

NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
PhD.03/31.03.2021.Fil.76.05 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

OBILOV MUZAFFAR ODILJON O‘G‘LI

INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK PUBLITSISTIK MATNLARIDA
MODALLIK VOSITALARINING SEMANTIK-FUNKSIONAL
XUSUSIYATLARI

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik

FILOLOGIYA FANLARI bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI

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

**Contents of Dissertation Abstract of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on
Philological Sciences**

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AVTOREFERATI**

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Bugungi kunda axborot va kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining jadal sur'atlar bilan rivojlanishi hamda globallashuv jarayonlarining tobora chuqurlashib borishi natijasida ommaviy axborot vositalarining fuqarolik jamiyati hayotida tutgan o'rni va ta'sir doirasi kun sayin ortib bormoqda. Xususan, internet jurnalistikasi, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va elektron nashrlar ommaviylashayotgan bir davrda an'anaviy ommaviy axborot vositalari, jumladan, gazetalarning o'z o'quvchilarini saqlab qolish, ularning ehtiyoj va talablariga muvofiq ravishda faoliyat olib borish borasida muayyan qiyinchiliklarga duch kelayotgani kuzatilmoqda. Bu o'rinda gazetalari oldida o'quvchilarning tez, ishonchli va haqqoniy axborot olish borasidagi ehtiyojlarini qondirish, ular bilan samarali muloqot o'rnatish uchun til imkoniyatlaridan unumli foydalanish, milliy til xususiyatlarini saqlab qolgan holda jahon tilshunosligining ilg'or an'ana va yutuqlarini amaliyotga tatbiq etish kabi muhim vazifalar turibdi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida gazeta tili va uslubi masalalariga bag'ishlangan ko'plab ilmiy tadqiqotlarda gazetalarning o'ziga xos leksik-semantik, stilistik va pragmatik xususiyatlari, o'quvchilar bilan samarali muloqot o'rnatishdagi ahamiyati hamda jamiyatdagi mavqeni mustahkamlashdagi o'rni kabi jihatlar atroflicha o'rganilmoqda. Xususan, gazeta tilining lug'at boyligi, undagi yangi so'z va iboralarning paydo bo'lish omillari, gazetalarning tildan foydalanish mahorati, ularning milliy til me'yorlariga rioya qilish darajasi kabi masalalar tadqiqotchilar diqqatini tortmoqda. Shuningdek, gazeta tilining imkoniyatlaridan to'laqonli foydalanish, milliy va jahon tilshunosligining ilg'or yutuqlarini amaliyotga tatbiq etish masalalari ham dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Zamonaviy o'zbek tilshunosligida gazeta matnlarining lisoniy va uslubiy jihatlarini tadqiq qilish masalalari kun tartibidagi dolzarb mavzulardan sanaladi. Mustaqillik yillarida ushbu yo'nalishda qator fundamental va amaliy tadqiqotlar hayotga tatbiq etilganiga qaramasdan, gazeta matnlarida modallik kategoriyasining aktuallashuvi muammosi alohida tadqiqot obyekti sifatida tanlanmagan va bu muammo lingvistik nuqtayi nazardan hozirgacha mukammal o'rganilmagan. Shuningdek, gazeta matnlarida modallikni ifodalash mexanizmlari, pragmatik va stilistik xususiyatlari hamda kommunikativ-funksional vazifalarini tadqiq etish ham bugungi o'zbek tilshunosligida dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ayniqsa, modallikni kognitiv, pragmatik va diskursiv paradigmalari doirasida atroflicha tahlil qilish va bu borada jahon tilshunosligida erishilgan so'nggi yutuqlarni o'zbek tiliga tatbiq etish masalasi bugungi o'zbek tilshunosligi oldidagi dolzarb va o'rganilishi zarur bo'lgan vazifalardandir. Zero, O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha "Harakatlar strategiyasi"ning davlat dasturidagi ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini rag'batlantirish, tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik uchun qo'shimcha imkoniyatlar yaratilishi borasida qator chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilishi belgilab qo'yilgan

bo‘lib, ushbu yo‘nalishda chuqur va yangicha izlanishlar olib borish muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda¹.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining 1995-yil 21-dekabrda yangi tahrirda qabul qilingan “Davlat tili haqida”gi qonuni, mazkur hujjatdagi vazifalarni amalga oshirish bo‘yicha Vazirlar Mahkamasining 1996-yil 10-sentyabrdagi 311-son Farmoni, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 13-maydagi PF-4797-son “Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini tashkil etish to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni, 2018-yil 5-iyundagi PQ-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 qarori, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2017-yil 11-avgustdagi “Ta‘lim muassasalarida chet tillarini o‘qitishning sifatini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi 610-son Qarori, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rgatishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qarori hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga mazkur tadqiqot ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishi ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining: I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma‘naviy-ma‘rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Modallik bo‘yicha jahon tilshunosligida juda ko‘plab fundamental tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan. Jumladan, modallikning falsafiy va mantiqiy asoslari, lisoniy ifoda vositalari, formal semantikasi, grammatikalashuvi masalalari, kognitiv va pragmatik jihatlari J.Layons, F.Palmer, J.Kouts, P.Portner, A.Kratser, A.Papafragu, J.Baybi, L.Xoy, R.Perkins, R.Xaddlston, G.Pullum, Y.Nitta, H.Nakau, N.Arutyunova, V.Vinogradov² lar tomonidan tadqiq etilgan.

¹ Мирзиёев Ш. М. // “Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида”ги ПФ-4947-сонли Фармони /Халқ сўзи. №28 (6722). 8 феврал, 2017.

² Lyons J. Semantics. Vol. I, II. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1977. – 388 p.; Palmer F.R. Mood and modality. 2nd ed. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001. – 236 p.; Coates J. The semantics of the modal auxiliaries. – London: Croom Helm, 1983. – 259 p.; Portner P. Modality. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009. – 288 p.; Kratzer A. Modality // von Stechow A., Wunderlich D. (eds). Semantics: An International Handbook of Contemporary Research. – Berlin: de Gruyter, 1991. – P. 639-650.; Papafragou A. Modality: Issues in the Semantics-Pragmatics Interface. – Amsterdam: Elsevier, 2000. – 220 p.; Bybee J., Perkins R., Pagliuca W. The Evolution of Grammar: Tense, Aspect, and Modality in Languages of the World. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994. – P. 384.; Hoyer L. Adverbs and Modality in English. – Longman, 1997. – 324 p.; Perkins M.R. Modal Expressions in English. – Norwood, NJ: Ablex Publishing Corporation, 1983. – 186 p.; Huddleston R., Pullum G.K. The Cambridge grammar of the English language. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. – 1842 p.; Nitta Y. Nihongo no modariti to ninshō. – Tokyo: Hitsuji Shobo, 1991. – 287 p.; Nakau M. Ninchi imiron no genri. – Tokyo: Taishukan, 1994. – 325 p.; Арутюнова Н. Д. Типы языковых значений: Оценка, событие, факт. – Москва: Наука, 1988. – 338 с.; Виноградов В. В. О категории модальности и модальных словах в русском языке // Исследования по русской грамматике. – 1975. – № 2. – С. 53-87;

O'zbek tilshunosligida ham modallik kategoriyasining turli xususiyatlari o'rganilgan. Xususan, G.Zikrillayev modallik va darak mayli shakllarini³, U.Lafasov dialogik nutqda subyektiv modallikni⁴, R.Sibigatov gap tarkibidagi modal komponentni⁵, S. Boymirzayeva matnning kommunikativ-pragmatik mazmunini shakllantiruvchi kategoriyalarni⁶, J.Yoqubov modallikning mantiqiy va lisoniy asoslarini⁷, S. Saidov nemis va o'zbek tillarida modallikning ifoda vositalarini grammatik sathda namoyon bo'lishini⁸, M.Jo'rayeva esa modallikning fransuz va o'zbek ertaklaridagi lingvokognitiv hamda milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini⁹, Z.Yigitaliyeva modallik va modus hodisalarining mohiyati, lisoniy ifoda vositalarini¹⁰, V.Xolmatova ingliz tili materiallarida modal birliklarning gapning kommunikativ-pragmatik maqsadini shakllantirishdagi o'rnini tadqiq etganlar¹¹.

Pulitsistik-gazeta tili xususiyatlarini yoritishga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlar ham jahon tilshunosligida ko'plab uchraydi. Xususan, D.Ri, P.Sharodo, P.Burd'e, N.Feyrkló, T.Dobrosklonskaya, M.Shudson, P.Beyker, S.Elles, R.Grinzleyd, P.Meyer, H.Lyuger, A. Bell, V. Kostomarov, G.Solganik, M.Lukanina, S.Vinogradov, G.Bobrovskaya¹² kabi olimlar tomonidan gazeta matnlari tili, uslubi, diskurs xususiyatlari, media nutqining o'ziga xos jihatlari, gazeta matni stilistikasi va uning pragmatik mazmuni atroflicha tadqiq etilgan.

³ Зикриллаев Г.Н. Модальности и система форм изъявительного наклонения. АКД. Т.: 1978. – 21 с.

⁴ Лафасов У.П. Диалогик нуткда субъектив модалликнинг ифодаланиши. Номзод. Дисс. Т., 1996, – 145 б

⁵ Сибигатов Р.Г. Модальный конституент предложения // Современная тюркология. – Ленинград: Наука, 1965. – 172 с.

⁶ Боймирзаева С.Ў. Ўзбек тилида матннинг коммуникатив-прагматик мазмунини шакллантирувчи категориялар: Филол. фан. док. дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2010. – 26 б.

⁷ Ёқубов Ж.А. Модаллик категориясининг мантиқ ва тилда ифодаланиш хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2005. – 308 б

⁸ Саидов С. С. Немис тили грамматикаси машқларда: Чет тиллар ун-т, ин-т ва фак., мактаб, лицей, коллеж, хунарбилим юртлари ўқувчилари, нохорижий фак. талабалари учун. – Тошкент.: Ўзбекистон, 2003. – 400 б.

⁹ Жўраева М. Француз ва ўзбек эртақларида модаллик категориясининг лингвокогнитив, миллий маданий хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2017. – Б. 233.

¹⁰ Йигиталиева З.М. Тилнинг модал структураси ва модуснинг ифодаланиши: (PhD) дис. автореф. – Фарғона, 2021. – 53 б.

¹¹ Xolmatova, V.N. Modal birliklarning gap pragmatik mazmunini ifodalash imkoniyatlari (ingliz tili materiallari asosida): (PhD) dis. – Qarshi, 2020. – 151 b.

¹² Reah D. The language of newspapers. 2nd ed. – London: Routledge, 2002. – 126 p.; Charaudeau P. Le discours d'information médiatique: La construction du miroir social. – Paris: Nathan, 1997. – 286 p.; Bourdieu P. Sur la télévision. – Paris: Liber-Raisons d'agir, 1996. – 95 p.; Fairclough N. Media Discourse. – London: Edward Arnold, 1995. – 214 p.; Добросклонская Т.Г. Медиалингвистика: системный подход к изучению языка СМИ: современная английская медиаречь: учеб. пособие. – М.: Флинта: Наука, 2008. – 263 с.; Schudson M. The Sociology of News. – New York: Norton, 2003. – 261 p.; Baker P., Ellece S. Key terms in discourse analysis. – London: Continuum, 2011. – 240 p.; Greenslade R. Press Gang: How Newspapers Make Profits From Propaganda. – London: Pan Books, 2004. – 800 p.; Meyer P. The Vanishing Newspaper: Saving Journalism in the Information Age. – Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2004. – 269 p.; Lüger H.H. Pressesprache. – Tübingen: Niemeyer, 1983. – 112 p.; Bell A. The language of news media. – Oxford: Blackwell, 1991. – 277 p.; Костомаров В.Г. Русский язык на газетной полосе. – Москва: МГУ, 1971. – 267 с.; Солганик Г.Я. Лексика газеты: функциональный аспект: учебное пособие для вузов по специальности “Журналистика”. – Москва: Высшая школа, 1981. – 112 с.; Луканина М.В. Газетный текст через призму теории коммуникаций // Вестник Московского университета. Серия 19. – 2003. – № 2. – С. 123-133.; Виноградов В. В. О категории модальности и модальных словах в русском языке // Исследования по русской грамматике. – 1975. – № 2. – С. 53-87.; Бобровская Г.В. Когнитивно-элокутивный потенциал газетного дискурса: монография. – Волгоград: Изд-во ВГПУ «Перемена», 2011. – 319 с.

Shuningdek, o‘zbek tilshunosligida gazeta uslubi va lingvistik xususiyatlari keng tadqiq etilgan. T.Qurbonov publitsistik uslubning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari, janrlari, gazeta tilining publitsistik uslubdagi o‘rni va bosh maqola materiallarini tadqiq etgan¹³. B.Turdialiyev 1905-1917 yillar vaqtli matbuoti materiallarida gazeta tilining morfologik xususiyatlarini o‘rgangan¹⁴. M.Rahmonov “Turkiston viloyatining gazetasi”ni sintaktik jihatdan tahlil qilib, gazeta materiallarining aksariyati rus tilidan tarjima qilinganligi sababli, ularning sintaksisida rus tili ta’siridagi ozgarishlar mavjudligi hamda gazeta tilida og‘zaki nutqqa xos belgilarning keng qo‘llanganligini tadqiq etgan¹⁵. S.Muhamedov gazeta publitsistika janrlarini ajratib ko‘rsatgan¹⁶. O.Tog‘ayev xat, ocherk, felyetonni badiiy publitsistika janrlari sifatida baholagan va badiiy-publitsistik janrlar bilan bir qatorda ijtimoiy-analitik yoki informatsion-analitik publitsistika janrlarini ham tadqiq etgan¹⁷.

Tahlilga tortilgan tadqiqotlardan farqli o‘laroq, mazkur ishda ingliz va o‘zbek gazeta matnlaridagi modallik vositalarining semantik-funksional xususiyatlari tizimlashtirilgan bo‘lib, bu masalaning bunday keng qamrovda, chog‘ishtirma aspektda tadqiqi ilk bor amalga oshirilmoqda va shu jihatdan mazkur ish o‘zining dolzarbligi va ilmiy yangiligi bilan ajralib turadi.

Dissertasiya tadqiqotining dissertasiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalarini bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertasiya mavzusi Namangan davlat chet tillari instituti Ingliz tili va adabiyoti kafedrasining “Xorij adabiyotini o‘rganish va tarjimashunoslik masalalari hamda chet til ta’limi muammolari” mavzusidagi kompleks ilmiy tadqiqotlar rejasi asosida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi ingliz va o‘zbek gazetalarida modallik kategoriyasining voqelanish xususiyatlari, uning lisoniy mohiyati va funksional-semantik jihatlarini qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirma aspektda ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat:

modallik kategoriyasining mohiyati, turlari va lisoniy xususiyatlarini nazariy jihatdan tahlil qilish;

publitsistik nutq, xususan, gazeta matnlarining o‘ziga xos lisoniy xususiyatlarini aniqlash;

publitsistik matnlarda modallikning matn yaratishdagi o‘rni va gazeta sarlavhalarining modallik xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish;

ingliz va o‘zbek gazeta matnlarida subyektiv modallikni ifodalovchi vositalarni aniqlash;

¹³ Qurbonov T.I. Публицистик услуб масаласига доир. Нутқ маданияти масалалари. – Самарқанд: СамДУ, 1980. – Б. 77.

¹⁴ Турдиалиев Б. Морфологические особенности языка периодической печати 1905-1917гг. Автореф. дис. канд. филол.наук. -Ташкент, 1969. - С. 17.

¹⁵ Рахманов М. Синтаксические особенности языка газеты «Туркестон вилоятининг газети»: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1971. – 24 с.

¹⁶ Мухамедов С.А., Пиотровский Р.Г. Инженерная лингвистика и опыт системно-статистического исследования узбекских текстов. – Ташкент: Фан, 1986. – 160 б.

¹⁷ Тоғаев О. Публицистика жанрлари. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1976. – 180 б.

ingliz va o'zbek gazetalarida "ehtimollik", "imkoniyat", "qobiliyat", "zaruriyat" va "majburiyat" ma'nolarini ifodalovchi modal birliklarning qo'llanilishi va ularning semantik xususiyatlarini korpusga asoslangan holda o'rganish;

ingliz va o'zbek tilidagi gazeta matnlarida modal birliklarning semantik-funksional xususiyatlarini qiyosiy-chog'ishtirma aspektda tahlil qilish, ularning o'xshash va farqli tomonlari bilan bir qatorda, uslubiy va pragmatik jihatlarini yoritish, ularning muallif nutqidagi vazifalarini tahlil qilish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi gazeta matnlari tanlangan. Ingliz tili uchun COCA korpusining "Newspapers" bo'limi materiallari, o'zbek tili uchun esa respublikamizning ijtimoiy-siyosiy yo'nalishdagi gazetolari, jumladan respublika, viloyat, shahar-tuman va soha gazetalarining 2024-yilgi sonlari olindi.

Tadqiqotning pedmeti ingliz va o'zbek publitsistik matnlarida modallik vositalarining semantik-funksional xususiyatlarini tadqiq etishdan iborat.

Tadqiqot usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda korpus tahlili, qiyosiy-chog'ishtirma, kontekstual tahlil, statistik tahlil va funksional-semantik tahlil usullaridan keng foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

"ehtimollik", "imkoniyat", "qobiliyat", "zaruriyat" va "majburiyat" mazmunini ifodalovchi modal birliklarning muallif kommunikativ maqsadini ifodalash, o'quvchiga ta'sir o'tkazish, ishontirish, dalillarni asoslash, baholash, muayyan xatti-harakatlarga undash kabi pragmatik vazifalari yoritib berilgan;

modal birliklarning gazeta janrlari va mavzulariga ko'ra farqli qo'llanilishi masalasi atroflicha yoritilib, turli janrdagi matnlarda, xususan, yangiliklar, tahliliy maqolalar, intervyular, reportajlarda modallikning o'ziga xos ifoda vositalari va usullari borligi, ijtimoiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy-ma'rifiy mavzulardagi matnlarda modallikning turlicha namoyon bo'lishi, ularning maqsadi, muallif intensiyasi bilan bog'liqligi ochib berilgan;

modal birliklarning gazeta diskursida axborot berish, ishontirish, baholash, undash, buyurish, maslahat berish, taxmin va bashorat qilish kabi bajaradigan kommunikativ vazifalari hamda ularning publitsistik matnlar ta'sirchanligini oshirishdagi roli aniqlangan;

COCA korpusi va maxsus yaratilgan o'zbek gazetolari korpusi yordamida modal birliklarning qo'llanilish chastotasi, modal birliklarning matnning uslubiy yo'nalishiga ko'ra tanlanishi, matn mazmuniga ta'siri, gazeta salavhalarida namoyon bo'lishi singari kontekstual xususiyatlari va muallif munosabatini ifodalashdagi roli, matn mazmunini kuchaytirish yoki yumshatishdagi vazifasi, axborot uzatishdagi kommunikativ funksiyasi, matnning ta'sirchanligini oshirishdagi ahamiyati, gazeta uslubiga xos bo'lgan subyektivlikni ifodalashdagi o'rni singari funksional vazifalari ochib berilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijasi quyidagilardan iborat:

olingan natijalar asosida ingliz va o'zbek tillarida modallikni ifodalovchi birliklarning qo'llanilish xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi uslubiy qo'llanma tayyorlash mumkinligi va ushbu qo'llanma tarjimonlar, tilshunoslar va chet tili fani

o'qituvchilar uchun modal birliklarning semantik-funksional aspektlarini yanada chuqurroq tushunishga yordam berishi asoslangan;

gazeta matnlarida modallik vositalarining ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi qo'llanilishi bo'yicha olingan xulosalar jurnalistika sohasida tahsil olayotgan bo'lajak jurnalistlarga modallik orqali o'z maqsadlarini aniq va ta'sirchan ifoda etish, o'quvchiga samarali ta'sir ko'rsatish yo'llarini o'rgatishda qo'l kelishi aniqlangan;

o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi modallik vositalarining qiyosiy tahlili asosida yaratilgan mashq va topshiriqlar tizimi filologiya yo'nalishidagi talabalarga modal birliklarning o'ziga xos semantik va pragmatik jihatlarini o'rgatish, tillararo farqlarni anglash va ulardan amaliy foydalanish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishi ko'rsatib berilgan;

Antconc dasturida o'zbek gazetalaridan yaratilgan korpus bazasi tilshunoslikning turli sohalari bilan bir qatorda jurnalistika, matnshunoslik, diskurs tahlili kabi yo'nalishlardagi tadqiqotlar uchun material va manba sifatida xizmat qilishi asoslangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi tadqiqot ishida zamonaviy tilshunoslik nazariyalariga mos keladigan yondashuvlar qo'llanilganligi, qo'yilgan muammolar aniq va dolzarb ekanligi, qiyosiy, lingvostatistik, kontekstual tahlil kabi zamonaviy usullar qo'llanilganligi, chiqarilgan xulosalar ilmiy jihatdan asosli va qat'iy tarzda keng qamrovli tahlillar asosida shakllantirilganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi publitsistik matnlarda modallik vositalarining semantik-funksional xususiyatlarini chuqur o'rganish, ikki til tipologiyasini qiyosiy tahlil qilish, "Matn tilshunosligi", "Tilshunoslik nazariyasi pragmalingvistika", "Kommunikativ tilshunoslik" fanlari doirasida modallik kategoriyasining nazariy asoslarini rivojlantirish, modallikni ifodalovchi lingvistik vositalarning tavsifi va tasnifini ishlab chiqish, gazeta matnlarida modallik semalarining voqelanishini batafsil tahlil qilish orqali muloqot samarasini ta'minlovchi lisoniy va nolisoniy omillarning harakat mexanizmlarini tushunishga yordam berishi mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqotning amaliy ahamiyati publitsistik matnlar tahlili va tarjimasida modallik vositalarini to'g'ri tushunish va qo'llash uchun asos bo'lishi, tilshunoslik hamda jurnalistika yo'nalishi talabalari uchun o'quv qo'llanma sifatida xizmat qilishi, lug'atlar tuzishda modallik birliklarini to'g'ri tavsiflab berish uchun manba bo'lishi, kompyuter lingvistikasi sohasida matnlarni tahlil qilish va generatsiya qilish algoritmlarini takomillashtirishga xizmat qilishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriylanishi. Ingliz va o'zbek publitsistik matnlarida modallik vositalarining semantik-funksional xususiyatlarining tadqiqi bo'yicha olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

ingliz va o'zbek gazetalarida qo'llanilgan modal birliklarning semantik-funksional xususiyatlari korpus lingvistikasi usullari asosida qiyosiy o'rganilishi, COCA korpusi va maxsus yaratilgan o'zbek gazetalar korpusi yordamida modal birliklarning qo'llanilish chastotasi, kontekstual xususiyatlari va funksional ahamiyatining keng qamrovda tahlil qilinishi, modal birliklarning gazeta diskursida

bajaradigan kommunikativ-pragmatik vazifalari va jurnalistik matnlar ta'sirchanligini oshirishdagi roli, ularning axborot berish, ishontirish, baholash va boshqa funksiyalari haqidagi taklif va tavsiyalar, xulosalardan Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida bajarilgan PF-201912258 raqamli "O'zbek adabiyotining ko'p tilli (o'zbek, rus, ingliz tillarida) elektron platformasini yaratish" nomli loyihada foydalanilgan (Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2024-yil 15-oktabrdagi 04/1-2866-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada o'zbek publitsistik diskursida modallik semalarining namoyon bo'lishiga doir ma'lumot hamda ilmiy tahlillar takomillashgan;

"ehtimollik", "imkoniyat", "qobiliyat", "zaruriyat" va "majburiyat" mazmunini ifodalovchi modal birliklarning gazeta diskursida axborot berish, ishontirish, baholash, undash, buyurish, maslahat berish, taxmin va bashorat qilish kabi bajaradigan kommunikativ vazifalari hamda ularning publitsistik matnlar ta'sirchanligini oshirishdagi roli va funksiyalari haqidagi taklif va tavsiyalar, xulosalardan AQShning O'zbekistondagi elchixonasining Alumni Outreach Grants Program dasturi doirasida 2020-2021 yillarda Namangan davlat universitetida bajarilgan S-UZ800-20-IN-0106 raqamli "Virtual Workshop on Collaborative Action Research for English Teachers" amaliy loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan (Namangan davlat universitetining 2024-yil 4-dekabrda 1697/04-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Dissertatsiyada ilgari surilgan takliflar, tavsiya va xulosalar natijasida amaliy loyihadagi zaruriy ma'lumotlar boyitilgan.

