

**O‘ZBEKISTON DAVLAT JAHN TILLARI UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.27.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH
ASOSIDAGI BIR MARTALIK ILMIY KENGASH
O‘ZBEKISTON DAVLAT JAHON TILLARI UNIVERSITETI**

ISRAIL MUKADDAS IRGASHEVNA

**SOTSIOLINGVISTIK OMILLARNING
TIL TARAQQIYOTIGA TA’SIRI
(o‘zbek va rus mediamatnlari misolida)**

10.00.11 – Til nazariyasi. Amaliy va kompyuter lingvistikasi

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI DOKTORI (DSc) DISSERTATSIYASI
AVTOREFERATI**

Toshkent – 2025

Filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati mundarijasi

**Contents of Dissertation Abstract of the Doctor of Philological sciences
(DSc)**

**Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора
филологических наук (DSc)**

Israil Mukaddas Irgashevna

Sotsiolingvistik omillarning til taraqqiyotiga ta'siri

(o'zbek va rus mediamatnlari misolida) 3

Israil Mukaddas Irgashevna

The INFLUENCE of SOCIOLINGUISTIC FACTORS

on LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT (BASED on EXAMPLES

from UZBEK and RUSSIAN MEDIA TEXTS) 46

Исраил Мукаддас Иргашевна

Воздействие социолингвистических факторов на развитие языка

(на примере узбекских и русских медиатекстов) 89

E'lon qilingan ishlar ro'yxati

List of published works

Список опубликованных работ 96

O‘ZBEKISTON DAVLAT JAHON TILLARI UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.27.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH
ASOSIDAGI BIR MARTALIK ILMIY KENGASH
O‘ZBEKISTON DAVLAT JAHON TILARI UNIVERSITETI

ISRAIL MUKADDAS IRGASHEVNA

SOTSIOLINGVISTIK OMILLARNING
TIL TARAQQIYOTIGA TA’SIRI
(o‘zbek va rus mediamatnlari misolida)

10.00.11 – Til nazariyasi. Amaliy va kompyuter lingvistikasi

FILOLOGIYA FANLARI DOKTORI (DSc) DISSERTATSIYASI
AVTOREFERATI

Toshkent – 2025

Fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2024.2.DSc/Fil814 raqam bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o‘zbek, ingliz va rus (rezyume)) Ilmiy kengash veb-sahifasi (www.uzswlu.uz)da va “Ziyonet” Axborot ta’lim portalida (www.ziyonet.uz) joylashtirilgan.

Ilmiy maslahatchi:

Teshabayeva Dilfuza Mo‘minovna
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Rasmiy opponentlar:

Xamrayeva Shahlo Mirdjonovna
filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent

Siddiqova Iroda Abduzuhurovna
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Bakirov Poyon O‘rolovich
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Yetakchi tashkilot:

O‘zbekiston jurnalistika va ommaviy kommunikatsiyalar universiteti

Dissertatsiya himoyasi O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.27.01 raqamli Ilmiy kengash asosidagi Bir martalik Ilmiy kengashning 2025-yil “____” _____ soat _____dagi majlisida bo‘lib o‘tadi. Manzil: 100138, Toshkent shahri, Uchtepa tumani, Kichik halqa yo‘li ko‘chasi, 21-A uy. Tel: (99871) 230-12-91. faks: (99871) 230-12-92; (99871) 230-12-91; faks: (99871) 230-12-91; e-mail: uzswlu_info@mail.ru)

Dissertatsiya bilan O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universitetining Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (_____raqami bilan ro‘yxatga olingan). Manzil: 100138, Toshkent shahri, Uchtepa tumani, Kichik halqa yo‘li ko‘chasi, 21-A uy. tel: (99871) 230-12-91. Faks (99871) 230-12-92.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2025-yil «____» _____ kuni tarqatildi.

(2025-yil « ____ » _____dagi _____ raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi).

I.M. Tuxtasinov

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Bir martalik
Ilmiy kengash raisi, p.f.d., professor

X.B. Samigova

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Bir martalik
Ilmiy kengash kotibi, f.f.d., professor

J.A.Yakubov

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Bir martalik
Ilmiy kengash qoshidagi Ilmiy seminar
raisi, f.f.d., professor

KIRISH (fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon miqyosida ilm-fan, texnika, madaniyat va siyosat sohasida yuzaga kelayotgan o'zgarishlar yangidan yangi tushunchalarning iste'molga kirib kelishiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Jahon mediamakonida tilning ijtimoiy hodisa sifatida o'rganilishi, mediamatnning jamiyatdagi o'zgarishlarga sezgirligi uning ijtimoiy, madaniy, texnologik va ijtimoiy-siyosiy omillar bilan bog'liqligining tadqiqi juda dolzarb va ko'p qirrali ilmiy yo'nalish ekanligidan dalolat beradi. Zero, sotsiolingvistika til jamoasi, uning vaziyati, ijtimoiy-kommunikativ tizim, til kodi, siyosati va tilning taraqqiyoti kabilarni o'z ichiga oladi. Til jamiyatning ma'lum bir ijtimoiy tuzilmasi doirasida faoliyat ko'rsatganligi sababli sotsiolingvistika tilni uning ijtimoiy kontekstida o'rganadigan fan sanaladi. Har qanday milliy til xalqning tarixiy-madaniy hayotida muhim vosita hisoblanadi. Milliy siyosatning to'la amalga oshishida milliy tillar haqidagi ta'limotning til taraqqiyotidagi rolini atroflicha, ilmiy asosda o'rganish zarurati mavjuddir.

Dunyoda til taraqqiyotiga oid qator tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Jumladan, AQSh, Buyuk Britaniya, Rossiya, Germaniya, Avstraliya, Kanada, Qozog'iston kabi rivojlangan mamlakatlarning ilmiy maktablarida sotsiolingvistika, tilning taraqqiyot bosqichlari, xususan, media tili va uslubining til taraqqiyotidagi o'rni, tilning ijtimoiy-madaniy mavqei va o'ziga xosligi, tillarning diaxronik va sinxronik jihatlari, til siyosati kabi masalalarga oid salmoqli tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Ular til taraqqiyotida lingvistik hodisani tavsiflash, tilning voqelanishidagi mohiyati, xususiyatlarini har tomonlama o'rganish, tilni qo'llash sohalariga ko'ra tahlil qilish, uning boyish manbalari va usullari, lug'aviy tizimdagi, ijtimoiy-siyosiy kontekstdagi o'zgarishlarining tilga ta'siri masalalarini qamrab olgan.

So'nggi yillarda mamlakatimizda til taraqqiyoti masalasi yangi bosqichga ko'tarildi. Ayniqsa, bu zamonaviy jamiyatimizda OAV, shu jumladan, yangi mediaplatformalar zamonaviy adabiy tilimizni shakllantirishning asosiy omiliga aylanishiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Bu hodisa ko'plab, jumladan, siyosiy, ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy omillar bilan bog'liq bo'lib, bu jarayonda OAV muhim rol o'ynaydi. Media tili o'zining cheksiz auditoriyasi, ekspressiv usullarining xilma-xilligi tufayli milliy tilning asosiy unsuriga aylanmoqda. Mediamatnlar tilning dinamik holatlarini ifodalash bilan birga, unda yuz berayotgan jarayonlarni o'zida aks ettiradi, tilning xususiyatlari va holatiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Til taraqqiyotida adabiy tilni targ'ib qilishda OAVning roli juda muhimdir. Bu o'zgarishlar akademik fanda, ayniqsa, "media tili" kabi tushunchaning shakllanishi va mustahkamlanishi orqali o'z aksini topmoqda.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining 1997-yildagi “Jurnalistlik faoliyatini himoya qilish to‘g‘risida”gi O‘RQ-402-I-sonli, 2007-yildagi “Ommaviy axborot vositalari to‘g‘risida”gi O‘RQ-78-sonli qonunlari, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi “O‘zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo‘yicha “Harakatlar strategiyasi” to‘g‘risida”gi PF-4947-sonli, 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF-5850-sonli, 2020-yil 29-oktabrdagi “Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi PF-6097-sonli, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi “2022–2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi PF-60-sonli, 2023-yil 11-sentyabrdagi “O‘zbekiston–2030” strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi PF-158-sonli Farmonlari, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi “Oliy ta‘lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-2909-sonli, 2022-yil 27-iyundagi “Ommaviy axborot vositalarini qo‘llab-quvvatlash va jurnalistika sohasini rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-294-sonli qarorlari, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2023-yil 26-iyundagi “Ommaviy axborot vositalarini qo‘llab-quvvatlash va jurnalistika sohasini rivojlantirishga oid ayrim normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarni tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi 262-sonli qarori va ushbu faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda mazkur tadqiqot muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

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

Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi¹. Milliy tillarning sotsiolingvistik aspektda tadqiq qilish masalasi borasida bir qator ilmiy izlanishlar jahonning yetakchi ilmiy tadqiqot maktablari hamda ta‘lim muassasalarida, jumladan, Amerika Qo‘shma Shtatlarida Stenford Universitetining lingvistik bo‘limida sotsiolingvistik borasida hamda tilda yuz berayotgan o‘zgarishlar va til siyosati masalalari tadqiq qilinmoqda. Shuningdek, Dyuka Universiteti sotsiolingvistik va medialingvistik masalalarini tadqiq qilishda yetakchilik qiladi. Buyuk Britaniyaning Lankaster universiteti, King’s College London kolleji medialingvistik, korpus

¹ www.studylib.ru/education/higher-education/vuzy/stanford-university; www.unipage.net/ru/395/duke_university;
www.london.ac.uk/federation/kings-college-london; www.world.uz/ru/post/view/universitet_lankaster; www.-euni.ru/vuzy/germaniya/gamburg/gamburg/uni-hamburg; www.monash.edu/

lingvistikasi, diskurs tahlili va sotsiolingvistika yoʻnalishlari tadqiqida yetakchi hisoblanadi. Kanadaning Toronto universiteti sotsiolingvistika boʻyicha keng dasturlarni ishlab chiqish bilan birga, til aloqalari, til siyosati borasidagi tadqiqotlarni amalga oshiradi. Germaniyaning Gamburg (Universität Hamburg) universitetida medialingvistika, til va media, tilning sotsiolingvistik tahlili bilan shugʻullanuvchi maktab mavjud. Avstriyaning Monasha (Monash University) universitetida ham turli tizimli tillarning sotsiolingvistik yondashuv asosida tadqiqiga alohida eʼtibor qaratiladi. Shuningdek, Moskva davlat lingvistik universitetida (MGLU) xorijiy tillarning lingvistik xususiyatlari tadqiq qilinadi. Universitetda til nazariyasi va sotsiolingvistika, medialingvistika borasida dasturlar ishlab chiqish, dissertatsiyalarni himoyaga tayyorlash faol ravishda olib boriladi. Rossiya fanlar akademiyasining tilshunoslik instituti til nazariyasi, lingvistik tipologiya, sotsiolingvistika kabi yoʻnalishlarga ixtisoslashgan. Oʻzbekiston jahon tillari universitetida ham medialingvistika, sotsiolingvistika va til nazariyasining dolzarb muammolari tadqiqi amalga oshirilmoqda. Hozirda jahon tilshunosligida til nazariyasi va tipologiyasi, sotsiolingvistika kabi yoʻnalishlarda ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilmoqda. Til nazariyasining rivojlanishiga bagʻishlangan koʻplab zamonaviy tadqiqotlar mavjud. Ular tilning paydo boʻlish evolyutsiyasi va taraqqiyotini, til tuzilmasiga taʼsir etuvchi lingvistik va ekstralingvistik omillarni aniqlashga qaratilgan. Til fenomenlarini ijtimoiy kontekstda, yaʼni til va jamiyat oʻrtasidagi munosabatlar doirasida oʻrganishga qaratilgan tadqiqotlar til variantlarining ijtimoiy guruhlar oʻrtasida qanday farqlanishi, tilning ijtimoiy mavqei, shuningdek, uning ijtimoiy omillarini oʻrganish bilan tavsiflanadi.

Muammoning oʻrganilganlik darajasi. Oʻzbek va rus tilshunosligida sotsiolingvistik tahlilga oid X.Yoʻldasheva, S.M.Moʻminov, M.Sulaymonov, M.A.Qurbonova, N.Sabirova, H.Neʼmatov B.Joʻrayeva, R.Madjidova, X.Ismoilov, Gʻ.Rahimov Y.D.Desheriyev, S.V.Kirilenko, V.M.Alpatov, A.N.Baskakov, L.L.Ayupova, T.B.Kryuchkova, V.K.Juravlev, O.A.Ponomarenko, S.I.Treskova, S.G.Kulagina, L.P.Krisin, V.A.Avrarin, E.G.Tumanyan, A.D.Shveyser, L.B.Nikolskiy² kabi olimlarning tadqiqotlarini

² Йўлдашева Х. Ўзбек тарихий романларининг социолингвистик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD)... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2017. – 45 б.; Сулаймонов М. Ўзбек тилидаги дастхатларнинг социолингвистик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2009. – 151 б.; Мўминов С.М. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг ижтимоий-лисоний хусусиятлари: Филол.фан. д-ри... дисс. – Т., 2000; Курбонова М.А. Ўзбек болалар лексикасининг социопсихолингвистик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. номз. дисс. – Тошкент, 2009. –177 б.; Сабирова Н. Социолингвистик тадқиқотлар ва уларнинг ривожланиш босқичлари. Fargʻona davlat universiteti, 2023, (2), 47. // https://doi.org/10.56292/sjfsu/vol_iss2_/a47; Нормуродов Р. Социолингвистика. – Термиз, 2008; Неъматов Х., Жўраева Б. Социолингвистика. – Бухоро, 2004; Исмоилов Х. Суд нутқининг социолингвистик таҳлиliga доир. – Fargʻona davlat Universiteti, (6), 24.2023. // https://doi.org/10.56292/SJFSU/vol_iss6/a24; Маджидова Р. Речевое поведение человека в социолингвистической и психолингвистической трактовках. – Fargʻona davlat universiteti, (1), 20.2023. // https://doi.org/10.56292/SJFSU/vol_iss1/a20; Рахимов Ғ. Инглиз тилининг Ўзбекистонда тарқалиши (социолингвистик ва прагматик жиҳатлар): Филол. фан. д-ри. дисс... – Тошкент, 2018.; Дешериев Ю.Д. Социальная лингвистика. К основам общей теории. – М.: Наука, 1977. – 382 с.; Кириленко С.В. Процессы формирования понятийного аппарата

keltirish mumkin. Tadqiqotlarda sotsiolingvistikaning dolzarb masalalari, til orqali jamiyat a'zolari identikligini shakllantirishi, madaniy meros, tarixiy qadriyatlar masalasi, paremiyalarning sotsiolingvistik aspektda tadqiqi, adabiy me'yorlarini shakllantirish, turli guruhlar o'rtasida tildan foydalanish dinamikasi, til siyosatining turli modellarini tahlil qilish kabi masalalar tahlilga tortilgan.

Adabiy til taraqqiyoti, globallashuv sharoitida til qanday transformatsiyaga uchrashi masalalari Y.Odilov, N.Mahmudov, M.Ruzikulova, Z.Raufjonova, A.Hojiyev, B.Xolmuxamedov, Sh.Maxmaraimova, N.N.Bolisheva, M.Y.Kaplunova, M.Y.Golik, Y.B.Koryakov, V.M.Alpatov, L.K.Bayramova, Y.Z.Garipov, L.M.Muxaryamova³ kabi olimlarning ishlarida o'z aksini topgan.

социоллингвистики: Дисс. канд. фил. наук. – М., 2016; Словарь социоллингвистических терминов. – М.: Институт языкознания РАН, 2006. – 312 с.; Аврорин В.А. Языковая ситуация как предмет социоллингвистики. // Изв. СО АН СССР, сер. общ. наук, 1973, вып. 3, № 11. – М. – С. 7-11; Алпатов В.М. Социоллингвистическая ситуация в Японии XIX-XX вв. // Диахроническая социоллингвистика. – М., 1993. С. 104-120; Аюпова Л.Л. Социоллингвистика в Башкортостане. // Актуальные проблемы филологии. – Уфа, 1997. – С. 6-7; Баскаков А.Н. Социально-демографические и социоллингвистические факторы языковой ситуации в национальных регионах России. // Родной язык, 1994, № 1. – С. 6-8; Диахроническая социоллингвистика. – М.: Наука, 1993. – 204 с.; Журавлев В.К. Диахроническая социоллингвистика (предмет, задачи, проблемы). – М., 1993. – С. 3-20; Крысин Л.П. Социоллингвистическое исследование вариантов современного русского литературного языка: Автореф. дисс. докт. филол. наук. – М.: МГУ, 1980. – 30 с.; Крысин Л.П. Функциональная социоллингвистика: статус, проблемы перспективы исследований. // Язык и общество в современной России и других странах. – М.: Тезариус, 2010. – С. 27-31; Крючкова Т.Б. К вопросу о методах социоллингвистических исследований. // Теоретические проблемы социальной лингвистики. – М., 1981; Пономаренко О.А., Кулагина С.Г. Социоллингвистический и коммуникативный аспекты билингвизма. // Исследование различных типов и жанров текста. – Сургут, 1999. – С. 80-82; Принципы и методы социоллингвистических исследований. – М.: Наука, 1989. – 196 с.; Трескова С.И. Социоллингвистические проблемы массовой коммуникации. – М., 1989. – 152 с.; Туманян Э.Г. Социоллингвистические факторы однотипных изменений в этнических языках народов бывшего СССР. // Социальная лингвистика в Российской Федерации (1992-1998). – М., 1998. – С. 33-34; Швейцер А.Д., Никольский Л.Б. Введение в социоллингвистику. – М.: ВШ, 1978. – 216 с.; Швейцер А.Д. Социальная дифференциация английского языка в США. – М., 1983.

³ Хожиев А. Совет даврида ўзбек адабий тилининг таракқиёти. III том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1991. – 132-б.; Холмухамедов Б. Ўзбек тилида лексемалашув: Филол. фан. номз. дисс. – Тошкент, 2020; Одиллов Ё. Глобаллашув даври публицистикаси тилининг таракқиёти. – Тошкент: Нодирабегим, 2020. – 245 б.; Махмудов Н. Зиддият ва лисоний бирликда маъно таракқиёти. // Махмудов Н., Одиллов Ё. Сўз маъноси таракқиётисида зиддият. Ўзбек тили энантиосемик сўзларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2014. – 12-б.; Махмараймова Ш.Т. Луғавий бирликлар ўртасидаги эпидигматик муносабат. // Научно-практическая конференция. – Тошкент, 2021; Большеева Н.Н. Развитие языка в условиях глобализации: социально-философский аспект: Автореф. ... канд. философ. наук. – М., 2006; Каплунова М.Я. Языковая политика и функциональное развитие языков в КНР: Автореф. канд. филол. наук. – М., 2017. – 24 с.; Голик М.Я. Язык интернет–СМИ как отражение сознательного воздействия общества на язык в эпоху глобализации (на материале заимствованной лексики в английском, русском и китайском языках). // Вопросы филологии. № 3–4 (48). – М., 2014. – С. 142-152; Коряков Ю.Б. Языковая ситуация в Белоруссии и типология языковых ситуаций: Дисс. ... канд. фил. наук. – М., 2002; Алпатов В.М. История лингвистических учений. – М., 1999. – 251 с.; Байрамова Л.К. Столкновение смыслов языковых единиц на газетной полосе. // www.ksu.ru/science/news/ruslang/t40.htm; Гарипов Я.З. Тенденции национально-языкового развития. // Социоллингвистические исследования. 1989. – № 2. – С. 3-13; Гарипов Я.З. Функциональное развитие татарского языка как государственного. // Социоллингвистические проблемы функционирования государственных языков РТ: сб. научн. статей. – Казань: Татар, 2007. – С. 17-32; Мухарямова Л.М. Язык и языковые отношения как предмет политической науки: теория и методология анализа: Дисс. ... д-ра полит. наук. – М., 2004. – 406 с.; Рузикулова М.Ю., Рауфжонова З.Т. Глобаллашув даврида фан ва таълимнинг долзарб масалалари. // Молодой ученый, 2017. – № 4. 2 (138.2). – С. 44-52; Каравичева Т.В. Эволюция языка средств массовой информации в публикациях экономической и социально-правовой тематики: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2005; Дахиль В.С. Инновации в языке современных российских интернет-медиа. Международный научно-исследовательский журнал. – № 1 (115). Часть 4. – 2022.

Media tilining, shuningdek, mediamatnning xususiyatlari D.M.Teshabayeva, I.E.Toshaliyev, A.Abdusaidov, G.X.Bakiyeva, M.I.Israil, L.I.Tashmuhamedova, S.X.Shamaksudova, A.X.Mirzajonov, Y.R.Odilov, Sh.B.Usmanova, M.R.Artikova, Sh.Jabborova, N.B.Ataboev, A.O.Toleubayeva, H.D.Shifrin, T.G.Dobrosklonskaya va I.M.Shevelevskiy⁴ ning ishlarida tahlilga tortilgan. Tadqiqotlarda media tilining o'ziga xos jihatlari, zamonaviy tendentsiyasi, mediamatn yaratish xususiyatlari, tilning axborot yaratish va tarqatishdagi roli, manipulyatsiya, media tilining ekspressivligi va turli til vositalarining mediamatn yaratishdagi o'rni aniqlangan.

Gazeta tilining sotsiolingvistik tadqiqi I.P.Lisakova, R.M.Blakar, Ye.V.Vlasova, V.G.Kostomarov, A.M.Selishev, S.V.Mosheva⁵ kabi olimlar tomonidan amalga oshirilgan. Ushbu tadqiqotlarda gazeta tilining sotsiolingvistik aspektida tadqiqi, gazeta-publitsistik uslubining tarixiy tamoyillari, reklama tilining sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlari atroflicha tahlil qilingan. Biroq gazeta matnida til taraqqiyotining voqelanishini sotsiolingvistik yondashuv asosida tahlil etishga doir maxsus monografik ish bajarilgan emas.

⁴ Абдусайдов А. Газета жанрларининг тил хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. док. дисс. – Самарқанд, 2005; Mattheson D. Media Discourses: Analysing Media Texts. – London: Open University Press, 2005. – 224 p.; Добросклонская Т.Г. Медиадискурс как объект лингвистики и межкультурной коммуникации. // Вестник МГУ, 2006. – № 2. – С. 20–34; Montgomery M. Discourse of Broadcast News. A linguistic approach. – New York: Routledge, 2007. – 246; Шевелевский И.М. Информационно-аналитические тексты в деловом медиадискурсе (на материале онлайн-версий Российских СМИ): Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Тверь, 2015. – 175 с.; Сафаров Ш.С. Лингвистика дискурса. – Челябинск; ЧГИК, 2018. – 316 с.; Тешабаева Д.М. The Discours Analysis of Media Text // International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies. – 2018. –№ 2. – P. 222–226; Shomaksudova S., Israil M. OAVda yozma matn. Nutq va munozara. – Toshkent: Iqtisod-Moliya, 2018. – 180 b.; Бакиева Г.Х., Тешабаева Д.М. Оммавий ахборот тили. – Тошкент, 2019. – 172 б.; Бакиева Г.Х., Тешабаева Д.М. Медиамаконда матн. – Тошкент: Турон–Иқбол, 2019. – 208 б.; Тешабаева Д.М., Бакиева Г.Х., Исраил М.И., Тошмухамедова Л.И., Нуриддинова М.Ч. Журналистика. III жилд. Медиалингвистика ва тахрир. – Тошкент, 2019. – 548 б.; Мирзажонов А.Х. Современное понимание медиатекста в условиях конвергенции СМИ. // Global science and innovations 2020: Central Asia. – Нур-Султан, 2020. – С. 96–100.; Одилев Ё. Глобаллашув даври публицистикаси тилининг таракқиети. – Тошкент: Нодирабегим, 2020. – 245 б.; Усманова Ш.Б. Медиадискурса газета тили тенденциялари (Ўзбек ва инглиз тиллари мисолида): Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD)... дисс. – Тошкент, 2021. – 149 б.; Артикова М. Медиамаконда прецедентлик феноменининг лингвомаданий аспекти (Ўзбек ва испан газеталари мисолида): Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) ...дисс. – Тошкент, 2022. – 123 б.; Toleubayeva A.O. Mediamakonda ma'no ko'chishining lingvokulturologik aspekti (qoraqalpoq, o'zbek va ingliz gazeta matnlari misolida). Filol. fan. bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) ...diss. – Nukus, 2024. -161 б.; Ataboyev N.B. Mediamatnlar diaxronik korpusida til rivojining empirik tahlil tamoyillari (ingliz va o'zbek gazetalari misolida). Filol. fan. doktori (DCs) ...diss. – Farg'ona, 2024. -233 б.

⁵ Лысакова И.П. Социоллингвистический анализ газеты. Дис. докт. филол. наук. – Москва, 1984. - 415 с.; Лысакова И.П. Язык газеты и типология прессы. Социоллингвистическое исследование. СПб, 2005. // http://medialing.spbu.ru/upload/files/file_1394528316_6843.pdf; Лысакова И.П. Социоллингвистическая интерпретация эволюции публицистического стиля (русская пресса 1917-1994) // Русский язык в переломное время: 1985-1995 гг. Выступления на VIII Международном конгрессе МАПРЯЛ. Munchen, 1996; Блакар Р.М. Язык как инструмент социальной власти // Психология влияния: хрестоматия / сост. А.В. Морозов. – Санкт-Петербург: Питер, 2001. – 42-66 с.; Власова Е.В. Речевая агрессия в печатных СМИ. (На материале немецко- и русскоязычных газет 30-х и 90-х гг. XX века): дис. ... канд. филол.наук. – Саратов, 2005. – 219 с.; Костомаров В. Г. Языковой вкус эпохи: Из наблюдений над речевой практикой масс-медиа. – М.: Педагогика-пресс, 1994. – 247 с. 13.Костомаров В.Г. Русский язык на газетной полосе: Некоторые особенности языка соврем. газетной публицистики. – М.: Изд-во Моск. ун-та, 1971. – 267 с.; Селищев А.М. Язык революционной эпохи: Из наблюдений над русским языком (1917-1926). – 2-е изд., стер. – М.: УРСС, 2003. –248 с.; Мошова С.В. Социоллингвистический аспект текстов массмедиа (на материале русско- и англоязычных рекламных текстов). // Вестник НГУ. Серия. История, филология. 2013.Том 12. Выпуск 10. – С. 237-242.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universitetining "Tilshunoslikning dolzarb muammolari" mavzusidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining I–2015–1–22 "Xorijiy tillar bo'yicha multimedia axborot texnologiyalari bazasini takomillashtirishga oid dastur va o'quv-uslubiy materiallar yaratish va nashr etish" bandi bilan bog'liq ravishda olib borilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi tarixiy va zamonaviy tamoyillar asosida bosma media tilining til taraqqiyotiga ta'sir qiluvchi asosiy sotsiolingvistik omillarini, tilining ijtimoiy, madaniy va siyosiy jarayonlar ta'sirida taraqqiyot dinamikasini, funksional-ekspressiv-baholovchi omillarini aniqlashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

tilshunoslikda til taraqqiyoti masalalarini sotsiolingvistik yondashuv asosida o'rganish;

media tili adabiy til taraqqiyotini namoyon qiluvchi vosita ekanligini yoritish;

til taraqqiyoti bosqichlarini tarixiy tamoyillar asosida aniqlash;

siyosiy leksikaning taraqqiyot dinamikasini aniqlash va uning turli ijtimoiy guruhlarda voqelanishini gazeta matni misolida yoritish;

til taraqqiyotida o'zlashmalarning rolini va mediamatnda voqelelanish xususiyatlarini hamda semantik transformatsiyaning til taraqqiyotidagi rolini aniqlash;

gazeta-publitsistik uslubida globallashtirish jarayonlarining tilga ta'siri namoyon bo'lishining ijtimoiy omillar bilan bog'liqligini asoslash;

gazeta tilida til taraqqiyoti jamiyatning siyosiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy tamoyillari bilan bog'liqligini dalillash.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida sho'ro davridagi "Қизил Ўзбекистон", "Совет Ўзбекистони", "Тошкент ҳақиқати", "Ёш ленинчи", "Правда Востока", "Комсомолец Узбекистана" "Советская культура", "Правда", "Комсомольская правда" davriy nashrlari va O'zbekiston Respublikasining "O'zbekiston ovozi", "Xalq so'zi", "Yangi O'zbekiston", "Правда Востока", gazeta.uz, yuz.uz, anhor.uz, president.uz, polito.uz, xz.uz, shosh.uz, izoh.uz, oliymahad.uz bosma va elektron nashrlari tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmeti sifatida bosma matbuot matnining sotsiolingvistik aspekti belgilangan.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda lingvistik tasvirlash, konseptual-derivatsion, semantik, sintez, tavsifiy, komponent, lingvostatistik, diskursiv tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

O‘zbekistondagi til siyosati bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan lingvistik vaziyatni yanada chuqur anglash imkonini beruvchi sotsiolingvistik omillar jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy, demografik va madaniy omillarning tilga ta’siri, tezkor axborot almashinuvida til birliklarining voqelanish jarayonini ilk bor tadqiq qilish asnosida tilning barcha imkoniyatlarini o‘zida mujassam etgan gazeta matnining taraqqiyot tendensiyalari aniqlangan;

til taraqqiyotida mediamatn yaratish jarayoni, axborotni olish, saqlash, o‘zgartirish va uni translyatsiya qilish orqali tilning imkoniyatlaridan foydalanishda “*voqelik* → *vaziyat* → *mahorat*” triadasining til dinamik jarayoni hamda adabiy tilning barqarorligi va ijtimoiy-madaniy o‘ziga xosligini mustahkamlashda muhim omil sifatida xizmat qilishi asoslangan;

gazeta tilining diaxronik tahlili sotsiolingvistik omillarning, xususan, ijtimoiy-siyosiy va iqtisodiy sohalarda yuz bergan o‘zgarishlarning til taraqqiyotiga ta’siri asosida shakllanishi, leksik-uslubiy o‘zgarishlarni hamda gazeta matnini ochiq baholashga qaratilgan leksik vositalardan foydalanish tilni me’yorlashtirish hamda gazeta-publitsistik uslubining demokratlashuviga xizmat qilishi dalillangan;

gazeta matnida siyosiy leksika voqelanishining global siyosiy o‘zgarishlar bilan bog‘liqligi, barqaror, dinamik taraqqiyot natijasida ijtimoiy-siyosiy muhitga moslashuvchanlik imkoniyati tilning taraqqiyotida muhim o‘rin kasb etishi hamda til taraqqiyoti jarayoni xalq mentaliteti va urf-odatlar bilan bog‘liqligi, ushbu xususiyatlarning gazeta-publitsistik uslubida semantik transformatsiyasi masalasi, yangi metaforalarning shakllanishida ijtimoiy-madaniy omillarning roli aniqlangan;

gazeta matnida o‘zlashmalar voqelanishining axboriy qiymatni belgilashdagi o‘rni, yangi tushunchalarning til tizimidagi o‘zgarishlarni yuzaga keltiruvchi, tilning xalqchilligi asosida auditoriya tomonidan oson idrok etishga yordam beruvchi universal hodisa hamda tilning taraqqiyot tamoyillarini belgilovchi muhim omil sifatida namoyon bo‘lishi isbotlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari. Til taraqqiyoti tahlilida sotsiolingvistik yondashuvning amaliy ahamiyati adabiy tilning ijtimoiy, madaniy va tarixiy omillar bilan o‘zaro ta’sirini inobatga olganligi sababli lingvistik tadqiqotlarning muhim va dolzarb jihati hisoblanadi. Til taraqqiyotining mediamatnda ifodasi bo‘yicha taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan hamda tadqiqot ilmiy xulosalaridan Axborot va ommaviy kommunikatsiyalar agentligi tomonidan 2019-yilda nashr etilgan “Jurnalistika” 10 tomlik qo‘llanmasining “Medialingvistika va tahrir” nomli kitobi (3-jildi)da, “OAVda yozma matn, nutq va munozara” hamda “Notiqlik san’ati” nomli o‘quv qo‘llanmalarida foydalanilgan. Tadqiqotdagi nazariy xulosalar ushbu soha bo‘yicha o‘quv fanlaridan darslik, qo‘llanmalar hamda elektron lug‘atlarni yaratishda muhim

manba vazifasini o‘tagan, til taraqqiyotining mediamatnda voqelanishiga oid xulosalar tilshunoslikni yangi ilmiy tushunchalar bilan boyitishda asos bo‘lishi aniqlangan hamda til taraqqiyotidagi ijtimoiy xususiyatlarni belgilovchi omillar yoritilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi. Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi respublika va xalqaro miqyosdagi ilmiy-uslubiy hamda ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari to‘plamlari, OAK ro‘yxatidagi jurnallar hamda xorijiy ilmiy jurnallarda chop etilgan maqolalar, tadqiqot xulosalari, taklif hamda tavsiyalarining amaliyotga joriy etilgani, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi, xulosalarda bayon qilingani, xulosalar samaradorligining metodlar orqali asoslangani bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati obyekt doirasiga oid muhim ilmiy xulosalar va fikr-mulohazalar medialingvistika, sotsiolingvistika, pragmalingvistika, semiotika, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik, jurnalistika sohalariga oid tadqiqot muammolarini yoritishda ilmiy-nazariy manba sifatida xizmat qilishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati olingan nazariy umumlashmalardan “Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti”, “Sotsiolingvistika”, “Media tili va uslubi”, “Madaniyatshunoslik” kabi fanlar bo‘yicha darslik va o‘quv qo‘llanmalarini, shuningdek, mazkur fanlar bo‘yicha ma’ruza va seminar materiallarini tayyorlashda amaliy manba vazifasini o‘tashi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. O‘zbekistondagi lingvistik vaziyatni chuqur anglash imkonini beruvchi sotsiolingvistik omillar jamiyatdagi siyosiy, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, demografik, madaniy o‘zgarishlar konteksti tilning barcha imkoniyatlarini o‘zida mujassam etgan gazeta matnining tendensiyalari aniqlanishiga oid xulosalardan O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti huzurida filologiya fanlari doktori, professor R.U.Madjidovanning 2020–2022-yillarda Davlat ilmiy-texnika dasturlari doirasida bajarilgan FZ–2019062034 raqamli “Xorijiy tillarda so‘zlashuvchilar uchun o‘zbek tilini intensiv o‘rgatuvchi multimedia mahsulotlarini yaratish” mavzusidagi amaliy tadqiqot loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universitetining 2024-yil 2-iyuldagi 24/2143-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada tadqiqot materiallari mazkur loyiha bo‘yicha milliy-madaniy so‘zlar glossariysini yaratishda muhim manba bo‘lib xizmat qilishiga erishilgan;

O‘zbekistondagi millat va elatlarning tillarini saqlash va rivojlantirish, davlat tili sifatida o‘zbek tilini o‘rganish uchun shart-sharoitlar yaratish, o‘zbek tili va til siyosatini rivojlantirishning strategik maqsadlari, ustuvor yonalish va vazifalarini hamda istiqboldagi yo‘nalishlarini belgilashga doir xulosalardan

O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universitetida filologiya fanlari doktori, professor G.I.Ergashevaning 2023–2024-yillarda amalga oshirilgan IL–662204405 “Eksperimental fonetik laboratoriya yaratish (xorijiy til misolida)” mavzusidagi innovatsion loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universitetining 2024-yil 4-iyuldagi 24/2148-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha doirasida yaratilgan modulda til taraqqiyotida mediamatn yaratish jarayoni, axborotni olish, saqlash, o‘zgartirish va uni translyatsiya qilish orqali tilning imkoniyatlaridan foydalanishda “*voqelik* → *vaziyat* → *mahorat*” triadasining til dinamik jarayoni hamda adabiy tilning barqarorligi va ijtimoiy-madaniy o‘ziga xosligining til o‘rganuvchilar lisoniy identivligini belgilashdagi imkoniyati, xususan, ularning fonetik kompetensiyasi takomillashuviga xizmat qilishi isbotlangan;

gazeta tilining diaxronik tahlili sotsiolingvistik omillarning, xususan, ijtimoiy-siyosiy hamda iqtisodiy sohalarda yuz bergan o‘zgarishlarning til taraqqiyotiga ta’siri asosida shakllanishi, leksik-stilistik o‘zgarishlar hamda gazeta matnini ochiq baholashga qaratilgan leksik vositalardan foydalanish tilni me’yorlashtirish hamda gazeta-publitsistik uslubining demokratlashuviga xizmat qilishi dalillanishiga oid ilmiy natijalaridan, dissertatsiya materiallaridagi sotsiolingvistik omillarning til taraqqiyotiga ta’siri tahlillaridan O‘zbekiston Zamonaviy jurnalistikasini rivojlantirish markazida Germaniyaning Deutsche Welle Academy va markaz direktori S.R.Sulaymonova tomonidan tuzilgan PA.BZ24AS.24.30.13 raqamli Grant Contractga muvofiq 01.04.2024–30.11.2024-yilda amalga oshirilayotgan “Media School Uzbekistan” nomli xalqaro grant loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Zamonaviy jurnalistikasi rivojlantirish markazining 2024-yil 1-avgustdagi 45-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada dissertatsiya materiallari loyiha doirasida mediamatnlardagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksika tarjimasida muqobillarni topishni o‘rgatuvchi multimediyaviy resurslar, tarqatma materiallar tayyorlanayotganida muhim manba vazifasini o‘tagan;

gazeta matnida siyosiy leksika voqelanishining global siyosiy o‘zgarishlar bilan bog‘liqligi hamda barqaror, dinamik rivojlanishi natijasida ijtimoiy-siyosiy muhitga moslashuvchanlik imkoniyati tilning taraqqiyotida muhim o‘rin kasb etishiga oid xulosalardan Qarshi davlat universitetida 2021–2023-yillarda amalga oshirilgan SUZ–800-21 GR–381 “Reinforcing English Language competence at Karshi State University” nomli xalqaro grant loyihasi doirasida tilshunoslikdagi kompyuter lingvistikasiga oid atamalarning, sotsiolingvistik omillarning leksik xususiyatlarini aniqlashda foydalanilgan (Qarshi davlat universitetining 2024-yil 23-iyuldagi 03/2157-sonli

ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada dissertatsiyaning taklif va tavsiyalari moduldagi matnlarning, sotsiologik omillarning til taraqqiyoti tahlillarini izohlashda muhim manba vazifasini o'tashiga erishilgan;

gazeta matnida o'zlashmalar voqelanishining axboriy qiymatni belgilashdagi o'rni, yangi tushunchalarning til tizimidagi o'zgarishlarini yuzaga keltiruvchi, tilning xalqchilligi asosida auditoriya tomonidan oson idrok etishga yordam beruvchi universal hodisa hamda tilning taraqqiyot tamoyillarini belgilovchi muhim omil sifatida namoyon bo'lishi isbotlanishiga oid ilmiy natijalaridan O'zbekiston jurnalistika va ommaviy kommunikatsiyalar universitetida pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori, dotsent G.X.Xasanova 2023–2025-yillarda bajarayotgan AL–672205602 raqamli “Ko‘zi ojizlar uchun spelling audio dictionary” audio qo‘llanmasini yaratish” nomli amaliy loyihasi doirasida audio lug‘atdagi o'zlashmalar glossariysini tuzishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston jurnalistika va ommaviy kommunikatsiyalar universitetining 2024-yil 29-iyuldagi 3/677-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada dissertatsiya materiallari o'zlashmalarni to'g'ri talaffuz qilishni o'rgatish maqsadida loyiha doirasida audio resurslar, amaliy materiallar tayyorlanayotganida muhim manba vazifasini o'tashiga erishilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot 34 ta, jumladan, 23 ta xalqaro va 11 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanida muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 67 ta ilmiy nashr chop etilgan, shundan 1 ta monografiya, 4 ta o'quv qo'llanma, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 12 tasi respublika va 9 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda e'lon qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning hajmi va tuzilishi. Dissertatsiya kirish, to'rtta bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning hajmi 219 betni tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurligi asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, tadqiqot obyekti, predmeti va maqsadi, tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishning ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi aniqlangan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari keltirilgan, olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi asoslanib, ularning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotga tatbiq etish, muhokamadan o'tkazish, natijalar, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning «**Til taraqqiyotini sotsiolingvistik aspektida tadqiq qilishning ilmiy-nazariy asoslari**» deb nomlangan dastlabki bobida sotsiolingvistika asoslari: tahlil va munosabat, sotsiolingvistik omillarning til taraqqiyotidagi roli hamda bosma media tilining sotsiolingvistik aspektida o‘rganish usullari tahlilga tortilgan.

