

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

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**JIZZAX DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI**

**USMONOVA UMIDA BAXTIYOROVNA**

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

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

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

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mundarijasi**

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филологическим наукам**

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

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AVTOREFERATI**

**Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida  
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Dissertatsiya Jizzax davlat pedagogika universitetida bajarilgan.

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

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**Yetakchi tashkilot:** **Buxoro davlat universiteti**

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Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2025-yil "\_\_\_\_\_" kuni tarqatildi.  
(2025-yil "\_\_\_\_\_" da \_\_\_\_\_-raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi).

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Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi bir martalik  
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## **KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)**

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Jahon tilshunosligida bugungi kunda matnning lingvokulturologik, pragmatik, sotsiolingvistik, kognitiv va psixolingvistik tamoyillari hamda ijtimoiy qiymatga ega bo'lgan muloqot shakli, lisoniy tafakkurni aks ettiruvchi mental qurilma sifatida ahamiyati ortib bormoqda. Publitsistik matn fan, san'at, adabiyot asarlari tarkibiga tobora ko'proq kirib bormoqda, xususan, publitsistik roman, pyesa, kino asarlari paydo bo'lmoqda. Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda yuzaga kelayotgan lingvistik yondashuvlar, publitsistik matnda qo'llanilgan til birliklarining funksional-stilistik va lingvopragmatik talqini dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida publitsistik matnlarining lingvistik tabiati, semantik va funksional-stilistik xususiyatlarini o'rganish bo'yicha fundamental tadqiqotlar olib borilib, natijalari til tizimini umumlashtiruvchi ta'limotlarda, tilshunoslikka doir ilmiy adabiyotlarda o'z aksini topgan. Matn yaratuvchi va uni idrok etuvchi shaxs omili, matn yaratilishda yozuvchi va so'zlovchi omilini o'rganish semantik, psixologik, pragmatik, kognitiv va lingvokulturologik kabi zamonaviy lingvistik metodlar nuqtayi nazardan yondashishni taqozo etmoqda. Shu nuqtayi nazardan turli tizimli tillardagi publitsistik matnlarning funksional-stilistik va pragmatik xususiyatlarini yoritish va bu borada xorijiy tajribalarni qo'llash hamda ilg'or qarashlarni ijodiy o'zlashtirish tendensiyasini shakllantirish dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Mamlakatimizda keyingi yillarda o'zbek tilshunosligi o'z taraqqiyotida yangi sifat bosqichiga ko'tarilib bormoqda. Tilimiz lug'aviy birliklari tilshunoslikning eng zamonaviy yo'nalishlarida tadqiq etilmoqda, shu bilan birga turli tizimli tillarni, funksional-stilistik va pragmatik tavsiflash, ularning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini o'rganish ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. "Biz davlat tili taraqqiyotini jahondagi yetakchi xorijiy tillar va mamlakatimizdagi turli millat vakillarining tili va madaniyatini rivojlantirish bilan bog'liq holda ko'ramiz"<sup>1</sup>. Turli tizimli hisoblangan ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi publitsistik matnlarining funksional-stilistik va pragmatik xususiyatlarini, o'xshash va farqli tomonlarini aniqlash hamda olingan natijalarni xorijiy tilini o'qitish amaliyotiga tatbiq etish ayni kunning zarurati hisoblanadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son "2022-2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning Taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida", 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son "Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2020-yil 29-oktabrdagi PF-6097-son "Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi farmonlari, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son "Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2017-yil 28-iyuldagi PQ-3160-son "Ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlar samaradorligini

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2023/10/21/uzbek-language/>

oshirish va sohani rivojlantirishni yangi bosqichga ko'tarish to'g'risida", O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2017-yil 11-avgustdagi "Ta'lim muassasalarida chet tillarini o'qitishning sifatini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risi"gi qarorlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya ilmiy natijalari ma'lum darajada xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishning ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi.** Mazkur tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. "Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va amalga oshirish yo'llari" ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

**Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi.** Jahon tilshunosligida V.G.Admoni, N.F.Alefirenko, I.V.Arnold, N.S.Valgina, Y.A.Goncharova, Y.M.Lotman, Z.Y.Turayeva, K.A.Filippov, O.I.Moskalskaya, L.M.Loseva, V.V.Odinsov, I.R.Galperin, L.A.Novikov<sup>1</sup> kabi olimlar aynan matn lingvistikasining tadqiqotchilari hisoblanadi. Publitsistik matn tadqiqiga bag'shlangan tadqiqotlarda asosan gazeta matnining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari, publitsistik matnda sarlavhaning xususiyatlari hamda sarlavhalarda leksik, grammatik birliklarni tejash tamoyillarining qay darajada aks etishi kabi masalalar yoritilgan. Bu borada G.Alleman, V.A.Bogorodiskiy, F.Bryuno, V.V.Vinogradov, O.Espersen, G.A.Zolotova, E.S.Istirina, A.M.Peshkovskiy, Y.Ris, F.Travpichek, F.F.Fortunatov, A.A.Shaxmatov, V.G.Kostamarov, V.V.Reshetov, A.K.Borovkov singari tilshunoslarning ishlarini ko'rsatish mumkin.

