subyekt atamasiga qo'yidagicha ta'rif berilgan: 1. Hukm predmeti, logik ega. 2. Grammatik ega.

Mantiqiy tushuncha sifatidagi subyekt hukmning tarkibiy qismini, ya'ni ikkita a'zodan birini ifodalaydi. Har qanday darak ma'lum bir hukm ifodalaydi. Hukm esa ikki a'zoning subyekt va predikat qismlarning o'zaro munosabatidan tashkil topadi. Bu hukmning moddiylashtiruvchisi, uning ifodalovchisi bo'lgan har qanday gap mantiqiy jihatdan ikki qismdan tashkil topadi deganidir. Masalan, *Ayriliq azobi keksalik yoshidagi erga va xotinga boshqa-boshqa tarzda ta'sir etadi* (Tohir Malik. "7x7" gazetasi, 2005.) gapi mantiqiy jihatdan ikki qismning subyekt va predikat qismlarning munosabatidan tashkil topgan. *Ayriliq azobi* – subyekt qism, *keksalik yoshidagi erga va xotinga boshqa-boshqa tarzda ta'sir etadi* – predikat qismdir. Mazmuniy nuqtayi nazardan esa unday emas. Yuqoridagi jumla mazmuniy jihatdan bir qancha mazmuniy qismlardan tashkil topadi. Subyekt va predikat qismlar esa bir necha mazmuniy qismlarning bittasi sifatida ishtirok etadi.

¹ Boboyeva A. Gazeta sarlavhalari haqida // O'zbek tili va adabiyoti jurnali, 1971-yil. 2-son. –B. 61-63.

² <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nf-Yy3EuZi0>

³ Хайруллаев М., Хакбердиев М. Логика. –Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1984. –Б. 130

⁴ Назаров Қ. ва бошқалар. Фалсафа энциклопедик луғат. –Т.: Ўзбекистон МИ, 2010. –Б. 249

Yuqoridagi jumlada *azobi* – mazmuniy subyekt, *ta'sir etadi* – mazmuniy predikatdir. Bu jumlada subyekt va predikatdan tashqari temporalis (zamon), instrumentalis (vosita) kabi qismlar ham ishtirok etishi mumkin. Ingliz tilida ham subyektni xuddi shunday tahlil qilish mumkin: *Approximately 280 million people worldwide suffer from depression, which affects all aspects of life.* (“Science”, 9 august 2024). Ushbu misoldan ham ayon bo‘ldiki, *280 million people*-subekt qismi, *suffer from depression which affects all aspects of life*- predikat qismidir.

Lingvistik adabiyotlarda subyektning ma’nolar sistemasi turlicha talqin qilinadi. Mavjud fikrlarni e’tiborga olib, subyektlarning quyidagi ma’nolarini ajratamiz:

1. Harakat subyekt: *Elalloma ishlayapti.* (T. Malik.)
Ingliz tilida: *But Astral Systems is working on tiny fusion reactors that don't attempt to generate large amounts of power.* (New Scientist, Weekly 2023)
2. Holat subyekt: *Hamid haliyam uxlayapti.* (T. Malik.)
Ingliz tilida: *The past few years have been tough for the restaurant industry.* (The Economist. 18.10.23)
3. Belgi tashuvchi subyekt: *Bu toifa odamlarining shafqati yo‘q. Mening turmada o‘tirishga toqatim yo‘q.* (T. Malik.)
Ingliz tilida: *She is not one of those whose career reveals a set of deep convictions or an inner core of beliefs.* (The Economist 24.08.24).
4. Egalik subyekt: *Murdalarning egalari faryod urdilar. O‘z yurtigingizga o‘zingiz egalik qilingiz!* (Tohir Malik.)
Ingliz tilida: *The Democrats held their national convention in Chicago.* (The Economist 24.08.24)

Dissertatsiyada subyekt tushunchachi izohlanib uning ingliz va o‘zbek tili publitsistik matnlarda qo‘llanadigan mavjudlik, qiyoslanuvchi, to‘dalik, baholash kabi turlariga misollar keltirilgan va tahlillar amalga oshirilgan.

Ikkinchi bobning uchinchi fasli “*Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi publitsistik matnlarning morfologik aspekti*” deb nomlanib, publitsistik matnlarda qo‘shimchalarning stilistik xususiyatlari tahliliga bag‘ishlangan.

Nutqda morfologik shakllar ham uslubiy ma’nolar ifodalovchi vosita sifatida keng qo‘llaniladi. Morfologik ma’nolar grammtik ma’noning tarkibiy qismi sifatida morfologik shakllar orqali ifodalanadi. Grammatik ma’no leksik ma’nodan farqli ravishda borliqdagi narsa va hodisalarning umumlashgan ma’nolarini va ular o‘rtasidagi munosabatni bildiradi¹

Egalik kategoriyasida ham sinonimiya mavjud. Ana shu sinonimlardan nutq vaziyatiga mosini tanlab ishlatish uslubiy imkoniyat yaratadi. Yozuvchilar ana shu uslubiy imkoniyatdan foydalanish jarayonida o‘z mahoratini namoyon etadilar. Publitsistik matnda egalik affikslari hissiy-ta’sirchan bo‘yoq ifodalashi mumkin. Ular quyidagicha ko‘rinishga ega:

1) murojaatda qo‘llanuvchi (jonli va jonsiz narsalarga) bolam, vatandoshlarim, azizim, onam, vatanim, qishlog‘imiz kabi so‘zlar tarkibidagi

¹ Nurmonov A., Shahobiddinova Sh., Iskanarova Sh., Nabiyeva D. O‘zbek tilining mazmuniy grammatikasi. – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2001. –B. 15.

egalik affiksleri soʻzlovchining xususiy munosabatini ifodalab hissiy taʼsirchanlikni oshiradi: Garchi konstitutsiyamizda soʻz boʻlmasa-da, bizda hozir ikki tililik mavjud?! (T.Malik. Gazeta.uz 2022.10.)

Mazkur matnda qoʻllangan “konstitutsiyamiz” soʻzi tarkibida birinchi shaxs koʻlik shakli –*miz* affiksi qoʻllangan. Bu egalik shaklining ishlatilishi taʼsirchanlikni oshirishga xizmat qilgan. Xuddi shunday ingliz tilida ham: *This is our moment. This is our country. And it is our responsibility to leave it stronger, fairer, and more united for the generations to come.* (The Independent.)

2) biror shaxsni oʻziga tanish yoki yaqin tutishni ifodalaydi. Bu hol koʻpincha qarindoshlik bildiruvchi soʻzlar tarkibida uchraydi; 1. Biz oʻzimiz ham *farzandimizni qarogʻim* deymiz. (E.Vohidov) 2. Onamiz yangi uchi bilan ogʻzini ushlab yogʻladi. – Seldada aql yoʻq ekan-da, - dedi onamiz. – Bira toʻla ochiq mozorga olib borib tashlamabdi-da!

3) kinoya, kesatiq ifodalaydi: – Ha, menda-da bor! Ayolimiz bilan loyimiz bir yerdan olingan. Boʻldimi? Koʻngling joyiga tushdimi? (T.M.)

4) taʼkidni kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi: Men baxtli boʻla olmaydi, deganda muhabbatini pok holda asray olmagan, muhabbat tuygʻusiga gard tushirgan *yigit-qizlarmizni* nazarda tutyapman. (Toxir Malik “Ishq boshqa, havas boshqa” “Bekajon” gazetasi, 2006).

Tadqiqot obyektimiz boʻlgan publitsistik matnda egalik qoʻshimchalari quyidagi maʼnolarni ifodalaydi:

1) achchiqlanish, nafrat maʼnosi: Mana shu *fikrlashuvimiz, bahslashuvimiz* toʻgʻri yoʻlni belgilashda qiynalayotgan qaysi bir yosh yigit yoki qizga yordam berib qolar? (Tohir Malik “Ishq boshqa, havas boshqa” “Bekajon” gazetasi, 2006).

2) piching, kinoya maʼnosi : Mazkur bayonda *fikrlarimizni* balki keskinroq *bildirgandirmiz.* (Oʻsha maqola)

3) maʼnoni kuchaytiradi: Onasi hatto “Voy *qizim-yey*, shunaqa darding bor ekan, aytmaysanmi, *suyganingga berardim*”, deb oʻkindi. (Oʻsha maqola)

4) taʼkidlash maʼnosi: Haqiqiy er yigit qadimdan ham *oʻz or-nomusini*, ham *sevgilisi* shaʼnini qadrlab kelgan. Ingliz tilda: I will never, ever put America's interests at risk. I will always put America's interests first. I'm not going to let other countries take advantage of us anymore. I'm going to protect *our borders*, I'm going to protect *our people*, and I'm going to protect *our way* of life. (In a speech from the 2016 Republican National Convention, Donald Trump) Bu yerda Tramp Amerika manfaatlarini himoya qilishga sodiqligini va mamlakat farovonligiga shaxsiy sadoqatini taʼkidlash uchun “bizning” va “Amerikaniki” kabi egalik olmoshlaridan foydalanadi. “Bizning”dan takroran foydalanish umumiy masʼuliyat va jamoaviy oʻziga xoslikni taʼkidlashga xizmat qiladi.

Egalik qoʻshimchalari publitsistik matnda *achchiqlanish, piching, kinoya, taʼkidlash* kabi uslubiy maʼnolardan tashqari *masxaralash, erkalash, xursandchilik, norozilik, ikkilanish, taraddud* kabi uslubiy maʼnolarni yuzaga chiqarishi mumkin.

Koʻrinadiki, morfologik shakllar, xususan, egalik qoʻshimchalari ham publitsistik nutqda soʻzlovchining subyektiv munosabatini ifodalashga xizmat

qiladi. Ular orqali muloqotda turli ijobiy va salbiy ma'nolar anglatish imkoniyati kengdir.

Juft va takroriy soʻzlar muloqot jarayonida taʼkidlash, kuchaytirish maʼnosini ifodalash, dialoglarning jonli va taʼsirliligini oshirish maqsadida qoʻllanadi. Matbuot¹da juft va takroriy soʻzlardan ham unumli foydalaniladi: *Ota-ona, bobo-buvilar* ham yoʻlda harakatlanar ekan, farzandlari, nevaralarini belgilangan joydan kesib oʻtishga oʻrgatsalar foydadan holi boʻlmas edi. (“Jizzax ovozi”, 09.07.2024); Shuni ham aytib oʻtish joizki, bolaning *his-tuygʻulari* gʻoyatda *nafis va nozik* boʻladi; Oʻqituvchining bilimdan, *aql-zakovatidan, mehr-muhabbatidan* bahra oladi. (Jahonda boʻlmasa muallim agar... maqolasidan. “Jizzax ovozi”, 30.09.2022.)

Ingliz tilidagi publitsistik matnlarda ham soʻzlarning takroran ishlatilishi koʻpincha muhim fikrni taʼkidlash yoki hissiy taʼsirni oshirish uchun qoʻllaniladi: *“It is not just going to be entry-level people who are affected. And so we need to think about what this means for the economy, what it means for society as a whole, what are people going to do if robots and AI take a lot of jobs.”* (The Guardian weekly. 19.07.24)

Matnda soʻzlarning takroran ishlatilishi, koʻpincha, eʼtiborni tortish yoki alohida urgʻu berish maqsadida amalga oshiriladi. Bu usul yordamida muallif oʻz fikrlarini kuchaytirib, oʻquvchiga taʼsirchanlikni oshirishga erishadi. Takroriy soʻzlar matndagi asosiy gʻoyani mustahkamlaydi va oʻquvchining eʼtiborini lozim boʻlgan nuqtaga qaratadi.

Tadqiqotchi A.Gapparov publitsistik uslubda ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksikaning soʻz yasash imkoniyatining boshqa vazifaviy uslublarga nisbatan mahsuldor ekanligini taʼkidlaydi. “Sifatsiz va *qalbakilashtirilgan* dori vositalariga qarshimiz! (Adolat.23.12.2022); “... oʻtgan yilning kuzidan boshlab shikoyatchiga, arizagoʻyga aylanishga majbur boʻldim”, Biroq saylov qonunchiligi shunday sohaki, u doimo zamon bilan hamnafas tarzda yangilab borishni taqozo etadi”.(Adolat, 2019. – № 27);

Xuddi shunday, publitsistik uslubda ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksikaning morfologik usulda yasash ingliz tilida ham juda faol hisoblanadi. Ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksika, asosan, jamiyat va siyosatga oid tushunchalarni ifodalovchi soʻzlar va iboralardan iborat. Publitsistik matnlarda bu leksikaning ishlatilishi, odatda, oʻquvchilarning eʼtiborini tortish, muayyan gʻoyalarni ilgari surish va ijtimoiy-siyosiy masalalarga nisbatan fikr yuritishga undash maqsadida amalga oshiriladi. Ingliz tilidagi publitsistik matnlarda ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksikaning soʻz yasash imkoniyatlari keng va xilma-xildir. Ushbu leksikani yaratishda turli morfologik jarayonlar, masalan, affiksatsiya (prefiks va suffiks qoʻshish), kompozitsiya (bir nechta soʻzlarni birlashtirish) va qisqartirish kabilar ishlatiladi. Masalan: *Moderate Democrats ousted a left-wing congressman in a primary election in New York. It was the most expensive Democratic congressional primary ever.* (The Economist 29.06.24) .

¹ **Matbuot** — barcha bosma mahsulotlar majmui tor maʼnoda davriy nashrlar, asosan, gazeta va jurnallarni ifodalaydi.