Jamiyatda odamlar o‘rtasida ijtimoiy-siyosiy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy, iqtisodiy, tarixiy, madaniy va h.k. munosabatlar mavjudligi ularning yashash tarzida, faoliyatida, milliy an’analarida, xatti-harakati va, eng asosiysi, tilida o‘z aksini topadi. Olamdagi voqea-hodisalar, belgi tushunchalar, harakat va holatlar cheksiz bo‘lgani kabi ijtimoiy munosabatlar sifat va miqdor jihatidan turlichadir. Darhaqiqat, kishilik jamiyati mavjud ekan, insonlar o‘rtasida turli xil ijtimoiy munosabatlar bo‘ladi. “Shaxs – insonning sotsiallasuv mahsuli”⁶. Tabiiyki, bu munosabat, shubhasiz, tilda o‘z aksini topadi. Adabiy til ham bundan mustasno emas. Insonlar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar turli ko‘rinishlarda tilning barcha sathlarida o‘z ifoda shakllariga ega bo‘ladi. Zero, “Biz til tufayli sezgi muchalari bilan bilib bo‘lmaydigan narsalarni ham o‘rganamiz. Ko‘rinishi, shakli bor narsalarning aksi ongimizga o‘rnashishi mumkin, lekin shaklsiz narsalarni biz faqat so‘z shaklida o‘zlashtiramiz. Xuddi shuningdek, mavjudotning ko‘rinmas ichki jihatlarini ham so‘z shaklida o‘zlashtiramiz va til vositasida o‘zgalarga tushuntiramiz”⁷.

Tadqiqotda o‘zbek OAV tilining shakllanish, rivojlanish va hozirgi holati sotsiolingvistika nuqtai nazaridan lingvistik tasvirlash, konseptual-derivatsion, semantik, sintez, tavsifiy, komponent, lingvostatistik, diskursiv tahlil usullar hamda sotsiolingvistik metodlaridan foydalangan holda tahlil etiladi. Zero, media tilining sotsiolingvistik aspektida tadqiqi:

a) jamiyatda hayot, ijtimoiy-siyosiy o‘zgarishlar, qadriyatlar va madaniyatni aks ettiruvchi lingvistik vosita sifatida va ularning jamiyatga ta’sirini tahlil qilishga imkon beradi;

b) mediakontent jamoatchilik fikrini shakllantirishda hamda media til meyorlari va stereotiplariga ta’siri masalalarini qamrab oladi;

v) mediakommunikatsiyada til va ijtimoiy omillarning o‘zaro ta’sirini, amlidagi adabiy tilning taraqqiyotini, ijtimoiy va mafkuraviy e’tiqodlarni qanday aks ettirishini yoritishga imkon beradi;

g) media tilini ijtimoiy-madaniy kontekst mahsuli sifatida jamiyatning ijtimoiy, siyosiy va iqtisodiy voqeliklarini aks ettirishi hamda ijtimoiy omillarning tilga ta’siri “TIL SIYOSATI” masalalarini tahlil qilishiga qaratiladi.

⁶ Xojiyeva M.Y. O‘zbek tili so‘z birikmalarida shaxs tavsifi (substansial va sotsiopragmatik aspektlarda): Filol. fan. bo‘y. fals. dok. ... dis. avtoref. – Buxoro, 2023. – B. 63.

⁷ Рустамов А. Сўз хусусида сўз. – Тошкент: Extremum Press, 2010. – Б. 136.

Darhaqiqat, sotsiolingvistik aspekt doirasida media tilining holati, uning ustuvorliklari yoki, aksincha, undagi cheklanishlar, ya'ni tildan tashqari hodisalar xususidagi olimlar fikrlarining tahlili katta qiziqish uyg'otadi. Ta'kidlash lozimki, media tilining sotsiolingvistik aspektda tadqiqi axborot makonida til vositalarini voqelanishi, shuningdek, uning jamoatchilik fikriga ta'siri, ijtimoiy meyorlar va madaniy qadriyatlarni aks ettirishi mumkin bo'lgan ijtimoiy leksika, uslub va til meyorlari kabi turli xil lingvistik hodisalarni tahlil qilishning kuchli vositasidir. Zero, prof. D.M.Teshabayevaning fikricha, "... sotsiolingvistika tilning ommaviy kommunikatsiya jarayonida kommunikantlarning ijtimoiy xususiyatlari, muloqot vaziyatining xususiyatlari, aloqa kanali, axborot mazmuni va boshqa ijtimoiy omillarga bog'liq holda qanday modifikatsiyalarga uchrashini o'rganadi"⁸. Zero, til hodisalarining ijtimoiy omillar bilan bog'liqligi dunyo tilshunoslari tomonidan asoslangan⁹. Biz ijtimoiy omil deganda, eng avvalo, insonlar o'rtasidagi turli ijtimoiy munosabatlarni ko'zda tutamiz. Demak, media tilini o'rganishda sotsiolingvistik yondashuv zamonaviy jamiyatdagi lisoniy hodisalarni tushunishning muhim vositasidir. U tilning OAVda qanday qo'llanilishini, shuningdek, jamoatchilik fikri va madaniyatiga qanday ta'sir qilishini yaxshiroq tushunishga yordam berishi mumkin. Shuningdek, medmakonda lisoniy vositalarni tahlil qilishga asoslangan holda so'z va iboralardan foydalanish axborot qiymatini oshirishga va auditoriya xatti-harakatlariga ta'sir qiladi.

"Sotsiolingvistik – tilni jamiyatga nisbatan o'rganishdir. Tilning sotsiologiyasi bu jamiyatni uning tilga bo'lgan munosabatida o'rganish. Agar birinchi berilgan ta'rifda sotsiolingvistikaning vazifasi ayrim lisoniy, universal yoki o'ziga xos faktlarga oydinlik kiritish bo'lsa, ikkinchisining maqsadi, aksincha, jamiyat haqidagi til ma'lumotlaridan foydalangan holda yangiliklarni bilib olishdir"¹⁰.

Darhaqiqat, sotsiolingvistik til va tafakkur munosabati, kommunikatsiya, ya'ni muloqot jarayonida tilning funksional ko'rinishlari kabi masalalar bilan shug'ullanadi. Shuningdek, sotsiolingvistik faqat til hodisalarining tabiatini anglash bilan chegaralanib qolmaydi, u jamiyatdagi madaniy-ma'rifiy, iqtisodiy-siyosiy masalalarni hal etish bilan ham uzviy bog'liq¹¹.

Sotsiolingvistik til hodisalarini tahlil qilish uchun muayyan tushunchalar va ularning majmuasidan iborat bo'ladi. Vaholanki, aynan shu termin va

⁸ Тешабоева Д.М. Оммавий ахборот воситалари тилининг нутқ маданияти аспектида тадқиқи (Ўзбекистон Республикаси ОАВ мисолида): Филол. фан. д-ри. дисс. – Т., 2012. – Б. 31.

⁹ Тешабоева Д.М. Оммавий ахборот воситалари тилининг нутқ маданияти аспектида тадқиқи (Ўзбекистон Республикаси ОАВ мисолида): Филол. фан. д-ри. дисс. – Т., 2012. – Б. 31.

¹⁰ Hudson R.A. Introduction to Sociolinguistics, 2nd ed. – CUP, 1996. – P. 126.

¹¹ Aliqulov Z., Boymirzaeva S. Sotsiolingvistik. Ma'ruzalar matni. – Samarqand: SamDU, 2009. – B. 102.

tushunchalar **TIL** va **JAMIYAT** o'rtasidagi munosabatlar, o'zgarishlar hamda o'zaro ta'sirini tahlil qilishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bundan kelib chiqib, sotsiologiyalarga tilni ijtimoiy hodisa sifatida tahlil qilish va ijtimoiy-madaniy muhit kontekstida tilni chuqurroq tushunish imkonini berishiga sabab bo'ladi. "Sotsiuning ijtimoiy roli bilan uning o'ziga xos nutqining funksional uslubini bir planda ko'rsatish mumkin emas. Chunki bular ikki xil tabiatning o'ziga xos ko'rinishlari, xolos... biror tilning taraqqiyoti uning turli ijtimoiy sohalardagi ko'rinishlarida namoyon bo'ladi"¹².

Shahriyor Safarov va Tatyana Bushuylar jamiyat haqidagi fanlar nuqtayi nazaridan qaralsa, tilni takrorlaydigan boshqa biror bir tizim mavjud emasligini ta'kidlashadi va har qanday ijtimoiy hodisa xronologik jihatdan chegaralangan u insoniyat jamiyatida azaldan mavjud bo'lmagan va mangu davom etmagan. Har qanday ijtimoiy hodisa ma'lum hudud va chegarada mavjud bo'ladi. Masalan, fan va ishlab chiqarish o'z ichiga san'atni qamrab ololmaydi, til esa, ijtimoiy ongning barcha jihatlarini o'ziga qamray oladigan ijtimoiy hodisadir. Tilning globalligi, uning ijtimoiy hayot va ongning barcha jabhalariga kirib bora olishi, boshqa guruhlar, tabaqalardagi hodisalardan ustuvorligini ta'minlaydi¹³ deya ta'kidlaydilar.

Olimlar tilning taraqqiyoti ko'p hollarda jamiyatning ijtimoiy tarixidan mustaqil holda kuzatiladi va til madaniyati uchun ijtimoiy hayotdagi o'zgarishlar, milliy ong, madaniy omillarning ta'siri, tilning ichki tizimiy o'zgarishlarining faolligi, meyorlashtirish siyosatining ta'sirchanligi katta ahamiyatga egadir¹⁴ deb hisoblaydilar.

Mediakommunikatsiya – auditoriyaga axborot va xabar uzatish jarayoni bo'lib, bu jarayonda bir inson til, belgilar va ramzlar yordamida axborotni boshqa insonga uzatadi, ikkinchisi esa, bu axborotni qabul qiladi va o'zlashtiradi. Ommaviy muloqot axborot va fikrlarni keng auditoriyaga yetkazishning eng samarali usullaridan biridir. U jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy, siyosiy va madaniy jarayonlarga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatishi, shuningdek, jamoatchilik fikrini shakllantirishi mumkin.

Til siyosati ma'lum bir davlat yoki mintaqa kontekstiga bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin. Asosiy maqsadlardan biri – jamiyatdagi tilning o'ziga xosligi va milliyligini saqlagan holda uni himoya qilishdir. Bu ijtimoiy-madaniy o'ziga xoslikni mustahkamlash uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Til siyosati, shuningdek, til ta'limiga ko'maklashish va ta'lim resurslaridan foydalanishda til guruhlari tengligini ta'minlashga qaratilgan bo'ladi.

¹² Расулов Қ.А. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг функционал хосланиши. Филол.ф.н....дисс. –Т., 2008. – Б. 27.

¹³ Бушуй Т., Сафаров Ш. Тил қурилиши: Таҳлил методлари ва методологияси. Илмий нашр. – Т.: Фан, 2007. – Б. 22-23.


¹⁴ Бушуй Т., Сафаров Ш. Тил қурилиши: Таҳлил методлари ва методологияси. Илмий нашр. – Т.: Фан, 2007. – Б. 58.

Gazeta matnini sotsiolingvistik tahlil qilishning asosiy jihatlaridan biri bu matn yaratiladigan va tarqatiladigan ijtimoiy-madaniy kontekstni o'rganish. Gazeta matnlari eng mashhur va keng tarqalgan kommunikatsiya vositalaridan biri bo'lib, sotsiolingvistik tahlillar uchun qimmatli ashyodir. Gazetada publitsistik uslubni sotsiolingvistik aspektda o'rganishning bir necha usullari mavjud bo'lib, ushbu usullardan biri – mediamatnlarini tahlil qilishdir.

T.G.Dobrosklonskayaning ta'kidlashicha, mediamatnlarini o'rganishda nafaqat ularning mazmunini, balki shakli, tuzilishi, konteksti va boshqalarni ham inobatga olish zarur va bu katta hajmdagi axborotni tahlil qilishning murakkabligini, yangi usul va texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqish zaruratini va boshqalarni keltirib chiqaradi¹⁵.

Mediamatnlarni tahlil qilish uchun tadqiqotchilar kontent-tahlil, diskursiv tahlil, lingvistik tahlil va boshqa turli usullardan foydalanadilar (1-rasmga qarang):

Zamonaviy va kommunikatsiyaviy tadqiqotlar tobora murakkablashib bormoqda va ularni hal qilish tahlil miqdoriy va sifatiiy usullarining uyg'unligini talab qiladi. Bu tadqiqotchilarga xabarlarining mazmuni (ularning qanchalik muntazam uzatilishi va jamoatchilik takliflari)ni aniqlash, kommunikator uchun axborotning ahamiyatini (uni taqdim etish kontekstida va tartibida) baholash, shuningdek, (tasavvurga, nuqtayi nazarga va dalillarga ko'ra) qaysi jihatlari yaxshi yoki yomon, to'g'ri yoki noto'g'ri ekanligini aniqlashdir.



Kontent	• verbal va vizual tahlil
Diskursiv	• mediamatnda ma'no yaratish mexanizmi
Lingvistik	• til tuzilmalari va ularning funksiyalari

1-rasm. Mediamatnlarni tahlil qilish usullari

Kontent-tahlil so'zlar, gaplar, mavzular va boshqalar kabi ba'zi til unsurlarining miqdori va sifatini tadqiq etishga imkon beradi. Kontent-tahlil (mazmunning tahlili) matnlarni lingvistik nuqtayi nazardan o'rganish

¹⁵ Добросклонская Т.Г. Медиадискурс как объект лингвистики и межкультурной коммуникации. // Вестник МГУ, 2006. – № 2. – С. 30.

usullaridan biridir¹⁶. A.V. Semenovaning “Контент-анализ в социологии: методологические новации” nomli maqolasida yozilishicha: “Kommunikatsiya bo‘yicha tadqiqotlar sohasidagi tadqiqot vazifalarining tobora murakkablashib borishi, miqdoriy va sifatiy usullarni chog‘ishtirishning aniq afzalliklari tadqiqotchilarni mantiqiy ravishda kontent-tahlilni kiritish va shu asosda ushbu usulning yangi modifikatsiyalarini ishlab chiqish tadqiqotchilarga yanada murakkab muammolarni hal qilish, muammo maydonini kengaytirish imkoniyatini, tadqiqot sohasi, o‘rganilayotgan hodisalarning tabiati to‘g‘risida sifat jihatidan yangi, chuqurroq va xilma-xil xulosalarga kelish imkoniyatlarini beradi”¹⁷.

Shuni ta’kidlash lozimki, publitsistik matnni kontent-tahlil qilishning asosiy afzalliklaridan biri sifatida matn orqali aniq va ishonarli ma’lumotlarni olish va mediada aks ettirilgan voqeiy axborot to‘g‘risida obyektiv xulosalar chiqarish imkonini beruvchi miqdoriy yondashuvdir.

Diskursiv tahlil sotsiolingvistikada va tilshunoslikda asosiy tadqiqot usullaridan biridir. Bu tilni kommunikatsiya vositasi sifatida o‘rganish va tildan foydalanish bilan bog‘liq ijtimoiy, siyosiy va madaniy aspektlarni tahlil qilish imkonini beradi. Diskursiv tahlil, o‘z navbatida, media matnlarida ma’no yaratish mexanizmlarini o‘rganishga imkoniyat yaratadi.

N.Q.Turniyazovning fikricha, “Semantik yaxlitlik tushunchasi, albatta, muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi, zero, ma’noda g‘alilik bo‘lsa, turli xil chalkashliklar sodir bo‘lishi mumkin... Matnning kommunikativ tahlili, mantiqiy-semantik tahlildan farqli ravishda, biryo‘la bir necha mikro-, hatto makromatnlarni qamrab ola oladi. Kommunikativ tahlil, asosan, matnning bajarayotgan vazifasiga tayanadi. Buning dalilini xabar ifodasini berishga xoslangan gazeta materiallarida ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Bundan tashqari, texnik tavsiyalar, anketalar ham bunga misol bo‘la oladi. Ularning barchasi muayyan bir vazifa bajarilishini nazarda tutadi”¹⁸.

Darhaqiqat, media tilini o‘rganishning samarali usullaridan biri diskursiv tahlil bo‘lib, bunday tahlil usuli **VOQEA / HODISA → AXBOROT → KANAL → AUDITORIYA** ijtimoiy-madaniy tizimlar doirasida yaratilgan mediamatnlar tahliliga asoslanadi.

Media tilini diskursiv tahlil qilish zamonaviy mediamakonda til va kommunikatsiyani tanqidiy o‘rganish uchun muhim vositadir. Mazkur yondashuv mediamatnlar jamoatchilik fikrini qanday shakllantirishi va ularda

¹⁶ Пашинян И.А. Контент-анализ как метод исследования: достоинства и ограничения. // <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/kontent-analiz-kak-metod-issledovaniya-dostoinstva-i-ogranicheniya>.

¹⁷ Семенова А.В. Контент-анализ в социологии: методологические новации. // Вестник Вятского государственного университета, 2011. – М. – С. 11-15.

¹⁸ Турниязов Н.К. Синтактик семантика ва матн шаклланиши хақида баъзи мулохазалар. // Хорижий филология, № 1, 2019. – Б. 11.

hokimiyat tuzilmalari va siyosiy manfaatlar qanday aks etishini chuqurroq anglashga imkon beradi.

Lingvistik tahlilning muhim jihati uning obyektivligi va ilmiy metodologiyasidir. Tilshunoslar empirik ma'lumotlar va mantiqiy tahlil yordamida tilni tizimli o'rganishga intiladilar. Bu tilni va uning qo'llanilishini chuqurroq tushunishga imkon yaratadi.

OAV tilining lingvistik tahlilida mazkur usullardan foydalaniladi: 1. Mediamatnda alohida lisoniy birliklar joylashgan kontekstni o'rganish uchun ishlatiladigan distributiv tahlil usuli. 2. Sintaktik tuzilmalarni o'rganish va tavsiflashga, shu jumladan, gapdagi so'zlar o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik munosabatlarini aniqlashga qaratilgan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri komponent-tahlil qilish usuli. 3. Bir gapni boshqasiga aylantirish orqali hodisalarni sintaktik darajada o'rganish maqsadida ishlatiladigan transformatsiyaviy tahlil usuli. Ushbu usul bir ifoda shaklidan boshqasiga o'tish jarayonida yuzaga keladigan turli xil tuzilmaviy va semantik o'zgarishlarni aniqlashga yordam beradi¹⁹.

Media tilini sotsiolingvistik jihatdan o'rganish jamiyatning lisoniy va madaniy jihatlarini tushunish uchun muhim vazifadir. Ushbu maqsadga erishish uchun tadqiqotchilar mediamatnlarni tahlil qilish, tajribaviy tadqiqotlar va mediamatnlarni yaratish jarayonini kuzatish kabi turli usullardan foydalanishlari mumkin. Media tilini sotsiolingvistik jihatdan o'rganish siyosat, ta'lim va media kabi turli sohalarda foydali bo'lishi mumkin.

Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, media tilining ta'rifi uni o'rganish aspekti va yo'nalishiga bog'liq. Har bir tadqiqot sohasida media tili turli nuqtai nazardan tahlil qilinadi. Masalan, funksional-pragmatik yondashuv doirasida mediadiskurs va media tili axborotni uzatish va auditoriyaga ta'sir qilish bilan bog'liq kommunikativ vazifalarni amalga oshirish vositasi sifatida ko'riladi.

L.N.Fedotova OAVning sotsiolingvistik aspektida izlanish olib borishi natijasida quyidagi xulosaga keladi: "OAV tili taraqqiyotidagi tamoyil va hodisalarni tahlil etishda professionallar bahosi boy manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi".

«Globallashuv kontekstida gazeta-publitsistik uslubining sotsiolingvistik aspektda tadqiqi» deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobda globallashuv kontekstida media tili va uslubi xususiyatlari, gazeta-publitsistik uslubining diskursiv tahlili hamda gazeta-publitsistik uslubining janriy xususiyatlari tadqiq qilingan.

Bugungi kunda dunyo tilshunosligida gazeta-publitsistik uslubiga oid tadqiqotlar jamiyatning moddiy-ma'naviy qadriyatlari ko'zgusi sifatida turli milliy-madaniy o'ziga xosligi masalalarini yechish an'anaviy lisoniy tahlil

¹⁹ Алефиренко Н.Ф. Современные проблемы науки о языке. – М.: Флинта, Наука, 2005. – 416 с.

usullari bilan birgalikda zamonaviy yangi uslub va yondashuvlarni taqozo etmoqda. D.M. Teshabayevaning izohlashicha, “gazeta-publitsistik uslubida ishontirish o‘quvchi yoki tinglovchiga emotsional ta’sir ko‘rsatish vositasida amalga oshiriladi. Muallif yetkazilayotgan axborotga o‘z munosabatini bildiribgina qolmay, muayyan ijtimoiy guruh – partiya, harakat va boshqalarning fikrini ham ifodalaydi”²⁰.

Gazeta-publitsistik uslubining mohiyatini to‘liq yoritishdan oldin “publitsistik uslub” borasida to‘xtalib o‘tmoqchimiz. Anglashiladiki, “...har qanday funksional uslub uchun an’anaviy so‘z qo‘llash, muayyan lisoniy hodisalarning doimiyligiga xosdir”²¹.

Ma’lumki, publitsistik uslub (lotin tilidan *publicus* ~ jamoaviy) gazetalarda, ommaviy kommunikatsiya vositalarida, jamoaviy (ommaviy) nutqlarda ishlatiladigan adabiy tilning tarixan rivojlangan vazifaviy turi sifatida tushuniladi. U ko‘pincha gazeta, jurnal maqolalarida, televideniye va radio dasturlarida, adabiy-tanqidiy asarlarda, ijtimoiy-siyosiy nutqlarda qo‘llaniladi. Mazkur uslubning maqsadi – yangi axborotni yetkazish, ommaviy adresatga ta’sir ko‘rsatish, o‘quvchini biror narsaga ishontirishga intilish. Ta’sir vazifasi publitsistik uslubning so‘zlashuv uslubi kabi ommabop va badiiy uslub kabi hissiy bo‘lishini talab qiladi²².

O‘zbek gazeta tili tadqiqi asoschilaridan biri A.Abdusaidov publitsistik uslub borasida quyidagini ta’kidlagan: “... bir vaqtning o‘zida ham konservativlik, ham harakatchanlik xususiyatiga ega ekani, ya’ni, bir tomondan, yetarli miqdorda qoliplar, terminlar uchrasa, ikkinchi tomondan, o‘quvchini ishontirish, unga ta’sir etish maqsadida yangidan-yangi til vositalari qo‘llaniladi”²³. Darhaqiqat, gazeta-publitsistik uslubining leksik tizimi ochiq, bu uning og‘zaki nutq belgilari (ya’ni, so‘zlashuv leksik birliklari bilan) bilan faol o‘zaro ta’sirini ifodalaydi²⁴.

Tadqiqotlarning katta qismi publitsistik diskursni tahlil qilishga bag‘ishlangan bo‘lib, ularning har birida uning turli xususiyatlarini o‘rganishga harakat qilinadi. Zero, “gazeta-publitsistik uslubiga oid materiallarning kommunikativ-diskursiv tahlili natijasida mediamatnning yaratilishi publitsistik uslub ko‘rinishlari bilan bog‘liqligi aniqlanadi”²⁵. Ta’kidlash lozimki, publitsistik uslub turli OAV orqali auditoriyaga ta’sir qilishda sohaviy

²⁰ Тешабаева Д.М. Оммавий ахборот воситалари тилининг нутқ маданияти аспектида тадқиқи (Ўзбекистон Республикаси ОАВ мисолида): Филол. фан. д-ри. дисс. – Т., 2012. – Б. 106.

²¹ Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь. // Под ред. В.Н. Ярцева. – М., 1990. – 682 с.

²² https://vuzlit.com/453678/teoreticheskie_osnovy_gazetno_publitsisticheskoy_rechi

²³ Абдусаидов А. Газета жанрларининг тил хусусиятлари: Филол.фан. док. дис. – Самарқанд, 2005. – В. 37.

²⁴ Петрова Е.А. Лексика американских и британских газет в аспекте языка города. Автор. дисс...канд. филол. наук. – Курск, 2009. – 22 с.

²⁵ Усманова Ш.А. Медиадискурса газета тили тенденциялари (Ўзбек ва инглиз тиллари мисолида): Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD)... дисс. – Т., 2021. – В. 43.

terminologiya, ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksika hamda badiiy-uslubiy vositalar yordamida ekspressivlikni ta'minlash orqali auditoriyaga ta'sir etish tabiatining mavjudligi bilan belgilanadi.

O'zbek publitsistikasida gazeta janrlarining tasniflanishi o'zaro farqli, ya'ni o'zbek gazetalarida qat'iy mezonlar asosida ajratilgan janrlar guruhi (axboriy, tahliliy hamda badiiy-publitsistik) mavjud. Ekspressiv vositalarning ommaviy ma'lum qilingan voqea-hodisaning nutq birligi orqali ifoda etilishi bo'lgani bois, uni publitsistikaning barcha janrlarida kuzatish mumkin. Zero, publitsistik uslubda matnning standartligi va ekspressivligi konstruktiv tamoyil hisoblanadi. Ekspressiya – mediamatnning belgilangan unsuri bo'lib, muallif yondashuvi va bahosini bildiradi²⁶.

Rus tilshunos olimi M.Y.Kazakning fikricha, gazeta-publitsistik uslubi OAV tilining bir turi sifatida adabiy til taraqqiyotini aks ettiruvchi va milliy tilning rivojlanishiga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi barcha dinamik jarayonlarni o'z ichiga oladi²⁷. Darhaqiqat, gazeta-publitsistik uslubi, OAV tilining ajralmas qismi sifatida, milliy tillarning rivojlanishida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ushbu uslub, o'zining lingvistik xususiyatlari bilan, ijtimoiy-siyosiy voqealarni aks ettirish orqali tilning rivojlanishiga va taraqqiyotiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Shuning bilan birga, gazeta publitsistikasi ekspressivlik va standartlik xususiyatlari bilan belgilanadigan jurnalistik janr bo'lib, ushbu turdagi materiallarda muallif-jurnalist tomonidan dolzarb muammolar, mushohada va tahlillar bayon etiladi. Gazeta-publitsistik uslubi: axboriy, tahliliy va badiiy-publitsistik janrlarda standart va ekspressiv vositalardan foydalanishda, albatta, adabiy til meyorlari asosida shakllangan til birliklari qo'llaniladi.

Gazeta-publitsistik uslubining yana bir asosiy jihatlari – u tezkorlik va aniqlikni talab qilinadi, bu esa tilning yangi tushunchalar voqelanishiga imkon beradi. Jamiyatda ro'y berayotgan o'zgarishlarga javoban tilni yangi terminlar bilan boyitilishi mumkin. Bu holat tilning boyligini oshirib, uning ekspressivlik salohiyatini oshirishga sabab bo'ladi. Albatta, bu gazeta janrlari bilan bog'liq hodisa sanaladi.

Gazeta-publitsistik nutqining sotsiolingvistik aspekti til, jamiyat va kommunikatsiya o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni ta'kidlaydi. Til axborotni uzatish, jamoatchilik fikrini shakllantirish va auditoriyaga ta'sir qilish vositasiga aylanmoqda. Gazeta-publitsistik diskursining sotsiolingvistik aspektlarini o'rganish "... til va jamiyatning o'zaro ta'sirini yaxshiroq tushunishga, shuningdek, uning ijtimoiy voqelikning shakllanishi va o'zgarishidagi rolini

²⁶ Усмонова У.Б. Публицистик матннинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари. // Finland, Helsinki international scientific online conference, 2024. – В. 53.

²⁷ Казак М.Е. Язык газеты. – Белгород, 2012. – С. 44-78.

yaxshiroq baholashga”²⁸ imkon beradi. Gazeta-publitsistik diskursi jamiyatdagi o‘z maqsadlariga erishish uchun turli xil lisoniy strategiyalardan foydalanadi. Ushbu strategiyalarga axborot berish, ishonirish, manipulyatsiya qilish, baholash va tanqid qilish kiradi. Hissiy tus berish, uslubiy san’atlardan foydalanish, o‘quvchini undash va unga murojaat qilish kabi lisoniy vositalar gazeta-publitsistik diskursida auditoriyaga ta’sir ko‘rsatish va uning fikrini shakllantirish uchun faol qo‘llaniladi.

Gazeta matnlari jamoatchilik fikrini shakllantirishda hal qiluvchi rol o‘ynaydi. Ular, murakkab ijtimoiy-siyosiy masalalarni soddalashtirib, ommaga tushunarli qilib taqdim etadi. Natijada, til faqatgina aloqa vositasi emas, balki fikrlar, g‘oyalar va madaniy qadriyatlarni uzatish vositasiga aylanadi. Gazeta tili nafaqat tilning leksik boyligini oshirishga, balki uning ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotdagi rolini ham mustahkamlashga qaratilganligi til taraqqiyotida til siyosatinnig o‘rnini ko‘ratadi.

Mazkur dissertatsiyada biz til, jamiyat va kommunikatsiyaning o‘zaro bog‘liqligini tadqiq etib, gazeta-publitsistik diskursining sotsiolingvistik aspektiga murojaat qildik. Zero, o‘zbek va rus bosma media tilini sotsiolingvistik kontekstda o‘rganish ilmiy tadqiqotlarning dolzarb, qiziqarli va muhim sohasidir. Ushbu yondashuv ijtimoiy jarayonlarning media tilining diaxronik, leksik-semantik va uslubiy xususiyatlariga ta’sirining hamda uning taraqqiyot bosqichining tadqiqiga qaratilgan.

Ishning uchinchi bobi «**Gazeta-publitsistik uslubining tarixiy taraqqiyot tamoyillari: sotsiolingvistik yondashuv**» deb atalgan. Ushbu bobda bosma media tilining diaxronik tadqiqi ya’ni, sho‘ro davrida gazeta-publitsistik uslubining lingvistik xususiyatlari va Qayta qurish davrida gazeta-publitsistik uslubining til taraqqiyoti va mustaqillik yillarida gazeta-publitsistik uslubining sotsiolingvistik tahlili amalga oshirilgan.

Gazeta o‘z taraqqiyot yo‘lini bosib o‘tganligi bois, uning tili va uslubi ham doimo jamiyat bilan hamohang tarzda o‘zgarishlarga uchragan. Bu tilning dinamik hodisa ekanligining yana bir isboti sifatida qarashga undaydi. Ma’lumki, tilning shakllanishi va rivojlanishi tarixiy taraqqiyot bilan bo‘lib, bu tabiiy va muqarrar jarayon hisoblanadi. Til dinamikasi ilm-fan, ijtimoiy-siyosiy jarayon, iqtisodiyot, madaniyatning rivoji bilan chambarchas bog‘liq. O‘zbek tilining taraqqiyot bosqichlari, umuman olganda, turkiy tillarning evolyutsiyasi doirasida ko‘rib chiqiladi. O‘zbek tili o‘zining tarixiy rivojlanishi davomida bir nechta asosiy bosqichlardan o‘tgan, har bir bosqich ma’lum madaniy va siyosiy o‘zgarishlar bilan chambarchas bog‘liq.

²⁸ Кожина М.Н. Стилистика русского языка. – М.: Просвещение, 1983. – С. 170.