"ehtimollik", "imkoniyat", "qobiliyat", "zaruriyat" va "majburiyat" mazmunini ifodalovchi modal birliklarning muallif kommunikativ maqsadini ifodalash, o'quvchiga ta'sir o'tkazish, ishontirish, dalillarni asoslash, baholash, muayyan xatti-harakatlarga undash kabi pragmatik vazifalari, turli janrdagi matnlarda, xususan, yangiliklar, tahliliy maqolalar, intervyular, reportajlarda modallikning o'ziga xos ifoda vositalari va usullari borligi, ijtimoiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy-ma'rifiy mavzulardagi matnlarda modallikning turlicha namoyon bo'lishi, ularning maqsadi, muallif intensiyasi bilan bog'liqligi yuzasidan chiqarilgan xulosalaridan O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2024-yilda e'fira uzatilgan "Ta'lim va adabiyot", "Adabiy jarayon" dasturlarida, shuningdek, "Jahon adabiyoti" radioeshittirishlarida ssenariylarini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2024-yil 14-oktabrdagi 04-36-1115-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada teleko'rsatuv va radiodasturlarni publitsistik matnlarda modallik vositalarining semantik-funksional xususiyatlariga doir ma'lumotlar, ilmiy dalillarga boyligi ta'minlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobat siyasi. Dissertatsiyaning asosiy natijalari 7 ta xalqaro, 2 ta respublika ilmiy va ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 21 ta ilmiy ish chop ettirilgan bo'lib, shulardan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarida 6 ta maqola, jumladan, 4 tasi respublika va 2 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan. Shuningdek tadqiqot ishi doirasida 1 ta monografiya ham chop etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uchta bob, xulosa hamda foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat bo'lib, umumiy hajmi 165 betni tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Tadqiqotning **kirish** qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning o'rganilganlik darajasi, maqsadi va vazifalari, obyekt va predmeti tavsiflangan, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishiga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, tadqiqot usullari, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Modallik kategoriyasi va publitsistik-gazeta uslubining nazariy masalalari”** nomli 1-bobida modallik kategoriyasining talqini, tadqiqi, tipologiyasi, lisoniy mohiyati hamda publitsistik-gazeta nutqining tilshunoslikdagi o'rni va o'ziga xos xususiyatlari kabi nazariy masalalari yoritilgan.

Bobning **“Modallik kategoriyasining talqini va tadqiqi”** nomli 1-bo'limida modallik tushunchasining kelib chiqishi, uning falsafa, mantiq va tilshunoslikdagi talqinlari, turli olimlarning modallik haqidagi qarashlari hamda modallikning lingvistik xususiyatlari tahlili berilgan.

“Modal” termini dastlab mantiq ilmida qo'llanilgan bo'lib, uning kelib chiqishi “fransuz tilidagi “modal” va o'rta asr lotin tilidagi “modalis” so'zlariga borib taqaladi. “Modal” so'zi “tarz” yoki “uslub”ga oid degan ma'noni anglatadi. Shuningdek, lotin tilidagi “modus” so'zi bir qator ma'nolarni, jumladan, “o'lchov, hajm, miqdor; to'g'ri o'lchov, ritm, qo'shiq; yo'l, usul, moda, stil” kabi tushunchalarni ifodalaydi¹⁸”.

Modallik kategoriyasini o'rganish tarixi uzoq o'tmishga, xususan, Aristotel davriga borib taqaladi. Tarixiy manbalarga ko'ra, “modallik” tushunchasini fanga birinchi bo'lib Aristotel olib kirgan¹⁹. U modallik kategoriyasini tildagi ifoda mohiyatidan kelib chiqib, uni “obyektiv borliqdagi harakatning amalga oshishi yoki oshmasligi mumkinligi (ehtimolligi)” kabi ikki turga ajratadi. U modallik haqida shunday fikr bildiradi: “Bu eng oliy mantiqiy tushunchalar bo'lib, obyektiv borliqning asosiy, muhim xususiyatlari kategoriyalarda aks etadi va ular asosida boshqa tushunchalar hosil bo'ladi. Ular moddiy dunyo (obyektiv borliq) bilan bog'langanligi uchun kategoriyalar tabiat hodisalari orasidagi bog'lanish va ularning munosabatini ifodalab, gaplarning asl mohiyatini anglatadi”²⁰.

O'rta asrlarda g'arbda Aristotelning modallik nazariyalari ta'sirida “modistlar” deb atalgan ta'lim maktabi shakllandi. Ushbu maktab vakillari “diktum” va “modus” tushunchalari orasidagi farqlarni aniqlashda muhim ishlarni amalga oshirdilar. Ular “diktum”ni obyektiv mazmun, “modus”ni esa subyektiv baholash komponenti sifatida talqin etdilar. Keyinchalik Sh.Balli modistlarning g'oyalarini yanada rivojlantirib, bayonot mazmunining ikkita asosiy tarkibiy qismini ajratib ko'rsatdi:

¹⁸ Oxford Latin dictionary / Ed. by P.G. Glare. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, USA, 1982. – P. 1124.

¹⁹ Sharples B. Mostly Aristotle // Phronesis. – 1997. – Vol. 42, No. 2. – P. 237.

²⁰ Аристотель. Категории. С приложением «Введения», Порфирия к Категориям» Аристотеля. — М., 1939. С. 25–30.

“dictum (obyektiv-axborot komponenti) va modus (subyektiv-emotsional komponent)²¹.”

O.Axmanovaning ta’rifiga ko’ra, modallik so’zlovchining gap mazmuniga bo’lgan munosabatini hamda nutq mazmuni va voqelik o’rtasidagi munosabatni o’z ichiga olgan konseptual kategoriya hisoblanadi²².

N.Turniyozovning fikricha, “gap unsurlarining modallik belgisi bir tomondan so’zlovchining ruhiyati bilan bog’liq bo’lsa, ikkinchi tomondan ular anglatadigan ma’nolar bilan ham uzviy aloqadordir²³”.

V.Admoniy esa modallikni so’zlovchining voqelikka munosabati sifatida talqin qiladi. Uning fikriga ko’ra, “modallik so’zlovchining voqelikka nisbatan shaxsiy pozitsiyasini, his-tuyg’ularini va qarashlarini aks ettiradi. Shu ma’noda, u ham modallikning subyektiv xarakterini ta’kidlaydi²⁴.”

M.Xollidey modallik tushunchasi mantiqshunoslikdan tilshunoslikka o’tkazilganini ta’kidlaydi. Mantiqda modallik fikrlarning haqiqatga muvofiqligi, zaruriyligi va ehtimolliligini bildirsa, tilshunoslikda ham shu tamoyillar amal qiladi. Xollideyning qayd etishicha, modallik nutqning aniq va ma’lum bir ma’noga ega bo’lishini ta’minlaydi. Demak, modallik tilning semantik va kommunikativ jihatlarida muhim rol o’ynaydi²⁵.

Mavjud ta’riflarni umumlashtirgan holda, modallikning asosiy xususiyatlarini quyidagicha belgilash mumkin.

1. Modallik so’zlovchining voqelikka munosabatini ifodalaydi va nutq jarayonida so’zlovchi o’z fikrini bildirish bilan birga, unga nisbatan shaxsiy pozitsiyasini ham namoyon etadi.

2. Modallik so’zlovchining gap mazmuniga bo’lgan munosabatini aks ettiradi va gap mazmunining haqiqiyliigi, zaruriyligi, ehtimolliligi kabi jihatlarni ifodalaydi.

3. Modallik so’zlovchining his-tuyg’ulari va qarashlarini aks ettiradi, ya’ni nutqda so’zlovchining emotsional holati, subyektiv baholari va dunyoqarashi modallik vositalari orqali namoyon bo’ladi.

4. Modallik kommunikativ-pragmatik vazifa bajarib, muloqot jarayonini boshqaradi, nutqning ta’sirchanligini oshiradi va tinglovchiga ma’lum bir munosabatni shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi.

J.Yoqubov modallik kategoriyasini mantiq va tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan qiyosiy o’rgangan olimlardan biri hisoblanadi. Uning qarashlariga ko’ra, “modallikni bir tomondan mantiq ilmi bilan bog’liq holda, ikkinchi tomondan esa tilshunoslik doirasida lisoniy birliklar orqali tadqiq etish juda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Olim mantiq va tilshunoslikning hozirgi aloqalari, ushbu ikki sohaning nazariy

²¹ Балли, Ш. Общая лингвистика и вопросы французского языка [Текст] / Пер. с 3-го фр. изд. Е. В. и Т. В. Вентцель; Ред., вступ. статья [с. 3-19] и примеч. Р. А. Будагова. - М.: Изд-во иностр. лит., 1955. - С. 416.

²² Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. 2-е изд. - Москва: Советская энциклопедия, 1969. - С. 237-238.

²³ Турниёзов Н. Нутқ ва унинг эгоцентрик характери хусусида баъзи мулоҳазалар // Тил ва нутқ систем-сатҳ талқинида. - Самарқанд: ДҶТИ, 2005. - Б. 21-22.

²⁴ Адмони В.Г. Введение в синтаксис современного немецкого языка. - Москва: Издательство литературы на иностранных языках, 1955. - С. 256.

²⁵ Halliday M.A.K. Functional diversity in language as seen from a consideration of modality and mood in English // Foundations of Language. - 1970. - Vol. 6, No. 3. - P. 322-361.

tushunchalari o'rtasidagi moslikning turli tillardagi rivojlanishida katta rol o'ynashini alohida ta'kidlaydi²⁶.

M.Jo'rayeva fransuz va o'zbek ertaklarida modallik kategoriyasining lingvokognitiv xususiyatlarini o'rganib, uning turli lisoniy vositalar orqali ifodalanishi, freymlar doirasida tashkil topishi hamda modus va diktum bilan aloqadorligini ochib bergan²⁷. S.Boymirzayevaning fikriga ko'ra, modallik mazmuni miqyosi va bu miqyosni ta'minlaydigan ifoda vositalarining o'zaro birikishi matn presuppozitsiyasi ta'sirida aniqlanadi. Presuppozitsiya deganda, so'zlovchining voqelik hodisalari haqidagi bilimlari, ularning ushbu hodisalar to'g'risidagi axborotga ega bo'lish darajasi tushuniladi²⁸.

Bobning **“Modallikning tipologik va konseptual mohiyatiga doir qarashlar”** nomli 2-bo'limida modallik kategoriyasining turli olimlar tomonidan tasniflanishi, uning obyektiv va subyektiv turlari, deontik, epistemik, aletik va dinamik modallik ko'rinishlari, shuningdek modallikning semantik xususiyatlari va lisoniy ifodalanish vositalarining tahlili berilgan, umumlashtirilgan.

Modallik tushunchasining umumiy ta'rifi va tasnifiga oid jahon tilshunosligidagi turli qarashlarni tahlil qilganda, bu boradagi yondashuvlar o'rtasida ma'lum bir umumiylik mavjudligini kuzatish mumkin. Xususan, ko'pchilik olimlar modallikni gapda ifodalangan propozitsional mazmun bilan uzviy aloqador bo'lgan grammatik kategoriya sifatida e'tirof etadilar.

V.Frouli modallik ma'nolarining tilning turli sathlariga oid vositalar – grammatik, leksik va prosodik birliklar orqali uzatilishini ta'kidlaydi²⁹. Grammatik vositalar, jumladan, modal fe'llar va boshqa grammatik shakllar modallikning keng tarqalgan va tizimli ifodalanish usullaridan biri sanaladi. Leksik vositalar, xususan, maxsus modal leksemalar va iboralar ham nutqda muayyan modal ma'nolarni uzatish vazifasini bajaradi. Prosodik vositalar, ya'ni ovoz toni, ohang, urg'u orqali turli modal ma'nolar, hatto darak gaplar ham buyruq, talab ma'nosini ifodalashi mumkin.

O.Yespersen german tillarida, xususan, ingliz va nemis tillarida modal fe'llarning modallikning yetakchi ifodalanish vositalaridan biri ekanligini qayd etadi. Boshqa tizimga mansub ba'zi tillarda, jumladan, turkiy va fin-ugor tillarida modal fe'llar uncha rivojlanmagani, ularda modallik ma'nolari boshqa vositalar – qo'shimchalar, yuklamalar, modal so'zlar yordamida ifodalanishi ta'kidlanadi³⁰.

V.Vinogradovning tasnifiga ko'ra, subyektiv modallik so'zlovchining voqelikka, propozitsional mazmun haqiqiyligiga nisbatan shaxsiy munosabatini aks ettirsa, obyektiv modallik propozitsional mazmunning voqelikka munosabatini belgilaydi. Subyektiv modallik ko'proq leksik va prosodik vositalar bilan bog'liq bo'lsa, obyektiv modallik esa grammatik vositalar, xususan, fe'l shakllari orqali

²⁶ Ёкубов Ж.А. Модаллик категориясининг мантик ва тилда ифодаланишининг семантик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2005. – Б. 62.

²⁷ Жўраева М.М. Француз ва ўзбек эртақларида модаллик категориясининг лингвокогнитив, миллий маданий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2017. – 87 б.

²⁸ Боймирзаева С.Ў. Матн модаллиги. – Т.: Фан, 2010. – Б. 26-27.

²⁹ Frawley W. Linguistic Semantics. – Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1992. – P. 384-426.

³⁰ Jespersen O. The Philosophy of Grammar. – London: George Allen & Unwin, 1924. – P. 313-321.

ifodalanadi³¹.

J.Koutzning fikricha, modallik vositalarini puxta bilish va ularni o‘rinli qo‘llay olish so‘zlovchiga o‘z fikrini aniq, ta’sirchan va ishonchli tarzda ifoda etish imkoniyatini yaratadi. Modallik vositalari yordamida adib o‘z munosabatini, his-tuyg‘ularini va qahramon ruhiyatidagi nozik qirralarni yorqin aks ettira olsa, jurnalist o‘z fikrini aniq va lo‘nda ifoda etib, o‘quvchilarni o‘z pozitsiyasining to‘g‘riligiga ishonтира oladi³².

F.Palmerning tasnifiga ko‘ra, modallik dinamik, deontik va epistemik turlarga bo‘linadi. Dinamik modallik subyektning biror harakatni bajarish imkoniyati yoki qobiliyatini bildiradi³³. J.Layonz modaliklarni epistemik va deontik turlarga ajratadi. Epistemik modallik subyektning propozitsional ma’noning haqiqiyligiga nisbatan ishonch darajasini bildiradi³⁴. Masalan, “Bu chinakam tug‘ma qobiliyatning belgisi bo‘lsa kerak (Darakchi. 2024-yil, 28-son)”. Deontik modallik esa subyektning propozitsional ma’noda ifodalangan harakatga nisbatan majburiyat yoki ruxsatni ifodalaydi. Masalan, “Uy sharoitida bemor sabzavotlardan yangi siqilgan tabiiy sharbatlar ichishi va parhez taomlar – bug‘da pishirilgan, yog‘siz ovqatlarga o‘tishi kerak. (Darakchi. 2024-yil, 28-son)”.

Z.Yigitaliyeva o‘z tadqiqot ishida modallik va modus hodisalarining mohiyatini atroflicha yoritib bergan. Uning fikriga ko‘ra, modallik va modus hodisalari relyatsion, semantik va vazifaviy jihatdan o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega. Ularning muloqot jarayonidagi mazmuniy, funksional hamda pragmatik qamrovi keng bo‘lib, nutqda prosodik vositalar (intonatsiya, urg‘u, tembr), leksik vositalar (holat fe’llari, jargonlar, frazemalar), grammatik birliklar (modal so‘zlar, aktual bo‘laklar, ergash gapli qo‘shma gaplar) va ekstralingvistik vositalar (mimika, gest, fonatsion vositalar, yig‘i, kulgi, tabassum, sukut, xo‘rsinishlar) orqali namoyon bo‘ladi. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqotchi so‘zlovchining tashqi olam, nutq predmeti va kommunikativ vaziyatga nisbatan munosabatida shaxsning diniy e’tiqodi, u mansub bo‘lgan xalqning urf-odatları, mentaliteti kabi lingvokulturologik xususiyatlar aks etishini ham o‘rgangan.³⁵

Tilshunoslikda modallik kategoriyasini tavsiflash va tasniflashga doir turli yondashuvlar mavjud bo‘lsa-da, ko‘pchilik olimlar modallikning ikkita asosiy ko‘rinishi – obyektiv va subyektiv modallikni ajratib ko‘rsatishga alohida e’tibor qaratadi. Obyektiv modallik gapning propozitsional mazmuni bilan uzviy bog‘liq bo‘lib, voqelikning real holatini aks ettiradi va asosan grammatik vositalar orqali ifodalanadi. Masalan, “Hisobot davrida qo‘mita a’zolari tomonidan jami 16 ta senator so‘rovi yuborildi va ularning aksariyati o‘zining ijobiy yechimini topdi. (Xalq so‘zi. 2024-yil, 11-son)” gapida obyektiv modallik mavjud bo‘lib, unda tasvirlangan vaziyat real voqelikka mos keladi.

³¹ Виноградов В.В. О категориях модальности и модальных словах в русском языке // Исследования по русской грамматике: Избранные труды. – Москва: Наука, 1975. – С. 53-87.

³² Coates J. The Semantics of the Modal Auxiliaries. – London: Croom Helm, 1983. – P. 1-17.

³³ Palmer F.R. Mood and Modality. 2nd ed. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001. – P. 86-100.

³⁴ Lyons J. Linguistic Semantics: An Introduction. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995. – P. 327-335.

³⁵ Йигиталиева З.М. Тилнинг модал структураси ва модуснинг ифодаланиши: (PhD) дис. автореф. – Фарғона, 2021. – 53 б.

Subyektiv modallik esa so‘zlovchining gapda ifodalangan fikrga nisbatan shaxsiy munosabatini, bahosini va hissiyotlarini aks ettiradi hamda leksik vositalar, sintaktik konstruksiyalar va prosodik vositalar orqali ifodalanadi. Masalan, “Qanchalik qiyin bo‘lmasin, lekin shu ishni bugun qilmasak, ertaga kech bo‘lishi mumkin. (Xalq so‘zi. 2024-yil, 11-son)” gapida subyektiv modallik ifodalangan bo‘lib, unda so‘zlovchining taxmini aks etgan.

