

**QORAQALPOQ DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI
ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
PhD.03/30.04. 2022. Fil.20.07. RAQAMLIILMIY KENGASH**

QORAQALPOQ DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

TOLEUBAYEVA ALIYA ONDASINOVNA

**MEDIAMAKONDA MA'NO KO'CHISHINING
LINGVOKUL'TUROLOGIK ASPEKTI (qoraqalpoq, o'zbek va ingliz gazeta
matnlari misolida)**

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
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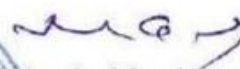
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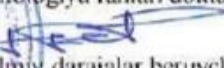
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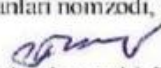
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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida amalga oshirilayotgan tadqiqotlar til omiliga antroposentrik yondashuv va uning lingvokulturologik aspektlarini yoritishning tarkibiy qismi. Media lingvistikaning uslubiy apparati ommaviy axborot vositalari matnlari o'rganilgan ko'plab sohalarning yutuqlarini birlashtirib, diskurs tahlil, kontent tahlil, kognitiv lingvistika, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik fanlari doirasida mediamatnlarni psixolingvistik, etnolingvistik, sotsiolingvistik, lingvokulturologik aspektda tadqiq qilish zamonaviy tilshunoslik kun tartibiga qo'yilmoqda. Mediamatnlar shaxs omili bilan uzviy bog'liq til birligi sifatida til vakilining ruhiy, aqliy, milliy, madaniy omillari va nutqiy vaziyat talabidan kelib chiqib, ekspressivlikni yuzaga keltirishi ma'no ko'chish xodisasiga murojaat etishni taqazo etadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida media tilini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlar sirasida gazeta matnida baholash usulining qo'llanishi bilan bog'liq lisoniy birliklarda aks etuvchi ma'no ko'chish xodisasi o'rnini aniqlash, xususan qoraqalpoq va o'zbek tilshunosligida ham davriy matbuotda chop etilayotgan material hamda matnlarning leksik-stilistik va strukturaviy kompozitsion xususiyatlarini o'rnatish asosida ilmiy tadqiq etishga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Shu ma'noda mediamatnlarda xalq hayotining hozirgi holati yoritilishining lingvistik jihatlarini o'rganish, ma'no ko'chish hodisasini gazeta matnlari misolida lingvomadaniy aspektda tadqiq qilish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Mamlakatimizda OAVga hozirgi lisoniy jarayonlarning markazidagi borliq sifatida qaralmoqda, zero u milliy tilning hozirgi zamondagi modeli sifatida namoyon bo'lmoqda hamda adabiy leksika bilan doimiy ta'sirlashuvda ekanligi asoslanmoqda. "... xalq bilan muloqot, odamlarning orzu-intilishlari, dardu tashvishlari bilan yashash davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarilayotgan bugungi kunda har bir ommaviy axborot vositasi chinakam muloqot maydonchasiga, erkin fikr minbariga aylangan taqdirdagina biz o'z oldimizga qo'ygan maqsadlarga erisha olamiz"¹. Shunga ko'ra, o'rganilayotgan 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.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 8- oktyabrdagi PF-5847-son «O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida»gi Farmoni, 2022 yil 28 yanvardagi PF- 60-son «2022-2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida»gi Farmoni, 2019yil 8-oktyabrdagi PF-5847-son «O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida»gi Farmoni, 2019 yil 8 oktyabrdagi PF-5847-son «O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida»gi Farmoni, hamda 2017 yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son «Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish to'g'risida»gi Qarori, 2018 yil 5 iyundagi PQ-

¹Мирзиёев Ш. Ўзбекистон матбуот ва оммавий ахборот воситалари ходимларини касб байрами билан табриги.<https://daryo.uz/k/2017/06/27/https://daryo.uz/k/2017/06/27/>

3775-son «Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta'minlash bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida»gi, 2021 yil 19 maydagi «O'zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatdan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora tadbirlari» to'g'risidagi PQ-5117 son Qarorlari va mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy huquqiy xujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu tadqiqot ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi. Tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. «Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirish, innovatsion iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish» ustuvor yo'nalishi doirasida amalga oshirilgan.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Bugungi kungacha tilshunoslikda matn, tilning tasviriy vositalari, publitsistika tili, ekspressivlikni o'rganishga bag'ishlangan ko'plab ilmiy tadqiqotlar bajarilgan.

Ma'no ko'chish turlari obrazni ifodalovchi asosiy uslubiy vositalar sifatida L.Bulaxovskiy, L.Blumfil'd, I.Gal'perin, Ye.Kubryakova, A.Shomaqsudov, O'.Sharipova, M.Mirtojiyev I.Rasulov, I.Arnold, G.Qobuljonova, M.Mirzaev, M.Mukarramov, Z.Tohirov, S.K. Xojiev, G.Nasrullaeva, A.Suvonova, S.Sultonsaidova, M.Dedaxanova² kabi olimlar tomonidan tadqiq etilgan.

OAV tilining lingvistik xususiyatlari A.Abdusaidov, G.H. Bakieva, D.M. Teshabaeva, M.Israil, S.Shomaqsudova, E.Begmatov, S.Qo'ng'urov, D.S. Xudoyberganova, Yo.Odilov, A.X. Mirzajonov, M.Artikova, Sh.Usmanova, Sh.Jabbarova³ va boshqalar tomonidan amalga oshirilgan ilmiy izlanishlar shular jumlasidandir.

²Булаховский Л.А. Введение в языкознание. Ч.II. – М.: Госучпедгиз, 1954; Galperin I.R. Stylistics. – Moscow, Higher School, 1977. – P. 144-146; Шомаксудов А., Расулов И. Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1983.; Арнольд И.В. Стилистика современного английского языка. – М.: Просвещение. 1990.; Сувонова Р.А. Ўзбек тилида метонимия. Филол.ф.н. дисс ... автореф. – Самарқанд, 2001.; SultonsaidovaS., SharipovaO'. O'zbektilistilistikasi. – Т.: YURISTMEDIYAMARKAZI, 2009.; Курбонова М. Мустақиллик даври достонларида метонимия ва синекдохадан фойдаланиш маҳорати. Филол. фан.н. дисс... автореф. – Фарғона, 2019.; Миртожиев М.М. Ўзбек тили семасиологияси / масъул муҳаррир А.П.Ҳожиев. – Т.: MUMTOZSO'Z, 2010.; Дедаханова М.А. Модерн шеърятда маъно кўчишининг лингвокогнитив аспекти (Рауф Парфи ижоди мисолида). Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD)... дис.автореф. – Тошкент, 2021.; Хожиев С.К. Сўз маъносининг кўчиши билан боғлиқ лингвистик ҳодисалар. Филол. фан.н. дисс... автореф. – Тошкент, 2007. – 23 б.

³Абдусайдов А. Газета жанрларининг тил хусусиятлари. Филол. фан.д. дисс... автореф. – Самарқанд, 2005; Бакиева Г.Х., Тешабаева Д.М. Оммавий ахборот тили. – Тошкент: O'zkitobsavdo nashriyot, 2019.; Бакиева Г.Х., Тешабаева Д.М. Медиамаконда матн. – Тошкент, 2019; Тешабаева Д.М., Бакиева Г.Х., Исраил М.И ва бошқ. Медиалингвистика ва таҳрир. Журналистика. III жилд.– Тошкент: Ozbekiston, 2019; Тешабаева Д.М. Оммавий ахборот воситалари тилининг нутқ маданияти аспектида тадқиқи (Ўзбекистон Республикаси ОАВ мисолида). Филол. фан.д... дис. – Тошкент, 2012; Худойберганова Д.С. Ўзбек тилидаги бадиий матнларнинг антропоцентрик талқини. Филол. фан.д... дис. – Тошкент, 2015.; Shomaksudova S., Israil M. OAVda yozma matn. Nutq va munozara. – Тошкент: Iqtisod-Moliya, 2018; Қўнғуров Р., Бегматов Э., Тожиев Ё. Нутқ маданияти асослари. – Тошкент.: Ўқитувчи, 1992.; Одилов Ё. Глобаллашув даври публицистикасининг тилининг тараққиёти. – Тошкент: Нодирабегим, 2020. – 245 б.; Усманова Ш.Б. Медиадискурсада газета тили тенденциялари (Ўзбек ва инглиз тиллари мисолида): Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD)... дисс. – Тошкент, 2021. – 149 б.; Артикова М. Медиаматнда прецедентлик феноменининг лингвомаданий аспекти (Ўзбек ва испан газеталари мисолида): Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) ...дисс. – Тошкент, 2022.

Qoraqalpoq tilshunosligida gazeta tili borasida bir qancha ishlar bajarilgan bo'lib ular qatoriga M.Q. Ayimbetov, T.J. Masharipova, Z.Q.Orazimbetova, G.P. Kallibekova, D.Q. Qurbaniyazovlarni⁴ kiritish mumkin.

OAV matnida tilning tasviriy vositalari va ularning lingvistik xususiyatlari I. Tolstikova Makkey, O.P. Matienko, V.V. Lapshina, Yu.V. Podkina⁵larni tadqiqotlarini keltirish mumkin.

Biroq o'zbek va qoraqalpoq tilshunosliklarida mediamatnlarida voqealanganma'no ko'chish xodisasini lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari tadqiqot ob'ekti bo'lgan emas.

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasi bilan bog'liqligi.Dissertatsiya Qoraqalpoq davlat universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq «Lisoniy hodisalarning pragmatik va kognitiv-diskursiv tahlili» mavzusidagi ilmiy yo'nalish doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o'zbek, qoraqalpoq va ingliz tillarini chog'ishtirish orqali ma'no ko'chish xodisasini gazeta matnlarida qo'llanish darajasi, ularning turlari, roli va milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

o'zbek, qoraqalpoq va ingliz tilshunosligida ma'no ko'chish xodisasini bosma mediamatn nuqtai nazaridan tadqiq etish;

o'zbek, qoraqalpoq va ingliz matbuotida ma'no ko'chish xodisasi tushunchasining namoyon bo'lish xususiyatlarini aniqlash;

chog'ishtirilayotgan tillarda ma'no ko'chish turlarini bosma mediamatnda ijtimoiy-siyosiy jarayonga bog'liq ekspressivlikni ta'minlovchi vosita ekanligini asoslash;

gazetalardagi ma'no ko'chish xodisasini gazeta janrlari bilan bog'liqligini ochib berish;

ma'noko'chish xodisasini qo'llash jurnalist mahorati bilan bog'liqligi va etnomadaniyatda namoyon bo'lish xususiyatlarini ochib berish;

ma'noko'chish turlari hamda ularning lingvomadaniy jihatlarini o'rganish.

– 123 б.; Джаббаровов Ш.Б. Медиадискурсда муқобилсиз лексиканинг лингвомаданий аспектда тадқиқи. Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) ...дисс. – Термиз. 2022.

⁴Айымбетов М.Қ. Опыт лингвостатистического анализа лексики и морфологии каракалпакского публицистического текста. Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Нукус, 1991. – 29 с.; Оразымбетова З.Қ. Қорақалпоқ вақтли матбуоти тилининг шаклланиши (1924-1940 йй. матбуоти материаллари асосида). Филол. фан. ном. ... дис. автореф. –Нукус, 2006.; Оразымбетова З. Қарақалпақ кўнделикли баспасөзи тилининг стильлик өзгешеликтери. Филол илим. д-ри (DSc)...дис. – Нөкис, 2019. – 236 б.; Машарипова Т.Ж. Публицистика назариясининг яхлит концепцияси (илмий-методологик таҳлил, Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси матбуоти материаллари мисолида). Филол.ф.ан. (DSc) ... дисс. – Нукус. 2020. – 52 б.;Каллибекова Г.П. Қарақалпақстан тараўлық газеталарының тили ҳәм стильлик өзгешеликтери. Филол. илим.бўйынша. (PhD)... дис. – Нөкис, 2022.; Қурбаниязов Д.Қ. Қорақалпоқ матбуотида сарлавҳанинг семантик-структурвий ва услубий хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) ...дис. автореф. – Нукус, 2022. – 53 б.

⁵Толстикова Маккей И. Метафора в русскоязычной прессе США. Автореф... канд.филол.наук. – Москва, 2012. – 28 с.; Матиенко О.П. Ключевые метафоры экономики в текстах российских СМИ. Автореф... канд.филол.наук. – Омск 2022. – 24 с.; Лапшина В.В. Метафора как средство конструирования имиджа политика: на материале австрийских печатных СМИ. Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 2006. – 151с; Подкина Ю.В.Использование лексических средств выразительности в журналистских публикациях на экономическую тему (на материале массовых и специализированных изданий). Автореф... канд.филол.наук. – Москва. 2020. – 25 с.

Tadqiqotning ob'ektisifatida 2018-2023-yillarni qamrab olgan qoraqalpoq, o'zbek va ingliz gazeta matnlari tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini o'zbek, qoraqalpoq va ingliz gazeta matnlarida ma'no ko'chish xodisasining (metafora, metonimiya, sinekdoha va h.k.) lingvomadaniy aspekti tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda tavsiflash, izohlash, chog'ishtirish, bayon etish, komponent tahlil, kross-madaniy tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

qoraqalpoq, o'zbek va ingliz bosma media matnlarida ma'no ko'chishining emotsionallik, ekspressivlik, baholash hamda nutqiy ta'sir qiluvchi asosiy vosita sifatidagi maqomini asoslash orqali davriy bosma mediada ma'no ko'chishining axboriy, tahliliy va badiiy-publisistik janrlarda namoyon bo'lish darajasi lingvomadaniy aspektda aniqlangan;

ingliz, qoraqalpoq va o'zbek tillarida ma'no ko'chish hodisasi ya'ni gazeta metaforasining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini tavsiflash hamda publisistik uslubdagi metafora, metonimiya va sinekdoxaning lingvistik mohiyatini ochib berish orqali ularning ma'no ko'chishida, yangi ma'no yaratishda hamda gazeta matni ekspressivligini oshirishdagi samaradorligi aniqlangan;

publisistik uslubda ma'no ko'chish xodisasining nominatsiya vositasi sifatida hamda tilda mavjud bo'lgan ma'nolarni kognitiv manipulyasiya qilish usuli va dunyoning lisoniy tasvirini to'g'ridan-to'g'ri aks ettiruvchi vosita sifatida namoyon bo'lishi dalillangan;

qoraqalpoq, ingliz va o'zbek tillari publisistikasida yashirin baholashning ritorik aspektda ko'chma ma'noli so'zlarda kuchli namoyon bo'lishi ishonitirishning ikkita asosiy turini (assotsiativ-baholovchi va emotsional-estetik baholovchi) ajratish orqali isbotlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

ma'noko'chishni media matnlarda namoyon bo'lishi bo'yicha taklif va tavsiyalardan jurnalistikada lingvistik to'g'ri media matnlar tuzishda foydalanish mumkinligi asoslangan;

ma'noko'chishni turlarining o'zbek, qoraqalpoq va ingliz gazetalarida voqeanishigadoir xulosalari tegishli oliy o'quv yurtlarida darslik, qo'llanma hamda elektron lug'atlar yaratishda muhim manba bo'lib xizmat qilishi dalillangan;

tadqiqot natijalari gazeta matni ifodaviyligi hamda ta'sirchanligini oshirishda ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyatga ega ekanligi asoslangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi muammoning aniq qo'yilganligi, to'plangan materiallar tahlili asosida ilmiy asoslangan xulosalar chiqarilganligi, muammoga o'zbek, qoraqalpoq va ingliz gazeta tili hamda madaniyatining xususiy tabiatidan kelib chiqqan holda yondashilganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati to'plangan materiallar va olingan natijalar kognitologiya, lingvokulturologiya, semantika, tarjimashunoslik, leksikologiya, frazeologiya kabi fanlardan ilmiy adabiyotlar yaratishda hamda kelgusida o'zbek, qoraqalpoq va ingliz tillari olam manzarasi tadqiqiga oid

kognitologik, tarixiy-etimologik, milliy-madaniy, baholovchi-aksiologik tadqiqotlar olib borish, monografiyalar, o'quv qo'llanmalarining mukammallashuviga xizmat qilishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarinig amaliy ahamiyati "Tarjimanazariyasivaamaliyoti", "Zamonaviylingvistika", "Mamlakatshunoslik", "Matnlingvistikasi", "Roman-germanfilologiyasigakirish" kabifanlarnio'qitishda, seminar, maxsuskurslartashkiletishdaahamiatlimanbasifatidaqo'llanilishi, nazariy fikr-mulohazalardanlingvokognitologiya, chog'ishtirtilshunoslik, tarjimashunoslik, leksikologiya, lingvokulturologiyafanlarinio'qitishda, o'zbek,qoraqalpoqvaingliztilinio'rgatishhuchundasturlar, darslik, o'quvqo'llanmalarnitayyorlashda, lug'atlartuzishdafoydalanishmumkinligibilanizohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.O'zbek, qoraqalpoq va ingliz mediamatnlarida ma'no ko'chish hodisasi va turlarining qo'llanishi, har mamlakat madaniyatidagi o'xshashlik hamda farqlarning gazeta matnida namoyon bo'lishi, ma'no ko'chish hodisasining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari tahlili bo'yicha olingan ilmiy natijalar va amaliy takliflardan:

qoraqalpoq, o'zbek va ingliz bosma mediamatnlarida ma'no ko'chishining emotsionallik, ekspressivlik, baholash hamda nutqiy ta'sir qiluvchi asosiy vosita sifatidagi maqomini asoslash orqali davriy bosma mediada ma'no ko'chishining axboriy, tahliliy va badiiy-publisistik janrlarda namoyon bo'lishiga oid xulosalardan Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutida bajarilgan I-204-4-5 "Ingliz tili mutaxassislik predmetlaridan axborot-kommunikasion texnologiyalari asosida virtual resurslar yaratish va o'quv jarayoniga joriy etish" nomli innovatsion tadqiqot loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat chet tillari institutining 2023-yil 17-avgustdagi 2106/30.02.01-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, elektron resurslar, bosma darslik uchun manbalar va nazariy hamda amaliy materiallar tayyorlanayotganida manba zahirasi boyitilgan;

ingliz, qoraqalpoq va o'zbek tillarida ma'no ko'chish hodisasi ya'ni gazeta metaforasining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini tavsiflash hamda publisistik uslubdagi metafora, metonimiya va sinekdoxaning lingvistik mohiyatini ochib berish orqali ularning ma'no ko'chishida, yangi ma'no yaratishda hamda gazeta matni ekspressivligini oshirishdagi samaradorligiga oid xulosalardan Qoraqalpog'iston telekanalining 2023 yil 17 fevral kuni madaniy-ma'rifiy mavzudagi "Tilge itibar elge itibar" nomli ko'rsatuvida keng ommaga targ'ib etilgan (Qoraqalpog'iston teleradiokanalining 2023-yil 5-iyuldagi 05-22/333-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, ko'rsatuv mazmun – mundarijasining ilmiy – ommabopligi tamomlangan hamda yangi manbalar bilan boyitilgan;

uch tildagi ommaviy axborot vositalarida ma'no ko'chishda ekspressivlikni va baholashni yuzaga keltirishi va ularning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari yuzasidan olingan natija va xulosalaridan Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutida bajarilgan I-204-4-5 "Ingliz tili mutaxassislik predmetlaridan axborot-kommunikasion texnologiyalari asosida virtual resurslar yaratish va o'quv jarayoniga joriy etish" nomli innovatsion tadqiqot loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat chet tillari institutining 2023-yil 17-avgustdagi 2106/30.02.01-son ma'lumotnomasi).