O‘zbek matbuotining paydo bo‘lishi va rivojlanishi XIX asr oxiri va XX asr boshlariga to‘g‘ri keladi. Bu davrda O‘zbekiston hududi Rossiya imperiyasining bir qismi sifatida turli madaniy va siyosiy o‘zgarishlarni boshdan kechirdi. Gazetalar milliy uyg‘onish, ma‘rifatparvarlik harakati va jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy o‘zgarishlarda muhim rol o‘ynagan. Ta‘kidlash joizki, Turkistonda chorizm va sho‘ro mustamlakachilik tizimi davridagi matbuot tilining shakllanishini, publitsistik uslub xususiyatlari, o‘ziga xosliklari va umumiy jihatlarini tizimli o‘rganish ilmiy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Biz ushbu bobda o‘zbek gazetasi tili taraqqiyotinnig mustamlaka va mustaqillik davrlarini tahlilga tortganmiz. 1920-yillardan boshlab, O‘zSSR tashkil topganidan keyin, matbuot sohasida yangi bosqich boshlandi. “O‘zbekiston ovozi”, “Qizil O‘zbekiston” kabi gazetalar siyosiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy mavzularni yoritish bilan birga, maorif va ilm-fanning rivojlanishiga ham hissa qo‘shdi. Ta‘kidlash lozimki, sho‘ro davrida o‘zbek tilining yozuvi bir necha bor o‘zgardi. Dastlabki yillarda o‘zbek tili arab alifbosidan fors-tojik alifbosiga, keyin lotin alifbosiga va nihoyat 1940-yilda kirill alifbosiga o‘tkazildi. Bu o‘zgarishlar tilimizning, shu jumladan, matbuot tilining ham yozma an‘analarini sezilarli darajada o‘zgartirdi.

Insoniyat taraqqiyotida til voqelikni bilishning, ijtimoiy borliqni idrok etishning ham muhim vositasi bo‘lib xizmat qilgan. Natijada, insonning kommunikativ va bilishga oid faoliyatida yagona bir vosita – tildan foydalanish umumbashariy taraqqiyotning muvaffaqiyatini ta‘minladi ²⁹. O‘zbek matbuotining vaqtli paydo bo‘lishi adabiy til rivoji bilan chambarchas bog‘liqdir. Vaqtli matbuot o‘zbek tilining taraqqiy ettirishga katta hissa qo‘shdi. Yuqorida ta‘kidlaganimizdek, gazeta-publitsistik uslubining ko‘rinishlari ijtimoiy taraqqiyotning qadimgi davrlaridayoq paydo bo‘la boshlaganini qadimgi notiqqlarning nutqlarida namoyon bo‘lganligida ko‘rishimiz mumkin.

Sho‘ro davri gazeta tili asosan standartlik va ta‘sirchanlikka asoslangan bo‘lib, sobiq sho‘ro tuzumi standartlariga javob beradigan kommunistik tadbirlar, sotsialistik iqtisodiyot va boshqalar yoritilgan. Buni quyidagi standart jumalalarda ko‘rish mumkin: *“kommunistik mehnat kollektivi”*; *“o‘shish suratlari”*; *boshlang‘ich tashkilot*; *“brigda pudrati”*; *“puxta tanlov”*; *“zarur vazifa”*; *muhim vazifalar*; *“partiya chaqirig‘i”*; *“partiya tashkiloti”*; *“tinchlik va do‘stlik uchun”*; *“mehnat zarbdori”*; *“muhim topshiriq”*; *“konkret ishlar”* va h.k.

Shuningdek, sho‘ro davri matbuotida: *“Пролетарият”* – mehnatkash sinf, ayniqsa, fabrika va zavod ishchilari; *“Коммунизм”* – mumtoz jamiyat

²⁹ Бушуй Т., Сафаров Т. Тил қурилиши: Таҳлил методлари ва методологияси. илмий-нашр. – Т.: Фан, 2007. – Б. 20.

qurish maqsadida barcha mulk umumlashtiriladigan ideal jamiyatning tuzilishi; “Социализм” – ishlab chiqarish vositalarining davlat yoki jamoa tomonidan boshqarilishi asosida qurilgan ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy tuzum; “Колхоз” – kollektiv (жамоа) xo‘jalik, dehqonlarning birgalikda yerda ishlashi; “Совхоз” – davlat xo‘jaligi, asosan, qishloq xo‘jaligida ishlatilgan; “Партия” – siyosiy partiya, ayniqsa kommunistik partiya kabi tushunchalarni qo‘llash faol bo‘lgan. Masalan, gazeta matnida “Бригада” termini faol muomalada bo‘lib, ushbu tushuncha ko‘plab sohalarda ishlatilgan va uning ma’nosi kontekstga qarab farqlangan. Biroq, “brigada” termini kichik guruh yoki jamoa a’zolarini anglatgan bo‘lib, bu guruh muayyan vazifalarni bajarish uchun tashkil etilgan. Шунингдек, davr muhiti bilan va ijtimoiy-siyosiy voqelikni aks ettiruvchi tushunchalar kuzatiladi: “Беш йиллик”; “Ишлаб чиқариш плани”; “Йиллик план”; “Социалистик мусобақа”; “Совет кишилари”; “Совет халқи”; “Маҳаллий советлар” va h.k.

Masalan, “Заводда **ишлаб чиқариш** планини ўз вақтида бажарилиши ишчиларнинг кўнглини кўтарилиши ва уларни янада янги зафарларга чорлади”; “Бизнинг коллективимиз социалистик мусобақа голиби бўлиш учун ҳаракат қилишяпти”; “**Етти йиллик плани** бажариш учун **кураш кучларимизни** ҳам қачонгидан ҳам фаолроқ сафарбар қилишни, партиянинг бутун ташкилотчилик ва тарбия ишларини янада юксак даражага кўтаришни талаб қилади” (“Қизил Ўзбекистон”. 03.10.1958) va h.k.

Rus tilida chop etiladigan gazeta matnida ham jamiyatning ijtimoiy-siyosiy va madaniy hayotini mafkuralashtirish yanada kuchaydi. O‘zbekistondagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy va madaniy jarayonlar siyosiy tus olib, ular batamom KPSS mafkurasiga xizmat qilishga buysundirildi. Siyosiy rahbariyat butun sovet jamiyatida sotsialistik musobaqani keng quloch yoydirib, kommuistik mehnat uchun harakat qilishga, “kommuistik qurilishning yangi yutuqlarini “buyuk sanalar orqali nishonlash”ga da’vat etdi³⁰. Bu o‘z o‘rnida gazeta matnida voqealashiga sabab bo‘ldi. “Командующему Кавказским фронтом генерал-лейтенанту тов. КОЗЛОВУ. Командующему Черноморским флотом вице-адмиралу ОКТЯБРЬСКОМУ. Поздравляю Вас с победой войск над врагом и освобождением города и крепости Керчь и города Федосии от немецкого-фашистских захватчиков” (“Комсомольская правда”. 31.12.1941). Новогоднее поздравление советскому народу”; “С трудовой победой!”;

³⁰ Исқандаров И. Совет Ўзбекистони саноатининг 50 йил мобайнидаги ривож. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1974. – Б.21.

Gazeta sarlavhalarida organlar nomlari keltirilishi odatiy hol bo'lgan: “СССР ички ишлар органлари”; “Давлат хавфсизлиги комитети”; “Совет Армияси”; “Ички ишлар министрлиги”; “Комитет” va h.k.

Sho'ro davridagi siyosiy vaziyatni yorituvchi mavzularda o'sha davr so'z, so'z birikmalari va siyosiy leksika qo'llanilgan: “Коммунистик партия”; “комсомол”; “коммунизм”; “Министрлар Совети”; “Ёзувчилар союзи”; “Марказий Комитет”; “марксча-ленинча дунёқараиш”; “марксизм – ленинизм идеялари”; “Социалистик Меҳнат Қаҳрамони”; “Олий Совет депутаты”; “Бригада бошлиғи”; “Советлар республикаси”; “Совет халқи”; “Пленум”, КПСС делегацияси”; “Олий Совети Президиуми”; “СССР Министрлар Совети” va h.k.

Gazeta matniga murojaat qilamiz. “Совет Ўзбекистони” gazetasida “Буюк қудратли куч” sarlavhasi ostida berilgan maqoladan parcha keltiramiz:

“Биз марксизм-ленинизм ер юзидаги юз миллионлаб кишиларнинг фикр-туйғларида ҳукумрон бўлиб қолган замонавий, энг илгор ва ҳаётнинг та’лимоти сифатида планетанинг ҳамма қит’аларида кенг халқ оммаси онгига чуқурроқ сингиб, дунёда энг қудратли моддий кучга айланаётган даврда яшамоқдамиз. Улуг Октябрь социалистик революциясининг зоявий байроғи бўлган марксизм-ленинизм синфий ва миллий зулмга қарши, социализм ва коммунизм галабаси учун курашда барча мамлакатлар меҳнаткашларнинг йўлчи юлдузи бўлиб қолди” (“Совет Ўзбекистони” 02.04.1968) va h.k.

Ushbu misolda gazeta-publitsistik uslubining asosiy vazifasi marksizm-leninizm g'oyalarini aks ettirish va ularni omma ongiga singdirish bo'lgan. Ma'lumki, marksizm-leninizm g'oyasi – siyosiy va iqtisodiy nazariyalar majmui hisoblanadi. Bu nazariya asosan ishchi sinfning kapitalistik tizimga qarshi kurashi va proletariat diktaturasini o'rnatish g'oyalariga tayanganligi va gazetada keng targ'ib qilinganligi sababli, *g'oyaviy bayroq; milliy zulmga qarshi; mehnatkashlarning yo'lchi yulduzi* kabi ekspressiv vositalar orqali matn axborotning ta'sirchanligiga erishilgan.

Ijtimoiy-siyosiy terminlarning qo'llanilishi davr talabi bo'lib, bu mafkuraviy vazifani bajargan. Deyarli har bir materialda bu holatni kuzatish mumkin: *КПСС Марказий Комитети район ва шаҳар газеталарига бевосита раҳбарлик қилишга ... шаҳар ва район партия комитетлари биринчи секретарларининг зиммасига юкланган* (“Совет Ўзбекистони”. 1950-1954); *“Ҳозир Совет Иттифоқи якка эмас. У билан бир қаторда интернационализмнинг байроғи остида 1-Май куни улуг...”*; *“Бунинг натижасида тўрт мамлакат ташқи ишлар министрларининг Берлин кенгаши чақирилди”* (“Совет Ўзбекистони”. 30.11.1990) va h.k.

Shuning bilan birga qisqartmalarning faollashuvi kuzatiladi. Bu qisqartmalar ijtimoiy-siyosiy voqelik bilan bogʻliq edi: “РСДРП(б)”; “РКП(б)”; “ВКП(б)”; “ВЛКСМ”, “КПСС”, “СССР”; “ЎзТАГ” va h.k. Masalan, “СССР Олий Совети номига мурожаатнома қабул қилинди”; “ВЛКСМ МК пленуми минбаридан ҳам ҳалол сўзлаган”; “КПСС Марказий Комитетининг июнь Пленуми қарорлари қишлоқ меҳнаткашларини янги меҳнат зафарларига илҳомлантирмоқда”.

Shunisi eʼtiborga loyiq-ki, bu qisqartmalar asosan rus tushunchalarini oʻz ichiga olgan va oʻzbek tilida qisqartmalar rus tilida qanday boʻlsa, shundayligicha qoʻllanilgan. Masalan, “СССР” abbreviaturasi rus tilidagi toʻliq maʼnosi “Союз Советских Социалистических Республик” boʻlib, oʻzbek tilida “Sovet Sotsialistik Respublikalari Ittifoqi” deb yuritilgan hamda Sovet Ittifoqi davlatining rasmiy nomi sifatida qoʻllanilgan.

“ВЛКСМ” abbreviaturasi rus tilida toʻliq “Всесоюзный Ленинский коммунистический союз молодёжи” tushunchasining qisqartmasi boʻlib, oʻzbekchaga tarjima qilinganda “Butunittifoq Leninchi kommunistik yoshlar ittifoqi” degan maʼnoni anglatadi. Bu tashkilot Sovet Ittifoqi davrida yoshlarni kommunistik qoʻyalar asosida tarbiyalash va ularni siyosiy, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy hayotga jalb qilish maqsadida tashkil etilgan. VLKSM, asosan, 14 yoshdan 28 yoshgacha boʻlgan yoshlarni oʻz ichiga olgan va ularga turli madaniy, sport va taʼlim tadbirlari, shuningdek, jamiyatdagi faol ishtirok etish uchun keng imkoniyatlarni yaratib bergan. Davrning mafkuraviy taʼsiri natijasida VLKSM aʼzolari yoshlar orasida kommunistik mafkurani targʻib qilish, oʻz aʼzolarini mehnat va mudofaa tayyorgarligiga jalb qilish, shuningdek, madaniy va ilmiy faoliyatlarga koʻmaklashish kabi vazifalarni bajargan. Ular, shuningdek, yoshlarni siyosiy tarbiyalashda muhim rol oʻynagan va Kommunistik Partiya bilan yaqin hamkorlik qilgan.

Yana bir tushunchaga murojaat qilamiz. “Социалистик система” “Социалистик” siyosiy termini “sotsializm” tushunchasidan kelib chiqqan boʻlib, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy tizimlarga nisbatan ishlatilgan boʻlib, bu yerda ishlab chiqarish vositalari jamoa tomonidan nazorat qilinishini anglatgan. Ushbu tushunchalar “sotsial” termini lotincha “socius” soʻzidan olingan boʻlib, “hamkor”, “sharik” yoki “hamjamiyat” degan maʼnolarni anglatadi. Bu termin keng maʼnoda ijtimoiy munosabatlar, jamiyatning tuzilishi va insonlar oʻrtasidagi oʻzaro harakatlarni koʻrsatish uchun ishlatiladi. Hozirda ham “sotsial” tushunchasi koʻplab sohalarda, jumladan, ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, madaniy sohalarga oid tadqiqotlarda qoʻllaniladi.

Sovet tizimi davrida “sotsializm” terminining ahamiyati katta boʻlib, bu shoʻro davrining mafkuraviy va siyosiy jarayonining asosini tashkil etgan. Zero, sotsializm ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tuzum sifatida jamiyatning barcha aʼzolari

uchun tenglik va adolatga asoslangan bo‘lishini ko‘zlagan. Sovet Ittifoqi va unga mansub respublikalarda sotsializmni amalga oshirish maqsadida ko‘plab siyosiy, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy islohotlar amalga oshirilgan. Bu, o‘z navbatida, ushbu terminning matbuotda qo‘llanilish muntazamligini ko‘rsatadi. Masalan, “*Октябрь социалистик*”; “*социалистик система*” va h.k. O‘zbek tilida – *ik* qo‘shimchasi bilan yasalgan bo‘lib, bu uni sifatga aylantiradi. Bu qo‘shimcha obyektning sifatini yoki biror bir narsaga mansubligini ko‘rsatadi.

Rus tilida: “*Советский народ*”; “*Совет Министров СССР*”; “*Верховный Совет СССР*”; “*Центральный Комитет партии*”; “*Отечественный народный фронт*”; “*Коммунистический союз молодёжи*”; “*XXIV съезд КПСС*”; “*Центральный комитет ВЛКСМ*”; “*Комитет одобрил позицию правительства* va h.k. Ushbu davr gazeta sarlavhalarida ham terminlarni voqelanishi kuzatiladi: “*В Политбюро ЦК КПСС*”; “*Партия говорит и показывает!*”; “*ВЛКСМ – сердце молодежи!*” va h.k.

Sovet hukumati ma‘lum bir mafkuraviy maqsadlarga erishish uchun til islohotlarini amalga oshirdi. Yuqorida ta‘kidlaganimizdek, bu islohotlar doirasida o‘zbek tilining lug‘at boyligi va grammatikasida katta o‘zgarishlar ro‘y berdi. Rus tilidan o‘zlashmalar soni ortdi va yangi tushunchalar va so‘zlar hisobiga o‘zbek tili leksikasi boyib bordi: “*leksiya*”; “*direktor*”; “*prinsip*”; “*rayon*”; “*miting*”; “*oblast*”; “*plan*”; “*konferensiya*”; “*texnika*”, “*mashina*”, “*reaktor*”; “*teleskop*”; “*antenna*”; “*kolxoz*”; “*sovхоз*”; “*rejissyor*”; “*komsomol*”; “*kran*”; “*avtobus*”, “*seyalka*”, “*agrotexnika*”, “*imperializm*”, “*kosmik fazo*”, “*quyosh sistemasi*”, “*sovet fani va texnikasi*”, “*astronomiya*”, “*observatoriya*”, “*fotografik astrometriya*”, “*laboratoriya*”, “*fanlar kandidati*” va h.k. “**Комсомол** карахтлик, ёшларни бутунлай назорат остидан чиқариб юборган босқични ортда қолдириб, **фаол позицияга** ўта бошлади” va h.k.

Shuning bilan birga mavjud leksikani yangisiga o‘zgartirilishi kuzatiladi: “*Калинин ноҳиясидаги “Партия XXI съезди совхозида ҳам шу “Вилоят комсомол конференцияларининг куни бўлиб ўтди*” (“Ёш Ленинчи”). Ushbu misolda “*Viloyat*” leksemasi “*oblast*” so‘zining o‘rniga qo‘lanilgan bo‘lib, sho‘ro davrida “*oblast*” so‘zi rus tilida ma‘muriy-hududiy birlikni anglatadi. Bu termin Sovet Ittifoqining ma‘muriy tuzilmasida muhim o‘rin tutgan va asosan viloyat darajasidagi administrativ birlikni bildirgan. Rus tilida bu so‘z hozirda ham ma‘muriy-hududiy birlik sifatida ishlatilib kelinmoqda. O‘zbek tilida “*Viloyat*” so‘zi fors tilidan o‘zlashgan bo‘lib, “*mamlakatning bir qismi*” yoki “*hudud*”ni anglatadi. O‘zbek tilida va ko‘plab boshqa turkiy tillar kabi bu leksema ma‘muriy-hududiy birlikni anglatadi hamda viloyat, odatda, bir nechta tumanlardan iborat bo‘lib, o‘zining ma‘muriy markaziga

egadir. Shuningdek, sarlavhalarda **ekspressiv vosita sifatida** shiorlarning qoʻllanilishida kuzatiladi: “Коммунистларча ишлайлик ва яшайлик!”; “Коммунистик меҳнат галабаси сари!”; “Равнақ топ, совет Болтиқ бўйи!” “Биз сизлар билан биргамиз, Конголик қадрдонлар!” va h.k.

Shoʻro davridagi gazeta maqolalarida vatanparvarlik, mehnatkashlik gʻoyalari ilgari surilgan va ular quyidagi misolda yaqqol koʻzga tashlanadi: “Polvon yeng shimaradi” sarlavhasi ostidagi maqolada “Tashabusning tugʻilishi. Oiladagi tortishuv. Polvonning arizasi. Bir kunda ikki norma. Otaning ikkinchi kasbi” kabi soʻz birikmalari berilgan.

Ekspressiv-taʼsirchan tabiatli nutqiy qoliplar hamda turli xil uslubiy boʻyoqdor leksika hamda iboralar va maʼno koʻchish hodisasidan foydalanilgan:

“Жонажон ўлкада кезади баҳор, экишга тайёрлан, ўртоқ пахтакор!”;

“Минбардан эшитилган овозлар”;

“Буюк қалб эгаси” va h.k.

“Мажбурият олдингми, бажар!”

“Қалби қайноқ қорақалпоқ халқи азалдан меҳнаткаш. Унинг учун ҳаёт уфқлари фақат Октябрь инқилобидан кейин кенг очилди. Ҳар бир юмушни ўз вақтида бажаришга одатланиб қолган бу аҳил халқ Совет ҳокимияти йилларида ўлкани гуллашиб яшнатди” (“Совет Ўзбекистони”. 02.04.1952) va h.k.

Oʻzbek matbuoti sobiq SSSRning rasmiy tilida, yaʼni rus tilida chop etilgan. Oʻzbekistonda chop etilgan rus tilidagi gazetalar, oʻsha davrning ijtimoiy-siyosiy, madaniy va iqtisodiy hayotini yoritgan. Gazetalar nafaqat mahalliy aholi, yaʼni oʻzbek va rus millatiga mansub kishilar orasida ham ommabop boʻlgan. Ularning tili va uslubi oʻzbek gazetolari kabi oʻsha davrning ideologiyasi va madaniyatini aks ettirgan. Buni gazeta sarlavhalaridan ham kuzatish mumkin: “Первоочередная партийная задача!”; “Октябрьское воскресенье народов”; “Водный транспорт должен победить”; “О партийном хозяйстве и задачах парторганизации Узбекистана. Доклад тов. Цехера на IV пленуме ЦККП(б)Уз”; “Наведем большевистский порядок в партийном хозяйстве” (“Правда Востока”. 1935–1940).

Sovetlar mamlakatining barcha qaram subyektlarida kechgan davlat apparatini mahalliyashtirish, masalan, Ukrainada “ukrainlashtirish”, Qozogʻistonda “qozoqlashtirish”, Gruziyada “gruzinlashtirish”, Oʻzbekistonda “oʻzbeklashtirish” siyosati olib borildi. Oʻzbekiston SSRda ham davlat apparatini “mahalliyashtirish” davlat, jamoat va xoʻjalik apparatiga mahalliy millat vakillarini keng jalb etishdan, ish yuritishda oʻzbek tili va boshqa

mahalliy tillarni joriy qilishdan iborat bo‘ldi³¹. Bu esa, o‘z o‘rnida, gazeta tilida realiyalarni voqelanishiga sabab bo‘ldi. Gazeta asta-sekin o‘zbek jamiyatining hayotini yoritishni boshladi. Ushbu gazetalarda o‘zbek realiyalar voqealanganligi kuzatiladi:

“Рахмат тебе, Ленин! Спасибо тебе, родная партия!. И весь народ Узбекистана от всего сердца говорит: - Рахмат! Спасибо! (Советская культура. 02.07.1957); Какими судьбами? Дионис, здравствуй, дорогой! Два человека в холле гостиницы “Наманган” бросились друг другу в объятия”; “Шауре дали роль”; “Встречи в Самарканде” (“Правда Востока”. 1960 -1970) ва х.к. Bu sarlavhalarda ham o‘z aksini topdi: “Совхоз “САМАРКАНД”. Снова Хашар” ; “Здравствуй, это я! Муса!”

Gazeta matning ekspressivligi auditoriyaga murojaatda, modal va undovlarning qo‘llanishilishida kuzatiladi: *“Жонажон ўлкада кезади бахор, экишга тайёрлан, ўртоқ пахтакор!” (Тошкент хақиқати. 18.03.1955) va h.k.*

Qayta qurish davrida o‘zbek gazetasining tili va uslubi ko‘p jihatdan siyosiy va ijtimoiy vaziyatga bog‘liq edi. Qayta qurish, butun sobiq sho‘ro ittifoqi singari, OAVda, shu jumladan, o‘zbek gazetalarida lisoniy-uslubiy o‘zgarishlarga olib keldi.

1980-yillarning oxiri – 1990-yillarning boshlariga to‘g‘ri keladigan qayta qurish davrida o‘zbek jurnalistikasi o‘sha davrda sobiq Sovet Ittifoqida sodir bo‘lgan muhim o‘zgarishlar va voqealarni aks ettirdi. Bu davr siyosiy va ijtimoiy o‘zgarishlar, mafkuraviy tamoyillarni qayta ko‘rib chiqish va mamlakat kelajagi haqida ochiq bahslar bilan ajralib turardi. Shu bilan birga, eski tizim voqealarining asta-sekinlik bilan yangi ko‘rinishda berilishi kuzatila boshlandi. Matbuotda ko‘proq muhokama va tanqidiy materiallar paydo bo‘lishiga hamda davlat siyosatiga, iqtisodiy muammolarga va ijtimoiy masalalar ochiq muhokamalarga qo‘yilishi bilan bog‘liq bo‘ldi.

Oldingi ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksikaning va undagi terminlarning faolligi sezilarli darajada boshlandi. O‘zbek va rus tillarida ba‘zi bir siyosiy tushunchalar iste‘moldan chiqib ketish jarayoni kuzatildi. Ularning deyarli barcha sarlavhalarda voqelanishi kuzatildi: *“КПСС Марказий Комитетиде учрашув”; “КПСС етакчиси ва СССР раҳбари нутқи”; “КПСС МКнинг Апрель пленуми совет жамияти ҳаётидан”; “КПССнинг навбатдаги XXVII съездини чақириш, унга тайёргарлик кўриш ва ўтказиш борасида”; “Партия иқтисодий сиёсати” (“Совет Ўзбекистони”; “Ёш Ленинчи” gazetalaridan).*

³¹ Рашидов О. Туркистон асрида совет ҳокимиятининг миллий сиёсати. // Илмий хабарнома, АДУ, 2017, № 1.

90-yillarning boshlarida mamlakatda yuz berayotgan voqealar adabiy tilga o‘z ta‘sirini o‘tkaza boshladi. Siyosiy jarayonlarning matbuotda yoritilishi yangi siyosiy terminlarning voqelanishiga sabab bo‘ldi: “*Qurollanish poygasi*”; “*keskin burilish*”; “*shahdam qadamlar*”; “*siyosat bu demokratiya*”; “*demokratiyada keskin burilish*”; “*qayta qurishda odillik*”, “*siyosiy yo‘sin*”; “*oshkoralik va tanqid*”; “*mafkuraviy faoliyat*” va h.k.

Gazeta matniga murojaat qilamiz: “... **ўта қайта қуриш** фразеологияси заиф чиқди. Ана шу фразеологияга **партиявий зарба** берилганлигини, зиёлиларнинг қандайдир бир қисми, айниқса ёшлар **қайта қуришга зарба** деб қабул қилганликларини яшириб ўтирмаймиз” (“Совет Ўзбекистони”. 18.01.1988); “Юз бераётган воқеалар тўғрисида **ўйга толаркансан**, ташвиш уйғотаётган биринчи нарса, бу **мафкуравий фаолиятнинг ҳолатидир**” (“Совет Ўзбекистони”. 05.02.1991); “Ўзбекистонда **сиёсий ошкoralik** ҳар бир инсоннинг фикр ва сўз эркинлигини таъминлашда муҳим қадамдир. Бу янгиланишлар **ўзбек жамиятининг демократлашуви** йўлидаги интилишларнинг намунасидир” (“Совет Ўзбекистони”. 05.02.1988) va h.k.

Ko‘rib turganimizdek, 1990-yillar O‘zbekistonning mustaqillikka erishishi bilan xalqaro munosabatlar sohasida juda ko‘plab yangi tushuncha va terminlarni o‘z ichiga olgan muhim davr bo‘ldi. Bu davrda ko‘plab xalqaro munosabatlarni ifodalovchi terminlarning o‘zbek tiliga kirib kelishiga sabab bo‘ldi. Ba‘zilarining izohlariga murojaat qilamiz:

“*Demokratiya* – siyosiy tizimning shakllanishi va rivojlanishiga taalluqli tushuncha bo‘lib, ushbu tushuncha o‘zbek tiliga asosan rus tili orqali kirib kelgan. Lug‘aviy ma‘nosiga nazar tashlaydigan bo‘lsak, bu termin yunon tilidagi “*demos*” (xalq) va “*kratos*” (hokimiyat) so‘zlaridan kelib chiqqan bo‘lib, “*xalq hokimiyati*” degan ma‘noni anglatadi. Sovet Ittifoqi davrida rus tili va madaniyatining kuchli ta‘siri ostida ko‘plab g‘arbiy va demokratik tushunchalar o‘zbek tiliga kirib kelgan va, shu jumladan, “*demokratiya*” termini ham shu davrda ommalashgan va matbuotda faol qo‘llanilishiga sabab bo‘ldi. “*Demokratiya*” termini o‘zbek tilida – *lash*, – *lashuv* qo‘shimchalari orqali yangi ma‘no kasb etganligini kuzatish mumkin: “**Demokratiyalash** – *qayta qurishning mohiyati, sotsializm mohiyatidir*” (“Sovet O‘zbekistoni”. 05.02.1988); “*Endilikda partiya iqtisodiy islohot va demokratiyalashning yangi sharoitida siyosiy avangard vazifasini chinakamiga bajarishi mumkin*” (“Sovet O‘zbekistoni”. 05.02.1988); “**Demokratiya bu o‘zboshimchalik emas**” (“Sovet O‘zbekistoni”. 07.01.1990) va h.k.

O‘zbek tilida “**oshkoralik**” termini ochiqlik, shaffoflik ma‘nosini anglatadi va “*oshkor*” so‘zidan yasalgan. O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atida “oshkor” so‘zining ma‘nosi quyidagicha izohlangan: 1. Hammaga ma‘lum,

ko‘rinib turgan, ayon; ochiq-oydin. 2. Yashirmasdan, ro‘yirost; oshkora³². O‘zbek tiliga rus tilidan “*glasnost*” terminidan kalkalash usulida kirib kelgan. Oshkoralik Sovet Ittifoqida siyosiy hayotda katta o‘zgarishlarga olib keldi va sobiq Sovet respublikalarida demokratik islohotlarga yo‘l ochishi bilan bog‘liq tushuncha hisoblanadi. Bu termin qayta qurish siyosati doirasida, oshkoralik davlat organlarining faoliyatiga oid ma‘lumotlarni jamoatchilikka oshkor etishni va muhokama qilish, fuqarolarni hukumat qarorlarini tanqid qilishga va muhokama qilishga undash maqsadidagi bu siyosat jamoatchilik nazoratini oshirish va korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish maqsadida amalga oshirilgan. Misollarga murojaat qilamiz: “*Odamlar ishonchi... . Bunday sharaftga faqat ish, oshkoralik va so‘z birligiga erishilgan taqdirdagina erishish mumkin*” (“Sovet O‘zbekistoni”. 25.04.1989); “*Hozir oshkoralik va demokratik yondashuvlarni boshqarishning iqtisodiy metodlarini joriy etishga yordam berishi lozim*”; “*Oshkoralik va prinsipiiallik ruhida munozara boshlandi*” (“Sovet O‘zbekistoni”. 14.01.1988) va h.k.

Asta-sekin iqtisodiyot sohasida ham yangi iqtisodiy terminlarning faollashuvi kuzatildi: “*kredit*”; “*omonatlar mablag‘lari*”; “*iqtisodiy normativlar*”; “*banklarning yangi sistemasi*”; “*o‘z-o‘zini pul bilan ta‘minlash*”; “*iqtisodiy yorib kirish*”; “*iqtisodiy metodlar*”; “*xo‘jalik hisob munosabatlari*”; “*natura va qiymat munosabatlari*”; “*ulgurji narx*”; “*xarid narxi*”; “*chakana narx*” va h.k. Shuningdek, asta-sekin iqtisodiyot sohasida “*кооперация*” – “*hamkorlik*”, “*акционерное общество*” – “*aksiyadorlik jamiyati*”, “*инвестиция*” – “*sarmooya*” kabi kalkalash orqali o‘zlashgan terminlar ham kirib keldi. Bular O‘zbekistonda iqtisodiy islohotlarni amalga oshirish jarayonida qo‘llanilgan.

Qayta qurish davrida o‘zbek matbuotida jurnalistlar o‘z fikrlarini erkin ifodalashlariga imkon berilganligi sababli, gazeta-publitsistik uslubida o‘ziga xos o‘zgarishlar yuz berdi. Jurnalistlar gazeta tilining ta‘sirchanligiga ko‘p e‘tibor qarata boshladilar. Gazeta-publitsistik uslubida an‘anaviy standartlikdan ko‘ra ko‘proq ekspressiv vositalar kuzatildi: masalan, “*Куруқ тухматга қолганимдан сўнг ўз номимдан узком партия Марказий Комитетига ва Ўзбекистон Халқ назорати комитети раиси номига корхонадаги хақиқий аҳвол баён қилинган ариза ёздим*”; “*Ҳозир эса, дастлабки ниҳоллар ҳам пайдо бўлди. Назаримда, конкрет натижани қуйидагича таърифлаб беришимиз мумкин: халқаро вазиятни яхшилаш, соғломлаштиришининг реал жараёни бошланди*” (“Совет Ўзбекистони”. 18.04.1989) va h.k. Shuning bilan birga, gazetalarda ijtimoiy muammolar,

³² <https://izoh.uz/uz/word/oshkor>

korruptsiya, ekologiya va boshqa jamoatchilikni qiziqtirgan masalalarni yoritishga qaratildi.

O'zbek gazetalarida qayta qurish davrida O'zbekistonda kriminal vaziyatni yoritishda turli til vositalaridan foydalanilgan. Bu vaqt mobaynida jurnalistlar kriminal holatlarni ochiqchasiga va aniq faktlar bilan tasvirlashga harakat qilganlar. Masalan, "jinoyat olami"; "jinoiy avtoritetlar"; "reket"; "jinoiy to'da"; "qora bozor"; "mafia", "reket", "yollanma qotillar"; "firibgarlik" va h.k. Misollariga muraajaat qilaMiz: "Бунинг устига, СССРнинг барча теле ва радио каналларида **“ўзбек мафияси”** акс этган лавҳалар тинимсиз айланиб ётган бўлса. Мавжланиб-мавжланиб, тўлқинланиб-тўлқинланиб келаётган **фитнанинг** охири беш ой эмас, бир йил эмас, беш йил давомида ҳам кўринмаса..." ("Совет Ўзбекистони". 11.08.1988) va h.k.

Shuning bilan birga, matn ekspressivligi orqali o'quvchini diqqatini tortishga qaratilgan kabi kirish so'zlar va so'z birikmalari iste'molga kirib keldi: "қарабсизки", "хайрият", "лўнда қилиб" va х.к. **“Қарабсизки, сиз ҳам куймайди, кабоб ҳам. Яъни бир томондан маҳсулот исрофгарчилигига барҳам берилган бўлса, иккинчи томондан Фрунзе номли Колхоз ҳам, “Дўстлик” колхози ҳам фойда кўрмоқда”; “Хайриятки, Ўзбекистон Республикасини мустақил давлат деб эълон қилиниши ва жумҳуриятимиз Президентининг тинимсиз сай-ҳаракатлари эвазига ўлкамиз худудидаги бутун ер ости бойликлари, шу жумладан, олтин ва кумушни ҳам четга олиб чиқиб кетилишига батамом чек куйилди”; “Лўнда қилиб айтадиган бўлсак, шуни таъкидлаш керакки, Ўзбекистон ташқи дунё ҳамкорлиги, ўзаро иқтисодий алоқаларни янада кучайтириш...”** (“Ўзбекистон овози”. 1992-1995) va h.k.

Shuni alohida ta'kidlash zarurki, mustaqillikdan keyingi davrda gazeta tili orqali yangi davrning shukuhi aks eta boshladi. Tilga "mustaqil"; "o'lka"; "taraqqiyot" kabi birikmalar matnga o'zgacha rux berdi. Bu holat, ayniqsa, gazeta sarlavhalarida faollashdi:

“Ўзбекистон – мустақил мамлакат!”;

“Ўзбекистон – миллатлараро ва фуқаролараро тотувлик ўлкаси!”;

“Мустақиллик – муқаддас калом, озодлик энг тотли сўз!;

“Ўзбекистон – тараққиётга юз тутган Ватан!” va h.k.

Mustaqillikning ilk yillarida "Ўзбекистон компартияси"; "Ўзбекистон ССР", "Биринчи секретарь" kabi siyosiy nomni anglatuvchi tushunchalarning o'rniga "Ўзбекистон Республикаси"; "Президент" terminlari kirib keldi. Masalan, "Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти

Ислом Каримов 17-декабрь кунин Россиянинг ...” (“Халқ сўзи”. 18.12.1993); “Президентимиз ташаббуси билан...” va h.k.

Sobiq SSSR davrida qo‘llanilgan “*Ўзбекистон ССР*” tushunchasi “*Ўзбекистон Республикаси*” tushunchasiga o‘zgartirildi hamda uning sinonimi sifatida “*Жумхурият*” atamasi muomalaga kiritildi va hozirda ham ba’zida ifoda etilmoqda.

Mazkur tushunchalarning gazeta matnida voqelanishiga misollar keltiramiz: “*Ўзбекистон Республикасининг мустақиллиги тан олинмоқда*”; “*Республиканинг маъмурий-худудий тuzилишига доир масалаларни ҳал қилиш тартиби тўғрисида*”; “*Республикамизда амалга оширилаётган ишлар ...*” va h.k. *Жумхуриятимиз тарихида эсда қоладиган кун – Ўзбекистон Президентлигига сайлов тобора яқинлашмоқда*”; “*Жумхуриятимизнинг мустақил деб эълон қилинганлиги ҳамма қатори мени ҳам қувонтирди. Бироқ оғир шароитда мустақил жумхуриятни бошқарадиган Президент ўта тадбиркор, етти ўлчаб бир кесадиган, халқнинг дард-у нолишини биладиган, онгли киши бўлиши керак*”; “*Жумхурият*” имиз учун 1991-йил саодатли келди” va h.k.