Modal mantiqda modallik to‘rt asosiy turga bo‘linadi: deontik, epistemik, aletik va dinamik modallik. Ushbu tasnif modallikning turli ma’no qirralarini aniqlashga xizmat qiladi va tilshunoslikda ham keng qo‘llaniladi. Quyida har bir modallik turining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini A. Kratzerning qarashlariga tayangan holda tahlil qilamiz³⁶. Deontik modallik ijtimoiy-axloqiy me’yorlar, qonun-qoidalar bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, kishilarning xatti-harakatlariga nisbatan majburiyat, ruxsat yoki taqiqni ifodalaydi. Epistemik modallik so‘zlovchining gapning propozitsional mazmuni, ya’ni uning haqiqatga mos kelish darajasiga bo‘lgan ishonchini ifodalaydi. Aletik modallik propozitsional mazmunning haqiqatga muvofiqligi, uning mantiqiy zaruriyati yoki imkoniyatini bildiradi. “2+2=4” kabi mantiqiy haqiqatlar aletik zaruriyatga misol bo‘la oladi. Aletik modallik asosan matematik va mantiqiy mulohazalarda qo‘llaniladi. Dinamik modallik esa subyektiv qobiliyati yoki imkoniyatlarini ifodalaydi.

Baybi, Perkins va Pagliukaning modal ma’nolarning evolyutsiyasi asosidagi tasnifi modallik hodisasiga yangicha yondashuvni taklif etadi. Ularning to‘rt guruhli modallik tizimi quyidagilarni o‘z ichiga oladi: agentga yo‘naltirilgan modallik, so‘zlovchiga yo‘naltirilgan modallik, epistemik modallik va tobe modallik.³⁷

Agentga yo‘naltirilgan modallik tushunchasi dinamik modallik bilan o‘xshash bo‘lib, ikkalasi ham subyektiv imkoniyatlari va sharoitlarini ifodalaydi. Biroq agentga yo‘naltirilgan modallik nafaqat subyektiv imkoniyatlarini (masalan, jismoniy qobiliyatini), balki tashqi omillar (ruxsat, majburiyat kabi) ta’sirini ham qamrab oladi.

So‘zlovchiga yo‘naltirilgan modallik tushunchasi so‘zlovchining propozitsional mazmun va uni bajarishga shaxsiy munosabatini (buyruq, talab va ko‘rsatma) bildiradi. Masalan, “Yozgi poyabzal ichida albatta, ortopedik qavat bo‘lish kerak. (Darakchi. 2024-yil, 24-son)” gapi so‘zlovchining ishtirokini va uning tinglovchiga ko‘rsatmasi yoki talabini ifodalashi mumkin. Biroq bu turdagi modallik faqat so‘zlovchining ishtirokini emas, balki uning his-tuyg‘ulari va istak-xohishlarini ham qamrab olsa, yanada mukammal bo‘lar edi.

Epistemik modallik alohida ajratilishi an’anaviy yondashuvga mos keladi. Ushbu modallik turi propozitsional mazmunning haqiqatga muvofiqligi va ro‘y berish ehtimolini bildiradi. Masalan, “Ba’zan aksincha, bu amaliyot natijasida chandiq paydo bo‘lishi mumkin. (Darakchi. 2024-yil, 28-son)” gapi epistemik modallikni ifodalaydi.

³⁶ Kratzer A. Modality // von Stechow A., Wunderlich D. (eds). *Semantics: An International Handbook of Contemporary Research*. – Berlin: de Gruyter, 1991. – P. 639-650.

³⁷ Bybee J., Perkins R., Pagliuca W. *The Evolution of Grammar: Tense, Aspect, and Modality in Languages of the World*. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994. – P. 176-181.

Tobe modallik esa gapning bir qismi boshqa qismga tobelik hosil qilganda yuzaga chiqishini ko'rsatadi. Masalan, "I suggested that he should call you immediately" gapida "he should call" harakati "suggest" harakatiga tobelik hosil qilmoqda. Tobe modallik modal ma'nolarni emas, balki grammatik munosabatlarni ifodalaydi. Shu sababli uni alohida modallik turi sifatida qarash munozarali hisoblanadi.

Modallik til birliklarining semantik mazmunida muhim o'rin tutadi va ular nutqimizda keng qo'llaniladi. Ishonch, tasdiq, gumon, quvonch va afsuslanish kabi semalar alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ishonch semasi so'zlovchining gapda ifodalangan fikrga nisbatan to'liq ishonchini bildirsa, tasdiq semasi fikrning to'g'riligini ko'rsatadi. Gumon semasi so'zlovchining shubha yoki taxminini ifodalaydi, quvonch va afsuslanish semalari esa his-tuyg'ularni yetkazishga xizmat qiladi. Taajjublanish semasi so'zlovchining hayratlanish va ajablanish kabi hislarini ifodalasa, dalillash semasi fikrlarni misollar bilan asoslashni bildiradi.

Bobning **"Publitsistik matn va uning yaratilishida modallik kategoriyasining o'ri"** nomli 3-bo'limida publitsistik-gazeta tilining adabiy til tizimidagi o'ri, uning o'ziga xos lingvistik xususiyatlari va modallikning publitsistik matn yaratilishidagi roli atroflicha tahlil qilingan.

Ommaviy axborot vositalari uslubi tahlili doirasida publitsistik uslub alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Publitsistik uslubni o'rganish nafaqat uning matn yaratishdagi vazifasi, balki ijtimoiy, siyosiy va madaniy kontekstdagi roli jihatidan ham muhimdir. Gazeta, jurnal, ocherk va felyetonlar orqali yetkaziladigan axborotlar jamiyatning turli qatlamlari o'rtasida muloqotni ta'minlash bilan birga, ijtimoiy o'zgarishlarni rag'batlantiruvchi kuchga aylanadi. Jamiyat hayotining turli sohalarini yorituvchi gazeta va jurnal maqolalari parlament muhokamalari, hukumat va siyosiy partiyalar tashabbuslari, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy dasturlar, fuqarolarning kundalik turmush tarzi haqida gazetxonlarni boxabar qiladi.

Platon va Aristotel davrlaridan boshlab publitsistika siyosat, axloq va notqlik san'ati bilan chambarchas bog'liq holda nafaqat muloqotda, balki jamiyatdagi demokratik jarayonlarni rivojlantirishda ham muhim rol o'ynab kelgan³⁸. Zamonaviy publitsistikaga esa jamiyatni o'rganish va tahlil qilishning muhim vositasi sifatida qaraladi.

"Publitsistik uslub" tushunchasi "ijtimoiy hayotni yorituvchi og'zaki va yozma ijod mahsulidir. Bu atamaning kelib chiqishi lotincha "publicus" (ommaviy) va inglizcha "publicist" (siyosat va davlat ishlari haqida yozuvchi jurnalist) so'zlari bilan bog'liq. Publitsistika jamiyatdagi dolzarb muammolarni aks ettirish, ularni baholash va umumlashtirish bilan shug'ullanuvchi alohida badiiy janr sifatida tan olingan"³⁹.

Gazetaning boshqa bosma nashrlardan farqli jihati shundaki, uni chop etish va tarqatish nisbatan qulay va oson. Bu esa axborotning keng ommaga tezkor yetib

³⁸ Kennedy G.A. Aristotle On Rhetoric: A Theory of Civic Discourse. 2nd ed. – New York: Oxford University Press, 2007. – P. 27.

³⁹ "Publicistic, adj." Oxford English Dictionary, Oxford University Press, Access date - [07.10.2024], https://www.oed.com/dictionary/publicistic_adj?tl=true

borishini ta'minlaydi. R.Grinzleyd ta'kidlaganidek, "gazetalar jamiyatning turli sohalarni, jumladan, siyosat, san'at, sport va mahalliy yangiliklarni qamrab oladi"⁴⁰.

"Gazeta" so'zi italyan tilidagi "gazetta" atamasidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, dastlab tangalarni anglatgan va etimologik jihatdan qadimgi grekcha "gaza" ("xazina") so'zi bilan bog'liq⁴¹. Gazetalarning ilk ko'rinishlari qadimgi Rim va Xitoyda paydo bo'lgan bo'lsa-da, ularning keng tarqalishi bosma dastgohning ixtiro qilinishi bilan chambarchas bog'liq.

Gazetalar jamiyatdagi muhim ijtimoiy-siyosiy institutlardan biri sifatida turli sohalarda, xususan, siyosat va iqtisodiyotda jamoatchilik fikrini shakllantirish va o'zgartirishda katta ahamiyatga ega. Ular axborotni yig'ish, qayta ishlash va uzatish orqali voqelikka o'z munosabatini bildiradi. I.Galperin gazeta uslubining bir qator o'ziga xos leksik xususiyatlarini sanab o'tgan: a) maxsus siyosiy va iqtisodiy atamalar; b) terminologik bo'lmagan siyosiy leksika; d) qisqartmalar; e) neologizmlar⁴².

O'zbek tilshunosligi va jurnalistikasida gazeta materiallarini janrlar bo'yicha tasniflashda hali yagona tizim ishlab chiqilmaganligi sababli bir qator muammolar mavjud. Gazeta janrlarini tasniflashda ularning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, uslubi, tuzilishi, funksiyasi, maqsadi, hajmi va shakli kabi mezonlar inobatga olinishi lozim. Umumiy tarzda gazetadagi materiallarni xabar beruvchi, tahliliy, badiiy-publitsistik va reklama-axborot janrlari kabi guruhlarga ajratish mumkin. T.Qurbonov⁴³ va S.Muhamedov⁴⁴ kabi olimlar o'z tadqiqotlarida publitsistik uslubga xos janrlarning keng ro'yxatini taqdim etgan bo'lib, ular orasida reportaj, maqola, ocherk, felyeton, pamflet, intervyu kabi janrlar gazetaning asosiy tarkibiy qismlarini tashkil etishini ta'kidlaydilar.

Axborotning dolzarbligi zamonaviy jurnalistikaning eng muhim xususiyatlaridan biridir. Fransuz tadqiqotchisi P.Sharodoning fikricha, yangiliklar shunchaki voqealarni aks ettirmaydi, balki ularni qayta yaratadi. Gazetalar xabarlarini tanlash va taqdim etish orqali o'quvchilarning voqelikni qanday idrok etishini belgilab beradi. Shu tarzda ular insonlarning dunyoqarashi va kundalik hayotiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi⁴⁵. T.Dobrosklonskaya ham "gazetalarning jamiyat kun tartibini belgilashdagi rolini ta'kidlaydi. Ular nafaqat dolzarb mavzularni tanlab oladi, balki o'quvchilarga qanday fikrlash va qaror qilishni ham ko'rsatib beradi"⁴⁶. Bunda til vositalaridan mohirona foydalanish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Gazetalarning yana bir o'ziga xos jihati ularning doimiyligidir. F.Meyer gazetaning kuchini uning muntazam chop etilishida ko'radi. Bu ritmik yondashuv

⁴⁰ Greenslade R. Press Gang: How Newspapers Make Profits From Propaganda. – London: Pan Books, 2004. – P. 27.

⁴¹ Vikipediya. Gazeta termini. – URL: <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gazeta>

⁴² Гальперин И.Р. Стилистика английского языка. – Москва: Высшая школа, 1981. – С. 272-274.

⁴³ Курбанов Т.И. Публицистик услуб масаласига доир нутқ маданияти масалалари. – Самарқанд: СамДУ, 1980. – Б. 77.

⁴⁴ Мухамедов С.А., Пиотровский Р.Г. Инженерная лингвистика и опыт системно-статистического исследования узбекских текстов. – Ташкент: Фан, 1986. – Б. 75.

⁴⁵ Charaudeau P. Le discours d'information médiatique: La construction du miroir social. – Paris: Nathan, 1997. – P. 142.

⁴⁶ Добросклонская Т.Г. Медиалингвистика: системный подход к изучению языка СМИ. – Москва: Флинта, 2008. – С. 8-11.

gazeta va o'quvchi o'rtasida barqaror aloqani ta'minlab, o'zaro ishonch va sadoqatni shakllantiradi⁴⁷. F.Esser esa gazetaning uzluksizligini uning hayotiyligi belgisi sifatida talqin qiladi. Har bir yangi son avvalgisini to'ldiradi, kengaytiradi va tuzatadi, shu tariqa o'quvchining voqelikni idrok etishi uzluksiz rivojlanib boradi⁴⁸.

Gazetalar keng auditoriyaga mo'ljallangan bo'lib, turli ijtimoiy, etnik va yosh guruhlariga xabar yetkazishni maqsad qiladi. R.Park gazetani jamiyatni yaxlit holda o'rganish va unga murojaat qilish vositasi deb hisoblaydi. U yuqori tabaqadan tortib quyi qatlamgacha, turli etnik guruhlarini bir xil axborot maydoni atrofida birlashtiradi⁴⁹.

Fransuz sotsiologi P.Burde esa gazetani ijtimoiy makonni demokratlashtirish quroli sifatida talqin etadi. Uning fikricha, gazeta har bir fuqaroga uning mavqei, kelib chiqishi yoki yoshidan qat'i nazar, axborot olish va o'z fikrini bildirish huquqini beradi. Shu ma'noda, gazeta ochiqlik va plyuralizmning ramzi hisoblanadi⁵⁰. N.Ferklaf gazetalar nafaqat voqelikning o'zini, balki uni tushunish usulini ham belgilashini ta'kidlaydi. Ular hokimiyat tili va uslubidan foydalangan holda "rasmiy obyektivlik" yaratadi. Garchi bu obyektiv ko'rinsa-da, aslida muayyan manfaatlarni ifodalovchi til hisoblanadi⁵¹. M.Lukanina esa gazetaning vazifasi faqat axborot yetkazishdan iborat emasligini qayd etadi. Uning fikricha, gazeta matnlarida axborot berish va mazmun yaratish vazifalari ishontirish hamda hissiy ta'sir ko'rsatish vazifalari bilan uyg'unlashadi. Bu esa o'z navbatida o'quvchilarni yanada chuqurroq mushohada yuritishga undaydi⁵².

Matbuot, xususan, gazetalar o'zining ko'p qirrali vazifalari bilan ommaviy axborot vositalari orasida alohida o'rin tutadi. A.Abdusaidov gazetaning asosiy vazifalarini axborot berish, targ'ibot va tashviqot qilish, tarbiyalash, tashkilotchilik, reklamachilik hamda ta'sirchanlik kabi jihatlarida ko'radi⁵³. Axborot berish vazifasi xalqaro va mahalliy miqyosdagi muhim voqea-hodisalarni tezkor va aniq yetkazishni nazarda tutsa, targ'ibot va tashviqot vazifalari jamoatchilik fikrini shakllantirish, ommani ma'lum harakatlarga da'vat etishga qaratiladi. Gazetaning tarbiyaviy vazifasi xalq ongini shakllantirish, ijtimoiy o'zlikni anglash va jamiyatda o'z o'rnini topishga ko'maklashadi. Tashkilotchilik vazifasi orqali matbuot o'quvchilarni siyosiy va ijtimoiy tadbirlarda faol ishtirok etishga chorlaydi. Reklamachilik vazifasi esa jamiyatdagi muhim o'zgarishlar, rivojlanishlar va yangiliklar haqida xabar berish orqali omma e'tiborini jalb qiladi. Gazetaning ta'sirchanligini oshirish uchun ommaboplik, obrazlilik, ekspressivlik, emotsionallik, aniqlik, ixchamlilik va munozaralilik kabi lingvistik xususiyatlarni hisobga olish zarur. Munozaralilik gazetaning ta'sirchanligini oshirishda katta ahamiyatga ega

⁴⁷ Meyer P. *The Vanishing Newspaper: Saving Journalism in the Information Age*. – Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2004. – P. 38.

⁴⁸ Esser F. *Die Kräfte hinter den Schlagzeilen: Englischer und deutscher Journalismus im Vergleich*. – Freiburg: Verlag Karl Alber, 1998. – P. 319.

⁴⁹ Park R. *News as a Form of Knowledge: A Chapter in the Sociology of Knowledge* // *American Journal of Sociology*. – 1940. – Vol. 45, No. 5. – P. 669-686.

⁵⁰ Bourdieu P. *Sur la télévision*. – Paris: Liber-Raisons d'agir, 1996. – P. 18-20.

⁵¹ Fairclough N. *Media Discourse*. – London: Edward Arnold, 1995. – P. 214.

⁵² Луканина М.В. Газетный текст через призму теории коммуникаций // *Вестник Московского университета*. Серия 19. – 2003. – № 2. – С. 123-133.

⁵³ Абдусaidов А. Газета жанрларининг тил хусусияти: Филология фан. д-ри дис. – Тошкент, 2005. – Б. 41.

bo‘lib, gazeta sahifalarida ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy va madaniy sohalaridagi mavjud muammolar va kamchiliklar haqida ochiq munozaralar uyushtiriladi.

Modallik kategoriyasi publitsistik matnlarning ta’sirchanligini oshirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. U muallifning subyektiv munosabati, his-tuyg‘ulari va bahosini ifodalash, o‘quvchi bilan muloqotni yo‘lga qo‘yish hamda emotsional-ekspressiv bo‘yoqdorlikni oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Modal so‘zlar, fe‘llar va boshqa vositalar yordamida muallif o‘z fikrini ta’kidlaydi, ishonch bildiradi yoki shubha ostiga oladi. Shuningdek, ular matnni jonli va tabiiy qilishga yordam beradi. Muallif modal mazmunli gaplar orqali o‘quvchini mulohaza yuritishga, o‘z fikrini bildirishga undaydi. Modal vositalar muallifning hissiy munosabatini yanada kuchaytirish, bo‘rttirib ko‘rsatish imkonini beradi. Ular orqali muallif o‘z his-tuyg‘ularini, kechinmalarini ochiq-oydin ifoda etadi. Publitsistik matnlarda modallik implitsit va eksplitsit shaklda namoyon bo‘ladi. Implitsit modallik muallif pozitsiyasining yashirin ifodalanishini anglatadi, eksplitsit modallik esa munosabatning ochiq-oydin bildirilishini ko‘rsatadi.

Epistemiologik jihatdan, muallif “aniq”, “shubhasiz” kabi modal vositalar orqali bilimlarning ishonchliligi va asoslilikini ta’kidlaydi. “Mutaxassislar fikri”, “tadqiqotlar natijasi” singari iboralar bilimlarning manbasi va kelib chiqishini oydinlashtiradi. Aksiologik nuqtayi nazardan, “yaxshi”, “a’lo”, “g‘ayriinsoniy” kabi modal so‘zlar muallifning shaxsiy qadriyatlar tizimini aks ettirsa, “axloqsizlik”, “adolat tantanasi” singari iboralar jamiyatdagi me‘yorlarga munosabatini ko‘rsatadi. Modallik vositalarining persuaziv ta’siri muallifning fikrlarini qat’iy ifodalash, o‘quvchining hissiyotlariga ta’sir qilish va pozitsiyasini o‘zgartirishga qaratilgan. Emotsional-ekspressiv vositalar gazetxonni muayyan fikrni qabul qilishga undaydi. Argumentativ jihatdan, “tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki”, “statistik ma’lumotlar tasdiqlaydiki” kabi gaplar muallifning dalillarini asosli va haqiqiy ekanligini ta’kidlaydi. Opponentning qarashlarini tanqid qilish uchun ham modal vositalardan foydalaniladi.

Dissertatsiyaning 2-bobi **“Gazeta matnlarida modallik semalarining voqelanishi”**ga bag‘ishlangan. Bobning 1-bo‘limida **“Gazeta sarlavhalarining modallik xususiyatlari”** tahlil qilingan.

Modallik gazeta sarlavhalarining ajralmas xususiyati hisoblanadi va u turli grammatik hamda leksik vositalar orqali ifodalanadi. Xususan, modal fe‘llar (kerak, mumkin, lozim va boshqalar), modal so‘zlar va iboralar (ehtimol, shubhasiz, tabiiyki va hokazolar), shuningdek, hissiy-ekspressiv bo‘yoqdorlikka ega so‘zlar (ajoyib, dahshatli, g‘aroyib va boshqalar) shular jumlasidandir. Gazeta sarlavhalarida modallik turli omillar ta’sirida namoyon bo‘ladi. D.Dor ta’kidlaganidek, maqola janri sarlavhadagi modallik turini belgilashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi⁵⁴. Xabar mazmunidagi sarlavhalar odatda nisbatan neytral va xolis bo‘lib, ular asosan faktlarni qisqa va aniq yetkazishga qaratilgan bo‘ladi. Masalan, “Bog‘cha direktorlariga 30 foizli ustama beriladi” (Darakchi. 2024-yil, 28-son) yoki “Ajratilayotgan summa chakana emas” (Darakchi. 2024-yil, 28-son) kabi sarlavhalarda modallik minimal darajada namoyon bo‘lgan.

⁵⁴ Dor D. On newspaper headlines as relevance optimizers. – Journal of Pragmatics, 2003. – P. 695-721.

Gazeta sarlavhalari oddiy matndan farqli o'laroq, ancha murakkab funksiyalarni bajaradi. Ular nafaqat maqolaning mazmunini aks ettirish, balki muallif yoki nashrning voqea-hodisalarga nisbatan pozitsiyasini ham ifodalash vazifasini o'taydi. Bu vazifani bajarishda modallik muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Modallik matnda ochiq yoki yashirin tarzda namoyon bo'lishi mumkin. Gazeta sarlavhalarida modallik ko'pincha implitsit, ya'ni yashirin shaklda ifodalansa-da, o'quvchiga kuchli ta'sir o'tkazish xususiyatiga ega.

Muallif fikrini ifodalashda ayrim sintaktik konstruksiyalar, xususan, ritorik so'roq gaplar va inversiya ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. "Mashaqqat, halovat va adolatning ahvoli nechuk?" (Istiqbol yo'li. 2024-yil, 2-son) kabi sarlavhada ritorik so'roq orqali muallif holatdan noroziligini bildirgan bo'lsa, ingliz tilidagi "Will justice ever prevail?" (Baltimore Sun. 2019-yil, COCA) sarlavhasi ham shunga o'xshash ma'no va modallikni o'zida mujassam etgan.