Natijada qoraqalpoq, o'zbek va ingliz tillari publisistikasida yashirin baholashning ritorik aspektida ko'chma ma'noli so'zlarda kuchli namoyon bo'lishi ishonitirishning ikkita asosiy turini (assotsiativ-baholovchi va emotsional-estetik baholovchi) ajratish orqali isbotlangan.

Mediamatnlar shaxs omili bilan uzviy bog'liq til birligi sifatida til vakilining ruhiy, aqliy, milliy, madaniy omillari va nutqiy vaziyat talabidan kelib chiqib, ekspressivlikni yuzaga keltirishi ma'no ko'chish xodisasiga murojaat etishni taqazo etadi. Bu esa, o'z navbatida joriylanishga taqdim etilgan tajriba - sinov materiallarining ko'zlangan natijalarga erishganligini tasdiqlaydi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot 2 ta xalqaro va 5 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanida muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Ilmiy-tadqiqot ishi bo'yicha jami 17 ilmiy maqola bosmadan chiqqan. Shundan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining dissertatsiyalarning asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop qilish uchun taqdim qilingan ilmiy nashrlarda 10 maqola, respublika jurnallarida 3 maqola, 7 maqola xorijiy jurnal nashrlarda bosmadan chiqqan. Undan tashqari, tadqiqot natijalari 2 xalqaro va 5 respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda aprobatsiyadan o'tkazilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya tarkibi kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning umumiy hajmi 146 betni tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Tadqiqotning Kirish qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsadi va vazifalari, ob'ekti va predmeti tavsiflangan, respublika, fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlarga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi, amaliy natijalari va himoyaga olib chiqilgan asosiy mazmunlar bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi "**Media tilida ma'no ko'chishning xodisasi tilshunoslikning o'rganish ob'ekti sifatida**" deb nomlangan bo'lib, tadqiqotning nazariy asoslari belgilanib, Ommaviy axborot vositalari tili tushunchasi aniqlanib, "axborot" va "gazeta tili" atamaları va publisistik matn tushunchalariga ta'rif beriladi. Jahon va mahalliy tilshunos olimlarining ma'no ko'chishning media tili xususidagi fikrlari, lingvistik maqomi yuzasidan fikr-mulohazalari bayon qilinadi. Qoraqalpoq, o'zbek va ingliz tilidagi ommaviy axborot vositalarida ma'no ko'chishning turli nazariyalari qiyosiy ravishda tahlil qilinadi.

O'tgan asrning boshlarida qoraqalpoqlarda milliy o'z-o'zini anglash faol o'sib borayotgan davrda aynan davriy matbuot axborotni ommaga yetkazishning ajralmas vositasi, jamoatchilik fikrini shakllantirish vositasi sifatida belgilangan. Shu bilan birga, mamlakat ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotida yuzaga keladigan jarayonlar ma'lum darajada davriy matbuot organlari aniq shakllanib, tartibga solingan va natijada bu

o'z o'rnida qoraqalpoq adabiy til me'yorlarining shakllanish jarayoniga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatdi.

Davriy matbuot paydo bo'lgandan beri gazeta tilining asosiy vazifasi axborot yetkazish bo'lib belgilangan. Darhaqiqat, har bir davlat hayotida ommaga axborot yetkazishda milliy tilning o'rnini o'ta muhimdir. Ma'lumki, aholini u yoki bu yangiliklardan imkon qadar tezroq xabardor qilish istagi kommunikativ vazifalarning tabiatida, shuningdek, ushbu vazifalarning nutq timsolida namoyon bo'ladi. M.Xudoyqulov fikricha: "Inson faoliyatida axborot almashuvi g'oyat muhim rol o'ynaydi. U insonning tashqi dunyoni bilishi, tajribaga ega bo'lishidagi asosiy vositadir"⁶.

D.M. Teshabaeva fikricha axborot bu – kommunikatsiyaning mazmuniy aspekti bo'lib, u kommunikatsion jarayonda axborotni saqlash, yig'ish, tarqatish va saralash vositalari va tarmoqlari bilan uzluksiz bog'langan bo'lib, ularga doimiy ta'sir o'tkazadi va o'zi ham ularning ta'sirida bo'ladi⁷. V.M. Trostnikov "Axborot o'z ma'nosida xabardagi «kerakli» ma'lumotlar bo'lib, ular auditoriya tomonidan o'zlashtirilayotgan bilimlar, me'yorlar, qadriyatlar sifatida anglanadi va shu bilan auditoriyaga ta'sir o'tkazadi" deb hisoblaydi⁸. "Axborot bu – asrash, uzatish, o'zgartirish ob'ekti bo'lib xizmat qiluvchi ma'lumotlardir"⁹.

Qoraqalpoq vaqtli matbuoti tilining uslubiy xususiyatlarini tadqiq qilgan olim Z.Q. Orazimbetova "... axborot va hodisalarni xalqqa yetkazishda til birliklari va vositalaridan keng, faol foydalaniladi, hatto ularni avvalgi shaklida emas, balki qayta ishlab foydalanish matbuot tiliga xosdir"¹⁰ deya ta'kidlaydi.

Darhaqiqat, Qoraqalpoq davriy matbuoti qoraqalpoq xalqi adabiy tilining yuksak taraqqiyoti davrida shakllandi.

Gazeta-publitsistik uslubning leksik tizimi ochiq, bu uning og'zaki nutq belgilari bilan faol o'zaro ta'sirini ifodalaydi (ya'ni so'zlashuv leksik birliklari bilan)¹¹. T.J Masharipova Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi matbuoti publitsistikasini yoritgan ekan quyidagi fikrlarni keltirgan: "Publitsistika universal qurol sifatida jahon muqaddas diniy-ma'rifiy talqini, mifologiya va xalq rivoya madaniyati, tarixiy bitiklar, adabiy osori atiqalar bag'riga kirib borgani bejiz emas. Publitsistika fenomeni ijtimoiy-siyosiy jarayon ifodasi sifatida tadqiqot tahlili va nazariy aqida farqli o'laroq jamiyat hayoti barcha qatlamlariga ta'sir o'tkazadi. Publitsistika ijtimoiy institut maqomiga ega, binobarin, u barcha aholi qatlamlari tomonidan e'tirof etilgan, ijtimoiy aloqani tartiblashtiradigan, da'vat etish kuchiga ega bo'lgan, odamlarni jamiyat aktsiyalariga jalb etib, yalpi safarbarlikka yo'naltirilgan

⁶Худойкулов М. Журналистика ва публицистика. –Т.: Тафаккур, 2011. – Б.41.

⁷Тешабаева Д.М. Оммавий ахборот воситалари тилининг нутқ маданияти аспектида тадқиқи (Ўзбекистон Республикаси ОАВ мисолида). Филол.ф. д-ри.дисс. –Тошкент, 2012. –Б. 26.

⁸Тростников В.М. Человек и информация. – М., 1980. – С.14.

⁹Теория информации // Сборник рекомендуемых терминов. Вып.64. – М., 1964. – С.5.

¹⁰Оразимбетова З.Қ. Қорақалпоқ вақтли матбуоти тилининг услубий хусусиятлари. Филол. фан.доктори (DSc) дисс... автореф. Нукус – 2019. – Б. 18.

¹¹Петрова Е.А.Лексика американских и британских газет в аспекте языка города.Автор. дисс...канд.филол. наук. – Курск, 2009. – Б. 14.

tarmoqlararo qadriyaviy ijtimoiy institut (tarmoqlararo jurnalistika, targ'ibot, adabiyot, she'riyat va boshqa sohalarga xos bo'lgan ijod turi)¹².

Har qanday matnda ekspressivlikni kuchaytirish uchun bir narsaning nomini, belgisini ikkinchisiga ko'chirish yoki so'zlarning umuman ko'chma ma'noda ishlatilishi trop deyiladi¹³.

J.Maruzo ko'chma ma'noli so'zlarni uch turga metafora, metonimiya, sinekdoxaga ajratadi. Rus tilshunosi L. A. Bulaxovskiy esa ko'chma ma'no hosil qiluvchi hodisani olti turga bo'lgan: metafora, vazifadoshlik, emotsionallik, metonimiya, xalq etimologiyasi sifatida, aloqadorlik. L.A. Bulaxovskiy sinekdoxani metonimiyaning bir ko'rinishi deb hisoblaydi¹⁴. O.Azizov ham L.A. Bulaxovskiy fikriga qo'shilgan holda ma'no ko'chishining turlari sifatida metafora va metonimiya hodisalarini ko'rsatib, sinekdoxani metonimiyaning bir ko'rinishi sifatida baholaydi¹⁵.

Biz tadqiqotimizda J. Maruzo tomonidan ko'rsatilgan ko'chma ma'noli so'zlarni uch turiga *metafora, metonimiya va sinekdoxaga* murojaat qilamiz va gazeta matni misolida taxlilga tortdik.

M. Jonson va J. Lakoff: "Metaforalar kundalik hayotga kirib boradi va nafaqat tilda, balki tafakkurda ham namoyon bo'ladi, metafora nafaqat ob'ektning g'oyasini shakllantiradi, balki u haqida fikr yuritish usuli va uslubini oldindan belgilaydi" deb hisoblashadi¹⁶. E. Begmatov, Yo. Tojievlar metaforaga quyidagicha yondashdilar: «metafora tuzilishiga ko'ra ikki xil: sodda, kengaygan. Sodda metafora birgina so'zdan tashkil topsa, kengaygan metafora ikki yoki undan ortiq so'zlarda tuziladi. Masalan, *gumbaz* (osmon), *tulki* (ayyor), *ilon* (sovuq odam) kabi sodda: *po'lat ot*, *zangor kema* (paxta terish mashinasi), *oq oltin* (paxta), *zangori olov* (gaz), *po'lat qush* (samolyot) kabi metaforalar esa kengaygan metaforalardir»¹⁷.

Gazeta-publitsistik uslubining asosiy jihatlaridan biri – unda emotsional-ekspressivlik o'quvchi ommasiga ta'sir ko'rsatish funktsiyasi bilan bevosita bog'liq. Bu uslubning standarti ijtimoiy jihatdan ahamiyatli axborotni yetkazish sur'ati bilan bog'liq¹⁸. Gazetaning ta'sir funktsiyalarining ob'ekti, gazeta o'quvchisi, ya'ni jamiyat, uning vazifasi esa jamoatchilik qarashlarining shakllanishiga ta'sir etishdan iborat. Shu bilan birga, gazeta matnlari vaziyatni u yoki bu rakursdan ochib, jamiyatni ma'lum darajada qo'zg'atishga urinadi - ular o'quvchida oldindan rejalashtirilgan, zaruriy munosabatni uyg'otadi.

¹²Машарипова Т.Ж Публицистика назариясининг яхлит концепцияси (илмий-методологик таҳлил, Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси матбуоти материаллари мисолида). Филолол.фан. (DSc)... дис.автор. – Нукус. 2020. – Б. 5.

¹³ Шомаксудов Ф., Расулов И., Қўнғуров Р., Ҳ. Рустамов. Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. – Тошкент.: «ЎҚИТУВЧИ» 1985. – Б. 237.

¹⁴Каранг: Марузо Ж. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М.: УРСС, 2004; Булаховский Л. А. Введение в языкознание. – М.: Учпедгиз, 1954.

¹⁵ Азизов О. Тилшуносликка кириш. – Тошкент., 1963. – Б. 63-64.

¹⁶ Джонсон М., Лакофф Дж. Метафоры, которыми мы живем // Теория метафоры. – М.: Прогресс, 1990. – С.387.

¹⁷Бегматов Э., Улуқов Н. Ўзбек ономастикаси терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Наманган: НамДУ нашри, 2006. – Б. 41.

¹⁸Тешабасева Д.М. Кўрсатилган диссертация. – Б. 105.

Ayniqsa gazeta tilidagi ekspressivlik, uslubiy, psixolingvistik, diskursiv, kognitiv va semiotik yo‘nalish nuqtai nazaridan o‘rganiladi. Ular troplarning yaratilishining yangiligi, belgilanayotgan tushunchalarning shakl hamda mazmunining yangiligi, birliklarning adabiy tilda ishlatilishidagi yangiliklar va alohida til tashuvchilari nutqidagi yangilik mezonlariga asoslanadi.

“Qoraqalpoq, o‘zbek va ingliz gazeta matnida ma’no ko‘chishning lingvistik tasnifi” deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobda, ma’no ko‘chishi turlari so‘zning ma’lum bir tematik guruhga mansubligi, leksik-grammatik kategoriya nutq turi va gazeta janriga qarab tahlilga tortiladi.

Ko‘chma ma’no so‘zlardan foydalanish til siyosati bilan bog‘liq hodisaligini siyosiy – ijtimoiy matnlarda ishtirok etuvchi metafora, metonimiya va sinekdoxalarda kuzatish mumkin. Zero, har qanday axborot birinchi o‘rinda ekspressivlikka yo‘g‘rilganligi buni isbotidir. Yangidan yangi tushunchalarni kirib kelishi ham tilimizda juda ko‘p ko‘chma ma’nolarni yaratilishiga sabab bo‘lmoqda va bu birinchi o‘rinda mediamatn orqali targ‘ib qilinishi kuzatiladi. Masalan: qoraqalpoq tilida: *donor mámleketler, xadal nan, ásir illeti, qara bazar, korona bálesi, nizam sheńberinde*; o‘zbek tilida: *g‘oliblikni qo‘lga kiritish; achchiq qismat, ma’rifat kuchi, ilm-fan kuchi; tafakkur kuchi; xonadon farishtasi; oltin qalam, qalb og‘irligi; chap oyoq (ko‘chma ma’noda) va h.k.*; ingliz tilida: *a lame duck- muvaffaqiyatsiz odam yoki narsa; the ice of recession - mamlakat iqtisodiyoti muvaffaqiyatli bo‘lmagan va biznes uchun sharoitlar yomon bo‘lgan davr; truths in the eyes- ko‘zlardagi haqiqatlar; killing cities - shaharlarni o‘ldirish; the fire of inflation- inflyatsiya oloviva h.k.*

Olimlar ta’kidlaganidek, “publitsistik matnda ma’lum bir metaforani tanlash – bu ma’lum bir ishtirak strategiyasini, baholovchi g‘oyaviy yuklangan nominatsiya yordamida adresatning ongida unga kerak bo‘lgan voqea tasvirini yaratish va mustahkamlashdir”¹⁹.

Metaforalar ma’no ko‘chish yo‘li bilan yangi ma’no hosil bo‘lishiga olib keluvchi asosiy hodisalardan ekanligini ular asosida ma’no ko‘chishi narsa, belgi yoki harakatga xos o‘zaro o‘xshashligi bo‘lgan boshqa belgi, narsa, harakat haqidagi tushuncha uchun ham qo‘llanishi, shu tushunchaning ham nomiga o‘tishidir. Masalan, ingliz tilida: *“But even though the vibe of the song is quite chill, there’s an underlying message of frustration running through it, particularly when Swift sings that love thorns all over this rose”*. [<https://www.washingtonpost.com/entertainment/music/2023.10.27>]. Ushbu misolda *“love thorns all over this rose”* metaforasida ayol kishini atir gulga taqqoslab, sevgining barcha qiyinchiliklarga chidashini nazarda tutadi.

Qoraqalpoq gazeta tilida ham metaforalar mediamatn usuli sifatida qo‘llaniladi: *“Atap ótetuǵın bolsaq, oqıwshı jaslardan Qudaybergen Tilepbaev hár jılı ótkeriletuǵın qaraqalpaq tili hám ádebiyatınıń qos bayteregi dóretiwshiligine arnalǵan...”*; [Qaraqalpaqstan Jaslari 2022.20.01]; va h.k. Ushbu misollarda *mápler soqlıǵısıwı* – Shaxsning o‘z lavozimi yoki majburiyatlaridan foydalanishi, qos

¹⁹Клушина Н.И. Стратегия именования в воздействующей речи // Вестн. МГУ. Сер. 10. Журналистика. 2006. № 5.– С. 50.

bayteregi esa qoraqalpoq xalqining adabiyoti ulug' namoyondalari T.Qaypbergenov va I.Yusupovlarni "bayterek" daraxtlariga qiyoslab ko'rsatilgan.

O'zbek gazeta tilida ham shu xolat kuzatiladi: "*Ayolni bog'da barq urib o'sgan gulga qiyoslash mumkin. O'sha gul risoladagidek unib- o'sishi uchun uni parvarishlab, atrofini begona o'tlardan tozalab turish kerak*" [Yangi O'zbekiston 2022. 26.03]. Ushbu misolda *Gulso'zi o'z ma'nosida o'simlik, bog'larda o'sadigan turli- tuman gullarni* anglatadi. *Gul* – metafora bo'lib, ushbu misolda o'xshashlik asosida ma'no ko'chgan, ya'ni go'zallik ramzi bo'lgan o'zbek ayollari gulga qiyoslanmoqda. Bu misol orqali muallifning so'z qo'llash bobidagi mahorati yaqqol namoyon bo'lgan. "*Tomchida quyosh aks etadi. Ba'zan hayotiy voqea-hodisalar ixcham ifoda etilsada, mutolaa asnosida qalbingizni favqulotda larzaga solgan ajoyib(etuk) epik asar asl so'z san'atining cho'qqisiga aylanadi. Ya'ni yaxshi hikoyaning o'zi ulkan bir romandir*" [Yangi O'zbekiston, 2022.24.03] va h.k. Misoldan ko'rinib turibdiki, nominativ va metaforik ma'no strukturasini kuzatish bu ikki nominativ ma'no uchun umumiy bo'lgan semalar "*Tomchida quyosh*" – "*aks etadi*" semalari ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Xuddi mana shu umumiy semalar tomchi va quyosh so'zining metaforik ma'no hosil bo'lishida asosiy rolni o'ynagan, bu hodisaning lingvistik asosini tashkil etgan.