Quyida keltirilgan matnda “demokratiya” so‘zining affiksatsiya orqali yangi so‘z yasash natijasida mano ekspressivligini kuchaytirayotganini ko‘rishimiz mumkin.

Ikkinchi bobning to‘rtinchi fasli “*Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi publitsistik matnlarning sintaktik aspekti*” deb nomlangan.

So‘z birikmalari nutq tizimida leksik, sintaktik va grammatik sath birliklari bilan uzviy munosabat hosil qiladi va matn yaratilishining eng asosiy uzvlaridan hisoblanadi. Ta’kidlash o‘rinliki, matnning grammatik hamda lug‘aviy shakllanishida, uni mazmunan boyitishda, semantik jihatdan kengaytirishda, fikrning to‘liq, ekspressiv bo‘lishida, matnning emotsional-hissiy, badiiy-obrazli ta’sir kuchini olishida eng muhim asosiy vazifani bajaruvchi til birligi – so‘z birikmalaridir. Xuddi mana shu vazifalarni publitsistik matnlarda, ayniqsa, so‘z birikmalar qoyilmaqom tarzda bajaradilar.

Nutq jarayonida so‘zlar shu tilga (masalan, ingliz, o‘zbek, tojik tillari so‘z birikmalarida ayrim tafavutlar mavjud.) xos bo‘lgan grammatik xususiyatlar asosida bir biri bilan bog‘lanadi. So‘z birikmasi ifodalovchi so‘zlardan tuzilgan, ham grammatik, ham semantik butunlikka ega bo‘lgan birlikdir. Masalan: The two men walked in silence (A.Cronin) gapida 1) the two men, 2) walked in silence.

So‘z birikmasi bilan gap o‘rtasida farq katta. So‘z birikmasi nominatsiya (atash) vazifasini bajarish jihatdan so‘zga yaqin turadi va u gap singari intonatsion tugallikka ega bo‘lmaganligi uchun kommunikativ birlikni tashkil qilmaydi. Shu o‘rinda so‘zdan farq qiladi va sintaktik birlik hisoblanadi.

So‘z birikmaning bosh so‘zning ifodalanishiga ko‘ra: a) *otli* (bunday hollarda bosh so‘z ot, sifat, son, olmosh, harakat nomi, modal so‘zlar, undov so‘zlar va taqlid so‘zlar bilan ifodalangan) *birikmalar*; b) *fe’li* (sof fe’l shakli, ravishdosh va sifatdosh shakllari bilan ifodalangan) *birikmalardir*). So‘z birikmasi qismlari o‘rtasidagi xokim-tobelik quyidagi yo‘llar bilan ifodalanishiga ko‘ra: Moslashuv, boshqaruv, birikuv kabi turlarga bo‘linadi.

Umuman, kuzatuvlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, publitsistik matnda sintaktik vositalarning qo‘llanishida o‘zga xosliklar mavjud. Unda sintaktik birliklar orasida qo‘shma gaplarning stilistik vosita sifatida o‘rni nihoyatda katta. Sodda gaplar publitsistik maqolalarda asosiy sintaktik birlik sifatida, fikrni ixcham, sodda va mazmunli ifodalashga xizmat qilgan bo‘lsa, qo‘shma gaplarning ham qisman bo‘lsa-da, o‘ziga xos stilistik ma’noni ifodalashda ma’lum o‘rni bor.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi “**Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi publitsistik matnlarda lug‘aviy birliklarning lingvopragmatik tadqiqi**” deb nomlangan.

Mazkur bobning “*Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi publitsistik matnlarda nutqiy aktlarning faollashuvi*” nomli faslida publitsistik matnning pragmatik imkoniyatlari va uni yuzaga keltiradigan omillar tahlil qilingan.

Ma’lum bir kommunikativ niyatni amalga oshirish maqsadida hamsuhbatiga ta’sir etishida muloqot vaziyatining ahamiyati katta. So‘zlovchi bundan maksimal samaraga erishish uchun kommunikativ strategiyaga amal qilishi va tanlab olingan so‘z, ibora hamda ulardan o‘rinli foydalana olish qobiliyatiga ega bo‘lishi kerak bo‘ladi. An’anaviy tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan qaraladigan bo‘lsa, tasdiq, so‘roq, undov mazmunidagi xabarlar, shuningdek, keyingi yillardagi qarashlarda esa sintaktik birliklarning emotsional va emotsional bo‘lmagan ifodalar tarzida

tasnif qilinishi to'g'ri sanaladi. Biroq odamlar o'rtasidagi kundalik muloqot jarayoni sinchiklab kuzatilsa, tilshunoslikda hali o'rganilishi lozim bo'lgan juda ko'p muammolar mavjudligi ko'zga yaqqol tashlanadi. Jumladan, yuqoridagilardan tashqari, nutq subyektining bir olam ichki his-tuyg'ular muallifi ekanligi, aloqa-aralashuv jarayonida ana shu his-tuyg'ular so'zlovchining xususiy munosabati sifatida namoyon bo'lishi, bularning so'zlovchi nutqiga xos buyruq, iltimos, va'da, ogohlantirish, minnatdorlik kabi ifoda shaklida bayon qilinishi kuzatiladi.

Nutqiy jarayonda so'zlovchi shaxsga e'tiborning tortilishi tilshunoslik tarixida katta voqea bo'ldi. Chunki yillar davomida, struktur tilshunoslikning belgining belgi bilan munosabatini o'rganishga asosiy e'tiborni qaratganligi natijasida belgining obyekt bilan, belgining subyekt bilan munosabati masalasi tilni sof "shakl" sifatida talqin qiluvchi strukturalistlar nazaridan ancha chetda qolgan edi.

Lingvistik tadqiqotlarning pragmatik tashkiliy-tarkibiy qismi, bizning fikrimizcha, nutqda (so'zlashuvda) tilga oid faktlarning o'zaro ta'siri va ularning konkret kommunikativ aks ettirilishini, ya'ni muayyan kommunikativ vaziyatda o'rganishdadir. Shunda ushbu o'zaro ta'sirning usullari va shakllari qo'yilgan kommunikativ maqsad orqali belgilanadi. Kommunikativ maqsadga erishish uchun so'zlashuvchi o'z jumlasini shunday qilib tuzadiki, u uchun eng muhim bo'lgan informatsiyani ta'kidlashi birinchi navbatda turishi lozim.

Publitsistik matnda ko'chimlar ham pragmatik vazifa bajarishi mumkin. Ma'lumki, so'zlarni ko'chma ma'noda qo'llash dastlab, lug'atlardagi so'zlarning ma'no jihatdan kambag'alligidan kelib chiqqan bo'lsa, asta-sekin go'zallik va jozibadorlikka bo'lgan ehtiyoj ularning ma'nolarini kengaytira boradi, bu esa xuddi kiyim dastavval sovuqdan himoyalaniish vositasi sifatida vujudga kelgan bo'lib, keyinchalik esa kishi tanasini bezaydigan libosga aylanganiga o'xshaydi¹. Masalan, Dilmurod Quronovning "Cho'lponning tug'ilgan yili"² maqolasida shunday jumlar bor: 1987-yilda – Cho'lpon asarlarini egalariga qaytarishga ozmoz imkon paydo bo'lgan bir vaqtda, bu yo'ldagi ilk *ehiyotkor qadamni* "Yoshlik" jurnali qo'ydi. Mazkur muallifning "Sharq yulduzi" jurnalining 2016-yil 2-sonida chiqqan maqolasida keltirilgan – Afsuski, faqat shugina: "aytib kelamiz", – vassalom!– kabi jumalarda til birliklari muallif individual uslubiga xos pragmatik ma'no ifodalamoqda.

Darhaqiqat, publitsistik matnda ifodalanadigan presuppozitsiyaning murakkab semantik tarkibi, turli vositalar orqali ifodalanishi bugungi kunda ko'pchilikni qiziqtirib kelayotgan va tilshunoslik sohasida o'rganilishi muhim bo'lgan masalalardan hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga, yashirin ifodalanadigan presuppozitsion ma'nolar yozuvchining mahorati, til boyliklarini qay darajada o'zlashtirganligi va til birliklarining uslubiy imkoniyatlaridan mohirona foydalana olish qobiliyatiga ham uzviy bog'liqdir.

Masalan: *"New laws come into effect today for Aussie workers, who will now have the right to switch off their phones and not respond to emails once their*

¹Фрейденберг О.М. Античные теории языка и стиля. – М.; Л.: ОГИЗ, Соцэкгиз, 1936.- 344 с.

² Куронов Д. Cho'lponning tug'ilgan yili. "Sharq yulduzi". 2018 йил, №10-сон.

shift has ended. under the new right to disconnect laws, employees will have the right to refuse contact outside their working hours. The new laws will affect businesses with more than 15 employees.” (News First).

Uchinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli “*Publitsistik matn tahlilida so‘zning shakliy va ma‘noviy turlari*” deb nomlangan.

Publitsistik matn tahlilida yozuvchi tomonidan qo‘llangan so‘zlarning shakliy va ma‘noviy munosabatlari muhim o‘rin tutadi. So‘zlovchining maqsadini to‘g‘ri va estetik jihatdan jozibador tarzda ochib berish uchun so‘zlarning doimiy iste‘moldagisini emas, balki estetik bo‘yoqdor shaklini qo‘llashni ma‘qul ko‘radilar. Tilshunos olim N.Mahmudov sinonimlar haqida quyidagi fikrni ilgari surgan: “Til birliklari orasidagi sinonimiya munosabati tilday murakkab va muhtasham tizim tarkibidagi favqulodda muhim paradigmatic munosabatlardan biri bo‘lib, bu munosabatning mavjudligi mazkur tizimning takomili va taraqqiyoti darajasi bilan uyg‘undir. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, tilning rivojlanganlik darajasining yuksakligini, demakki, uning zanginligi va ranginligini ta‘min etadigan muntazam va betimsol omillardan biri unda lisoniy birliklararo ma‘nodoshlik – sinonimiya munosabati imkoniyatlarining ko‘lamdorligidir.”

Sinonimiya hodisasi tilshunoslikda atroflicha o‘rganilgan masalalaridan biridir¹. Lekin tilshunosligimizning hozirgi kungi taraqqiyoti sinonimiya hodisasini nafaqat leksik, grammatik sathda, balki pragmatik jihatdan ham tadqiq etishni taqozo etadi. Ayniqsa, bu hodisani til va nutq bosqichida o‘zaro aloqadorlikda tadqiq etish uning o‘ziga xos yangi-yangi xususiyatlarini ochib beradi. Chunki sistem leksikologiya va hozirgi semasiologiya hamda onomosiologiya tilshunoslikda mufassal tavsiflangan lug‘oviy sinonimiya masalasini yangi nuqtai nazardan tadqiq etish muammosini o‘rtaga qo‘yadi². Shuning uchun bu hodisani til va nutq bosqichida o‘zaro aloqadorlikda hamda qarama-qarshilikda (oppozitsiyada) tahlil etish zarurati yuzaga keladi³. Til bosqichida sinonimiya xodisasi muayyan qolip sifatida mavjud bo‘lib, atash va ifoda ma‘nosi bilan umumiylikni hosil etadi.

Ilmiy adabiyotlarda sinonimlar, asosan, to‘rt turga bo‘linadi. 1. Ma‘no ottenkasiga putur yetkazmay, bir-birining o‘rnida bemaol ishlatila oluvchi so‘zlar absolyut sinonim deyiladi: tilshunoslik – lingvistika. 2. Ma‘no jihatdan farqlanuvchi sinonimlar semantik tipga kiradi: botir, jasur, qo‘rqmas, dadil. 3. Nutq situatsiyasi yoki kontekstda ma‘nolari jihatdan bir-birining o‘rnida qo‘llana oluvchi sinonimlar kontekstual sinonim sanaladi: shoir, yozuvchi, adib. 4. Ma‘no ottenkalarida emotsional-ekspressiv hissiyotni ifodalovchi sinonimlar – stilistik sinonim: yuz, bashara, aft, chehra, nusxa, turq⁴.

Publitsistik matnda birgina ma‘noni ifodalash uchun bir necha til birliklaridan foydalaniladi. Masalan: Uchrashuvning birinchi bo‘limida darvozalar

¹ Каранг; Ҳожев А. Ўзбек тили синонимларининг изоҳли луғати. Т.:, 1974 йил, 3-6- бетлар; Вешл Л. М. Современная лингвистическая семантика. М., 1990 г., 151-154-стр. Новиков Л.А. Семантика русского языка. М., 1982 г., стр.222-242.

² Тоирова Г. Лексик синонимларни ўргатишдаги муаммолар. Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти.

³ Раҳимов У. Коса. коса тагида ним коса. Андижон.1995 йил, 17-бет.

⁴ Saidova F. Sinonimlar izohli lug‘atlarida sinonimik qatorlarni tuzish asoslari. // Zamonaviy o‘zbek tili jurnali, 2023. – № 2. – Б. 137.

ishg'ol etilmadi. Ikkinchi bo'limda ham terma jamoalar bir qancha xavfli vaziyatlarni yaratsa-da, darvozalar daxlsizligi saqlanib qoldi. Shu tariqa uchrashuv 0:0 hisobi bilan yakunlandi. (<https://daryo.uz>) Mazkur matn yaratuvchisi (muxbir) so'zni takror qo'llanishini oldini olish maqsadida mazmunan ma'nodosh bo'lgan birliklardan foydalangan. Bunda *ishg'ol etilmadi, darvozalar daxlsizligi saqlanib qoldi, 0:0 hisobi, durang qayd etdi kabi birliklar matnda JCH—2026 saralashida O'zbekiston Eron uchrashuvida hisob ochilmaganini ifodalaydi va bu birliklar nutqiy sinonim hisoblanadi. "Tesla, delivered 386,810 vehicles worldwide in the first quarter of 2024, a decrease of 8,5% year on year and its first quarterly decline on that basis since 2020. investors already rattled by slowing growth in the electric-vehicle industry," punished Tesla's stock. Figures from other carmakers were mixed. Ford and Hyundai reported a big rise in EV sales in America and General Motors announced a sharp decline.* (The Economist 6.04.24)"

Bobning "Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi publitsistik matnlarida frazeologizmlarning lingvopragmatik tahlili" deb nomlangan uchinchi (3.3.) bo'limida ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi publitsistik matnlarida qo'llanilgan frazeologizmlar lingvopragmatik tahlili amalga oshirilgan.