Ba'zan muallif implitsit modallikni ironiya va sarkazm kabi stilistik vositalar orqali ham ifodalashi mumkin. Bunda so'zlarning zohiriy ma'nosi bilan kontekstual ma'nosi o'rtasida qarama-qarshilik yuzaga keladi. Masalan, "The 'Effect' of Hotlines" (OregonLive.com. 2019-yil, COCA) sarlavhasidagi qo'shtirnoq orqali hosil bo'lgan kinoya ishonch telefonlari samaradorligiga shubha uyg'otadi. Gazeta sarlavhalarida modallik nafaqat implitsit, balki eksplitsit tarzda ham namoyon bo'ladi. Eksplitsit modallik muallifning fikr va his-tuyg'ularini bevosita til vositalari orqali ifodalash imkonini beradi. Bunday modallik turli leksik, grammatik va punktuatsion vositalar yordamida amalga oshiriladi. "Stop cuddling the koalas, tourists told" (The Times. 2024-yil, iyul) sarlavhasida buyruq mayli orqali eksplitsit modallik ma'nosi namoyon bo'lgan. "Have you used an energy broker in the last 10 years?" (The Times. 2024-yil, iyul) misolida esa so'roq gap orqali eksplitsit so'roq modalligi amalga oshirilgan. Shu tariqa, gazetxonga savol berish orqali muallif unga bevosita murojaat qiladi va muloqotga chorlaydi. "Abortion rights could be on Ariz., Neb. ballots" (The Boston Globe. 2024-yil, iyul) sarlavhasida "could" modal fe'li orqali muallif o'z taxminini bevosita ifoda etgan.

Turli janrdagi gazetalarda sarlavhalardagi modallik turli xil tarzda ifodalanadi. Rasmiy uslubdagi gazetalarda sarlavhalar odatda aniq va lo'nda bo'lib, ko'proq xabar mazmunidagi modallik ustuvorlik qiladi. Bunday holatlarda sarlavhalar tasvirlanayotgan voqelikning obyektiv va haqiqiy ekanligini ta'kidlaydi. Bunga "Media saw it - for years" (NY Daily News. 2024-yil, iyul), "Javanka plans Euro hotel" (New York Post. 2024-yil, iyul) kabi sarlavhalarni misol qilib keltirish mumkin.

Publitsistik janrdagi gazetalar sarlavhalarida boshqa modallik turlari, jumladan, buyruq-istak yoki emotsional-ekspressiv modallik ham namoyon bo'lishi mumkin. Maqolalarda muallif o'z fikr-mulohazalari orqali o'quvchiga ta'sir o'tkazishga, fikrlashga va muhokama yuritishga undaydi. Bunday holatlarda sarlavhalar ko'pincha ritorik savol, undov gaplar shaklida, emotsional-ekspressiv so'z va iboralar yordamida beriladi. Masalan, "Stay tuned as the election fallout unfolds!" (The Times. 2024-yil, iyul), "Weird but two!" (New York Post. 2024-yil, iyul) kabi sarlavhalar bunga misol bo'la oladi.

Ayrim hollarda muallif sarlavhada dalillar keltirish, faktlarga tayanish orqali o'quvchini ishontirishga intiladi. "2024-yilda 81 foizga yetkaziladi" (O'zbekiston ovozi. 2024-yil, 2-son) kabi sarlavhada aniq raqamlarning keltirilishi ishonchlilikni ta'minlaydi. Shuningdek, muallif sarlavhalarda voqea-hodisalarga nisbatan o'z bahosini ham ifodalashi mumkin. Buning uchun emotsional-ekspressiv leksika, baho mazmunini ifodalovchi so'zlar qo'llaniladi. Misol uchun, "Activist has the right medicine" (The Times. 2024-yil, iyul) sarlavhasidagi "right medicine" birikmasida ijobiy baho ifodalangan.

Gazeta sarlavhalaridagi modallik bir qator kontekstual omillar bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lib, ularni hisobga olgan holda tadqiq etish maqsadga muvofiq. Bunda sarlavhaning matn, vaziyat va madaniyat bilan aloqadorligi nazarda tutiladi. Sarlavhadagi modallik maqolaning mavzusi, janri va kommunikativ maqsadiga ko'ra farqlanadi. Masalan, siyosiy mavzudagi sarlavhalarda muallifning munosabatini ifodalovchi modallik qo'llanilsa, yangilik xabarlarida fakti qayd etish ustunlik qiladi. Tahliliy maqolalarda esa muallif pozitsiyasini ifodalovchi modallik vositalari xarakterli. Shuningdek, sarlavhadagi modallik ijtimoiy-siyosiy sharoit, davrning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va kunning dolzarb voqea-hodisalariga ko'ra ham o'zgarishi mumkin.

Bobning 2-bo'limida **"Gazeta matnlarida "ehtimollik", "zaruriyat", "majburiyat", "imkoniyat" va "qobiliyat" modal semalarining ifodalanishi"** tahlil qilingan.

Epistemik modal birliklar gapning realligiga nisbatan so'zlovchining ishonch darajasini aks ettiradi va uning shaxsiy qarashlarini ifodalaydi. J.Layonz bu turdagi modal birliklarni "gapning haqiqatiga nisbatan so'zlovchining ishonch darajasini ifodalovchi vositalar" sifatida ta'riflab, ularni ehtimollik va aniqlik kabi ikkita asosiy guruhga ajratadi⁵⁵.

O'zbek tilida fikrning ehtimollik darajasini ifodalash uchun qo'llaniladigan modal birliklarni quyidagi guruhlarga ajratish mumkin: ehtimollikni bildiruvchi modal so'zlar, modal fe'llar va modal konstruksiyalar.

Ehtimollik ma'nosini anglatuvchi modal so'zlar qatoriga "balki", "ehtimol", "chamasi", "shekilli" va "aftidan" singari leksik birliklarni kiritish mumkin. Mazkur modal so'zlar so'zlovchining ifodalanayotgan fikrga nisbatan qat'iy ishonchga ega emasligini, taxmin qilayotganini yoxud ehtimolini bildiradi. Masalan: "Balki, jadidchilar orzu qilgan jamiyatni qura olarmiz". (Toshkent oqshomi. 2024-yil, 2-son)

Ehtimollikni ifodalovchi modal birliklar muallifga o'z fikrlarini ehtiyotkorlik bilan bayon etish imkoniyatini beradi. Bunday modal birliklar ko'pincha noaniq yoki bahsli masalalar xususida fikr bildirilayotganda qo'llaniladi. Ular muallifning mulohazalarini yumshatib, o'quvchiga ham fikrlash va mulohaza yuritish uchun imkon beradi. Keltirilgan misolda ("Ehtimol, Sirdaryo havzasida suv resurslari hajmi kamayishi hisobga olinar". Zarafshon. 2024-yil, 2-son) muallif o'z fikrini qat'iy tarzda emas, balki ehtimoliy tarzda ifodalagan.

⁵⁵ Lyons J. Semantics. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1977. – P. 161-163.

Ehtimollikni bildiruvchi modal birliklar gazetalarda muallifning o'z pozitsiyasini himoya qilish va o'quvchilarning e'tirozlarining oldini olish uchun ham ishlatiladi. Keltirilgan misolda ("Tomorrow's new moon will provide the circumstances that could enable you to get seriously rich". The New York Post. 2019-yil, COCA) "could" modal fe'li yordamida muallif o'z fikrini ehtiyotkorlik bilan, ehtimollikni ta'kidlagan holda ifodalagan.

Ingliz tilida "may", "might", "could", "should" va "would" kabi modal fe'llar past darajadagi ehtimollikni ifodalash uchun qo'llaniladi. J.Koutz "should" va "would" modal fe'llarining past darajadagi ehtimollik ma'nosini ifodalashdagi rolini tadqiq etar ekan, ular boshqa ma'nolarni ham anglatishini aniqlaydi. Xususan, "should" aksariyat hollarda maslahat yoki tavsiya berish uchun qo'llanilsa, "would" ko'pincha o'tgan zamondagi takrorlanuvchi harakatlarni tasvirlash uchun ishlatiladi⁵⁶.

D.Biber va boshqa tadqiqotchilar esa ushbu modal fe'llarning yozma va og'zaki nutqdagi qo'llanilish xususiyatlarini o'rganadilar. Ularning kuzatishlariga ko'ra, "may" va "might" ko'proq rasmiy yozma nutqda uchraydigan bo'lsa, "could", "should" va "would" ko'pincha norasmiy og'zaki muloqotda qo'llaniladi⁵⁷.

"Christian Braun may be more athletic, jumping-wise, but I would say Kevin McCullar has better ball skills than Christian had while he was here". (The New York Post. 2019-yil, COCA) misolida ham "may" modal fe'li ishlatilgan bo'lib, bu orqali muallif Christian Braunning sakrovchanlik bo'yicha Kevin McCullardan ustun ekanligi ehtimolini bildirgan. Biroq "may" fe'lining qo'llanilishi bu fikrning qat'iy emasligini, balki muallif taxmini ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Shu bilan birga, muallif "I would say" (Men aytgan bo'lardim) jumlasini ishlatish orqali o'z fikriga qat'iy ishonch bildirmayapti, aksincha, bu uning shaxsiy qarashi ekanligini ta'kidlayapti.

Ingliz tilida o'rta darajadagi ehtimollikni ifodalovchi modal birliklar orasida "will", "likely" va "probably" kabi modal so'zlar alohida o'rin tutadi. Xususan, R.Haddlston va G.Pallum "will" modal fe'lining kelajak zamondagi harakatlarni bashorat qilish uchun ishlatilishi bilan birga, hozirgi zamondagi umumiy holatlarni tavsiflash uchun ham qo'llanilishini qayd etishadi⁵⁸. Shuningdek, Biber va boshqalar "likely" ko'proq rasmiy va yozma nutqda, "probably" esa ko'pincha norasmiy va og'zaki nutqda qo'llanilishini aniqlashadi⁵⁹. "The new regulations will likely face legal challenges from industry groups" (The Washington Post. 2019-yil, COCA) kabi gapda esa muallif yangi qoidalarning sanoat guruhlari tomonidan huquqiy da'volarga uchrashi ehtimoliga ishora qilmoqda va bu ehtimolni "will likely" birikmasi orqali ifodalayapti.

Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida imkoniyat hamda qobiliyat mazmunini ifodalovchi turli modal vositalar mavjud bo'lib, ular voqea-hodisalarning sodir bo'lish ehtimoli

⁵⁶ Coates J. The semantics of the modal auxiliaries. – London: Croom Helm, 2015. – P. 205-221.

⁵⁷ Biber D., Johansson S., Leech G., Conrad S., Finegan E. Longman grammar of spoken and written English. – Harlow: Pearson Education Limited, 1999. – P. 449.

⁵⁸ Huddleston R., Pullum G.K. The Cambridge grammar of the English language. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. – P. 188.

⁵⁹ Biber D., Johansson S., Leech G., Conrad S., Finegan E. Longman grammar of spoken and written English. – Harlow: Pearson Education Limited, 2021. – P. 482-499.

yoki subyektning muayyan faoliyatni amalga oshirish layoqatini ko'rsatadi. Ingliz tilida "can", "could", "be able to", "be capable of", "have the potential to", "have the ability to" kabi modal birliklar keng qo'llaniladi. Ular orqali muallif turli subyektlarning imkoniyatlari, qobiliyatlari va salohiyatini ifodalaydi hamda o'quvchiga ma'lum hodisaning yuz berish ehtimoli haqida ma'lumot beradi. O'zbek tilida esa "olmoq" ko'makchi fe'lining "-a" yoki "-y" ravishdoshi bilan qo'llanishi, shuningdek harakat nomi shaklidagi fe'lga "mumkin" modal so'zining qo'shilishi orqali imkoniyat va qobiliyat ma'nolari ifodalanadi. Gazeta sahifalarida ushbu modal birliklarning ishlatilishi ko'p jihatdan maqola mavzusi va muallif oldiga qo'ygan kommunikativ maqsadlarga bog'liq bo'ladi. Zamonaviy texnologiyalar, ilm-fan yutuqlari yoki tibbiyot sohasidagi kashfiyotlar haqidagi maqolalarda ular ko'proq qo'llaniladi.

Tilshunoslikda "deontik modallik" tushunchasi "zaruriyat" va "majburiyat" kabi modal ma'nolarni ifodalash uchun qo'llaniladi. J.Layonz deontik modallikni "biror harakatni amalga oshirishga undovchi yoki majbur etuvchi omillar" sifatida ta'riflaydi⁶⁰. Uning fikricha, deontik modallik ko'pincha ish-harakatni bajarishga undovchi aniq manba (masalan, ijtimoiy normalar yoki shaxsiy majburiyatlar) ni ko'rsatmaydi. Ko'p hollarda muayyan harakatni bajarishga majbur etuvchi sabablarni aniq bilmaymiz yoki ifoda etmaymiz. Masalan, "Bola to'garaklarga borishi, jamoaviy ishlashni o'rganishi kerak" (Qoravulbozor. 2024-yil, 3-son) gapida to'garakka borishning zarurati ijtimoiy normalar yoki shaxsiy majburiyatlar bilan bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin, ammo bu aniq ko'rsatilmagan.

Majburiyat va zaruriyat ma'nolarini ifodalovchi modal birliklar gazeta matnlarining asosiy tarkibiy qismi bo'lib, ular muallifning kommunikativ maqsadlarini amalga oshirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bu birliklar muallifga o'z fikrlarini aniq, qat'iy va ishonchli tarzda yetkazish, o'quvchiga ta'sir etish, uni muayyan harakatlarni bajarishga undash yoki majbur qilish imkonini beradi. Ingliz tilida "must", "have to", "need to", "should", "ought to" kabi modal fe'llar, "necessary", "obligatory", "compulsory", "urgent" singari sifatlar, "obligation", "necessity" kabi otlar hamda "it is essential that", "it is crucial that", "it is imperative that" kabi subyektiv-baholovchi konstruksiyalar majburiyat va zaruriyat ma'nosini ifodalashda faol qo'llaniladi. O'zbek tilida esa bu vazifani "-(i)sh kerak", "-(i)sh lozim", "-(i)sh shart", "-ish zarur" kabi modal konstruksiyalar bajaradi. Mazkur birliklar muallifning voqelik hodisalariga nisbatan pozitsiyasini ifodalash, o'quvchining dunyoqarashi va xatti-harakatlariga ta'sir ko'rsatish uchun qo'llaniladi.

Bobning 3-bo'limida "**Gazeta matnlarida subyektiv modallikni ifodalovchi vositalar**" tahlil qilingan.

Gazeta matnlarida subyektiv modallikni ifodalovchi vositalar alohida o'rin tutadi, chunki ular maqolaning ta'sirchanligini oshirish, o'quvchiga ta'sir etish va muallif fikrini gazetxonlarga yetkazishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Subyektiv modallik esa "so'zlovchining aytilayotgan fikr (ishonch yoki ishonchsizlik, rozilik yoki

⁶⁰ Lyons J. Semantics. Vol. 2. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1977. – P. 819-828.

norozilik, ekspressiv baho)ga munosabatini ko'rsatadi"⁶¹. Subyektiv modallik gazeta matnlarida emotsional-ekspressiv leksika, modal so'zlar, modal yuklamalar, murojaat shakllari, undovlar, affiks va affiksionlar, prosodik vositalar, intonatsiya, to'liqsiz fe'llar va sintaktik qurilmalar orqali ifodalanadi.

O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi gazeta matnlarida subyektiv modallikni ifodalash uchun turli xil leksik, grammatik va prosodik vositalardan foydalaniladi. Ular muallifning his-tuyg'ularini, hissiy munosabatini va fikrga bo'lgan pozitsiyasini aks ettiradi hamda o'quvchiga ta'sir qilishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

O'zbek tilida emotsional-ekspressiv sifatlilar, otlar, fe'llar, frazeologizmlar va ko'chma ma'noli ifodalar keng qo'llaniladi. Ingliz tilida esa ijobiy va salbiy bo'yoqli sifatlilar, otlar, fe'llar, ravishlar, idiomalar va metaforalar faol ishlatiladi. Ular muallifning subyektiv munosabatini, maqtov, tanqid, xursandchilik, afsus kabi turli emotsional holatlarini ifodalashga xizmat qiladi.

Modal so'zlar ham fikrning aniqlik darajasini, muallifning ishonch, gumon, taxmin kabi kognitiv-emotsional holatlarini bildiradi. O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi modal so'zlar fikrlarni bog'lash, ularning ketma-ketligini ta'minlash, ta'kidlash yoki zidlash uchun qo'llaniladi.

Modal yuklamalar va undov so'zlar nutqqa emotsional bo'yoq beradi, so'roq, taajjub, hayratlanish, kuchaytiruv, ta'kid, ayiruv-chegaralov, gumon, o'xshatish-qiyoslash, inkor kabi ma'nolarni ifodalaydi. Ular muallifning hissiy holatini aks ettirish bilan birga, o'quvchining e'tiborini jalb qiladi.

Affiks va affiksionlar, jumladan, kichraytirish-erkalash shakllari so'zlovchining munosabatini, his-tuyg'ularini bildiradi. Ingliz tilida esa bunday vositalar cheklangan bo'lib, ko'proq kontekst orqali anglashiladi.

Prosodik vositalar, ya'ni ohang, urg'u va intonatsiya muallifning emotsional holatini, fikrga munosabatini aks ettiradi va maqolaning ta'sirchanligini oshiradi. Sintaktik qurilmalar, xususan, so'roq, buyruq, ritorik so'roq gaplar ham ekspressivlikni ta'minlashda muhim o'rin tutadi.

Murojaat birliklari esa muallifning tinglovchiga munosabatini, hurmat darajasini va milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarni namoyon etadi. O'zbek tilidagi murakkablashgan sodda gaplarda aksiologik modallik yaqqol sezilib turadi.

Fe'l mayllari, modal fe'llar, shart ergash gaplari ham o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi gazeta matnlarida subyektiv modallik ifodasining muhim vositalaridir. Ular buyruq, istak, maslahat, shart, imkoniyat, majburiyat kabi turli modal ma'nolarni anglatadi.

Dissertatsiyaning 3-bobi **Ingliz va o'zbek gazetalarida modallikni ifodalovchi vositalarining korpusga asoslangan tahlili** deb nomlanib, ingliz va o'zbek gazetalarida modal birliklarning semantik-funksional tahliliga bag'ishlangan.

Zamonaviy ingliz gazetalarida jamiyat hayotining turli sohalarida yuz berayotgan voqea-hodisalarni yoritishda modal birliklardan unumli foydalaniladi. Ular muallifning fikrlarini ifodalash, taxminlarni bildirish, o'quvchilarni ishontirish yoki dalillarni keltirish kabi vazifalarni bajaradi. Shu bois, ingliz gazetalarida modal

⁶¹ Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси. 6 т. — Т., 2000. — Б. 42.

birliklarning ishlatilishini tadqiq etish zamonaviy tilshunoslikning dolzarb yoʻnalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Ushbu tadqiqot COCA (Corpus of Contemporary American English) korpusining “Newspapers” boʻlimida 9 ta asosiy modal feʼllar (can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will va would) va ayrim modal soʻzlarning qoʻllanilish chastotasini aniqlash hamda ularning semantik-funksional xususiyatlarini oʻrganishni maqsad qiladi.

Modal birliklarning chastotasini aniqlash gazeta matnlarida modallikning qay darajada qoʻllanilishini koʻrsatadi. Bu maʼlumotlar modallikning gazeta matnlaridagi ahamiyatini tushunishga yordam beradi. Shuningdek, ular modal birliklarning pragmatik vazifalarini, yaʼni muallifning fikrlarini ifoda etish, taxminlarni bildirish, oʻquvchilarni ishontirish yoki dalillarni keltirish kabi maqsadlarini aniqlashda ham muhim rol oʻynaydi.

“Newspapers” boʻlimi 121,741,989 ta soʻzni oʻz ichiga olgan. Biroq bu katta hajmdagi maʼlumotlarni toʻgʻridan-toʻgʻri taqqoslash va tahlil qilish murakkab boʻlishi mumkin. Shu sababli, olingan natijalarni 1 million soʻz proporsiyasi asosida hisoblash maqsadga muvofiq.

1 million soʻz proporsiyasi asosida hisoblash quyidagi formulaga asoslanadi: (modal birlikning soni / umumiy soʻzlar soni) * 1,000,000

Bu yerda “modal birlikning soni” – korpusda topilgan muayyan modal birlikning umumiy soni, “umumiy soʻzlar soni” esa – “newspapers” boʻlimidagi barcha soʻzlar soni, yaʼni 121,741,989.

Misol uchun, faraz qilaylik, “can” modal feʼli gazeta matnlarida 100,000 marta ishlatilgan. U holda, uning 1 million soʻz proporsiyasi quyidagicha hisoblanadi: $(100,000 / 121,741,989) * 1,000,000 = 821.37$

Bu shuni anglatadiki, agar “newspapers” boʻlimi 1 million soʻzdan iborat boʻlganida, “can” modal feʼli taxminan 821 marta qoʻllanilgan boʻlar edi.

Xuddi shu tarzda boshqa modal feʼllar va modal soʻzlarning 1 million soʻz proporsiyasi asosidagi chastotasi hisoblab chiqiladi. Bu usul turli hajmdagi korpuslar yoki korpusning turli boʻlimlari oʻrtasida modal birliklarning qoʻllanilish chastotasini solishtirish imkonini beradi.