Demak, bu tipdagi ma'no ko'chishida ham metaforaga xos o'xshashlik belgisi muhim omillardan hisoblanadi. Biroq bu o'xshashlik tashqi belgilar o'xshashligi emas, balki intellektual, tavsiflovchi belgilar o'xshashligidir va ma'noko'chish ham mana shu o'xshashlik asosida sodir bo'lgan. Ingliz tilida: "*The arrest of communications and information minister Johnny G. Plate on corruption charges this week has sparked fresh calls by politicians for a Cabinet reshuffle, with at least one media mogul prepared to fill the newly vacant post amid a rush to influence the selection of a successor*" [https://www.thejakartapost.com. 2023.05.19]. Ushbu misolda *sparked fresh calls* – metaforasi yangi chaqiriqlarga sabab bo'lishko'chma ma'no hosil qilgan.

Kuzatishlar qoraqalpoq, o'zbek va ingliz tillarida mediamatnda metafora asosida ko'chma ma'no hosil qilishda axborotning mazmuni, o'zaro o'xshashligi, aniq voqea va hodisalar doirasida hosil bo'lishi va oldindan auditoriyaga tanish tushunchalarni o'z ichiga olishi kuzatildi.

Qoraqalpoq, o'zbek va ingliz mediamatn tarkibida keluvchi metaforalar til arsenalida mavjud leksik vositalar jurnalistning nutq predmetiga nisbatan emotsional munosabatini uning istagi darajasida yorqin, obrazli qilib ifodalashga xizmat qiladi. Metaforani, qoida tariqasida, fikrni lakonik shaklda keltirishini hisobga olsak, metaforik nominatsiyalar ko'pincha analitik gazeta materiallari sarlavhalarida uchrashi kuzatiladi: "*Radionin siyqirli dunyasi*"; "*Kitaplar karvani*"; "*Kewildin mulki*"; "*Teatr tarbiya oshaqi*"; "*Tinshliq tani atar elimde*"; "*Jaqs tarbiya - haqiqiy margiya*" [Qaraqalpaqstan jaslari, Erkin Qaraqalpaqstan, Tinshliq saqshisi, Qaraqalpaq adabiyati]. O'zbek tilida: "*Qo'li gul usta*"; "*Osmondan tushgan boylik*"; "*Samiymiylik va beg'uborlik kuychisi*"; "*Do'rmon Baxori*" adabiyot forumi qalblarga ilxom bag'ishladi"; "*Navoiyda "Saxro baxshilari" musiqiy festivali o'tkazildi*" ["Yangi O'zbekiston", "Xalq so'zi", "Adolat" gazetalari]. Ingliz tilida: "*Fast fashion giant Temu accuses Shein of starting 'war' over US markets*";

“We could soon see a Jane Austen-style marriage market”: how the housing crisis is turning modern dating on its head”; “Gym Shoes In The Oval Office Is A Sartorial Wake-Up Call For Leaders”; “Trump’s GOP rivals open door to cutting Social Security for younger people”[The Guardian, Forbes, The Washington Post].

Shuningdek, gazeta matnlarida metafora, metonimiya va sinekdoxadan foydalanishga ta’sir qiluvchi bir qancha omillar, jumladan, jamiyatdagi madaniy va ijtimoiy o’zgarishlar, mamlakatning siyosiy voqeligi, iqtisodiy sharoitlar va globalashuv jarayonlari aniqlandi:

1. Madaniy va ijtimoiy o’zgarishlar: Madaniy va ijtimoiy o’zgarishlar jurnalistika tili va uslubiga ta’sir qiladi. Ijtimoiy me’yorlarni o’zgartirish kabi yangi madaniy tendentsiyalar yangi metafora va tasvirlarga olib kelishi mumkin bo’lib, gazeta matnlarida quyidagi ma’no ko’chish xodisasi kuzatiladi: qoraqalpoq tilida: *salamat jámiyet, Rally Muynak, qara úy, baspana, qol qanat, oñ barmaq oyilgan, bayterek, muxabbatqa jerlew, pútkil auditoriya, dasturxon, dasturxon qiliw, Aral samallari, Aral hawazi, xaliq jırshısı, Kitaplar kárwani, tarbiya oshağı, kewil múlki, qaqpıq bolıw, úydin ishi*; o’zbek tilida: *yurtimiz quyoshi, po‘lat qush, tuyoq, tirnoq, yashil makon, ma‘rifat kuchi, oltin qalam, Saxro baxshilari, qo‘li gul, Do‘rmon Baxori, tabiat uygonishi, Tili shirin, mustahkam poydevor, uyg‘onishlar ildizi*; ingliz tilida: *riding a wave, different heart and head, delicate hands, hired hands, boot camp, the red carpet, melting pot, mosaic, tapestry, storm, love thorns, run a program, give a hand, corona crisis, ocean of faces, surfing the internet, tree killer, abort, virus, webpage, cyberspace, cybersecurity, hot link, hot spot*.

Shuni alohida qayd etish lozimki, ma’no ko’chish xodisasi dinamik jarayon bo’lib jamiyat o’zgarishi bilan birga, uni aks ettiruvchi lingvistik vositalar ham o’zgaradi. Misol uchun, raqamli asrning yuksalishi yangiliklarga ko’plab yangi metaforalarni kiritdi, masalan, *“internetda kezish”* yoki *“virusli bo‘lish”*. Shuningdek, an’anaviy qadriyatlarni idrok etishdagi o’zgarishlar yangi ijtimoiy hodisalarni belgilash uchun metonimiyadan foydalanishga olib kelishi mumkin. Yana misol keltiramiz: *“Zavlodiraqamli aborigenlardir”* (aborigenlar bilant aqqoslashularning raqamli dunyodabiiyliginita’ki dlaydi); *“Ijtimoiy media-bujamoatchilik muhokamasi uchun yangi maydon”* (maydon – arenag‘oyalarkurash joyisifatida). Metonimiya: *“Gollivud yangi film suratga olishga qaror qildi”* (Gollivud butunkinosanoatiga murojaat qilish uchun ishlatiladi); *“Nafaqaxo‘rlar va pensiyayoshini oshirish”* (nafaqaxo‘rlar nafaqat nafaqadagi odamlar, balki guruhning ramz sifatida). Sinekdoxa: *“Har bir yurakeshitilish kerak”* (yurak umum odamlarni ifodalovchi qism sifatida). *“Mamlakat dacharchagankozlar juda ko‘p”* (ko‘zlarcha choqni ifoda etadigan odamlarning ramz sifatida).

2. Siyosiy voqelik: Mamlakatdagi yoki dunyodagi siyosiy vaziyat jurnalistik matnlarning tiliga bevosita ta’sir qiladi. Siyosiy beqarorlik yoki inqiroz sharoitida mualliflar murakkab g‘oyalar yoki his-tuyg‘ularni ifodalash uchun metaforalarga murojaat qilishlari mumkin: qoraqalpoq tilida: *Siyasyi mapaz, siyasiy process, siyasiy iskerlik, Tiykarg‘i nizam, kóshpeli mámleketlik tizim, ashshı haqıyqat*; o’zbek tilida: *Siyosiy jarayon, siyosiy faoliyat, Siyosiy boshqaruv, soxta*

yangiliklar, achchiq haqiqat, o'tkir muammo, boykot qilish, Bosh bo'lish, siyosiy boshpana; ingliz tilida: *Hollywood, White House, Silicon valley, The Crown, marketplace of ideas, Oval Office, Deadlocked, battleground, journey, bridge, lame duck, spin doctor, fake news, hard power, soft power.*

3. Iqtisodiy omillar: Inqirozlar yoki *bum* (iqtisodiy o'sish) kabi iqtisodiy sharoitlar ham jurnalistika tiliga namoyon bo'ladi. Bu holat mavzu va janr bilan bog'liq hodisa sifatida qoraladi. Iqtisodiy beqarorlik davrida moliya va resurslar bilan bog'liq metaforalar paydo bo'lishi mumkin. Masalan, qoraqalpoq tilida: *jergilikli byudjet, milliy valyuta, milliy byudjet, jinayi daramatlar, perspektivali kredit, valyuta kursi, elektron aukcion, omirsheh reformalar, valyutanin siniwi, sirtqi sawda, qara bazar*; o'zbek tilida: *Iqtisodiy inqiroz, kapital jamlanishi, maxalliy byudjet, ochiq valyuta, milliy valyuta, milliy byudjet, investitsion chanqoqlik, tashqi savdo, faol aktsiya, yashirin iqtisodiyot, jinoyi daromadlar*; ingliz tilida: *economic recovery, economic crisis, striving economy, nurturing economy, bull and bear stock market, the market nerve*. Metaforalar murakkab iqtisodiy tushunchalarni soddalashtirish va ularni keng auditoriyaga yanada qulayroq tushuntirish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Metonimiya ma'lum sohalar bilan bog'liq atamalardan foydalanishda o'zini namoyon qilishi mumkin (masalan, AQShda moliya sektoriga murojaat qilish uchun "*Uoll-street*²⁰"). "*economic shtorm* - iqtisodiy bo'ron" yoki "*financial shtorm* - moliyaviy bo'ron"); metafora: "*Iqtisodiyotin qirozdan keyin oyoqqaturdi*" (qiyinchiliklardan tiklanish). "*Narxlar osmon gako tarildi*" (narxlarning keskin ko'tarilishi) - metonimiya: "*Bozoryangiliklarga javob berdi*" (bozormoliyatizimining gramzisifatida); "*Silikon vodiysi yangi startaplarni taqdim etdi*" (Silikon vodiysi²¹ butun texnologiya sanoatining gramzisifatida); sinekdoxa: "*Zavodga ishchi qo'llar kerak*" (qo'llar ishchilik uchun gramzisifatida). "*Butun biznes yechimni kutmoqda*" (biznes barcha korxonalarning yig'indisifatida).

4. Axborot texnologiyalari va glaballashuv jarayoni: qoraqalpoq tilida: *internette keziw, virus, immunitet qaliplesiw, kiber jinayat, kiber maydan, kiber hujim, transport kommunikacyalari, magistral telekommunikacya tarmoqlari, Aral Stixiyasi, mobil qabillawxana, , cifrlı televideniye, mobil programmalastiriw, global ekonomika*; o'zbek tilida: *Kiber maydon, kiber jinoyat, internetda kezish, virusli bo'lish, Geoportal, global siyosiy va global iqtisodiy aloqalar, aqlli megapolis, smart shartnomalar, raqamli televideniye, raqamli turizm, global iqtisodiyot, global yondoshuv*; ingliz tilida: *global village, web of interdependence, global marketplace, borderless world, race to the bottom, the heart of the global economy, network society, system of trade*. Ushbu jarayon shuningdek, ekspressiv vositalarni tanlashga ta'sir qilishi mumkin bo'lgan ba'zi mavzularning (masalan, ekologiya yoki inson huquqlari) tarqalishiga yordam beradi.

Ushbu omillarning har biri metafora, metonimiya va sinekdoxalarni tanlashga ta'sir qilib, jurnalistik matnlar tilini shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bu tilni

²⁰<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/wall-street?q=Wall+Street> AQShning moliyaviy markazini ifodalovchi Nyu-Yorkdagi ko'cha

²¹<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/silicon-valley> Shimoliy Kaliforniyadagi kompyuter materiallari va elektron qurilmalarni ishlab chiqaradigan yoki ishlatadigan ko'plab kompaniyalar mavjud bo'lgan hudud

yanada ifodali va zamonaviy voqelikka moslashtiradi, va keltirilgan misollarturliomillarijurnalistikmatnlarningtiligaqandayta'sir qilishini, ularga ekspressivlik vadolzarblikniberishiniko'rsatadi.

Publitsistika tasviriy ifoda vositalarining muhim jihatlaridan biri uning baholash xususiyatiga ega ekanligidan iboratligi gazeta, publitsistika ekspressiv vositalarga muhtojliginianglatadi. Biroq gazeta-publitsistik nutqida ekspressiya yaqqol ko'rinib turgan ijtimoiy xususiyat ustundir. Bu, avvalo, maqsadga yo'naltirilgan, tanlangan, baholovchi xususiyatga ega ekspressiyadir. Ko'chma ma'nodagi so'z va iboralar publitsistikada gapning bezagi, materialni jonlantirish vositasi sifatida o'z-o'zidan emas, balki ular ko'rsatadigan baholovchi ta'sir nuqtai nazaridan qimmatlidir. Gazeta-publitsistik uslubi targ'ibot vositalarining spetsifikasi, bir tomondan, ko'chma ma'nodagi so'zlardan foydalanishga muayyan cheklovlarni qo'ysa, ikkinchi tomondan, ularni xuddi maxsuslashtirgandek aynan gazeta-publitsistik uslubi vazifalari bilan asoslagan bo'ladi.

Dissertatsiyaninguchinchi bobi **“Ingliz, qoraqalpoq va o'zbek gazeta matnida ma'no ko'chishning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari”** deb nomlanadi. Bobda gazeta matnida ma'noko'chish hodisasining lingvokulturologik aspekti,ma'noko'chish hodisasining lingvokulturologikjihatlarini, ijtimoiy-siyosiy matnlarda ma'noko'chishning lingvomadaniy masalalari va siyosiy matnlarda uzual va tasodifiy okkazional metaforalarning namoyon bo'lish darajasi tahlilga tortilgan.

Tadqiqot ob'ekti bo'lgan ma'noko'chish hodisasining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari, ayniqsa, matnda yangi ma'no beruvchi til birliklarini nominatsiyasida yorqin aks etadi. Bu til egalari tomonidan ma'noko'chishini mediamatn shakllanishida maxsus hosil qilinishi ularning milliy-madaniy xoslanishini ko'rsatadi. “Lingvomadaniyatshunoslik – madaniyat va faoliyatdagi tilning aloqasi va o'zaro ta'sirini o'rganadigan va bu jarayonni lisoniy va nolisoniy mazmun uyg'unligida birliklarning yaxlit tuzilishi sifatida tizimli usullardan foydalangan va zamonaviy ustuvor yo'nalishlarga va madaniy qonun-qoidalarga yo'naltirilgan holda aks ettiruvchi sintezlovchi tipdagi kompleks ilmiy fan”²². “Mentallik xususiyatiga hamda lisoniy ifodaga ega bo'lgan, etnomadaniy o'ziga xoslik bilan ajralib turuvchi jamoa ongi birligi”²³ hisoblanadi.D.M. Teshabaeva “turli millatlarda mentalitet va madaniy an'analarga ko'ra, so'z va iboralar muloqot maqsadi va holatiga qarab turlicha qo'llaniladi, tushuniladi va kommunikativ maqsadga yo'nalganlik noan'anaviy tarzda anglashiladi. Har bir madaniyat kishilar tomonidan to'plangan ko'p yoki oz tajribaga ega. Millatning harakati va qabul etishi madaniy ko'nikmalari bilan izohlanadi” deb izohlaydi²⁴.

Tillarning milliy-madaniy va strukturaviy xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda so'z ma'nosining ko'chishi bilan bog'liq lingvistik hodisalar barcha tillarda ham bir xil emas. Chunki tillar bir xil ijtimoiy rivojlanishda bo'lmagani singari, ularning strukturalari ham bir-biridan farqlanadi.Qoraqalpoq va o'zbek

²²Воробьев В.В. Лингвокультурология (Теория и методы). – М.: Изд-во РУДН, 1997. – С. 36-37.

²³Худойберганава Д. Лингвокультурология терминларининг қисқача изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Турон замин зиё, 2015. – Б. 25.

²⁴Тешабаева Д.М. Кўрсатилган асар: – Б. 92.

gazetalarida metaforalar xalq madaniyati va qadriyatlarini ifodalashda qo'llanilishi kuzatildi va bu ko'p hollarda gazeta tilining milliylik xususiyatini anglatadi: “*Álbette, basshi bolıw, xalıqtıń isenimin aqlaw úlken juwappershilikti talap etedi. Sonlıktan da, aqsaqallar bul isenimdi aqlaw arqalı húkimetimizdiń párman hám qararlarınıń orınlanıwında jańasha kóz-qarastı hám izleniwshenlikti talap eteri sózsiz*” [Paytaxt 8.06.2022]; Aqsaqal²⁵ – metafora, qoraqalpoq millatiga mansub yoshi katta, ko'pni ko'rgan, to'ralik etishga yetishgan kishi. “*Sonıń menen birge, Nókis qalasında jaylaskan hám Ishki isler ministrıligi tárepinen atalıqqa alıńǵan 22-sanlı qániygelestirilgen mektep, internatınıń hayal-qızlar futbol komandasına 20 dana sport formaları sawǵa etildi*” [Tınıshlıq saqshısı, 2022.30.11]. Ushbu misolda “*atalıqqa alıńǵan*” metaforik iborasi orqali xomiylik ko'chma ma'nosi hosil qilingan.

Qoraqalpoqva o'zbek lingvomadaniyatlarida xalq tafakkuri va mentalitetining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi o'ziga xos metaforik iboralar mavjud.

Qoraqalpoq tilida: *Ázel-ázelden qara úydiń tóri miyman ornı, awzı uy iyesi ornı bolǵanlıǵı bawırı keń, kewli dár'ya xalqımızdıń miymandos ekenliginen dálil.* [Qaraqalpaq ádebiyatı 16/04/2022]; Ushbu misolda *qara uydıń tóri, awzı, bawırı keń, kewli dár'ya*- qaraqalpoq mentalitetiga mansub xar kuni foydalaniladigan obrazli metaforalar, kontekstta ekspressivlikni kuchayttirishda o'rinli qo'llanilgan. O'zbek matbuotida: “**Bahor va tabiat uyg'onishining timsoli, sharqona yangi yilning boshlanishi bo'lgan Navro'zi olamni baland ruh va katta shodiyona bilan nishonlash azal-azaldan el-yurtimiz uchun go'zal an'ana hisoblanadi**” [«Yangi O'zbekiston».11.03.2023]. Ushbu misolda *tabiat uyg'onishi; baland ruh; katta shodiyona* misollarida metaforik ma'noko'chish xodisasi kuzatiladi. Ingliz tilida: *food for thought, a brainwave, heart of gold, couch potato, to chew on something*;

Metonomiyaning lingvokul'turologik xususiyati haqida gap borganda ramziy element uchun belgini bildirish xodisasi ham kuzatiladi: “*The pen is mightier than the sword*” [https://www.nytimes.com/2021/12/18]. Ushbu matnda metonimiyaning ikkita turi mavjud bo'lib, “*qalam*” va “*qilich*” so'zlari ko'chma ma'noda “*yozma so'zlar*” va “*harbiy kuch*” o'rniga ularning ma'nosi ancha ramziy bo'ladi. “*Sonda gazetalar menen birge sol gazetada islep, tisi shuqqan, soǵan beyimlesken qádirdan kásiples-qálemleslerimniń de «ólip ketetuǵınına» isengim kelmegen.*” [Qaraqalpaqstan jasları, 25/07/2022]. Ushbu misolda *qálemleslerim* – avtor va uning ishi orasidagi bog'liqlik usulida xosil qilgan metonimik iboradir; O'zbek tilida: “*U bayroqqa sadoqat bilan qasamyod qildi*” [Yangi O'zbekiston, 2022. 22.06] misolida *bayroq* millat va davlat ramzi hisoblanadi, va bunda vatanga sadoqat nazarda tutilgan. Ingliz tilida: “*White House grapples with internal divisions on Israel-Gaza*” [https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2023/11/26] Oq uy Isroel-Gaso boyicha ichki bo'linishlar bilan kurashmoqda. “*White House – Oq Uy*” ko'pincha AQSh hukumati yoki Prezidentligiga ishora qiladi.