O'zbek tilshunosligida M.Mirzayev, F.Abdullayev, I.Rasulov, A.Abdunazarov, G'.Karimov kabi bir qator olimlarning tadqiqotlarida ushbu mavzuga doir bo'lgan fikr va mulohazalar keltirib o'tilgan bo'lsa-da, ularning lingvostilistikasi borasida batafsil ma'lumot berib o'tilmagan. Tilshunoslik sohasi bilan shug'ullangan deyarli barcha taniqli olimlar funksional uslublarni tasniflash borasida o'zining fikrlarini bayon etganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Xususan, A.Sulaymonovning "Til stillari haqida" nomli maqolasida, G'.Abdurahmonovning "Stilistik normalar", B.O'rinboyevning "Funksional uslubiyat va uning mohiyati", S.Muhammedovning "O'zbek tili funksional stillarini belgilash to'g'risida" nomli maqolalarida funksional uslublarni tasniflash borasidagi qarashlarini bayon etgan. Bu borada S.Karimovning "O'zbek tili funksional stilistikasi"<sup>2</sup> o'zbek

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

<sup>2</sup> Каримов С. Ўзбек тили функциоал стилистикаси. –Самарқанд: СамДУ нашри, 2010. – 192 б.

tilshunosligida vazifadosh uslubshunoslik sohasida olib borilgan tadqiqotlarga izchil munosabat bildirilgan, soha taraqqiyotiga o'zbek tilining mustaqillik davrida yuz bergan ijtimoiy-siyosiy o'zgarishlar nuqtayi nazaridan baho berilgan mukammal monografik asarlardan biridir. Keyingi davrda olimlar o'z izlanishlarida vazifadosh uslublarni tasniflash bilangina cheklanib qolmasdan, balki har bir vazifadosh uslubni alohida, nafaqat uslublar jihatdan, balki bo'limlar va turkumlar doirasida til birliklari funksional jihatdan alohida-alohida tadqiq qilishga kirishishdi<sup>1</sup>. Bevosita publitsistik uslub va uning lingvostilistik xususiyatlari to'g'risidagi dastlabki ishlar sifatida T.Qurbonovning "Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tilining publitsistik stili" deb nomlangan nomzodlik dissertatsiyasini tilga olish mumkin, unda publitsistik uslub haqida ancha-muncha ma'lumot berilgan.<sup>2</sup> Keyinchilik bunday tadqiqotlarning soni va salmog'i oshdi. Bu sohada amalga oshirilgan ishlar ichida A.Abdusaidov, I.Azimova, N.Qodirov, Sh.Abduraimova, D.Teshaboyevalarning tadqiqotlari alohida e'tiborga molik.<sup>3</sup>

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

Buning natijasida publitsistik matnning muloqot jarayonida namoyon bo'luvchi pragmatik belgilari aniqlanmay qolgan. Keyingi yillarda publitsistik matnga yondashuv tubdan o'zgardi. Endi matnning faqat semantik, stilistik jihatdan yoritshning o'zi yetarli bo'lmay qoldi. Shu bois masalaga turlicha yondashuvlar yuzaga keldi va ushbu sohani tadqiq etish bo'yicha turli yo'nalishlarda tadqiqotlar amalga oshirildi. Rus tilshunosligida N.D.Arutyunovaning pragmatika manbalari va muammolari, kategoriyalari, lingvistik pragmatikaga<sup>4</sup>, A.G.Baranovning matnni funksional-pragmatik paradigmadagi o'rganishga<sup>5</sup>, L.E.Bezmenovaning nutqiy aktlarga doir<sup>1</sup>,

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<sup>1</sup> Каримов С. Ўзбек тилининг бадиий услуби: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 1994. – 292 б.; Турниёзов Н., Турниёзова К. Функционал синтаксисга кириш. –Тошкент: Фан, 2003. – 167 б.; Пардаев З. Ўзбек тилида сифатларнинг семантик-услубий хусусиятлари: Филол.фан.номз. ...дисс.автореф. – Самарқанд, 2004. – 22 б.; Пардаев А. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида кўмакчиларнинг функционал-стилистик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс.– Самарқанд, 2005.–156 б.; Юсупова О. Ўзбек тилида олмошларнинг функционал-стилистик хусусиятлари: Филол.фан.номз. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2011. –22 б.; Бегматова Р. Немис ва ўзбек тилларида юкламаларнинг семантик, синтактик ва стилстик хусусиятлари. Филол. фанлари фалсафа докт-ри (PhD)... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2020. – 51 б.

<sup>2</sup> Курбанов Т.И. Публицистический стиль современного узбекского литературного языка. Автореф.дисс...канд.филол.наук. –Ташкент, 1987. –22 с.

<sup>3</sup> Абдусайдов А. Язык газеты и литературная норма (на материале местных и республиканских газет 70-80 годов). Автореф. дис. ...канд. филол.наук. – Ташкент, 1988. – 23 с.; Абдусайдов А. Газета жанрларининг тил хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. автореф. –Тошкент, 2005. -39 б.; Азимова И. А. Ўзбек тилидаги газета матнлари мазмуний перцепциясининг психолингвистик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. –Тошкент, 2008.–22 б.; Тешабоева Д. Оммавий ахборот воситалари тилининг нутқ маданияти аспектида тадқиқи (Ўзбекистон Республикаси ОАВ мисолида): Филол. фанлари д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент: 2012. –48 б.; Кодиров Н. Семантико-стилистический анализ в узбеком и русском языках в новейший период 1991-2001 гг, (на материале газет и устной реч): автореф дисс. ...филол. наук. –Ташкент, 1998. –24 с.; Абдураимова Ш.К. Сўз ўзлаштириш назарияси ва ўзлаштирмаларнинг вақтли матбуот тилида ўзгара бориши. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. –Тошкент, 1995. –23 б.