“*Mustaqillik*” so‘zi “*Istiqlol*” so‘zi bilan sinonim sifatida qo‘llanilishi kuzatildi. “*Mustaqillik*” – “*mustaqil*” so‘zidan – *lik* qo‘shimchasi qo‘shilishi orqali yasalgan.

Gazeta matniga murojaat qilamiz: “*Mustaqillik*” leksemasining voqelanishi: “*Мустақиллик, ҳурлик, бировларга қарам бўлмаслик...*”; “*Мустақиллик туфайли Ўзбекистон халқаро миқёсда ўзини танитиш, айни чоғда халқаро ҳуқуқ меъёрлари асосида жаҳондаги барча давлатлар билан тенг ҳамкорлик қилиш имкониятини қўлга киритди*” va х.к.

“*Istiqlol*” leksemasining voqelanishi: “*Ҳеч шубҳасиз, истиқлол йилларида юртимизда янги давлат ва жамият қуриш йўлида тарихий ишлар амалга оширилди, мард ва олийжаноб халқимизнинг ..*”; “*Истиқлол бизга ўз тақдиримизни ўз қўлимизга олиш имконини берди*”; “*Истиқлол фарзанди эканлигимиз, шундай гўзал даврда тугилиб, яратилаётган кенг имкониятларидан фойдаланиш бахтига муяссар...*” (“*Ўзбекистон овози*”. 16.04.1994) va h.k.

Tilda biror so‘zning paydo bo‘lishi yoki tildan chiqib ketishi u mansub bo‘lgan jamiyatdagi o‘zgarishlarga bog‘liqligini ta’kidlagan holda, tilimizga yangi tushunchalarning kirib kelishining nazorati til siyosati bilan hodisa ekanligini mustaqillikning ilk yillaridan ko‘rishimiz mumkin. OAV orqali o‘zlashgan so‘zlarni yangi tushunchalar bilan o‘zbekchalashtirildi. Masalan, “*телевизор*” – “*оунай жаҳон*”; “*газета*” – “*ро‘знота*”; “*самолёт*” – “*таууора*”; “*аэропорт*” – “*таууорагоҳ*” kabilar shular jumlasidandir: “**OYNAI JAHON**”DA KO‘RING!”; “*... ойнаи жаҳонда кўриниш*

бермоқда”; **“Ойнаи жаҳонда ҳам кир ювиш кукуни тарғиботида “Мукаммал табассум бўлса, мураккаб доғлар билинмайди”, деган жумла жуда узоқ айланди”**³³; **“Рўзномамизнинг ўтган йил 5 декабрь сонидан юқоридаги сарлавҳа остидан мақола чоп этилган бўлиб, унда Беруний районидаги қўйларни бўрдоқига боқиш ва қоракўлча олиш комплекси қурилиши чўзилиб кетаётгани, шунингдек озуқа базасини мустаҳкамлаш учун суғориладиган майдонлар ажратилмаётгани танқид қилинган эди”** (“Ўзбекистон овози”. 04.01.1992) va h.k.

Hozirda ushbu tushunchalar ma’naviyatimizdagi asosiy tushunchalardan biriga aylandi hamda **“Ozodlik”**; **“Milliy o‘zlik”** tushunchalar bilan birga qo‘llaniladi: **“Миллий ўзликни англаш орқали, халқимиз мустақилликни қўлга киритди, унинг бебаҳо неъмат эканлигини англади”**; **“Бугун Ўзбекистонда илгари содир бўлмаган воқеликлар амалга ошмоқда, чуқур ўзгаришлар бизнинг ҳаётимизга ҳам шиддат билан кириб келмоқда”**; **“Бугун биз озод ва обод, осойишта ва мустақил ватанда яшамоқдамиз”** (“Ўзбекистон Овози”. 18.11.1995)

Shuning bilan birga, gazeta matnida **“мустақиллик”**; **“хурлик”**; **“озодлик”**; **“тараққиёт”**; **“пойдевор”**; **“истиқбол”**; **“орият”**; **“садоқат”**; **“осойишталик”**, **“тотувлик”** kabi leksemalar paydo bo‘ldi va ularning voqelanishi faollashdi. Masalan: **“Ўзбекистоннинг келажаги яхшилик пойдеворида қурилмоғи шарт. Чунки фақат яхшилик боқий яшайди”** va h.k. **“Истиқбол – қулф, интизом унинг калитидир! Биз интизом деганда милициянинг калтаги, казо-казоларнинг дўқ-пўписалари, очик эшикларнинг ёпилишини назарда тутмаймиз. Интизом инсоннинг инсонга, эл-юртга, қонунларга, масъулиятга, тарих ва давр олдидаги бурчга, мажбуриятга ҳурматидир”**.

Gazeta matnida diniy leksemalarning qo‘llanilishi faollashganini kuzatish mumkin: **“Аллоҳ таолонинг бизга ато этган энг улуг неъматидир”**; **“Бу фаровон, тўкин кун кечирини учун якка-ю ягона, тўғри, ақл-идрокли, имон-эътиқодли йўлдир. Бу йўлда хато қилиш мустақилликни бой бериш билан баробардир!”** (“Ўзбекистон овози”. 24.03.1993); **“Зеро, миллат севгиси ва эъзози қадар улуг мукофот йўқдур. Бу мукофотга сазовор бўлишнинг бирдан-бир йўли – ўзга дин, ўзга миллатни таҳқирламаслик”**; **“Ўзбекистон – инсон камолоти каъбаси, даргоҳидир!”** va h.k. “Ka’ba” Islom dinidagi eng muqaddas joy hisoblanadi va musulmonlarning haj vazifasini ado etish joyi sifatida tan olingan. Izohli lug‘atda “1. Musulmonlarning Makkadagi ziyorat qiladigan, ibodat qiladigan muqaddas joyi. 2. Shaxs yoki joyni Ka’baga nisbatlaydi; eng muqaddas, aziz narsaga

³³ <https://yuz.uz/news/tabassum-ham-mukammal-boladimi>

nisbatan qo‘llanadi. Masalan, *Duogo‘yim, Ka‘bam – onam omonmi?; To ko‘rguncha Ka‘bam – otam, xayr endi. Malikayi ayyor; Ko‘ktoshga borish kerak. Boshqa yo‘l yo‘q. Ko‘ktosh – biz uchun Ka‘ba!; Netay, Ka‘bam, mozorim bo‘lsa yurtim, Unga men bor-u yo‘g‘imni buyurdim*”³⁴. Ushbu misolda *joy, makon, vatan, ona yurtni* Ka‘baga nisbatlanganini kuzatiladi.

Dissertatsiyaning to‘rtinchi bobi «**Zamonaviy til taraqqiyotining sotsiolingvistik tavsifi (ijtimoiy-siyosiy gazetalar matni misolida)**» deb nomlangan. Ushbu bobda zamonaviy ijtimoiy-siyosiy diskursda til taraqqiyoti tasnifi, til taraqqiyotida yangi ijtimoiy-siyosiy metaforalar, o‘zlashmalar til taraqqiyotidagi muhim omil таҳлил қилинган ва gazeta matnining til taraqqiyotida tutgan o‘rni borasida so‘rovnoma amalga oshirilgan va natijalari tahlil qilingan.

Media tilining ijtimoiy-madaniy aspekti muhim va ilmiy adabiyotlarda keng muhokama qilinadi. Mediamatnlar nafaqat madaniy va ijtimoiy kontekstlarni aks ettiradi, balki ularga ta‘sir qilishi mumkin, bu esa, media tilini o‘rganishni madaniy xususiyatlarni tushunish va insonlar o‘rtasidagi muloqot uchun muhim masalaga aylantiradi. Ma‘lumki, til tizimida leksika eng nozik element hisoblanadi. Ta‘kidlash lozimki, muayyan mamlakatda ijtimoiy, siyosiy hayotning turli sohalarida qanchalik keng ko‘lamli o‘zgarishlar sodir bo‘lsa, uning rivojlanishining har bir bosqichida uning leksik tarkibidi shunchalik faol o‘zgarishlar ro‘y beradi.

Shuni alohida ta‘kidlash lozimki, ijtimoiy-siyosiy gazetolari siyosat, jamiyat, iqtisodiyot, madaniyat, ilm-fan, rasmiy xujjatlar va dunyo yangiliklari rubrikalaridan iborat. Ushbu turdagi gazetalarning yana bir muhim jihati, ularda ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksikaning faollashuvidir.

A.Yusupov: “... siyosiy matnlarni bizni har tomonlama o‘rab turuvchi axborot manbaidir. Biz ro‘znoma, jurnal va yangiliklar saytlarini o‘qiymiz, televizor ko‘ramiz, radio eshitamiz. Ommaviy axborot vositalari har kuni bizning mamlakatimiz va boshqa davlatlarning siyosiy hayotidagi turli xabarlarni yoritadilar” degan fikrni keltiradi³⁵. Tahlillar zamonaviy til taraqqiyotiga keng ta‘sir qiladigan leksika bu ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksikadir.

Ba‘zi tadqiqotchilar ijtimoiy-siyosiy lug‘atni keng kontekstda, jumladan, iqtisodiyot, diplomatiya va madaniyat bilan bog‘liq leksik birliklarni ko‘rib chiqadilar. Ularning fikricha, bu birliklar davlat siyosatining turli sohalardagi yo‘nalishlarini aks ettiradi. Siyosiy leksika ijtimoiy hayotning ko‘plab sohalari bilan chambarchas aloqada bo‘lib, davlatning siyosiy, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy-madaniy strategiyalaridagi o‘zgarishlarga lingvistik munosabatni shakllantiradi.

³⁴ <https://izoh.uz/uz/word/>

³⁵ Юсупов А. Ижтимоий-сиёсий матннинг лисоний хусусиятлари. // <https://oliymahad.uz/30334>

Ijtimoiy-siyosiy matnlarning leksik tarkibiga kelsak, ikki quyi tizim – ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksika va ijtimoiy-siyosiy terminologiyani farqlaymiz.

Tilshunoslikda “ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksika” ta’rifiga turlicha yondashuv mavjud. Ba’zi bir olimlar unga “*ijtimoiy sinflar o‘rtasidagi iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va siyosiy munosabatlarni ifodalovchi leksik birliklar majmui*”³⁶ deya ta’rif beradi. Professor H.Dadaboyev ijtimoiy-siyosiy sohaga oid lug‘aviy birliklarni terminologik nuqtai nazardan tadqiq qilib, quyidagicha ta’rif beradi: “... *ijtimoiy-siyosiy terminologiya leksikaning faol qo‘llanuvchi qatlamlaridan biri bo‘lib, u ma‘lum bir tarixiy formatsiyani belgilab beruvchi tarixiy-ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy-siyosiy, madaniy, diniy kabi bosh faktorlar ta’sirida shakllanadi va rivojlanadi*”³⁷.

Ijtimoiy-siyosiy matnlarning o‘ziga xos xususiyati – ularning aniq siyosiy yo‘nalishi bo‘lib, u orqali hokimiyat vakolatiga ega bo‘lgan shaxsning prinsipial pozitsiyasi yoki aksincha, muxolifatdagi hokimiyatda namoyon bo‘ladi. Ularda partiya va boshqa jamoat tashkilotlari, davlat hokimiyati organlari, siyosiy rahbarlar va ularning muxoliflari faoliyati aks ettiriladi³⁸.

Gazeta-publitsistik uslubida ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksikaning shakllanishi, rivojlanishi turli jarayonlar, jumladan, ijtimoiy-madaniy, iqtisodiy, ilmiy va siyosiy jaaryonlardagi o‘zgarishlar natijasida yuzaga keladi. Albatta, gazeta-publitsistik uslubi zamonaviy siyosiy voqealar va jarayonlarni aks ettirishga intiladi. Shuning uchun mualliflar ko‘pincha hozirgi hodisalar va tendensiyalarni aks ettiruvchi yangi tushuncha va terminlardan foydalanadilar. Bu esa ushbu tushunchalarni gazeta tilida voqelanishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Ularga misollar keltiramiz: “*parlament*”, “*Senat*”, “*Oliy Majlis*”; “*Oliy Majlisining Qonunchilik palatasi*”; “*ijtimoiy masofa*”, “*barqaror rivojlanish*”, “*pragmatik ruh*”; “*tashqi siyosiy maydon*”; “*barqaror holat*”; “*iqtisodi sherikchilik*”; “*siyosiy va iqtisodiy tobelik*”; “*mintaqa davlatlari*”; “*so‘z erkinligi*”; “*islohotlar modeli*”; “*izchil siyosat*”; “*keng ko‘lamli islohatlar*”; “*ehtimoliy tazyiqlar*”; “*xalqning ma’naviy yetukligi*”; “*milliy istiqlol*”; “*strategik yo‘nalishlar*” va h.k.

Ma’lumki, siyosiy va davlat hayoti bilan bog‘liq tushunchalar ham dinamik jarayon. Bu davlat siyosati va faoliyati bilan bog‘liqdir. Hozirda o‘zbek siyosiy tiliga yangi tushunchalarni kirib kelishini quyidagi misollarda kuzatishimiz mumkin: “*Obod qishloq*”; “*Obod mahalla*”; “*Mahalla tizimi*”; “*Mahalla yettiligi*”; “*Ijtimoiy himoya*”; “*Obod qishloq*”, “*Harakatlar strategiyasi*”; “*Yangi O‘zbekiston*”; “*Renessans davri*” va h.k. Ularning

³⁶ Бурячок А.А. Формирование социально политической лексики. – Киев, 1983.

³⁷ Дадабоев Х. Алишер Навоий асарларидаги ижтимоий-сиёсий терминларнинг эски туркий обидалар лексикасига муносабати. // Алишер Навоий таваллудининг 550 йиллигига бағишланган илмий конференция тезислари. – Т.: Фан, 1991. – Б. 68.

³⁸ Юсупов А. Ижтимоий-сиёсий матннинг лисоний хусусиятлари. // <https://oliymahad.uz/30334>

o‘zbek va rus tilidagi gazeta matnida voqealashiga misollar keltiramiz: *“Obod mahalla”* va *“Obod qishloq”* dasturlarining samarasini bugun har bir inson o‘z hayotida yaqqol his etmoqda”; *“Shu boisdan Yangi O‘zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasini amalga oshirishda ham xalq vakillari bo‘lgan senator va deputatlar alohida muhim o‘rin tutadi”*; *“Jumladan, Harakatlar strategiyasi doirasida xalq bilan muloqot qilishda jamiyat boshqaruvining tayanch bo‘g‘ini bo‘lgan...”*; *“...islohotlar samarasi bevosita aks etadigan mahalla tizimida har bir fuqaro murojaatlari bilan ishlashning “mahallabay”, “xonadonbay” kabi mutlaqo yangi mexanizmlari joriy etildi”*; *“Заслушана информация о регулярном вовлечении населения на основе принципа “махаллабай” в концертно-зрелищные мероприятия (“Народное слово”. 16.10.2024)*; *“Прцветающая махалля – это процветающая страна. ... На совещании отмечено, что помощники хокимов должны ежедневно работать с населением, провести в своих махаллях изучения в рамках “железной”, “женской” и “молодёжной” тетрадей и актуализировать данные социального реестра (yuz.uz. 18.01.2022).*

Shuni alohida qayd etish kerakki, ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksikada yangi tushunchalarning paydo bo‘lishi va keng tarqalishi maslakatda olib borilayotgan siyosiy, ijtimoiy hodisalar bilan bog‘liqdir. Tilimizda mavjud bo‘lgan ba’zi so‘z va iboralar terminlashuv jarayonini boshidan kechirmoqda. Masalan, *“Necha yildirki, O‘zbekistondagi ijobiy o‘zgarishlar, erishgan yutuqlarimiz chet ellarda ham ovoza bo‘lmoqda, xorijliklar tiliga “O‘zbek modeli” degan ibora tushdi”*; *“O‘tgan besh yillikda Harakatlar strategiyasi doirasida davlat boshqaruvi tizimini takomillashtirishda xalq hokimiyatchiligi mexanizmlarini kuchaytirish, davlat hokimiyati tarmoqlari mustaqilligini ta’minlash va parlamentning rolini yanada oshirish borasida qilingan ishlar o‘z samarasini ko‘rsatdi”* (“Xalq so‘zi”. 04.01.2001); *“Milliy istiqlol g‘oyasi har birimizni ana shu kichik jasoratga - hech bo‘lmasa ana shu bunyodkor, jasoratli 1000 likning bittasi bo‘lishga chorlamoqda”* (“Xalq so‘zi”. 01.01.2004) va h.k.

Metaforalar ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksikaning bir qismiga aylanganligini matnning ta’sirchanligini oshirish va auditoriyaning diqqatini jalb qilishda muhim rol o‘ynashini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. N.D.Arutyunova metaforaning ko‘plab til jarayonlariga, semantikaning rivojlanishiga, yangi leksika paydo bo‘lishiga aloqador ekanini ta’kidlaydi. Lekin tilni boyitish manbai sifatida ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatishdan tashqari, metaforaning har joyda va har qanday holatda bo‘lishi haqidagi tasavvurning salbiy tomonlari ham bor. Shu sababli, ushbu fikr tufayli metafora tushunchasi o‘z mazmunini yo‘qotdi va natijada «metafora deb san’at matni va tasviriy san’atlarda - rassomlik, kinematografiya, teatrdan mavjud bo‘lgan har qanday kosven va obrazli ma’no

ifodalash usulini atashni boshlashdi»³⁹. Metafora amaliy nutqda, shuningdek, san'at va ilmiy ishlarda usul va mafkura sifatida o'rganiladi⁴⁰.

Yangi metaforalarining vujudga kelishi, shakllanishi va adabiy tilga kirib kelishida, birinchidan, ijtimoiy-siyosiy voqealarni siyosiy terminologik metaforalarni yaratilishida insonlarni qurshab turgan voqea va hodisalar manba bo'lib hizmat qilishini, ikkinchidan, metaforalar doimo soha mutaxassislarning tomonidan paydo bo'lishi va bu o'z navbatida ijtimoiy voqelik, siyosiy jarayonlar, xalqning turmush tarzi, tajribasi, tilda namoyon bo'luvchi olam manzarasi bilan bog'liqligini kuzatamiz. Zamonaviy o'zgaruvchan muhitda yangi metaforalarning yaratilishi murakkab va muhim vosita sifatida ijtimoiy-siyosiy sohada qo'llaniladi. Umuman olganda tilga zamonaviy texnologiyalarning ta'siri natijasida yangi metaforalar kiritishga sabab bo'ladi. Masalan, *axborot tarmog'i, tezkor xotira; ko'zgu; tarmoq choki; elektron aravacha; aqlli tarmoq, tahliliy hujum; sharpa; sun'iy aql; elektron miya; robot miyasi* kabi iboralar bu texnologik o'zgarishlarning ta'sirida paydo bo'lgan metaforalardir. Aytish joizki, global iqtisodiy inqirozlar yoki siyosiy o'zgarishlar matbuot tilida yangi metaforalar yaratishga turtki beradi. Masalan, *iqtisodiy sunami, siyosiy bo'ron, yashil inqilob* kabi tasvirlar vaziyatning jiddiyligini va kuchini ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi.

Hozirda atrof-muhitning o'zgarishi, muhim ekologik masalalar ham ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksikada yangi metaforalarning paydo bo'lishiga va ushbu tushunchalarni matbuotda voqelanishiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Masalan, *global isitish, yashil makon* kabi iboralar ekologik masalalarga e'tiborni jalb qiladi «**Yashil makon**» loyihasi doirasidagi daraxtlarni nomiga emas, «hayotimiz uchun, o'pkamizning tozaligi uchun ekish zarur, chunki bu o'zimizga, jamiyatimizga, salomatligimizga kerak», – dedi O'zbekiston Prezidenti⁴¹. «**Yashil makon**» umummilliy loyihasi: *Navoiy tabiatga xiyonatni nimaga qiyoslagan edi?*⁴² va h.k.

O'zbek gazeta matnlaridagi metaforalar misollarini tahlili jarayonida turli mavzularda ko'p qo'llaniladigan metaforalarni misol qilish mumkin: «*taraqqiyot qadamlari*»; «*taraqqiyot yo'li*»; «*siyosiy sahna o'yinlari*»; «*axborot urushi*»; «*axboriy xuruj*»; «*jamiyat poydevori*»; «*og'ir vaziyat*»; «*daxolik qirralari*»; «*tafakkur kuchi*»; «*katta ruh*»; «*o'tkir muammo*» va h.k.

Quyida matbuot tilida yangi metaforalarning paydo bo'lishini tavsiflovchi asosiy jihatlarni keltirib o'tamiz va gazeta matnlariga murojaat qilamiz:

³⁹ Арутюнова Н.Д. Метафора и дискурс. // Теория метафоры. – М.: 1990. – С. 5-32.

⁴⁰ Гак В. Г. Метафора: универсальное и специфическое. // Метафора в языке и тексте. // Отв. ред. В.Н. Телия. – М.: Наука, 1988. – С. 11-26.

⁴¹ <https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2023/10/16/yashil-makon/>

⁴² <https://yuz.uz/news/yashil-makon-umummilliy-loyihasi>

“Bugungi global iqlim o‘zgarish davrida tuproq unumdorligini saqlab qolish va oshirish **masalasi** tobora **o‘tkir muammoga** aylanib bormoqda” (“Jamiyat”.18.08.2022); “**Axboriy xuruj** orqali turli xil manipulyatsiyalar amalga oshirmoqda...”; “Yaqin-yaqingacha ayollarimizning hayoliga ham kelmagan bunday **ulkan ishlar**, aniq natijalar ularning qalbida kelajakka **ishonchni mustahkamlab**, juda **katta ruh va ishtiyoq** bag‘ishlamoqda” (“Yangi O‘zbekiston”. 26.03.2022); “O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotini **rivojlantirish yo‘lidagi har bir qadam mamlakatning taraqqiyoti** uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega”; “Kecha “Munosib mehnat-barqaror **jamiyat poydevoridir**” mavzusida xalqaro konferensiya bo‘lib o‘tdi” (“Yangi O‘zbekiston”. 26.03.2022); “Yoshlarni kasb-hunarga yo‘naltirish masalalariga bag‘ishlangan **ochiq muloqot va davra suhbatlarini muntazam o‘tkazishga bosh-qosh bo‘lishimiz kerak**” (“Yangi O‘zbekiston”. 26.03.2022) va h.k.

Yangi metaforalar ijtimoiy-siyosiy qarashlarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash va ularni ommaga yetkazishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Yangi ijtimoiy-siyosiy metaforalarga “**daftar**” leksemasi ishtirokida yasalgan metaforalarni keltirish mumkin: “Bundan tashqari, shu yil 1- apreldan boshlab, uy-joy sharoitlarini yaxshilashga muhtoj bo‘lgan, “**ayollar daftari**”, “**yoshlar daftari**”, “**temir daftar**” ga kiritilgan, yetim yoki ota-onasining qaramog‘isiz voyaga yetgan uy-joyga muhtoj xotin-qizlarni ijara asosida vaqtincha xonadon bilan ta‘minlash maqsadida ikkilamchi uy-joy bozoridan ijtimoiy uylar sotib olishga ruxsat berilmoqda” (“Yangi O‘zbekiston”. 26.03.2022). Ushbu “**ayollar daftari**”, “**yoshlar daftari**”, “**temir daftar**” misollarida ma‘no ko‘chish orqali metafora yasalgan. Davlatimiz tomonidan aholini yashash tarzini yaxshilash, har tomonlama ko‘mak berishga qaratilgan siyosati. “**Temir daftar**” – ijtimoiy ahvoli va turmush sharoiti og‘ir hamda sektor rahbarlari tomonidan alohida nazoratga olingan oilalarni qayd etish, muammolarini aniqlash, bartaraf etish va nazoratini olib borish bo‘yicha ma‘lumotlar bazasi hisoblanadi; “**ayollar daftari**” – kam ta‘minlangan, boquvchisini yo‘qotgan ayollar ro‘yhati ma‘nosida keladi, “**yoshlar daftari**” – yordamga muxtoj boquvchisini yoshlar ro‘yhatini nazarda tutiladi.

Sarlahlarda ham yangi metaforani voqelanishini kuzatishimiz mumkin: “**TEMIR MAHALLA – TEMIR MILLAT**” (“Yangi O‘zbekiston”. 04.01.2022) va h.k.

Yana bir misol “**qanot**” leksemasi ishtirokida yasalgan metaforalar. “**Bu borada siyosiy partiyalar qoshidagi “Ayollar qanoti”, “Yoshlar qanoti” faollari, mahalliy Kengashlar deputatlari bilan birgalikda ish olib borsak, samarasi yaxshi bo‘ladi**” (“Yangi O‘zbekiston”. 26.03.2022). Keltirilgan misolda, “**Ayollar qanoti**” hamda “**Yoshlar qanoti**” jumalari orqali metafora asosida ma‘no ko‘chgan. “**Qanot**” so‘zi o‘z ma‘nosida qushning qanotiga

nisbatan ishlatilsa, bu soʻzni koʻchma maʼnoda qoʻllash orqali ayollar va yoshlarning faoliyatining rivojlanib borayotganligi nazarda tutilgan. “*Yoshlar qanoti*” – OʻzMTDPning barcha kengashlarida “Yoshlar qanoti” tashkil qilingan boʻlib, ular joylarda yoshlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini oshirish va partiya safida ularning salmogʻini koʻpaytirish borasida samarali faoliyati nazarda tutiladi. Bu metafora jamiyatimiz hayotidagi turli miqyosdagi ijtimoiy, siyosiy va iqtisodiy oʻzgarishlar bilan bogʻliq holda tilda koʻp sonli leksik neologizmlarning paydo boʻlish jarayonini aks ettiradi.

Maʼlumki, til ichki imkoniyatlar evaziga va tashqi taʼsirlar natijasida taraqqiy etadi. Har qanday tilning leksik tarkibi oʻzlashma soʻzlar hisobiga boyib boradi. Aytish joizki, muayyan ijtimoiy-siyosiy sharoit tufayli tilimiz koʻplab boshqa yot tildan kirib kelgan oʻzlashmalar hisobiga boyib boradi. Albatta, bundan sohaviy leksikalar ham holi emas. Tadqiqotlar oʻzlashmalarning aksariyati sohaga tegishli tushunchalar, yaʼni terminlar ekanligini koʻrsatadi.

Tilshunos olim B.X.Eshonqulovning yozishicha, “...oʻzlashgan soʻzlar tom maʼnoda yangi tilning fonetik va grammatik qonuniyatlari taʼsiriga uchrashini, oʻzlashmagan soʻzlar esa, bunday taʼsirga uchray olmaydi”⁴³.

Oʻzbek tiliga oʻzlashgan ijtimoiy-siyosiy terminlar jamiyatning rivojlanishi va turli tillar oʻrtasidagi aloqalarni aks ettiradi. Ijtimoiy-siyosiy terminlarning oʻzlashma darajasini gazeta matnida voqelanishi orqali kuzatish mumkin. Oʻzlashmalar tarkibida oldindan auditoriyaga tanish boʻlgan tushunchalar qatoriga “*Parlament*” – qonun chiqaruvchi organ; “*Konstitutsiya*” – davlatning asosiy qonuni, unda davlatning asosiy prinsiplari va fuqarolarning huquqlari belgilab qoʻyilgan; “*Prezident*” – davlatning eng yuqori mansabdor shaxsi; “*Saylov*” – xalq vakillarini tanlash jarayoni; “*Muxolifat*” – hokimiyatdagi guruhga qarshi turuvchi siyosiy kuchlar; “*Referendum*” – muhim davlat yoki mahalliy masalalar boʻyicha xalq ovoz berishi; “*Siyosatchi*” – siyosiy faoliyat bilan shugʻullanuvchi shaxs; “*Partiya*” – maʼlum siyosiy maqsadlarni koʻzlagan guruh yoki tashkilot; “*Diplomatiya*” – davlatlar oʻrtasidagi rasmiy munosabatlarni boshqarish sanʼati va amaliyoti; “*aholi migratsiyasi*” – aholining ixtiyoriy yoki majburiy koʻchishi yoki aholining bir mamlakat ichida (aholining ichki migratsiyasi) yoki bir mamlakatdan boshqa mamlakatga (aholining tashqi migratsiyasi: emigratsiya va immigratsiya) koʻchishi kabilarni kiritish mumkin.

Hozirda tilimizga yangi iqtisodiy terminlarni kirib kelishi va faollashuvini quyidagi gazeta matni orqali kuzatishimiz mumkin: “*elektron biznes*”; “*elektron pul*”; “*elektron tijorat*”; “*internet biznesi*”; “*mobil iqtisodiyot*” –

⁴³Эшонқулов Б.Х. Ўзбек адабий тилида арабча луғавий ўзлашмаларнинг парадигматик асимметрияга муносабати. – Т., 1996. – Б. 3.

“iqtisodiyotning mobillashuvi”; “raqamli sektor”; “transchegaraviy biznes; “bozor segmenti”; “tijoriy maydon”; minimal xarajat” – “maksimal foyda” va h.k.

Gazeta matniga murojaat qilamiz: “Bunda iqtisodiy xizmat va tovarlar uchun hisob-kitoblar **elektron pul orqali amalga oshiriladi**”; “Raqaamli iqtisodiyot **raqamli texnologiyalarga asoslangan, elektron biznes, elektron tijorat bilan bog‘langan, raqaamli tovar va xizmatlar ishlab chiqarayotgan va taqdim etayotgan iqtisodiy faoliyatdir**”; “... **transchegaraviy biznes hamkorlik, elektron tijoriy maydon, masofaviy ofis kabilarni qamrab oladi**” (“Yangi O‘zbekiston” 28.01.2020). Misolarda **elektron pul, raqaamli texnologiyalar, elektron biznes, elektron tijorat, raqaamli tovar, raqaamli xizmatlar, transchegaraviy biznes, elektron tijoriy maydon, masofaviy ofis** kabi yangi terminlar voqealangan va keng auditoriyaning iste‘moliga kirib kelishiga sabab bo‘lgan. Yana shu narsani alohida qayd etish lozimki, ushbu terminlar iqtisodiy hamda internet terminlarining qorushuvida hosil bo‘lgan. Shuningdek, o‘zlashma internet terminlarining faollashuvi kuzatiladi: “... **IT-park barpo etildi**”; “**Axborotlashgan jamiyat**”; “**Itelektual salohiyat**”; “**Internet tezligi, raqaamli uzilish...**”; “**Click? Payme M-bank Upay Oson va boshqa onlayn to‘lovlarga imkon beruvchi to‘lov tizimlari mavjud bo‘lishi**; “**Kibermokanda din niqobidagi kiberxujumlar**”⁴⁴; “Глава государства предложил реализовать до 2030 года “**Цифровой Узбекистан – 2030**” (“Народное слово”. 28.12.2018); До 1 мая 2026 года в рамках проектов внедрения **технологий искусственного интеллекта** будут запущены **вычислительные мощности, предназначенные для обработки данных** (“Народное слово”. 18.10.2024); В Стратегии «**Узбекистан–2030**» поставлена цель войти в топ–30 Рейтинга **электронного правительства ООН** (parliament.gov.uz. 09.09.2024); **Цифровая среда: эпоха перемен** (uzbekistan.org.uz. 09.09.2024); Президент утвердил реализацию программы “**Цифровой Ташкент**” (gazeta.uz. 18.03.2020); **Электронная торговля в мире и Узбекистане; Электронная коммерция по своей скорости и себестоимости стала более эффективным инструментом торговли... так как все операции можно проводить в онлайн-режиме** (yuz.uz. 16.12.2020).

Tadqiqot jarayonida olib borilgan so‘rovnomada auditoriyaning gazeta orqali axborot olishdagi o‘rnini belgilash orqali, gazeta tilining tushunarlilik va matndagi muammolarni (aniqlik, mantiqiylik, matndagi xatolar va h.k.) mavjudligi aniqlandi. Bu gazetxonlarga axborot matnini yanada

⁴⁴ <http://old.muslim.uz/index.php/jaholatga-qarshi-marifat/maqola/item/34949-kibermakonda-din-ni-obidagi-kiber-uzhumlar-ta-didiga-arshi-kurash>

moslashtirilgan kontent taqdim etishga, nashriyotlarni auditoriyaning ehtiyojlariga javob beradigan mavzularni tanlash, matni shakllantirishda adabiy til meyorlariga to'liq amal qilish va gazeta tilida voqeanayotgan yangi tushunchalar tilning taraqqiyoti va o'zgarishlariga auditoriyaning munosabatini belgilab berdi. O'zbek media tilining rivojlanishiga auditoriyaning munosabatini e'tiborga olish uchun soha ekspertlari, jamoatchilik vakillari va oddiy foydalanuvchilar bilan so'rovlar o'tkazish va ularning fikrlarini o'rganish foydali bo'ladi.

XULOSA

1. Zamonaviy sotsiolingvistika tilga ta'sir qiluvchi turli omillarni inobatga olib, tilning ijtimoiy farqlanishi va jamiyat tuzilmasini o'zaro bog'liq holda ko'rib chiqadi. Gazeta matni axborot qiymatini belgilovchi turli omillar ta'sirida shakllanar ekan, tilning ijtimoiy farqlanishini e'tiborga olish zarurati tug'iladi. U kasbiy, demografik, ijtimoiy-madaniy, psixologik belgilarni o'z ichiga olgan, barcha lisoniy resurslar tomonidan shakllangan, funksional bir-birini to'ldiruvchi xususiyatga ega ijtimoiy aloqani o'z ichiga oladi.

2. Gazeta tilining tadqiqi uning funksional-uslubiy mavqeini, lisoniy-uslubiy xususiyatlarini sotsiolingvistik yondashuv asosida o'rganishni ham taqozo etadi. Zero, gazeta matnining shakllanishida uslubiyatning vazifasi ma'lum bir ijtimoiy doiraga mansub insonlarni til qoidalarini samarali qo'llay oladigan va lisoniy an'analarni, uslub va ifodalarning keng ko'lamini taqdim etadigan barcha imkoniyatlardan faol foydalana oladigan qilib shakllantirdi.

3. Har xil turdagi gazetalarni sotsiolingvistik tahlil qilish ushbu nashrlarning siyosiy maqsadlarini, ularga yo'naltirilgan o'quvchilarning ijtimoiy, psixologik va lisoniy xususiyatlarini inobatga olgan holda, lingvistik xususiyatlarini o'rganishdan iborat. Bunday tahlilning maqsadi gazetalarning uslubiy manbalari muayyan tarixiy sharoitlarda targ'ibotni optimallashtirish vazifalariga qay darajada mos kelishini aniqlashdir.

4. Gazeta matnining sotsiolingvistik omillarini va til taraqqiyotiga ta'sirini o'rganish turli xil ijtimoiy farqlanish unsurlarini va nashrning ma'lum bir davrida ijtimoiy-siyosiy, milliy-madaniy evolyutsiyasini o'rganishga qaratilganligi bilan belgilanadi. Tadqiqot doirasida gazeta matnining lisoniy modelini belgilovchi sotsiolingvistik omillarni aniqlash barobarida ko'p tilli jamiyatda sodir bo'ladigan lisoniy jarayonlarni diaxron va sinxron bosqichda tasvirlash hamda baholash zaruriyati bilan bog'liq hodisa ekanligi asoslandi.

5. Gazetada tilning evolyutsiyasidan farqli o'laroq, hozirgi holatini tavsiflash, tildagi bo'layotgan o'zgarishlarga gazeta tili orqali tilning ijtimoiy

mavqei va uning auditoriyaga munosabati, boshqalar haqidagi axborot alohida ahamiyatga ega. Til siyosati sotsiolingvistikaning bir qismi sifatida qaralishi jamiyatning har qaysi davrda til holatlarini o'rganishda hamda til taraqqiyotining turli jamiyatda lisoniy jarayonlarni boshqarish, nazoratga olishga qaratilgan lingvistik muammolar bilan bog'liqligini ko'rsatadi.