“Diagramma 1” da koʻrsatilgan maʼlumotlarga asoslanib, quyidagi asosiy kuzatishlarni keltirib oʻtamiz:

–maʼlumotlar toʻplamida eng koʻp qoʻllanilgan modal feʼl “will” boʻlib, u 2571 marta ishlatilgan;

–ikkinchi oʻrinda “would” modal feʼli turadi va u 2031 marta qayd etilgan;

–“can” modal feʼli 1749 marta ishlatilishi bilan uchinchi oʻrinda turadi;

–“could” modal feʼli 1255 marta qoʻllanilgan boʻlib, koʻrsatilgan modal feʼllar orasida toʻrtinchi oʻrinda turadi;

–“may” modal feʼli 779 marta ishlatilgan;

–“should” modal feʼli maʼlumotlar toʻplamida 644 marta qayd etilgan;

–“might” modal feʼli 431 marta ishlatilgan;

–“must” modal feʼli boshqa modal feʼllarga nisbatan nisbatan kamroq, yaʼni 295 marta qoʻllanilgan;

–diagrammada eng kam uchraydigan modal feʼl “shall” boʻlib, u atigi 12 marta

qayd etilgan.

“Will”, “would” va “can” modal fe’llari ma’lumotlar to‘plamida eng ko‘p tarqalgan, “must” va “shall” modal fe’llari esa boshqalarga nisbatan sezilarli darajada past chastotaga ega.

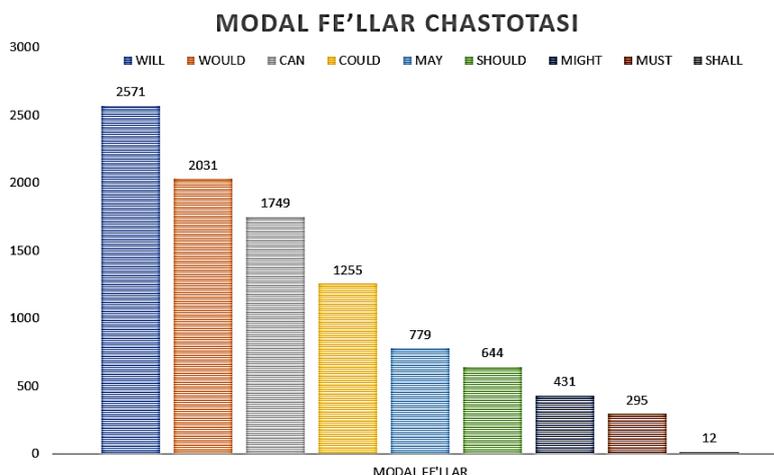


Diagramma 1

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, gazeta diskursida modal fe’llar “ehtimollik”, “imkoniyat”, “qobiliyat”, “zaruriyat” va “majburiyat” semantik mikromaydonlarida voqelanadi. Ushbu ma’nolar maqolalarda turli maqsadlar, jumladan, voqea-hodisalar haqida taxminlar bildirish, muqobil rivojlanish yo‘llarini tahlil qilish, kelajak istiqbollarini bashorat qilish, majburiyatlar va harakatlarning zarurligini ko‘rsatish uchun ishlatiladi.

Modal fe’llardan “will” (62%), “would” (43%), “may” (73%) va “might” (92%) “ehtimollik” semasini ifodalashda faol qo‘llanilgan bo‘lsa, “can” (56%) va “could” (59%) “imkoniyat” va “qobiliyat” mikromaydonini ifodalagan. “Should” (70%) va “must” (76%) fe’llari esa “zaruriyat” va “majburiyat” ma’nolarini yetkazishda muhim rol o‘ynagan.

Ingliz gazetalarida “ehtimollik”, “imkoniyat” va “qobiliyat” semalarining ustunlik qilishi bir qator omillar, jumladan, janrning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari, jurnalistlarning tahliliy va istiqbolga yo‘naltirilgan yondashuvi, ularning individual uslubi va pragmatik maqsadlari hamda gazeta diskursining asosiy vazifalari bilan izohlanadi. Shu bilan birga, “zaruriyat” va “majburiyat” semantik mikromaydonlarining ahamiyati ham yuqori bo‘lib, ular gazetaning ijtimoiy-siyosiy va tarbiyaviy funksiyalarini bajarishga xizmat qiladi.

Ushbu tadqiqotda 55 ta ijtimoiy-siyosiy yo‘nalishdagi o‘zbek gazetalarining 2024 yilgi sonlaridan foydalanildi. Gazetalarning elektron matnlari “Antconc” dasturi yordamida tahlil qilindi va “ehtimollik”, “imkoniyat”, “qobiliyat”, “zaruriyat” va “majburiyat” semantik mikromaydonlariga oid modal birliklar, jumladan, “-sa kerak”, “-(i)shi mumkin”, “-dir”, “-(a)r”, “mumkin”, “-a olmoq”, “-(i)sh kerak”, “-(i)sh lozim”, “-(i)sh shart”, “-ish zarur” kabi konstruksiyalar qidirildi hamda ularning chastotasi, kontekstual va funksional xususiyatlari o‘rganildi.

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, o‘zbek gazetalarida modal birliklardan “ehtimollik” semantik mikromaydoniga oid vositalar eng faol qo‘llanilgan bo‘lib,

ular taxminan 48% ulushni tashkil etadi. Zaruriyat va majburiyat semasini bildiruvchi birliklar 32% ishlatilgan bo'lsa, imkoniyat va qobiliyat semantik mikromaydoniga oid modal birliklar 20% ishlatilgan.

Modal birliklarning semantik va funksional xususiyatlariga ko'ra, "ehtimollik" semasini ifodalovchi vositalar voqea-hodisalarning ro'y berish darajasini va muallifning taxminini bildirsa, "zaruriyat" va "majburiyat" ma'nolarini ifodalovchi birliklar esa ish-harakatlarning bajarilishi shart ekanligini, muallifning istak va talabini ifodalaydi. "Imkoniyat" va "qobiliyat" semasini bildiruvchi modal birliklar ko'proq shaxslarning bilim, ko'nikma va sharoitga bog'liq holda ish-harakatlarni bajarish layoqatini aks ettiradi.

O'zbek gazetalarida modal birliklarning qo'llanilishi matn uslubi, janri va mavzusiga ko'ra farqlanadi. Rasmiy, ilmiy-publitsistik matnlarda "zaruriyat" va "majburiyat" semantik mikromaydoniga oid modal birliklar ko'proq qo'llanilsa, suhbat va badiiy uslubdagi matnlarda "ehtimollik" va "taxmin" ma'nolarini bildiruvchi modal so'zlar ustunlik qiladi. Siyosiy va iqtisodiy mavzulardagi matnlarda "zaruriyat" va "majburiyat" ma'nolari ko'proq uchraydi.

Ingliz va o'zbek gazetalarida modal birliklarning qo'llanilishini qiyosiy o'rganish ushbu birliklarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlash imkonini beradi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, ingliz gazetalarida modal birliklarning umumiy qo'llanilish chastotasi o'zbek gazetalariga nisbatan biroz yuqori bo'lib, bu ingliz tilida modal fe'llar tizimining yaxshi rivojlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Ingliz gazetalarida ehtimollik ma'nosini ifodalovchi "will", "would", "may" kabi modal fe'llar ko'proq qo'llanilib, ular muallifning taxminlari va bashoratlarini ifodalashga xizmat qiladi. O'zbek gazetalarida esa bu vazifa asosan "-sa kerak", "(i)shu mumkin" kabi analitik konstruksiyalar orqali amalga oshiriladi.

Imkoniyat va qobiliyat ma'nolarini ifodalashda ingliz tilida "can" va "could" modal fe'llari, o'zbek tilida esa "mumkin", "-a olmoq" kabi vositalar ishlatiladi. Zaruriyat va majburiyat ma'nolarini ifodalashda ingliz tilida "must" va "should", o'zbek tilida "-ish kerak", "-ish lozim" kabi birliklar qo'llaniladi.

Modal birliklarning pragmatik vazifalariga ko'ra, ingliz gazetalarida ular ko'proq muallif va o'quvchi o'rtasidagi muloqotni yo'lga qo'yish vositasi sifatida xizmat qilsa, o'zbek gazetalarida o'quvchiga ta'sir o'tkazish, uni ma'lum xatti-harakatlarga undash maqsadida qo'llaniladi.

Har ikki tilda ham modal birliklarning qo'llanilishi gazeta janri va uslubi bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lib, yangiliklarda ular kam ishlatilsa, tahliliy maqolalar, intervyular va rasmiy hujjatlarda keng qo'llaniladi.

XULOSA

1. Modallik kategoriyasi inson tafakkuri va nutqida muhim o'rin tutadi. Bu murakkab hodisani to'liq anglash uchun faqatgina bir fan doirasida emas, balki falsafa, mantiq, psixologiya va tilshunoslik kabi turli fanlar hamkorligida tadqiq etish zarur. Har bir fan o'z nuqtayi nazaridan kelib chiqib, modallikning turli qirralarini ochib beradi.

2. Modallik lisoniy va nolisoniy omillar birgalikda ta'sir ko'rsatadigan ko'p qirrali fenomendir. Uning mohiyatini chuqur anglash uchun tilning turli sath va birliklarini, shuningdek, paralingvistik vositalarni ham e'tiborga olish lozim. Chunki modallik nafaqat so'zlar, grammatik shakllar orqali, balki imo-ishoralar, mimika va intonatsiya kabi vositalar yordamida ham ifodalanadi.

3. Gazeta tili jamiyat hayotidagi muhim voqea va hodisalarni aks ettiruvchi hamda jurnalistlarning turli fikr-mulohazalari, g'oyaviy qarashlarini ifodalovchi muhim lisoniy vositadir. Unda adabiy til me'yorlari saqlanishi bilan bir qatorda, publitsistik, badiiy va ilmiy uslublarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari ham uyg'unlashib, o'ziga xos gazeta til yuzaga keladi.

4. Gazeta tilining ommabopligi, sodda va tushunarli bo'lishi muhim talablardan biridir. U badiiy obrazlilik va emotsionallik xususiyatlari bilan ham ajralib turadi. Gazeta tilida so'z va iboralar orqali aniqlik va ixchamlik ta'minlanadi. Muallif har bir fakti aniq va ishonchli asoslashi, shu bilan birga, fikrlarni lo'nda va ravon ifodalashi talab etiladi. Gazetada e'lon qilinadigan materiallar turli janrlarga mansub bo'lib, ularning har birida modallikning turli ko'rinishlari kuzatiladi. Munozaralik ruhi gazeta tilining yana bir muhim lingvistik xususiyatidir.

5. Modallik publitsistik matnlarda muallifning voqelikka va o'quvchiga munosabatini bildirish, matnning ta'sirchanligini oshirish hamda o'quvchini ma'lum fikrga ishontirish vazifasini bajaradi. U muallifning dunyoqarashi va qadriyatlarini aks ettiradi, fikrining qat'iyligi yoki gumonlilikini ifodalaydi. Shuningdek, modallik o'quvchini muayyan pozitsiyani qabul qilishga undash va ishontirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

6. Gazeta sarlavhalari maqola mazmunini aks ettirish, o'quvchini jalb qilish va qiziqtirish vazifasini bajaradi. Ularda modallik muhim o'rin tutib, turli grammatik va leksik vositalar orqali ifodalanadi. Modallik sarlavhaning ajralmas xususiyati bo'lib, janr, mavzu va kommunikativ maqsad ta'sirida namoyon bo'ladi hamda muallif pozitsiyasini ifodalashga xizmat qiladi.

7. "Imkoniyat" va "qobiliyat" mazmunini ifodalovchi modal birliklar ko'proq ilmiy yutuqlar, texnika taraqqiyoti, yangi kashfiyotlarga bag'ishlangan maqolalarda qo'llaniladi. Ular orqali muallif o'quvchini kutilayotgan o'zgarishlar, yangiliklarning ahamiyati va samarasi haqida xabardor qiladi, shu bilan birga, ularni muayyan sohalar uchun yaratilayotgan imkoniyatlar sifatida taqdim etadi.

8. "Zaruriyat" va "majburiyat" mazmunini ifodalovchi modal birliklar jamiyat oldidagi dolzarb muammolarni ko'tarishda, keng jamoatchilikni muayyan yo'nalishda fikrlash va harakat qilishga undashda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ular maqola muallifining o'z fikrlarini asoslash, o'quvchilarning ishonchini qozonish va ular ongiga ma'lum bir fikrni singdirishda faol qo'llaniladi.

9. Ingliz va o'zbek gazetalarida modal birliklarning qo'llanilishi gazeta matnlarining janr xususiyatlari bilan uzviy bog'liqdir. Turli janrdagi matnlar, jumladan, yangiliklar, tahliliy maqolalar va intervyularda modal birliklarning o'ziga xos qo'llanilish tamoyillari mavjud bo'lib, ular matnning kommunikativ-pragmatik maqsadiga muvofiq farqlanadi. Yangiliklarda voqea-hodisalarning aniq va ishonchli yoritilishi asosiy vazifa bo'lgani bois, ularda ehtimollik, taxmin va bashoratni ifodalovchi modal birliklar nisbatan kam qo'llaniladi. Biroq tahliliy maqolalar va

sharhlarda muallif fikrining asoslanganligi, dalillar va mulohazalarning atroflicha tahlil etilishi talab qilingani sababli, bunday matnlarda muallif pozitsiyasini ifodalovchi, uning fikrini quvvatlovchi modal birliklar faol ishlatiladi. Intervyularda esa soʻzlovchilar nutqini toʻgʻridan-toʻgʻri keltirishda modal birliklar orqali ularning munosabati, pozitsiyasi yaqqolroq namoyon boʻladi.

10. Ingliz va oʻzbek tilidagi gazeta matnlarida modal feʼllarning qoʻllanilishi kontekstga, muallif maqsadiga va janr xususiyatlariga koʻra farqlanadi. Masalan, yangiliklar va tahliliy maqolalarda ehtimollik va taxmin semalari keng qoʻllanilib, muallif oʻz bashoratlarini bildirsa, intervyu va reportajlarda imkoniyat va qobiliyat maʼnolari ustunlik qiladi. Bundan tashqari, rasmiy xabarlarda aniqlik va qatʼiylik muhim boʻlgani uchun zaruriyat va majburiyat modal feʼllari tez-tez uchraydi.

11. Ingliz gazetalarida modal feʼllar asosan muallifning subyektiv munosabatini, uning kommunikativ maqsadlarini, shuningdek, voqea-hodisalarga nisbatan pozitsiyasini ifodalash uchun qoʻllaniladi. Oʻzbek gazetalarida esa modal maʼnolar koʻproq buyruq, talab, maslahat va tavsiyanoma xarakteridagi matnlarda ishlatiladi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL FOR AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
PhD.03/31.03.2021.Fil.76.05 AT NAMANGAN STATE UNIVERSITY**

NAMANGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

OBILOV MUZAFFAR ODILJON O'G'LI

**SEMANTIC AND FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF MODAL MEANS IN
ENGLISH AND UZBEK JOURNALISTIC TEXTS**

**10.00.06 –Comparative Literature Studies, Contrastive Linguistics
and Translation Studies**

ABSTRACT

of dissertation of doctor of philosophy (PhD) on PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Namangan – 2025

The dissertation topic for Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) was registered under number B2024.3.PhD/Fil5099 at the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The dissertation has been done at Namangan State University.

The abstract of the dissertation in three languages (Uzbek, Russian, English (resume)) has been placed on the webpage of the Scientific Council at www.namdu.uz and on the web-site of information-educational portal «Ziyonet» www.ziyonet.uz

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The defense of the dissertation will be held on "19" march 2025 at 15:00 at a meeting of the Scientific Council PhD.03/31.03.2021.Fil.76.05 under Namangan State University (Address: 160107, 161, Boburshoh street, Namangan city. Tel: (99869) 228-85-01; fax: (99869) 228-85-02; e-mail: info@namdu.uz).

The dissertation is available at the Information Resource Center of Namangan State University (registered under № 1752) (Address: 160107, 161, Boburshoh Street, Namangan city. Phone. (99869) 228-85-01).

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

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. Today, due to the rapid development of information and communication technologies and deepening globalization processes, the role and influence of mass media in civil society is growing daily. Particularly, in an era where internet journalism, social networks, and electronic publications are becoming widespread, traditional mass media, including newspapers, are facing certain difficulties in retaining their readers and operating according to their needs and demands. In this regard, newspapers face important tasks such as satisfying readers' needs for fast, reliable, and truthful information, effectively using language capabilities for communication, and implementing advanced traditions and achievements of world linguistics while preserving national language characteristics.

In world linguistics, numerous scientific studies on newspaper language and style thoroughly examine aspects such as newspapers' unique lexical-semantic, stylistic, and pragmatic features, their importance in establishing effective communication with readers, and their role in strengthening their position in society. Specifically, researchers are focusing on issues such as newspaper vocabulary richness, factors behind the emergence of new words and phrases, newspapers' language usage skills, and their adherence to national language norms. Additionally, fully utilizing newspaper language capabilities and implementing advanced achievements of national and world linguistics are becoming increasingly important.

In modern Uzbek linguistics, studying the linguistic and stylistic aspects of newspaper texts remains a pressing topic. Despite several fundamental and applied studies implemented during independence years, the problem of modality category actualization in newspaper texts hasn't been chosen as a separate research object and hasn't been thoroughly studied from a linguistic perspective. Moreover, studying modality expression mechanisms, pragmatic and stylistic features, and communicative-functional tasks in newspaper texts is crucial in today's Uzbek linguistics. Particularly, analyzing modality within cognitive, pragmatic, and discursive paradigms and applying recent world linguistics achievements to the Uzbek language are urgent tasks requiring study in modern Uzbek linguistics. Since a number of measures have been established to be implemented regarding the promotion of scientific research work in the state program of the "Strategy of Actions" for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, creating additional opportunities for linguistics and translation studies, conducting deep and new research in this direction is gaining important significance⁶².

This research serves to implement tasks specified in various legal documents, including the Law "On State Language" (new edition, December 21, 1995), Cabinet of Ministers Decree No. 311 (September 10, 1996), Presidential Decree PF-4797 on establishing Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi (May 13, 2016), Resolution PQ-3775 on improving higher

⁶² Мирзиёев Ш. М. // "Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида" ги ПФ-4947-сонли Фармони /Халқ сўзи. №28 (6722). 8 феврал, 2017.

education quality (June 5, 2018), Cabinet Resolution No. 610 on improving foreign language teaching (August 11, 2017), Presidential Resolution PQ-5117 on popularizing foreign language teaching (May 19, 2021), and other relevant regulatory documents.

Compliance of the research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic. The dissertation was completed within the national priority direction of science and technology development: I “Formation of an innovative system of ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an information society and democratic state”.

The extent of studying of the problem. A significant amount of fundamental research on modality has been conducted in world linguistics. The philosophical and logical foundations, linguistic expression means, formal semantics, grammaticalization, cognitive and pragmatic aspects of modality have been studied by J. Lyons, F. Palmer, J. Coates, P. Portner, A. Kratzer, A. Papafragou, J. Bybee, L. Hoyer, R. Perkins, R. Huddleston, G. Pullum, Y. Nitta, H. Nakau, N. Arutyunova, and V. Vinogradov.⁶³

In Uzbek linguistics, various characteristics of the modality category have been studied. Specifically, G. Zikrillayev studied modality and indicative mood forms⁶⁴, U. Lafasov studied subjective modality in dialogic speech⁶⁵, R. Sibigatov studied modal components in sentence structure⁶⁶, S. Boymirzayeva studied categories that form communicative-pragmatic meaning in text⁶⁷, J. Yoqubov studied logical and linguistic foundations of modality⁶⁸, S. Saidov studied the grammatical manifestation of modality expressions in German and Uzbek languages⁶⁹, M. Jo‘rayeva studied linguocognitive and national-cultural features of modality in

⁶³ Lyons J. *Semantics*. Vol. I, II. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1977. – 388 p.; Palmer F.R. *Mood and modality*. 2nd ed. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001. – 236 p.; Coates J. *The semantics of the modal auxiliaries*. – London: Croom Helm, 1983. – 259 p.; Portner P. *Modality*. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009. – 288 p.; Kratzer A. *Modality* // von Stechow A., Wunderlich D. (eds). *Semantics: An International Handbook of Contemporary Research*. – Berlin: de Gruyter, 1991. – P. 639-650.; Papafragou A. *Modality: Issues in the Semantics-Pragmatics Interface*. – Amsterdam: Elsevier, 2000. – 220 p.; Bybee J., Perkins R., Pagliuca W. *The Evolution of Grammar: Tense, Aspect, and Modality in Languages of the World*. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994. – P. 384.; Hoyer L. *Adverbs and Modality in English*. – Longman, 1997. – 324 p.; Perkins M.R. *Modal Expressions in English*. – Norwood, NJ: Ablex Publishing Corporation, 1983. – 186 p.; Huddleston R., Pullum G.K. *The Cambridge grammar of the English language*. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. – 1842 p.; Nitta Y. *Nihongo no modariti to ninshō*. – Tokyo: Hitsuji Shobo, 1991. – 287 p.; Nakau M. *Ninchi imiron no genri*. – Tokyo: Taishukan, 1994. – 325 p.; Арутюнова Н. Д. *Типы языковых значений: Оценка, событие, факт*. – Москва: Наука, 1988. – 338 с.; Виноградов В. В. *О категории модальности и модальных словах в русском языке // Исследования по русской грамматике*. – 1975. – № 2. – С. 53-87;

⁶⁴ Зикриллаев Г.Н. *Модальности и система форм изъявительного наклонения*. АКД. Т.: 1978. – 21 с.