Ma'lumki, har bir til asosan o'z lug'at tarkibi va grammatik qurilishi negizida ichki taraqqiyot qonunlari asosida o'sib, takomillashib boradi. Bundan tashqari, u yoki bu til jamoalarining aloqasi natijasida bir til ikkinchisini boyitib boradi.

Publitsistik matnlarga turg'un iboralar, iqtibos, maqol va matallar o'zartirilishiga imkon beruvchi so'z o'yini, hazillar, turli trop va figuralarning kiritilishi gazeta tilida ekspressiyani oshirishning yana bir vositalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bunda zamonaviy matbuot tilining nafaqat sintagmatik, balki so'z yasash miqyosida ham innovatsionlilik, innovatsiyaga qaratilganligi uning oshkoraviy farqlovchi xususiyati hisoblanadi¹.

Tilshunos olim Shavkat Raxmatullayev o'zbek tilshunosligida o'zlashma frazeologizmlarning ilk tadqiqotchilaridan biri sanaladi. Olimning 1957-yilda ilmiy to'plamlardan birida nashr etilgan maqolasi "Hozirgi zamon o'zbek tilidagi o'zlashtirma frazeologik birliklar haqida" deb nomlangan edi². Bu maqolada o'zbek tilidagi frazeologik birliklarni o'z iboralar va o'zlashgan iboralar deb ikkiga ajratib taxlil kiladi. Maqolada o'zlashgan iboralar deyilganda "boshqa tillardan o'zbek tiliga olingan frazeologik birliklar" tushuniladi. Ana shunday iboralarni shoir va yozuvchilar publitsistik asarlarida ham mahorat bilan qo'llagan hamda o'z nutqlarida qo'llagan. Masalan: *suvdan quruq chiqmoq; dilini siyoh qilmoq, ancha suvlar oqib ketdi* kabi. Erkin Vohidov rus tilidan o'zlashgan iboralardan foydalangan: *знать (узнать) как свои пять пальцев — besh qo'lday bilmoq. Hamma xayollaringiz, hamma niyatlaringiz menga besh qo'lday ayon.* (E.Vohidov). Arab tilidan o'zlashgan iboralardan foydalanilgan: Arabcha "mot" o'lim, o'lish, o'ldirish, yengilish ma'nolariga ega. Shunda sen uni farzinga

¹ Присяжнюк Т.А. Характеристика речевого воздействия в языке информационных газетных сообщений // Филологические науки. Вопросы теории и практики. Тамбов: Грамота, 2009. № 2 (4). С. 205-207

² Рахматуллаев Ш. Хўзирги замон ўзбек тилидаги ўзлашма фразеологик birliklar хақида // Ўрта Осиё университетининг илмий асарлари. CIV чиқиши Ўзбек филология мсалсалари Тошкент 1957. 25-27 б.

o‘xshatgan eding. Mana o‘sha farzin, piyodadan chiqqan farzin o‘zingni *mot qilib* turibdi. (E.Vohidov). Bundan tashqari adib fors-tojik tilidan o‘zlashgan iboralardan ham ko‘pgina o‘rinlarda foydalangan: *du dahan — ikki og‘iz so‘z*. Masalan: U kishining doim vaqti ziq. Bir narsa so‘ragani kelsak ham *ikki og‘iz so‘z* bilan javob berib, haydagandek qilib jo‘natadilar. *Dast mondan — qo‘l qo‘ymoq*. Bo‘lmasa oldin mana bu qog‘ozga — keldi, tuzatdi, deb *qo‘l qo‘yib* bering. *Go‘sh andoxtan — quloq solmoq*. Mana bu sayrashga *quloq sol!* Quloqlaring orom olayaptimi?.

Ingliz tilida ham ba‘zi shunday o‘zlashgan iboralarni uchratishimiz mumkinki, ular manodorlikni oshirish, o‘quvchilarni jalb qilishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Misol uchun fransuz tilidan **déjà vu**-ilgari shu holatni ko‘rgan yoki boshdan kechirganlik hissi, lotinchadan **status quo**-mavjud holat manosida qo‘llanilishi. Bunday o‘zlashma iboralar ingliz publitsistik matnlarda manoni kengroq yoritib, tasirchanlikni oshirishda ishlatilayotganini va xalqaro rang-baranglik qo‘shayotganini guvohi bo‘lamiz. Masalan: “*His “new path” represents something more worrying than a return to the status quo.*”(The Economist 11.04.20). Shunday qilib tilimizning boyligi bo‘lgan frazeologizmlarning ham uslubiy imkoniyatlari keng bolib, ular mohir san’atkor qolida har gal yangi emotsional boyoqqa ega bolib, oz ta’sir kuchini yanada orttiradi. Har bir frazeologik iboradan stilistik maqsadlarda foydalanish uchun mualliflar ularning ma’nolarini yangilashga, stilistik imkoniyatlarni kengaytirishga intiladilar. Shu bilan birga tilimizdagi iboralardan unumli foydalanibgina qolmasdan, shular asosida yangi iboralar yaratadilar. Bunda ular iboraning so‘z tarkibini o‘zgartirib, ularning ma’no va stilistik funksiyalarini oshirish uchun turli stilistik figuralardan foydalanadilar, ya’ni asosiy strukturani til qonun-qoidalari asosida o‘zgartirib, ikkinchi tur struktura hosil qiladilar. Bu shabhasiz, tilimizni jozibador, ma’noli va ravon bolishini ta’minlaydi.

XULOSA

1. Matnning mohiyati va kommunikatsiya jarayonida bajaradigan vazifasi faqat yozuv bilan chegaralanadigan bolsa, bu yirik kommunikativ birlikning tilda orni qanday belgilanishi haqidagi masala ochiq qoladi. Matn lingvistikasi muammolari bilan jiddiy shug‘ullanadigan juda kopchilik tilshunoslar matnning ham og‘zaki ham yozma bolaverishi mumkinligini aytadi. Chindan ham shu fikr ilmiy – mantiqiy jihatdan to‘la asosga ega va u matnning mavjut mohiyatini tog‘ri aks ettiradi.

2. Tilshunosligidagi antropotsentrik tadqiqotlarning muhim xususiyatlaridan biri – an’anaviy hamda sistem-struktur tilshunoslik yutuqlariga tayangan holda yangi bosqichlarga kutarila olganidir. Matn tahliliga antroposentrik nuqtayi nazardan yondashish bugungi tilshunoslikning yetakchi yo‘nalishlaridan biriga aylandi. Murakkab va serqirra hodisa hisoblangan matn tadqiqida so‘zlovchi – matn – tenglovchi (yozuvchi – matn – o‘quvchi) dan iborat uchlik asosiy obyekt bo‘lishi lozim. Matn va shaxs omili masalalari publitsistik matnni tadqiq etishni kun tartibiga qo‘yadi. Matn xususan publitsistik matnning til xususiyatlari jurnalistika, madaniyatshunoslik, sotsiologiya, psixologiya fanlari yutuqlari

asosida zamonaviy paradigmalarda asosida o'rganishni hozirgi jarayonlar talab qilmoqda.

3. Turkiy xalqlar yodgorligi "Qobusnoma", Nizomiy Aruziy Samarqandiyning "Nodir hikoyatlar" asarlarining mantiqiy tafakkur usuli ijtimoiy, axloqiy pafosi va boshqa xususiyatlari jihatidan o'zbek publitsistikasining nodir namunalari. Bundan tashqari, ko'pgina tarixiy asarlarda ham publitsistik unsurlarni ko'rishimiz mumkin. Masalan, Alisher Navoiyning "Majolis un-nafois", "Munshaot", "Mahbub ul-qulub" asarlarini shular qatorida sanaymiz. "Boburnoma" asarida esa badiiy publitsistikaning safarnoma, portret, reportaj va boshqa janrlariga xos bo'limlarni ko'ramiz. Samarqand, Andijon tasvirlari o'sha davrdagi shahar qiyofasini yaratadi, xalqning hayotini ko'z o'ngimizga keltiradi. XIX—XX asr boshlarida yozilgan Muqimiyning "Sayohatnoma"si yo'l ocherkiga xos namuna. Yaypan, Do'rmoncha, Oltiariq kabi vodiyning qishloqlari ta'rifini o'ynoqi satrlar bilan aholisi ruhini shuurimizga joylaydi. XX asr boshlarida "Taraqqiy", "Oina", "Xurshid" kabi gazeta jurnallarda chop etilgan Fitrat, Behbudiy, Abdulla Avloniy kabi jadidlar ijodida publitsistik janrlarda yozilgan asarlar ko'plab uchraydi.

4. Funktsional uslublarning barchasida bo'lgani kabi publitsistik uslubda ham faqat uning o'zigagina xos bo'lgan va matnda alohida bo'rtib turadigan xususiyatlar mavjud. Publitsistikaning vazifasi ijtimoiy fikr uyg'otish va uni shakllantirish, ma'lum maqsadga yonaltirish, hujjatli fakt-ma'lumotlar asosida voqelik manzarasini yaratishdan iborat. Hozirgi zamon ijtimoiy hayoti, unga aloqador otmish va kelajak faktlari publitsistikaning predmetidir. Hayotda ijtimoiy faoliyat, ong qarashlarning salmog'i ortgan sari publitsistning, ya'ni ijodkorning voqelikka faol aralashuvi, fikrni bevosita oshkora, dangal ifodalash tamoyili ham oshdi. Publitsistika fan, san'at, adabiyot asarlari tarkibiga tobora koproq kirib bormoqda. Publitsistik uslubning asosiy xususiyatlaridan yana biri tilning yangi so'z va iboralari bilan boyib borishga sabab bo'ladi.

5. Pragmatikaga gapiruvchi subyekt, eshituvchi subyekt, so'zlovchi – adresant, tinglovchi – adresat, ularning kommunikatsiyada ozaro bog'lanishi, munosabatlari, aloqa qilish, suhbat qurish vaziyatlari bilan bog'liq masalalar kompleksi ham kiritilgan. Shu tufayli lingvistik pragmatikaning tadqiqot obyekti sifatida mulohaza, fikr bildirishning oshkora va yashirin maqsadlari, sozlashuv taktikasi va sozlashuv fe'l-atvori, fikr bildirishning pragmatik mazmuni (fikr bildirishning kochma ma'nolari, ishoralar, istioralar, shamalar, qochirimlar va hokazo) adresatga nisbatan fikr bildirishning ta'siri namoyon bo'ladi. Pragmatik vazifa turli kommunikativ maqsadlarga erishish uchun nutqda (so'zlashuvda) til birliklarining potensial kommunikativ-pragmatik xususiyatlaridan foydalanish. Pragmatik samara so'zlovchi o'z nutqida baholash so'zlaridan foydalanib, eshituvchiga ta'sir o'tkazish natijasidir. Pragmatik samara o'z tarkibiga faqat pragmatik ta'sir mexanizmlarini qo'shib qolmasdan, balki kommunikatsiya jarayonida muayyan ekstralingvistik samaraga erishish imkoniyatini ham kiritgan.

6. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida so'zlovchi yoki yozuvchi nutqiy sharoit taqozosiga ko'ra mavjud so'zlarning grammatik shakllari, so'z birikmalari va gap tuzilishining ma'lum qismidagina foydalanadi. Muayyan bir ma'ruza yoki maqola egasi, ilmiy asar yoxud biror bir badiiy asar muallifi, shu bilan birga, har

qanday shaxs ham tilning barsha soʻz boʻyliklaridan, grammatik vositalaridan, imloviy va talaffuz imkoniyatlaridan toʻliq foydalana olmaydi.

7. Ingliz va oʻzbek publitsistik matnlari sarlavhalarining struktur modellari soʻz-sarlavhalar, birikma-sarlavhalar va gap-sarlavhalar tarzida tasniflanadi. Ular oʻziga xos nutq parchasi – kommunikativ birlik sanalib, tuzilishi jihatidan tildagi mavjud sintaktik qoliplari asoslanadi. Tadqiqotda ingliz va oʻzbek publitsistik matnlari sarlavhalari sodda soʻzli, darak gap mazmunidagi sarlavhalar, soʻroq gap mazmunidagi sarlavhalar, buyruq gap mazmunidagi sarlavhalar kabi guruhlarga ajratildi.

8. Mazmuniy va mantiqiy subyekt va predikat tushunchalari bir-biriga yaqin boʻlsa ham, lekin ular qiymat jihatdan bir-biridan katta farq qilishi asoslandi. Ingliz va oʻzbek tili publitsistik matnlarida subyektning harakat subyeksi, holat subyeksi, belgi tashuvchi subyekt, miqdoriy aniqlovchi subyekt, egalik subyeksi, mavjudlik subyeksi, qiyoslanuvchi subyeksi, totalik subyeksi, idrok qiluvchi subyekt, baholash yoki emotsional munosabatdagi subyeksi kabi turlari ifodalanishini asoslandi.