²⁵ Қарақалпақ тилинің түсіндірме сөзлігі, Жети томлық, Бірінші том, А – Б (басылдырыу), Толықтырылған екінші басылымы, Нөкіс, “Қарақалпақстан”, 2023. – Б. 75.

Sinekdoxaning muhim lingvokul'turologik jihatini sinekdoxa – madaniy stereotiplar va g'oyalarni yetkazish uchun vosita bo'lib xizmat qilishi mumkin. U tafakkur va madaniy qadriyatlarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi murakkab g'oyalar yoki tushunchalarni umumlashtirish va soddalashtirish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Masalan, “*temuriylar*” sinekdoxasini “*yoshlarga*” nisbatan qo'llaniladi. U birdamlik, jamoaviy ish va har bir ishtirokchining umumiy muvaffaqiyat uchun muhimligini anglatadi. Masalan, qoraqalpoq tilida: “*Elimizde ko'p milletli xalqımız awizbirshilikli türde jasadurğan bir dāwirde, xalıq arasına alaawızlıq salmaqshı bolatugınlar da az emes*”. [Paytaxt, 31.10.2022]; Bu berilgan misolda *awizbirshilik* – birdamlikni, va *alaawızlıq* – buzg'inchilik ma'nosida berilgan. Ingliz tilida: “*How the Crown has more power than you think*” [<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/video/2022/dec/01/>]. *the Crown* - toj Britaniya monarxiyasini ifodalash uchun ishlatilgan.

Qoraqalpoq gazetalarida ko'chma ma'no hodisasini tahliliko'pincha tarixiy voqealar va xalqning madaniy merosi bilan bog'liq bo'lib, boy tarix va madaniyatga ega bo'lgan tarixiy shaxslar, davrlar yoki joylar bilan bog'liq bo'lgan, xalqning chuqur madaniy ildizlari va o'ziga xosligini aks ettiruvchi tushunchalarni aks ettiradi va ularning matn yaratishda o'ziga xosligi kuzatildi: «*Maqtanish penen aytiwımız orınlı, shınında da, bul jaslarımız Aral hawazın pútkil dúnyağa tanıttı*» [Jetkinshek, 10.02.2023]. Keltirilgan jumlada muallif Orolbo'yi yoshlarining iqtidorini alohida ta'kidlaydi. «*Tumaris teńleslerine úlgi bolatugında bilimli, zeyinli, on barmagi oyılğan ónerliqiz. Klasında eń úlgili oqıwshılardıń biri. Ásirese, Tuńgısh qızı bolğanlıqtan ol anasınıń jaqın járdemshisi, qol-qanatı*» [Jetkinshek, 10.02.2023]. “*on barmagi oyılğan*” – metafora asosida ma'no ko'chgan, chevar, iste'dodli ma'nosini bildiradi “*qol-qanatı*” – sinekdoxa, qism orqali butunni ifodalash asosida ma'no ko'chgan, Tirkak, suyanish ma'nosini bildiradi. “– Awa, *aqsaqal*, usı Nazira kelinim. Mennen keyingi inim bar edi, usı bala 5-klass Baǵanaǵı *tápberdilerdiń shuwlasıwı, ayqasıwı Naziranı esinen awdırdıma... Haw endi bul esitip oturǵanlarım ońım ba?! – dep ań sarı shıqqan Nazira jaltaqlap kim sóylese soǵan qarap otır.*» [Qaraqalpaqstan jaslari, 06.08.2023]; “*Aǵayın-tuwısqanlarımızdan dasturxanlanıp barıp xabar alıw ata-babalarımızdan qalǵan dástúr degen menen házirgi texnologiyalardıń rawajlanıw dāwirinde telefon, kompyuter hám taǵı basqa úskeneler biziń búgingi kún qatnasıw quralı bolıp barmaqta*” [Tınıshlıq Saqshısı 30.09.2023]. “*Dasturxanlanıw*” – sinekdoxa, dasturxon o'zi emas balki ichidagi narsalar nazarda tutilgan.

Tadqiqotda siyosiy matnlarni tahlilga tortishda ma'no ko'chishning quyidagi turlari kuzatildi: Uzual metafora – bu tilda o'rnatilgan tasvir bo'lib, u standart nutq aylanmasining bir qismiga aylanadi. U turli kontekstlarda keng qo'llaniladi va ko'pchilik ona tilida so'zlashuvchilar tomonidan oson tushuniladi. Uzual metafora o'zining ko'p qirraliligi bilan ajralib turadi. Bu o'quvchi yoki tinglovchidan talqin qilish uchun katta bilim harakatlarini talab qilmaydi, chunki u umumiy qabul qilingan tilning bir qismidir. Siyosiy matnlarda uzual metaforalar ko'pincha murakkab siyosiy tushunchalarni soddaga va tushunarli so'zlar bilan etkazish uchun ishlatiladi: qoraqalpoq tilida: “*Haqiqatında xalıq tárezi*” (Xalq birligidagi kuch, ko'pincha qaror qabul qilishda jamoatchilik fikriy oqiovoz berish

muhimrolo‘ynaydigandemokratikjarayonlarkontekstidaqo‘llaniladi); o‘zbektilida: **“Mustaqillikyo‘li”** (kontekstga qarab, u asta-sekin maqsadga erishish g‘oyasini aks ettirishi mumkin, bu yerda har bir qadam muhim va kuch talab qiladi, yo‘l to‘siqlarni yengib o‘tish, qaror qabul qilish, shuningdek qiyinchiliklarga qaramay oldinga siljish ramzi); ingliztilida: **“The political landscape is changing”** (“Siyosiy manzara o‘zgarmoqda” metaforasi siyosiy muhitning umumiy tuzilishi, dinamikasi va sharoitlari sezilarli o‘zgarishlarga duch kelayotganidan dalolat beradi)

Okkazional metafora—bu ma’lum bir kontekst uchun yaratilgan va o‘ziga xos, muallif xarakteriga ega bo‘lgan metafora. Bu umumiy qabul qilingan nutq aylanmasining bir qismi emas va o‘quvchidan talqin qilish va tushunishni talab qiladi. Okkazional metaforalar tilning standart vositalari bilan ifodalab bo‘lmaydigan yangi, o‘ziga xos ma’noni etkazish uchun yaratilgan. Siyosiy nutqda bunday metaforalar alohida g‘oyalar yoki voqealarni ta’kidlash, matnga ekspressivlik va hissiy to‘yinganlikni qo‘shish uchun ishlatiladi. Ushbu metafora muallifning madaniy yoki shaxsiy xususiyatlarini ham aks ettirishi mumkin.Qoraqalpoq tilida: **“Watanımız ğarezsizligi-biz ushunkush-qudiret hám ilham deregi,rawajlaniw hám **abadanliq tiykari**”** (milliyo‘ziga xoslikvakelajakdagirivojlanishningmarkaziyqismi); o‘zbektilida: **“siyosiy sahnadagi yangi sun‘iy yo‘ldosh”**. Bu metafora siyosiy maydonda rol o‘ynay boshlagan yangi siyosiy shaxs, figura yoki harakatning paydo bo‘lishini anglatadi. Sun‘iy yo‘ldosh kosmosda kattaroq jism atrofida aylangani kabi, bu "yangi sun‘iy yo‘ldosh" ham taniqli siyosiy kuchlarga ta’sir o‘tkaza boshlagan yoki ular bilan birlasha boshlagan kichikroq yoki kamroq tashkil etilgan guruh yoki shaxsni anglatishi mumkin.Ingliz tilida: **“The campaign unleashed a tidal wave of support”**. Ushbu metaforakampaniya qo‘llab-quvvatlashning kuchli to‘lqinini qo‘zg‘atdi" metaforasi shuni ko‘rsatadiki, kampaniya odamlarning kuchli qo‘llab-quvvatlashiga sabab bo‘ldi. Kuchli to‘lqin o‘z yo‘lidagi hamma narsani qamrab oladigan tabiatning kuchli va to‘xtatib bo‘lmaydigan kuchi bo‘lgani kabi, bu metafora kampaniya tomonidan yaratilgan qo‘llab-quvvatlash ham keng, ham kuchli bo‘lib, tez va katta ta’sir bilan tarqalganligini anglatadi.

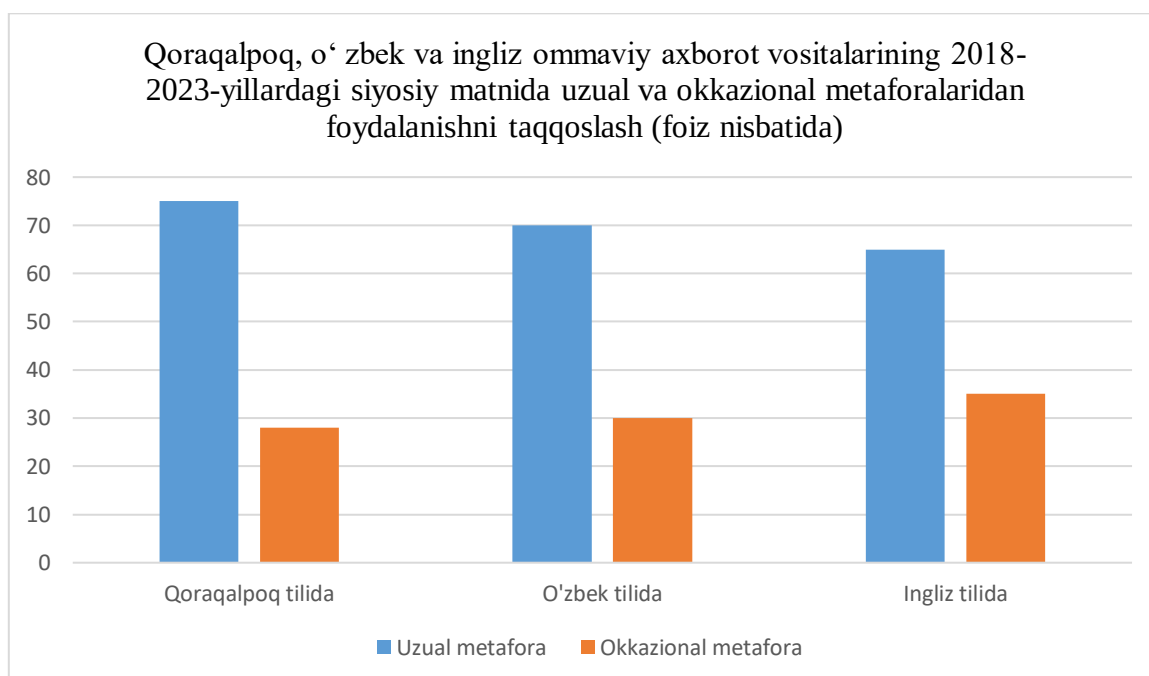
Kuzatishlar siyosiy nutqda uzual metaforalar matnning ravshanligi va mavjudligini saqlab qolish uchun ishlatilishini ko‘rsatdi. Ular asosiy fikrni tez va oson idrok etishga yordam beradi, bu ayniqsa ommaviy axborot vositalarida muhim ahamiyatga ega, bu yerda ma'lumotlar ko‘pincha siqilgan shaklda taqdim etiladi.Okkazional metafora, aksincha, yanada ijodiy va ifodali funktsiyani bajaradi. Ular o‘quvchining e’tiborini jalb qilish, matnni esda qolarli qilish, shuningdek, yanada murakkab va hissiy g‘oyalarni yetkazish qobiliyatiga ega. Turli madaniyatlar va tillarda uzual va tasodifiy metaforalardan foydalanish darajasi har xil bo‘lishi mumkin, bu har bir jamoaning o‘ziga xos madaniy va lingvistik xususiyatlarini aks ettiradi.

Tadqiq qilinayotgan tillar siyosiy matnlarida ko‘p hollarda metaforalarning qo‘llanilish chastotasi yuqoriligi kuzatildi. Qoraqalpoq gazetalarda uzual metaforalar ko‘pincha kollektivism va “birlik” va “kuch” kabi milliy qadriyatlar bilan bog‘liq. Okkazional metaforalar, aksincha, mahalliy madaniy voqelikni yoki milliy o‘ziga xoslikning o‘ziga xos jihatlarini ta’kidlaydigan noyob tasvirlarni aks

ettirishi mumkin. O'zbek gazetalarida siyosiy nutq ko'pincha "yo'l" va "rivojlanish" tushunchalari bilan bog'liq metaforalardan foydalanadi, bu mustaqillik va taraqqiyot haqidagi tarixiy milliy rivoyatni aks ettiradi. Okkazional metaforalar yangi siyosiy shaxslarga yoki harakatlarga e'tibor qaratishi mumkin, ularni noyob tasvirlar orqali taqdim etadi. Ingliz ommaviy axborot vositalari: ingliz tilidagi siyosiy matnlar tabiiy hodisalar va o'zgarishlar bilan bog'liq bo'lgan uzual metaforalarning keng doirasini namoyish etadi, bu siyosiy landshaftning dinamikasi va o'zgaruvchanligini ta'kidlaydi. Okkazional metafora ko'pincha kuchli hissiy munosabatni keltirib chiqaradigan yorqin va unutilmas tasvirlarni yaratish uchun ishlatiladi.

Uzual va tasodifiy okkazional metaforalar siyosiy nutqda muhim rol o'ynaydi, murakkab g'oyalarni soddalashtirishdan tortib noyob va ifodali tasvirlarni yaratishgacha bo'lgan turli funktsiyalarni bajaradi. Ulardan foydalanish madaniy va lingvistik xususiyatlarga qarab farq qiladi, bu metaforik tahlilni turli jamiyatlarda siyosiy ritorikani o'rganish uchun qimmatli vositaga aylantiradi.

3.1-diagramma.



Ko'rinib turibdiki, uzual metaforalardan foydalanishning eng yuqori chastotasi qoraqalpoq matnlarida (75%) kuzatiladi, bu ularning barqarorlik va bashoratlilikka yo'naltirilganligini ko'rsatadi. O'zbek matnlarida uzual metaforalar ham yuqori darajada (70%) ishlatiladi, ammo shu bilan birga ular okkazional metaforalar bilan yanada muvozanatli bo'lishga intilishadi. Ingliz tilidagi matnlarda uzual metaforalarning eng past foizi (65%) mavjud bo'lib, bu tildan foydalanishda ko'proq ijodiy yondashish tendentsiyasini ta'kidlaydi. Ingliz tilidagi matnlar okkazional metaforalardan foydalanishning eng yuqori chastotasini (35%) namoyish etadi, bu yorqin va unutilmas tasvirlarni yaratish an'alariga mos keladi. O'zbek matnlari 30% hollarda tasodifiy okkazional metaforalardan foydalangan holda muvozanatli yondashuvni namoyish etadi, bu noyob g'oyalarni ifoda etish istagini aks ettiradi. Qoraqalpoq matnlari 28% hollarda bu

metaforalardan foydalanadi, bu boshqa guruhlarga qaraganda kamroq bo'lsa-da, noyob kontekstual tasvirlarning ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi.

Shunday qilib, qoraqalpoq, o'zbek va ingliz ommaviy axborot vositalarining siyosiy matnlarida uzual va tasodifiy okkazonal metaforalardan foydalanish chastotasini tahlil qilish turli madaniyatlarda metaforik ifodaga turli yondashuvlarni ko'rsatadi. Qoraqalpoq va o'zbek matnlari an'anaviy va keng tarqalgan metaforalarga sodiqligini namoyish etadi, ingliz matnlari esa noyob va ijodiy tasvirlardan ko'proq foydalanishga moyil. Bu har bir jamiyatning madaniy va lingvistik xususiyatlarini aks ettiradi va siyosiy nutqda metaforalarning ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi.

XULOSA

1. Ko'chma ma'noli so'zlar uch turga metafora, metonimiya, sinekdoxa ajratiladi. Metaforada bir-birilariga o'xshash predmet va ularning belgilari ko'chirilsa, metonimiyada bu ikki predmet tashqi ko'rinish yoki ichki xususiyatlari bilan bir-biriga qandaydir aloqasi bo'lsa ham, ammo umuman bir-biridan farq qiluvchi predmetlar belgilari solishtiriladi. Metonimik ko'chirishga kelsak, polisemiya til va tafakkurning ham umuminsoniy xususiyatlarini, ham milliy til xususiyatlarini o'zida aks ettiruvchi kategoriya bo'lib, shaklning noaniqligi til mavjudligining ob'ektiv qonuniyatidir. Ma'no ko'chishining turlari sifatida sinekdoxa metonimiyaning bir ko'rinishi sifatida qaraladi.

2. Publitsistik uslubda ma'no ko'chish xodisasi – nominatsiya vositasi sifatidamda tilda mavjud bo'lgan ma'nolarni kognitiv manipulyatsiya qilish usuli sifatida vadunyoning lisoniy tasvirini aniq tarzda, ayniqsa, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri haqiqatni aks etishda muhim vosita sanaladi. Zero, gazeta-publitsistik uslubning yana bir o'ziga xos xususiyati shundaki, uning ijtimoiy hodisalar bilan uzviy bog'liqligi, tilning umumiy leksik-semantik sistemasiga kuchli ta'sir o'tkazishidir.