⁶⁵ Лафасов У.П. *Диалогик нутқда субъектив модалликнинг ифодаланиши*. Номзод. Дисс. Т., 1996, – 145 б

⁶⁶ Сибигатов Р.Г. *Модальный конституент предложения // Современная тюркология*. – Ленинград: Наука, 1965. – 172 с.

⁶⁷ Боймирзаева С.Ў. *Ўзбек тилида матнинг коммуникатив-прагматик мазмунини шакллантирувчи категориялар*: Филол. фан. док. дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2010. – 26 б.

⁶⁸ Ёқубов Ж.А. *Модаллик категориясининг мантиқ ва тилда ифодаланиш хусусиятлари*. – Тошкент: Фан, 2005. – 308 б

⁶⁹ Саидов С. С. *Немис тили грамматикаси машқларда: Чет тиллар ун-т, ин-т ва фак., мактаб, лицей, коллеж, хунарбилим юртлари ўқувчилари, нохорижий фак. талабалари учун*. – Тошкент.: Ўзбекистон, 2003. – 400 б.

French and Uzbek fairy tales⁷⁰, Z. Yigitaliyeva studied the essence of modality and modus phenomena and their linguistic expression means⁷¹, and V. Xolmatova studied the role of modal units in forming communicative-pragmatic purpose of sentences in English language materials⁷².

Many studies in world linguistics have focused on journalistic-newspaper language characteristics. The language, style, discourse features, media linguistics aspects, newspaper text stylistics and pragmatic content have been thoroughly studied by scholars such as D. Reah, P. Charaudeau, P. Bourdieu, N. Fairclough, T. Dobrosklonskaya, M. Schudson, P. Baker, S. Ellece, R. Greenslade, P. Meyer, H. Lüger, A. Bell, V. Kostomarov, G. Solganik, M. Lukanina, S. Vinogradov, and G. Bobrovskaya⁷³.

Also, newspaper style and linguistic features have been extensively researched in Uzbek linguistics. T. Kurbanov studied the specific features and genres of journalistic style, the role of newspaper language in journalistic style, and editorial materials⁷⁴. B. Turdialiev studied the morphological features of newspaper language in periodical press materials from 1905-1917⁷⁵. M. Rakhmanov analyzed “Turkiston Viloyatining Gazetasi” from a syntactic perspective, researching that since most newspaper materials were translated from Russian, there were changes in their syntax influenced by the Russian language, and features characteristic of oral speech were widely used in newspaper language⁷⁶. S. Mukhamedov distinguished the genres of newspaper journalism⁷⁷. O. Togayev evaluated letters, essays, and

⁷⁰ Жўраева М. Француз ва ўзбек эртақларида модаллик категориясининг лингвокогнитив, миллий маданий хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2017. – Б. 233.

⁷¹ Ўигиталиева З.М. Тилнинг модал структураси ва модуснинг ифодаланиши: (PhD) дис. автореф. – Фарғона, 2021. – 53 б.

⁷² Xolmatova, V.N. Modal birliklarning gap pragmatik mazmunini ifodalash imkoniyatlari (ingliz tili materiallari asosida): (PhD) dis. – Qarshi, 2020. – 151 b.

⁷³ Reah D. The language of newspapers. 2nd ed. – London: Routledge, 2002. – 126 p.; Charaudeau P. Le discours d'information médiatique: La construction du miroir social. – Paris: Nathan, 1997. – 286 p.; Bourdieu P. Sur la télévision. – Paris: Liber-Raisons d'agir, 1996. – 95 p.; Fairclough N. Media Discourse. – London: Edward Arnold, 1995. – 214 p.; Добросклонская Т.Г. Медиалингвистика: системный подход к изучению языка СМИ: современная английская медиаречь: учеб. пособие. – М.: Флинта: Наука, 2008. – 263 с.; Schudson M. The Sociology of News. – New York: Norton, 2003. – 261 p.; Baker P., Ellece S. Key terms in discourse analysis. – London: Continuum, 2011. – 240 p.; Greenslade R. Press Gang: How Newspapers Make Profits From Propaganda. – London: Pan Books, 2004. – 800 p.; Meyer P. The Vanishing Newspaper: Saving Journalism in the Information Age. – Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2004. – 269 p.; Lüger H.H. Pressesprache. – Tübingen: Niemeyer, 1983. – 112 p.; Bell A. The language of news media. – Oxford: Blackwell, 1991. – 277 p.; Костомаров В.Г. Русский язык на газетной полосе. – Москва: МГУ, 1971. – 267 с.; Солганик Г.Я. Лексика газеты: функциональный аспект: учебное пособие для вузов по специальности “Журналистика”. – Москва: Высшая школа, 1981. – 112 с.; Луканина М.В. Газетный текст через призму теории коммуникаций // Вестник Московского университета. Серия 19. – 2003. – № 2. – С. 123-133.; Виноградов В. В. О категории модальности и модальных словах в русском языке // Исследования по русской грамматике. – 1975. – № 2. – С. 53-87.; Бобровская Г.В. Когнитивно-элокутивный потенциал газетного дискурса: монография. – Волгоград: Изд-во ВГПУ «Перемена», 2011. – 319 с.

⁷⁴ Курбанов Т.И. Публицистик услуб масаласига доир. Нутқ маданияти масалалари. – Самарқанд: СамДУ, 1980. – Б. 77.

⁷⁵ Турдиалиев Б. Морфологические особенности языка периодической печати 1905-1917гг. Автореф. дис. канд. филол.наук. -Ташкент, 1969. -С.17

⁷⁶ Рахманов М. Синтаксические особенности языка газеты «Туркстон вилоятининг газети»: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1971. – 24 с.

⁷⁷ Мухамедов С.А., Пиотровский Р.Г. Инженерная лингвистика и опыт системно-статистического исследования узбекских текстов. – Ташкент: Фан, 1986. – 160 б.

feuilletons as genres of artistic journalism and studied social-analytical or informational-analytical journalism genres alongside artistic-journalistic genres⁷⁸.

Unlike the analyzed studies, this work systematizes the semantic-functional features of modality tools in English and Uzbek newspaper texts, and such a comprehensive study of this issue in a comparative aspect is being carried out for the first time, which distinguishes this work with its relevance and scientific novelty.

The connection of the dissertation research with the research plans of the higher education institution where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation was completed based on the comprehensive research plan “Issues of studying foreign literature and translation studies, and problems of foreign language education” at the Department of English Language and Literature at Namangan State Institute of Foreign Languages.

The purpose of the study is To reveal the manifestation characteristics of the modality category in English and Uzbek newspapers, its linguistic essence and functional-semantic aspects in a comparative perspective.

Research tasks are as follows:

theoretically analyze the essence, types, and linguistic features of the modality category;

identify specific linguistic features of journalistic speech, particularly newspaper texts;

analyze the role of modality in text creation in journalistic texts and analyze the modality features of newspaper headlines;

identify means expressing subjective modality in English and Uzbek newspaper texts;

study the use of modal units expressing meanings of “probability”, “possibility”, “ability”, “necessity” and “obligation” in English and Uzbek newspapers and their semantic features based on corpus;

analyze the semantic-functional features of modal units in English and Uzbek newspaper texts in a comparative aspect, highlight their similarities and differences along with their stylistic and pragmatic aspects, and analyze their functions in the author's speech.

The objects of the research are newspaper texts in English and Uzbek languages. For English, materials from the “Newspapers” section of the COCA corpus were selected. For Uzbek, 55 socio-political newspapers including republican, regional, city-district and sector newspapers from 2024 were used.

The subject of the study is study of semantic-functional features of modality means in English and Uzbek journalistic texts.

Research methods: The study utilized corpus analysis, comparative, contextual analysis, statistical analysis, and functional-semantic analysis methods.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

Pragmatic functions of modal units expressing “probability,” “possibility,” “ability,” “necessity,” and “obligation” were explained, including: conveying

⁷⁸ Тоғаев О. Публицистика жанрлари. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1976. – 180 б.

author's communicative purpose, influencing readers, persuading, substantiating arguments, evaluating, and motivating specific actions.

Detailed analysis was provided on different usage of modal units across newspaper genres and topics, showing distinct expression methods in news, analytical articles, interviews, and reports. It revealed how modality manifests differently in socio-political, economic, and cultural-educational texts, connecting to author's purpose and intention.

Communicative functions of modal units in newspaper discourse were identified, including information delivery, persuasion, evaluation, motivation, commanding, advising, and forecasting, along with their role in enhancing journalistic text effectiveness.

The frequency of modal units' usage was revealed through COCA corpus and specially created Uzbek newspaper corpus, including their contextual features such as: stylistic selection, impact on text meaning, appearance in newspaper headlines, role in expressing author's attitude, function in strengthening or softening text content, communicative function in information transfer, and importance in increasing text effectiveness.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

Based on the findings, a stylistic manual can be developed showing usage patterns of modal units in English and Uzbek languages, helping translators, linguists, and foreign language teachers better understand semantic-functional aspects of modal units.

Conclusions about modal usage in newspaper texts in English and Uzbek can help journalism students express their purposes clearly and effectively, and influence readers successfully through modality.

The system of exercises and tasks created through comparative analysis of Uzbek and English modal means can help philology students learn semantic and pragmatic aspects of modal units, understand interlingual differences, and develop practical usage skills.

The corpus database of Uzbek newspapers created in Antconc can serve as material and source for research in various fields of linguistics, journalism, text studies, and discourse analysis.

The reliability of research results is explained by the application of approaches consistent with modern linguistic theories, clear and relevant problems posed, use of modern methods such as comparative, linguostatistical and contextual analysis, and scientifically sound conclusions formed based on comprehensive analysis.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the research results lies in its potential to help understand the mechanisms of linguistic and non-linguistic factors ensuring effective communication through: in-depth study of semantic-functional features of modality tools in English and Uzbek publicistic texts, comparative analysis of two language typologies, development of theoretical foundations of modality category within "Text Linguistics", "Theory of Linguistics pragmalinguistics", "Communicative Linguistics", developing description and classification of linguistic means

expressing modality, and detailed analysis of modality semes implementation in newspaper texts.

The practical significance is determined by: serving as a basis for correct understanding and application of modality tools in analysis and translation of publicistic texts, serving as a teaching aid for linguistics and journalism students, providing a source for correct description of modality units in dictionary compilation, and contributing to improvement of text analysis and generation algorithms in computational linguistics.

Implementation of research results. Based on the scientific results obtained from the study of semantic-functional features of modality tools in English and Uzbek publicistic texts:

The research findings on comparative study of semantic-functional features of modal units in English and Uzbek newspapers using corpus linguistics methods, comprehensive analysis of frequency, contextual features, and functional significance of modal units using COCA corpus and specially created Uzbek newspaper corpus, and conclusions about communicative-pragmatic functions of modal units in newspaper discourse and their role in enhancing journalistic text effectiveness, including their information-giving, persuasion, evaluation and other functions, were used in project PF-201912258 “Creating a multilingual (Uzbek, Russian, English) electronic platform of Uzbek literature” at Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature (Reference No. 04/1-2866 dated October 15, 2024). This improved the scientific analysis of modality semes in Uzbek publicistic discourse.

The conclusions about pragmatic functions of modal units expressing “probability”, “possibility”, “ability”, “necessity” and “obligation” in conveying author’s communicative purpose, influencing readers, persuading, substantiating arguments, evaluating, encouraging specific actions, and findings about distinct modal expressions in various genres (news, analytical articles, interviews, reports) and their manifestation in socio-political, economic, cultural-educational texts were used in preparing scripts for “Education and Literature”, “Literary Process” programs and “World Literature” radio broadcasts by National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan in 2024 (Reference No. 04-36-1115 dated October 14, 2024). This ensured TV and radio programs were enriched with scientific evidence about semantic-functional features of modality tools in publicistic texts.

the proposals, recommendations, and conclusions about communicative functions (information provision, persuasion, evaluation, motivation, ordering, advice-giving, assumptions and predictions) of modal units expressing “probability,” “possibility,” “ability,” “necessity,” and “obligation” in newspaper discourse, and their role in enhancing journalistic texts’ effectiveness, were used in project S-UZ800-20-IN-0106 “Virtual Workshop on Collaborative Action Research for English Teachers” at Namangan State University in 2020-2021 under the U.S. Embassy’s Alumni Outreach Grants Program (Reference No. 1697/04 dated December 4, 2024, from Namangan State University). The necessary project information was enriched by the proposals, recommendations, and conclusions presented in the dissertation.

Approval of research results. The main results of the dissertation were discussed at 7 international and 2 republican scientific and scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. A total of 21 scientific works were published on the dissertation topic, including 6 articles in scientific publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for publishing main scientific results of doctoral dissertations (4 in republican and 2 in foreign journals). Additionally, 1 monograph was published within the research work.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, conclusion and list of references, with a total volume of 165 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction justifies the topic's relevance and necessity, describes the study's current state, objectives and tasks, object and subject, shows its alignment with national science and technology development priorities, reveals research methods, scientific novelty and practical significance, and provides information about implementation of results, published works and dissertation structure.

Chapter 1 titled **“Theoretical issues of modality category and journalistic-newspaper style”** covers theoretical aspects of modality category interpretation, research, typology, linguistic nature, and the role and characteristics of journalistic-newspaper speech in linguistics.

Section 1 **“Interpretation and research of modality category”** analyzes the origin of modality concept, its interpretations in philosophy, logic and linguistics, various scholars' views on modality, and its linguistic features.

The term “modal” was first used in logic, originating from French “modal” and medieval Latin “modalis”. “Modal” means relating to “manner” or “style”. Additionally, the Latin word “modus” expresses several meanings including “measure, volume, quantity; correct measure, rhythm, song; way, method, fashion, style”⁷⁹.

The history of studying the modality category dates back to ancient times, specifically to Aristotle's era. According to historical sources, Aristotle first introduced the concept of “modality” to science⁸⁰. He divided modality into two types based on linguistic expression: “the possibility (probability) of action occurring or not occurring in objective reality.” He stated: “These are the highest logical concepts; categories reflect the main, essential features of objective reality, and other concepts are formed based on them. Categories express the connection between natural phenomena and their relationships, revealing sentences' true essence, as they are connected to the material world”⁸¹.

In the Middle Ages, the “modistae” school formed in the West under Aristotle's modal theories. They distinguished between “dictum” and “modus,” interpreting

⁷⁹ Oxford Latin dictionary / Ed. by P.G. Glare. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, USA, 1982. – P. 1124.

⁸⁰ Sharples B. Mostly Aristotle // Phronesis. – 1997. – Vol. 42, No. 2. – P. 237.

⁸¹ Аристотель. Категории. С приложением «Введения», Порфирия к Категориям» Аристотеля. – М., 1939. С. 25–30.

“dictum” as objective content and “modus” as subjective evaluation. Later, Ch. Bally developed these ideas, identifying two main components of statement content: dictum (objective-informational) and modus (subjective-emotional)⁸².

According to Akhmanova, modality is a conceptual category that includes both the speaker’s attitude toward the sentence content and the relationship between speech content and reality⁸³.

Turniyozov argues that modal characteristics of sentence elements are connected to both the speaker’s psychology and the meanings they convey⁸⁴.

Admoni interprets modality as the speaker’s attitude toward reality. He believes that modality reflects the speaker’s personal position, feelings, and views toward reality, thus emphasizing its subjective character⁸⁵.

Halliday notes that the concept of modality was transferred from logic to linguistics. In logic, modality expresses the truth, necessity, and probability of thoughts, and these principles also apply in linguistics. Halliday states that modality ensures speech has a specific and definite meaning, thus playing an important role in semantic and communicative aspects of language⁸⁶.

Summarizing existing definitions, the main characteristics of modality can be identified as follows:

1. Modality expresses the speaker’s attitude toward reality, and during speech, the speaker both expresses their thought and demonstrates their personal position.

2. Modality reflects the speaker’s attitude toward sentence content and expresses aspects such as truth, necessity, and probability of the sentence content.

3. Modality reflects the speaker’s feelings and views - the speaker’s emotional state, subjective evaluations, and worldview are manifested through modality devices.

4. Modality serves a communicative-pragmatic function, managing the communication process, increasing speech effectiveness, and helping to form certain attitudes in the listener.

J. Yakubov is one of the scholars who studied the category of modality comparatively from logical and linguistic perspectives. According to his views, “it is very important to study modality both in connection with logic and within linguistics through linguistic units. The scholar emphasizes that current connections between logic and linguistics, and the correspondence between theoretical concepts of these two fields, play a major role in the development of various languages”⁸⁷.

⁸² Балли, Ш. Общая лингвистика и вопросы французского языка [Текст] / Пер. с 3-го фр. изд. Е. В. и Т. В. Вентцель; Ред., вступ. статья [с. 3-19] и примеч. Р. А. Будагова. - М.: Изд-во иностр. лит., 1955. - С. 416.

⁸³ Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. 2-е изд. - Москва: Советская энциклопедия, 1969. - С. 237-238.

⁸⁴ Турниёзов Н. Нутқ ва унинг эгоцентрик характери хусусида баъзи мулоҳазалар // Тил ва нутқ систем-сатҳ талқинида. - Самарқанд: ДЧТИ, 2005. - Б. 21-22.

⁸⁵ Адмони В.Г. Введение в синтаксис современного немецкого языка. - Москва: Издательство литературы на иностранных языках, 1955. - С. 256.

⁸⁶ Halliday M.A.K. Functional diversity in language as seen from a consideration of modality and mood in English // Foundations of Language. - 1970. - Vol. 6, No. 3. - P. 322-361.

⁸⁷ Ёкубов Ж.А. Модаллик категориясининг мантиқ ва тилда ифодаланишининг семантик хусусиятлари. - Тошкент: Фан, 2005. - Б. 62.

M. Juraeva studied the linguo-cognitive features of modality in French and Uzbek fairy tales, revealing its expression through various linguistic means, its organization within frames, and its connection with *modus* and *dictum*.⁸⁸ According to S. Boymirzaeva, the scope of modal content and the combination of its means of expression are determined by textual presupposition. Presupposition refers to the speaker's knowledge of reality and their level of awareness about these phenomena⁸⁹.

Section 2 titled **“Views on the typological and conceptual nature of modality”** analyzes and summarizes various scholars' classifications of modality, its objective and subjective types, deontic, epistemic, alethic, and dynamic modality forms, as well as semantic features and linguistic means of expression.

Analyzing different views in world linguistics regarding modality's general definition and classification reveals commonalities between approaches. Most scholars recognize modality as a grammatical category intrinsically linked to propositional content expressed in sentences.

V. Frawley emphasizes that modal meanings are transmitted through various linguistic levels - grammatical, lexical, and prosodic units⁹⁰. Grammatical means, including modal verbs and other forms, are among the most common and systematic expression methods. Lexical means, particularly specialized modal lexemes and phrases, also convey specific modal meanings. Prosodic means like voice tone, intonation, and stress can express various modal meanings, even allowing declarative sentences to convey command meanings.

O. Jespersen notes that modal verbs are primary means of expressing modality in Germanic languages, particularly English and German. In some other language systems, like Turkic and Finno-Ugric languages, modal verbs are less developed, with modality expressed through other means like affixes, particles, and modal words⁹¹.

According to Vinogradov's classification, subjective modality reflects the speaker's personal attitude toward reality and propositional content's truthfulness, while objective modality determines the relationship between propositional content and reality. Subjective modality relates more to lexical and prosodic means, while objective modality is expressed through grammatical means, particularly verb forms⁹².

J. Coates suggests that mastering and appropriately using modal means allows speakers to express thoughts clearly, effectively, and convincingly. Through modality, writers can vividly reflect their attitudes, feelings, and characters' psychological nuances, while journalists can express viewpoints concisely and persuade readers⁹³.

⁸⁸ Жўраева М.М. Француз ва ўзбек эртақларида модаллик категориясининг лингвокогнитив, миллий маданий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2017. – 87 б.

⁸⁹ Боймирзаева С.Ў. Матн модаллиги. – Т.: Фан, 2010. – Б. 26-27.

⁹⁰ Frawley W. *Linguistic Semantics*. – Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1992. – P. 384-426.

⁹¹ Jespersen O. *The Philosophy of Grammar*. – London: George Allen & Unwin, 1924. – P. 313-321.

⁹² Виноградов В.В. О категориях модальности и модальных словах в русском языке // Исследования по русской грамматике: Избранные труды. – Москва: Наука, 1975. – С. 53-87.

⁹³ Coates J. *The Semantics of the Modal Auxiliaries*. – London: Croom Helm, 1983. – P. 1-17.

Palmer classifies modality into dynamic, deontic, and epistemic types. Dynamic modality indicates a subject's ability or possibility to perform an action⁹⁴. Lyons divides modalities into epistemic and deontic. Epistemic modality shows the subject's confidence level in propositional truth⁹⁵. Example: "This must be a sign of genuine innate ability" (Darakchi, 2024, Issue 28). Deontic modality expresses obligation or permission regarding actions. Example: "At home, patients should drink freshly squeezed vegetable juices and switch to dietary foods - steamed, fat-free meals" (Darakchi, 2024, Issue 28).

Z.Yigitaliyeva thoroughly examined modality and modus phenomena. She argues they have distinct relational, semantic, and functional characteristics, expressed through prosodic means (intonation, stress, timbre), lexical means (state verbs, jargon, phrasemes), grammatical units (modal words, actual parts, complex sentences), and extralinguistic means (mimics, gestures, phonation, crying, laughter, smiles, silence, sighs). She also studied how religious beliefs, customs, and mentality reflect in speakers' attitudes toward the external world, speech subject, and communicative situation⁹⁶.