9. Ijodkor oz asarlarida (ocherk, esse, feleton pamfletl) tilimizdagi maʼnodosh soʻzlar ichidan ifoda maqsadi va vaziyatga muvofiq keladigan aniq soʻzni topib qoʻllaydi, shu tarzda tasvir obyektining eng kichik qirralarini ham real koʻrsatib beradi. Voqelikka ijobiy yoki salbiy munosabat ifodalashda unga mos maʼnodosh birliklarni mahorat bilan qoʻllay olish darkor. Ijodkor bir tushunchani ifoda etuvchi sinonimlar qatoridan nazarda tutilgan maʼno va his-tuygʻuni ifoda eta oladigan soʻzni topib, undan orinli foydalangan.

10. Qoʻshimchalarda ham maʼnodoshlik mavjud. Ana shu maʼnodoshlik asosida ijodkor publitsistik matnda vaziyatga mosini tanlab ishlatishi uslubiy imkoniyat yaratadi. Shu uslubiy imkoniyatdan foydalanish jarayonida oʻz mahoratini namoyon etadilar. Publitsistik matnda egalik affiksleri hissiy-taʼsirchan boʻyoq ifodalab kinoya, kesatq, takidni kuchaytirish, achchiqlanish, nafrat, piching, erkalash, xursandchilik, norozilik kabi soʻzlovchining subyektiv munosabatini ifodalashga xizmat qiladi.

11. Tildagi har bir sintaktik katagoriya, har bir sintaktik birlik matn xususiyatiga qarab, vazifaviy uslublar doirasida qoʻllanishiga koʻra oʻziga xos mazmun va shakl kasb etishi mumkin. Demak, sintaktik meʼyorlar har bir uslub, ularning alohida tur va janrlari misolida batafsil tadqiq etilishi lozim boʻladi.

12. Turli xalqlarda mentalitet va madaniy anʼanalarga koʻra soʻz va iboralar muloqot maqsadi, holatiga qarab turlicha qoʻllaniladi va tushuniladi. Kommunikativ maqsadga yoʻnalganlik anʼanaviy boʻlmagan tarzda anglashiladi. Bundan tashqari, maʼlum bir mamlakat, geografik hududga qarab auditoriya turini ham hisobga olish lozim. Turli millat vakillari bilan muloqotda isbotlash va ishontirishning oʻziga xos turlari amal qiladi.

**JIZZAKH STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY SINGLE ACADEMIC
COUNCIL ON THE BASIS OF ACADEMIC COUNCIL
PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.113.02**

JIZZAKH STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY

USMONOVA UMIDA BAXTIYOROVNA

**FUNCTIONAL-STYLISTIC AND PRAGMATIC RESEARCH OF
PUBLICISTIC TEXTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

10.00.06 – Comparative Literature, crosslinguistics and translation studies

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PhD) ON
PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

Jizzakh – 2024

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The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (resume) on the website of jdpu.uz and the information and educational portal “Ziyonet” www.ziyonet.uz.

Scientific supervisor: **Mamatov Abdugafur Eshonkulovich,**
Doctor of Philology, Professor

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Leading organization:

The defense of the Dissertation will take place on “____” _____ 2024, at “____” at the meeting of one time Scientific Council on the basis of Ph.D.03/04.06.2020.Fil.113.02 awarding scientific degrees at Jizzakh State Pedagogical University (Address: 130100, Jizzakh, str.Sh.Rashidov, 4. Tel: (872)226-13-57; fax; (872)226-46-56; e-mail: jdpu info@umail.uz, The main building of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University, 2nd Floor, Meeting Hall).

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U.A.Jumanazarov,
Crantor of academic degrees
Chairperson of the scientific council,
DSc, professor

F.E.Ibragimova,
Grantor of academic degrees
Scientific secretary of the scientific council,
PhD, associate professor

U.Kasimov,
Scientific degree granting chairperson
of the scientific seminar under the council.
DSc, associate professor

INTRODUCTION (Abstract of the dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. Since the 20th century, world linguistics has increasingly focused on analyzing texts from various perspectives, including linguapoetic, linguacultural, and functional-semantic viewpoints. Specifically, the role of each element within the language system is assessed through functional-semantic analysis of the language units in the text. As language plays a crucial role in societal development, studying, safeguarding, and enriching it becomes essential. With the emergence of new analytical methods in modern linguistics, examining journalistic texts through lexical-grammatical, linguacultural, and linguapragmatic lenses is now considered a vital necessity. This approach recognizes the importance of researching the linguistic, national, and cultural features of language units across unrelated languages within the framework of language development.

The significance of studying publicistic texts in world linguistics is increasing, especially with the recent advancements in modern linguistics. Research on the semantic, syntactic, stylistic, and pragmatic aspects of these texts has been conducted at universities in Mannheim, Frankfurt, Mersin, Belgorod, and Vladivostok, utilizing modern research methods. Consequently, there is a growing need to clarify the functional, stylistic, and pragmatic characteristics of publicistic texts, which serve as a central focus in linguistics. This also involves integrating foreign experiences and developing a trend toward the creative adoption of progressive ideas.

As the first issue in our country, the revival of spiritual values and granting our national language the status of a state language lays the foundation for the development of comprehensive research in Uzbek linguistics. “We must remember that focusing on literature, art, and culture is primarily about paying attention to our people and our future. If literature and culture thrive, then the nation can thrive.”¹ Consequently, there is a strong focus on the in-depth teaching of languages, with various reforms underway aimed at further enhancing the systems of science, modern education, and lifelong learning. As a logical extension of these efforts, special emphasis is placed on language interaction, language interference, and the exploration of linguopragmatic aspects of different languages. Special attention should be paid to “promotion of scientific research and innovative activity, creation of effective mechanisms for the implementation of scientific and innovative achievements,”² theoretical and practical acquisition of foreign languages, functional-stylistic and pragmatic research of English and Uzbek journalistic texts in the context of strengthening international relations, their shows the

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг «Адабиёт ва санъат, маданиятни ривожлантириш – халқимиз маънавий олами юксалтиришнинг мустаҳкам пойдеворидир» мавзусида Ўзбекистон ижодкор зиёлилари вакиллари билан учрашувдаги маърузаси // Халқ сўзи, 2017 йил 4 август. – № 153 (6847). – Б. 1-4.

² Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг «Ўзбекистон Республикасининг янада ривожлантириш бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида»ги фармони // «Халқ сўзи» газетаси. 2017 йил 8 февраль, 28(6722)-сон

need to study its specific features. It is essential to establish principles for comparing the functional, stylistic, and pragmatic features of journalistic texts in both English and Uzbek. This will help identify their similarities and differences. Additionally, the insights gained from this comparison can be applied to foreign language teaching methodologies, ultimately contributing to a solid foundation for achieving proficiency in a foreign language.

The research work serves the PD-60 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 “On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026”, PD-5850 dated October 21, 2019 “Radically increasing the prestige and position of the Uzbek language as a state language” on measures”, No. PD-6084 dated October 20, 2020 “On measures to further develop the Uzbek language in our country and improve the language policy”, No. PD-6097 dated October 29, 2020 “About Approval of the Concept of Development of Science till 2030”, PD-2909 dated April 20, 2017 “On measures to further develop the higher education system”, PD-3160 dated July 28, 2017 “Increasing the efficiency of spiritual and educational work and developing the field on raising to a new level”, the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 11, 2017 “On measures to further improve the quality of teaching foreign languages in educational institutions” as well as the actual implementation of instructions in several regulatory and legal documents in this direction.

The accordance of research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the Republic. The dissertation research was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the republican scientific and technical development I “In the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and a democratic state, the formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation.”

The extent of study of the problem. In world linguistics, researchers of text linguistics include scientists such as V. G. Admoni, N. F. Alefirenko, I. V. Arnold, N. S. Valgina, Yu. A. Goncharova, Yu. M. Lotman, Z. Yu. Turaeva, K. A. Filippov, O. I. Moskalskaya, L. M. Loseva, V. V. Odintsov, I. R. Galperin, L. A. Novikov.¹ In the studies dedicated to the research of journalistic text, issues such as the lexical-semantic features of the newspaper text, the features of the headline in the journalistic text, and the extent to which the principles of saving are reflected are highlighted. In this regard, G. Alleman, V.A. Bogorodisky, F. Bruno, V.V. Vinogradov, O. Espersen, G.A. Zolotova, E.S. Istirina, A.M. Peshkovisky, Y. Ris,

¹ Адмони В.Г. Основы теории грамматики. М. Л., 1964. –104 с.; Алефиренко Н.Ф., Голованева М.А, Озерова Е.Г., Чумак-Жунь И.И. Текст и дискурс. Учебное пособие. Москва. “Флинта”. 2013. –232 с.; Арнольд И.В. Семантика, стилистика, интертекстуальность. СПб, СПбГУ,1999. –444 с.; Валгина Н.С. Теория текста. Москва. “Логос”.2003. –173; Гончарова Е.А. Текст в парадигмах гуманитарного знания. Учебное пособие. СПб: “Книжный дом”, 2006; Лотман Ю.М. Чему учатся люди. Статьи и заметки. Москва. Центр книги ВГБИЛ им. М.И.Рудомино. 2009. –416 с.; Тураева З.Я. Лингвистика текста. Москва. “Просвещение”, 1986. –127 с.; Филиппов К.А. Лингвистика текста, СПб, 2003. –336 с.; Москальская О.И. Грамматика текста. Пособие по грамматике. Москва, “Высшая школа”, 1981. –183 с.; Loseva Л.М. Как строится текст. Пособие для учителей Москва. “Просвещение”,1980. –94 с.; Одинцов В.В. Стилистика текста. Москва. “Наука”, 1980. –263 с.; Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. Монография. Москва. “Наука”, 1981. –144 с.; Новиков Л.А. “Художественный текст и его анализ”. Москва, ЛКИ, 2007. –300 с.

F. Travpichek, F.F. Fortunatov, A.A. Shakhmatov, V.G. Kostamarov, V.V. Reshetov, A.K. Like Borovkov the works of linguists can be shown.

In the field of Uzbek linguistics, several scholars, including M. Mirzayev, F. Abdullayev, I. Rasulov, A. Abdunazarov, and G. Karimov, have shared their insights on this topic. However, there is a lack of detailed information regarding their linguistic stylistics. It is evident that nearly all renowned scholars in linguistics have contributed their views on the classification of functional styles. A. Sulaimanov's article "On Language Styles," G. Abdurakhmanov's "Stylistic Norms," B. Orinboyev's "Functional Style and Its Essence," and S. Muhammedov's perspectives on the classification of functional styles, as discussed in his article "On Defining Functional Styles of the Uzbek Language," serve as significant contributions to the field. In this context, S. Karimov's work "Functional Stylistics of the Uzbek Language"¹ stands out as an exemplary monograph. It provides a coherent analysis of the research conducted in Uzbek stylistics and evaluates the field's development in light of the socio-political changes that accompanied Uzbekistan's independence. Subsequently, researchers expanded their focus beyond merely classifying functional styles. They began to investigate each style individually, exploring not only the styles themselves but also the functional language units associated with various departments and categories.² As initial studies on the journalistic style and its linguistic features, T. Qurbanov's dissertation titled "The Journalistic Style of the Current Uzbek Literary Language" provided substantial insights into this area.³ Over time, the quantity and significance of such studies have increased. Noteworthy contributions in this field include the research conducted by A. Abdusaidov, I. Azimova, N. Kadirov, Sh. Abduraimova, and D. Teshaboeva.⁴

For many years, primarily the grammatical nature, some semantic, and stylistic features of journalistic text have been studied; however, no significant attention has been given to their functional-stylistic and pragmatic aspects.

¹ Каримов С. Ўзбек тили функционал стилистикаси. Самарқанд: СамДУ нашри, 2010. – 192 б.

² Каримов С. Ўзбек тилининг бадиий услуби: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 1994. – 292 б.; Турниёзов Н., Турниёзова К. Функционал синтаксисга кириш. –Тошкент: Фан, 2003. – 167 б.; Пардаев З. Ўзбек тилида сифатларнинг семантик-услубий хусусиятлари: Филол.фан.номз. ...дис.автореф. – Самарқанд, 2004. – 22 б.; Пардаев А. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида кўмакчиларнинг функционал–стилистик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс.– Самарқанд, 2005.–156 б.; Юсупова О. Ўзбек тилида олмошларнинг функционал-стилистик хусусиятлари: Филол.фан.номз. ...дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2011. –22 б.; Бегматова Р. Немис ва ўзбек тилларида юкламаларнинг семантик, синтактик ва стилистик хусусиятлари. Филол. фанлари фалсафа докт-ри (PhD)... дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2020. – 51 б.

³ Курбанов Т.И. Публицистический стиль современного узбекского литературного языка. Автореф.дисс...канд.филол.наук.-Ташкент, 1987. –22 с.

⁴ Абдусайдов А. Язык газеты и литературная норма (на материале местных и республиканских газет 70-80 годов). Автореф. дис. ...канд. филол.наук. – Ташкент, 1988. – 23 с.; Абдусайдов А. Газета жанрларининг тил хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. д-ри ... дис. автореф. –Тошкент, 2005. -39 б.; Азимова И. А. Ўзбек тилидаги газета матнлари мазмуний перцепциясининг психолингвистик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. –Тошкент, 2008.–22 б.; Тешабоева Д. Оммавий ахборот воситалари тилининг нутқ маданияти аспектида тадқиқи (Ўзбекистон Республикаси ОАВ мисолида): Филол. фанлари д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент: 2012. –48 б.; Қодиров Н. Семантико-стилистический анализ в узбеком и руском языкахв новейший период 1991-2001 гг, (на материале газет и устной реч): автореф, дис. ...филол. Наук. –Ташкент, 1998. -24 с.; Абдураимова Ш.К. Сўз ўзлаштириш назарияси ва ўзлаштирмаларнинг вақтли матбуот тилида ўзгара бориши. Филол. фан. номз. ... дис. автореф. –Тошкент, 1995. –23 б.