3. Zamonaviy gazeton yuqori darajadagi lingvistik bilimlarni egallagan, o'zlashtirganyoki til vositalariborasidako'nikmaga ega, zero, tildagi bo'layotgan o'zgarishlar yangi tushunchalar aynan birinchi navbatda mediamatn orqali targ'ib qilinadi. Gazeta ekspressivligi orqali insonning lisoniy xotirasida nafaqat so'zlarning lug'aviy ma'nosi, balki unga qo'shilgan qo'shimcha ma'nolar, baho munosabati, milliy-madaniy konnotatsiya kabilar ham saqlanadi. Bunda, albatta, ko'chma ma'noda keluvchi til birliklarining alohida roli bor.

4. Har qanday tilda shu qatori turli tizimga mansub qoraqalpoq, inglizva o'zbektillarida hamtasviriy vositalarnima'no ko'chish vositalari sifatida qaralishi hamda ularninutqda namoyonbo'lishiinsoniyattafakkurivaaxloqiy qadriyatlar rivoji bilan bog'liq. Uninafaqat til hodisasi, balki, insonningnutqiyvaziyatniqaysidir ma'noda o'zgartirishgamoyilligisifatidahamnamoyonbo'ladi.

5. Qoraqalpoq, inglizva o'zbektillarida publitsistikasibaholash yashirin va ochiq bo'lishi mumkin. Yashirin baholash birinchi navbatda baholash ko'chma ma'noli so'zlarda mavjud. Gazeta axboroti orqalibaholashda ko'chma ma'noli so'zlarni o'rni borasida to'xtalar ekanmiz, ma'no ko'chish hodisasi jurnalistika uchun muhim bo'lgan ishontirishning eng kuchli vositalaridan biri bo'lib,

jurnalistik matnlarda bilvosita ishontirishning ikkita asosiy turini ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin: assotsiativ-baholovchi va emotsional-estetik baholovchi turlari.

6. Ma'no ko'chish hodisasi mazmuni nafaqat lingvistik balki madaniy omillar ta'sirida shakllanadi. Lingvokulturologiya madaniyat genezisiga ko'ra milliy hodisa sifatida qaraladi hamda u millat tomonidan shakllanadi hamda aynan shu millatning madaniy unsurlarini o'zida namoyon qiladi. Media olamida tildan foydalanishda ma'lumot berish, voqea hodisalarni yoritishda verbal vosita sifatida qaraladi hamda nominativ funktsiyasi ta'sirchan matnni yaratilishiga zamin yaratadi. Shu xususiyatiga ko'ra media tili o'zida milliylikni aks ettiradi.

7. Qoraqalpoq, ingliz va o'zbek mediamatnlarda ko'chma ma'nolarning xarakterli xususiyati ularning qo'llanishdagi o'ziga xos jihatlarini hisobga olishni taqozo etadi. Ular ushbu qo'shimcha ma'no qo'llanilgan kontekst va nutq uslubiga qarab o'zgarishi mumkin. Jurnalistlar milliy tilning imkoniyatlariga murojaat qilishar ekan, o'quvchilarga ma'lumot va hissiy ta'sirni amalga oshirish uchun metafora, metonimiya va sinekdoxadan foydalanishda mediamatnning ta'sirini kuchaytirishni maqsad qilib oladilar.

8. Til madaniyatni kodlash va uzatish vositasi bo'lib xizmat qiladi, mediamatnlar madaniyatning haqiqiy targ'ibotchilari sifatida qaraladi. Mediamatnlar bevosita millatning ma'naviy olamini aks ettiradi, madaniyat bilan chuqur bog'lanadi. Ular ko'plab madaniy kodlarni o'z ichiga oladi va axborot uzatishda madaniy mazmunini tashkil etuvchi ma'lumotlarni saqlaydi. Lekin madaniyatda saqlanib qolmaydi. Mediamatnni yaratish qoidalari u sodir bo'lgan madaniyat kontekstiga bog'liq. Gazeta matnida ko'chma ma'no hodisasidan foydalanish axborot qiymatini oshirishga xizmat qiladi hamda madaniy til birliklariga misol bo'la oladi.

9. Gazeta matnlarida metafora, metonimiya va sinekdoxadan foydalanishga ta'sir qiluvchi bir qancha omillar aniqlandi: madaniy va ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar, siyosiy iqlim, iqtisodiy sharoitlar va globallashuv. Qoraqalpoq va o'zbek gazeta matnlari tiliga madaniy va ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar eng katta ta'sir ko'rsatib, 50% va 45% ni tashkil etadi. Ingliz tilida bu omil ham ahamiyatli, ammo kamroq ta'sir qiladi (20%). Siyosiy iqlim ingliz tiliga (30%) qoraqalpoq (15%) va o'zbek (20%) ga nisbatan sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi, bu ingliz tilida so'zlashuvchi ommaviy axborot vositalarining siyosiy sohadagi muhim rolini ta'kidlaydi. Iqtisodiy sharoitlar o'zbek va qoraqalpoq tillariga bir xil ta'sir ko'rsatadi (har biri 25%), ingliz tilida esa ularning ta'siri biroz yuqori (30%). Axborot texnologiyalari va globallashuv har uch tilda ham gazeta matnlarida til o'zgarishiga minimal ta'sir ko'rsatadi, bu ta'sir ingliz tilida eng sezilarlisi (20%). Umuman olganda, madaniy va ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar qoraqalpoq va o'zbek gazetalari tiliga eng muhim ta'sir ko'rsatdi, ingliz tilida esa siyosiy iqlim va iqtisodiy sharoitlar katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lishi namoyon bo'ldi.

10. Qoraqalpoq, o'zbek va ingliz matnlarida uzual va okkazional tasodifiy metaforalardan foydalanish chastotasini tahlil qilish obrazlilik va lingvistik ekspressivlikni yaratishga yondashuvlardagi farqlarni ochib beradi. Qoraqalpoq matnlarida uzual metaforalarning eng yuqori chastotasi (75%) barqaror va bashorat qilinadigan tasvirlarning afzalligini ko'rsatadi, bu an'anaviy va barqaror madaniy

qadriyatlarga yoʻnaltirilganligini namoyon qiladi. Oʻzbek matnlari uzual (70%) va tasodifiy metaforalardan (30%) faol foydalangan holda muvozanat istagini namoyish etadi, bu ularning gʻoyalar va tasvirlarni ifoda etishda moslashuvchanligini aks ettiradi. Ingliz tilidagi matnlar, bir tomondan, uzual metaforalarning eng past foiziga (65%) ega, boshqa tomondan, ular tasodifiy metaforalardan foydalanishning eng yuqori chastotasini (35%) koʻrsatadi, bu ularning tilni yanada ijodiy va innovatsion ishlatishga moyilligini koʻrsatadi. Umuman olganda, yondashuvlardagi bu farq koʻrib chiqilayotgan tillarning har birining oʻziga xos madaniy va lingvistik xususiyatlarini taʼkidlaydi.

11. Har bir tilning oʻziga xosmililytushunchalari va ifodalari mavjud boʻlib, siyosiy matnlarda ingliz tilidagi tabiat tasvirlari, tarixiy voqealar yoki diniy belgilarga asoslangan koʻchma maʼno hodisasini keng tarqalganligi kuzatildi. Qoraqalpoq va oʻzbek gazeta matnlarida koʻp hollarda xalqning oʻziga xos mentaliteti va madaniy xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi vosita ekanligi hamda gazeta matnlaridagi metafora, metonimiya va sinekdoxalar xalqning milliy, ijtimoiy meʼyorlari, qadriyatlari va eʼtiqodlarini ham aks ettirishi, ijtimoiy-siyosiy xabarlarda majoziy maʼnoda qoʻllanish millatning oʻziga xos siyosiy ustuvorligi bilan bogʻliqdir.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL PHD.03/30.04. 2022. PHIL. 20.07. AWARDING
SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT KARAKALPAK STATE UNIVERSITY**

KARAKALPAK STATE UNIVERSITY

TOLEUBAYEVA ALIYA ONDASINOVNA

**LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL ASPECT OF CHANGING THE
MEANING IN THE MEDIA SPACE (on the examples of the Karakalpak,
Uzbek, and English newspaper texts)**

10.00.06 – “Comparative Literature, Comparative Linguistics and Translation Studies”

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
for the doctor of philosophy (PhD) Dissertation on philological sciences**

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of PhD dissertation)

The topicality and necessity of the dissertation topic. The research carried out in world linguistics is a component of the anthropocentric approach to the language factor and its linguistic and cultural aspects. The methodological apparatus of media linguistics combines the achievements of many fields in which media texts are studied, and the research of media texts in the psycholinguistic, ethnolinguistic, sociolinguistic, and linguocultural aspects within the disciplines of discourse analysis, content analysis, cognitive linguistics, linguistic and cultural studies is being put on the agenda of modern linguistics. Media texts, as a linguistic unit inextricably linked with the individual factor, create expressiveness based on the mental, mental, national, and cultural factors of the language representative and the demand of the speech situation, which makes it necessary to refer to the phenomenon of meaning transfer.

In the course of research devoted to the study of media language in world linguistics, it is necessary to determine the location of the phenomenon of meaning transfer reflected in linguistic units related to the use of the evaluation method in the newspaper text, especially in Karakalpak and Uzbek linguistics, also published in periodicals. great attention is paid to scientific research based on establishing the lexical-stylistic and structural compositional features of the material and texts. In this sense, it is important to study the linguistic aspects of coverage of the current state of people's lives in media texts, to study the phenomenon of meaning transfer in the linguistic and cultural aspects using the example of newspaper texts.

In our country, the mass media is considered the entity at the center of the current linguistic processes, because it appears as a modern model of the national language, and it is based on the fact that it is in constant interaction with the literary lexicon. "... today, when communication with the people, living with people's dreams, pains and worries is rising to the level of state policy, we can achieve our goals only if every mass media becomes a platform for real dialogue, a forum for free opinion."¹ Accordingly, in the framework of the development of the studied language, it is becoming important to carry out scientific research on linguistic, national, and cultural features of linguistic units in unrelated languages.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-5847 of October 8, 2019 "On approval of the concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030", PF-60 of January 28, 2022 "2022 - Decree PF-5847 of October 8, 2019 "On the Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2026" "Approving the Concept of Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 Decree PF-5847 dated October 8, 2019 "On Approving the Concept of Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030", and PQ-2909 dated April 20, 2017 Resolution on the further development of the higher education system, dated June 5, 2018 PQ-3775 "To improve the quality of education in higher education institutions and ensure their active participation in comprehensive reforms implemented in the

¹**Мирзиёев Ш.** Ўзбекистон матбуот ва оммавий ахборот воситалари ходимларини касб байрами билан табриги. <https://daryo.uz/k/2017/06/27/> <https://daryo.uz/k/2017/06/27/>

country PQ-5117, dated May 19, 2021, on "Measures to take the activities of popularizing the study of foreign languages to a qualitatively new level" dated May 19, 2021. This research work serves to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks defined in the decisions and other normative legal documents related to this activity.

The compliance of the research with the priorities of the republic's science and technology development. The research was carried out within the framework of priority line I. "Social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and democratic state, development of innovative economy" of the republic's science and technology development.

The level of study of the problem. To date, many scientific studies have been carried out in linguistics, devoted to the study of text, visual means of language, journalistic language, and expressiveness.

The types of transfer of meaning as the main methodological means of representing the image L. Bulakhovsky, L. Bloomfield, I. Galperin, Ye. Kubryakova, A. Shomaksudov, O'. Sharipova, M. Mirtojiev, I. Rasulov, I. Arnol'd, G. Qabuljonova, M. Mirzaev, M. Mukarramov, Z. Tohirov, S.K. Researched by such scientists as Khojiev, G. Nasrullaeva, A. Suvonova, S. Sultonsaidova, M. Dedakhanova.²

Linguistic features of media language A. Abdusaidov, G.H. Bakieva, D.M. Teshabaeva, M. Israel, S. Shomaksudova, E. Begmatov, S. Kongurov, D.S. Khudoyberganova, Yo.Odilov, A.Kh. Among them are scientific researches carried out by Mirzajonov, M. Artikova, Sh. Usmanova, Sh. Jabbarova and others.³

²Булаховский Л.А. Введение в языкознание. Ч.П. – М.: Госучпедгиз, 1954; Galperin I.R. Stylistics. – Moscow, Higher School, 1977. – P. 144-146; Шомаксудов А., Расулов И. Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1983.; Арнольд И.В. Стилистика современного английского языка. – М.: Просвещение. 1990.; Сувонова Р.А. Ўзбек тилида метонимия. Филол.ф.н. дисс ... автореф. – Самарқанд, 2001.; Sultonsaidova S., Sharipova O'. O'zbektilististikasi. – Т.: YURISTMEDIYAMARKAZI, 2009.; Курбонова М. Мустақиллик даври дostonларида метонимия ва синекдохдан фойдаланиш махорати. Филол. фан.н. дис... автореф. – Фарғона, 2019.; Миртожиев М.М. Ўзбек тили семасиологияси / масъул муҳаррир А.П.Ҳожиев. – Т.: MUMTOZSO'Z, 2010.; Дедаханова М.А. Модерн шеърятда маъно кўчишининг лингвокогнитив аспекти (Рауф Парфи ижоди мисолида). Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD)... дис.автореф. – Тошкент, 2021.; Хожиев С.К. Сўз маъносининг кўчиши билан боғлиқ лингвистик ҳодисалар. Филол. фан.н. дис... автореф.–Тошкент, 2007. – 23 б.

³Абдусaidов А. Газета жанрларининг тил хусусиятлари. Филол. фан.д. дис... автореф. – Самарқанд, 2005; Бакиева Г.Х., Тешабаева Д.М. Оммавий ахборот тили. – Тошкент: O'zkitobsavdo nashriyot, 2019.; Бакиева Г.Х., Тешабаева Д.М. Медиамаконда матн. – Тошкент, 2019; Тешабаева Д.М., Бакиева Г.Х., Исраил М.И ва бошқ. Медиалингвистика ва таҳрир. Журналистика. III жилд.– Тошкент: Ozbekiston, 2019; Тешабаева Д.М. Оммавий ахборот воситалари тилининг нутқ маданияти аспектида тадқиқи (Ўзбекистон Республикаси ОАВ мисолида). Филол. фан.д... дис. – Тошкент, 2012; Худойбергanova Д.С. Ўзбек тилидаги бадиий матнларнинг антропоцентриқ талкини. Филол. фан.д... дис. – Тошкент, 2015.; Shomaksudova S., Israil M. OAVda yozma matn. Nutq va munozara. – Тошкент: Iqtisod-Moliya, 2018; Қўнғуров Р., Бегматов Э., Тожиев Ё. Нутқ маданияти асослари. – Тошкент.: Ўқитувчи, 1992.; Одилов Ё. Глобаллашув даври публицистикасининг тилининг таракқиёти. – Тошкент: Нодирабегим, 2020. – 245 б.; Усманова Ш.Б. Медиадискурса газета тили тенденциялари (ўзбек ва инглиз тиллари мисолида): Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD)... дисс. – Тошкент, 2021. – 149 б.; Артикова М. Медиаматнда прецедентлик феноменининг лингвомаданий аспекти (ўзбек ва испан газеталари мисолида): Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) ...дисс. – Тошкент, 2022. – 123 б.; Джаббаровa Ш.Б.

In Karakalpak linguistics, a lot of work has been done on newspaper language, including M.Q. Ayimbetov, T. J. Masharipova, Z. Q. Orazimbetova, G. P. Kallibekova, and D. Q. Qurbaniyazov can be included.⁴

I. Tolstikova McKay, O.P. Matienko, V.V. Lapshina, Yu.V. Podkina's studies in media texts and their linguistic features can be cited.⁵

However, in Uzbek and Karakalpak linguistics, the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the phenomenon of meaning transfer in media texts have not been the object of research.

The connection of the dissertation research with the research plan of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation was completed within the framework of the project "Pragmatic and cognitive-discursive analysis of linguistic phenomena" in accordance with the research plan of Karakalpak State University.

The purpose of the research is to reveal the degree of use of the phenomenon of meaning transfer in newspaper texts, their types, role and national-cultural characteristics by comparing Uzbek, Karakalpak and English languages.

Tasks of the research:

researching the phenomenon of meaning transfer in Uzbek, Karakalpak, and English linguistics from the point of view of printed media text;

to determine the characteristics of the manifestation of the phenomenon of meaning change in the Uzbek, Karakalpak, and English press;

to justify the types of meaning transfer in compared languages as a means of providing expressiveness related to the socio-political process in the printed media text;

to reveal the phenomenon of meaning change in newspapers in connection with newspaper genres;

Медиадискурсада муқобилсиз лексиканинг лингвимаданий аспектда тадқиқи. Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) ...дисс. – Термиз. 2022.

⁴Айымбетов М.Қ. Опыт лингвостатистического анализа лексики и морфологии каракалпакского публицистического текста. Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Нукус, 1991. – 29 с.; Оразымбетова З.Қ. Қорақалпоқ вақтли матбуоти тилининг шаклланиши (1924-1940 йй. матбуоти материаллари асосида). Филол. фан. ном. ... дис. автореф. –Нукус, 2006.; Оразымбетова З. Қарақалпақ кўнделикли баспасөзи тилининг стильлик өзгешеликлери. Филол илим. д-ри (DSc)...дис. – Нөкис, 2019. – 236 б.; Машарипова Т.Ж Публицистика назариясининг яхлит концепцияси (илмий-методологик таҳлил, Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси матбуоти материаллари мисолида). Филол.фан. (DSc) ... дисс. – Нукус. 2020. – 52 б.;Каллибекова Г.П. Қарақалпақстан тараўлық газеталарының тили хэм стильлик өзгешеликлери. Филол. илим.бўйынша. (PhD)... дис. – Нөкис, 2022.; Қурбаниязов Д.Қ. Қорақалпоқ матбуотида сарлавҳанинг семантик-структуралық ва услубий хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) ...дис. автореф. – Нукус, 2022. – 53 б.

⁵*Толстикова Маккей И.* Метафора в русскоязычной прессе США. Автореф... канд.филол.наук. – Москва, 2012. – 28 с.; Матиенко О.П. Ключевые метафоры экономики в текстах российских СМИ. Автореф... канд.филол.наук. – Омск 2022. – 24 с.; Лапшина В.В. Метафора как средство конструирования имиджа политика: на материале австрийских печатных СМИ. Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 2006. – 151с; Подкина Ю.В.Использование лексических средств выразительности в журналистских публикациях на экономическую тему (на материале массовых и специализированных изданий). Автореф... канд.филол.наук. – Москва. 2020. – 25 с.

to reveal the connection between the application of the phenomenon of meaning change and journalistic skills and the features of its manifestation in ethnoculture;

studying the types of meaning transfer and their linguistic and cultural aspects.

The object of the research is Karakalpak, Uzbek, and English newspaper texts covering the years 2018-2023.