Although various approaches exist in linguistics for describing and classifying modality, most scholars emphasize two main types - objective and subjective modality.

Objective modality is intrinsically linked to propositional content, reflects reality's actual state, and is expressed through grammatical means. Example: "During the reporting period, committee members sent a total of 16 senator inquiries, and most of them found positive solutions" (Xalq so'zi, 2024, Issue 11). This sentence contains objective modality, where the described situation corresponds to actual reality.

Subjective modality reflects the speaker's personal attitude, evaluation, and emotions toward the expressed thought through lexical means, syntactic constructions, and prosodic devices. Example: "No matter how difficult it may be, if we don't do this work today, it might be too late tomorrow" (Xalq so'zi, 2024, Issue 11). This sentence expresses subjective modality, reflecting the speaker's assumption.

In modal logic, modality is divided into four main types: deontic, epistemic, alethic, and dynamic modality. This classification serves to identify different semantic aspects of modality and is widely used in linguistics. Below we analyze the specific features of each modality type based on A. Kratzer's views⁹⁷. Deontic modality relates to social-moral norms and rules, expressing obligation, permission, or prohibition regarding people's actions. Epistemic modality expresses the speaker's confidence in the propositional content of the sentence, specifically its degree of truth correspondence. Alethic modality indicates the truth correspondence of propositional content, its logical necessity or possibility. Logical truths like

⁹⁴ Palmer F.R. *Mood and Modality*. 2nd ed. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001. – P. 86-100.

⁹⁵ Lyons J. *Linguistic Semantics: An Introduction*. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995. – P. 327-335.

⁹⁶ Йигиталиева З.М. Тилнинг модал структураси ва модуснинг ифодаланиши: (PhD) дис. автореф. – Фарғона, 2021. – 53 б.

⁹⁷ Kratzer A. *Modality* // von Stechow A., Wunderlich D. (eds). *Semantics: An International Handbook of Contemporary Research*. – Berlin: de Gruyter, 1991. – P. 639-650.

“2+2=4” serve as examples of alethic necessity. Alethic modality is mainly used in mathematical and logical reasoning. Dynamic modality expresses the subject’s ability or possibilities.

Bybee, Perkins and Pagliuca’s classification based on the evolution of modal meanings offers a new approach to the phenomenon of modality. Their four-group modality system includes: agent-oriented modality, speaker-oriented modality, epistemic modality, and subordinating modality.⁹⁸

Agent-oriented modality is similar to dynamic modality, as both express the subject’s possibilities and conditions. However, agent-oriented modality encompasses not only the subject’s specific characteristics (such as physical ability) but also the influence of external factors (like permission, obligation).

Speaker-oriented modality expresses the speaker’s personal attitude (commands, demands, and instructions) towards the propositional content and its execution. For example, “Summer footwear must definitely have an orthopedic layer. (Darakchi. 2024, Issue 24)” can express the speaker’s involvement and their instruction or demand to the listener. However, this type of modality would be more complete if it encompassed not only the speaker’s involvement but also their emotions and desires.

Epistemic modality’s separate classification aligns with the traditional approach. This type of modality indicates the truth correspondence and probability of occurrence of the propositional content. For example, “Sometimes, conversely, this practice may result in scarring. (Darakchi. 2024, Issue 28)” expresses epistemic modality.

Subordinating modality emerges when one part of the sentence becomes dependent on another part. For example, in “I suggested that he should call you immediately,” the action “he should call” is subordinate to the action “suggest.” Subordinating modality expresses grammatical relationships rather than modal meanings. Therefore, considering it as a separate type of modality is debatable.

Modality plays an important role in the semantic content of linguistic units and is widely used in our speech. Semes of confidence, affirmation, doubt, joy, and regret are particularly significant. The confidence seme expresses the speaker’s complete trust in the idea expressed in the sentence, while the affirmation seme indicates the correctness of the idea. The doubt seme expresses the speaker’s suspicion or assumption, while joy and regret semes serve to convey emotions. The amazement seme expresses the speaker’s feelings of wonder and surprise, while the evidence seme indicates the substantiation of ideas with examples.

Section 3 titled “**Publicistic text and the role of modality category in its creation**” thoroughly analyzes the place of publicistic-newspaper language in the literary language system, its specific linguistic features, and the role of modality in creating publicistic texts.

Within media style analysis, publicistic style holds special significance. Studying publicistic style is important both for its text creation function and its role

⁹⁸ Bybee J., Perkins R., Pagliuca W. The Evolution of Grammar: Tense, Aspect, and Modality in Languages of the World. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994. – P. 176-181.

in social, political, and cultural contexts. Information conveyed through newspapers, magazines, essays, and feuilletons facilitates communication between different social layers while becoming a force stimulating social change. Newspaper and journal articles covering various aspects of society inform readers about parliamentary debates, government and political party initiatives, social and economic programs, and citizens' daily lives.

Since Plato and Aristotle's time, publicism has played a crucial role in developing democratic processes, closely linked with politics, ethics, and rhetoric⁹⁹. Modern publicism is viewed as an important tool for studying and analyzing society.

"Publicistic style" refers to "oral and written creative works illuminating social life. This term's origin relates to the Latin 'publicus' (public) and English 'publicist' (journalist writing about politics and state affairs). Publicism is recognized as a distinct artistic genre dealing with reflecting, evaluating, and generalizing pressing societal issues"¹⁰⁰.

Newspapers differ from other printed publications in their relatively convenient and easy printing and distribution, ensuring quick information delivery to wide audiences. As R. Greenslade notes, "newspapers cover various societal spheres, including politics, art, sports, and local news"¹⁰¹.

The word "newspaper" derives from Italian "gazetta," initially meaning coins and etymologically linked to ancient Greek "gaza" ("treasury")¹⁰². While early forms of newspapers appeared in ancient Rome and China, their widespread distribution is closely tied to the printing press invention.

Newspapers, as important socio-political institutions, significantly influence shaping and changing public opinion in various fields, especially politics and economics. They express their attitude toward reality through gathering, processing, and transmitting information. I. Galperin listed several distinct lexical features of newspaper style: a) special political and economic terms; b) non-terminological political vocabulary; d) abbreviations; e) neologisms¹⁰³.

Uzbek linguistics and journalism face challenges due to lack of unified system for classifying newspaper materials by genre. Classification should consider characteristics, style, structure, function, purpose, volume, and form. Generally, newspaper materials divide into informative, analytical, artistic-publicistic, and advertising-information genres. Scholars T. Kurbanov¹⁰⁴ and S. Mukhamedov¹⁰⁵ list publicistic style genres, emphasizing reportage, articles, essays, feuilletons, pamphlets, and interviews as core newspaper components.

⁹⁹ Kennedy G.A. Aristotle On Rhetoric: A Theory of Civic Discourse. 2nd ed. – New York: Oxford University Press, 2007. – P. 27.

¹⁰⁰ "Publicistic, adj." Oxford English Dictionary, Oxford University Press, Access date - [07.10.2024], https://www.oed.com/dictionary/publicistic_adj?tl=true

¹⁰¹ Greenslade R. Press Gang: How Newspapers Make Profits From Propaganda. – London: Pan Books, 2004. – P. 27.

¹⁰² Vikipediya. Gazeta termini. – URL: <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gazeta>

¹⁰³ Гальперин И.П. Стилистика английского языка. – Москва: Высшая школа, 1981. – С. 272-274.

¹⁰⁴ Курбанов Т.И. Публицистик услуб масаласига доир нутқ маданияти масалалари. – Самарқанд: СамДУ, 1980. – Б. 77.

¹⁰⁵ Мухамедов С.А., Пиотровский Р.Г. Инженерная лингвистика и опыт системно-статистического исследования узбекских текстов. – Ташкент: Фан, 1986. – Б. 75.

Information relevance is crucial in modern journalism. French researcher P. Charaudeau argues news doesn't merely reflect events but recreates them. Newspapers shape readers' reality perception through selection and presentation of news, influencing worldview and daily life¹⁰⁶. T. Dobrosklonskaya notes "newspapers' role in setting society's agenda, not only selecting relevant topics but showing readers how to think and decide"¹⁰⁷. Skillful language use is essential here.

Newspapers' consistency is another distinctive feature. F. Meyer sees newspaper strength in regular publication. This rhythmic approach builds stable reader relationships, fostering trust and loyalty¹⁰⁸. F. Esser interprets newspaper continuity as sign of vitality. Each new issue complements, expands, and corrects previous ones, continuously developing reader's reality perception¹⁰⁹.

Newspapers are intended for a broad audience and aim to deliver information to various social, ethnic, and age groups. R. Park considers the newspaper as a means of studying and addressing society as a whole. It unites different social classes from upper to lower strata and various ethnic groups around a common information field¹¹⁰.

French sociologist P. Bourdieu interprets the newspaper as a tool for democratizing social space. In his view, newspapers give every citizen the right to receive information and express their opinion regardless of their status, origin, or age. In this sense, newspapers are considered a symbol of openness and pluralism¹¹¹. N. Fairclough emphasizes that newspapers define not only reality itself but also how it is understood. They create "official objectivity" using the language and style of authority. Although this appears objective, it actually represents specific interests¹¹². M. Lukanina notes that the newspaper's function is not just about delivering information. According to her, newspaper texts combine information delivery and content creation with persuasion and emotional impact functions. This, in turn, encourages readers to think more deeply¹¹³.

The press, particularly newspapers, holds a special place among mass media with its multifaceted functions. A. Abdusaidov sees the main functions of newspapers in aspects such as providing information, propaganda and promotion, education, organization, advertising, and influence¹¹⁴. The information function involves delivering important international and local events quickly and accurately, while propaganda and promotion functions aim to shape public opinion and call

¹⁰⁶ Charaudeau P. *Le discours d'information médiatique: La construction du miroir social*. – Paris: Nathan, 1997. – P. 142.

¹⁰⁷ Добросклонская Т.Г. *Медиалингвистика: системный подход к изучению языка СМИ*. – Москва: Флинта, 2008. – С. 8-11.

¹⁰⁸ Meyer P. *The Vanishing Newspaper: Saving Journalism in the Information Age*. – Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2004. – P. 38

¹⁰⁹ Esser F. *Die Kräfte hinter den Schlagzeilen: Englischer und deutscher Journalismus im Vergleich*. – Freiburg: Verlag Karl Alber, 1998. – P. 319.

¹¹⁰ Park R. *News as a Form of Knowledge: A Chapter in the Sociology of Knowledge // American Journal of Sociology*. – 1940. – Vol. 45, No. 5. – P. 669-686.

¹¹¹ Bourdieu P. *Sur la télévision*. – Paris: Liber-Raisons d'agir, 1996. – P. 18-20.

¹¹² Fairclough N. *Media Discourse*. – London: Edward Arnold, 1995. – P. 214.

¹¹³ Луканина М.В. *Газетный текст через призму теории коммуникаций // Вестник Московского университета. Серия 19. – 2003. – № 2. – С. 123-133.*

¹¹⁴ Абдусaidов А. *Газета жанрларининг тил хусусияти: Филология фан. д-ри дис. – Тошкент, 2005. – Б. 41.*

masses to certain actions. The educational function helps shape public consciousness, social identity, and finding one's place in society. Through organizational function, the press encourages readers to actively participate in political and social events. The advertising function attracts public attention by reporting on important changes, developments, and news in society. To increase newspaper effectiveness, linguistic features such as popularity, imagery, expressiveness, emotionality, accuracy, conciseness, and debate must be considered. Debate plays a significant role in increasing newspaper effectiveness, with open discussions organized on existing problems and shortcomings in social, economic, political, and cultural spheres.

Modality category plays an important role in enhancing the effectiveness of journalistic texts. It serves to express the author's subjective attitude, emotions, and evaluation, establish dialogue with readers, and increase emotional-expressive coloring. Through modal words, verbs, and other means, the author emphasizes their opinion, expresses confidence, or raises doubt. These also help make the text more lively and natural. Through modal-content sentences, the author encourages readers to reflect and express their opinions.

From an epistemological perspective, authors emphasize the reliability and validity of knowledge through modal means like "certainly," "undoubtedly." Phrases like "expert opinion" and "research results" clarify the source and origin of knowledge. From an axiological viewpoint, modal words like "good," "excellent," "inhuman" reflect the author's personal value system, while phrases like "immorality" and "triumph of justice" show their attitude toward societal norms. The persuasive effect of modality tools aims to express the author's thoughts firmly, influence readers' emotions, and change their position. Emotional-expressive means encourage readers to accept certain ideas. Argumentatively, sentences like "research shows" and "statistical data confirms" emphasize the validity and truthfulness of the author's evidence. Modal means are also used to criticize opponents' views.

Chapter 2 of the dissertation is titled "**Implementation of modality semes in newspaper texts**", with Section 1 analyzing "**Modality characteristics of newspaper headlines**".

Modality is an integral feature of newspaper headlines and is expressed through various grammatical and lexical means. Specifically, these include modal verbs (need, can, must, etc.), modal words and phrases (perhaps, undoubtedly, naturally, etc.), as well as emotionally expressive words (wonderful, terrible, strange, etc.). Modality in newspaper headlines manifests under the influence of various factors. As D.Dor emphasizes, the article genre plays an important role in determining the type of modality in headlines¹¹⁵. Headlines containing news content are typically relatively neutral and objective, mainly focused on conveying facts briefly and clearly. For example, headlines like "Kindergarten directors to receive 30 percent bonus" (Darakchi, 2024, Issue 28) or "The allocated amount is not retail" (Darakchi, 2024, Issue 28) show minimal modality.

¹¹⁵ Dor D. On newspaper headlines as relevance optimizers. – Journal of Pragmatics, 2003. – P. 695-721.

Unlike ordinary text, newspaper headlines perform more complex functions. They not only reflect the content of the article but also express the position of the author or publication regarding events. Modality plays an important role in this function. Modality can manifest either explicitly or implicitly in the text. In newspaper headlines, although modality is often expressed implicitly, it has the ability to strongly influence readers.

Certain syntactic constructions, particularly rhetorical questions and inversion, are also important in expressing the author's opinion. For example, in the headline "How fare hardship, bliss, and justice?" (Istiqbol yo'li, 2024, Issue 2), the author expresses dissatisfaction through a rhetorical question, similar to the English headline "Will justice ever prevail?" (Baltimore Sun, 2019, COCA) which embodies similar meaning and modality.

Sometimes, the author can express implicit modality through stylistic devices like irony and sarcasm. This creates a contradiction between the literal and contextual meaning of words. For instance, the quotation marks in the headline "The 'Effect' of Hotlines" (OregonLive.com, 2019, COCA) create irony that casts doubt on the effectiveness of helplines. In newspaper headlines, modality appears both implicitly and explicitly. Explicit modality allows direct expression of the author's thoughts and feelings through linguistic means. This type of modality is achieved through various lexical, grammatical, and punctuation devices. The headline "Stop cuddling the koalas, tourists told" (The Times, July 2024) shows explicit modality through the imperative mood. In "Have you used an energy broker in the last 10 years?" (The Times, July 2024), explicit interrogative modality is achieved through a question. Thus, by asking a question, the author directly addresses the reader and invites dialogue. In "Abortion rights could be on Ariz., Neb. ballots" (The Boston Globe, July 2024), the author directly expresses their assumption through the modal verb "could."

Headlines in different types of newspapers express modality differently. Headlines in formal newspapers are usually precise and concise, with informative modality predominating. In such cases, headlines emphasize the objectivity and truthfulness of the depicted reality. Examples include "Media saw it - for years" (NY Daily News, July 2024) and "Javanka plans Euro hotel" (New York Post, July 2024).

Headlines in journalistic newspapers may display other types of modality, including imperative-optative or emotional-expressive modality. In articles, the author tries to influence readers through their opinions, encouraging thinking and discussion. In such cases, headlines often take the form of rhetorical questions, exclamatory sentences, using emotional-expressive words and phrases. For example, "Stay tuned as the election fallout unfolds!" (The Times, July 2024) and "Weird but two!" (New York Post, July 2024) illustrate this.

Sometimes the author attempts to convince readers by presenting evidence and relying on facts in headlines. Headlines like "Will reach 81 percent in 2024" (O'zbekiston ovozi, 2024, Issue 2) ensure credibility by including specific numbers. Additionally, authors can express their evaluation of events in headlines using emotional-expressive lexicon and evaluative words. For example, the phrase "right

medicine” in the headline “Activist has the right medicine” (The Times, July 2024) expresses a positive evaluation.

Modality in newspaper headlines is closely linked to several contextual factors and should be studied considering these factors. This involves the headline’s connection to text, situation, and culture. Headline modality varies according to the article’s topic, genre, and communicative purpose. For instance, political headlines use modality expressing the author’s attitude, while news reports emphasize fact-recording. Analytical articles characteristically use modality devices expressing the author’s position. Additionally, headline modality can change based on socio-political conditions, period-specific characteristics, and current topical events.

In Chapter 2’s subsection, **“The expression of modal meanings of “probability”, “necessity”, “obligation”, “possibility” and “ability” in newspaper texts”** has been analyzed.

Epistemic modal units reflect the speaker’s degree of confidence in the reality of the sentence and express their personal views. J. Lyons defines this type of modal units as “means that express the speaker’s degree of confidence in the truth of the sentence” and divides them into two main groups: probability and certainty¹¹⁶.

In the Uzbek language, modal units used to express degrees of probability can be divided into these groups: modal words expressing probability, modal verbs, and modal constructions.

Modal words expressing probability include lexical units like “balki”, “ehtimol”, “chamasi”, “shekilli” and “aftidan”. These modal words indicate that the speaker lacks absolute certainty about the expressed idea and is making an assumption or indicating probability. For example: “Balki, jadidchilar orzu qilgan jamiyatni qura olarmiz”. (Toshkent oqshomi, 2024, Issue 2)

Modal units expressing probability allow authors to state their views cautiously. Such modal units are often used when discussing uncertain or controversial issues. They soften the author’s statements and allow readers room for their own thinking and reflection. In the given example (“Ehtimol, Sirdaryo havzasida suv resurslari hajmi kamayishi hisobga olinar”. Zarafshon, 2024, Issue 2), the author expresses their opinion tentatively rather than definitively.

Modal units expressing probability are also used in newspapers to defend the author’s position and prevent readers’ objections. In the example (“Tomorrow’s new moon will provide the circumstances that could enable you to get seriously rich”. The New York Post, 2019, COCA), the author expresses their opinion cautiously using the modal verb “could” to emphasize probability.

In English, modal verbs like “may”, “might”, “could”, “should” and “would” are used to express low probability. J. Coates, studying the role of “should” and “would” in expressing low probability, finds they convey other meanings too. Specifically, “should” is often used for advice or recommendations, while “would” typically describes repeated actions in the past¹¹⁷.

¹¹⁶ Lyons J. *Semantics*. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1977. – P. 161-163.

¹¹⁷ Coates J. *The semantics of the modal auxiliaries*. – London: Croom Helm, 2015. . – P. 205-221.

D. Biber and other researchers study these modal verbs' usage in written and spoken language. They observe that "may" and "might" appear more in formal written language, while "could", "should" and "would" are more common in informal spoken communication¹¹⁸.

In the example "Christian Braun may be more athletic, jumping-wise, but I would say Kevin McCullar has better ball skills than Christian had while he was here" (The New York Post, 2019, COCA), "may" indicates the probability of Christian Braun's superior jumping ability over Kevin McCullar. The use of "may" shows this isn't definitive but rather the author's assumption. Additionally, using "I would say" emphasizes this is their personal view rather than expressing absolute certainty.

Among modal units expressing medium probability in English, modal words like "will", "likely" and "probably" hold a special place. Specifically, R. Huddleston and G. Pullum note that the modal verb "will" is used not only for predicting future actions but also for describing general present situations¹¹⁹. Additionally, Biber et al. find that "likely" is more common in formal and written speech, while "probably" is more prevalent in informal and oral speech¹²⁰. In sentences like "The new regulations will likely face legal challenges from industry groups" (The Washington Post, 2019, COCA), the author indicates the probability of new rules facing legal challenges from industry groups, expressing this probability through the combination "will likely".

Both English and Uzbek languages have various modal means to express possibility and ability, indicating the probability of events or a subject's capacity to perform certain activities. In English, modal units like "can", "could", "be able to", "be capable of", "have the potential to", "have the ability to" are widely used. Through these, the author expresses the possibilities, abilities, and potential of various subjects and informs readers about the likelihood of certain events occurring. In Uzbek, possibility and ability meanings are expressed through the use of the auxiliary verb "olmoq" with the adverbial participle forms "-a" or "-y", as well as by adding the modal word "mumkin" to the action noun form of the verb. The use of these modal units in newspapers largely depends on the article's topic and the author's communicative goals. They are more commonly used in articles about modern technologies, scientific achievements, or medical discoveries.

In linguistics, the concept of "deontic modality" is used to express modal meanings such as "necessity" and "obligation". J. Lyons defines deontic modality as "factors that encourage or compel the performance of an action"¹²¹. According to him, deontic modality often doesn't indicate a specific source (like social norms or personal obligations) that prompts the action. In many cases, we don't know or express the exact reasons compelling certain actions. For example, in the sentence

¹¹⁸ Biber D., Johansson S., Leech G., Conrad S., Finegan E. Longman grammar of spoken and written English. – Harlow: Pearson Education Limited, 1999. – P. 449.

¹¹⁹ Huddleston R., Pullum G.K. The Cambridge grammar of the English language. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. – P. 188.