The pragmatic features of journalistic texts involved in the communication process have not been thoroughly identified. In recent years, the approach to the journalistic field has undergone a radical change. It is no longer sufficient to analyze a text solely from semantic and stylistic perspectives. This shift has led to the emergence of various approaches and research directions in this area. Key contributions include N.D. Arutyunova's exploration of sources, problems, and categories of pragmatics within Russian linguistics¹; A.G. Baranov's examination of texts through a functional-pragmatic lens²; L.E. Bezmenova's studies on speech acts³; V.V. Bogdanov's analysis of speech communication from both pragmatic and semantic viewpoints⁴; I.R. Galperin's linguistic approach to text analysis⁵; T.A. Van Dijk's work on text pragmatics⁶; and M.M. Dmitriyeva's research on the pragmatics of expressive language units⁷. These foundational studies have paved the way for numerous recent investigations in the field.

The study of the language used in journalistic texts, particularly their linguistic and stylistic aspects, along with an examination of their linguistic-pragmatic features, is a significant issue in contemporary linguistics. It can be stated that a thorough comparative analysis of journalistic texts in the field of linguistics has not yet been conducted adequately.

The connection of the research with the research work of the research institution where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation was completed as part of the Jizzakh State Institute's comprehensive research initiative focused on "Theory and Practice of Enhancing the Efficiency of Linguistics and Foreign Language Teaching."

The purpose of the research is a comparative study of the syntactic, stylistic, and pragmatic features of journalistic texts in the English and Uzbek languages.

The tasks of the research:

- examining the functional, stylistic, and pragmatic features of texts in English and Uzbek linguistics, to analyze every scientific and theoretical concept in these works with regards to the potential advancement of science;
- comparative study of English and Uzbek journalistic text with other style texts (for example: scientific or artistic text in English and Uzbek);
- defining the functional aspects of journalistic texts in English and Uzbek, while determining their syntactic-stylistic and pragmatic features;

¹ Арутюнова Н.Д. Истоки, проблемы и категории прагматики // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. – Москва: Прогресс, 1985. – Вып. XVI: Лингвистическая прагматика. – С. 3-42.

² Баранов А.Г. Текст в функционально-прагматической парадигме. – Краснодар: Кубанский Госуниверситет, 1988. – 90 с.

³ Безменова Л.Э. Функционально-семантические и прагматические особенности речевых актов. Автореф. дис. канд. филол. наук. – Самара, 2001. – 20 с.

⁴ Богданов В.В. Речевое общение: прагматические и семантические аспекты. – Л.: Изд-во ЛГУ, 1990. – 88 с.

⁵ Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. – М.: Едиториал УРСС, 2004. – 144 с.

⁶ Дейк Т.А. ван. Вопросы прагматики текста // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. – Москва: Прогресс, 1978. – Вып. VIII: Лингвистика текста. – с. 259-336.

⁷ Дмитриева М.М. Семантико-прагматические и стилиобразующие характеристики экспрессивных единиц языка Автореф. дис. канд. филол. наук. – Нижний Новгород, 2000. – 16 с.

- justifying the representation of subject types in journalistic texts in both English and Uzbek;
- to conduct a linguo-pragmatic analysis of phraseological and paremiological units in journalistic texts in both English and Uzbek languages.

The object of the study was journalistic texts in English and Uzbek languages and their translations.

The subject of the research. A comparative analysis of the functional-stylistic and pragmatic features of journalistic texts in English and Uzbek.

Research methods. The dissertation employs various methods, including cross-sectional analysis, comparative-typological analysis, stylistic analysis, functional-semantic analysis, and pragmatic analysis.

The scientific novelty of the research consists from:

- in the fields of English and Uzbek linguistics, every scientific and theoretical idea related to the syntactic, stylistic, and pragmatic features of texts has been examined with a focus on advancing the discipline. Additionally, a comparative analysis of journalistic texts in both English and Uzbek languages has been conducted, comparing them to each other as well as to texts from other styles;
- the journalistic text's functional aspects in English and Uzbek, including synonyms and antonyms both morphologically and lexically, are analyzed to define its functional-stylistic and pragmatic features;
- the concept of the subject is explained through English and Uzbek journalistic texts, including *action, state, sign, possession, existence, comparison, group, and evaluation*;
- an analysis of phraseological and paremiological units in journalistic texts in English and Uzbek was conducted, identifying their specific linguopragmatic features.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

the collected materials on the methodological and pragmatic features of journalistic texts in English and Uzbek, along with the conclusions and generalizations drawn from the study, can be practically beneficial for teaching subjects related to general linguistics. Additionally, they offer essential scientific insights into pragmalinguistics, which can aid in the instruction of language culture and other language-focused areas;

- language materials collected while considering the unique features of English and Uzbek, where publicistic texts are mixed, serve as valuable resources for stylistic studies, dictionary creation, and the in-depth analysis of publicistic discourse. This focused study of the text contributes to the enhancement of scientific research, monographs, textbooks, and teaching aids.

- research has shown that the functional, stylistic, semantic, and pragmatic similarities and differences between journalistic texts in English and Uzbek languages offer valuable insights for linguistics. These findings can serve as a foundation for developing new theoretical and practical courses;

- the significance of collecting linguistic materials, conducting analyses, and drawing conclusions based on them is crucial for performing analytical work on

English texts. This practice is particularly important for teaching foreign languages and is essential in the educational environment of higher education institutions.

The reliability of the research results is determined by several factors. These include the rigor of the conclusions drawn, the accuracy and consistency of the results obtained, and the research methods employed. Additionally, the adequacy of the volume of analyzed materials and the compliance with theoretical information from reputable and accessible sources such as dissertations, abstracts, dictionaries, and other theoretical works play a crucial role. Finally, the validation of the findings by authorized organizations also contributes to the overall reliability of the research.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the research results is grounded in the utilization of theoretical resources, textbooks, teaching aids in both English and Uzbek languages, as well as in the fields of literary standards, pragmalinguistics, lexicology, stylistics, and translation studies. This includes scientific articles, doctoral and candidate dissertations, and diploma qualifications. The potential for applying these findings in future works is based on the conclusions and outcomes of the study.

The practical significance of the research findings lies in their potential application for creating teaching materials and textbooks, as well as dictionaries and lecture notes on subjects such as “General Linguistics,” “Lexicology,” “Phraseology,” “Translation Theory,” and “Mixed Linguistics.” The information provided can be illustrated using examples from various languages.

Implementation of research results. Results from the study on the functional-stylistic and pragmatic analysis of English and Uzbek journalistic texts show significant findings:

- the functional aspect of journalistic texts in English and Uzbek (synonyms, antonyms from the morphological and lexical side) was determined, and syntactic-stylistic and pragmatic features of the text were determined, while the subject was identified in journalistic texts in English and Uzbek based on the representation of such types as *state, sign, possession, existence, comparative, group and evaluate*. The results were used in the implementation of the fundamental project No. FA-F1-005 on the topic “Study of Karakalpak folklore and literary criticism”, carried out in 2017-2020 at the Karakalpak Institute of Humanitarian Research of the Karakalpak Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (Reference No. 313\1 dated August 12, 2024, Karakalpak Humanitarian Research Institute of the Karakalpak Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan). As a result, the text within the framework of the project served to reveal the functional and stylistic features of the text;

- from the conclusions of the functional-stylistic and pragmatic analysis of English and Uzbek journalistic texts, in particular, from the definition of the functional side of the journalistic text in English and Uzbek (synonymy, antonymy from the morphological and lexical side) and from the place where the syntactic-stylistic and pragmatic features of the text are determined; In English and Uzbek journalistic texts, the concept of the subject is revealed and its types are expressed, such as *state, sign, belonging, existence, comparative, group and evaluate*, etc.

UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS + CBHE IMEP: It was used in the innovative research project “Modernization and internationalization of the processes of the higher education system in Uzbekistan.” (Certificate of the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages dated July 10, 2024 No. 1397/02). As a result, based on the innovative research project, the results of this research work were used as a new approach in the development of teaching aids created to improve the linguistic and communicative abilities of teachers, improve their knowledge in the field of education, cross-linguistics and translation studies, as well as strengthen and internationalize the process of the educational system;

- from the conclusions on the functional-stylistic and pragmatic aspects of journalistic texts in English and Uzbek and their specific features prepared by the editorial board of the Uzbekistan TV and Radio Channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan, “Cultural, educational and artistic programs” were used in the preparation of the radio programs “Literary Process” and “Education and Development” (Reference of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan dated February 2, 2024 No. 04-36-801). As a result, the issues of the specifics of journalistic texts in English and Uzbek were clarified in the discussion.

Approbation of the research results. The results of the study were approved at 8 scientific conferences, including 4 international and 3 national.

Publication of the research results. 18 scientific works have been published on the subject of the dissertation, of which 10 articles have been published in scientific publications, including 4 national and 3 foreign journals, in which the main results of doctoral dissertations of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan are recommended for publication.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The research consists of 132 pages which includes an introduction, 3 chapters, a conclusion and a list of references.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction highlights the importance and necessity of the study, outlining its purpose, objectives, and the subjects and objects of the research. It demonstrates how the study aligns with the priority areas for the development of science and technology in the republic. Additionally, the introduction discusses the scientific novelty of the work. It describes the practical outcomes of the research, detailing the significance of the findings and how they have been implemented. Information about published works related to the study and the structure of the dissertation is also provided.

The first chapter, “**Study of Texts in English and Uzbek,**” is divided into three sections. This chapter discusses issues of studying texts in modern linguistics, various journalistic genres, as well as the features of a journalistic text and the principles of linguopragmatic analysis of a journalistic text.

In the first part of the chapter titled “*The Problem of Studying the Text in Modern Linguistics,*” the transformation of the concept of text into an object of

scientific research serves as the main factor in solving the persistent problems of text linguistics. At the same time, researchers encounter numerous challenges when tackling these issues. It is essential to re-examine the fundamental concepts and ideas related to text theory, particularly by studying the perspectives of linguists worldwide. Attention should also be given to the gradual development and formation of a text during the translation process, along with the alternatives available in text translation. In this context, the establishment of a scientific field dedicated to text deserves particular emphasis. Significant work has been conducted in global linguistics, and this has been followed by a series of thorough studies in Uzbek linguistics, where various scholars have explored the semantic, grammatical, and stylistic structures of texts.¹

In the current phase of linguistic science, language is viewed as a cognitive tool that facilitates human communication and conveys specific concepts within our consciousness during interactions. A key condition for effective communication between individuals is the understanding of both explicit and implicit meanings. Nowadays, it is essential to analyze text using various tools and effects. Since the second half of the 1960s, the field of “text linguistics” has experienced rapid development. Researchers study text as a holistic unit of speech, examining its components, factors, and features from various perspectives.

Among English linguists, Roland Barthes, Michel Foucault, Terry Eagleton, Stanley Fish, and Judith Butler have conducted significant research on the concept of the text. For instance, in his work “The Death of the Author,” Roland Barthes discusses the role of the author and the independence of the text. Michel Foucault, in “What is an Author?” explores the author’s creative activity and the social context surrounding the text. Terry Eagleton analyzes various strands of textual theory and their influence on literature in his book, “Literary Theory: An Introduction.” Additionally, Stanley Fish examines the essence of the text and the different ways it can be interpreted in his work “Is There a Text in This Class?”

The second part of the chapter titled “Publicistic Genres and Specific Features of Journalistic Text” discusses the genre characteristics of journalism and the unique aspects of journalistic writing.

The term “publicism” is derived from the word “people,” signifying a focus on social matters and popular interests within the public sphere. It reflects the political issues of social life through timely publications in the press. Elements of journalistic style emerged early in human history, with ancient oratorical speeches serving as a prime example. Journalism can be characterized by its philosophical-political, economic, spiritual-ethical, and literary-critical subject matter. In terms of style, it encompasses diverse forms, including controversial, propaganda, critical-analytical, and satirical approaches. Regarding genre features, journalism is categorized into factual-

¹ Қаранг: Ғуломов А., Асқарова М. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Синтаксис.—Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1987; Шомақсудов А., Расулов И., Қўнғуров Р., Рустамов Х.“Ўзбек тили стилистикаси”. Тошкент, 1983; Мамажонов А. Текст лингвистикаси.—Тошкент, 1989; Ҳакимов М. Ўзбек тили матнининг синтагматик ва прагматик хусусиятлари, АКД.—Тошкент,1993; Қурбонова М., Йўлдошев М. Матн тилшунослиги. Ўқув қўлланма. Т.: “Университет”, 2014; Қиличев Э. Ўзбек тили амалий стилистикаси.—Тошкент. “Ўқитувчи”, 1992; Абдулаттоев М. Ўзбек матнида суперсинтактик бутунликлар. НДА, Тошкент, 1998

informational types (such as news reports, reports, and correspondence), analytical pieces (like articles), and artistic-publicistic forms (such as essays, feuilletons, pamphlets, and writer's articles)."¹

The historical roots of Uzbek journalism, according to the well-known journalist Ziya Said, can be traced back to the publication of the "The newspaper of the Turkistan Region," as discussed in his work "Materials for the History of the Uzbek Contemporary Press." However, it is important to recognize that the means of communication, which we refer to as journalism today, existed long before the advent of the press in the culture of our people. There are notable examples of Uzbek publicism that reflect the logical reasoning and social and moral themes present in earlier works, such as "Qabus-Nameh," a significant monument of Turkic literature. Additionally, we can find journalistic elements in many historical texts. For instance, Alisher Navoi's works, including "Majolis un-nafais," "Munshaat," and "Mahbub ul-Qulub," exhibit features of journalism. In "Bobur-nameh," we encounter sections characteristic of various genres, such as travelogues, portraits, and reportage, highlighting the city of Samarkand and Andijan while vividly portraying the lives of their inhabitants at the time. Furthermore, Mukimi's travel essay "Sayohat-nameh," written in the early 19th to early 20th centuries, serves as a typical example. In this work, the descriptions of villages in the valley, including Yaipan, Dormoncha, and Altiariq, evoke the spirit of the inhabitants through engaging and evocative language.