<sup>4</sup> Арутюнова Н.Д. Истоки, проблемы и категории прагматики // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. – Москва: Прогресс, 1985. – Вып. XVI: Лингвистическая прагматика. – С. 3-42.

<sup>5</sup> Баранов А.Г. Текст в функционально-прагматической парадигме. – Краснодар: Кубанский Госуниверситет, 1988. – 90 с.

V.V.Bogdanovning nutqiy muloqotni pragmatik va semantik yoʻnalishda oʻrganishga<sup>2</sup>, I.R.Galperinning matni oʻrganishga lingvistik yondashuvi<sup>3</sup>, T.A.Van Deykning matn pragmatikasiga<sup>4</sup>, M.M.Dmitriyevaning tilning ekspressiv birliklari pragmatikasiga oid<sup>5</sup> ishlari hozirda amalga oshirilayotgan koʻplab tadqiqotlarga yoʻl ochdi.

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

**Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy taʼlim muassasasining ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bogʻliqligi.** Dissertatsiya Jizzax davlat pedagogika universitetining “Raqamlashtirilgan taʼlim muhitida xorijiy tillarni oʻqitishni takomillashtirish va filologik tadqiqotlarning zamonaviy tendensiyalari” mavzusidagi ilmiy yoʻnalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi.** Ingliz va oʻzbek tillaridagi publitsistik matnlarning sintaktik-stilistik va pragmatik xususiyatlarini qiyosiy tadqiq etishdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

ingliz va oʻzbek tilshunosligida matnning funksional-stilistik hamda pragmatik xususiyatlari tadqiq etilgan ishlarini koʻzdan kechirish, bu ishlardagi muhim ilmiy-nazariy qarashlarni fanning keyingi taraqqiyoti nuqtayi nazaridan tahlil qilish orqali ingliz va oʻzbek tilidagi publitsistik matnlarni boshqa uslub matnlari bilan qiyoslab oʻrganish (ingliz va oʻzbek tillaridagi ilmiy yoki badiiy matn bilan);

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

ingliz va oʻzbek tilidagi publitsistik matnlarda subyekt turlarining ifodalanishini asoslash;

ingliz va oʻzbek tili publitsistik matnlarida qoʻllangan oʻzlashma frazeologik birliklarning lingvopragmatik tahlilini amalga oshirish.

**Tadqiqotning obyekti** sifatida ingliz va oʻzbek tili publitsistik matnlari, xususan, mazkur tillardagi OAV matnlari tanlangan.

**Tadqiqotning predmetini** ingliz va oʻzbek tillaridagi publitsistik matnlarning funksional-stilistik va pragmatik xususiyatlarini qiyosiy tadqiq etish tashkil etadi.

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<sup>1</sup> Безменова Л.Э. Функционально-семантические и прагматические особенности речевых актов. Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Самара, 2001. – 20 с.

<sup>2</sup> Богданов В.В. Речевое общение: прагматические и семантические аспекты. – Л.: Изд-во ЛГУ, 1990. – 88 с.

<sup>3</sup> Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. – М.: Едиториал УРСС, 2004. – 144 с.

<sup>4</sup> Дейк Т.А. ван. Вопросы прагматики текста // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. – Москва: Прогресс, 1978. – Вып. VIII: Лингвистика текста. – с. 259-336.

<sup>5</sup> Дмитриева М.М. Семантико-прагматические и стилиобразующие характеристики экспрессивных единиц языка Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Нижний Новгород, 2000. – 16 с.

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

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi** quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida axboriy (information), tahliliy (analitik) va badiiy publitsistik (features) janrlar izohlanib, falsafiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy, ma'naviy-axloqiy, adabiy-tanqidiy xarakterga ega bo'lgan publitsistik matnlarning bahs-munozora, tashviqot-targ'ibot, tanqidiy, analitik, satirik kabi o'ziga xos belgilari aniqlangan;

ingliz va o'zbek tili publitsistik matnlarida *“Live long and prosper?”*, *“Shabnam ostidagi muhabbat”*, *“How China is designing flood-resistant cities”*, *“Kimga mazza?”*, *“Yashasin, mo'ylov!”*, *“Make it last..!”* kabi darak, so'roq, buyruq gap shaklidagi sarlavhalarining kommunikativ maqsad, janrlar va formatlar xilma-xilligi singari funksional-stilistik xususiyatlari ochib berilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tili publitsistik matnlarida *harakat, holat, belgi, egalik, miqdoriy aniqlovchi, mavjudlik, idrok qiluvchi, qiyoslanuvchi, baholash, emotsional* kabi subyekt turlarining falsafiy, mantiqiy va lingvistik xususiyatlari morfologik va sintaktik aspektlarda dalillangan;

ingliz va o'zbek tili publitsistik matnlarida lug'aviy birliklarning sinonimik va antonimik xususiyatlari, ma'no kuchaytirish uslubiy bo'yoqdorlikni oshirish kabi ifodaviy imkoniyatlari funksional-stilistik va lingvopragmatik jihatdan ochib berilib, turg'un iboralar, iqtibos, maqol va matallar, turli trop va figuralarning gazeta tilida ekspressiyani oshirishning vositalaridan biri ekanligi isbotlangan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari** quyidagilardan iborat:

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

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

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

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

**Ilmiy tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi** chiqarilgan xulosalarning qat'iyligi, olingan tadqiqot natijalarining aniqligi va ishonchliligi, ishda qo'llanilgan yondashuv va tadqiqot usullari, tahlil qilingan materiallar hajmining

yetariligi, nazariy ma'lumotlar ishonchli va ilmiy manbalardan, jumladan, dissertatsiyalar, avtoreferatlar, lug'atlardan olinganligi, nazariy xulosa va tavsiyalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi va erishilgan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan belgilanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati ingliz va o'zbek tillari adabiy me'yorlari, pragmalingvistika, leksikologiya, stilistika hamda tarjimashunoslik bo'yicha nazariy manba, darslik, o'quv qo'llanmalarni yaratishda xizmat qilishi, tadqiqotning xulosalari va natijalaridan ilmiy maqolalar, falsafa doktori (PhD) va magistrlik dissertatsiyalari, bitiruv malakaviy ishlarini yozishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, ilmiy ishdan olingan natijalar "Umumiy tilshunoslik", "Leksikologiya", "Frazeologiya", "Tarjima nazariyasi", "Chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik" kabi fanlar bo'yicha o'quv qo'llanma va darsliklar, lug'atlar, ma'ruza matnlarini yaratishda ingliz va o'zbek tillari misolida keltirilgan ma'lumotlardan foydalanish mumkin.

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

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida axboriy (information), tahliliy (analitik) va badiiy publitsistik (features) janrlar izohlanib, falsafiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy, ma'naviy-axloqiy, adabiy-tanqidiy xarakterga ega bo'lgan publitsistik matnlarning bahs-munozora, tashviqot-targ'ibot, tanqidiy, analitik, satirik kabi o'ziga xos belgilari asoslangan o'rinlardan 2017-2020-yillarda bajarilgan FA-F1-OO5-raqamli "Qoraqalpoq folklorshunosligi va adabiyotshunosligini tadqiq etish" mavzusidagi fundamental loyihasini amalga oshirishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Qoraqalpog'iston bo'limi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot institutining 2024-yil 12-avgustdagi 313\1-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha doirasida yaratilgan adabiyotlarning matn, matnning funksional-stilistik xususiyatlari doirasidagi manbalar bilan boyitilishiga erishilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tili publitsistik matnlarida "*Live long and prosper?*", "*Shabnam ostidagi muhabbat*", "*How China is designing flood-resistant cities*", "*Kimga mazza?*", "*Yashasin, mo'ylov!*", "*Make it last..!*" kabi darak, so'roq, buyruq gap shaklidagi sarlavhalarining kommunikativ maqsad, janrlar va formatlar xilma-xilligi singari funksional-stilistik xususiyatlari asoslangan o'rinlardan Yevropa Ittifoqi tomonidan Erasmus + dasturining 2020-2021 yillarga mo'ljallangan 561624-YeRR-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS + CBHE IMEP: "O'zbekistonda oliy ta'lim tizimi jarayonlarini modernizatsiyalash va xalqarolashtirish" nomli innovatsion tadqiqotlar loyihasida foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat chet tillari institutining 2024-yil 10-iyuldagi 1397/02-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada innovatsion tadqiqot loyihasining yangi manbalar bilan boyitilishiga erishilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tili publitsistik matnlarida *harakat, holat, belgi, egalik, miqdoriy aniqlovchi, mavjudlik, idrok qiluvchi, qiyoslanuvchi, baholash, emotsional* kabi subyekt turlarining falsafiy, mantiqiy va lingvistik xususiyatlari morfologik va sintaktik aspektlarda dalillangan o'rinlaridan 2017-2020-yillarda

bajarilgan FA-F1-OO5-raqamli “Qoraqalpoq folklorshunosligi va adabiyotshunosligini tadqiq etish” mavzusidagi fundamental loyihasini amalga oshirishda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Qoraqalpog‘iston bo‘limi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot institutining 2024-yil 12-avgustdagi 313\1-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada fundamental loyihaning yangi nazariy manbalar, amaliy misollar bilan boyitilishiga erishilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tili publitsistik matnlarida lug‘aviy birliklarning sinonimik va antonimik xususiyatlari, ma’no kuchaytirish uslubiy bo‘yoqdorlikni oshirish kabi ifodaviy imkoniyatlari funksional-stilistik va lingvopragmatik jihatdan ochib berilib, turg‘un iboralar, iqtibos, maqol va matallar, turli trop va figuralarning gazeta tilida ekspressiyani oshirishning vositalariekkanligiga oid xulosalardan O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanali DM “Madaniy-ma’rifiy va badiiy eshittirishlar” muharririyati tomonidan tayyorlangan “Adabiy jarayon” va “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot” nomli radioeshittirishlarni tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2024-yil 02-iyildagi 04-36-801-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida publitsistik matnning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari borasidagi bahs-munozaralarga oydinlik kiritilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Tadqiqot natijalari 7 ta, jumladan, 4 ta xalqaro, 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

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

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat bo‘lib, 132 sahifani tashkil etadi.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