¹²⁰ Biber D., Johansson S., Leech G., Conrad S., Finegan E. Longman grammar of spoken and written English. – Harlow: Pearson Education Limited, 2021. – P. 482-499.

¹²¹ Lyons J. Semantics. Vol. 2. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1977. – P. 819-828.

“Bola to‘garaklarga borishi, jamoaviy ishlashni o‘rganishi kerak” (Qoravulbozor, 2024, Issue 3), the necessity of attending clubs might be related to social norms or personal obligations, but this isn’t explicitly stated.

Modal units expressing obligation and necessity are a key component of newspaper texts, playing an important role in achieving the author’s communicative goals. These units allow authors to convey their ideas firmly and convincingly, influence readers, and encourage or compel them to take certain actions. In English, modal verbs like “must”, “have to”, “need to”, “should”, “ought to”, adjectives like “necessary”, “obligatory”, “compulsory”, “urgent”, nouns like “obligation”, “necessity”, and subjective-evaluative constructions like “it is essential that”, “it is crucial that”, “it is imperative that” are actively used to express obligation and necessity. In Uzbek, this function is performed by modal constructions like “-(i)sh kerak”, “-(i)sh lozim”, “-(i)sh shart”, “-ish zarur”.

In Chapter 3’s subsection, “**The means of expressing subjective modality in newspaper texts**” have been analyzed.

In newspaper texts, means of expressing subjective modality hold a special place because they play an important role in increasing the article’s effectiveness, influencing readers, and conveying the author’s thoughts to readers. Subjective modality “shows the speaker’s attitude toward the expressed thought (confidence or uncertainty, agreement or disagreement, expressive evaluation)”¹²². In newspaper texts, subjective modality is expressed through emotional-expressive vocabulary, modal words, modal particles, forms of address, exclamations, affixes and affix-like elements, prosodic means, intonation, incomplete verbs, and syntactic structures.

O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi gazeta matnlarida subyektiv modallikni ifodalash uchun turli xil leksik, grammatik va prosodik vositalardan foydalaniladi. Ular muallifning his-tuyg‘ularini, hissiy munosabatini va fikrga bo‘lgan pozitsiyasini aks ettiradi hamda o‘quvchiga ta’sir qilishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi.

In Uzbek, emotional-expressive adjectives, nouns, verbs, phraseological units, and figurative expressions are widely used. English employs positively and negatively charged adjectives, nouns, verbs, adverbs, idioms, and metaphors. These express the author’s subjective attitudes and emotional states like praise, criticism, joy, and regret.

Modal words indicate degree of certainty and cognitive-emotional states like confidence, doubt, and assumption. Modal words in both languages connect ideas, ensure sequence, emphasize, or contrast.

Modal particles and interjections add emotional coloring, expressing interrogation, surprise, amazement, intensification, emphasis, limitation, doubt, comparison, and negation. They reflect author emotions while engaging readers.

Affixes and affix-like elements, including diminutive forms, convey speaker attitudes and feelings. English has limited such means, relying more on context.

Prosodic means (melody, stress, intonation) reflect emotional states and attitudes while increasing impact. Syntactic structures like interrogative, imperative, and rhetorical questions are important for expressiveness.

¹²² Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси. 6 т. – Т., 2000. – Б. 42.

Forms of address show author-listener relationships, respect levels, and cultural features. Axiological modality is prominent in complex simple sentences in Uzbek. Verb moods, modal verbs, and conditional clauses are key means of subjective modality in both languages' newspaper texts, expressing command, desire, advice, condition, possibility, and obligation.

Chapter 3 is titled **“Corpus-based analysis of means expressing modality in english and uzbek newspapers”** and is dedicated to the semantic-functional analysis of modal units in English and Uzbek newspapers.

Modern English newspapers effectively use modal units to cover events in various areas of society. These units serve to express author opinions, indicate assumptions, persuade readers, or present evidence. Studying modal usage in English newspapers is thus a key area of modern linguistics. This research aims to determine usage frequency of 9 main modal verbs (can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, and would) and certain modal words in COCA's “Newspapers” section, analyzing their semantic-functional characteristics.

Frequency analysis reveals modality usage levels in newspaper texts, helping understand its importance and pragmatic functions like expressing opinions, assumptions, persuasion, and evidence presentation. The “Newspapers” section contains 121,741,989 words. For meaningful comparison, results are calculated per million words using: $(\text{modal unit count} / \text{total word count}) * 1,000,000$

Key findings from Diagram 1:

- “Will”: most frequent at 2,571 instances
- “Would”: second at 2,031 instances
- “Can”: third at 1,749 instances
- “Could”: fourth at 1,255 instances
- “May”: 779 instances
- “Should”: 644 instances
- “Might”: 431 instances
- “Must”: 295 instances
- “Shall”: least frequent at 12 instances

“Will”, “would” and “can” are most common, while “must” and “shall” show significantly lower frequency.

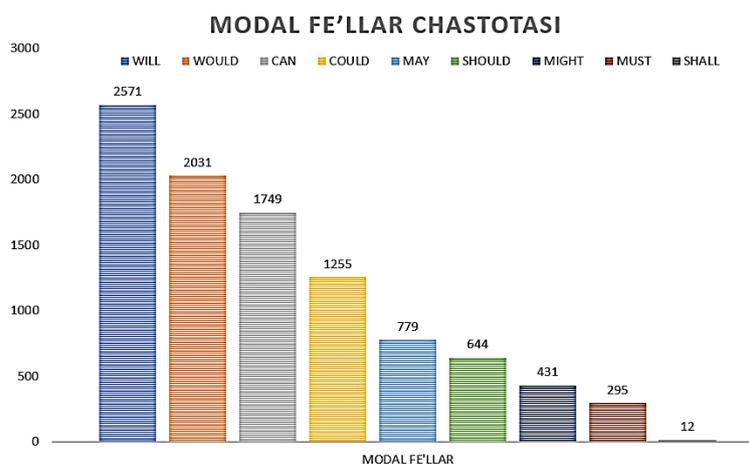


Diagramm 1

Research shows that in newspaper discourse, modal constructions occur in semantic microfields of “probability”, “possibility”, “ability”, “necessity” and “obligation”. These meanings are used for various purposes including making assumptions about events, analyzing alternative developments, forecasting future prospects, and indicating obligations and necessary actions.

Among modal verbs in English, “will” (62%), “would” (43%), “may” (73%), and “might” (92%) actively express “probability”, while “can” (56%) and “could” (59%) indicate “possibility” and “ability”. “Should” (70%) and “must” (76%) play important roles in conveying “necessity” and “obligation”.

The prevalence of “probability”, “possibility” and “ability” meanings in English newspapers is explained by genre characteristics, journalists’ analytical approach, individual style, pragmatic goals, and primary functions of newspaper discourse. “Necessity” and “obligation” semantic microfields remain significant, serving social-political and educational functions.

Analysis of 55 Uzbek socio-political newspapers from 2024 using “Antconc” software revealed:

- Probability-related modal units: 48%
- Necessity and obligation units: 32%
- Possibility and ability units: 20%

Semantically, probability units express likelihood of events and author assumptions, necessity/obligation units indicate required actions and author demands, while possibility/ability units reflect capacity to perform actions based on knowledge, skills, and conditions.

The use of modal units in Uzbek newspapers varies according to text style, genre, and topic. In formal and scientific-journalistic texts, modal units expressing necessity and obligation are more common, while in conversational and literary texts, modal words expressing probability and assumption predominate. Political and economic texts feature more meanings of necessity and obligation.

Comparative study of modal units in English and Uzbek newspapers reveals their distinct characteristics. Research shows English newspapers have slightly higher frequency of modal units due to their well-developed modal verb system. English newspapers frequently use modal verbs like “will,” “would,” “may” to express probability and author predictions. Uzbek newspapers accomplish this mainly through analytical constructions like “-sa kerak,” “-(i)shi mumkin.”

For expressing possibility and ability, English uses modal verbs “can” and “could,” while Uzbek uses “mumkin,” “-a olmoq.” For necessity and obligation, English employs “must” and “should,” while Uzbek uses “-ish kerak,” “-ish lozim.”

Pragmatically, English newspaper modals facilitate author-reader communication, while Uzbek newspapers use them to influence readers and encourage specific actions.

CONCLUSION

1. The category of modality plays an important role in human thinking and speech. To fully understand this complex phenomenon, it must be studied not only within one discipline but through collaboration between philosophy, logic,

psychology, and linguistics. Each field reveals different aspects of modality from its own perspective.

2. Modality is a multifaceted phenomenon influenced by both linguistic and non-linguistic factors. Understanding its essence requires considering various language levels and units, as well as paralinguistic means. Modality is expressed not only through words and grammatical forms but also through gestures, facial expressions, and intonation.

3. Newspaper language is an important linguistic medium reflecting significant event in society and expressing journalists' various opinions and ideological views. While maintaining literary language norms, it combines features of journalistic, artistic, and scientific styles to create a distinct newspaper-appropriate language.

4. Newspaper language must be accessible, simple, and understandable. It is distinguished by artistic imagery and emotionality. Words and phrases ensure precision and conciseness. Authors must substantiate each fact accurately and reliably while expressing thoughts clearly and fluently. Materials published in newspapers belong to various genres, each showing different manifestations of modality. The spirit of debate is another important linguistic feature of newspaper language.

5. In journalistic texts, modality serves to express the author's attitude toward reality and readers, increase text effectiveness, and convince readers of certain ideas. It reflects the author's worldview and values, expressing certainty or doubt. Modality also plays a crucial role in persuading readers to accept certain positions.

6. Newspaper headlines reflect article content and serve to attract and interest readers. Modality plays an important role in them, expressed through various grammatical and lexical means. Modality is an integral feature of headlines, manifesting under the influence of genre, topic, and communicative purpose, serving to express the author's position.

7. Modal units expressing the meaning of "possibility" and "ability" are more commonly used in articles devoted to scientific achievements, technological progress, and new discoveries. Through them, the author informs readers about expected changes and the importance and effectiveness of innovations, while presenting them as opportunities being created for specific fields.

8. Modal units expressing the meaning of "necessity" and "obligation" play an important role in raising pressing social issues and encouraging the general public to think and act in certain directions. They are actively used by article authors to substantiate their opinions, gain readers' trust, and instill certain ideas in their consciousness.

9. The use of modal units in English and Uzbek newspapers is closely linked to the genre characteristics of newspaper texts. Different genres of texts, including news, analytical articles, and interviews, have their own specific principles for using modal units, which differ according to the communicative-pragmatic purpose of the text. Since accurate and reliable coverage of events is the main task in news, modal units expressing probability, assumption, and prediction are used relatively less. However, in analytical articles and reviews, since the author's opinion needs to be well-founded and evidence and considerations need to be thoroughly analyzed,

modal units that express and support the author's position are actively used. In interviews, when directly quoting speakers, modal units more clearly demonstrate their attitudes and positions.

10. The use of modal verbs in English and Uzbek newspaper texts differs according to context, author's purpose, and genre characteristics. For example, in news and analytical articles, probability and assumption senses are widely used when authors express their predictions, while in interviews and reports, meanings of possibility and ability predominate. Additionally, in official announcements, necessity and obligation modal verbs are frequently used because precision and certainty are important.

11. In English newspapers, modal verbs are mainly used to express the author's subjective attitude, communicative purposes, as well as position regarding events. In Uzbek newspapers, modal meanings are more commonly used in texts with commanding, demanding, advisory, and recommendatory characters.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ PhD.03/31.03.2021/Fil.76.05 ПРИ
НАМАНАГАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

НАМАНАГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ОБИЛОВ МУЗАФФАР ОДИЛЖОН УГЛИ

**СЕМАНТИКО-ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ
МОДАЛЬНЫХ СРЕДСТВ В АНГЛИЙСКИХ И УЗБЕКСКИХ
ПУБЛИЦИСТИЧЕСКИХ ТЕКСТАХ**

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

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

Наманган – 2025

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована под номером B2024.3.PhD/Fil5099 в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан.

Диссертация выполнена в Наманганском государственном университете.
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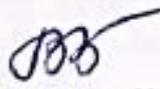
Ведущая организация: Ферганский государственный университет

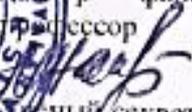
Защита диссертации состоится « 19 » марта 2025 года в 15:00 часов на заседании Научного совета Ph.D.03/31.03.2021.Fil.76.05 при Наманганском государственном университете. Адрес: 160107, город Наманган, улица Бобуршоҳ, дом 161. Тел.: (+99869) 228-85-01; факс: (99869) 228-85-02; e-mail: info@namd.uz.

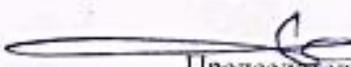
С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Наманганского государственного университета. (зарегистрирована за № 1752). Адрес: 160107, город Наманган, улица Бобуршоҳ, дом 161. Тел.: (+99869) 228-85-01; факс: (99869) 228-85-02; e-mail: info@namd.uz.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования заключается в раскрытии особенностей реализации категории модальности в английских и узбекских газетах, её лингвистической сущности и функционально-семантических аспектов в сравнительно-сопоставительном аспекте.

Объектом исследования выбраны газетные тексты на английском и узбекском языках. Для английского языка были использованы материалы раздела “Newspapers” корпуса СОСА, а для узбекского языка - номера общественно-политических газет нашей республики за 2024 год, включая республиканские, областные, городские, районные и отраслевые газеты.

Научная новизна диссертации состоит в:

освещены прагматические функции модальных единиц, выражающих значения “вероятности”, “возможности”, “способности”, “необходимости” и “обязательности”, такие как выражение коммуникативной цели автора, воздействие на читателя, убеждение, обоснование аргументов, оценка, побуждение к определенным действиям;

подробно освещен вопрос различного употребления модальных единиц в зависимости от газетных жанров и тем, раскрыто наличие специфических средств и способов выражения модальности в текстах различных жанров, в частности, в новостях, аналитических статьях, интервью, репортажах, различное проявление модальности в текстах социально-политической, экономической, культурно-просветительской тематики, их связь с целью и авторской интенцией;

определены коммуникативные функции модальных единиц в газетном дискурсе, такие как информирование, убеждение, оценка, побуждение, приказ, советование, предположение и прогнозирование, а также их роль в повышении воздействия публицистических текстов;

с помощью корпуса СОСА и специально созданного корпуса узбекских газет раскрыты такие контекстуальные особенности как частота употребления модальных единиц, их выбор в зависимости от стилистической направленности текста, влияние на содержание текста, проявление в газетных заголовках, а также функциональные задачи, такие как роль в выражении авторского отношения, функция усиления или смягчения содержания текста, коммуникативная функция в передаче информации, значение в повышении воздействия текста, роль в выражении субъективности, характерной для газетного стиля.

Внедрение результатов исследований. На основе научных результатов исследования семантико-функциональных особенностей средств модальности в английских и узбекских публицистических текстах:

предложения и рекомендации, выводы о сравнительном изучении семантико-функциональных особенностей модальных единиц, используемых в английских и узбекских газетах, на основе методов корпусной лингвистики, широком анализе частоты употребления, контекстуальных особенностей и функционального значения модальных единиц с помощью корпуса СОСА и

специально созданного корпуса узбекских газет, коммуникативно-прагматических задачах модальных единиц в газетном дискурсе и их роли в повышении воздействия журналистских текстов, их информационных, убеждающих, оценочных и других функциях были использованы в проекте RF-201912258 “Создание многоязычной (на узбекском, русском, английском языках) электронной платформы узбекской литературы”, выполненном в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы (справка №04/1-2866 Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы от 15 октября 2024 года). В результате усовершенствованы сведения и научный анализ проявления модальных сем в узбекском публицистическом дискурсе;

предложения, рекомендации и выводы о коммуникативных функциях (информирование, убеждение, оценка, мотивация, приказ, консультирование, предположение и прогнозирование) модальных единиц, выражающих “вероятность”, “возможность”, “способность”, “необходимость” и “обязательство” в газетном дискурсе, а также их роли и функциях в повышении эффективности публицистических текстов, были использованы в практическом проекте S-UZ800-20-IN-0106 “Virtual Workshop on Collaborative Action Research for English Teachers”, реализованном в Наманганском государственном университете в 2020-2021 годах в рамках программы Alumni Outreach Grants Посольства США в Узбекистане (Справка №1697/04 от 4 декабря 2024 года Наманганского государственного университета). Необходимая информация в практическом проекте была обогащена в результате предложений, рекомендаций и выводов, выдвинутых в диссертации.

выводы о прагматических функциях модальных единиц, выражающих значения “вероятности”, “возможности”, “способности”, “необходимости” и “обязательности”, таких как выражение коммуникативной цели автора, воздействие на читателя, убеждение, обоснование аргументов, оценка, побуждение к определенным действиям, о наличии специфических средств и способов выражения модальности в текстах различных жанров, в частности, в новостях, аналитических статьях, интервью, репортажах, о различном проявлении модальности в текстах социально-политической, экономической, культурно-просветительской тематики, их связи с целью и авторской интенцией были использованы при подготовке сценариев программ “Образование и литература”, “Литературный процесс”, транслировавшихся в эфире Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана в 2024 году, а также радиопередач “Мировая литература” (справка №04-36-1115 Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана от 14 октября 2024 года). В результате обеспечено наполнение телепередач и радиопрограмм сведениями и научными данными о семантико-функциональных особенностях средств модальности в публицистических текстах.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы, общим объемом 165 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ

I bo'lim (part I; часть I)

1. Obilov M.O. Ingliz tilida modallik kategoriyasining ifodalanishi. Namangan davlat universiteti ilmiy-axborotnomasi. №4 – Namangan, 2024. – B. 576-579 (10.00.00)

2. Obilov M.O. Modallikni ifodalovchi lingvistik vositalarning tavsifi va tasnifi. Qo'qon davlat pedagogika instituti ilmiy xabarlar. №2/2025. – B. 1309-1317 (10.00.00)

3. Obilov M.O. The status and distinctive features of newspaper style in language. International Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. Finland Academic Research Science Publishers. |(SJIF) = 8.09 Impact factor journal. Volume-13/Issue-2/2025 <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14919173> – P. 374-377

4. Obilov M.O. Obyektiv va subyektiv modallik ma'nolarining dixotomiyasi. "O'zbek tili taraqqiyoti va xalqaro hamkorlik masalalari" mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. (19-oktabr 2024-yil). Toshkent-2024. – B. 143-151

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6. Obilov M.O. Obyektiv va subyektiv modallik ma'nolarining dixotomiyasi. "Davlat tili taraqqiyoti: muammo va yechimlar" mavzusidagi IV respublika an'anaviy ilmiy-amaliy anjumani. Toshkent-2024. – B. 448-458

7. Obilov M.O. Korpus lingvistikasi va uning zamonaviy tilshunoslikdagi o'rni: nazariy tahlil. "Integrativ va kompetensiyaviy yondashuvlar asosida ijtimoiy fanlarni o'qitishning muammo va yechimlari" mavzusidagi respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy amaliy konferensiya. (29-30 mart 2024-yil). Namangan-2024. – B. 114-118

II bo'lim (part II; часть II)

8. Obilov M.O. Corpus based study of modal verbs in academic writing. Monografiya. (01.05.2024). University of Business and Science. 6 bt, 100 bet.

9. Obilov M.O. Modallik kategoriyasining lingvistik va falsafiy talqini. Namangan davlat universiteti ilmiy-axborotnomasi. №9 – Namangan, 2024. – B. 378-381. (10.00.00; № 26)

10. Obilov M.O. Gazeta uslubining lisondagi ma'qomi va o'ziga xos xususiyatlari. Namangan davlat chet tillari institutining "Zamonaviy filologiya muammolari" nomli ilmiy jurnali. 2024-yil, 2-son. – B. 22-28

11. Obilov M.O. Interpretation and research of modality. Namangan davlat chet tillari institutining "Zamonaviy filologiya muammolari" nomli ilmiy jurnali. 2024-yil, 3-son. – B: 50-57

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13. Obilov M.O. The status and distinctive features of newspaper style in language. "Mahoratli o'qituvchi-malakali millat: uzluksiz kasbiy rivojlantirishdagi muammo va yechimlar" mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi. Toshkent-2024. – B.102-106
14. Obilov M.O. Лингвистик модалликни ифодаловчи воситалар. "Түрк элдеринин руханий интеграциясы: тил, адабият, маданият" nomli xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya. Osh-2024. – B. 488-495
15. Obilov M.O. Means of expression of modality category in english. "Ta'lim tizimida innovatsiya, integratsiya va zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar" mavzusida xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari (2024-yil 18 – 19-aprel). University of Business and Science, Namangan. – B. 669-672
16. Obilov M.O. A crosslingual study of the modality. "Til va madaniyatlararo muloqot" mavzusidagi xalqaro masofaviy-onlayn ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. (2024-yil, 26-aprel) Toshkent. – B. 111-114
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19. Obilov M.O. Cross-cultural corpus study of modal verb usage in essays by uzbek students and native speakers. UBS ilmiy axborotnomasi. (Namangan. 2023-yil, noyabr) – B. 188-197
20. Obilov M.O. Korpus lingvistikasining shakllanishi va rivojlanishi: Brown va London-lund korpuslari misolida. Namangan davlat universiteti ilmiy-axborotnomasi. №2 – Namangan, 2025. – B. 378-381. (10.00.00)
21. Obilov M.O., Ahmadjonov T.A. The status and distinctive features of newspaper style in language. American journal of education and learning ResearchBib (IF) = 9.918 Impact factor journal. Volume-3/ Issue-2/ Published: 30-10-2024. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13930505> – P. 197-206