The subject of the research is the linguistic and cultural aspect of the phenomenon of meaning transfer (metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, etc.) in Uzbek, Karakalpak, and English newspaper texts.

Research methods. The methods of description, interpretation, comparison, component analysis, cross-cultural analysis were used to cover the topic of the research.

The scientific novelty of the research work of the research is as follows:

by justifying the status of the transfer of meaning in Karakalpak, Uzbek, and English print media texts as emotionality, expressiveness, evaluation, and the main means of speech influencing, the manifestation of the changing of meaning in periodical print media in news, and the level of manifestation in analytical and artistic-journalistic genres is determined in the linguistic and cultural aspect;

by describing the phenomenon of meaning change in English, Karakalpak and Uzbek languages, i.e., the peculiar features of the newspaper metaphor, and by revealing the linguistic essence of metaphor, metonymy and synecdoche in journalistic style, in their meaning transfer, its effectiveness in creating new meaning and increasing the expressiveness of the newspaper text has been determined;

it is proved that the phenomenon of meaning transfer in the journalistic style is manifested as a means of nomination and a method of cognitive manipulation of the meanings existing in the language and as a tool that directly reflects the linguistic image of the world;

In the journalism of Karakalpak, English and Uzbek languages, the strong manifestation of hidden evaluation in figurative words in the rhetorical aspect is proven by distinguishing two main types of persuasion (associative-evaluative and emotional-aesthetic evaluation).

The practical results of the research are as follows:

it is based on the fact that suggestions and recommendations on the manifestation of meaning change in media texts can be used in creating linguistically correct media texts in journalism;

it has been proven that the conclusions about the occurrence of the types of meaning change in Uzbek, Karakalpak, and English newspapers serve as an important source in the creation of textbooks, manuals, and electronic dictionaries in relevant higher educational institutions;

The results of the research are based on the scientific and practical importance of increasing the expressiveness and effectiveness of the newspaper text.

The reliability of the research work results is explained by the fact that the problem was clearly defined, scientific conclusions were drawn based on the analysis of the collected materials, and the problem was approached based on the

specific nature of the language and culture of the Uzbek, Karakalpak, and English newspapers.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the research results is determined by the creation of scientific literature in the fields of cognitology, linguistic culture, semantics, translation studies, lexicology, phraseology, as well as cognitive, historical-etymological, national-cultural research related to the world view of Uzbek, Karakalpak and English languages, and also by conducting evaluative and axiological researches, monographs, and training manuals.

The practical importance of the research results is explained that it can be used as an important resource in teaching subjects such as "Theory and Practice of Translation", "Modern Linguistics", "Country Studies", "Text Linguistics", "Introduction to Romano-Germanic Philology", organizing seminars and special courses, theoretical opinions in the teaching of linguocognitology, comparative linguistics, translation studies, lexicology, linguocultural science, in the preparation of programs, textbooks, training manuals for teaching the Uzbek, Karakalpak and English languages, and in the compilation of dictionaries.

Implementation of the research results. From scientific results and practical suggestions on the analysis of the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the phenomenon of the meaning change in Uzbek, Karakalpak and English media texts, the manifestation of similarities and differences in the culture of each country in the newspaper texts:

by substantiating the status of the transfer of meaning in Karakalpak, Uzbek, and English print media texts as emotionality, expressiveness, evaluation, and the main means of speech influencing, the manifestation of the transfer of meaning in periodical print media in news, analytical and artistic-journalistic genres from the conclusions about it were used within the framework of the innovative research project I-204-4-5 "Creation of virtual resources based on information and communication technologies based on information and communication technologies and introduction into the educational process" carried out at the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages (Reference of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages dated August 17, 2023, № 2106/30.02.01). As a result, the resource stock has been enriched during the preparation of electronic resources, resources for printed textbooks, and theoretical and practical materials;

by describing the phenomenon of meaning transfer in English, Karakalpak, and Uzbek languages, i.e., the peculiar features of the newspaper metaphor, and by revealing the linguistic essence of metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche in journalistic style, in their meaning transfer, new meaning from the conclusions regarding the effectiveness in creating and increasing the expressiveness of the newspaper text was promoted to the general public on February 17, 2023, in the cultural and educational program of the Karakalpakstan TV channel "Tilge itibar elge itibar" (Reference of the Karakalpakstan TV and Radio Channel dated July 5, 2023, № 05-22/333). As a result, the scientific-popular content of the show was completed and enriched with new sources;

on the creation of expressiveness and evaluation in the transfer of meaning in three-languages mass media and their linguistic-cultural characteristics, the Karakalpak, Uzbek and English periodical press languages are mainly exhibited in the State Museum of History and Culture of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and this type of transfer of meaning in the compared languages was used in excursion processes, in the formation of communication with visitors to the museum, to reveal the anthropocentrically similar and different sides (Reference of Cultural Heritage Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Department of Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Karakalpak State Museum of History and Culture dated February 9, 2024, № 51). As a result, in Karakalpak, Uzbek and English journalism, hidden evaluation is strongly manifested in figurative words in the rhetorical aspect by distinguishing two main types of persuasion (associative-evaluative and emotional-aesthetic evaluative).

Media texts, as a linguistic unit inextricably linked with the individual factor, create expressiveness based on the mental, mental, national, cultural factors of the language representative and the demand of the speech situation, which makes it necessary to refer to the phenomenon of meaning transfer. This, in turn, confirms that the experience - test materials presented for implementation have achieved the intended results.

The approval of research results. This study was discussed at 2 international and 5 national scientific-practical conferences.

The publication of research results. A total of 17 scientific articles on scientific research work have been published. From this, 10 articles in scientific publications, 3 articles in republican journals, and 7 articles in foreign journals were published. In addition, the research results were approved at 2 international and 5 national scientific-practical conferences.

The structure of the dissertation. The composition of the dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, and a list of used literature. The total volume of the dissertation is 146 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introductory part of the research, the relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic is based, the purpose and tasks, object and subject of the research are described, the relevance of the development of the republic, science and technology to the priority directions is shown, the scientific novelty of the research, practical results, and the main content of the defense are presented. made, scientific and practical significance of the obtained results is revealed, information on the application of research results to practice, published works and the structure of the dissertation is given.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called “**The phenomenon of meaningchanging in the media language as an object of study of linguistics**”, the theoretical basis of the research is determined, the concept of the language of mass media is defined, the terms “information” and “newspaper language” and journalistic text concepts are defined. The opinions of world and local linguists

about the media language and linguistic status of meaning transfer are presented. Different theories of meaning change in Karakalpak, Uzbek and English media are comparatively analyzed.

At the beginning of the last century, when national self-awareness was actively growing in Karakalpaks, the periodical press was defined as an indispensable means of conveying information to the masses, a means of forming public opinion. At the same time, the processes occurring in the socio-political life of the country, to a certain extent, the periodical press bodies were clearly formed and regulated, and as a result, this had a significant impact on the process of formation of Karakalpak literary language standards.

Since the advent of the periodical press, the main task of the newspaper language has been to convey information. In fact, the role of the national language in conveying information to the public is very important in the life of every country. It is known that the desire to inform the population about this or that news as soon as possible is manifested in the nature of communicative tasks, as well as in the speech embodiment of these tasks. According to M. Khudoykulov: "Information exchange plays a very important role in human activity." It is the main tool for a person to know the outside world and gain experience"⁶.

According to D. M. Teshabaeva, information is a meaningful aspect of communication, which is continuously connected with means and networks of information storage, collection, distribution and sorting in the communication process, has a constant influence on them, and itself will also be influenced by them⁷. V. M. Trostnikov believes that "Information in its sense is the "necessary" information in the message, which is understood as knowledge, norms, and values that are assimilated by the audience and thereby influence the audience."⁸"Information is information that serves as an object of storage, transfer, change"⁹.

The scientist Z.Q. Orazimbetova, who studied the methodological features of the language of the Karakalpak periodical press, says that "... in conveying information and events to the people, language units and tools are widely and actively used, even reworking them, not in their original form, is characteristic of the press language."¹⁰

In fact, the Karakalpak periodical press was formed during the period of high development of the literary language of the Karakalpak people.

The lexical system of the newspaper-journalistic style is open, which represents its active interaction with the signs of oral speech (that is, with colloquial lexical units)¹¹. T. J. Masharipova, covering the journalism of the press of the Republic of

⁶Худойкулов М. Журналистика ва публицистика. –Т.: Тафаккур, 2011. – Б.41.

⁷Тешабаева Д.М. Оммавий ахборот воситалари тилининг нутқ маданияти аспектида тадқиқи (Ўзбекистон Республикаси ОАВ мисолида). Филол.ф. д-ри.дисс. –Тошкент, 2012. –Б. 26.

⁸Тростников В.М. Человек и информация. – М., 1980. –С.14.

⁹Теория информации // Сборник рекомендуемых терминов. Вып.64. – М., 1964. – С.5.

¹⁰Оразимбетова З.Қ. Қорақалпоқ вақтли матбуоти тилининг услубий хусусиятлари. Филол. фан.доктори (DSc) дисс... автореф. Нукус – 2019. – Б. 18.

¹¹Петрова Е.А.Лексика американских и британских газет в аспекте языка города.Автор. дисс...канд.филол. наук. – Курск, 2009. – Б. 14.

Karakalpakstan, gave the following points: "It is not for nothing that journalism as a universal weapon penetrated into the bosom of world sacred religious-enlightenment interpretation, mythology and folk narrative culture, historical writings, and literary works. The phenomenon of journalism as an expression of socio-political process, unlike research analysis and theoretical opinion, affects all layers of society. Journalism has the status of a social institution, therefore, it is recognized by all layers of the population, it is an interdisciplinary value social institution that organizes social communication, has the power of invitation, attracts people to public actions, and is directed to general mobilization (interdisciplinary journalism, propaganda, literature, poetry and other types of creativity)¹².

In any text, the transfer of the name or sign of one thing to another to increase expressiveness, or the use of words in a general figurative sense, is called a trope.¹³

T. J. Masharipova believes that the press has its own dynamism, internal journalistic potential, but it can be seen only if it is activated by the participants of the communicative process. Text is the blank pages of newspapers and magazines, the author who gives the journalistic spirit to the press material, as well as the audience who accepts this spirit, can bring these pages to life.¹⁴ Such methodological tools can be cited as an example of the phenomenon of meaning transfer.

J. Maruzo divides figurative words into three types: metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche. The Russian linguist L.A. Bukhalovsky divided the phenomenon that creates a figurative meaning into six types: metaphor, task-related, emotional, metonymy, as a folk etymology, relatedness. L.A. Bukhalovsky considers synecdoche to be a form of metonymy¹⁵. O. Azizov agrees with L. A. Bukhalovsky's opinion, shows the phenomena of metaphor and metonymy as types of meaning transfer, and evaluates synecdoche as a form of metonymy.¹⁶

In our research, we refer to *metaphor, metonymy and synecdoche* to the three types of figurative words indicated by J. Maruzo and analyzed them on the example of a newspaper text.

M. Johnson and J. Lakoff believe that "Metaphors penetrate into everyday life and are manifested not only in language, but also in thinking. Metaphors not only form the idea of an object, but also predetermine the way and style of thinking about it."¹⁷ E. Begmatov and Yo. Tojiev approach metaphor as follows: "metaphors are of two types according to their structure: simple, extended. A simple metaphor consists of one word, while an extended metaphor consists of two or more words. For example, *gumbaz* (sky), *tulki* (cunning), *ilon* (cold person) as simple as: *po'lat ot*,

¹²Машарипова Т.Ж Публицистика назариясининг яхлит концепцияси (илмий-методологик таҳлил, Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси матбуоти материаллари мисолида). Филолол.фан. (DSc)... дис.автор. – Нукус. 2020. – Б. 5.

¹³ШомақсудовФ., Расулов И., Қўнғуров Р., Ҳ. Рустамов. Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. – Тошкент.: «ЎҚИТУВЧИ» 1985. – Б. 237.

¹⁴Машарипова Т.Ж. Кўрсатилган дис.– Б.22.

¹⁵Қаранг: Марузо Ж. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М.: УРСС, 2004; Бухаловский Л. А. Введение в языкознание. – М.: Учпедгиз, 1954.

¹⁶Азизов О. Тилшуносликка кириш. – Тошкент., 1963. – Б. 63-64.

¹⁷Джонсон М., Лакофф Дж. Метафоры, которыми мы живем // Теория метафоры. – М.: Прогресс, 1990. – С.387.

zangor kema (cotton picking machine), *oq oltin* (cotton), *zangori olov* (gas), *po'lat qush* (plane) and metaphors such as are extended metaphors”¹⁸.

One of the main aspects of the newspaper journalistic style is that emotional expressiveness is directly related to the function of influencing the readership. The standard of this method is related to the speed of conveying socially relevant information¹⁹. The object of the influence functions of the newspaper is the reader of the newspaper, that is, society, and its task is to influence the formation of public views. At the same time, newspaper texts reveal the situation from one or another angle and try to provoke society to a certain extent - they evoke a pre-planned, necessary reaction in the reader.

Expressiveness in newspaper language is especially studied from the point of view of methodological, psycholinguistic, discursive, cognitive and semiotic direction. They are based on the criteria of the novelty of the creation of tropes, the novelty of the form and content of the defined concepts, the novelty in the use of units in the literary language, and the novelty in the speech of individual speakers of the language.

In the second chapter entitled “**Linguistic classification of changing of meaning in the text of karakalpak, uzbek and english newspapers**”, the types of meaning change are determined by the word's belonging to a certain thematic group, the lexical-grammatical category of speech and the newspaper analyzed depending on the genre.

The phenomenon of the use of metaphorical words related to language policy can be observed in metaphors, metonymy and synecdoche involved in political-social texts. After all, the fact that any information is focused on expressiveness in the first place is a proof of this. The introduction of new concepts is also the reason for the creation of a lot of figurative meanings in our language, and it is observed that it is promoted in the first place through the media. For example: in the Karakalpak language: *donor mámleketler*, *xadal nan*, *ásir illeti*, *qara bazar*, *korona bálesi*, *nızam sheńberinde*; in Uzbek: *g'oliblikni qo'lga kiritish*; *achchiq qismat*, *ma'rifat kuchi*, *ilm-fan kuchi*; *tafakkur kuchi*; *xonadon farishtasi*; *oltin qalam*, *qalb og'irligi*; *chap oyoq* (*ko'chma ma'noda*) etc. in English: *a lame duck*-*muvaqqiyatsiz odam yoki narsa*; *the ice of recession*; *truths in the eyes*; *killing cities*; *a butterflyroof*; *the fire of inflation* etc.

As the scientists noted, “choosing a certain metaphor in a journalistic text is a certain strategy of persuasion, creating and strengthening the image of the event that he needs in the mind of the addressee with the help of an evaluative ideologically loaded nomination”²⁰.

Metaphors are one of the main phenomena that lead to the creation of new meaning through meaning change, based on which the changing of meaning is a

¹⁸Бегматов Э., Улуков Н. Ўзбек ономастикаси терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Наманган: НамДУ нашри, 2006. – Б. 41.

¹⁹Тешабаева Д.М. Кўрсатилган диссертация. – Б. 105.

²⁰Клушина Н.И. Стратегия именования в воздействующей речи // Вестн. МГУ. Сер. 10. Журналистика. 2006. № 5.–С. 50.

thing, a sign or another sign that has a specific similarity to an action, thing is also used for the concept of action, and is also transferred to the name of this concept:

For example, in English: “*But even though the vibe of the song is quite chill, there’s an underlying message of frustration running through it, particularly when Swift sings that love thorns all over this rose*”. [<https://www.washingtonpost.com/entertainment/music/2023/10/27/>]. In this example, the metaphor of “love thorns all over this rose” compares a woman to a fragrant flower and implies that love endures all difficulties.

Metaphors are also used in the Karakalpak newspaper language as a media text method: “*Atap ótetuǵın bolsaq, oqıwshı jaslardan Qudaybergen Tilepbaev hár jılı ótkeriletuǵın qaraqalpaq tili hám ádebiyatınıń qos bayteregi dóretiwshiligine arnalǵan...* “; [Qaraqalpaqstan Jaslari 2022.20.01]; etc. In these examples, *mápler soqlıǵıstıwı* - the person's use of his position or obligations, and *qos bayterek*, great representatives of the literature of the Karakalpak people, T. Qaypbergenov and I. Yusupov, are compared to “baiterek” trees.

The same situation is observed in Uzbek newspaper language: “*Ayolni bog'da barq urib o'sgan gulga qiyoslash mumkin. O'sha gul risoladagidek unib- o'sishi uchun uni parvarishlab, atrofini begona o'tlardan tozalab turish kerak*” [Yangi O'zbekiston, 2022. 26.03]. In this example, the word *Flower* means *o'simlik*, *bog'larda o'sadigan turli-tuman gullarni*. *Flower* is a metaphor, and in this example, the meaning is changed based on analogy, that is, Uzbek women, who are a symbol of beauty, are compared to flowers. Through this example, the author's skill in word usage is clearly demonstrated. “*Tomchida quyosh aks etadi. Ba'zan hayotiy voqea-hodisalar ixcham ifoda etilsada, mutolaa asnosida qalbingizni favqulotda larzaga solgan ajoyib(etuk) epik asar asl so'z san'atining cho'qqisiga aylanadi. Ya'ni yaxshi hikoyaning o'zi ulkan bir romandir*” [Yangi O'zbekiston, 2022.24.03] etc. As can be seen from the example, observing the structure of nominative and metaphorical meaning shows that the common themes for these two nominative meanings are the themes “*Tomchida quyosh*” – “*aks etadi*”. The same general symbols played the main role in the formation of the metaphorical meaning of the word *drop* and *sun*, which formed the linguistic basis of this phenomenon.

Therefore, in this type of meaning change, the sign of similarity characteristic of metaphor is one of the important factors. However, this similarity is not a similarity of external signs, but a similarity of intellectual, descriptive signs, and the transfer of meaning also took place on the basis of this similarity.

In English: “*The arrest of communications and information minister Johnny G. Plate on corruption charges this week has sparked fresh calls by politicians for a Cabinet reshuffle, with at least one media mogul prepared to fill the newly vacant post amid a rush to influence the selection of a successor*” [<https://www.thejakartapost.com/2023/05/19/>]. In this example *sparked fresh calls* – *metaphor yangi chaqiriqlarga sabab bo'lish* created a figurative meaning.

It was observed that in Karakalpak, Uzbek and English media texts, when creating figurative meaning on the basis of metaphor, the content of information, mutual similarity, is formed within the framework of specific events and events, and it is observed that it includes concepts familiar to the audience in advance.