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

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

Bobning **“Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda matnni o‘rganish masalalari”** nomli birinchi faslida matn tushunchasining ilmiy tadqiqot obyektiga aylanishi matn tilshunosligining doimiy muammolarini yechishda asosiy omil bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Shu bilan birga tadqiqotchilar ushbu muammolarni hal etishda qator

qiyinchiliklarga duch kelishmoqda. Matn nazariyasiga oid asosiy tushuncha va g'oyalarni qayta tahlil qilish, ayniqsa, matn nazariyasiga oid jahon tilshunos olimlarining fikrlarini o'rganish, matnning tarjima bilan tadrijiy rivojlanish va shakllanish bosqichlarini hamda matn tarjimasida muqobillik masalalariga e'tibor berish ham ahamiyatlidir. Bu borada, ayniqsa, matnga oid ilmiy sohaning shakllanishi diqqatga sazovordir. Bu yo'nalishda dastavval jahon tilshunosligida salmoqli ishlar amalga oshirilgan bo'lsa keyinchalik o'zbek tilshunosligida ham bir qator olimlar matnning semantik, grammatik, stilistik strukturasi to'g'risida izchil tadqiqotlar olib bordilar<sup>1</sup>.

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

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

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

"Publitsistika" aslida "xalq" so'zidan olingan bo'lib, ijtimoiy, xalqchil degan ma'noni anglatadi va ijtimoiy doiradagi munosabatlar uchun xizmat qiladi. Ijtimoiy hayotning siyosiy masalalarini vaqtli matbuot hamda nashrlar orqali ommaviy aks ettiradi. Publitsistik uslub elementlari ijtimoiy taraqqiyotning eng qadimgi davrlaridayoq paydo bo'la boshlagan edi. Masalan, qadimiy oratorlik nutqlari va boshqalar fikrimiz isboti bo'la oladi. Jumladan, "Publitsistika mavzu-material xususiyatlari jihatidan falsafiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy, ma'naviy-axloqiy, adabiy-tanqidiy xarakterda bo'ladi. Uslub jihatidan bahs-munozarali, tashviqot-

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

targ‘ibot, tanqidiy-analitik, satirik ko‘rinishlarga ega. Janr xususiyatlari jihatidan esa u voqeiy-informatsion (xabar reportaj, hisobot, korrespondensiya), analitik (maqola), badiiy-publitsistika (ocherk, feleton, pamflet, yozuvchi maqolasi) turlarga bo‘linadi”<sup>1</sup>.

O‘zbek publitsistikasining tarixiy ildizlari taniqli jurnalist Ziyoy Said “O‘zbek vaqtli matbuoti tarixi”ga materiallar” asarida o‘zbek matbuoti tarixi “Turkiston viloyatining gazetasi” nashr etilgan vaqtdan boshlanadi, degan fikriga asoslangan qarashlar mavjud. Lekin xalqimiz madaniyati tarixida bugungi til bilan atalgan — publitsistika, uni ro‘yobga chiqarish vositalari matbuot yaratilishidan ancha ilgari paydo bo‘lganligiga e‘tibor qaratish kerak. Turkiy xalqlar yodgorligi “Qobusnoma” kabi asarlarining mantiqiy tafakkur usuli ijtimoiy, axloqiy pafosi va boshqa xususiyatlari jihatidan o‘zbek publitsistikasining nodir namunalaridir. Bundan tashqari ko‘pgina tarixiy asarlarda ham publitsistik unsurlarni ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Masalan, Alisher Navoiyning “Majolis un-nafois”, “Munshaot”, “Mahbub ul-qulub” asarlarini shular qatorida sanaymiz. Yoki “Boburnoma” asarida esa badiiy publitsistikaning safarnoma, portret, reportaj va boshqa janrlariga xos bo‘limlarni ko‘ramiz. Samarqand, Andijon tasvirlari o‘sha davrdagi shahar qiyofasini yaratadi, xalqining hayotini ko‘z o‘ngimizga keltiradi. XIX–XX asr boshlarida yozilgan Muqimiyning “Sayohatnoma”si yo‘l ocherkiga xos namuna. Yaypan, Do‘rmoncha, Oltiariq kabi vodiyning qishloqlari ta‘rifini o‘ynoqi satrlar bilan aholisi ruhini shuurimizga joylaydi.

Funksional uslublarining barchasida bo‘lgani kabi publitsistik uslubda ham faqat uning o‘zigagina xos bo‘lgan va matnda alohida bo‘rtib turadigan xususiyatlar mavjud. Publitsistika – davrning ijtimoiy-siyosiy va boshqa dolzarb masalalariga bag‘ishlangan adabiy ijod turi. Publitsistikaning vazifasi ijtimoiy fikr uyg‘otish va uni shakllantirish, ma‘lum maqsadga yo‘naltirish, hujjatli fakt-ma‘lumotlar asosida voqelik manzarasini yaratishdan iborat.