The journalistic style, like all functional styles, has unique features that distinguish it. Publicistics is a form of literary creation focused on socio-political and contemporary issues. The primary goal of journalism is to evoke and shape social opinion, directing it toward specific objectives, while creating a representation of reality grounded in documentary facts and data. In a journalistic text, materials from other functional styles – such as poems, stories, fragments of literary works, decrees, and decisions – should be analyzed within their original contexts. These elements, when included in a journalistic text, do not align within the journalistic style itself. A. Abdusaidov identified certain characteristics specific to the language of newspapers, based on which we can outline the key features of journalistic texts.

1. Newspaper language is a form of written literature that possesses its own unique linguistic features.

2. All task styles are represented in materials printed in newspaper. This is a distinctive characteristic of newspaper language..

3. Newspaper language is similar to artistic-colloquial styles, differing from scientific and official styles.

4. Newspaper language strictly follows the standards of literary language in terms of orthography, vocabulary, punctuation, and style..

5. The distinctive nature of newspaper language arises from its roles in providing information, organizing content, promoting ideas, and exerting influence.¹

¹ ЎзСЭ, 9-том, 103-бет.

Journalistic text is the writing that appears directly in newspapers. Therefore, the language features of newspaper writing and journalistic text are essentially the same. However, there are instances when the language features of journalistic text do not adhere to standard journalistic style guidelines, sometimes resembling artistic writing instead. The characteristics mentioned above generally apply, with some variations, to journalistic texts in both English and Uzbek.

The third section of the chapter titled “Principles of Linguopragmatic Analysis of the Journalistic Text” discusses the linguopragmatic features of journalistic texts and the factors that influence these characteristics. In contemporary discourse, pragmatics refers to how language users convey their attitudes through specific words and semantic constructions, as well as how they interpret the attitudes of their interlocutors or respond according to the context of the interaction.² The primary goal of linguistic analysis is to understand how language is used in practical activities, specifically in relation to the tasks it accomplishes. The concept of task, or function, is fundamental to the pragmatolinguistic approach to analyzing language.

The research scope of linguistic pragmatics is broad. This includes examining the speech situation, context-related aspects of language units, and speech etiquettes that express interpersonal relationships. It also considers the social characteristics of speech, access to the subjective modal aspects of expression, and the use of evaluative words and tools. Additionally, it aims to explore how language reflects an individual’s inner subjective psyche, as well as the study of discourse and presupposition.³

Speech acts play a crucial role in shaping the content of journalistic texts. The term “pragmatics” is fundamentally linked to the notion of activity, and its dictionary definition is based on the essence of practical work. Consequently, linguo-pragmatics focuses on how language signs function within speech, with its content revealed through specific methods of expression and understanding during communication between speakers.

In a given communicative situation, the speaker, with a specific communicative goal in mind, influences the interlocutor either directly or indirectly. The chosen goal, the speaker’s attitude, and the nature of the communicative situation all contribute to the selection of appropriate language tools, as well as the subject of communication. This, in turn, shapes the overall interaction. In other words, the speaker must adhere to a well-defined communicative strategy to achieve the desired effect. Consequently, the language tools selected by the speaker carry significant emotional weight.

The concept of speech acts includes specific linguistic criteria that help analyze its distinct components: locution, proposition, illocution, and perlocutionary acts. Studying these aspects in journalistic texts is important for advancing the fields of linguistic pragmatics and methodology. Additionally, this

¹ Batafsil qarang: Abdusaidov A. Nutq mahorati. Qayta nashr Samarqand : SamDU nashri, 2016. –B. 96

² Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон Миллий энциклопедияси, 2008. – 285 б.

³ Ҳақимов М. Ўзбек тилида матннинг прагматик талқини: Филол. фан. док. ... дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2001. – Б. 15-17.

analysis provides a theoretical framework for distinguishing between text and semantic issues.

The second chapter of the dissertation titled **“Syntactic and Functional-Stylistic Features of Journalistic Texts in English and Uzbek Languages”** examines both the similarities and unique characteristics of journalistic texts in English and Uzbek. It explores the subject matter and its expression within the journalistic texts of these languages, as well as the use of suffixes and word combinations. Additionally, it analyzes the functional and stylistic features of the sentences used in these texts.

In the first part of this chapter, titled *“Similarity and Originality of Journalistic Texts’ Headlines in English and Uzbek.”* The functional and stylistic features of journalistic texts and their titles have been explored in this part.

“Functional stylistics is a science of linguistics that studies the laws of language use in different communication circles, the degree of conformity to one or another sphere of human activity, as well as the speech system, which includes functional styles and other functional stylistic manifestations, the selection criteria and compatibility of language tools.” Since its inception, functional stylistics has drawn the attention of researchers and has become a central aspect of modern stylistics. When individuals utilize language tools—such as phonetic, grammatical, lexical, and phraseological elements—they make their choices based on specific needs related to the topic of conversation and the context in which they are communicating. The existence of multiple forms of these tools and their synonymous variety provide speakers with the flexibility to express themselves appropriately. Consequently, this choice necessitates certain stylistic limitations within speech.

The text discusses various nicknames and abbreviations of prominent public figures in English journalistic writing. Examples include Old Fox for Adenauer, Gorby for Gorbachev, and “Rocky” for Rockefeller, as well as abbreviated names like FDR for Franklin Delano Roosevelt and JFK for John Fitzgerald Kennedy. In Uzbek translations, these nicknames and abbreviations are typically rendered in their full form, as Uzbek readers often find shortened names to be disrespectful.

The expressiveness of titles in English and Uzbek is based on different criteria. English titles tend to include more colloquial language compared to Uzbek titles. Even when an article focuses on serious information, the English title may use informal language or jargon to attract the reader’s attention.

Scientist A. Boboyeva, who conducted scientific research on the language of newspapers and advocated a number of scientific works, mainly mentions 3 tasks of the journalistic text title.¹ They are: nominative, informative and advertising.

The specific structure of English news and article headlines serves different purposes: they should make the reader interested in the note and ensure that the information is concise.

When studying the titles, it will be possible to study the structural models of the titles of English and Uzbek journalistic texts. The structural models of

¹ Boboyeva A. Gazeta sarlavhalari haqida\ O‘zbek tili va adabiyoti jurnali, 1971-yil. 2-son. –B. 61-63.

journalistic text titles are classified in the form of word-headings, compound-headings and sentence-headings. The interest that a person develops in the text after getting acquainted with the title of the text depends on the skill of the creator in choosing the title and the ability to distinguish the subtleties of the meaning of the word. For example: “*How China is designing flood-resistant cities*(Vox.com) This title may raise the question of how China is designing flood-resistant cities. That is, one may turn to this mass media information with interest in whether the city can absorb water.

In the next section of the second chapter, titled “*Subject and Its Representation in Journalistic Texts in English and Uzbek*,” we analyzed the subject and how it is represented. This includes examining different types of subjects and the meanings they convey, supported by relevant examples.

The term “subject” is used across various fields of study. In philosophy, it refers to the concept of the philosophical subject—an active, knowing, conscious, and willed individual or social group (derived from the Latin word “subjectum,” meaning “under” or “standing at the base”). In logic, a subject is understood as the logical possessor of a judgment. In the context of content syntax, it denotes a component of the sentence’s structure. In “Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms” by A. Hajiyev, the term “subject” is defined in two ways: 1. As the subject of a judgment, or a logical subject; and 2. Grammatical subject.

The subject, as a logical concept, represents one component of a judgment, specifically one of its two members. Each report corresponds to a specific judgment. A judgment is formed through the interaction of the subject and predicate parts—essentially the two components of the sentence. This indicates that any sentence, which serves as a representation of the judgment, logically comprises two parts. For example, *the experience of separation affects husbands and wives in old age in different ways* (Tahir Malik, “7x7”Newspaper, 2005). This sentence logically illustrates the relationship between its subject and predicate parts. The pain of separation is the subject part, it affects the husband and wife differently in old age – this is the predicate part. From a substantive perspective, this is not the case. The previous sentence comprises several semantic components. The subject and predicate are among the various content elements. In the sentence above, *suffering* is the subject noun and *affect* is the predicate noun. In addition to the subject and predicate, this sentence may also include such parts as temporalis (time), instrumentalis (tool). In English, this topic can be analyzed in the same way: *Approximately 280 million people worldwide suffer from depression, which affects all aspects of life*. (Science, August 9, 2024). From this example, it is also clear that *280 million people* – the subject part – *suffer from depression, which affects all aspects of life* – this is the predicate part.

5. Subject of action: *Elalloma ishlayapti*. (T. Malik.)

In English: *But Astral Systems is working on tiny fusion reactors that don’t attempt to generate large amounts of power*. (New Scientist, Weekly 2023)

6. Subject of the case: *Hamid haliyam uxlayapti*. (T. Malik.)

In English: *The past few years have been tough for the restaurant industry*. (The Economist. 18.10.23)

7. The subject bearing the sign: *Bu toifa odamlarining shafqati yo‘q. Mening turmada o‘tirishga toqatim yo‘q.* (T. Malik.)

In English: *She is not one of those whose career reveals a set of deep convictions or an inner core of beliefs.* (The Economist 24.08.24).

8. Subject of possession: *Murdalarning egalari faryod urdilar. O‘z yurtinigizga o‘zingiz egalik qilingiz!* (Tohir Malik.)

In English: *The Democrats held their national convention in Chicago.* (The Economist 24.08.24)

In the dissertation, the concept of the subject is explained, examples of its types such as existence, comparative, group, evaluation, used in English and Uzbek journalistic texts are given and analyzes are carried out.

The third chapter of the second section is titled “Morphological Aspects of Journalistic Texts in English and Uzbek.” It focuses on analyzing the stylistic features of adverbs in journalistic texts.

Morphological forms are commonly used in speech as a means of expressing stylistic meanings. These morphological meanings are conveyed through morphological forms, which are components of grammatical meaning. Unlike lexical meaning, grammatical meaning refers to the generalized concepts of existing entities and events, as well as the relationships among them.¹

There is a form of synonymy in the possessive category. The careful selection of these synonyms, appropriate for the context, creates a valuable methodological opportunity for writers. This opportunity allows them to showcase their skill. In journalistic writing, possessive affixes can convey emotional and affective nuances. They are expressed as follows:

1) Possessive affixes, as seen in it like “my child,” “my compatriots,” “my dear,” “my mother,” “my country,” and “our village” are used in reference (to animate and inanimate objects) increase emotional impact by expressing the speaker's private attitude: Although there is no word in our constitution, we now have two language available?! (T.Malik. Gazeta.uz 2022.10.)

The word “our constitution” used in this text contains the first person – singular form -myz affix. The use of this possessive form served to increase the effectiveness. It is important to note that similarities can be found in English too: This is our moment. This is our country. And it is our responsibility to leave it stronger, fairer, and more united for the generations to come. (The Independent)

2. It means to keep a person familiar or close to oneself. This case is often found in words denoting kinship; 1. Biz o‘zimiz ham farzandimizni qarog‘im deymiz. (This is how we caress a child in Uzbek. E. Vahidov) 2. Onamiz yengi uchi bilan og‘zini ushlab yog‘ladi. – Seldada aql yo‘q ekan-da, – dedi onamiz. – Bira to‘la ochiq mozorga olib borib tashlamabdi-da! (Our mother covered her mouth with the tip of her sleeve. “Selda has no brains,” said our mother. It would be better if she died than it.)

¹ Nurmonov A., Shahobiddinova Sh., Iskanarova Sh., Nabiyeva D.O‘zbek tilining mazmuniy grammatikasi. – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2001. –B. 15.

3) There is sarcastic, ironic meaning: – Yes, I have! My wife and I were created from the same mud (we look alike.) Is that enough? Are you satisfied? (T.M.)