The lexical tools available in the language arsenal of metaphors in Karakalpak, Uzbek and English media text serve to express the journalist's emotional attitude towards the subject of speech vividly and figuratively at the level of his desire. Given that metaphor, as a rule, conveys an idea in a laconic form, it is observed that metaphorical nominations are often found in the titles of analytical newspaper articles: *“Radionin siyqirli dunyasi”*; *“Kitaplar karwani”*; *“Kewildin mulki”*; *“Teatr tarbiya oshagi”*; *“Tinishliq ta’hi atar elimde”*; *“Jaqsı tarbiya -haqiqiy margiya”* [Qaraqalpaqstan jaslari, Erkin Karakalpakstan, Tınshılık sakshısı, Karakalpak adbiyatı]. In Uzbek: *“Qo’li gul usta”*; *“Osmondan tushgan boylik”*; *“Samiymiylik va beg’uborlik kuychisi”*; *“Do’rmon Baxori” adabiyot forumi qalblarga ilxom bag’ishladi*; *“Navoiyda “Saxro baxshilari” musiqiy festivali o’tkazildi”* [“Yangi O’zbekiston”, “Xalq so’zi”, “Adolat” gazetaları]. In English: *“Fast fashion giant Temu accuses Shein of starting ‘war’ over US markets”*; *“We could soon see a Jane Austen-style marriage market’: how the housing crisis is turning modern dating on its head”*; *“Gym Shoes In The Oval Office Is A Sartorial Wake-Up Call For Leaders”*; *“Trump’s GOP rivals open door to cutting Social Security for younger people”* [The Guardian, Forbes, The Washington Post]

Also, several factors affecting the use of metaphor, metonymy and synecdoche in newspaper texts were identified, including cultural and social changes in society, political reality of the country, economic conditions and globalization processes:

1. Cultural and social changes: Cultural and social changes affect the language and style of journalism. New cultural trends, such as changing social norms, can lead to new metaphors and images, and the following phenomenon of meaning displacement is observed in newspaper texts: In Karakalpak: *salamat jámiyet, Rally Muynak, qara úy, baspana, qol qanat, oń barmaqı oyılǵan, bayterek, muxabbatqa jerlew, pútkil auditoriya, dasturxan, dasturxan qiliw, Aral samalları, Aral hawazı, xalıq jırshısı, Kitaplar kárwani, tarbiya oshaǵı, kewil múlki, qaqqaq bolıw, úydin ishi*; in Uzbek: *yurtimiz quyoshi, po’lat qush, tuyoq, tirnoq, yashil makon, ma’rifat kuchi, oltin qalam, Saxro baxshilari, qo’li gul, Do’rmon Baxori, tabiat uy’gonishi, Tili shirin, mustahkam poydevor, uyg’onishlar ildizi*; in English: *riding a wave, different heart and head, delicate hands, hired hands, boot camp, the red carpet, melting pot, mosaic, tapestry, storm, love thorns, run a program, give a hand, corona crisis, ocean of faces, surfing the internet, tree killer, abort, virus, webpage, cyberspace, cybersecurity, hot link, hot spot.*

It should be noted that the phenomenon of meaning change is a dynamic process, along with the change of society, the linguistic tools that reflect it also change. For example, the rise of the digital age has introduced many new metaphors to news, such as "surfing the internet" or "going viral." Also, changes in the perception of traditional values can lead to the use of metonymy to define new social phenomena. Let's give another example: *"Generation Z are digital aborigines"* (comparison with aborigines emphasizes their naturalness in the digital world); *"Social media is a new arena for public discussion"* (the arena as a place for the struggle of ideas). Metonymy: *"Hollywood decided to make a new movie"* (Hollywood is used to refer to the entire film industry); *"Pensioners and raising the*

retirement age" (pensioners as a symbol of a group, not just retired people). Synecdoche: "*Every heart must be heard*" (the heart as a part representing people in general). "*There are many tired eyes in our country*" (as a symbol of people whose eyes express tiredness).

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2. Political situation: The political situation in the country or the world directly affects the language of journalistic texts. In times of political instability or crisis, authors may resort to metaphors to express complex ideas or feelings: in Karakalpak: *Siyasyi mapaz, siyasyi process, siyasyi iskerlik, Tiykarg'i nizam, kóshpeli mámleketlik tizim, ashshi haqiqat*; in Uzbek: *Siyosiy jarayon, siyosiy faoliyat, Siyosiy boshqaruv, soxta yangiliklar, achchiq haqiqat, otkir muammo, boykot qilish, Bosh bo'lish, siyosiy boshpana*; in English: *Hollywood, White House, Silicon valley, The Crown, marketplace of ideas, Oval Office, Deadlocked, battleground, journey, bridge, lame duck, spin doctor, fake news, hard power, soft power*.

3. Economic factors: Economic conditions such as crises or booms (economic growth) are also reflected in the language of journalism. This situation is considered as a phenomenon related to the theme and genre. Metaphors related to finance and resources may emerge during times of economic instability. For instance, in Karakalpak: *jergilikli byudjet, milliy valyuta, milliy byudjet, jinayi daramatlar, perspektivali kredit, valyuta kursi, elektron aukcion, ómirsheñ reformalar, valyutanin siniwi, sirtqi sawda, qara bazar*; in Uzbek: *Iqtisodiy inqiroz, kapital jamlanishi, maxalliy byudjet, ochiq valyuta, milliy valyuta, milliy byudjet, investitsion chanqoqlik, tashqi savdo, faol aktsiya, yashirin iqtisodiyot, jinoyi daromadlar*; in English: *economic recovery, economic crisis, striving economy, nurturing economy, bull and bear stock market, the market nerve*. Metaphors can be used to simplify complex economic concepts and make them more accessible to a wider audience. Metonymy can manifest itself in the use of terms related to certain industries (for example, "Wall Street" to refer to the financial sector in the United States). "economic storm" or "financial storm"; metaphor: "*The economy got back on its feet after the crisis*" (recovery from difficulties). "Prices have skyrocketed" (surge in prices). - metonymy: "The market responded to the news" (as a symbol of the market financial system); "*Silicon Valley introduced new startups*" (Silicon Valley as a symbol of the entire technology industry); synecdoche: "*The factory needs working hands*" (hands as a symbol of labor power). "*The whole business is waiting for a solution*" (business as the sum of all enterprises).

4. Information technologies and globalization process: in Karakalpak: *internette keziw, virus, immunitet qáliplesiwi, kiber jinayat, kiber maydan, kiber hújim, transport kommunikaciyaları, magistral telekommunikaciya tarmaqları, Aral Stixiyasi, mobil qabıllawxana, , cıfrlı televideniye, mobil programmalastiriw, global ekonomika*; in Uzbek: *kiber maydon, kiber jinoyat, internetda kezish, virusli bo'lish, geoportal, global siyosiy va global iqtisodiy aloqalar, aqlli megapolis, smart*

shartnomalar, raqamli televideniye, raqamli turizm, global iqtisodiyot, global yondoshuv; in English: *global village, web of interdependence, global marketplace, borderless world, race to the bottom, the heart of the global economy, network society, system of trade*. This process also facilitates the spread of certain topics (such as ecology or human rights) that may influence the choice of expressive means.

Each of these factors affects the choice of metaphor, metonymy and synecdoche and plays an important role in the formation of the language of journalistic texts. This makes the language more expressive and adapted to modern reality, and the given examples show how various factors affect the language of journalistic texts, giving them expressiveness and relevance.

One of the important aspects of journalistic visual means of expression is that it has an evaluation feature, which means that newspaper and journalism need expressive means. However, the social feature, which is clearly visible in the newspaper-journalistic speech, prevails. This is, first of all, a goal-oriented, selective, evaluative expression. Figurative words and phrases in journalism are valuable not only as a decoration of the sentence, as a means of enlivening the material, but also from the point of view of the evaluative effect they have. The specification of the means of propaganda of the newspaper-journalistic style, on the one hand, imposes certain restrictions on the use of figurative words, and on the other hand, it is based on the tasks of the newspaper-journalistic style, as if it were specialized.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called "**Linguo-cultural features of adding meaning in English, Karakalpak and Uzbek newspaper texts**". In the chapter, the linguistic and cultural aspect of the phenomenon of meaning change in the newspaper text, the linguistic and cultural aspects of the phenomenon of transfer of meaning, the linguistic and cultural issues of the transfer of meaning in socio-political texts and the manifestation of usual and occasional metaphors in political texts are discussed and analyzed.

The linguistic and cultural features of the phenomenon of meaning change, which is the object of the study, are especially vividly reflected in the nomination of language units that give a new meaning to the text. The special creation of the changing of meaning by the speakers of this language in the formation of media text shows their national-cultural character. "Linguistics is a study of the communication and interaction of language in culture and activity, and this process as an integrated structure of units in the harmony of linguistic and non-linguistic content, using systematic methods and oriented to modern priorities and cultural laws. complex scientific science of reflective and synthesizing type"²¹. It is considered as "the unity of the collective mind, which has the characteristics of mentality and linguistic expression, and is distinguished by its ethno-cultural identity."²²

²¹Воробьев В.В. Лингвокультурология (Теория и методы). – М.: Изд-во РУДН, 1997. –С. 36-37.

²²Худойберганава Д. Лингвокультурология терминларининг қисқача изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Турон замин зиё, 2015. – Б. 25.

D.M. Teshabaeva said that according to the mentality and cultural traditions of different nations, words and phrases are used and understood differently depending on the purpose and situation of communication, and the orientation to the communicative goal is understood in an unconventional way. Every culture has more or less experiences accumulated by people. The movement and acceptance of the nation is explained by its cultural skills²³. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the national style of media communication, i.e., the widespread, more convincing features of thinking, acceptance, and action. The use of language in the media reflects the unity of behavior and behavior in the work of the team. He believes that the mentality of the nation is manifested in the speech of its representatives through the use of language tools and specific methods.²⁴

Based on national-cultural and structural features of languages, linguistic phenomena related to the changing of word meaning are not the same in all languages. Just as languages do not have the same social development, their structures also differ from each other. In the Karakalpak and Uzbek newspapers, it was observed that metaphors are used to express the national culture and values, and this often means the national character of the language of the newspaper: “*Álbette, basshı bolıw, xalıqtıń isenimin aqlaw úlken juwapkershilikti talap etedi. Sonlıktan da, aqsaqallar bul isenimdi aqlaw arqalı húkimetimizdiń párman hám qaratlarınıń orınlanıwında jańasha kóz-qarastı hám izleniwshenlikti talap eteri sózsiz*” [Paytaxt 8.06.2022]; Aqsaqal²⁵ – a metaphor, a person of Karakalpak nationality who is old, who has seen a lot, who has reached the point of becoming a leader. “*Sonıń menen birge, Nókis qalasında jaylaskan hám Ishki isler ministrliǵı tárepinen atalıqqa alınǵan 22-sanlı qániygelestirilgen mektep, internatınıń hayal-qızlar futbol komandasına 20 dana sport formaları sawǵa etildi*” [Tınıshlıq saqshısı, 2022.30.11]. In this example, the figurative meaning of patronage is created through the metaphorical phrase “*atalıqqa alınǵan*”.

Karakalpak and Uzbek linguistic cultures have their own metaphorical expressions that reflect the specific features of the people's thinking and mentality.

In Karakalpak: *Ázel-ázelden qara úydiń tóri miyman ornı, awzı uy iyesi ornı bolǵanlıǵı bawırı keń, kewli dár'ya xalqımızdıń miymandos ekenliginen dálil*. [Qaraqalpaq ádebiyatı 16/04/2022]; In this example *qara uydıń tóri, awzı, bawırı keń, kewli dár'ya, miymandos*- figurative metaphors belonging to the Karakalpak mentality used on a daily basis are appropriately used to enhance the expressiveness of the context.

In the Uzbek press: “**Bahor va tabiat uyg'onishining timsoli, sharqona yangi yilning boshlanishi bo'lgan Navro'zi olamni *baland ruh* va *katta shodiyona* bilan nishonlash azal-azaldan el-yurtimiz uchun go'zal an'ana hisoblanadi**” [«Yangi O'zbekiston». 11.03.2023]. In this example *tabiat uyg'onishi; baland ruh; katta shodiyona* examples of the phenomenon of metaphorical meaning transfer is

²³Тешабаева Д.М. Кўрсатилган асар: – Б. 92.

²⁴Кўрсатилган асар: Тешабаева Д.М. – Б. 92.

²⁵Қарақалпақ тилинің түсиндірме сөзлігі, Жети томлық, Биринші том, А – Б (басылдырыу), Толықтырылған екінші басылымы, Нөкіс, “Қарақалпақстан”, 2023.– Б. 75.

observed. In English: food for thought, a brainwave, heart of gold, couch potato, to chew on something;

When it comes to the linguistic and cultural characteristics of metonymy, the phenomenon of denoting a sign for a symbolic element is also observed: “*The pen is mightier than the sword*” [<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/12/18/>]. There are two types of metonymy in this text, “*qalam – pen*” and “*qilich – sword*” the words are figurative instead “*yozma so'zlar – written words*” and “*harbiy kuch – military force*” their meaning becomes more symbolic. «*Sonda gazetalar menen birge sol gazetada islep, tisi shiqqan, soğan beyimlesken qádirdan kásiples-qálemleslerimniñ de «ólip ketetuğınına» isengim kelmegen!*»[Qaraqalpaqstan jasları, 25/07/2022]. In this example, qálemleslerim is a metonymic phrase that is characteristic of the method of connection between avtor and his work; in Uzbek: «*U bayroqqa sadoqat bilan qasamyod qildi*» [Yangi O‘zbekiston, 2022. 22.06] in the example, the flag is a symbol of the nation and the state, and this implies loyalty to the motherland. .In English: “*White House grapples with internal divisions on Israel-Gasa*” [<https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2023/11/26/>] “The White House” often refers to the U.S. government or presidency.

The important linguocultural aspect of synecdoche can serve as a tool for communicating synecdoche – cultural stereotypes and ideas. It can be used to generalize and simplify complex ideas or concepts that reflect the peculiarities of thinking and cultural values. For example, the synecdoche “*temuriylar*” temurians is applied to Uzbek youth. It represents solidarity, teamwork and the importance of each participant for overall success. For example, in Karakalpak: “*Elimizde ko‘p milletli xalqımız awizbirshilikli túrde jasap turğan bir dáwirde, xalıq arasına alaawızlıq salmaqshı bolatugınlar da az emes*”. [Paytaxt, 31.10.2022]; in the given example in the sense of awizbirshilik – solidarity, and alaawızlık – disorder is given.

In Karakalpak newspapers, the analysis of the phenomenon of meaning change is often associated with historical events and the cultural heritage of the people, with rich history and culture, with historical figures, periods or places, reflecting the deep cultural roots and identity of the people, and their originality in the creation of the text was observed: «*Maqtanış penen aytıwımız orınlı, shınında da, buljaslarımız Aral hawazın pútkil dúnyağa tanıttı*»[Jetkinshek, 10.02.2023]. In the quoted sentence, the author specifically emphasizes the talent of the Aralubian youth. «*Tumarıs teñleslerine úlgi bolatugınday bilimli, zeyinli, on barmagi oyılğan ónerliqiz. Klasında eñ úlgili oqıwshılardıñ biri. Ásirese, Tuńgış qızı bolğanlıqtan ol anasınıñ jaqın járdemshisi, qol-qanatı*»[Jetkinshek, 10.02.2023]. “on barmagi oyılğan” means meaning is displaced, chevar, talented based on metaphor, “qol-qanatı” - synecdoche, meaning is displaced, means “support, reliance” based on the expression of the whole through the part.

«– Awa, **aqsaqal**, usı Nazira kelinim. Mennen keyingi inim bar edi, usı bala 5-klass waqtında suwğa ketip inimizden ayrıldıq, sonnan qalğan bir bala, úsh qız edi. «Orında qalğan oñalar» dep bir maydanda úylenetugin bolıp qalğanın sezbeyde qalğanımız. Bağanağı **tápberdilerdiñ** shuwlastıwı, ayqasıwı Naziranı esinen awdırdıma... Haw endi bul esitip otırğanlarım oñım ba?! – dep ań sarı shıqqan Nazira jaltaqlap kim sóylese soğan qarap otır.»[Qaraqalpaqstan jasları, 06.08.2023].

«*Agayin-tuwisqanlarimizdan dasturxanlanip barip xabar aliw ata-babalarimizdan qalğan dástúr degen menen házirgi texnologiyalardıń rawajlanıw dáwirinde telefon, kompyuter hám taǵı basqa úskeneler biziń búgingi kún qatnasıw quralı bolıp barmaqta*»[Tınıshlıq Saqshısı 30.09.2023]. "*Dasturxanlanıw*"- this does not mean a dining table cloth, but the custom of the Karakalpak people when they go to visit close people, they carry all sorts of sweets or gifts for them.

In the study, the following types of meaning change were observed in the analysis of political texts: Uzual metaphor is an image embedded in language that becomes part of standard discourse. It is widely used in a variety of contexts and is easily understood by most native speakers. Uzual metaphor is distinguished by its versatility. It does not require a great effort of knowledge on the part of the reader or listener to interpret because it is part of common language. In political texts, abstract metaphors are often used to convey complex political concepts in simple and understandable words: in the Karakalpak language: "*Haqiqatında xalıq tárezi* " (power in the unity of the people, often used in the context of democratic processes where public opinion or voting plays an important role in decision-making).in Uzbek: "*Mustaqillik yo'li* " (depending on the context, it can reflect the idea of gradually reaching the goal, where every step is important and requires effort, the road is to overcome obstacles, a symbol of decision-making, as well as moving forward despite difficulties); in English: "The political landscape is changing" (this metaphor indicates that the general structure, dynamics and conditions of the political environment are undergoing significant changes).

An occasional metaphor is a metaphor that is created for a specific context and has its own character. It is not part of the generally accepted discourse and requires interpretation and understanding by the reader. Occasional metaphors are created to convey a new, original meaning that cannot be expressed by the standard means of language. In political speech, such metaphors are used to emphasize particular ideas or events, to add expressiveness and emotional saturation to the text. This metaphor may also reflect the author's cultural or personal characteristics. In Karakalpak: "*Watanımız gárezsizligi-biz ushın kush-qudiret hám ilham deregi,rawajlanıw hám abadanlıq tiykari*" (national identity and central part of future development) .In Uzbek: "*Siyosiy sahnadagi yangi sun'iy yo'ldosh* " (this metaphor means the emergence of a new political person, figure or movement that begins to play a role in the political arena. Just as a satellite orbits a larger body in space, this "*yangi sun'iy yo'ldosh*-new satellite" can refer to a smaller or less established group or entity that has begun to influence or merge with prominent political forces) .In English: "*The campaign unleashed a tidal wave of support*" this metaphor suggests that the campaign drew strong support from the people. Just as a powerful wave is a powerful and unstoppable force of omnipresent nature in its path, this metaphor implies that the support generated by the campaign is both broad and strong and spread quickly and with great effect).