Publitsistik matnda boshqa vazifaviy uslubga xos materiallar (masalan, she‘r, hikoya, badiiy asar parchalari, farmon, qaror kabilar), agar gazeta materiallariga singdirilmagan bo‘lsa, o‘z uslublari doirasida o‘rganilishi lozim, ya‘ni u publitsistik matnga aloqador bo‘lmaydi. A.Abduaidovning gazeta tiliga xos belgilarni ajratgan, shu belgilarga asoslanib publitsistik matnning alohida o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari sifatida quyidagilarni ko‘rsatish mumkin:

1. Gazeta tili yozma adabiy tildir. U o‘ziga xos lingvistik belgilarga ega.
2. Gazetada barcha vazifaviy uslublarga oid materiallar bosiladi. Bu gazeta tilining o‘ziga xos xususiyati hisoblanadi.
3. Gazeta tili badiiy, so‘zlashuv uslublar tiliga yaqin turadi, ilmiy, rasmiy uslublar tilidan farq qiladi.
4. Gazeta tili adabiy tilning imloviy, lug‘aviy, punktatsion hamda uslubiy meyorlariga qat‘iy amal qiladi.
5. Gazeta tilining o‘ziga xos xususiyati uning axborot berish, tashkilotchilik, targ‘ibot va ta‘sirchanlik kabu vazifalardan kelib chiqqan<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi. Birinchi jild. Toshkent, 2000-yil, 103-6er.

<sup>2</sup> Batafsil qarang: Abduaidov A. Nutq mahorati. Qayta nashr Samarqand : SamDU nashri, 2016. –B. 96

Hech kimga sir emaski, publitsistik matn bevosita gazeta yuzini koʻrgan matn hisoblanadi. Shu sababdan gazeta tili va publitsistik matnning til xususiyatlari deyilganda bir tushuncha nazarda tutiladi. Shunday holatlar boʻladiki, publitsistik matn til xususiyatlari publitsistik uslub meʼyoriga amal qilmaydi. Bunda publitsistik matn badiiy uslubga yaqinlashadi. Yuqorida koʻrsatilgan xususiyatlar umumiy holatda (ayrim farqlar bilan) ikkala tilga (ingliz va oʻzbek) oid publitsistik matnlariga ham tegishli hisoblanadi.

Bobning *“Publitsistik matnni lingvopragmatik tahlil qilish tamoyillari”* deb nomlangan uchinchi faslida publitsistik matnning lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari, bu imkoniyatlarni yuzaga keltiruvchi omillar xususida soʻz yuritilgan. Pragmatikaga hozirgi kunda til aʼzolarining maʼlum bir soʻzlar va semantik konstruksiyalar orqali oʻz munosabatini bildirish va suhbatdoshning munosabatini tushunish darajasi, yoxud mavjud boʻlgan vaziyatdan kelib chiqib munosabat bildirishdir<sup>1</sup>. Lingvistik tahlilning asosiy gʻoyasi ham lisonning tabiatini uning amaliy faoliyatda qoʻllanishiga nisbatan yoki boshqacha aytganda, bajarayotgan vazifasi doirasida aniqlashdir. Aynan vazifa (funktsiya) tushunchasi lison tahliliga pragmalingvistik yondashuvning poydevoridir.

Lingvistik pragmatikaning tadqiq doirasi keng boʻlib, bu yoʻnalishda til birliklarining nutq vaziyati, kontekst bilan bogʻliq jihatlari, kishilar oʻrtasidagi munosabatni ifoda etuvchi nutqiy etiketlar, nutqning ijtimoiy xoslanishi, ifodaning subyektiv modal aspektiga aloqador kirish, baho bildiruvchi soʻz va vositalar, insonning ichki subyektiv ruhiyatini ifoda etuvchi diskurs hamda presuppozitsiya hodisasini oʻrganish maqsad qilib belgilandi<sup>2</sup>.

Nutqiy aktlar publitsistik matn mazmunini voqelantiruvchi eng muhim omillardan biri hisoblanadi. Umuman olganda, pragmatika termini mazmun-mohiyatiga koʻra faoliyat tushunchasi bilan bogʻliq. Shuning uchun uning lugʻaviy maʼnosi amaliy ish mazmuni bilan aniqlashadi. Shunday ekan, lingvopragmatika til belgilarining nutqda bajaradigan vazifasi bilan belgilanadi, uning mazmuni esa muloqotchilar oʻrtasidagi munosabat jarayoniga xos ifoda usuli va anglash mezonlari asosida namoyon boʻlishidadir.

Muayyan kommunikativ vaziyatda boʻla turib, soʻzlashuvchi, maʼlum bir kommunikativ maqsadni koʻzlab, toʻgʻridan toʻgʻri yoki bilvosita hamsuhbatiga taʼsir oʻtkazadi va qoʻyilgan kommunikativ maqsad, shuningdek, munosabat, aloqada boʻlish, kommunikativ vaziyatning oʻzi ham tilga oid vositalarni adekvat tanlashga, kommunikatsiyaning mavzusi va shakliga doimo taʼsir qiladi. Boshqacha aytganda, soʻzlashuvchi maksimal effektga erishish uchun qatʼiy kommunikativ strategiyaga rioya qilishi lozim. Shunda soʻzlashuvchi tanlab olgan tilga oid vositalar juda muhim maʼnoviy yuklamaga ega boʻladi.

Xullas, nutqiy akt tushunchasi uning semiologik jihatdan ajratilgan lokutsiya, propozitsiya, illokutsiya hamda perlokutsion aktlar tahlilida oʻzining aniq lisoniy mezoniga ega boʻladi. Publitsistik matnning bu masalalarini oʻrganish lingvistik pragmatika va uslubshunoslik sohalarining nazariy jihatdan toʻldirilishida muhim

<sup>1</sup> Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон Миллий энциклопедияси, 2008. – 285 б.