4) it serves to enhance emphasis: When I say that they cannot be happy, I refer to our *young men and women* who could not sustain their love and ultimately destroyed the feeling of love. (T. Malik “Love and sympathy are not the same.” Bekajon newspaper, 2006)

In the journalistic text, which is the object of our research, possessive suffixes express the following meanings:

1) when it is used to express anger or hatred: Perhaps our *ideas and arguments* can help young men and women find their way. (T. Malik “Love and sympathy are not the same.” Bekajon newspaper, 2006)

2) when it is used to express irony, allegory: In this statement, we may have *expressed our thoughts more bluntly than intended*. (T. Malik “Love and sympathy are not the same.” Bekajon newspaper, 2006)

3) when it is used to enhance the essence: Her mother even said, “*Oh, my daughter*, if you are in such pain, why didn’t you tell me? I would give my permission for you *to marry your beloved one*. (T. Malik “Love and sympathy are not the same.” Bekajon newspaper, 2006)

4) when it is used in the meaning of emphasis: Haqiqiy er yigit qadimdan ham *o’z or-nomusini*, ham *sevgilisi sha’nini* qadrlab kelgan. (A *true man has long cherished his honor and the honor of his loved ones*.) In English: I will never, ever put America’s interests at risk. I will always put America’s interests first. I’m not going to let other countries take advantage of us anymore. I’m going to protect *our borders*, I’m going to protect *our people*, and I’m going to protect *our way* of life. (In a speech from the 2016 Republican National Convention, Donald Trump) In this context, Trump employs possessive pronouns such as “our” and “America’s” to underscore his commitment to safeguarding America’s interests and his personal dedication to the nation’s well-being. The frequent use of “our” highlights shared responsibility and a collective identity.

Possessive adverbs in journalistic texts can convey stylistic meanings such as *mocking, affection, joy, displeasure, hesitation, bitterness, pity, sarcasm, and emphasis*.

It appears that morphological forms, particularly possessive adverbs, also express the speaker’s subjective attitude in journalistic speech. They can convey various positive and negative meanings during communication.

Paired and repeated words are used in communication to emphasize points, reinforce meaning, and enhance the vividness and effectiveness of dialogues. These double and repeated words are also effective in the press¹. For instance, it is important for *parents and grandparents* to teach their children the importance of crossing at designated areas while walking on the road (“Voice of Jizzakh,” 07/09/2024). It should be noted that children’s *feelings* are very *sensitive and*

¹ **Matbuot** — barcha bosma mahsulotlar majmui tor ma’noda davriy nashrlar, asosan, gazeta va jurnallarni ifodalaydi.

delicate; they can greatly benefit from the *knowledge, intelligence, and love* of their teachers (from the article “Voice of Jizzakh,” 09/30/2022).

Repetition of words is frequently employed in English journalism to emphasize important points or enhance emotional impact.

“*It is not just going to be entry-level people who are affected. And so we need to think about **what** this means for the economy, **what** it means for society as a whole, **what** are people going to do if robots and AI take a lot of jobs.*” (The Guardian weekly. 19.07.24)

Repeated use of words in a text is often employed to draw attention or emphasize important points. This technique allows the author to strengthen their ideas and enhance their impact on the reader. By reinforcing the main concepts through repetition, the author directs the reader’s focus to the relevant messages in the text.

Researcher A. Gapparov emphasizes that the ability to form socio-political vocabulary in the journalistic style is more productive than in other functional styles. “We are against low-quality and counterfeit medicines! (Adolat.23.12.2022); “... since the fall of last year, I was forced to become a complainant, a petitioner”, However, electoral law is such an area that it constantly requires updating in a timely manner. (Adolat, 2019. - No. 27); Similarly, the morphological formation of socio-political vocabulary in the journalistic style is also very active in English. Socio-political vocabulary consists mainly of words and phrases expressing concepts related to society and politics. The use of this vocabulary in journalistic texts is usually carried out in order to attract the attention of readers, put forward certain ideas, and encourage them to think about socio-political issues. The word-formation possibilities of socio-political lexicon in English publicistic texts are wide and diverse. In creating this lexicon, various morphological processes are used, such as affixation (adding prefixes and suffixes), composition (combining several words), and reduction. For example: *Moderate **Democrats** ousted a left-wing congressman in a primary election in New York. It was the most expensive **Democratic** congressional primary ever.* (The Economist 29.06.24) . In the text below, we can see that the word “democracy” increases its expressiveness as a result of the formation of a new word through affixation.

The third part of the second chapter is titled “*Syntactic Aspects of Journalistic Texts in English and Uzbek.*”

Word combinations play a vital role in the relationship between lexical, syntactic, and grammatical units within the speech system. They are fundamental elements in the creation of text. It is important to highlight that in the development of grammar and vocabulary, as well as in enriching the content of a text, expanding its meaning, and enhancing the completeness and expressiveness of ideas, word combinations are crucial. They contribute significantly to conveying emotions and artistic imagery. This is especially true in journalistic writing, where word combinations fulfill these functions exceptionally well.

In the process of speaking, words are connected to one another based on the grammatical features specific to each language. For instance, English, Uzbek, and

Tajik have distinct differences in their word combinations. A phrase is a unit composed of expressive words that possess both grammatical and semantic integrity. For example: The two men walked in silence (A.Cronin) 1) the two men, 2) walked in silence.

There is a significant difference between a phrase and a sentence. A phrase functions similarly to a word in terms of naming but does not form a complete communicative unit because it lacks the intonational completeness characteristic of a sentence. This distinguishes it from a word and categorizes it as a syntactic unit.

The phrase can be analyzed based on the main word's expression in the following ways: a) a combination with a noun (in such cases, the main word is represented by a noun, adjective, number, pronoun, name of an action, modal words, exclamatory words and imitative words); b) verbs (expressed by a pure verb form, adverbs and adjective forms). According to the expression of dominance between the parts of the phrase, it is divided into such types as adaptation, control and combination.

Observations indicate that journalistic texts exhibit distinct features in their use of syntactic structures. Conjunctions, in particular, play a significant stylistic role among the various syntactic elements. In political articles, simple sentences are the primary syntactic units, allowing for the expression of thoughts in a brief, clear, and meaningful manner. Complex sentences also contribute to conveying specific stylistic meanings, albeit to a lesser extent.

The third chapter of the dissertation is titled **“A Lingua-Pragmatic Study of Lexical Units in Journalistic Texts in English and Uzbek.”** This chapter, titled *“Word Usage and Pragmatic Possibilities in Journalistic Texts in English and Uzbek,”* examines the pragmatic potential of journalistic texts and the factors that influence this potential.

The communication situation is essential for influencing the listener in order to achieve a specific communicative intention. To maximize the effectiveness of communication, the speaker must employ a communicative strategy and skillfully select and use appropriate words and phrases. From a traditional linguistic perspective, messages can be categorized based on their content, such as confirmations, questions, and exclamations, as well as by syntactic forms that express emotions or lack thereof. However, a closer examination of everyday communication reveals numerous issues that require further study in linguistics. Notably, the speaker's personal inner feelings play a crucial role in communication. These emotions surface as private attitudes during interactions, expressed through various speech acts such as commands, requests, promises, warnings, and expressions of gratitude. These elements are distinctive features of the speaker's communication style. The emphasis on the speaker in the speech process marked a significant moment in the history of linguistics. Over time, structural linguistics, which concentrated on the study of relationships between signs, overlooked the connections between signs and objects, as well as signs and subjects. Structuralists interpreted language primarily as a “form,” neglecting these important relationships.

In our view, the practical organizational and structural aspect of linguistic research involves examining how linguistic facts interact with their specific communicative contexts. This means exploring how language is used in particular situations. The methods and forms of this interaction are shaped by the intended communicative goal. To achieve this goal, the speaker constructs sentences in a way that highlights the information they consider most important.

In journalistic writing, displacements can serve a pragmatic function. The use of words in a figurative sense originally developed due to the limited vocabulary available in dictionaries. Over time, however, the desire for beauty and appeal expanded the meanings of these words. This evolution is similar to the way clothing, which initially served merely as protection from the cold, eventually transformed into a means of embellishing the human body, ultimately becoming a form of adornment.¹ For example, in the article by Dilmurod Kuronov titled “The Year of Cholpon’s Birth,”² it is mentioned that in 1987, when a rare opportunity arose to return Cholpon’s works to their rightful owners, the magazine “Yoshlik” took *the first cautious step* in this direction. Additionally, in the author’s article published in the second issue of the magazine “Sharq yulduzi” in 2016, he used phrases such as “Unfortunately, only it, we can mention – that’s all!” which linguistic units express a pragmatic meaning specific to the author's individual style.

The complex semantic structure of presupposition in journalistic texts is a topic of significant interest in linguistics today. The ways in which these presuppositional meanings are expressed through various linguistic methods warrant thorough study. Additionally, hidden presuppositional meanings are closely tied to the writer's skill level, their mastery of language resources, and their ability to effectively utilize the stylistic features of language.

The second part of the third chapter is titled “*Formal and Semantic Types of Words in Journalistic Text Analysis.*”

When analyzing a journalistic text, the choice of words and their meanings play a crucial role. To effectively and appealingly convey the speaker’s intent, writers often opt for aesthetically rich language rather than commonly used expressions. Linguist N. Makhmudov notes, “The relationship of synonymy among linguistic units is one of the most significant paradigmatic relations within the complex and magnificent system of language. The existence of synonymy is essential for the advancement and development of this system.” In other words, one of the fundamental factors that contributes to the richness and depth of a language is the wide range of interlingual semantic-synonymous relationships.

The phenomenon of synonymy is one of the most thoroughly studied issues in linguistics.³ The current development in our understanding of linguistics necessitates the study of synonymy at not just the lexical and grammatical levels,

¹ Античные теории языка и стиля. – М., 1936.

² Куронов Д. Cho‘lronnini tug‘ilgan yili. “Sharq yulduzi”. 2018 йил, №10-сон.

³ Қаранг; Ҳожев А. Ўзбек тили синонимларининг изоҳли луғати. Т., 1974 йил, 3-6- бетлар; Вешл Л. М. Современная лингвистическая семантика. М., 1990 г., 151-154-стр. Новиков Л.А. Семантика русского языка. М., 1982 г., стр-222-242.

but also at the pragmatic level. Particularly, examining this phenomenon in the context of language and speech stages uncovers unique new features. This approach prompts a re-examination of lexical synonymy from a fresh perspective, which is thoroughly explored in the fields of lexicology, semasiology, and onomasiology.¹ Therefore, there is a need to analyze this phenomenon in terms of interrelationship and opposition (opposition) at the stage of language and speech.² At the language stage, the phenomenon of synonymy exists as a specific pattern and forms a commonality with the meaning of the name and expression.

In scientific literature, synonyms are primarily categorized into four types: 1. Absolute Synonyms: These are words that can be used interchangeably without altering the meaning. For example, “tilshunoslik” (Uzbek) and “linguistics.” 2. Semantic Synonyms: These are words that have meaningful differences, such as “brave,” “fearless,” “bold,” and “courageous.” 3. Contextual Synonyms: These synonyms can be used interchangeably depending on the speech situation or context. For example, “poet,” “writer,” and “author.” 4. Stylistic Synonyms: These synonyms convey emotional or expressive nuances in their meanings. Examples include yuz, bashara, aft, chehra, nusxa, turq (face).³

In journalistic writing, multiple language units can be used to convey a single idea. For example: No goals were scored in the first half of the match. In the second half, although both national teams created several dangerous opportunities, the score remained unchanged. Consequently, the match ended with a final score of 0:0. (<https://daryo.uz>) The reporter of this text used semantically similar units in order to avoid repetition of the word. In this case, units such as not scored, goal kept intact, score 0:0, draw recorded in the text represent that no score was opened in the match between Uzbekistan and Iran in the World Cup-2026 qualifiers, and these units are speech synonyms. “*Tesla, delivered 386,810 vehicles worldwide in the first quarter of 2024, a **decrease** of 8,5% year on year and its first quarterly **decline** on that basis since 2020. investors already rattled by **slowing growth** in the electric-vehicle industry,*” punished Tesla’s stock. Figures from other carmakers were mixed. Ford and Hyundai reported a big rise in EV sales in America and General Motors announced a **sharp decline**. (The Economist 6.04.24)”

The functional and stylistic features of journalistic texts rely not only on the meaning, contradiction, and form of words but also on occasional word formation, periphrasis, and the suppression of words with different stylistic nuances. These elements contribute to creating expressive contexts in modern newspapers. Many works highlight the emergence of tropes and figures, the transformation of phraseological expressions, various word games, and more.

In section 3.3 of the chapter titled “Linguopragmatic Analysis of Phraseology in Journalistic Texts in English and Uzbek,” a linguopragmatic analysis of the

¹ Тоирова Г. Лексик синонимларни ўргатишдаги муаммолар. Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти.

² Раҳимов У. Коса. коса тагида ним коса. Андижон. 1995 йил, 17-бет.

³ Saidova F. Sinonimlar izohli lug'atlarida sinonimik qatorlarni tuzish asoslari. // Zamonaviy o'zbek tili jurnali, 2023. – № 2. – Б. 137.

phraseology used in journalistic texts of both the English and Uzbek languages was conducted.

Every language evolves and improves according to its own internal development, primarily influenced by its vocabulary and grammatical structure. Additionally, when different language communities interact, they often enrich each other's languages.