6. Gazeta matni axborot uzatish va jamoatchilik fikrini shakllantirishning kuchli vositasi bo'lib, u axboriylik, qisqalik, ekspressivlik kabi jihatlari bilan auditoriyaga faktlar orqali axborotni tahlil qilish, jamiyatda sodir bo'layotgan ijtimoiy-madaniy jarayonlarni tushunishning muhim vositasi sifatida qaraladi. Shuningdek, sotsiolingvistik tahlil lisoniy usullarni, uslubiy xususiyatlarni va gazeta tiliga ijtimoiy va madaniy omillarning ta'sirini o'rganishga imkon beradi.

7. Gazeta matnlari muloqotning tillararo va madaniyatlararo aspektlarni o'rganish uchun imkoniyatlarni ochadi. Gazeta tilini sotsiolingvistik nuqtayi nazardan o'rganish atrofimizda sodir bo'layotgan ijtimoiy jarayonlarni chuqur tushunish va tahlil qilishga yordam beradi.

8. Gazeta-publitsistik matni, bu, avvalo, ta'sir ko'rsatishi lozim bo'lgan nutq bo'lib, auditoriyaning manfaatlari va qulayligini yuqori darajada hisobga oladi. Demak, nutq manzili nuqtayi nazaridan ham gazeta nutqi ijtimoiy jihatdan o'ta ahamiyatli bo'ladi. Zero, sotsiolingvistika til va ijtimoiy omillar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning tadqiqini nazarda tutganligi bois, gazeta tilining sotsiolingvistik jihati bu omillarning jurnalistik matnlarda auditoriyaga ta'sir o'tkazishga qaratilganligidan gazeta matnini shakllantirishda til vositalarini tanlash va qo'llash jurnalistdan nutqiy mahoratni talab qiladi.

9. Mediamatnni yaratishda ijtimoiy omillarni inobatga olish va tavsiflash hali ham sotsiolingvistik tadqiqotning zaruriy shartlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Zamonaviy sotsiolingvistika tilga ta'sir qiluvchi turli xil omillarni (ijtimoiy kelib chiqishi, yosh, ma'lumot, kasb, turar joyi, jins, kommunikatsiya kanali, vaziyat, mavzu, shakl, maqsad, muloqot tabiati) hisobga olgan holda, tilning ijtimoiy farqlanishi tuzilmasini va jamiyat tuzilmasini o'zaro bog'liq holda tahlilga tortish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

10. Ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksika til taraqqiyotini, undagi yuz berayotgan o'zgarishlarga sezuvchan hamda tilning dinamikasi, xilma-xilligi va mediamatn shakllanishi va axborotga moslashish qobiliyatini aks ettiruvchi muhim unsur hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, siyosat tili jamiyatning barcha darajalarida ijtimoiy va siyosiy kommunikatsiya uchun muhim vosita bo'lib, bu ijtimoiy, siyosiy va iqtisodiy sohalaridagi o'zgarishlar natijasida doimiy ravishda yangilanib va kengayib boradi. Ushbu o'zgarishlar natijasida yangi tushunchalar va realiyalarni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladigan yangi leksika va iboralar paydo bo'lishi tabiiyligi bilan belgilanadi.

11. Matbuot tilida yangi metaforalarning namoyon bo'lishi, tilning dinamik va jonli xususiyatlarini aks ettiradi. Zamonaviy jamiyatlarning o'zgaruvchan muhitida metaforalar murakkab va muhim vosita sifatida qo'llaniladi. Ijtimoiy-siyosiy sohada voqelanuvchi yangi metaforalar til tizimini boyitib boruvchi to'laqonli manba hisoblanadi. Metaforalar tilning taraqqiyotida katta rol o'ynaydi. Metaforalar boshqa ko'chma ma'no hosil qiluvchi vositalar kabi mediamatn kommunikativ faoliyatning asosiy mexanizmi sifatida ham ko'riladi. U tilning boyligini oshirishga, yangi ma'no va tushunchalarni yaratishga yordam beradi. Mediamatnda metafora ichki tasavvurlar va assotsiatsiyalarni faol jalb qiladi. Bu esa ma'noni aniq tasvirlar orqali shakllantirish va ifoda etishga yordam beradi. Bunday jarayon nafaqat jamiyatning madaniy-tarixiy tajribasini aks ettirishga, balki uning taraqqiyotiga ham ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

12. Bosma media jamiyatdagi o'zgarishlarni aks ettiruvchi asosiy vosita hisoblanar ekan, gazeta tilida o'zlashmalar rolining muhimligi jamiyatning siyosiy, ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy kabi voqeliklarini yoritishda katta ahamiyatga ega. Sotsiolingvistika nuqtayi nazaridan gazeta tilidagi o'zlashmalar jamiyatning globallashuv jarayonlariga integrallashuvni aks ettiradi. Ular jamiyatning madaniy dinamikasini va globallashuv bilan integrallashuvini anglashda asosiy omillardan biri hisoblanadi. O'zlashmalarga nafaqat til taraqqiyotining, balki ijtimoiy- madaniy o'zgarishlarning indikatori sifatida ham qaralishi gazeta tilida o'zlashmalarning lingvistik tasnifi ularni to'liq o'zlashtirish, kalkalash, yarim kalkalash usullaridan foydalanish salmoqli ekanligini ko'rsatdi.

13. Tadqiqot jarayonida olib borilgan so'rovnomada yordamida auditoriyaning gazeta orqali axborot olishdagi o'rnini belgilash orqali gazeta tilining tushunarlilik va matndagi muammolarning (aniqlik, mantiqiylik, matndagi xatoliklar va h.k.) mavjudligi aniqlandi. Bu gazetxonlarga axborot matnini yanada moslashtirilgan kontent taqdim etishga, nashriyotlarni auditoriyaning ehtiyojlariga javob beruvchi mavzularni tanlash, matnni shakllantirishda adabiy til me'yorlariga to'liq amal qilish va gazeta tilida voqelanayotgan yangi tushunchalar tilning taraqqiyotiga va o'zgarishlariga auditoriyaning munosabatini belgilab berdi.

**ONE-TIME SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL UNDER
SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.27.01
ON AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT UZBEKISTAN
STATE WORLD LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY**

UZBEKISTAN STATE WORLD LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY

ISRAIL MUKADDAS IRGASHEVNA

**THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIOLINGUISTIC FACTORS
ON LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT**

(based on examples from Uzbek and Russian media texts)

10.00.11 – Theory of language. Applied and computational linguistics

**DOCTOR OF PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES (DSc) DISSERTATION
ABSTRACT**

Toshkent – 2025

The topic of the doctoral (DSc) dissertation has been registered with the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the number B2024.2.DSc/Fil814.

The doctoral dissertation has been carried out at the Uzbekistan State University of World Languages.

The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three (Uzbek, English, Russian) languages on the website of the Scientific Council at www.uzswlu.uz and on the website of “ZiyoNet” Information and educational portal at www.ziyo.net.

Scientific consultant:

Teshabayeva Dilfuza Muminovna
Doctor of philological sciences, professor

Official opponents:

Khamrayeva Shakhlo Mirdjonovna
Doctor of philological sciences, associate professor

Siddiqova Iroda Abduzokhurovna
Doctor of philological sciences, professor

Bakirov Poyon Urolovich
Doctor of philological sciences, professor

Leading organization:

**University of Journalism and
Mass Communications of Uzbekistan**

The defense of the dissertation will take place at a meeting of the One-time Scientific Council based on the Scientific Council DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.27.01, authorized to confer academic degrees, at the Uzbekistan State World Languages University on “____” _____, 2025, at _____ o'clock. Address: 100138, Tashkent city, Uchtepa district, Kichik halqa yo'li street, house 21-A. Tel: (99871) 230-12-91. Fax: (99871) 230-12-92; (99871) 230-12-91; email: uzswlu_info@mail.ru.

The dissertation can be reviewed at the Information Resource Center of the Uzbekistan State World Languages University (registered under the number _____). Address: 100138, Tashkent city, Uchtepa district, Kichik halqa yo'li street, house 21-A. Tel: (99871) 230-12-91. Fax: (99871) 230-12-92.

The abstract of the dissertation was distributed on «____» _____2025.

(Registry record No ____ dated «____» _____2025.

I.M. Tukhtasinov

Chairman of the one-time scientific Council granting scientific degrees, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, professor

Kh.B. Samigova

Secretary of the one-time Scientific Council granting scientific degrees, Doctor of Philological sciences, professor

J.A. Yakubov

Chairman of the scientific seminar under the one-time Scientific Council granting scientific degrees, Doctor of Philological sciences, professor

INTRODUCTION (Annotation of the Doctor of Science (DSc) dissertation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. Changes occurring in the fields of science, technology, culture, and politics on a global scale are leading to the emergence of new concepts. The study of language as a social phenomenon in the global media space, the sensitivity of media text to changes in society, and the investigation of its connection with social, cultural, technological, and socio-political factors demonstrate the relevance and multifaceted nature of this scientific direction. Indeed, sociolinguistics encompasses the language community, its situation, socio-communicative system, language code, policy, and language development. Since language functions within a specific social structure of society, sociolinguistics is considered the science that studies language in its social context. Any national language is an important tool in the historical and cultural life of a people. In the full implementation of national policy, it is necessary to comprehensively and scientifically study the role of the doctrine of national languages in language development.

Numerous studies on language development are being conducted worldwide. Notably, significant research is being carried out in scientific institutions of developed countries such as the USA, Great Britain, Russia, Germany, Australia, Canada, and Kazakhstan on topics including sociolinguistics, stages of language development, particularly the role of media language and style in language evolution, the socio-cultural status and uniqueness of language, diachronic and synchronic aspects of languages, and language policy. These studies encompass describing linguistic phenomena in language development, comprehensively examining the essence and characteristics of language realization, analyzing language usage across various domains, exploring sources and methods of language enrichment, and investigating the impact of changes in lexical systems and socio-political contexts on language. The research also addresses the influence of these factors on language development.

In recent years, the issue of language development in our country has risen to a new level. Especially in our modern society, mass media, including new media platforms, are becoming the main factor in the formation of our modern literary language. This phenomenon is linked to many factors, including political, social, economic, and cultural, and the media plays an important role in this process. The language of the media is becoming the main element of the national language due to its unlimited audience and diversity of expressive methods. Media texts, along with expressing the dynamic state of language,

reflect the processes occurring in it, and have a significant impact on the characteristics and state of language. The role of the media in promoting the literary language in the development of the language is very important. These changes are reflected in academic science, especially in the formation and strengthening of the concept of “media language”.

This research serves, to a certain extent, in implementing the tasks defined in the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. LRU-402-I “On the Protection of Journalistic Activity” of 1997, No. LRU-78 “On Mass Media” of 2007, the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-4947 “On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan” of February 7, 2017, No. PD-5850 “On Measures to Fundamentally Enhance the Prestige and Status of the Uzbek Language as the State Language” of October 21, 2019, No. PD-6097 “On Approval of the Concept for the Development of Science until 2030” of October 29, 2020, No. PD-60 “On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026” of January 28, 2022, No. PD-158 “On the Strategy 'Uzbekistan-2030” of September 11, 2023, the Resolutions No. PL-2909 “On Measures for Further Development of the Higher Education System” of April 20, 2017, No. PL-294 “On Measures to Support Mass Media and Develop the Field of Journalism” of June 27, 2022, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 262 “On Approval of Certain Regulatory Legal Acts Related to Supporting Mass Media and Developing the Field of Journalism” of June 26, 2023, and other regulatory legal documents pertaining to this activity.

Compliance of the research with the priority directions of the development of republican science and technology. The dissertation was carried out by the priority direction of the republican science and technology development I. “Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, and spiritual educational development of the information society and democratic state”.

Review of foreign scientific research on the topic of the dissertation⁴⁵. A number of scientific studies on the study of national languages in the sociolinguistic aspect are being conducted in leading research schools and educational institutions around the world, including the Department of Linguistics at Stanford University in the United States, in the field of sociolinguistics, as well as language changes and language policy. Duke University is also a leader in the study of sociolinguistics and media linguistics. The University of Lancaster in the United Kingdom and King's College

⁴⁵ www.studylab.ru/education/higher-education/vuzy/stanford-university; www.unipage.net/ru/395/duke_university;
www.london.ac.uk/federation/kings-college-london; www.world.uz/ru/post/view/universitet_lankaster; [www.-euni.ru/vuzy/germaniya/gamburg/gamburg/uni-hamburg/;](http://www.-euni.ru/vuzy/germaniya/gamburg/gamburg/uni-hamburg/) www.monash.edu/

London are leading researchers in the fields of media linguistics, corpus linguistics, discourse analysis, and sociolinguistics. The University of Toronto, Canada, develops extensive programs in sociolinguistics and conducts research in the field of language relations and language policy. The University of Hamburg (Universität Hamburg) in Germany has a school that deals with media linguistics, language and media, and sociolinguistic analysis of language. Monash University in Austria also pays special attention to the study of languages with different systems based on a sociolinguistic approach. The linguistic features of foreign languages are also being studied at Moscow State Linguistic University (MGLU). The university actively develops programs in the field of language theory and sociolinguistics, media linguistics, and prepares dissertations for defense. The Institute of Linguistics of the Russian Academy of Sciences specializes in such areas as language theory, linguistic typology, and sociolinguistics. The Uzbekistan State World Languages University also conducts research on media linguistics, sociolinguistics, and pressing issues of language theory. The University of World Languages of Uzbekistan also conducts research on current problems in media linguistics, sociolinguistics, and language theory. Currently, in world linguistics, scientific research is being conducted in areas such as language theory and typology, sociolinguistics. There are many modern studies devoted to the development of language theory. They are aimed at identifying the evolution and development of the emergence of language, linguistic and extralinguistic factors that influence the structure of language. Research aimed at studying language phenomena in a social context, that is, within the framework of the relationship between language and society, is characterized by the study of how language variants differ between social groups, the social status of language, as well as its social factors.

The degree of study of the research. Research on sociolinguistic analysis in Uzbek and Russian linguistics can be cited in the works of scholars such as Kh.Yuldasheva, S.M.Muminov, M.Sulaymonov, M.A.Kurbonova, N.Sabirova, Kh.Nematov, B.Juraeva, R.Madjidova, Kh.Ismoilov, G.Rahimov, Y.D.Desheriyev, S.V.Kirilenko, V.M.Alpatov, A.N.Baskakov, L.L.Ayupova, T.B.Kryuchkova, V.K.Juravlev, O.A.Ponomarenko, S.I.Treskova, S.G.Kulagina, L.P.Krisin, V.A.Avrarin, E.G.Tumanyan, A.D.Shveyser, L.B.Nikolskiy⁴⁶. The research analyzes current issues of sociolinguistics, the

⁴⁶ Ёўлдашева Х. Ўзбек тарихий романларининг социолингвистик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD)... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2017. – 45 б.; Сулаймонов М. Ўзбек тилидаги дастхатларнинг социолингвистик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2009. – 151 б.; Мўминов С.М. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг ижтимоий-лисоний хусусиятлари: Филол.фан. д-ри... дисс. – Т., 2000.; Курбонова М.А. Ўзбек болалар лексикасининг социопсихолингвистик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. номз. дисс. – Тошкент, 2009. –177 б.; Сабирова Н. Социолингвистик тадқиқотлар ва уларнинг ривожланиш босқичлари. Farg'ona davlat universiteti, 2023, (2), 47. // <https://doi.org>

formation of identity among members of society through language, cultural heritage, the issue of historical values, the study of proverbs in a sociolinguistic aspect, the formation of literary norms, the dynamics of language use among different groups, and the analysis of various models of language policy.

Development of the literary language, the issues of how language undergoes transformation in the context of globalization are reflected in the works of Y.Odilov, N.Makhmudov, M.Ruzikulova, Z.Raufjonova, A.Khojiev, B.Kholmukhamedov, Sh.Makhmaraimova, N.N.Bolysheva, M.Y.Kaplunova, M.Y.Golik, Y.B.Koryakov, V.M.Alpatov, L.K.Bayramova, Y.Z.Garipov, M.Mukharyamova⁴⁷.

/10.56292/sjfsu/vol_iss2 /a47; Нормуродов Р. Социоллингвистика. – Термиз, 2008; Неъматов Х., Жўраева Б. Социоллингвистика. – Бухоро, 2004; Исмоилов Х. Суд нутқининг социоллингвистик таҳлилига доир. – Farg‘ona davlat Universiteti, (6), 24.2023. // https://doi.org/10.56292/SJFSU/vol_iss6/a24; Маджидова Р. Речевое поведение человека в социоллингвистической и психоллингвистической трактовках. – Farg‘ona davlat universiteti, (1), 20.2023. // https://doi.org/10.56292/SJFSU/vol_iss1/a20; Раҳимов Ғ. Инглиз тилининг Ўзбекистонда тарқалиши (социоллингвистик ва прагматик жиҳатлар): Филол. фан. д-ри. дисс... – Тошкент, 2018.; Дешериев Ю.Д. Социальная лингвистика. К основам общей теории. – М.: Наука, 1977. – 382 с.; Кириленко С.В. Процессы формирования понятийного аппарата социоллингвистики: Дисс. канд. фил. наук. – М., 2016; Словарь социоллингвистических терминов. – М.: Институт языкознания РАН, 2006. – 312 с.; Аврорин В.А. Языковая ситуация как предмет социоллингвистики. // Изв. СО АН СССР, сер. общ. наук, 1973, вып. 3, № 11. – М. – С. 7-11; Алпатов В.М. Социоллингвистическая ситуация в Японии XIX-XX вв. // Диахроническая социоллингвистика. – М., 1993. С. 104-120; Аюпова Л.Л. Социоллингвистика в Башкортостане. // Актуальные проблемы филологии. – Уфа, 1997. – С. 6-7; Баскаков А.Н. Социально-демографические и социоллингвистические факторы языковой ситуации в национальных регионах России. // Родной язык, 1994, № 1. – С. 6-8; Диахроническая социоллингвистика. – М.: Наука, 1993. – 204 с.; Журавлев В.К. Диахроническая социоллингвистика (предмет, задачи, проблемы). – М., 1993. – С. 3-20; Крысин Л.П. Социоллингвистическое исследование вариантов современного русского литературного языка: Автореф. дисс. докт. филол. наук. – М.: МГУ, 1980. – 30 с.; Крысин Л.П. Функциональная социоллингвистика: статус, проблемы перспективы исследований. // Язык и общество в современной России и других странах. – М.: Тезариус, 2010. – С. 27-31; Крючкова Т.Б. К вопросу о методах социоллингвистических исследований. // Теоретические проблемы социальной лингвистики. – М., 1981; Пономаренко О.А., Кулагина С.Г. Социоллингвистический и коммуникативный аспекты билингвизма. // Исследование различных типов и жанров текста. – Сургут, 1999. – С. 80-82; Принципы и методы социоллингвистических исследований. – М.: Наука, 1989. – 196 с.; Трескова С.И. Социоллингвистические проблемы массовой коммуникации. – М., 1989. – 152 с.; Туманян Э.Г. Социоллингвистические факторы однотипных изменений в этнических языках народов бывшего СССР. // Социальная лингвистика в Российской Федерации (1992-1998). – М., 1998. – С. 33-34; Швейцер А.Д., Никольский Л.Б. Введение в социоллингвистику. – М.: ВШ, 1978. – 216 с.; Швейцер А.Д. Социальная дифференциация английского языка в США. – М., 1983.

⁴⁷ Ҳожиев А. Совет даврида ўзбек адабий тилининг тараққиёти. III том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1991. – 132-б.; Холмухамедов Б. Ўзбек тилида лексемалашув: Филол. фан. номз. дисс. – Тошкент, 2020; Одилов Ё. Глобаллашув даври публицистикаси тилининг тараққиёти. – Тошкент: Нодирабегим, 2020. – 245 б.; Махмудов Н. Зиддият ва лисоний бирликда маъно тараққиёти. // Махмудов Н., Одилов Ё. Сўз маъноси тараққиётида зиддият. Ўзбек тили энантиосемик сўзларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2014. – 12-б.; Махмараймова Ш.Т. Луғавий бирликлар ўртасидаги эпидигматик муносабат. // Научно-практическая конференция. – Тошкент, 2021; Большева Н.Н. Развитие языка в условиях глобализации: социально-философский аспект: Автореф. ... канд. философ. наук. – М., 2006; Каплунова М.Я. Языковая политика и функциональное развитие языков в КНР: Автореф. канд. филол. наук. – М., 2017. – 24 с.; Голик М.Я. Язык интернет–СМИ как отражение сознательного воздействия общества на язык в эпоху глобализации (на материале заимствованной лексики в английском, русском и китайском языках). // Вопросы филологии. № 3–4 (48). – М., 2014. – С. 142-152; Коряков Ю.Б. Языковая ситуация в Белоруссии и типология языковых ситуаций: Дисс. ... канд. фил. наук. – М., 2002; Алпатов В.М. История лингвистических учений. – М., 1999. – 251 с.; Байрамова Л.К. Столкновение смыслов языковых единиц на газетной полосе. // www.ksu.ru/science/news/ruslang/t40.htm; Гарипов Я.З. Тенденции национально-языкового развития. // Социоллингвистические исследования. 1989. – № 2. – С. 3-13; Гарипов Я.З. Функциональное развитие татарского языка как государственного. // Социоллингвистические проблемы функционирования государственных языков РТ: сб. научн. статей. – Казань: Татар, 2007. – С. 17-32; Мухарямова Л.М. Язык и языковые отношения как предмет политической науки: теория и методология анализа: Дисс. ... д-ра полит. наук. – М., 2004. – 406 с.; Рузикулова М.Ю., Рауфжонова З.Т. Глобаллашув даврида фан ва таълимнинг долзарб масалалари. // Молодой ученый, 2017. – № 4. 2 (138.2). – С. 44-52; Каравичева Т.В. Эволюция языка средств массовой информации в публикациях экономической и социально-

The characteristics of the language of mass media in Uzbek and Russian linguistics, as well as media texts, have been analyzed in the works of D.M.Teshabayeva, I.E.Toshaliyev, A.Abdusaidov, G.X.Bakiyeva, M.I.Israil, L.I.Tashmukhamedova, S.Kh.Shamaksudova, A.X.Mirzajonov, Y.R.Odilov, Sh.B.Usmonova, M.R.Artikova, Sh.Jabborova, N.B.Atoboev, A.O.Toleubayeva, D.Shifrin, T.G.Dobrosklonskaya, I.M.Shevelevskiy⁴⁸. The research identified specific aspects of media language, modern trends, features of media text creation, the role of language in the creation and dissemination of information, manipulation, expressiveness of media language, and the role of various language tools in media text creation.

The sociolinguistic study of newspaper language was conducted by scholars such as I.P.Lisakova, R.M.Blakar, E.V.Vlasova, V.G.Kostomarov, A.M.Selishev, and S.V.Mosheva⁴⁹. These studies thoroughly analyze the study of newspaper language in a sociolinguistic aspect, the historical principles of newspaper journalistic style, and the sociolinguistic features of advertising language. However, there has not been a specific monographic work dedicated

правовой тематики: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2005; Дахиль В.С. Инновации в языке современных российских интернет-медиа. Международный научно-исследовательский журнал. – № 1 (115). Часть 4. – 2022.

⁴⁸ Абдусaidов А. Газета жанрларининг тил хусусиятлари: Филол.фан. док. дис. – Самарканд, 2005; Mattheson D. Media Discourses: Analysing Media Texts. – London: Open University Press, 2005. – 224 p.; Добросклонская Т.Г. Медиадискурс как объект лингвистики и межкультурной коммуникации. // Вестник МГУ, 2006. – № 2. – С. 20–34; Montgomery M. Discourse of Broadcast News. A linguistic approach. – New York: Routledge, 2007. – 246; Шевелевский И.М. Информационно-аналитические тексты в деловом медиадискурсе (на материале онлайн-версий Российских СМИ): Дис. ...канд.филол.наук. – Тверь, 2015. – 175 с.; Сафаров Ш.С. Лингвистика дискурса. – Челябинск: ЧГИК, 2018. – 316 с.; Тешабаева Д.М. The Discours Analysis of Media Text // International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies. – 2018. –№ 2. – P. 222–226; Shomaksudova S., Israil M. OAVda yozma matn. Nutq va munozara. – T.: Iqtisod-Moliya, 2018. – 180 b.; Бакиева Г.Х., Тешабаева Д.М. Оммавий ахборот тили. – Т., 2019.– 172 б.; Бакиева Г.Х., Тешабаева Д.М. Медиамаконда матн. – Т.: Турон–Иқбол, 2019. – 208 б.; Тешабаева Д.М., Бакиева Г.Х., Исраил М.И., Тошмухамедова Л.И., Нуриддинова М.Ч. Журналистика. III жилд. Медиалингвистика ва тахрир. – Т., 2019. – 548 б.; Мирзажонов А.Х. Современное понимание медиатекста в условиях конвергенции СМИ. // Global science and innovations 2020: Central Asia. – Нур-Султан, 2020. – С. 96–100.; Одилов Ё. Глобаллашув даври публицистикасининг тилининг тараккиёти. – Т.: Нодирабегим, 2020. – 245 б.; Усманова Ш.Б. Медиадискурса газета тили тенденциялари (ўзбек ва инглиз тиллари мисолида): Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD)... дисс. – Т., 2021. – 149 б.; Артикова М. Медиаматнда прецедентлик феноменининг лингвомаданий аспекти (ўзбек ва испан газеталари мисолида): Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) ...дисс. – Т., 2022. – 123 б.; Toleubayeva A.O. Mediamakonda ma'no ko'chishining lingvokulturologik aspekti (qoraqalpoq, o'zbek va ingliz gazeta matnlari misolida). Filol. fan. bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) ...diss. – Nukus, 2024. -161 б.; Atoboyev N.B. Mediamatnlar diaxronik korpusida til rivojining empirik tahlil tamoyillari (ingliz va o'zbek gazetalari misolida). Filol. fan. doktori (DCs) ...diss. – Farg'ona, 2024. – 233 б.

⁴⁹ Лысакова И.П. Социолингвистический анализ газеты. Дис... док. филол. наук. – Москва, 1984. – 415 с.; Лысакова И. П. Язык газеты и типология прессы. Социолингвистическое исследование. СПб., 2005.URL: http://medialing.spbu.ru/upload/files/file_1394528316_6843.pdf; Лысакова И.П. Социолингвистическая интерпретация эволюции публицистического стиля (русская пресса 1917-1994) // Русский язык в переломное время: 1985-1995 гг. Выступления на VIII Международном конгрессе МАПРЯЛ. Munchen, 1996; Блакар Р.М. Язык как инструмент социальной власти // Психология влияния: хрестоматия / сост. А.В. Морозов. – Санкт-Петербург: Питер, 2001. – 42-66 с.; Власова Е.В. Речевая агрессия в печатных СМИ. (На материале немецко- и русскоязычных газет 30-х и 90-х гг. XX века): дис. ... канд. филол.наук. – Саратов, 2005. – 219 с.; Костомаров В. Г. Языковой вкус эпохи: Из наблюдений над речевой практикой масс-медиа. – М.: Педагогика-пресс, 1994. – 247 с. 13.Костомаров В.Г. Русский язык на газетной полосе: Некоторые особенности языка соврем. газетной публицистики. – М.: Изд-во Моск. ун-та, 1971. – 267 с.; Селищев А.М. Язык революционной эпохи: Из наблюдений над русским языком (1917-1926) / А.М. Селищев. – 2-е изд., стер. – М.: УРСС, 2003. –248 с.; Мощева С.В. Социолингвистический аспект текстов массмедиа (на материале русско- и англоязычных рекламных текстов). Вестник НГУ. Серия. История, филология.2013.Том 12 . Выпуск 10. – С. 237-242.

to analyzing the manifestation of language development in newspaper texts from a sociolinguistic perspective.

The relevance of the research to the scientific research plans of the higher education institution. The dissertation research was conducted in connection with the scientific research plan of the Uzbekistan State World Languages University on the topic “Current Issues in Linguistics,” specifically the project I–2015–1–22 “Development and publication of programs and educational-methodological materials related to improving the multimedia information technology base for foreign languages.”

The aim of the research is to identify the main sociolinguistic factors influencing the language development of print media, the dynamics of language development under the influence of social, cultural, and political processes, and functional-expressive-evaluative factors based on historical and modern principles.

Tasks of the research:

studying the issues of language development in linguistics based on a sociolinguistic approach;

to determine the relation of the language to the changes occurring in the language of different social groups and cultural relations;

defining the stages of language development based on historical principles;

identifying the dynamics of political lexicon development and its occurrence in different social groups using newspaper text as an example;

to determine the role of borrowings in language development and the specifics of their occurrence in media texts, as well as the role of semantic transformation in language development;

to determine the stages of language development through the methods of diachronic and synchronic analysis;

analysis of the social position of the language through sociolinguistic factors;

elucidating that the newspaper-journalistic style has a social-evaluative nature;

to determine the dynamics of the development of the political lexicon and the role of appropriations in the development of the language, as well as the characteristics of events in the media text;

justification of the connection between the manifestation of the influence of globalization processes on language and social factors in the newspaper-journalistic style;

to prove that the development of language in newspaper language is linked to the political, economic, and cultural principles of society.

The object of the research is periodical publications from the Soviet era, including "Qizil O'zbekiston", "Sovet O'zbekistoni", "Toshkent haqiqati", "Yosh leninchi", "Pravda Vostoka", "Komsomolets Uzbekistana", "Sovetskaya

kultura", "Pravda", and "Komsomolskaya pravda". Additionally, it encompasses print and electronic publications of the Republic of Uzbekistan, such as "O'zbekiston ovozi", "Xalq so'zi", "Yangi O'zbekiston", "Pravda Vostoka", gazeta.uz, yuz.uz, anhor.uz, president.uz, polito.uz, xz.uz, shosh.uz, izoh.uz, and oliymahad.uz.

The subject of the research is the sociolinguistic aspect of print media text.

Research methods. Linguistic description, conceptual-derivative, semantic, synthesis, descriptive, component, linguostatistical and discursive analysis methods were used to cover the research topic.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

the sociolinguistic factors that enable a deeper understanding of the linguistic situation related to language policy in Uzbekistan encompass the influence of socio-political, economic, demographic, and cultural factors on language. Through an initial investigation of the realization process of linguistic units in rapid information exchange, the study identifies the developmental trends of newspaper texts, which encapsulate the full potential of the language;

it has been substantiated that in the development of language, the process of creating media texts, obtaining, storing, modifying, and transmitting information uses the triad "*reality* → *situation* → *skill*" as an important factor in strengthening the dynamic process of language, the stability of literary language, and the socio-cultural identity;

the diachronic analysis of newspaper language, based on the influence of sociolinguistic factors, particularly social-political and economic changes, demonstrates that the formation of language development, lexical-stylistic changes, and the use of lexical means aimed at openly evaluating newspaper texts serve the standardization of language and the democratization of the newspaper journalistic style;

the connection of the realization of political vocabulary in newspaper text with global political changes, the possibility of adaptation to the socio-political environment as a result of stable, dynamic development, which plays an important role in the development of the language, and the connection of the process of language development with the mentality and customs of the people, the issue of semantic transformation of these features in the newspaper-journalistic style, the role of socio-cultural factors in the formation of new metaphors have been determined;

it has been proven that the role of borrowings in newspaper text in determining informational value is a universal phenomenon that causes changes in the language system of new concepts, helps to be easily perceived

by the audience based on the popularity of the language, and is an important factor that determines the principles of language development.

The practical results of the study: The practical significance of the sociolinguistic approach in analyzing language development lies in its consideration of the interaction between literary language and social, cultural, and historical factors, making it an important and relevant aspect of linguistic research. Recommendations and suggestions have been developed regarding the expression of language development in media texts, and the scientific conclusions of the research have been utilized in the book “Medialingvistika va tahrir” (Volume 3) from the ten-volume manual on journalism published by the Information and Mass Communications Agency in 2019. Additionally, these conclusions have been used in the educational manuals “OAVda yozma matn. Nutq va munozara” and “Notiqlik san’ati”. The theoretical conclusions of the research can serve as significant resources for creating textbooks, manuals, and electronic dictionaries in related educational fields, enriching linguistics with new scientific concepts. A research model based on the sociolinguistic approach has been developed, highlighting the social characteristics that determine language development.

The reliability of the research results. The reliability of the research results is determined by the collections of materials from scientific-methodological and scientific-practical conferences at the national and international levels, articles published in special journals listed by the Higher Attestation Commission, as well as in foreign scientific journals. It is also supported by the practical implementation of the research conclusions, suggestions, and recommendations, the validation of the obtained results by competent organizations, their articulation in the conclusions, and the substantiation of their effectiveness through methodological means.

The scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the research results is explained by the fact that the important scientific conclusions and considerations within the scope of the object serve as a theoretical resource in highlighting research issues in the fields of mediallynguistics, sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics, semiotics, linguistic cultural studies, and journalism.

The practical significance of the research results is determined by the use of the theoretical generalizations obtained in teaching subjects such as “Theory and Practice of Translation,” “Media Translation,” “Sociolinguistics,” “Media Language and Style,” “Country Studies,” and “Cultural Studies.” Additionally, they serve as practical resources for creating lecture texts, developing and conducting seminar sessions, and preparing textbooks and educational manuals for these subjects.

The implementation of the research results. The conclusions regarding sociolinguistic factors, which allow for a deep understanding of the linguistic situation in Uzbekistan, have been used in the practical research project titled “Creating Intensive Multimedia Products for Teaching Uzbek to Foreign Language Speakers” (Project No. FZ-2019062034) carried out by Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor Ra’no Urishevna Madjidova within the framework of the State Scientific and Technical Programs during 2020-2022 at the Uzbekistan State World Languages University (According to reference No. 24/2143 dated July 2, 2024 from Uzbekistan State World Languages University). As a result, the research materials served as an important resource for creating a glossary of national and cultural words for this project;

The conclusions regarding the preservation and development of the languages of nations and ethnic groups in Uzbekistan, creating conditions for learning Uzbek as the state language, and defining the strategic goals, priority directions, tasks, and future directions for developing the Uzbek language and language policy have been used in the innovative project titled “Creating an Experimental Phonetic Laboratory (using a foreign language as an example)” (Project No. IP-662204405) carried out by Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor Guli Ismoilovna Ergasheva during 2023-2024 at the Uzbekistan State World Languages University. (According to reference No. 24/2148 dated July 4, 2024 from Uzbekistan State World Languages University). As a result, it has been proven that the process of creating media texts, obtaining, storing, modifying, and transmitting information through the triad “*reality* → *situation* → *skill*” within the module created under the project, serves to utilize the dynamic process of language, the stability of literary language, and the socio-cultural uniqueness in defining the linguistic identity of language learners, particularly in improving their phonetic competence.

The diachronic analysis of newspaper language, based on the impact of sociolinguistic factors particularly the changes in social-political and economic spheres on the development of language demonstrates that lexical-stylistic changes and the use of lexical tools aimed at openly evaluating newspaper texts contribute to the standardization of the language and the democratization of the newspaper-journalistic style. The scientific findings related to these issues, along with the analyses of the influence of sociolinguistic factors on language development in the dissertation materials, have been used within the framework of the international grant project “Media School Uzbekistan”. This project is being implemented by the Center for the Development of Modern Journalism of Uzbekistan under Grant Contract No. PA.BZ24AS.24.30.13, drawn up by Germany’s Deutsche Welle Academy and the centre’s director, Saida Ravshanovna Sulaymonova, for the period of 01.04.2024–30.11.2024 (According

to reference No. 45 dated August 1, 2024 from Center of the Development of Modern Journalism of Uzbekistan's). As a result, the dissertation materials have served as an important resource in the preparation of multimedia resources and handouts used in the project to teach finding equivalents for social-political lexicon translations in media texts.

The conclusions that the implementation of political vocabulary in a newspaper text is associated with global political changes, as well as that, as a result of steady and dynamic progress, the possibility of adaptation to the political and social environment plays an important role in the development of language, are used to determine the lexical features of sociolinguistic factors of terms related to computational linguistics in linguistics in within the framework of the SUZ-800-21 GR-381 international grant project “Strengthening English Language competence at Karshi State University”, implemented in 2021-2023 at Karshi State University (According to reference No. 03/2157 dated July 23, 2024 from Karshi State University). As a result, it was achieved that the proposals and recommendations of the dissertation serve as an important source for interpreting analyses of language development through the study of sociolinguistic factors in the texts of the module.