<sup>2</sup> Ҳақимов М. Ўзбек тилида матннинг прагматик талқини: Филол. фан. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2001. – Б. 15-17.

ahamiyatga ega. Shuningdek, matn va tagma'no masalalarini o'zaro farqlash uchun ham nazariy mezon bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

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

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

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

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

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

Gazetalar tili yuzasidan ilmiy izlanishlar olib borgan olim A. Boboyeva publitsistik matn sarlavhasining asosan 3 vazifasini keltirib o'tadi<sup>1</sup>. Ular: nominativlik, informativlik va reklamalikdir.

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

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

Sarlavhalarini o'rganishda ingliz va o'zbek tili publitsistik matnlari sarlavhalarini struktur modellarini ham tadqiq qilish mumkin bo'ladi. Publitsistik matnlar sarlavhalarining struktur modellari so'z-sarlavhalar, birikma-sarlavhalar va gap-sarlavhalar tarzida tasniflanadi. Kishi matn sarlavhasi bilan tanishgandan matnga bo'lgan qiziqish paydo bo'lishi ijodkorning sarlavha tanlashdagi mahoratiga va so'zning ma'no nozikliklarini farqlay olish qobiliyatiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Masalan: *"How China is designing flood-resistant cities(Vox.com)*<sup>1</sup>. Ushbu sarlavhada Xitoy qanday qilib toshqinga chidamli shaharlarni loyihalashtirmoqda degan savol tug'ilishi mumkin. Ya'ni shahar suvni yutishi mumkinmi deb qiziqish bilan ushbu ommaviy axborot informatsiyasiga murojaat etishi mumkin.

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

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

Mantiqiy tushuncha sifatidagi subyekt hukmning tarkibiy qismini, ya'ni ikkita a'zodan birini ifodalaydi. Har qanday darak ma'lum bir hukm ifodalaydi. Hukm esa ikki a'zoning subyekt va predikat qismlarning o'zaro munosabatidan tashkil topadi. Bu hukmning moddiylashtiruvchisi, uning ifodalovchisi bo'lgan har qanday gap mantiqiy jihatdan ikki qismdan tashkil topadi deganidir. Masalan, *Ayriliq azobi keksalik yoshidagi erga va xotinga boshqa-boshqa tarzda ta'sir etadi (Tohir Malik. "7x7" gazetasi, 2005.)* gapi mantiqiy jihatdan ikki qismning subyekt va predikat qismlarining munosabatidan tashkil topgan. *Ayriliq azobi* – subyekt qism, *keksalik yoshidagi erga va xotinga boshqa-boshqa tarzda ta'sir etadi* – predikat qismdir. Mazmuniy nuqtayi nazardan esa unday emas. Yuqoridagi jumla mazmuniy jihatdan bir qancha mazmuniy qismlardan tashkil topadi. Subyekt va predikat qismlar esa bir necha mazmuniy qismlarning bittasi sifatida ishtirok etadi. Yuqoridagi jumlada *azobi* – mazmuniy subyekt, *ta'sir etadi* – mazmuniy predikatdir. Bu jumlada subyekt va predikatdan tashqari temporalis (zamon), instrumentalis (vosita) kabi qismlar ham ishtirok etishi mumkin. Ingliz tilida ham subyektni xuddi shunday tahlil qilish mumkin: *Approximately 280 million people worldwide suffer from depression, which affects all aspects of life.* ("Science", 9 august 2024). Ushbu misoldan ham ayon bo'ldiki, *280 million people*-subekt qismi, *suffer from depression which affects all aspects of life* – predikat qismidir.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nf-Yy3EuZi0>

<sup>2</sup> Хайруллаев М., Хакбердиев М. Логика. –Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1984. –Б. 130

<sup>3</sup> Назаров Қ. ва бошқалар. Фалсафа энциклопедик луғат. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон МИ, 2010. –Б. 249

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

1. Harakat subyekt: *Elalloma ishlayapti.* (T.Malik.)

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

2. Holat subyekt: *Hamid haliyam uxlayapti.* (T.Malik.)

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

3. Belgi tashuvchi subyekt: *Bu toifa odamlarining shafqati yo'q. Mening turmada o'tirishga toqatim yo'q.* (T. Malik.)

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

4. Egalik subyekt: *Murdalarning egalari faryod urdilar. O'z yurtigingizga o'zingiz egalik qilingiz!* (Tohir Malik.)

Ingliz tilida: *The Democrats held their national convention in Chicago.* (The Economist 24.08.24)

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

Ikkinchi bobning uchinchi fasli "*Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi publitsistik matnlarning morfologik aspekti*" deb nomlanib, publitsistik matnlarda morfologik vositalarning stilistik xususiyatlari tahliliga bag'ishlangan.

Nutqda morfologik shakllar ham uslubiy ma'nolar ifodalovchi vosita sifatida keng qo'llaniladi. Morfologik ma'nolar grammatik ma'noning tarkibiy qismi sifatida morfologik shakllar orqali ifodalanadi. Grammatik ma'no leksik ma'nodan farqli ravishda borliqdagi narsa va hodisalarning umumlashgan ma'nolarini va ular o'rtasidagi munosabatni bildiradi<sup>1</sup>.

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

1) murojaatda qo'llanuvchi (jonli va jonsiz narsalarga) bolam, vatandoshlarim, azizim, onam, vatanim, qishlog'imiz kabi so'zlar tarkibidagi egalik affikslari so'zlovchining xususiy munosabatini ifodalab hissiy ta'sirchanlikni oshiradi: *Garchi konstitutsiyamizda so'z bo'lmasa-da, bizda hozir ikki tillilik mavjud?!* (T.Malik. Gazeta.uz 2022.10.)