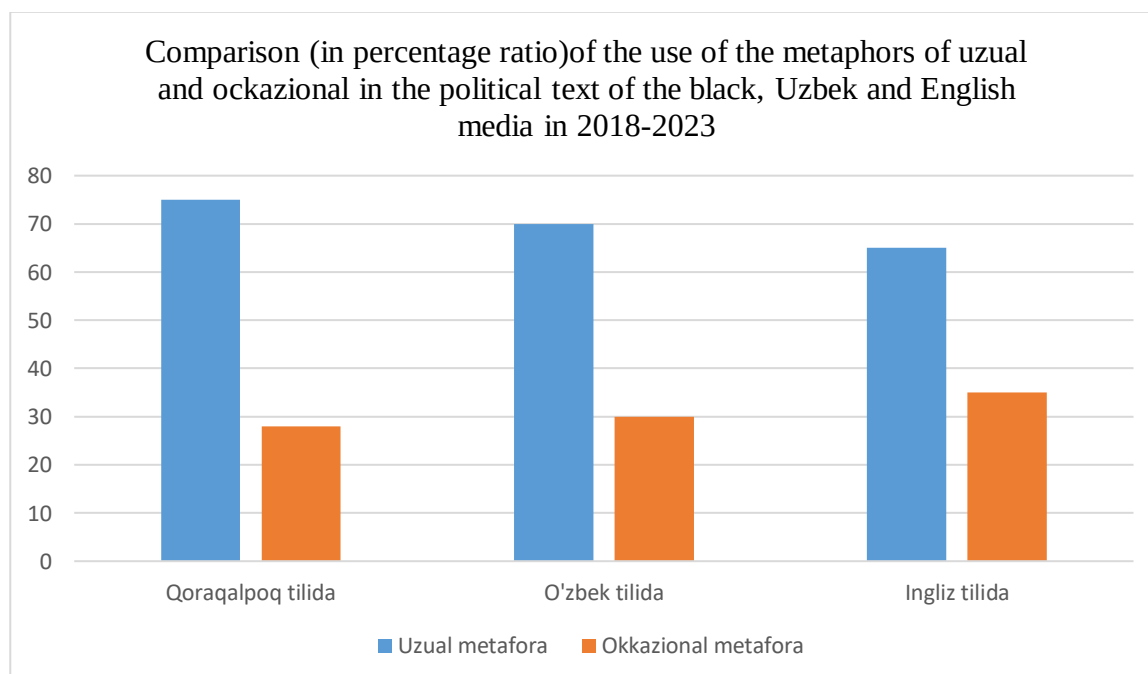
Observations have shown that uzual metaphors are used in political speech to maintain the clarity and presence of the text. They help to quickly and easily grasp the main idea, which is especially important in the mass media, where information is often presented in a compressed form. An occasional metaphor, on the other hand,

has a more creative and expressive function. They have the ability to attract the reader's attention, make the text memorable, and convey more complex and emotional ideas. Different cultures and languages may have different levels of use of idiosyncratic and accidental metaphors, reflecting the specific cultural and linguistic characteristics of each community.

In the political texts of the studied languages, a high frequency of metaphors was observed in most cases. In Karakalpak newspapers, usual metaphors are often associated with collectivism and national values such as "unity" and "strength". Occasional metaphors, on the other hand, may reflect unique images that emphasize local cultural realities or specific aspects of national identity. Political discourse in Uzbek newspapers often uses metaphors related to the concepts of "road" and "development", reflecting the historical national narrative of independence and development. Occasional metaphors may focus on new political figures or movements, presenting them through unique images. English media: political texts in English display a wide range of usual metaphors related to natural events and changes, emphasizing the dynamism and changeability of the political landscape. Occasional metaphors are often used to create vivid and memorable images that evoke a strong emotional response.

Usual and occasional metaphors play an important role in political discourse, performing a variety of functions, from simplifying complex ideas to creating unique and expressive images. Their use varies according to cultural and linguistic characteristics, making metaphorical analysis a valuable tool for studying political rhetoric in different societies.

diagram 3.1.



It can be seen that the highest frequency of use of usual metaphors is observed in Karakalpak texts (75%), indicating their orientation towards stability and predictability. In Uzbek texts, the usual metaphors are also used at a high level

(70%), but at the same time they seek to be more balanced with occasional metaphors. English-language texts have the lowest percentage (65%) of usual metaphors, highlighting the tendency to take a more creative approach to using the language.

Texts in English demonstrate the highest frequency (35%) of the use of occasional metaphors, in keeping with the tradition of creating vivid and memorable images. Uzbek texts demonstrate a balanced approach in 30% of cases using random occasional metaphors, reflecting a desire to express unique ideas. Karakalpak texts use these metaphors in 28% of cases, emphasizing the importance of unique contextual images, although less so than other groups.

Thus, the analysis of the frequency of the use of usual and occasional metaphors in the political texts of the Karakalpak, Uzbek and English printed media shows different approaches to metaphorical expression in different cultures. Karakalpak and Uzbek texts demonstrate a commitment to traditional and common metaphors, while English texts tend to make more use of unique and creative images. It reflects the cultural and linguistic characteristics of each society and emphasizes the importance of metaphors in political discourse.

Both the informative and the influencing function of the media is realized using the phenomenon of meaning change, the implementation and interrelationship of which in many ways determines the peculiarities of the nationalism of journalistic texts. After all, the metaphor of the language of the modern press is seen as a social phenomenon. This is not just a way of describing, but a way of thinking, of perceiving the world. Such meanings are able to reveal socio-political and ideological changes in society, while demonstrating their influence on semantic processes in the lexicon.

CONCLUSION

1. Words with figurative meaning are divided into three types: metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche. If in metaphor, similar objects and their signs are moved, in metonymy, although these two objects have some connection with each other by their external appearance or internal characteristics, but they are completely different from each other, the signs of the objects are compared. As for metonymic transfer, polysemy is a category that reflects both the universal characteristics of language and thought, and the national language characteristics, and the ambiguity of the form is the objective law of language existence. As a type of transfer of meaning, synecdoche is considered a form of metonymy.

2. The phenomenon of transfer of meaning in the journalistic style - as a means of nomination and as a method of cognitive manipulation of the meanings contained in the language and the linguistic image of the world in a clear way, especially the direct reality. It is an important tool for reflection. After all, another characteristic feature of the newspaper-journalistic style is its inextricable connection with social events, strong influence on the general lexical-semantic system of the language.

3. A modern journalist has a high level of linguistic knowledge, mastered or has skills in language tools, because the changes in the language and new concepts are primarily propagated through the media text. Through the expressiveness of the newspaper, not only the dictionary meaning of the words, but also additional meanings added to it, value attitude, national-cultural connotation are stored in the linguistic memory of a person. In this, of course, linguistic units that come in a figurative sense have a special role.

4. In any language, as well as in Karakalpak, English and Uzbek languages belonging to different systems, visual means are considered as means of conveying meaning and their manifestation in speech is related to the development of human thinking and moral values. It is manifested not only as a linguistic phenomenon, but also as a human tendency to change the speech situation in some sense.

5. Evaluation of journalism in Karakalpak, English and Uzbek languages can be secret or open. Implicit evaluation is primarily found in evaluative figurative words. Regarding the role of metaphors in the evaluation of newspaper information, the phenomenon of metaphor is one of the most powerful tools of persuasion important for journalism, and it is one of the two main types of indirect persuasion in journalistic texts. types can be distinguished: associative-evaluative and emotional-aesthetic evaluative types.

6. The content of the phenomenon of meaning transfer is formed under the influence of not only linguistic but also cultural factors. Linguistic culture is considered as a national phenomenon according to the genesis of culture and it is formed by the nation and manifests the cultural elements of this nation. In the world of media, the use of language is seen as a verbal tool for informing, covering events, and the nominative function creates the basis for the creation of an effective text. According to this feature, media language reflects nationality.

7. The characteristic feature of figurative meanings in Karakalpak, English and Uzbek media texts requires consideration of their specific aspects of use. They can vary depending on the context and style of speech in which this additional meaning is used. When journalists refer to the possibilities of the national language, they aim to enhance the impact of the media text in the use of metaphor, metonymy and synecdoche to carry out information and emotional impact on readers.

8. Language serves as a means of codification and transmission of culture, and media texts are seen as true propagators of culture. Media texts directly reflect the spiritual world of the nation and are deeply connected with culture. They contain many cultural codes and store the information that constitutes the cultural content of the communication. But it is not preserved in culture. The rules for creating a media text depend on the cultural context in which it occurs. The use of metaphorical phenomenon in newspaper text serves to increase the value of information and can be an example of cultural language units.

9. Several factors have been identified in newspaper texts that influence the use of metaphor, metonymy, and Synecdoche: cultural and social change, political climate, economic conditions, and globalization. The language of Karakalpak and Uzbek newspaper texts is most affected by cultural and social changes, with 50%

and 45% respectively. In English, this factor is also significant, but less affected (20%). The political climate has a significant impact on English (30%) compared to Blackbeard (15%) and Uzbek (20%), highlighting the important role of English-speaking media in the political sphere. Economic conditions have the same effect on Uzbek and Karakalpak languages (25% each), while in English their influence is slightly higher (30%). Information technology and Globalization have minimal effects on language change in newspaper texts in all three languages, an effect most noticeable in English (20%). In general, cultural and social changes had the most significant impact on the language of Karakalpak and Uzbek newspapers, while in English it was manifested that the political climate and economic conditions were of great importance¹⁰. Newspaper language as a special language of mass media reflects the dynamic processes affecting the development of Karakalpak, English and Uzbek languages. One of these processes is the democratization of the language, which helps to shape public opinion while moving away from formality and making it lively and effective.

10. Analysis of the frequency of the use of usual and occasional metaphors in Karakalpak, Uzbek and English texts reveals differences in approaches to the creation of figurativeness and linguistic expressiveness. The highest frequency (75%) of usual metaphors in Karakalpak texts shows the advantage of stable and predictable images, demonstrating a focus on traditional and sustainable cultural values. Uzbek texts actively use usual (70%) and random metaphors (30%) to demonstrate a desire for balance, reflecting their flexibility in expressing ideas and images. English-language texts, on the one hand, have the lowest percentage (65%) of usual metaphors, and on the other hand, they show the highest frequency (35%) of the use of occasional metaphors, indicating their tendency to use language more creatively and innovatively. In general, this difference in approaches emphasizes the specific cultural and linguistic characteristics of each of the languages under consideration.

11. Each language has its own cultural concepts and expressions, and in political texts, it was observed that the phenomenon of figurative meaning based on images of nature, historical events or religious symbols is widespread in English. In Karakalpak and Uzbek newspaper texts, in many cases, they are a means of reflecting the specific mentality and cultural characteristics of their people, and the metaphors, metonymies and synecdoches in the newspaper texts also reflect the national, social norms, values and beliefs of the people. figurative use in socio-political messages is related to the unique political priority of the nation.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD.03/30.04.2022.Fil.20.07
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ КАРАКАЛПАКСКОМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

КАРАКАЛПАКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ТОЛЕУБАЕВА АЛИЯ ОНДАСЫНОВНА

**ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ ПЕРЕНОСНОГО
ЗНАЧЕНИЯ В МЕДИАПРОСТРАНСТВЕ
(на примерах каракалпакских, узбекских и английских газетных
текстов)**

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

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Нукус – 2024

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована Высшей аттестационной комиссией при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан под номером B2022.4.PhD/Fil2988.

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Защита диссертации состоится «20» сентября 2024 года в 9.00 часов на заседании Научного совета PhD.03/30.04.2022.Fil.20.07 по присуждению учёных степеней при Каракалпакском государственном университете. (Адрес: 230112, город Нукус, улица Ч. Абдирова, дом I. Тел: (99861) 223-59-25; факс: (99861) 223-59-25; e-mail: karsu_info@edu.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Каракалпакского государственного университета (зарегистрировано за № 200). Адрес: 230112, город Нукус, улица Ч. Абдирова, дом I. Тел: (99861) 223-59-25.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования – выявить уровень использования явления переносного значения в газетных текстах, их виды, роль и национально-культурные особенности путем сопоставления узбекского, каракалпакского и английского языков.

Объектом исследования являются газетные тексты на каракалпакском, узбекском и английском языках за 2018-2023 годы.

Предметом исследования является лингвокультурологический аспект явления переноса смысла (метафора, метонимия, синекдоха и т. д.) в узбекских, каракалпакских и английских газетных текстах.

Методы исследования. Для освещения темы исследования были использованы методы описания, интерпретации, сравнения, компонентного и кросс-культурного анализа.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

посредством обоснования статуса переносного значения в каракалпакских, узбекских и английских печатных медиатекстах как средство эмоциональности, экспрессивности, оценки и основного средства речевого воздействия, определен уровень проявления переносного значения в периодических печатных изданиях в новостных, аналитических и художественно-публицистических жанрах в лингвокультурологическом аспекте;

с помощью классификации специфических особенностей явления переносного значения, то есть газетной метафоры, в каракалпакском, узбекском и английском языках, а также раскрытия лингвистической сущности метафоры, метонимии и синекдохи в публицистическом стиле определена их эффективность в переносе значения, создании нового значения и повышении экспрессивности газетного текста;

доказано, что феномен переноса смысла в публицистическом стиле проявляется как средство номинации и способ когнитивного манипулирования существующими в языке смыслами, и инструментом, непосредственно отражающим языковую картину мира;

в каракалпакской, узбекской и англоязычной публицистике проявление скрытой оценки в образных словах в риторическом аспекте доказывается выделением двух основных типов убеждения (ассоциативно-оценочного и эмоционально-эстетического оценивания).

Практические результаты исследования заключаются в следующем:

обоснована возможность использования предложений и рекомендаций по проявлению переносного значения в медиатекстах в составлении лингвистически правильных медиатекстов в журналистике;

доказано, что выводы о типах переносного значения при употреблении в узбекских, каракалпакских и английских газетах служат важным источником при создании учебников, пособий и электронных словарей в соответствующих высших учебных заведениях;

результаты исследования основаны на научной и практической значимости повышения выразительности и эффективности газетного текста.

Достоверность результатов исследования объясняется тем, что проблема была четко сформулирована, на основе анализа собранных материалов сделаны научные выводы, а подход к проблеме был сделан с учетом специфики языка и культуры узбекских, каракалпакских и английских газет.

Научная и практическая значимость результатов исследования.

Научная значимость результатов исследования заключается в создании научной литературы в области когнитологии, лингвокультурологии, семантики, переводоведения, лексикологии, фразеологии, а также когнитивных, историко-этимологических, национально-культурных исследований, связанных с картиной мира узбекского, каракалпакского и английского языков, путем проведения оценочных и аксиологических исследований, монографий, учебных пособий.

Практическая значимость результатов исследования заключается в том, что их можно использовать в качестве важного ресурса при преподавании таких предметов, как «Теория и практика перевода», «Современное языкознание», «Страноведение», «Лингвистика текста», «Введение в романо-германскую филологию», организация семинаров и спецкурсов, теоретические заключения в преподавании лингвокогнитологии, сопоставительной лингвистики, переводоведения, лексикологии, лингвокультурологии, при составлении программ, учебников, учебных пособий для преподавания узбекского, каракалпакского и английского языков, и использование в составлении словарей.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе полученных результатов и практических предложений об анализе явления и видов переносного значения в узбекских, каракалпакских и английских медиатекстах, проявлении сходства и различия культуры этих стран в газетном тексте, лингвокультурологических особенностях явления переносного значения:

научные выводы о том, что посредством обоснования статуса переносного значения в каракалпакских, узбекских и английских текстах печатных медиатекстах как средство эмоциональности, экспрессивности, оценки и основного средства речевого воздействия, определяется уровень проявления переносного значения в периодических печатных изданиях в новостных, аналитических и художественно-публицистических жанрах в лингвокультурологическом аспекте, были использованы в рамках инновационного исследовательского проекта под названием I-204-4-5 «Создание виртуальных ресурсов на основе информационно-коммуникационных технологий по предметам англоязычной специальности и внедрение их в учебный процесс», выполненного в Самаркандском государственном институте иностранных языков (Справка Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков от 17 августа 2023 года № 2106/30.02.01). В результате пополнился ресурсный фонд при подготовке

электронных ресурсов, ресурсов для печатных учебников, теоретических и практических материалов;

выводы о том, что с помощью классификации специфических особенностей явления переносного значения в английском, каракалпакском и узбекском языках, то есть газетной метафоры, а также раскрытия лингвистической сущности метафоры, метонимии и синекдохи в публицистическом стиле определяется их эффективность в переносе значения, создании нового значения и повышении экспрессивности газетного текста, были представлены широкой массе в передаче на культурно-просветительскую тему от 17 февраля 2023 года под названием «Tilge itibar elge itibar» Каракалпакского телеканала (Справка Каракалпакского телеканала от 5 июля 2023 года № 05-22/333). В результате научно-популярное содержание программы было дополнено и обогащено новыми источниками;

в средствах массовой информации на трёх языках из полученных результатов и выводов относительно создания выразительности и оценки при переносе смысла и их лингвокультурных особенностей в Государственном музее истории и культуры Республики Каракалпакстан в периодической печати на каракалпакском, узбекском и английском языках, преимущественно в выставочном и экскурсионном процессах, при формировании диалога с посетителями музея, этот тип переносного значения в сравниваемых языках использовался для выявления антропоцентрических сходств и различий (Справка Государственного музея истории и культуры Республики Каракалпакстан Департамента культурного наследия Республики Каракалпакстан Агентства культурного наследия Республики Узбекистан от 9 февраля 2024 года № 51). В результате в публицистике каракалпакского, узбекского и английского языков доказано проявление скрытой оценки в образных словах в риторическом аспекте путем выделения двух основных типов убеждения (ассоциативно-оценочного и эмоционально-эстетического оценочного).

Медиатексты, как языковая единица, неразрывно связанная с индивидуальным фактором, создают выразительность, основанную на психических, умственных, национальных, культурных факторах представителя языка и требованиях речевой ситуации, что обуславливает необходимость обращения к явлению переносного значения. Это, в свою очередь, подтверждает, что представленный к внедрению опыт – тестовые материалы - достиг намеченных результатов.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Общий объем диссертации составляет 146 страниц.

ЭЪЛОН ҚИЛИНГАН ИШЛАР РЎЙХАТИ
СПИСОКОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS

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