The scientific findings regarding the role of loanwords in newspaper texts in determining informational value, as a universal phenomenon that introduces changes in the language system, facilitates easy comprehension by the audience based on the conversational nature of the language and serves as a key factor in determining the principles of language development, have been utilised in the practical project titled “Creation of an Audio Spelling Dictionary for the Blind” (Project No. AL-672205602), carried out by PhD in Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor Khasanova Gulsanam Khusanovna at the Uzbekistan University of Journalism and Mass Communications from 2023 to 2025. These findings were specifically employed in compiling the glossary of loanwords for the audio dictionary (According to reference No. 3/677 dated July 29, 2024 from Uzbekistan University of Journalism and Mass Communications). As a result, the dissertation materials have served as an important resource in preparing audio resources and practical materials within the project, aimed at teaching the correct pronunciation of loanwords.

The approval of research results. This research has been discussed at 34 conferences, including 23 international and 11 national scientific-practical conferences.

The publication of the research results. A total of 67 scientific publications have been published on the topic of the dissertation, including 1 monograph, 4 educational manuals, 12 articles in national journals, and 9 articles in international journals recommended by the Higher Attestation

Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for publishing the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations.

The volume and structure of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references. The total volume of the dissertation is 219 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction substantiates the relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic, and identifies the research objectives and tasks, as well as the object, subject, and purpose of the research. It determines the alignment of the research with the priority directions of the development of science and technology in the republic, presents the scientific novelty and practical results of the research, and justifies the reliability of the obtained results, highlighting their theoretical and practical significance. Information is provided on the application of the research results in practice, the discussion of the results, publications, and the structure of the dissertation.

In the first chapter of the dissertation, titled **“Scientific and Theoretical Foundations of Studying Language Development in a Sociolinguistic Aspect”** analyzes the foundations of sociolinguistics: analysis and attitude, the role of sociolinguistic factors in language development, and methods of studying the language of print media in a sociolinguistic aspect.

It is emphasized that in society, there are various social-political, spiritual-educational, economic, historical, cultural, and other relationships among people, which are reflected in their lifestyle, activities, national traditions, behaviour, and most importantly, in their language. Just as events, signs, concepts, actions, and states in the world are limitless, social relationships vary in quality and quantity. Indeed, as long as human society exists, there will be various social relationships among people.

In fact, “Personality is the product of human socialization”⁵⁰. Naturally, these relationships are undoubtedly reflected in the language. Literary language is no exception. The interactions among people find their expression at all levels of language in various forms. As stated, “Through language, we learn about things that cannot be perceived through our senses. While things with visible forms can be imprinted in our minds, we internalize formless concepts only through words. Similarly, we comprehend the invisible inner aspects of beings in the form of words and explain them to others through language”⁵¹.

⁵⁰ Xojiyeva M.Y. O‘zbek tili so‘z birikmalarida shaxs tavsifi (substansial va sotsiopragmatik aspektlarda): Filol. fan. bo‘y. fals. dok. ... dis. avtoref. – Buxoro, 2023. – B. 63.

⁵¹ Рустамов А. Сўз хусусида сўз. – Т.: Extremum Press, 2010. – Б. 136.

In the research analyzes the formation, development, and current state of the Uzbek media language from a sociolinguistic perspective using methods of linguistic description, conceptual-derivative, semantic, synthesis, descriptive, component, linguostatistical, and discursive analysis, as well as using sociolinguistic methods. After all, the sociolinguistic study of media language:

a) analyzing it as a linguistic tool that reflects life, social-political changes, values, and culture in society, and examining its impact on society;

b) issues of how media content influences public opinion and affects media language norms and stereotypes;

c) highlighting the interaction between language and social factors in media communication, the development of literary language in practice, and how social and ideological beliefs are reflected;

d) examining media language as a product of the socio-cultural context, reflecting the social, political, and economic realities of society, and addressing the “LANGUAGE POLICY” issues influenced by social factors.

Indeed, within the sociolinguistic aspect, the state of media language, its priorities, or conversely, its limitations, and the analysis of scholars' opinions on non-linguistic phenomena generate significant interest. It should be noted that studying media language from a sociolinguistic perspective is a powerful tool for analyzing various linguistic phenomena such as social lexicon, style, and language norms that may influence public opinion, social norms, and cultural values within the information space. As Prof. D.M. Teshabayeva points out, “... sociolinguistics studies how the language undergoes modifications in the process of mass communication depending on the social characteristics of the communicants, the peculiarities of the communication situation, the communication channel, the content of the information, and other social factors”⁵². After all, the connection of language phenomena with social factors is based on world linguists⁵³. When we talk about social factors, we primarily refer to the various social relationships among people. Therefore, a sociolinguistic approach to studying media language is an essential tool for understanding linguistic phenomena in modern society. It can help better understand how language is used in the media and how it affects public opinion and culture.

Additionally, analyzing linguistic means in the media space, based on the use of words and phrases, can increase the informational value and influence the behavior of the audience.

⁵² Тешабоева Д.М. Оммавий ахборот воситалари тилининг нутқ маданияти аспектида тадқиқи (Ўзбекистон Республикаси ОАВ мисолида): Филол. фан. д-ри. дисс. – Т., 2012. – Б. 31.

⁵³ Тешабаева Д.М. Оммавий ахборот воситалари тилининг нутқ маданияти аспектида тадқиқи (Ўзбекистон Республикаси ОАВ мисолида): Филол. фан. д-ри. дисс. – Т., 2012. – Б. 31.

“Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society. The sociology of language studies society in its relationship to language. If the task of the former is to clarify certain linguistic, universal, or unique facts, the latter aims to gain insights about society using information about language”⁵⁴.

In fact, sociolinguistics deals with issues such as the relationship between language and thinking, communication, that is, functional manifestations of language in the process of communication. Also, sociolinguistics is not limited to understanding the nature of language phenomena, it is also inextricably linked with solving cultural-educational, economic-political issues in society⁵⁵.

Sociolinguistics consists of specific concepts and their combinations to analyze linguistic phenomena. These terms and concepts are crucial in analyzing the relationships, changes, and interactions between language and society. Consequently, sociolinguists are enabled to analyze language as a social phenomenon and gain a deeper understanding of language within the socio-cultural context.

“The social role of the society and the functional style of its distinctive speech cannot be shown on the same level. These are merely manifestations of two different natures... the development of any language is manifested in its various forms across different social domains”⁵⁶.

Shahriyor Safarov and Tatyana Bushui say that from the point of view of social sciences, there is no other system that reproduces language, and any social event is chronologically limited, it did not exist in human society from the beginning and did not last forever. Any social phenomenon exists in a certain area and border. For example, science and production cannot include art, and language is a social phenomenon that can include all aspects of social consciousness. They claim that the universality of the language, its ability to penetrate into all aspects of social life and consciousness, ensures its priority over the phenomena of other groups and classes⁵⁷.

Scholars believe that the progress of language is observed in many cases independently of the social history of society, and that for the culture of the language, changes in social life, national consciousness, the influence of cultural factors, the activity of internal systemic changes in the language, the influence of the policy of meiorization are of great importance⁵⁸.

Mediacommunication is the process of transmitting information and messages to an audience, wherein one person uses language, signs, and symbols to convey information to another person, who then receives and

⁵⁴ Hudson R.A. Introduction to Sociolinguistics, 2nd ed. – CUP, 1996. – P. 126.

⁵⁵ Aliqulov Z., Boymirzaeva S. Sotsiolingvistika. Ma’ruzalar matni. – Samarqand: SamDU, 2009. – B. 102.

⁵⁶ Расулов Қ.А. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг функционал хосланиши. Филол.ф.н....дисс. – Т., 2008. – Б. 27.

⁵⁷ Бушуй Т., Сафаров Ш. Тил қурилиши: Таҳлил методлари ва методологияси. – Т.: Фан, 2007. – Б. 22-23.

⁵⁸ Бушуй Т. Сафаров Ш. Тил қурилиши: Таҳлил методлари ва методологияси. – Т.: Фан, 2007. – В. 58.

assimilates it. Mass communication is one of the most effective ways to disseminate information and opinions to a wide audience. It can significantly impact social, political, and cultural processes in society and shape public opinion.

Language policy can be specific to a particular country or region. One of its main goals is to protect the distinctiveness and national identity of a language within a society. This is crucial for strengthening socio-cultural identity. Language policy also aims to support language education and ensure equality among language groups in accessing educational resources.

One of the main aspects of sociolinguistic analysis of newspaper texts is studying the socio-cultural context in which the text is created and distributed. Newspaper texts are one of the most popular and widespread means of communication and serve as valuable material for sociolinguistic analysis. There are several methods for studying journalistic style from a sociolinguistic perspective, one of which is analyzing media texts.

As T.G. Dobrosklonskaya emphasizes, when studying media texts, it is essential to consider not only their content but also their form, structure, context, and other factors. This highlights the complexity of analyzing large volumes of information and the need to develop new methods and technologies for such analysis⁵⁹.

Modern and communicative research is becoming increasingly complex and requires the integration of both quantitative and qualitative analytical methods. This integration allows researchers to determine the content of messages (how frequently they are transmitted and public feedback), evaluate the importance of information for the communicator (in terms of presentation context and order), and assess which aspects (based on perception, viewpoints, and evidence) are considered good or bad, right or wrong.

To analyze media texts, researchers use content analysis, discursive analysis, linguistic analysis and various other methods:

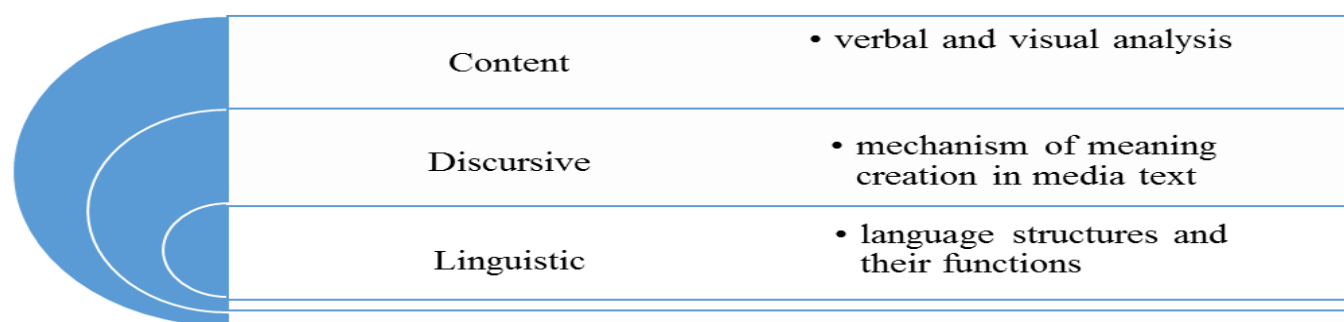


Figure 1. Methods of media text analysis

⁵⁹ Добросклонская Т.Г. Медиадискурс как объект лингвистики и межкультурной коммуникации. // Вестник МГУ, 2006. – № 2. – С. 30.

Content analysis enables the investigation of the quantity and quality of certain linguistic elements, such as words, sentences, themes, and more. Content analysis (the analysis of content) is one of the methods for studying texts from a linguistic perspective⁶⁰. In A.V.Semenova's article “Контент-анализ в социологии: методологические новации” (“Content Analysis in Sociology: Methodological Innovations”), it is written: “The increasing complexity of research tasks in the field of communication studies, along with the clear advantages of integrating quantitative and qualitative methods, logically leads researchers to incorporate content analysis and develop new modifications of this method. This enables researchers to solve more complex problems, expand the scope of issues, and obtain qualitatively new, deeper, and more diverse conclusions about the research field and the nature of the phenomena being studied”⁶¹.

It should be noted that one of the main advantages of content analysis of journalistic texts is the quantitative approach, which allows obtaining clear and reliable information through the text and making objective conclusions about the factual information reflected in the media.

According to N.K. Turniyazov, “The concept of semantic integrity is, of course, of great importance, because if there is ambiguity in meaning, various confusions may arise... Communicative analysis of a text, unlike logical-semantic analysis, can encompass several micro- and even macro-texts simultaneously. Communicative analysis primarily relies on the function the text is performing. We can observe evidence of this in newspaper articles designed to convey information. Furthermore, technical instructions and questionnaires can also serve as examples. All of these imply the fulfillment of a specific function”⁶².

Discourse analysis is one of the main research methods in sociolinguistics and linguistics. It enables the study of language as a means of communication and the analysis of the social, political, and cultural aspects related to language use. Discourse analysis, in turn, provides an opportunity to study the mechanisms of meaning creation in media texts. Indeed, one of the effective methods for studying media language is discourse analysis, which focuses on analyzing media texts created within the socio-cultural systems of **EVENT → INFORMATION → CHANNEL → AUDIENCE**.

⁶⁰ Пашинян И.А. Контент-анализ как метод исследования: достоинства и ограничения. // <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/kontent-analiz-kak-metod-issledovaniya-dostoinstva-i-ogranicheniya>

⁶¹ Семенова А.В. Контент-анализ в социологии: методологические новации. Вестник Вятского государственного университета, 2011. – С. 11-15.

⁶² Турниязов Н.К. Синтактик семантика ва матн шаклланиши хақида баъзи мулоҳазалар. // Хорижий филология, № 1, 2019. – Б. 11.

Discourse analysis of media language is an important tool for critically studying language and communication in the modern media landscape. This approach allows for a deeper understanding of how media texts shape public opinion and how power structures and political interests are reflected in them. An important aspect of linguistic analysis is its objectivity and scientific methodology. Linguists strive to study language systematically using empirical data and logical analysis, which allows for a deeper understanding of language and its usage.

The following methods are used in the linguistic analysis of media language: 1. Distributional analysis method: Used to study the context in which individual linguistic units are placed in media texts. 2. Immediate constituent analysis method: Aimed at studying and describing syntactic structures, including identifying the relationships between words in a sentence. 3. Transformational analysis method: Used to study phenomena at the syntactic level by transforming one sentence into another. This method helps identify various structural and semantic changes that occur during the transition from one expression form to another⁶³.

The sociolinguistic study of media language is a crucial task for understanding the linguistic and cultural aspects of society. To achieve this goal, researchers can employ various methods, such as analyzing media texts, conducting experimental studies, and observing the process of media text creation. Sociolinguistic research on media language can be beneficial in diverse fields, including politics, education, and the media itself.

It should be emphasized that the definition of media language depends on the aspect and direction of its study. In each research field, media language is analyzed from different perspectives. For example, within the framework of the functional-pragmatic approach, media discourse and media language are seen as tools for performing communicative tasks related to information transmission and audience influence.

L.N. Fedotova concludes from her research on the sociolinguistic aspect of media that: “In analyzing the principles and phenomena of media language development, professional evaluations serve as a rich source”.

The second chapter, titled “**Sociolinguistic research of the newspaper-publicistic style in the context of globalization**”, examines the features of media language and style in the context of globalization, a discursive analysis of the newspaper-journalistic style, and the genre features of the newspaper-journalistic style.

⁶³ Алефиренко Н.Ф. Современные проблемы науки о языке. – М.: Флинта, Наука, 2005. – 416 с.

Today, studies on the newspaper-publicistic style in world linguistics address issues of national-cultural specificity as a reflection of society's material and spiritual values. These studies require modern new styles and approaches in addition to traditional linguistic analysis methods. According to D.M.Teshabayeva, "In the newspaper-publicistic style, persuasion is achieved through emotional influence on the reader or listener. The author not only expresses their attitude towards the information being conveyed but also represents the views of certain social groups, such as parties, movements, and others"⁶⁴.

Before fully elucidating the essence of the newspaper-publicistic style, we would like to touch upon the concept of the "publicistic style." It is understood that, "... for any functional style, the traditional use of words and the constancy of certain linguistic phenomena are characteristic"⁶⁵.

It is well known that the publicistic style (from the Latin *publicus* ~ communal) is understood as a functionally developed type of literary language historically used in newspapers, mass communication media, and public (mass) speeches. It is often employed in newspaper and magazine articles, television and radio programs, literary-critical works, and social-political speeches. The purpose of this style is to convey new information, influence a mass audience, and persuade the reader of something. The influence function requires the publicistic style to be as popular as the colloquial style and as emotional as the artistic style⁶⁶.

A.Abdusaidov, one of the founders of the research of the Uzbek newspaper language, stated the following about the journalistic style: "... it has the characteristics of both conservatism and mobility at the same time, that is, on the one hand, if a sufficient number of patterns and terms meet, on the other hand, new language tools are used in order to convince and influence the reader"⁶⁷. In fact, the lexical system of the newspaper-journalistic style is open, which represents its active interaction with the signs of oral speech (that is, with colloquial lexical units)⁶⁸.

Most of the studies are devoted to the analysis of journalistic discourse, and each of them tries to study its various features. After all, "as a result of the communicative-discursive analysis of the materials related to the newspaper-journalistic style, it is determined that the creation of the media text is

⁶⁴ Тешабаева Д.М. Оммавий ахборот воситалари тилининг нутқ маданияти аспектида тадқиқи (Ўзбекистон Республикаси ОАВ мисолида): Филол. фан. д-ри. дисс. – Т., 2012. – Б. 106.

⁶⁵ Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь. // Под ред. В.Н. Ярцева. – М., 1990. – 682 с.

⁶⁶ https://vuzlit.com/453678/teoreticheskie_osnovy_gazetno_publitsisticheskoy_rechi

⁶⁷ Абдусаидов А. Газета жанрларининг тил хусусиятлари: Филол.фан. док. дис. – Самарқанд, 2005. – В. 37.

⁶⁸ Петрова Е.А. Лексика американских и британских газет в аспекте языка города. Автор. дисс...канд. филол. наук. – Курск, 2009. – 22 с.

connected with the manifestations of the journalistic style”⁶⁹. It should be emphasized that the publicistic style is characterized by its ability to influence the audience through various media by ensuring expressiveness using sector-specific terminology, socio-political vocabulary, and artistic-stylistic devices.

In Uzbek publicistics, the classification of newspaper genres is distinct, meaning that Uzbek newspapers have genre groups (informational, analytical, and artistic-publicistic) classified based on strict criteria. Since expressive means are used to convey widely known events or phenomena through speech units, this can be observed in all genres of publicistics. Indeed, in the publicistic style, the standardization and expressiveness of the text are considered constructive principles. Expression is a defining element of media text, reflecting the author's approach and evaluation⁷⁰.

According to Russian linguist M.Y.Kazak, the newspaper-publicistic style as a type of mass media language includes all dynamic processes that reflect the development of the literary language and affect the development of the national language⁷¹. Indeed, the newspaper-publicistic style, as an integral part of media language, plays a significant role in the development of national languages. Through its linguistic characteristics, this style significantly influences the development and progress of the language by reflecting socio-political events.

Additionally, newspaper publicistics, characterized by its expressiveness and standardization, is a journalistic genre in which current issues, reflections, and analyses are presented by the author-journalist. In the newspaper-publicistic style, the use of standard and expressive means in informational, analytical, and artistic-publicistic genres is based on the norms of literary language.

Another key aspect of the newspaper-publicistic style is its requirement for timeliness and accuracy, which allows for the emergence of new concepts in the language. In response to changes in society, the language can be enriched with new terms. This increases the richness of the language and enhances its expressive potential, which is particularly relevant to newspaper genres.

The sociolinguistic aspect of newspaper-publicistic discourse emphasizes the connection between language, society, and communication. Language becomes a means of transmitting information, shaping public opinion, and influencing the audience. Studying the sociolinguistic aspects of newspaper-publicistic discourse allows for a better understanding of the interaction

⁶⁹ Усманова Ш.А. Медиадискурса газета тили тенденциялари (ўзбек ва инглиз тиллари мисолида): Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD)... дисс. – Т., 2021. – В. 43.

⁷⁰ Усмонова У.Б. Публицистик матннинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари. // Finland, Helsinki international scientific online conference, 2024. – В. 53.

⁷¹ Казак М.Е. Язык газеты. – Белгород, 2012. – С. 44-78.

between language and society and a better assessment of its role in the formation and evolution of social reality⁷². The newspaper-publicistic discourse uses various linguistic strategies to achieve its goals in society. These strategies include providing information, persuasion, manipulation, evaluation, and criticism. Linguistic tools such as adding emotional tone, using stylistic devices, calling on and addressing the reader are actively used in newspaper-publicistic discourse to influence the audience and shape their opinions.

Newspaper texts play a crucial role in shaping public opinion. They simplify complex social and political issues and present them in an understandable manner to the public. As a result, language becomes not only a means of communication but also a tool for transmitting thoughts, ideas, and cultural values.

The language of newspapers is aimed at enhancing the lexical richness of the language and strengthening its role in socio-political life, highlighting the importance of language policy in language development. In this dissertation, we explore the interconnection between language, society, and communication, focusing on the sociolinguistic aspect of newspaper-publicistic discourse. Studying the Uzbek print media language in a sociolinguistic context is a relevant, interesting, and important area of scientific research. This approach is aimed at investigating the influence of social processes on the diachronic, lexical-semantic, and stylistic characteristics of media language and its development stages.

The third chapter of this work is titled **“Principles of historical development of newspaper-publicistic style: a sociolinguistic approach”**. In this chapter, the diachronic study of print media language is conducted, analyzing the linguistic characteristics of the newspaper-publicistic style during the Soviet era, its development during the Perestroika period, and the sociolinguistic analysis of the newspaper-publicistic style in the years of independence.

Since the newspaper has gone through its development path, its language and style have also continuously changed in harmony with society. This fact is another proof of the dynamic nature of language. It is known that the formation and development of language are tied to historical progress, which is a natural and inevitable process. The dynamics of language are closely connected with the advancement of science, social-political processes, economy, and culture. The stages of development of the Uzbek language are considered within the framework of the evolution of Turkic languages. Throughout its historical

⁷² Кожина М.Н. Стилистика русского языка. – М.: Просвещение, 1983. – С. 170.

development, the Uzbek language has undergone several key stages, each closely linked to specific cultural and political changes.

The emergence and development of the Uzbek press date back to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. During this period, Uzbekistan, as part of the Russian Empire, experienced various cultural and political changes. Newspapers played an important role in national awakening, the enlightenment movement, and social-political changes in society. It is noteworthy that during the period of Tsarist and Soviet colonial systems in Turkestan, the systematic study of the formation of the press language, the characteristics of the publicistic style, and its peculiarities have scientific significance.

In this chapter, we analyze the development of the Uzbek newspaper language during the colonial and independence periods. Starting from the 1920s, after the establishment of the Uzbek SSR, a new phase began in the press sector. Newspapers such as “O‘zbekiston ovozi” and “Qizil O‘zbekiston” not only covered political, social, and cultural topics but also contributed to the development of education and science. It should be noted that the writing system of the Uzbek language underwent several changes during that period. Initially, the Uzbek language transitioned from the Arabic script to the Persian-Tajik script, then to the Latin script, and finally, in 1940, to the Cyrillic script. These changes significantly altered the written traditions of our language, including the language of the press.

Language has always served as an important tool for understanding reality and perceiving social existence in human development. Consequently, using a single tool – language – in human communicative and cognitive activities ensured the success of universal progress⁷³. The timely appearance of the Uzbek press is closely related to the development of the literary language. The modern press made a great contribution to the development of the Uzbek language. As we have mentioned above, we can see that the forms of journalistic style of the newspaper began to appear in the ancient times of social development in the speeches of ancient orators.

The language of the newspaper of that time was mainly based on standardization and impressiveness, communist activities, socialist economy, etc., which met the standards of the former Soviet system, were covered. This can be seen in the following standard sentences: “*kommunistik mehnat kollektivi*”; “*o‘shish suratlari*”; “*boshlang‘ich tashkilot*”; “*brigda pudrati*”; “*puxta tanlov*”; “*zarur vazifa*”; “*muhim vazifalar*”; “*partiya chaqirig‘i*”; “*partiya tashkiloti*”; “*tinchlik va do‘stlik uchun*”; “*mehnat zarbdori*”; “*muhim topshiriq*”; “*konkret ishlar*” and etc.

⁷³ Бушуй Т., Сафаров Т. Тил қурилиши: Таҳлил методлари ва методологияси. – Т.: Фан, 2007. – Б. 20.

Additionally, in the press of that era, terms such as “Пролетариат” (proletariat) – the working class, especially factory and plant workers; “Коммунизм” (communism) – an ideal societal structure aiming to create a classless society by communal ownership of all property; “Социализм” (socialism) – a social and economic system based on the state or collective control of the means of production; “Колхоз” (kolkhoz) – a collective farm where peasants worked the land together; “Совхоз” (sovkhos) – a state farm primarily used in agriculture; and “Партия” (party) – a political party, especially the Communist Party, were actively used.

For instance, the term “Бригада” (brigade) was widely used in various fields within newspaper texts, and its meaning varied depending on the context. However, the term generally referred to a small group or team of members organized to perform specific tasks. Similarly, concepts reflecting the era’s environment and socio-political realities were observed: “Беш йиллик”; “Ишлаб чиқариш плани”; “Йиллик план”; “Социалистик мусобақа”; “Совет кишилари”; “Совет халқи”; “Маҳаллий советлар” and etc.

For instance, “Заводда **ишлаб чиқариш** планини ўз вақтида бажарилиши ишчиларнинг кўнглини кўтарилиши ва уларни янада янги зафарларга чорлади”; “Бизнинг коллективимиз социалистик мусобақа золиби бўлиш учун ҳаракат қилишяпти”; “**Етти йиллик плани** бажариш учун **кураш кучларимизни** ҳам қачонгидан ҳам фаолроқ сафарбар қилишни, партиянинг бутун ташкилотчилик ва тарбия ишларини янада юксак даражага кўтаришни талаб қилади” (“Қизил Ўзбекистон”. 03.10.1958) and etc.

In newspaper texts published in Russian, the ideologization of society's socio-political and cultural life became even more pronounced. The socio-political and cultural processes in Uzbekistan took on a political character, being completely subordinated to the ideology of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). The political leadership sought to extend socialist competition throughout the entire Soviet society, promoting the movement for communist labor, and calling for the celebration of the “new achievements of communist construction” through grand anniversaries⁷⁴. This, in turn, caused an incident in the text of the newspaper. “*Командующему Кавказским фронтом генерал-лейтенанту тов. КОЗЛОВУ. Командующему Черноморским флотом вице-адмиралу ОКТЯБРЬСКОМУ. Поздравляю Вас с победой войск над врагом и освобождением города и крепости Керчь и города Федосии от немецкого-фашистских захватчиков*”

⁷⁴ Искандаров И. Совет Ўзбекистони саноатининг 50 йилл мобайнидаги ривож. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1974. – Б. 21.

(“Комсомольская правда”. 31.12.1941). Новогоднее поздравление советскому народу”; “С трудовой победой!”;

It was customary to mention the names of bodies in newspaper headlines: “СССР ички ишлар органлари”; “Давлат хавфсизлиги комитети”; “Совет Армияси”; “Ички ишлар министрлиги”; “Комитет” and etc.

In the topics covering the political situation of that time, words and phrases of that time and political lexicon were used:

“Коммунистик партия”; “комсомол”; “коммунизм”; “Министрлар Совети”; “Ўзвучилар союзи”; “Марказий Комитет”; “марксча-ленинча дунёқараши”; “Марксизм – ленинизм идеялари”; “Социалистик Меҳнат Қаҳрамони”; “Олий совет депутаты”; “Бригада бошлиғи”; “Советлар республикаси”; “Совет халқи”; “Пленум”, КПСС делегацияси”; “Олий Совети Президиуми”; “СССР Министрлар Советидаги” and etc. We refer to the text of the newspaper. In the newspaper “Совет Ўзбекистони” here is an excerpt from the article under the title: “Буюк қудратли куч”:

“Биз марксизм-ленинизм ер юзидаги юз миллионлаб кишиларнинг фикр-туйғларида ҳукумрон бўлиб қолган замонавий, энг илгор ва ҳаётнинг таълимоти сифатида планетанинг ҳамма қит’аларида кенг халқ оммаси онгига чуқурроқ сингиб, дунёда энг қудратли моддий кучга айланаётган даврда яшамоқдамиз. Улуг Октябрь социалистик революциясининг зоявий байроғи бўлган марксизм-ленинизм синфий ва миллий зулмга қарши, социализм ва коммунизм галабаси учун курашда барча мамлакатлар меҳнаткашларнинг йўлчи юлдузи бўлиб қолди” (“Совет Ўзбекистони”. 02.04.1968) and etc.

In this example, the main function of the newspaper-publicistic style was to reflect and instil the ideas of Marxism-Leninism in the public consciousness. Marxism-Leninism is known as a set of political and economic theories. This theory mainly relies on the struggle of the working class against the capitalist system and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Due to its extensive promotion in the newspaper, the use of ideological symbols such as *ideological flag*, *against national oppression*, and *the guiding star of the workers* through expressive means achieved the impactful delivery of information in the text.

The use of socio-political terms is the demand of the time, and it has fulfilled its ideological function. This situation can be observed in almost every material: *КПСС Марказий Комитети район ва шаҳар газеталарига бевосита раҳбарлик қилишга шаҳар ва район партия комитетлари биринчи секретарларининг зиммасига юкланган* (“Совет Ўзбекистони”. 1950-1954); *“Ҳозир Совет Иттифоқи яқка эмас. У билан бир қаторда интернационализмнинг байроғи остида 1 Май куни улуг...”*; “Бунинг

натижасида тўрт мамлакат ташқи ишлар министрларининг Берлин кенгаши чақирилди” (“Совет Ўзбекистони”. 30.11.1990) and etc.

At the same time, activation of abbreviations is observed. These abbreviations were related to socio-political reality: “РСДРП(б)”; “РКП(б)”; “ВКП(б)”; “ВЛКСМ”, “КПСС”, “СССР”; “ЎзТАГ” and etc. For instance, “СССР Олий Совети номига мурожаатнома қабул қилинди”; “ВЛКСМ МК пленуми минбаридан ҳам ҳалол сўзлаган”; “КПСС Марказий Комитетининг июнь Пленуми қарорлари қишлоқ меҳнаткашларини янги меҳнат зафарларига илҳомлантирмоқда”.

It is noteworthy that these abbreviations primarily include Russian concepts, and in the Uzbek language, the abbreviations were used exactly as they were in Russian. For example, the abbreviation “СССР” stands for “Союз Советских Социалистических Республик” in Russian, which is referred to as “Sovet Sotsialistik Respublikalari Ittifoqi” in Uzbek and was used as the official name of the Soviet Union.

The abbreviation “ВЛКСМ” in Russian is the shortened form of “Всесоюзный Ленинский Коммунистический Союз Молодёжи,” which translates to “Butunittifoq Leninchi Kommunistik Yoshlar Ittifoqi” in Uzbek, meaning the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League. This organization was established during the Soviet era to educate young people based on communist ideas and engage them in political, social, and economic life. VLKSM primarily encompasses young people aged 14 to 28 and provides them with ample opportunities for various cultural, sporting, and educational events, as well as active participation in society.

As a result of the ideological influence of the period, the members of VLKSM carried out tasks such as promoting communist ideology among young people, involving their members in labor and defense training, as well as supporting cultural and scientific activities. They also played an important role in the political education of young people and closely cooperated with the Communist Party.

Let us refer to another concept. The term “Социалистик система” (Socialist system) is derived from the political term “социалистик” (socialist), which originates from the concept of “sotsializm” (socialism). This term was used in relation to economic and social systems, indicating that the means of production were controlled by the community. These concepts stem from the Latin word “socius,” meaning “partner,” “associate,” or “community member.” Broadly, this term is used to indicate social relations, the structure of society, and interactions between individuals. Even today, the concept of “social” is applied in various fields, including social sciences, economics, political science, and cultural studies.

During the Soviet era, the significance of the term “socialism” was substantial, forming the ideological and political foundation of that period. As a socio-economic system, socialism aimed to establish equality and justice for all members of society. Numerous political, economic, and social reforms were implemented in the Soviet Union and its republics to achieve socialism, reflecting the high frequency of this term’s use in the press. For example, terms like “Октябрь социалистик” (October Socialist) and “социалистик система” (socialist system) were common.

In the Uzbek language, the suffix “-ik” transforms the noun into an adjective, indicating the quality or association with something. This suffix is used to denote the characteristics or belonging of an object.

In Russian: “Советский народ”; “Совет Министров СССР”; “Верховный Совет СССР”; “Центральный Комитет партии”; “Отечественный народный фронт”; “Коммунистический союз молодёжи”; “XXIV съезд КПСС”; “Центральный комитет ВЛКСМ”; “Комитет одобрил позицию правительства and etc. The occurrence of terms is also observed in newspaper headlines of this period: “В Политбюро ЦК КПСС”; “Партия говорит и показывает!”; “ВЛКСМ – сердце молодёжи!” and etc.

The Soviet government carried out language reforms to achieve certain ideological goals. As we mentioned above, within the framework of these reforms, the vocabulary and grammar of the Uzbek language have undergone major changes. The lexicon of the Uzbek language has been enriched due to the increase in the number of acquisitions from the Russian language and the introduction of new concepts and words: “leksiya”; “direktor”; “prinsip”; “rayon”; “miting”; “oblast”; “plan”; “konferensiya”; “texnika”, “mashina”, “reaktor”; “teleskop”; “antenna”; “kolxoz”; “sovhoz”; “rejissyor”; “komsomol”; “kran”; “avtobus”, “seyalka”, “agrotexnika”, “imperializm”, “kosmik fazo”, “quyosh sistemasi”, “sovet fani va texnikasi”, “astronomiya”, “observatoriya”, “fotografik astrometriya”, “laboratoriya”, “fanlar kandidati” va h.k. “**Комсомол** карахтлик, ёшларни бутунлай назорати остида чиқариб юборган босқични ортда қолдириб, **фаол позицияга** ўта бошлади” and etc.

Therefore, it is observed that the existing lexicon is changed to a new one:

“Калинин ноҳиясидаги “Партия XXI съезди **совхозида** ҳам шу **“Вилоят** комсомол **конференцияларининг** куни бўлиб ўтди” (“Ёш Ленинчи”).

In this example, the lexeme “Viloyat” is used in place of the word “oblast”. In that era, the term “oblast” in Russian referred to an administrative-territorial unit. This term held significant importance in the

administrative structure of the Soviet Union and typically denoted an administrative unit at the provincial level. Even today, it is used in Russian to refer to administrative-territorial units. The word “Viloyat” in Uzbek is borrowed from Persian and means “a part of a country” or “region”. In Uzbek and many other Turkic languages, this lexeme denotes an administrative-territorial unit, typically comprising several districts and having its administrative centre.

Additionally, in headlines, the use of slogans **as expressive means** is observed: “Коммунистларча ишлайлик ва яшайлик!”; “Коммунистик меҳнат галабаси сари!”; “Равнақ топ, совет Болтиқ бўйи!” “Биз сизлар билан биргамиз, Конголик қадрдонлар!” and etc.

In the newspaper articles of that time, the ideas of patriotism and hard work were put forward, and they are clearly visible in the following example:

In the article titled “*Polvon yeng shimaradi*”, phrases such as “*Tashabusning tug‘ilishi*”, “*Oiladagi tortishuv*”, “*Polvonning arizasi*”, “*Bir kunda ikki norma*”, and “*Otaning ikkinchi kasbi*” are presented.

Speech patterns of an expressive-affective nature, as well as a variety of stylistically colored lexicon and expressions and the phenomenon of meaning transfer are used:

“Жонажон ўлкада кезади баҳор, экишга тайёрлан ўртоқ пахтакор!”;

“Минбардан эшитилган овозлар”;

“Буюк қалб эгаси” and etc.

“Мажбурият олдингми бажар”!

“Қалби қайноқ қорақалпоқ халқи азалдан меҳнаткаш. Унинг учун ҳаёт уфқлари фақат Октябрь инқилобидан кейин кенг очилди. Ҳар бир юмушни ўз вақтида бажаришга одатланиб қолган бу аҳил халқ Совет ҳокимияти йилларида ўлкани гуллашиб яшнатди” (“Совет Ўзбекистони”. 02.04.1952.).