The use of puns, jokes, and various tropes allows journalists to transform static phrases, quotes, and proverbs into more dynamic journalistic texts. This approach enhances the expressiveness of newspaper language. In this context, modern journalistic language is characterized not only by its syntagmatic structure but also by its innovative use of word formation, which serves as a distinctive feature of contemporary press language.¹

Linguist Shavkat Rakhmatullaev is recognized as one of the pioneering researchers of borrowed phraseology in Uzbek linguistics. In 1957, he published an article titled “*About the Adopted Phraseological Units in the Modern Uzbek Language*” in a scientific collection. This article analyzes phraseological units in the Uzbek language by categorizing them into original phrases and borrowed phrases. The term borrowed phrases refers to those phraseological units that have been adopted from other languages into Uzbek. Such expressions have been skillfully utilized by poets and writers in their journalistic works and speeches. For example: *suvdan quruq chiqmoq* (*elude*); *dilini siyoh qilmoq* (*afflict*), *ancha suvlar oqib ketdi* (*many years pass*). Erkin Vahidov used phrases borrowed from the Russian language: *знать (узнать) как свои пять пальцев* — *bash qo‘lday bilmoq* – knowing well. *Хамма хайолларингиз, хамма ниютларингиз менга besh qo‘lday ayon.* (All your thoughts, all your intentions are clear to me // E.Vohidov). Phrases borrowed from Arabic are used: An arabic word – “*mot*” has the meanings like death, dying, killing, defeat. You noticed that he looked very similar to farzin (*nimble*). Here is that farzin, the farzin that came out of the ordinary soldier now *defeated* you. (E.Vohidov). In addition, the writer used phrases borrowed from the Persian-Tajik language in many places: *du dahan* — *ikki og‘iz so‘z* – *two words*. For instance: He always has no time. When we approach him with a question, he always answers with two words and immediately says goodbye, as if he wants to get rid of us. *Dast mondan* — *qo‘l qo‘ymoq* – *to sign*. Please, *sign* this document to confirm that the problem has been resolved. *Go‘sh andoxtan* — *quloq solmoq* – *to listen*. Listen it! Are your ears resting?. In English, we can also find some such borrowed expressions that play an important role in increasing meaning and attracting readers. For example, from French, *déjà vu* - the feeling of having seen or experienced this situation before, and from Latin, *status quo* - the existing state of affairs. We can witness that such borrowed expressions are used in English journalistic texts to broaden the meaning, increase impact, and add international diversity. For example: “*His “new path” represents something more worrying than a return to the status quo.*”(The Economist 11.04.20).

¹ Присяжнюк Т.А. Характеристика речевого воздействия в языке информационных газетных сообщений // Филологические науки. Вопросы теории и практики. Тамбов: Грамота, 2009. № 2 (4). С. 205-207

Phraseology, which enriches our language, offers a wide range of stylistic possibilities. When used by a skilled artist, these expressions gain new emotional depth and enhance their impact. To utilize each phraseological expression for stylistic effect, authors seek to refresh their meanings and broaden their stylistic applications. This not only involves the effective use of existing expressions but also the creation of new ones inspired by them. By altering the structure of phrases and employing various stylistic devices, they expand both the meaning and stylistic functions of these expressions. This process transforms the original structure according to language rules, resulting in a secondary structure. Such creativity undoubtedly makes our language more engaging, meaningful, and fluent.

CONCLUSION

1. If a text's essence and role in communication are limited solely to writing, it leaves the question of its place among larger communicative units in language unanswered. Most linguists who study text linguistics assert that a text can be both spoken and written. This perspective is scientifically and logically sound, accurately reflecting the true nature of what a text is.

2. One important aspect of anthropocentric research in linguistics is its ability to advance through the insights gained from traditional and systemic-structural linguistics. The anthropocentric approach to text analysis has emerged as a leading trend in contemporary linguistics. When studying text – viewed as a complex and diverse phenomenon – it is essential to consider a threefold main object: the speaker, the text, and the equalizer (which includes the writer, the text, and the reader). The interplay between the text and personal factors has brought the study of journalistic texts to the forefront. Therefore, the linguistic characteristics of texts, particularly journalistic ones, must be examined through modern paradigms informed by the disciplines of journalism, cultural studies, sociology, and psychology.

3. The works of the Turkic peoples, such as the “Qabus-Nameh” and “Rare Stories” by Nizamiy Aruzi Samarkandi, are notable examples of Uzbek publicism, showcasing social and moral themes as well as other distinctive features. Additionally, journalistic elements can be found in numerous historical texts. For instance, Alisher Navoi's works, including “Majolis un-nafais,” “Munshaat,” and “Mahbub ul-Qulub,” exemplify this approach. The “Babur-nameh” contains sections typical of various genres, such as travelogue, portrait, and reportage, which resemble artistic journalism. The depictions of Samarkand and Andijan vividly illustrate the cities of that time and highlight the lives of their inhabitants. Mukimi's “Sayohat-nameh,” written in the early 19th to 20th centuries, serves as a quintessential example of a travel essay. His descriptions of villages in the valley, including Yaipan, Dormoncha, and Altiariq, capture the essence of the locals with lively prose. In the early 20th century, journalistic genres were further developed by modernists like Fitrat, Behbudi, and Abdulla Avloni, whose works were published in newspapers and magazines such as “Taraqiy,” “Oina,” and “Khurshid.”

4. Like all functional styles, journalistic style possesses distinct features that make it unique. The primary goal of journalism is to shape and influence social opinion, directing it toward specific objectives while creating an accurate representation of reality based on documentary facts and data. Journalism focuses on contemporary social life, events from the sixties, and their connections to the future. As the significance of social activities and opinions has grown, so too has the role of the journalist – who actively engages with reality and expresses thoughts in a direct and open manner. Journalism increasingly intersects with works of science, art, and literature. One of the key characteristics of journalistic style is its ability to enrich the language with new words and phrases.

5. Pragmatics encompasses a range of issues related to both the speaker and the listener, including their interactions, relationships, and the contexts in which communication occurs. Therefore, the research focus of linguistic pragmatics includes reasoning, both overt and hidden goals of expression, adjustment tactics, and the nature of those adjustments. It also examines the pragmatic content of expressions, such as denotations, metaphors, hints, and allusions, in relation to the audience. The impact of feedback in communication is also significant. The primary goal of pragmatics is to utilize the communicative and pragmatic features of language in conversation to achieve various communicative objectives. The pragmatic effect refers to the influence a speaker has on the listener through the use of evaluative language. This effect not only involves mechanisms of influence but also encompasses the potential to achieve specific extralinguistic outcomes during communication.

6. In both English and Uzbek, speakers and writers utilize only specific grammatical forms, word combinations, and sentence structures that suit the context of their communication. Whether in a lecture, article, scientific paper, or artistic work, no author or individual can fully employ the entire vocabulary, grammatical tools, spelling, and pronunciation options available in the language.

7. The structural models of titles in English and Uzbek journalistic texts can be classified into three categories: word-headings, compound-headings, and sentence-headings. These titles serve as unique communicative units that reflect the syntactic patterns present in each language. In this research, the titles of English and Uzbek journalistic texts were grouped into several categories, including simple word titles, indicative titles, interrogative titles, and imperative titles.

8. It was argued that although the substantive and logical concepts of subject and predicate are closely related, they differ significantly in terms of value. In English and Uzbek journalistic texts, various types of subjects are identified, including: subject of action, subject of state, subject of sign, subject of quantitative determination, subject of ownership, subject of existence, subject of comparison, subject of totality, subject of perception, and subject of evaluation or emotional relationship.

9. In his brief works, including essays and pamphlets, the artist carefully selects the precise words that align with his intended expression and the context of the situation. This meticulous choice of language allows him to realistically capture even the smallest details of the subject he depicts. To convey a positive or

negative attitude toward reality, it is essential to skillfully use words with the appropriate meanings. The creator successfully identifies a word that conveys his intended meaning and emotion from among the synonyms of a concept, using it effectively in his work.

10. Adverbs carry meaning as well. Based on this semantic understanding, the author's selective use of adverbs in journalistic text creates a methodological opportunity. This allows authors to showcase their skills. In journalistic writing, possessive affixes convey an emotional tone and express the speaker's subjective attitude. This can include sentiments such as sarcasm, emphasis, bitterness, hatred, pity, affection, joy, and displeasure.

11. Each syntactic category in a language, as well as each syntactic unit, can take on its own unique content and form based on the characteristics of the text and its use within different functional styles. Therefore, it is essential to examine syntactic norms in detail for each style, considering their various types and genres.

12. Different cultures and mentalities influence how words and phrases are used and understood, depending on the purpose and context of communication. The goal of communication can vary significantly across cultures. It is also essential to consider the audience type based on the specific country and geographical region. Furthermore, particular methods of proof and persuasion are more effective when communicating with representatives from different nationalities.

**РАЗОВЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ, СОЗДАННЫЙ НА ОСНОВЕ
НАУЧНОГО СОВЕТА № PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.113.02 ПРИ
ДЖИЗАКСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОМ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

**ДЖИЗАКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

УСМОНОВА УМИДА БАХТИЁРОВА

**ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬ-СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКОЕ И ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКОЕ
ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ АНГИЙСКИХ И УЗБЕКСКИХ
ПУБЛИЦИСТИЧЕСКИХ ТЕКСТОВ**

**10.00.06 – Сравнительное литературоведение, сопоставительное
языкознание и переводоведение**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ (PhD)
ПО ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Джизак – 2024

Тема докторской диссертации (PhD) зарегистрирована за номером B2022.4.PhD/Fil13002 в Высшей аттестационной комиссии

Диссертация выполнена в Джизакском государственном педагогическом университете.

Автореферат диссертации размещен на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) на веб-сайте jdpu.uz и на информационно-образовательном портале “ZiyoNet” по адресу www.ziyo.net.uz.

Научный руководитель: **Маматов Абдугафур Эшонкулович,**
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Официальные оппоненты:

Ведущая организация:

Защита диссертации состоится на разового Ученого совета за номером PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.113.02 при Джизакском государственном педагогическом университете “_____” _____ 2024 года в _____ (Адрес: 130100, г.Джизак, проспект Шарофа Рашидова, 4. Тел.: (+99872) 226-13-57, 226-21-73; факс: (99872) 226-46-56; e-mail: jdpu info@umail.uz Главный корпус Джизакского государственного педагогического университета, 2 этаж, малый конференц-зал.

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Автореферат диссертации разослан “_____” _____ 2024 года
(Реестр протокол рассылки № _____ от “_____” _____ 2024 года).

У.А.Жуманазаров,
Председатель Научного совета по
присуждению ученых степеней,
д.ф.н., профессор.

Ф.Э.Ибрагимова,
Ученый-секретарь Научного совета по
присуждению ученых степеней,
к.ф.н., доцент

У.Косимов,
Ученый совет по присуждению
ученых степеней, председатель
научного семинара, д.ф.н., профессор

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Целью исследования является сравнительное изучение синтактико-стилистических и прагматических особенностей публицистических текстов на английском и узбекском языках.

Объектами исследования Объектами исследования были выбраны публицистические тексты на английском и узбекском языках и их переводы.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

- в области английского и узбекского языкознания каждая научно-теоретическая идея, связанная с синтаксическими, стилистическими и прагматическими особенностями текстов, была рассмотрена с акцентом на развитие дисциплины. Кроме того, был проведен сравнительный анализ публицистических текстов на английском и узбекском языках, сравнив их друг с другом, а также с текстами других стилей;

- функциональные аспекты публицистического текста на английском и узбекском языках, включая синонимы и антонимы как морфологически, так и лексически, анализируются для определения его функционально-стилистических и прагматических особенностей;

- концепция субъекта объясняется через английские и узбекские публицистические тексты, включая *действие, состояние, знак, владение, существование, сравнение, группу и оценку*;

- был проведен анализ фразеологических и паремиологических единиц в журналистских текстах на английском и узбекском языках, выявляя их специфические лингвопрагматические особенности.

Внедрение результатов исследования. По результатам исследования, проведенного по функционально-стилистическому и прагматическому анализу английских и узбекских публицистических текстов:

Определен функциональный аспект публицистических текстов на английском и узбекском языках (синонимы, антонимы с морфологической и лексической стороны), определены синтактико-стилистические и прагматические особенности текста, а также субъект выявлен в публицистических текстах на английском и узбекском языках на основе репрезентации таких типов, как *состояние, знак, принадлежность, существование, сравнительный, групповой и оценить*. Результаты были использовано при выполнении фундаментального проекта № FA-F1-005 по теме «Исследование каракалпакского фольклора и литературоведения», выполненного в 2017-2020 годах в Каракалпакском институте гуманитарных исследований Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан. (Справка № 313\1 от 12 августа 2024 года Каракалпакского гуманитарного научно-исследовательского института Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан). В результате текст в рамках проекта послужил выявлению функциональных и стилистических особенностей текста.

Из выводов функционально-стилистического и прагматического анализа английских и узбекских публицистических текстов, в частности, из определения функциональной стороны публицистического текста на английском и узбекском языках (синонимия, антонимия с морфологической и лексической стороны) и из места, где определяются синтаксически-стилистические и прагматические особенности текста; В английских и узбекских публицистических текстах раскрывается понятие предмета и выражаются его виды, такие как *состояние, знак, принадлежность, существование, сравнительный, групповой и оценить* и др. UK-EPPKA2-SBHE-SP-ERASMUS + SBHE IMEP: Он был использован в инновационном исследовательском проекте «Модернизация и интернационализация процессов системы высшего образования в Узбекистане». (Справка Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков от 10 июля 2024 года № 1397/02). В результате на основе инновационного исследовательского проекта результаты данной исследовательской работы были использованы в качестве нового подхода при разработке методических пособий, созданных с целью повышения лингвистических и коммуникативных способностей учителей, повышения их знаний в области образования, области кросс-лингвистики и переводоведения, а также укрепление и интернационализация процесса образовательной системы;

Из заключений по функционально-стилистическим и прагматическим аспектам публицистических текстов на английском и узбекском языках и их специфическим особенностям, подготовленных редакцией телерадиоканала «Узбекистан» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана, «Культурно-просветительские и художественные программы» были использованы при подготовке радиопередач «Литературный процесс» и «Образование и развитие» (Справка Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана от 2 февраля 2024 года № 04-36-801). В результате в дискуссию внесли ясность вопросы специфики публицистических текстов на английском и узбекском языках.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Общий объём диссертации 132 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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