The Uzbek press was published in the official language of the former USSR, namely Russian. Russian-language newspapers published in Uzbekistan covered the socio-political, cultural, and economic life of that era. These newspapers were popular not only among the local population but also among people of both Uzbek and Russian nationalities. Their language and style, like those of Uzbek newspapers, reflected the ideology and culture of that time. This can be observed in newspaper headlines such as: “*Первоочередная партийная задача!*”; “*Октябрьское воскресение народов*”; “*Водный транспорт должен победить*”; “*О партийном хозяйстве и задачах парторганизации Узбекистана. Доклад тов. Цехера на IV пленуме*”

ЦККП(б)Уз”; “Наведем большевистский порядок в партийном хозяйстве” (“Правда Востока”. 1935–1940).

In all the dependent subjects of the Soviet Union, a policy of localizing the state apparatus was carried out, such as “Ukrainization” in Ukraine, “Kazakhization” in Kazakhstan, “Georgianization” in Georgia, and “Uzbekization” in Uzbekistan. In the Uzbek SSR, the “localization” of the state apparatus involved the broad inclusion of local nationals in state, public, and economic institutions and the introduction of the Uzbek language and other local languages in official proceedings⁷⁵. This, in its place, caused the actualization of realities in the language of the newspaper. The newspaper gradually began to cover the life of Uzbek society. Uzbek realities are reported in these newspapers:

“**Рахмат** тебе, Ленин! Спасибо тебе, родная партия!. И весь народ Узбекистана от всего сердца говорит: - **Рахмат! Спасибо!** (Советская культура. 02.07.1957); Sarlavhalarda: “Совхоз “**САМАРКАНД**”. Снова **Хаишар**”; “Здравствуй, это я! **Муса!**”.

“**Какими судьбами? Дионис? здравствуй, дорогой! Два человека в холле гостиницы “Наманган” бросились друг другу в объятия**”; “**Шаире дали роль**”; “**Встречи в Самарканде**” (“Правда Востока”. 1960 -1970) and etc.

The expressiveness of the newspaper text is observed in the address to the audience, in the use of modals and exclamations:

“**Жонажон ўлкада кезади баҳор, экишга тайёрлан, ўртоқ пахтакор!**” (Тошкент хақиқати. 18.03.1955) and etc.

During the Perestroika period, the language and style of Uzbek newspapers were heavily influenced by the political and social situation of that time. Like the rest of the former Soviet Union, Perestroika brought about linguistic and stylistic changes in the media, including Uzbek newspapers.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, during the Perestroika period, Uzbek journalism reflected the significant changes and events occurring in the former Soviet Union. This era was marked by political and social transformations, a reassessment of ideological principles, and open debates about the country's future. Concurrently, the gradual presentation of events in a new light began. There was an increase in discussions and critical materials in the press, along with open debates on state policy, economic issues, and social matters.

The previous socio-political lexicon and the activity of its terms began to diminish significantly. The process of certain political concepts falling out of

⁷⁵ Рашидов О. Туркистон асрида совет ҳокимиятининг миллий сиёсати. // Илмий хабарнома, АДУ, 2017, № 1.

use in both Uzbek and Russian began. Their manifestation was almost exclusively observed in headlines. “КПСС Марказий Комитетида учрашув”; “КПСС етакчиси ва СССР раҳбари нутқи”; “КПСС МКнинг Апрель пленуми совет жамияти ҳаётидан”; “КПССнинг навбатдаги XXVII съездини чақириш, унга тайёргарлик кўриш ва ўтказиш борасида”; “Партия иқтисодий сиёсати” (From the newspapers “Совет Ўзбекистони” and “Ёш Ленинчи”).

At the beginning of the 90s, the middle age in the country began to affect the literary language. Coverage of political processes in the press led to the emergence of new political terms: “*Qurollanish poygasi*”; “*keskin burilish*”; “*shahdam qadamlar*”; “*siyosat bu demokratiya*”; “*demokratiyada keskin burilish*”; “*qayta qurishda odillik*” “*siyosiy yo‘sin*”; “*oshkoralik va tanqid*”; “*mafkuraviy faoliyat*” and etc.

We refer to the text of the newspaper: “... *ўта қайта қуриш* фразеологияси заиф чиқди. Ана шу фразеологияга *партиявий зарба* берилганлигини, зиёлиларнинг қандайдир бир қисми, айниқса ёшлар *қайта қуришга зарба* деб қабул қилганликларини яшириб ўтирмаймиз” (“Совет Ўзбекистони”. 18.01.88); “Юз бераётган воқеалар тўғрисида *ўйга толаркансан*, ташвиш уйғотаётган биринчи нарса, бу *мафкуравий фаолиятнинг ҳолатидир*” (“Совет Ўзбекистони”. 05.02.91); “Ўзбекистонда *сиёсий ошкоралик* ҳар бир инсоннинг фикр ва сўз эркинлигини таъминлашда муҳим қадамдир. Бу янгиланишлар *ўзбек жамиятининг демократлашуви* йўлидаги интилишларнинг намунасидир” (“Совет Ўзбекистони”. 05.02.88) and etc. As we can see, the 1990s, with the independence of Uzbekistan, was an important period that included many new concepts and terms in the field of international relations. During this period, many terms representing international relations entered the Uzbek language. We refer to some of them in the comments:

“*Democracy*” is a concept related to the formation and development of a political system, and it entered the Uzbek language primarily through Russian. Looking at its lexical meaning, this term originates from the Greek words “*demos*” and “*kratos*”, meaning “*people’s power*”. During the Soviet Union, under the strong influence of Russian language and culture, many Western and democratic concepts entered the Uzbek language, including the term “*democracy*”. This term became popular and was actively used in the press during that period. In the Uzbek language, it can be observed that the term “*democracy*” gained new meanings through the use of suffixes like *-lash* and *-lashuv*, forming words that imply the process or state of democratization. “*Demokratiyalash* – *qayta qurishning mohiyati, sotsializm mohiyatidir*” (“Sovet O‘zbekistoni”. 05.02.88); “*Endilikda partiya iqtisodiy islohot va*

demokratiyalashning yangi sharoitida siyosiy avangard vazifasini chinakamiga bajarishi mumkin” (“Sovet O‘zbekistoni”. 05.02.88); “*Demokratiya bu o‘zboshimchalik emas*” (“Sovet O‘zbekistoni”. 07.01.90).

In the Uzbek language, the term “**oshkoralik**” means openness and transparency and is derived from the word “*oshkor*”. According to the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the meaning of the word “*oshkor*” is explained as follows: 1. Known to everyone, visible, evident; clear and explicit. 2. Without hiding, straightforward; openly ⁷⁶. The term “*glastnost*”, which entered the Uzbek language through calquing from Russian, refers to transparency. This concept led to significant political changes in the Soviet Union and paved the way for democratic reforms in the former Soviet republics. It emerged within the framework of the policy of perestroika, advocating for the disclosure and discussion of information related to the activities of state bodies. This policy aimed to encourage citizens to criticize and discuss government decisions, thereby increasing public oversight and combating corruption. We refer to the following examples: “*Odamlar ishonchi... Bunday sharaftga faqat ish, oshkoralik va so‘z birligiga erishilgan taqdirdagina erishish mumkin*” (“Sovet O‘zbekistoni”. 25.04.89); “*Hozir oshkoralik va demokratik yondashuvlarni boshqarishning iqtisodiy metodlarini joriy etishga yordam berishi lozim*”; “*Oshkoralik va prinsipiiallik ruhida munozara boshlandi*” (“Sovet O‘zbekistoni”. 14.01.88) and etc.

Also, the activation of new economic terms is gradually observed in the field of economy: “*kredit*”; “*omonatlar mablag‘lari*”; “*iqtisodiy normativlar*”; “*banklarning yangi sistemasi*”; “*o‘z-o‘zini pul bilan ta‘minlash*”; “*iqtisodiy yorib kirish*”; “*iqtisodiy metodlar*”; “*xo‘jalik hisob munosabatlari*”; “*natura va qiymat munosabatlari*”; “*ulgurji narx*”; “*xarid narxi*”; “*chakana narx*” and etc. These were used during the implementation of economic reforms in Uzbekistan. At the same time, terms such as “*кооперация*” – “*hamkorlik*”, “*акционерное общество*” – “*aksiyadorlik jamiyati*”, “*инвестиция*” – “*sarmoya*” were gradually introduced into the field of economics. They were used in the process of implementing economic reforms in Uzbekistan.

Due to the fact that journalists were allowed to freely express their opinions in the Uzbek press during the period of reconstruction, specific changes took place in the style of newspaper journalism. Journalists began to pay more attention to the effectiveness of newspaper language. In the newspaper-publicistic style, more expressive means are observed than the traditional standard: for instance, “*Куруқ тухматга қолганимдан сўнг ўз*

⁷⁶ <https://izoh.uz/uz/word/oshkor>

номимдан узком партия Марказий Комитетига ва Ўзбекистон Халқ назорати комитети раиси номига корхонадаги хақиқий аҳвол баён қилинган ариза ёздим”; “Ҳозир эса **дастлабки ниҳоллар ҳам пайдо бўлди. Назаримда, конкрет** натижани қуйидагича таърифлаб беришимиз мумкин: халқаро вазиятни яхшилаш, соғломлаштиришнинг реал жараёни бошланди” (“Совет Ўзбекистони”. 18.04.1989) and etc. At the same time, newspapers focused on covering social problems, corruption, ecology and other issues of public interest.

At the same time, Uzbek newspapers used different language tools to cover the criminal situation in Uzbekistan at that time. During this time, journalists tried to describe criminal situations openly and with clear facts. For instance, “*jinoyat olami*”; “*jinoiy avtoritetlar*”; “*reket*”; “*jinoiy to‘da*”; “*qora bozor*”; “*mafia*”, “*reket*”, “*yollanma qotillar*”; “*firibgarlik*” and etc. We refer to the following examples: “*Бунинг устига, СССРнинг барча теле ва радио каналларида “ўзбек мафияси” акс этган лавҳалар тинимсиз айланиб ётган бўлса. Мавжланиб-мавжланиб, тўлқинланиб-тўлқинланиб келаётган фитнанинг охири беш ой эмас, бир йил эмас, беш йил давомида ҳам кўринмаса...*” (“Совет Ўзбекистони”. 11.08.1988) and etc.

At the same time, such introductory words and phrases, aimed at attracting the attention of the reader through the expressiveness of the text, came into use: “*қарабсизки*”, “*хайрият*”, “*лўнда қилиб*” and etc. “**Қарабсизки, сиз ҳам куймайди, кабоб ҳам. Яъни, бир томондан маҳсулот исрофгарчилигига барҳам берилган бўлса, иккинчи томондан Фрунзе номли Колхоз ҳам, “Дўстлик” колхози ҳам фойда кўрмоқда**”; “**Хайриятки, Ўзбекистон Республикасини мустақил давлат деб эълон қилиниши ва жумҳуриятимиз Президентининг тинимсиз сайҳаракатлари эвазига ўлкамиз худудиддаги бутун ер ости бойликлари, шу жумладан, олтин ва кумушни ҳам четга олиб чиқиб кетилишига батамом чек қуйилди**”; “**Лўнда қилиб айтадиган бўлсак, шуни таъкидлаш керакки, Ўзбекистон ташқи дунё ҳамкорлиги, ўзаро иқтисодий алоқаларни янада кучайтириш...**” (“Ўзбекистон овози”. 1992-1995) and etc.

It is necessary to emphasize that in the post-independence period, the spirit of the new era began to be reflected in the language of newspapers. Phrases such as “*independent*”, “*region*”, and “*development*” gave the text a unique character. This phenomenon was particularly evident in newspaper headlines.

“*Ўзбекистон – мустақил мамлакат!*”; “*Ўзбекистон – миллатлараро ва фуқаролараро тотувлик ўлкаси!*”; “*Мустақиллик – муқаддас калом, озодлик энг тотли сўз!*”; “*Ўзбекистон – тараққиётга юз тутган Ватан!*” and etc.

In the first years of independence, terms like “*Ўзбекистон компартияси*” and “*Ўзбекистон ССР*” which signified political entities, were replaced with terms such as “*Ўзбекистон Республикаси*” and “*Президент*”. For instance, “*Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ислом Каримов 17-декабрь куни Россиянинг ...*” (“Халқ сўзи”. 18.12. 1993); “*Президентимиз ташаббуси билан...*” and etc.

During the era of the former USSR, the term “*Ўзбекистон ССР*” was replaced with the term “*Ўзбекистон Республикаси*”, and its synonym “*Жумҳурият*” was introduced into usage. This term continues to be actively used today. Here are some examples of the realization of these concepts in the newspaper text: “*Ўзбекистон Республикасининг мустақиллиги тан олинмоқда*”; “*Республиканинг маъмурий-ҳудудий тuzилишига доир масалаларни ҳал қилиш тартиби тўғрисида*”; “*Республикамизда амалга оширилаётган ишлар ...*” ва h.k. *Жумҳуриятимиз тарихида эсда қоладиган кун – Ўзбекистон Президентлигига сайлов тобора яқинлашмоқда*”; “*Жумҳуриятимизнинг мустақил деб эълон қилинганлиги ҳамма қатори мени ҳам қувонтирди. Бироқ оғир шароитда мустақил жумҳуриятни бошқарадиган Президент ўта тадбиркор, етти ўлчаб бир кесадиган, халқнинг дard-у нолишини биладиган, онгли киши бўлиши керак*”; “*Жумҳурият*”имиз учун 1991 йил саодатли келди” and etc.

The word “*Mustaqillik*” is observed to be used synonymously with the word “*Istiqlol*”. The term “*Mustaqillik*” is derived from the word “*mustaqil*” with the addition of the suffix “*-lik*”. We refer to the text of the newspaper: The occurrence of the lexeme “*Mustaqillik*”: “*Мустақиллик, ҳурлик, бировларга қарам бўлмаслик...*”; “*Мустақиллик туфайли Ўзбекистон халқаро миқёсда ўзини танитиш, айна чоғда халқаро ҳуқуқ меъёрлари асосида жаҳондаги барча давлатлар билан тенг ҳамкорлик қилиш имкониятини қўлга киритди*” and etc. The occurrence of the lexeme “*Istiqlol*”: “*Ҳеч шубҳасиз, истиқлол йилларида юртимизда янги давлат ва жамият қуриш йўлида тарихий ишлар амалга оширилди, мард ва олийжаноб халқимизнинг ..*”; *Истиқлол бизга ўз тақдиримизни ўз қўлимизга олиш имконини берди*”; “*Истиқлол фарзанди эканлигимиз, шундай гўзал даврда тугилиб, яратилаётган кенг имкониятларидан фойдаланиш бахтига муяссар...*” (“Ўзбекистон овози”. 16.04.1994) and etc.

We can see from the first years of independence that the control of the entry of new concepts into our language is a phenomenon of language policy, noting that the appearance of a word in the language or its departure from the language depends on the changes in the society it belongs to. The words learned through the media were Uzbekized with new concepts. For instance,

“телевизор” – “oynai jahon”; “газета” – “ro‘znoma”; “самолёт” – “tayyora”; “аэропорт” – “tayyoragoh” are included: “**OYNAI JAHON**”DA KO‘RING!”; “... ойнаи жаҳонда кўриниш бермоқда”; “**Ойнаи жаҳонда** ҳам кир ювиш кукуни тарғиботида “Мукаммал табассум бўлса, мураккаб доғлар билинмайди”, деган жумла жуда узоқ айланди”⁷⁷; “**Рўзномамизнинг** ўтган йил 5 декабрь сонида юқоридаги сарлавҳа остида мақола чоп этилган бўлиб, унда Беруний районидаги қўйларни бўрдоқига боқиш ва қорақўлча олиш комплекси қурилиши чўзилиб кетаётгани, шунингдек озуқа базасини мустаҳкамлаш учун суғориладиган майдонлар ажратилмаётгани танқид қилинган эди” (“Ўзбекистон овози”. 4.01.1992).

Currently, these concepts have become fundamental notions in our culture and are used alongside terms like “Ozodlik” and “Milliy o‘zlik”. “**Миллий ўзликни** англаш орқали, халқимиз **мустақилликни** қўлга киритди, унинг **бебаҳо неъмат эканлигини англади**”; “Бугун Ўзбекистонда илгари содир бўлмаган воқеликлар амалга ошмоқда, **чуқур ўзгаришлар** бизнинг ҳаётимизга ҳам шиддат билан кириб келмоқда”; “Бугун биз **озод ва обод, осойишта ва мустақил ватанда** яшамоқдамиз” (“Ўзбекистон Овози”.18.11.1995).

Along with this, lexemes such as “*mustaqillik*”, “*hurlik*”, “*ozodlik*”, “*taraqqiyot*”, “*poydevor*”, “*istiqlol*”, “*oriyat*”, “*sadoqat*”, “*osoyishtalik*”, and “*totuvlik*” appeared in newspaper texts, and their usage became more active. For instance: “Ўзбекистоннинг келажаги **яхшилик пойдевори**га қурилмоғи шарт. Чунки фақат **яхшилик боқий яшайди**” and etc. “**Истиқбол – қулф, интизом унинг калитидир!** Биз интизом деганда милициянинг калтаги, казо-казоларнинг дўқ-пўписалари, очик эшикларнинг ёпилишини назарда тутмаймиз. Интизом инсоннинг инсонга, эл-юртга, қонунларга, масъулиятга, тарих ва давр олдидаги бурчга, мажбуриятга ҳурматидир”.

It can be observed that the use of religious lexemes has become more active in the newspaper text: “**Аллоҳ таолонинг** бизга ато этган энг **улуғ неъматидир**”; “Бу фаровон, тўкин кун кечирини учун якка-ю ягона, тўғри, ақл-идрокли, **имон-эътиқодли** йўлдир. Бу йўлда хато қилиш мустақилликни бой бериш билан баробардир!” (“Ўзбекистон овози”. 24.03.1993); “Зеро, миллат севгиси ва эъзози қадар улуғ мукофот йўқдур. Бу мукофотга сазовор бўлишининг бирдан-бир йўли – **ўзга дин**, ўзга миллатни таҳқирламаслик”; “Ўзбекистон – инсон камолоти **каъбаси, даргоҳидир!**” and etc. “Ka’ba” is considered the most sacred place in Islam

⁷⁷ <https://yuz.uz/news/tabassum-ham-mukammal-boladimi>

and is recognized as the site where Muslims perform the Hajj pilgrimage. In the explanatory dictionary, it is defined as: 1. The holy site in Mecca where Muslims visit and worship. 2. A term that refers to a person or place as being like the Ka'ba; used in relation to the most sacred and revered things. For instance, *Duogo 'yim, Ka'bam – onam omonmi?; To ko'rguncha Ka'bam – otam, xayr endi. Malikayi ayyor; Ko'ktoshga borish kerak. Boshqa yo'l yo'q. Ko'ktosh – biz uchun Ka'ba!; Netay, Ka'bam, mozorim bo'lsa yurtim, Unga men bor-u yo'g'imni buyurdim*"⁷⁸. In this example, it is observed that *joy, makon, vatan, ona yurtni* are referred to in relation to the Ka'ba.

The fourth chapter of the dissertation is titled **“Sociolinguistic description of modern language development (based on the texts of socio-political newspapers)”**. This chapter analyzes the classification of language development in contemporary socio-political discourse, new socio-political metaphors in language development, and borrowings as a significant factor in language development. Additionally, a survey was conducted to evaluate the role of newspaper texts in language development, and the results were analyzed.

The socio-cultural aspect of media language is important and widely discussed in scholarly literature. Media texts not only reflect cultural and social contexts but can also influence them, making the study of media language essential for understanding cultural characteristics and communication between people. It is known that vocabulary is the most sensitive element in the language system. It should be noted that the more extensive the changes in various fields of social and political life in a particular country, the more active the changes in its lexical composition at each stage of its development. It is important to emphasize that socio-political newspapers consist of sections on politics, society, economy, culture, science, official documents, and world news. Another significant aspect of these types of newspapers is the activation of socio-political vocabulary.

A.Yusupov states: “... political texts are a source of information that surrounds us in all aspects. We read newspapers, magazines, and news websites, watch television, and listen to the radio. Mass media cover various news about the political life of our country and other countries every day”⁷⁹. The lexicon, whose analysis greatly affects the development of the modern language, is the socio-political lexicon.

Some researchers consider socio-political vocabulary in a broader context, including lexical items related to economics, diplomacy, and culture. According to them, these units reflect the directions of state policy in different

⁷⁸ <https://izoh.uz/uz/word/>

⁷⁹ Юсупов А. Ижтимоий-сиёсий матннинг лисоний хусусиятлари. // <https://oliymahad.uz/30334>

areas. The political lexicon is closely related to many areas of social life and forms a linguistic attitude to changes in the state's political, socio-economic and socio-cultural strategies. Regarding the lexical content of socio-political texts, we distinguish two subsystems - socio-political lexicon and socio-political terminology.

In linguistics, there are various approaches to defining “*socio-political vocabulary*”. Some scholars describe it as “*a set of lexical units that express economic, social, and political relationships between social classes*”⁸⁰. Professor H. Dadaboyev, in his terminological study of lexical units related to the socio-political sphere, provides the following definition: “*Socio-political terminology is one of the actively used layers of vocabulary, which is formed and developed under the influence of major factors such as historical-social, economic-political, cultural, and religious elements that define a particular historical formation*”⁸¹. A distinctive feature of socio-political texts is their clear political direction, through which the principled position of a person in authority or, on the contrary, is manifested in the opposition. They reflect the activities of parties and other public organizations, state authorities, political leaders and their opponents⁸².

The formation and development of the socio-political lexicon in the newspaper-journalistic style occurs as a result of various processes, including changes in socio-cultural, economic, scientific and political events. Of course, the journalistic style tends to reflect modern political events and processes. Therefore, authors often use new concepts and terms that reflect current events and trends. This causes these concepts to become an event in the language of the newspaper. Here are some examples: “*parlament*”, “*Senat*”, “*Oliy Majlis*”; “*Oliy Majlisining Qonunchilik palatasi*”; “*ijtimoiy masofa*”, “*barqaror rivojlanish*”, “*pragmatik ruh*”; “*tashqi siyosiy maydon*”; “*barqaror holat*”; “*iqtisodi sherikchilik*”; “*siyosiy va iktisodiy tobelik*”; “*mintaqa davlatlari*”; “*so‘z erkinligi*”; “*islohotlar modeli*”; “*izchil siyosat*”; “*keng ko‘lamli islohatlar*”; “*ehtimoliy tazyiqlar*”; “*xalqning ma‘naviy yetukligi*”; “*milliy istiqlol*”; “*strategik yo‘nalishlar*” and etc.

It is known that concepts related to political and state life are also a dynamic process. It is related to state policy and activity. We can observe the introduction of new concepts into the Uzbek political language in the following examples: “*Obod qishloq*”; “*Obod mahalla*”; “*Mahalla tizimi*”; “*Mahalla yettiligi*”; “*Ijtimoiy himoya*”; “*Obod qishloq*”, “*Harakatlar strategiyasi*”;

⁸⁰ Бурячок А.А. Формирование социально политической лексики. – Киев, 1983.

⁸¹ Дадабоев Х. Алишер Навоий асарларидаги ижтимоий-сиёсий терминларнинг эски туркий обидалар лексикасига муносабати. // Илмий конференция тезислари. – Т.: Фан, 1991. – Б. 68.

⁸² Юсупов А. Ижтимоий-сиёсий матннинг лисоний хусусиятлари. // <https://oliymahad.uz/30334>.

“Yangi O‘zbekiston”; “Renessans davri” and etc. Here are some examples of their occurrence in the newspaper text: “**Obod mahalla**” va “**Obod qishloq**” dasturlarining samarasini bugun har bir inson o‘z hayotida yaqqol his etmoqda”; ““Shu boisdan **Yangi O‘zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasini amalga oshirishda ham xalq vakillari bo‘lgan senator va deputatlar alohida muhim o‘rin tutadi**”; “Jumladan, **Harakatlar strategiyasi doirasida xalq bilan muloqot qilishda jamiyat boshqaruvining tayanch bo‘g‘ini bo‘lgan...**”; “...islohotlar samarasi bevosita aks etadigan **mahalla tizimida har bir fuqaro murojaatlari bilan ishlashning “mahallabay”, “xonadonbay” kabi mutlaqo yangi mexanizmlari joriy etildi**”; “Заслушана информация о регулярном вовлечении населения на основе принципа “махаллабай” в концертно-зрелищные мероприятия (“Народное слово”. 16.10.2024); “**Процветающая махалля – это процветающая страна. ... На совещании отмечено, что помощники хокимов должны ежедневно работать с населением, провести в своих махаллях изучения в рамках “железной”, “женской” и “молодёжной” тетрадей и актуализировать данные социального реестра** (yuz.uz. 18.01.2022).

It should be noted that the emergence and wide spread of new concepts in the socio-political lexicon is related to the political and social events taking place in the country. Some words and expressions in our language are undergoing the process of termination. For instance, “*Necha yildirki, O‘zbekistondagi ijobiy o‘zgarishlar, erishgan yutuqlarimiz chet ellarda ham ovoza bo‘lmoqda, xorijliklar tiliga “O‘zbek modeli” degan ibora tushdi*”; “*O‘tgan besh yillikda **Harakatlar strategiyasi doirasida davlat boshqaruvi tizimini takomillashtirishda xalq hokimiyatchiligi mexanizmlarini kuchaytirish, davlat hokimiyati tarmoqlari mustaqilligini ta‘minlash va parlamentning rolini yanada oshirish borasida qilingan ishlar o‘z samarasini ko‘rsatdi***” (“Xalq so‘zi”. 4.01.2001); “***Milliy istiqlol g‘oyasi har birimizni ana shu kichik jasoratga - hech bo‘lmasa ana shu bunyodkor, jasoratli 1000 likning bittasi bo‘lishga chorlamoqda***” (“Xalq so‘zi”. 01.01.2004) and etc.

We can see that metaphors have become part of the socio-political lexicon, playing an important role in increasing the impact of the text and attracting the attention of the audience. N.D.Arutyunova emphasizes that metaphor is related to many language processes, the development of semantics, and the emergence of new vocabulary. But in addition to having a positive effect as a source of language enrichment, there are also negative aspects of the idea that metaphor is everywhere and in any situation. Therefore, thanks to this idea, the concept of metaphor has lost its meaning, and as a result, “metaphor can be called a method of expressing any cosven and figurative meaning that exists in the text

of art and visual arts - painting, cinematography, theater they started”⁸³. Metaphor is studied as a method and ideology in practical discourse, as well as in art and science⁸⁴.

In the emergence, formation and introduction of new metaphors into the literary language, firstly, the events and events that surround people serve as a source in the creation of political terminological metaphors of socio-political events, and secondly, metaphors are always created by experts in the field and this is on the other hand, we observe that it is connected with social reality, political processes, people's lifestyle, experience, and the landscape of the world expressed in language. In the modern changing environment, the creation of new metaphors is used as a complex and important tool in the social and political sphere. In general, as a result of the impact of modern technologies, new metaphors are added to the language. For example, phrases such as “*axborot tarmog‘i*”, “*tezkor xotira*”, “*ko‘zgu*”, “*tarmoq choki*”, “*elektron aravacha*”, “*aqlli tarmoq*”, “*tahliliy hujum*”, “*sharpa*”, “*sun‘iy miya*”, “*elektron miya*”, and “*robot miyasi*” are metaphors that have emerged as a result of technological changes. It is worth saying that global economic crises or political changes give impetus to the creation of new metaphors in the language of the press. For example, expressions such as “*iqtisodiy sunami*”, “*siyosiy bo‘ron*”, and “*yashil inqilob*” are used to convey the seriousness and intensity of a situation.

Currently, changes in the environment and important environmental issues are the reason for the emergence of new metaphors in the socio-political lexicon and the development of these concepts in the press. For example, phrases such as *global isitish*, *yashil makon kabi iboralar ekologik masalalarga e‘tiborni jalb qiladi* draw attention to environmental issues. As part of the “**Yashil makon**” project, the trees should not be planted just for the sake of it, but “for our lives and the cleanliness of our lungs, because it is essential for ourselves, our society, and our health”, said the President of Uzbekistan⁸⁵. “**Yashil makon**” *national project: What did Navoi compare the betrayal of nature to?*⁸⁶ and etc.

During the analysis of examples of metaphors in the texts of Uzbek newspapers, it is possible to give examples of metaphors that are often used in various topics: “*taraqqiyot qadamlari*”; “*taraqqiyot yo‘li*”; “*siyosiy sahna o‘yinlari*”; “*axborot urushi*”; “*axboriy xuruj*”; “*jamiyat poydevori*”; “*og‘ir*

⁸³ Арутюнова Н.Д. Метафора и дискурс. // Теория метафоры. – М.: 1990. – С. 5-32.

⁸⁴ Гак В.Г. Метафора: универсальное и специфическое. // Метафора в языке и тексте. // Отв. ред. В.Н. Телия. – М.: Наука, 1988. – С. 11-26.

⁸⁵ <https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2023/10/16/yashil-makon/>

⁸⁶ <https://yuz.uz/news/yashil-makon-umummilliy-loyihasi>

vaziyat”; “*daxolik qirralari*”; “*tafakkur kuchi*”; “*katta ruh*”; “*o‘tkir muammo*” and etc.

Below we mention the main aspects describing the emergence of new metaphors in the language of the press and refer to newspaper texts: “*Bugungi global iqlim o‘zgarish davrida tuproq unumdorligini saqlab qolish va oshirish masalasi tobora o‘tkir muammoga aylanib bormoqda*” (“*Jamiyat*” 18.08.2022.); “*Axboriy xuruj orqali turli xil manipulyatsiyalar amalga oshirmoqda...*”; “*Yaqin-yaqingacha ayollarimizning hayoliga ham kelmagan bunday ulkan ishlar, aniq natijalar ularning qalbida kelajakka ishonchni mustahkamlab, juda katta ruh va ishtiyoq bag‘ishlamoqda*” (“*Yangi O‘zbekiston*”. 26.03.2022.); “*O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirish yo‘lidagi har bir qadam mamlakatning taraqqiyoti uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega*”; “*Kecha “Munosib mehnat-barqaror jamiyat poydevoridir” mavzusida xalqaro konferensiya bo‘lib o‘tdi*” (Yangi O‘zbekiston 2022. 26.03); “*Yoshlarni kasb-hunarga yo‘naltirish masalalariga bag‘ishlangan ochiq muloqot va davra suhbatlarini muntazam o‘tkazishga bosh-qosh bo‘lishimiz kerak*” (“*Yangi O‘zbekiston*”. 26.03.2022.) and etc.

New metaphors play an important role in supporting social and political views and communicating them to the public. Among the new socio-political metaphors are those made with the lexeme “*daftar*”: “*Bundan tashqari, shu yil 1- apreldan boshlab, uy-joy sharoitlarini yaxshilashga muhtoj bo‘lgan, “ayollar daftari”, “yoshlar daftari”, “temir daftar” ga kiritilgan, yetim yoki ota-onasining qaramog‘isiz voyaga yetgan uy-joyga muhtoj xotin-qizlarni ijara asosida vaqtincha xonadon bilan ta‘minlash maqsadida ikkilamchi uy-joy bozoridan ijtimoiy uylar sotib olishga ruxsat berilmoqda*” (“*Yangi O‘zbekiston*”. 2022. 26.03). In these examples, such as “*ayollar daftari*”, “*yoshlar daftari*”, and “*temir daftar*”, metaphors are created through semantic shift. These registers are part of the government’s policy aimed at improving the living conditions of the population and providing comprehensive support. The “*temir daftar*” is a database that records families with difficult social and living conditions, monitored by sector leaders, to identify, address, and control their problems. “*Ayollar daftari*” means the list of low-income women who have lost their breadwinners, “*yoshlar daftari*” means the list of young people who need support. We can also observe the occurrence of a new metaphor in the headlines: “*TEMIR MAHALLA TEMIR MILLAT*” (“*Yangi O‘zbekiston*”. 4.01.2022) and etc.

Another example is metaphors made with the participation of the lexeme “*qanot*”. “*Bu borada siyosiy partiyalar qoshidagi “Ayollar qanoti”, “Yoshlar qanoti” faollari, mahalliy Kengashlar deputatlari bilan birgalikda ish olib borsak, samarasi yaxshi bo‘ladi*” (Yangi O‘zbekiston 2022. 26.03). In the

given example, phrases such as “*Ayollar qanoti*” and “*Yoshlar qanoti*” illustrate metaphors created through semantic shift. The word “*qanot*” (wing), which originally refers to a bird's wing, is used metaphorically to imply the growing and developing activities of women and youth. “*Yoshlar qanoti*” – has been established in all councils of the Uzbekistan Democratic Party (UzMTDP), which is intended to increase the socio-political activity of young people and increase their weight in the ranks of the party. This metaphor reflects the process of the emergence of a large number of lexical neologisms in the language in connection with social, political and economic changes of various scales in the life of our society.

It is known that the language develops in the repair of internal capabilities and external influences. The lexical structure of any language is enriched by borrowed words. It should be said that due to certain socio-political conditions, our language is enriched by the acquisitions from many other foreign languages. Of course, field lexicons are not exempt from this. Research shows that most of the appropriations are related to field concepts, that is, terms.

According to linguist B.X.Eshonqulov, “...borrowed words, in the true sense, undergo the influence of the phonetic and grammatical rules of the new language, while unassimilated words do not undergo such influence”⁸⁷.

Borrowed socio-political terms in the Uzbek language reflect the development of society and the connections between different languages. The degree of assimilation of socio-political terms can be observed through their occurrence in newspaper texts. Among the familiar concepts to the audience within these borrowings are: “*Parlament*” (Parliament) – the legislative body; “*Konstitusiya*” (Constitution) – the fundamental law of the state that outlines its basic principles and the rights of its citizens; “*Prezident*” (President) – the highest-ranking official of the state; “*Saylov*” (Election) – the process of selecting representatives by the people; “*Muxolifat*” (Opposition) – political forces opposing the ruling group; “*Referendum*” (Referendum) – a public vote on important national or local issues; “*Siyosatchi*” (Politician) – a person engaged in political activities; “*Partiya*” (Party) – a group or organization with specific political goals; “*Diplomatiya*” (Diplomacy) – the art and practice of managing official relations between states; “*Aholi migratsiyasi*” (Population migration) – the voluntary or forced movement of people either within a country (internal migration) or from one country to another (external migration: emigration and immigration).

Currently, we can observe the introduction and activation of new economic terms in our language through the following newspaper text:

⁸⁷ Эшонкулов Б.Х. Ўзбек адабий тилида арабча луғавий ўзлашмаларнинг парадигматик асимметрияга муносабати. – Т., 1996. – Б. 3.

“elektron biznes”; “elektron pul”; “elektron tijorat”; “internet biznesi”; “mobil iqtisodiyot” – “iqtisodiyotning mobillashuvi”; “raqamli sektor”; “transchegaraviy biznes; “bozor segmenti”; “tijoriy maydon”; “minimal xarajat” – “maksimal foyda” and etc.

We refer to the text of the newspaper: “*Bunda iqtisodiy xizmat va tovarlar uchun hisob-kitoblar elektron pul orqali amalga oshiriladi*”; “*Raqamli iqtisodiyot raqamli texnologiyalarga asoslangan, elektron biznes, elektron tijorat bilan bog‘langan, raqamli tovar va xizmatlar ishlab chiqarayotgan va taqdim etayotgan iqtisodiy faoliyatdir*”; “... *transchegaraviy biznes hamkorlik, elektron tijoriy maydon, masofaviy ofis kabilarni qamrab oladi*” (“Yangi O‘zbekiston” 28.01.2020). Examples such as *elektron pul* (electronic money), *raqamli texnologiyalar* (digital technologies), *elektron biznes* (e-business), *elektron tijorat* (e-commerce), *raqamli tovar* (digital goods), *raqamli xizmatlar* (digital services), *transchegaraviy biznes* (cross-border business), *elektron tijoriy maydon* (e-commerce platform), and *masofaviy ofis* (remote office) are new terms that have emerged and become part of the general audience’s consumption. It should be particularly noted that these terms have been created at the intersection of economic and internet terminology. Additionally, the activation of borrowed internet terms is observed: “... *IT-park barpo etildi*”; “*Axborotlashgan jamiyat*”; “*Itelektual salohiyat*”; “*Internet tezligi, raqamli uzilish...*”; ““*Click? Payme M-bank Upay Oson va boshqa onlayn to‘lovlarga imkon beruvchi to‘lov tizimlari mavjud bo‘lishi*; “*Kibermokanda din niqobidagi kiberxujumlar*”⁸⁸; “Глава государства предложил реализовать до 2030 года “*Цифровой Узбекистан – 2030*” (“Народное слово”. 28.12.2018); До 1 мая 2026 года в рамках проектов внедрения *технологий искусственного интеллекта* будут запущены *вычислительные мощности*, предназначенные для обработки данных (“Народное слово”. 18.10.2024); В Стратегии «*Узбекистан–2030*» поставлена цель войти в топ–30 Рейтинга *электронного правительства ООН* (parliament.gov.uz. 09.09.2024); *Цифровая среда: эпоха перемен* (uzbekistan.org.uz. 09.09.2024); Президент утвердил реализацию программы “*Цифровой Ташкент*” (gazeta.uz. 18.03.2020); *Электронная торговля в мире и Узбекистане; Электронная коммерция по своей скорости и себестоимости стала более эффективным инструментом торговли... так как все операции можно проводить в онлайн-режиме* (yuz.uz. 16.12.2020).

⁸⁸ <http://old.muslim.uz/index.php/jaholatga-qarshi-marifat/maqola/item/34949-kibermakonda-din-ni-obidagi-kiber-uzhumlar-ta-didiga-arshi-kurash>

During the research process, a survey was conducted to determine the audience's role in obtaining information through newspapers, the comprehensibility of newspaper language, and the presence of issues in the text (such as clarity, logic, errors, etc.). This helped to present more adapted content to readers and guided publishers in selecting topics that meet the audience's needs, fully adhering to literary language norms in text formation, and identifying the audience's attitude towards new concepts emerging in the newspaper language, which in turn reflects the development and changes in the language. To consider the audience's attitude towards the development of the Uzbek media language, it is beneficial to conduct surveys and gather opinions from field experts, public representatives, and ordinary users.

CONCLUSION

1. Modern sociolinguistics considers the social differentiation of language and the structure of society as interrelated structures, taking into account various factors that influence language. As newspaper text is formed under the influence of various factors that determine its informational value, it is necessary to consider the multi-dimensionality of the structure of social differentiation of language. It encompasses all linguistic resources shaped by professional, demographic, socio-cultural, and psychological characteristics, forming a functional, complementary social connection.

2. The study of newspaper language necessitates examining its functional-stylistic position and linguistic-stylistic characteristics based on a sociolinguistic approach. The role of style in the formation of newspaper text is to shape individuals belonging to a certain social circle who can effectively apply language rules and actively utilize all the possibilities that present a wide range of linguistic traditions, styles, and expressions.

3. The sociolinguistic analysis of various types of newspapers involves studying their linguistic characteristics while considering their political objectives and the social, psychological, and linguistic traits of their targeted readers. The aim of such analysis is to determine how well the stylistic resources of newspapers align with the tasks of optimizing propaganda in specific historical contexts.

4. The study of the sociolinguistic factors of newspaper text and their impact on language development is characterized by examining various elements of social differentiation and the socio-political and national-cultural evolution of the publication at a certain period. Within the scope of the research, it is essential to identify the sociolinguistic factors that determine the linguistic model of newspaper text and to describe and evaluate linguistic

processes occurring in a multilingual society at both diachronic and synchronic stages.

5. In contrast to describing the evolution of language over time, it is crucial to characterize its current state in newspapers. This includes understanding how changes in language are reflected through newspaper language, the social status of the language, its relationship with the audience, and other relevant information. The consideration of language policy as part of sociolinguistics highlights the importance of studying language conditions in each era and managing and monitoring linguistic processes in different societies, linking them to linguistic issues.

6. Thus, the newspaper text serves as a powerful tool for conveying information and shaping public opinion. Through aspects such as informativeness, conciseness, and expressiveness, it is regarded as a crucial means for the audience to analyze information through facts and understand the socio-cultural processes occurring in society. Additionally, sociolinguistic analysis allows for the study of linguistic methods, stylistic features, and the impact of social and cultural factors on newspaper language.

7. Furthermore, it opens up opportunities to study the interlingual and intercultural aspects of communication in newspaper texts. Examining newspaper language from a sociolinguistic perspective aids in deeply understanding and analyzing the social processes occurring around us.

8. Newspaper-journalistic text, first and foremost, is a form of speech that must influence its audience, thereby highly considering the interests and convenience of the readers. Consequently, from the perspective of the speech address, newspaper language is of great social significance. Since sociolinguistics involves the study of the relationships between language and social factors, the sociolinguistic aspect of newspaper language is aimed at influencing the audience through journalistic texts. Therefore, the selection and application of language tools in forming newspaper text demand rhetorical skill from the journalist.

9. Taking into account and describing social factors in the creation of media texts remains one of the essential conditions of sociolinguistic research. Modern sociolinguistics aims to analyze the structure of social differentiation of language and the structure of society as interrelated frameworks, considering various factors influencing language (such as social origin, age, education, profession, place of residence, gender, communication channel, situation, topic, form, purpose, and the nature of communication).

10. Socio-political vocabulary is a crucial element reflecting language development and the changes occurring within it, as well as the dynamics, diversity, and adaptability of language in forming media texts and information.

Additionally, political language serves as an essential tool for social and political communication at all levels of society, constantly updating and expanding as a result of changes in social, political, and economic spheres. These changes naturally lead to the emergence of new vocabulary and phrases used to express new concepts and realities.

11. The emergence of new metaphors in the language of the press reflects the dynamic and lively nature of language. In the changing environment of modern societies, metaphors are used as complex and important tools. New metaphors emerging in the socio-political sphere serve as a full-fledged source enriching the language system. Metaphors play a significant role in language development. Like other means of creating figurative meanings, metaphors are also considered a primary mechanism of communicative activity in media texts. They help increase the richness of the language and create new meanings and concepts. In media texts, metaphors actively engage internal perceptions and associations, aiding in forming and expressing meanings through clear images. This process not only reflects the cultural-historical experience of society but also influences its development.

12. As print media serves as a primary tool for reflecting societal changes, the significance of borrowings in newspaper language lies in their importance in illuminating political, social, economic, cultural, and other realities of society. From a sociolinguistic perspective, borrowings in newspaper language reflect society's integration into globalization processes. These borrowings are key factors in understanding the cultural dynamics of society and its integration with globalization. Borrowings are seen not only as indicators of language development but also as indicators of social and cultural changes. The occurrence of borrowings is linked to media genres and is notably present in topics related to the field. This highlights their substantial role in conveying relevant information and adapting to the evolving linguistic landscape of the media.

13. During the research process, a survey was conducted to determine the role of the audience in obtaining information through newspapers, revealing the comprehensibility of newspaper language and the presence of issues in the text (such as clarity, logic, errors, etc.). This helped present more adapted content to readers and guided publishers in selecting topics that meet the audience's needs. It also emphasized the importance of fully adhering to literary language norms in text formation and identified the audience's attitude towards new concepts emerging in newspaper language, which in turn reflects the development and changes in the language.

**РАЗОВЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПРИ НАУЧНОМ СОВЕТЕ
DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.27.01 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ
СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ УЗБЕКСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ МИРОВЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

**УЗБЕКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ МИРОВЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

ИСРАИЛ МУКАДДАС ИРГАШЕВНА

**ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕ СОЦИОЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИХ
ФАКТОРОВ НА РАЗВИТИЕ ЯЗЫКА**

(на примере узбекских и русских медиатекстов)

10.00.11 – Теория языка. Прикладная и компьютерная лингвистика

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ

ДИССЕРТАЦИИ ДОКТОРА ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ НАУК (DSc)

Ташкент – 2025

Тема диссертации доктора наук (DSc) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан за № В2024.2.DSc/Fil814.

Диссертация выполнена в Узбекском государственном университете мировых языков.

Автореферат диссертации (резюме) на трёх языках (узбекском, английском и русском) размещен на веб-странице научного совета (www.uzswlu.uz) и Информационно-образовательном портале (www.ziyonet.uz) www.ziyonet.uz.

Научный консультант:

Тешабаева Дилфуза Муминовна
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Официальные оппоненты:

Хамраева Шахло Мирджоновна
доктор филологических наук, доцент

Сиддикова Ирода Абдузухуровна
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Бакиров Поён Уролович
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Ведущая организация:

Университет журналистики и массовых коммуникаций Узбекистана

Защита диссертации состоится «_____» _____ 2025 г. в _____ часов на заседании Разового научного совета при Научном совете DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.27.01 по присуждению ученых степеней при Узбекском государственном университете мировых языков по адресу: 100138, г. Ташкент, Учтепинский район, улица Кичик халка йули, д. 21-А. Тел.: (99871) 230-12-91; факс: (99871) 230-12-92; (99871) 230-12-91; e-mail: uzswlu_info@mail.ru.

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Узбекского государственного университета мировых языков (зарегистрирована за № _____). Адрес: 100138, г. Ташкент, Учтепинский район, улица Кичик халка йули, дом 21-А. Тел.: (99871) 230-12-91. Факс: (99871) 230-12-92.

Автореферат диссертации разослан « ____ » _____ 2025 года

(протокол реестра № _____ от « _____ » _____ 2025 года).

И.М. Тухтасинов

Председатель разового научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор педагогических наук, профессор

Х.Б. Самигова

Ученый секретарь разового Научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филологических наук, профессор

Ж.А. Якубов

Председатель научного семинара при разовом научном совете по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филологических наук, профессор

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора наук (DSc))

Цель исследования заключается в выявлении на основе исторических и современных принципов основных социолингвистических факторов печатных медиа, динамики развития языка под влиянием социальных, культурных и политических процессов, функционально-экспрессивно-оценочных факторов, влияющих на развитие языка.

Задачи исследования:

изучение вопросов развития языка в лингвистике на основе социолингвистического подхода;

определение отношения языка различных социальных групп и культурных отношений к изменениям, происходящим в языке;

выявление этапов развития языка на основе исторических принципов;

определение динамики развития политической лексики и освещение ее проявления в различных социальных группах на примере газетного текста;

определение роли заимствований в развитии языка и особенностей их реализации в медиатексте, а также роли семантической трансформации в развитии языка;

обоснование связи проявления влияния процессов глобализации на язык с социальными факторами в газетно-публицистическом стиле;

обоснование связи развития языка в языке газеты с политическими, экономическими, культурными принципами общества.

Объекты исследования – периодические издания советского периода “Кизил Узбекистон”, “Совет Узбекистони”, “Тошкент хакикати”, “Ёш ленинчи”, “Правда Востока”, “Комсомолец Узбекистана”, “Советская культура”, “Правда”, “Комсомольская правда”, а также такие печатные и электронные издания Республики Узбекистан, как “Узбекистон овози”, “Халк сузи”, “Янги Узбекистон”, “Правда Востока”, gazeta.uz, yuz.uz, anhor.uz, president.uz, polito.uz, xz.uz, shosh.uz, izoh.uz и oliymahad.uz.

Предмет исследования – социолингвистический аспект текста печатной прессы.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

социолингвистические факторы, позволяющие глубже понять лингвистическую ситуацию, связанную с языковой политикой в Узбекистане, на основе исследования процесса воздействия социально-политических, экономических, демографических и культурных факторов на язык, реализации языковых единиц в интенсивном обмене

информации впервые дали возможность выявить тенденции развития газетного текста, воплощающего в себе все возможности языка;

обосновано то, что процесс создания медиатекста при использовании возможностей языка посредством получения, хранения, преобразования и передачи информации триада “*действительность → ситуация → мастерство*” в развитии языка служит важным фактором в укреплении его динамического процесса, также стабильности и социокультурной самобытности литературного языка;

доказано, что диахронический анализ газетного языка формируется на основе влияния социолингвистических факторов, в частности, изменений в социально-политической и экономической сферах, на развитие языка, что использование лексико-стилистических изменений и лексических средств, направленных на открытую оценку газетного текста, служит критерием языка и демократизации газетно-публицистического стиля;

определены связь реализации политической лексики в газетном тексте с глобальными политическими изменениями, то, что в результате стабильного и динамичного развития способность адаптироваться к социально-политической среде играет важную роль в развитии языка, а также связь процесса развития языка с менталитетом и обычаями народа, вопрос семантической трансформации этих особенностей в газетно-публицистическом стиле, роль социокультурных факторов в формировании новых метафор;

доказана роль реализации заимствований в газетном тексте в определении информационной ценности, проявление новых понятий как универсального явления, способствующего изменению языковой системы, легкому восприятию аудиторией на основе народности языка, а также важного фактора, определяющего принципы развития языка.

Достоверность результатов исследования. Достоверность результатов исследования определяется совокупностью материалов научно-методических и научно-практических конференций республиканского и международного масштаба, статей, опубликованных в специализированных республиканских и зарубежных журналах, включенных в перечень ОАК, внедрением в практику выводов, предложений и рекомендаций исследований, утверждением полученных результатов компетентными организациями, изложением их в заключениях, обоснованием эффективности выводов посредством методов.

Научно-практическая значимость результатов исследования.

Научная значимость результатов исследования объясняется тем, что значимые научные выводы и представленные суждения об объекте служат научно-теоретическим источником при освещении проблем исследования, относящихся к сферам медиалингвистики, социалингвистики, прагмалингвистики, семиотики, лингвокультурологии и журналистики.

Практическая значимость результатов исследования заключается в том, что полученные теоретические обобщения выполняют функцию практического ресурса в преподавании таких дисциплин, как “Теория и практика перевода”, “Перевод текстов СМИ”, “Социалингвистика”, “Язык и стиль медиа”, “Страноведение”, “Культурология”, а также в создании текстов лекций по указанным дисциплинам, разработке и проведении семинарских занятий, подготовке учебников и учебных пособий.

Внедрение результатов исследования. Выводы о том, что социалингвистические факторы, позволяющие глубже понять лингвистическую ситуацию в Узбекистане, дали возможность выявить тенденции газетного текста, воплощающего в себе все языковые возможности контекста политических, социально-экономических, демографических, культурных изменений в обществе, использованы в Узбекском государственном университете мировых языков профессором Раъно Уришевной Маджидовой в рамках проекта № ФЗ-2019062034 прикладных исследований на тему “Создание мультимедийных продуктов для интенсивного обучения узбекскому языку для носителей иностранных языков”, выполненного в рамках государственных научно-технических программ на 2020–2022 годы (Справка № 24/2143 от 2 июля 2024 года Узбекского государственного университета мировых языков). В результате, по данному проекту было достигнуто то, что материалы исследования послужили важным источником для создания глоссария национально-культурных слов;

Выводы о сохранении и развитии языков народов и национальностей в Узбекистане, создании условий для изучения узбекского языка как государственного, определении стратегических целей, приоритетов и задач развития узбекского языка и языковой политики, а также перспективных направлениях были использованы в Узбекском государственном университете мировых языков доктором филологических наук, профессором Гули Исмоиловной Эргашевой в рамках инновационного проекта ИП-662204405 на тему “Создание экспериментальной фонетической лаборатории (на примере иностранного

языка)”, реализованного в 2023–2024 годах (Справка № 24/2148 от 4 июля 2024 года Узбекского государственного университета мировых языков). В результате, доказано то, что процесс создания медиатекста в языковом развитии в модуле, созданном в рамках проекта, динамический процесс языка триады “действительность → ситуация → мастерство” в использовании возможностей языка путем получения, хранения, преобразования и передачи информации, а также возможность стабильности и социокультурной идентичности литературного языка в определении языковой идентичности людей, изучающих язык, в частности, способствуют совершенствованию их фонетической компетенции.

Научные выводы о том, что диахронический анализ языка газеты свидетельствует о влиянии социолингвистических факторов, в частности, изменений в социально-политической и экономической сферах, на развитие языка, о лексико-стилистических изменениях, а также использование лексических средств, направленных на открытую оценку газетного текста, служит нормированности языка и демократизации газетно-публицистического стиля; анализы влияния социолингвистических факторов в материалах диссертации на развитие языка были использованы в соответствии с проектом гранта RA.BZ24AS.24.30.13, заключенным между Deutsche Welle Academy Германии и директором центра Саидой Равшановной Сулеймановой в Центре развития современной журналистики Узбекистана 01.04.2024–30.11.2024 года в рамках Международного грантового проекта «Media School Uzbekistan» (Справка Центра развития современной журналистики от 1 августа 2024 г. № 45). В результате, материалы диссертации послужили важным источником при подготовке мультимедийных ресурсов, раздаточных материалов, обучающих в рамках проекта поиску альтернатив в переводе социально-политической лексики в медиатекстах.

Выводы, о том, что реализация политической лексики в газетном тексте связана с глобальными политическими изменениями, а также о том, что в результате устойчивого и динамичного прогресса возможность адаптации к политической и социальной среде играет важную роль в развитии языка, использованы для определения лексических особенностей социолингвистических факторов терминов, относящихся к компьютерной лингвистике в языкознании в рамках проекта международного гранта SUZ-800-21 GR-381 “Reinforcing English Language competence at Karshi State University”, осуществлённого в 2021–2023 годах в Каршинском государственном университете (Справка Каршинского государственного университета от 23 июля 2024 г. №

03/2157). В результате было достигнуто то, что предложения и рекомендации диссертации служат важным источником при интерпретации анализов развития языка посредством изучения социолингвистических факторов в текстах модуля.

Научные выводы о роли реализации заимствований в газетном тексте при определении информационной ценности, проявлении новых понятий как универсального явления, вызывающего изменения в языковой системе, способствующего легкому восприятию аудиторией на основе народности языка, а также как важного фактора, определяющего принципы развития языка были использованы в Университете журналистики и массовых коммуникаций Узбекистана при составлении глоссария заимствований в аудиословаре в рамках прикладного проекта AL-672205602 «Создание аудиопособия «Spelling audio dictionary для людей со слабым зрением», выполняемого в 2023-2025 годах доктором философии по педагогическим наукам, доцентом Гулсанам Хусановной Хасановой (Справка Университета журналистики и массовых коммуникаций № 3/677 от 29 июля 2024 года). В результате, материалы диссертации послужили важным источником при подготовке аудиоресурсов, практических материалов в рамках проекта с целью обучения правильному произношению заимствований.

Объем и структура диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, четырех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Объем диссертации составляет 219 страниц.

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

I bo'lim (I часть; I part)

1. Israil M.I. Bosma media tilining sotsiolingvistik aspekti. Monografiya. – T.: Ilm nuri print, 2024. – 161 b.
2. Shomaksudova S.X., Israil M.I. OAVda yozma matn. Nutq va munozara. – O'quv qo'llanma. – T.: Iqtisod-Moliya, 2018. – 180 b.
3. Israil M.I., Tashmuxeimedova L.I. Notqlik san'ati. O'quv qo'llanma. – T.: Noshir, 2019. – 152 b.
4. Teshaboyeva D.M., Bakiyeva G.X., Israil M.I., Toshmuxeimedova L.I., Nuritdinova M.Ch. Medialingvistika va tahrir. O'quv qo'llanma. III tom. // Jurnalistika. 10 tomlik – T.: O'zbekiston, 2019. – 550 b.
5. Shamaqsudova S.X., Israil M.I. OAVda yozma matn. Nutq va munozara. O'quv qo'llanma. – T.: Tafakkur avlodi, 2020. – 192 b.
6. Shamaqsudova S., Israil M., Mirzayeva N., Giyosova M. Specificity of massmedia aspect in media text formation. // Ilkogretim Online - Elementary Education Online, Year; Vol 20 (Issue 5): pp. <http://ilkogretim-online.org> doi: 10.17051/ilkonline. 2021.05.48. (SCOPUS). – P. 455–460.
7. Israil M.I. Sociolinguistic aspect in media language: functional alignment. // Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. VOLUME 2 | ISSUE 11, ISSN 2181-1784 Scientific Journal Impact Factor SJIF 2022: 5.947, Advanced Sciences Index Factor ASI Factor = 1.7 // www.oriens.uz. – 2022. November. (Scientific Journal Impact Factor № 23).
8. Israil M.I. Sociolinguistic analysis of media language: publicistic text development. // EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary research. VOLUME 9 | ISSUE 3, March 2023. ISSN (Online) 2455-3662. Scientific Journal Impact Factor SJIF 2023: 8.224, ISI I, F.Value: 1.188. DOI: 10.36713/erpa2013. // <http://erpajournals.com>. – 166–168 pp. (Scientific Journal Impact Factor № 23).
9. Israil M.I. Press language: sociolinguistic aspect. // International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science. VOLUME 119 | ISSUE 03, 13.03.2023, Philadelphia, USA. p-ISSN: 2308-4944, e-ISSN: 2409-0085. Scientific Journal Impact Factor SJIF 2023: 7.184, SOI: 1.1/TAS DOI: 10.15863/TAS SCOPUS ASJC: 1000. 13.03.2023, Philadelphia, USA. // <http://T-Science.org>. – 62–64 pp. (Scientific journal Impact Factor – № 15).
10. Israil M.I. The issues of language development in sociolinguistics. // Web of scientist: international scientific research journal. VOLUME 4 / ISSUE

4 of Web of Scientist. ISSN: 2776-0979, SJIF: 5.949. Scientific Journal Impact Factor: 7.565. April 2023. // <https://wos.academiascience.org>. – 1220–1224 pp. (Scientific Journal Impact Factor № 23).

11. Israil M.I. Importance of publicistic style in language development. // European Journal of interdisciplinary research and development journal. VOLUME 14 |ISSN (E): 2720-5746. April 2023. // <https://ejird.journalspark.org>. – 356–360 pp. (Scientific Journal Impact Factor № 23).

12. Исраил М.И. Заимствованная специальная лексика как наиболее типичный источник экспрессивности языка газеты начала XXI века. – O‘zbekistonda xorijiy tillar. Ilmiy-metodik jurnal. – Т., 2019. – № 1 (24). – Р. 69–80. (10.00.00 № 17).

13. Israil M.I. Conceptual, genre-style and pragmalinguistic characteristics of media texts. // Science and innovation international scientific journal. Volume 2 issue 8 august 2023 uif-2022: 8.2 / ISSN: 2181-3337 / scientists.uz. – Т., 5–8 p. (Scientific journal Impact Factor № 23).

14. Israil M.I. Scientific and theoretical basis for studying media language. // Science and innovation international scientific journal. Volume 2 issue 8 august 2023 uif-2022: 8.2 / ISSN: 2181-3337 / scientists.uz. – Т., 65–68 p. (Scientific journal Impact Factor № 23).

15. Исраил М.И. Методы изучения языка печатных медиа в социолингвистическом аспекте. // SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ – Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari. № S/5 (3) – 2023. – Т., 166–172-b. (10.00.00 № 117).

16. Israil M.I. Til taraqqiyotida mediamatn: sotsiolingvistik aspect. // O‘zbekiston milliy universiteti xabarлари, 2023, [1/8/1] ISSN 2181-7324. Filologiya. // <http://journals.nuu.uz>. – Social sciences. – Т., 353–355-b. (10.00.00 № 15).

17. Israil M.I. Til va jamiyat o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar: sosiolingvistik tahlil. // Miasto Przyszłości Kielce 2024. Impact Factor: 9.9. ISSN – L: 2544-980X. – 2024. 266–269 p. (Scientific Journal Impact Factor № 23).

18. Israil M.I. The Essence of Newspaper Style in the Context of Globalization. // American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education. Volume 02, Issue 03, 2024. ISSN (E): 2993-2769. – 161–165 p. // www.grnjournal.us (Scientific Journal Impact Factor № 23).

19. Israil M.I. The Effect of Language Policy on the Language of the Media. // Best journal of innovation in science, research and development. ISSN: 2835-3579. Volume: 3 ISSUE: 3 | 2024. – 250–255 p. // www.bjisrd.com (Scientific Journal Impact Factor № 23).

20. Israil M.I. Bosma media tilining sotsiolingvistik aspekti: kontent-tahlil xususiyatlari. // NamDU Ilmiy Axborotnomasi 2024-5-son. – 680–684-b. (10.00.00 № 26).

21. Israil M.I. Thematic scope of publicistic style: discursive analysis. // Ozbekiston milliy universiteti xabarlari, 2024, [1/6] ISSN 2181-7324. Filologiya. // <http://journals.nuu.uz>. – 318–320-b. (10.00.00 № 15).

22. Israil M.I. O‘zbekistonda mustaqillik yillarida gazeta-publitsistik uslubining sotsiolingvistik tahlili. // Ozbekiston milliy universiteti xabarlari, 2024, [1/7] ISSN 2181-7324. Filologiya. // <http://journals.nuu.uz>. – T., 292–294-b. (10.00.00 № 15).

23. Israil M.I. Qayta qurish davridagi o‘zbek gazeta matnlarining lisoniy-uslubiy jihatlari: sotsiolingvistik yondashuv. // Xorazm Ma‘mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi. –6/4 (115). – 14.06.2024. – T., 133–136-b. (10.00.00 № 21).

24. Israil M.I. Sho‘rolar davrida gazeta-publitsistik uslubi: sotsiolingvistik yondashuv. // Talim va innovatsion tadqiqotlar, 2024/№ 5. ISSN 2181-1709 (P), ISSN 2181-1717 (E). – T., 104–108-b. (10.00.00).

25. Israil M.I. Newspaper-publicist style in Uzbekistan during the years of independence: sociolinguistic analysis. // International Journal of Media and Communications in Central Asia. – T.: JMCUUz. Special issue, 2024. – P. 75-82. // DOI: <https://doi.org/10.62499/ijmcc.vi6.48>. (10.00.00).

26. Israil M.I. Borrowing as an important factor in the development of the newspaper language. // International Journal of Media and Communications in Central Asia. – T.: JMCUUz. № 8, 2025. – P. 19-25. // DOI: <https://doi.org/10.62499/ijmcc.vi8.98>. (10.00.00).

II bo‘lim (II часть; II part)

27. Israil M.I. Borrowed special vocabulary as the most typical source of expressiveness in newspapers’ language of early XXI century. // Scientific journal of the Modern education & research institute. № 14. – Belgium, 2020. – P. 14–18. // <https://moderneducationinstitute.com/>

28. Israil M.I., Shamaqsudova S.Kh. Problems of learning the language and media style. // Scientific Journal of the Modern education & research institute. № 16. – Belgium, 2021. – P. 24–29. // <https://moderneducationinstitute.com/>

29. Israil M.I., Israil Sh. M. Features of discursive activity in the media. // Scientific journal of the Modern education research institute. № 16. – Belgium, 2021. – P. 29–33. // <https://moderneducationinstitute.com/>

30. Teshabayeva D.M., Israil M.I. Linguistic and pragmatic features journalistic text. // Scientific journal of the Modern education research institute. № 16. – Belgium, 2021. – P. 63–66. // <https://moderneducationinstitute.com/>

31. Israil M. I. Sociolinguistic features media texts of the Pandemic Period. // Scientific journal of the Modern education research institute. № 17. – Belgium, 2021. – P. 20–23. // <https://moderneducationinstitute.com/>

32. Israil M.I., Israil Sh.M. Reflection of a successful dialogue in the press. // Scientific journal of the Modern education research institute. № 17. – Belgium, 2021. – P. 24–28. // <https://moderneducationinstitute.com/>

33. Teshabayeva D.M., Israil M.I., Shamaqsudova S. Modern newspaper language. sosio-psycholinguistic aspect. // Scientific Journal of the Modern education & research institute. № 17. – Belgium, 2021. – P. 44–48. // <https://moderneducationinstitute.com/>

34. Israil M.I. “Jahon adabiyoti” jurnali va “Kitob dunyosi” gazetasida chop etilgan tarjima asarlarda badiiy-tasviriy vositalarning qo‘llanilishi. //

Ommaviy axborot vositalarida til, uslub va tahrir masalalari. OO‘MTV miqyosidagi Y ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. – T.: O‘zMU, 2018. – 48–53-b.

35. Исраил М.И. Стилеобразующие особенности газетных текстов. // Аудиовизуальная и интернет журналистика: теория, практика и инновационные подходы в процессе обучения. V respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. – T.: O‘zMU, 2018. – 126–129-b.

36. Исраил М.И. Жанр интервью в российском журнале “Интервью”: композиция и стандартные средства выражения. // Ommaviy axborot vositalarida til, uslub va tahrir masalalari. Respublika YII an‘naviy ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari. – T.:O‘zMU, 2019. – 202–206-b.

37. Israil M.I. Borrowed special vocabulary as the most typical source of expressiveness in newspapers’ language of early XXI century. International Uzbek-Korean Media Conference. // Rediscovery of Azian values. – T.: JMCUUz, 2019. – P. 30–38.

38. Исраил М.И. Специфика языка и стиля узбекистанской газеты “Банковские вести”. // VIII global science fnd innovation 2020: Central Asia. Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy jurnal. Filologiya fanlari seriyasi. II tom. № 3 (3). Fevral-mart 2020. – Qozog‘iston, Nur-sulton: Bobek, 2020. – 100–105-b.

39. Israil M.I. Ixtisoslashgan matbuot leksikasining neologizmlar hisobiga boyishi. // Globallasii prosesinde g‘alaba xabar qurallarnin roli. Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. – Nukus, 2020. – 15–19-b.

40. Israil M.I. Ommaviy axborot vositalarining matnlarini o‘rganish masalalari. // Medialingvistikaning dolzarb masalalari. Xalqaro onlayn ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. – T.: O‘zJOKU, 2020. – 14–18-b.

41. Исраил М.И. Позитивнооценочная и негативнооценочная лексика, как фактор способствующий формированию имиджа печатного издания. // *Globallashuv davrida PR va xalqaro kommunikasiyalar: an'analar va innovasion yondashuv. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari.* – T.: O‘zJOKU, 2020. – 28–33-b.

42. Israil M.I., Teshabayeva D.M. “Bank axborotnomasi” gazetasi materiallarida terminlarning qo‘llanilishi. // *Mediakommunikasiya va PR: yangi texnologiyalar va zamonaviy yondashuvlar. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari.* – T.: O‘zDJTU, 2021. – 15–19-b.

43. Israil M.I. Madaniyatlararo kommunikasiya kontekstida tarjimaning sociolingvistik xususiyatlari. // *Mediakommunikasiya va PR: yangi texnologiyalar va zamonaviy yondashuvlar. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari.* – T.: O‘zDJTU, 2021. – 21–25-b.

44. Israil M.I. Sociolinguistic factors that determine the language of media. // *Zamonaviy mass-medianing zamonaviy muammolari. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari.* – T.: O‘zJOKU, 2021. – 47–55-b.

45. Исраил М.И., Шамаксудова С.Х. Мастерство составления заголовков в СМИ. // *Наука и молодёжь: Новые идеи и решения. Xalqaro talabalar va magistrantlar ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari.* – Qarag‘anda, 2021. – 809–810-b.

46. Israil M.I., Shamaksudova S.Kh. The issue of speaking skills in media creation. // *Наука и молодёжь: Новые идеи и решения. Xalqaro talabalar va magistrantlar ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari.* – Qarag‘anda, 2021. – 763–765-b.

47. Исраил М.И., Тешабаева Д.М. Лингвостилистические особенности узбекистанской газеты «Леди». // *Наука и образование – важнейший фактор развития общества в современных условиях. УШ xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari.* – Qarag‘anda, 2021. – 362–364-b.

48. Israil M.I. Sociolinguistic aspects of media language learning. // *Наука сегодня. Факты, тенденции, прогнозы. Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari.* – Vologda: Marker MChJ, 2021. – 22–24-b.

49. Исраил М.И. Активное использование англо-американизмов в материалах СМИ как признак снижения культуры речи. // *Medialingvistika: nazariya va amaliyot. Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari.* – T.: O‘zJOKU, 2021. – 13–17-b.

50. Israil M.I. Mediamatnlarda janr masalasi. // *Medialingvistika: nazariya va amaliyot. Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari.* – T.: O‘zJOKU, 2021. – 17–20-b.

51. Исраил М.И. Принципы комплексного исследования языка СМИ. // Средства массовой коммуникации в многополярном мире: проблемы и перспективы. Ilmiy maqolalar to'plami. – M.: RUDN, 2021. – 471–481-b.

52. Israil M.I. Medialingvistikada OAV tili va uslubini o'rganish tamoyillari. // Medialingvistika rivojlanishining zamonaviy tendensiyalari. Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. – T.: O'zDJTU, 2022. – 43–47-b.

53. Israil M.I. Enrichment of the language of the specialized press at the expense of mastering foreign terms. // Medialingvistika rivojlanishining zamonaviy tendensiyalari. Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. – T.: O'zDJTU, 2022. – 76–80-b.

54. Israil M.I. Ommaviy va axborot vositalari va internetda “Adovat tili”. // Ommaviy axborot vositalarida til va uslub masalasi: tahlil, tasnif, qiyos. Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. – T.: O'zJOKU, 2022. – 3–6-b.

55. Teshabayeva D.M., Israil M.I. Jurnalistik matn tahriri: til va mahorat. // Translation Forum – 2022. Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. ISSN: 2181-1784. Impact Factor: 5.947. ASI Factor: 1.7. – T.: TDSHU, 2022. – 378–384-b.

56. Israil M.I. Milliy matbuot ta'sirchanligini oshirishning lisoniy-uslubiy resurlari. // Madaniyatlararo kommunikasiya aspektida lingvistika va lingvodidaktikaning dolzarb masalalari. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari. – T.: O'zDJTU, 2022. – 76–80-b.

57. Israil M.I. Sotsiolingvistikaning ilmiy soha sifatida shakllanishi va taraqqiy etishi. // Madaniyatlararo kommunikasiya aspektida lingvistika va lingvodidaktikaning dolzarb masalalari. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari. – T.: O'zDJTU, 2022. – 155–164-b.

58. Israil M.I. Sotsiolingvistik omillarning tilning taraqqiyotiga ta'siri. // Medialingvistika, lingvodidaktika va madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiya: nazariya va amaliyot. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari. – T.: O'zDJTU, 2023. – 42–44-b.

59. Israil M.I. Sociolinguistics as the science of language in its social context. // Medialingvistika, lingvodidaktika va madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiya: nazariya va amaliyot. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari. – T.: O'zDJTU, 2023. – 151–153-b.

60. Israil M.I. Publitsistik uslubda qo'llaniladigan sohaviy o'zlashma terminlar taraqqiyoti va tadqiqi. // Ommaviy axborot vositalarida til va uslub masalasi: tahlil, tasnif, qiyos. Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. – T.: O'zJOKU. – 2023. – 10–14-b.

61. Israil M.I. Bosma media tilini sotsiolingvistik aspektda o'rganish usullari. // Ommaviy axborot vositalarida til va uslub masalasi: tahlil, tasnif, qiyos. Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari to'plami. – T.: O'zJOKU. – 2023. – 34–39-b. 62. Israil M.I. Til siyosati media tili evolyutsiyasining ajralmas qismi sifatida. // Mediakommunikatsiya: til siyosati va madaniyat. Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. – T.: O'zDJTU, 2024. – 156–159-b.

63. Israil M.I. Sotsiolingvistikaning til taraqqiyotidagi o'rni. // Mediakommunikatsiya: til siyosati va madaniyat. Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. – T. O'zDJTU, 2024. – 159–162-b.

64. Israil M.I. Globallashuv jarayonlari kontekstida gazeta-publitsistik uslubi: diskursiv tahlil. // Mediamakonda til, tahrir va tarjima muammolari. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari. – T.: O'zDJTU, 2024. – 131–136-b.

65. Исраил М.И. Социолингвистические основы газетного текста: диаронический аспект. // Мир – язык – человек. VII Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. – Vladimir: VIGU, 2024. – 116–124-b.

66. Israil M.I. Gazeta-publitsistik uslubining barqaror standartlari. // Ommaviy axborot vositalarida til va uslub masalasi: tahlil, tasnif, qiyos. Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. – T.: O'zJOKU. – 2024. – 14–23-b.

67. Israil M.I. Borrowing as an important factor in the development of newspaper language. // Ommaviy axborot vositalarida til va uslub masalasi: tahlil, tasnif, qiyos. Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. – T.: O'zJOKU. – 2024. – 24–31-b.