Mazkur matnda qo'llangan "*konstitutsiyamiz*" so'zi tarkibida birinchi shaxs ko'lik shakli *-miz* affiksi qo'llangan. Bu egalik shaklining ishlatilishi ta'sirchanlikni oshirishga xizmat qilgan. Xuddi shunday ingliz tilida ham: *This is*

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

*our moment. This is our country. And it is our responsibility to leave it stronger, fairer, and more united for the generations to come.* (The Independent.)

2) biror shaxsni o'ziga tanish yoki yaqin tutishni ifodalaydi. Bu hol ko'pincha Qarindoshlik bildiruvchi so'zlar tarkibida uchraydi; 1. Biz o'zimiz ham *farzandimizni qarog'im* deymiz. (E.Vohidov) 2. Onamiz yangi uchi bilan og'zini ushlab yig'ladi. – Seldada aql yo'q ekan-da, –dedi onamiz. – Bira to'la ochiq mozorga olib borib tashlamabdi-da!

3) kinoya, kesatiq ifodalaydi: – Ha, menda-da bor! Ayolimiz bilan loyimiz bir yerdan olingan. Bo'ldimi? Ko'ngling joyiga tushdimi? (T.Malik.)

4) ta'kidni kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi: Men baxtli bo'la olmaydi, deganda muhabbatini pok holda asray olmagan, muhabbat tuyg'usiga gard tushirgan *yigit-qizlarmizni* nazarda tutyapman. (Toxir Malik "Ishq boshqa, havas boshqa" "Bekajon" gazetasi, 2006).

Tadqiqot obyektimiz bo'lgan publitsistik matnda egalik qo'shimchalari quyidagi ma'nolarni ifodalaydi:

1) achchiqlanish, nafrat ma'nosi: Mana shu *fikrlashuvimiz, bahslashuvimiz* to'g'ri yo'lni belgilashda qiynalayotgan qaysi bir yosh yigit yoki qizga yordam berib qolar? (Tohir Malik "Ishq boshqa, havas boshqa". "Bekajon" gazetasi, 2006).

2) piching, kinoya ma'nosi: Mazkur bayonda *fikrlarimizni* balki keskinroq *bildirgandirmiz.* (O'sha maqola)

3) ma'noni kuchaytiradi: Onasi hatto "Voy *qizim-yey*, shunaqa darding bor ekan, aytmaysanmi, *suyganingga berardim*", deb o'kindi. (O'sha maqola)

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

Egalik qo'shimchalari publitsistik matnda *achchiqlanish, piching, kinoya, ta'kidlash* kabi uslubiy ma'nolardan tashqari *masxaralash, erkalash, xursandchilik, norozilik, ikkilanish, taraddud* kabi uslubiy ma'nolarni yuzaga chiqarishi mumkin.

Ko'rinadiki, morfologik shakllar, xususan, egalik qo'shimchalari ham publitsistik nutqda so'zlovchining subyektiv munosabatini ifodalashga xizmat qiladi. Ular orqali muloqotda turli ijobiy va salbiy ma'nolar anglatish imkoniyati kengdir.

Juft va takroriy so'zlar muloqot jarayonida ta'kidlash, kuchaytirish ma'nosini ifodalash, dialoglarning jonli va ta'sirliligini oshirish maqsadida qo'llanadi. Matbuot<sup>1</sup>da juft va takroriy so'zlardan ham unumli foydalaniladi: *Ota-ona, bobo-*

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<sup>1</sup> **Matbuot** — barcha bosma mahsulotlar majmuyi tor ma'noda davriy nashrlar, asosan, gazeta va jurnallarni ifodalaydi.

*buvilar* ham yo‘lda harakatlanar ekan, farzandlari, nevaralarini belgilangan joydan kesib o‘tishga o‘rgatsalar foydadan holi bo‘lmas edi. (“Jizzax ovozi”, 09.07.2024); Shuni ham aytib o‘tish joizki, bolaning *his-tuyg‘ulari* g‘oyatda *nafis va nozik* bo‘ladi; O‘qituvchining bilimdan, *aql-zakovatidan, mehr-muhabbatidan* bahra oladi. (Jahonda bo‘lmasa muallim agar... maqolasidan. “Jizzax ovozi”, 30.09.2022.)

Ingliz tilidagi publitsistik matnlarda ham so‘zlarning takroran ishlatilishi ko‘pincha muhim fikrni ta’kidlash yoki hissiy ta’sirni oshirish uchun qo‘llaniladi:

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

Matnda so‘zlarning takroran ishlatilishi, ko‘pincha, e’tiborni tortish yoki alohida urg‘u berish maqsadida amalga oshiriladi. Bu usul yordamida muallif o‘z fikrlarini kuchaytirib, o‘quvchiga ta’sirchanlikni oshirishga erishadi. Takroriy so‘zlar matndagi asosiy g‘oyani mustahkamlaydi va o‘quvchining e’tiborini lozim bo‘lgan nuqtaga qaratadi.

Tadqiqotchi A.Gapparov publitsistik uslubda ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksikaning so‘z yasaliishi imkoniyatining boshqa vazifaviy uslublarga nisbatan mahsuldor ekanligini ta’kidlaydi. “Sifatsiz va *qalbakilashtirilgan* dori vositalariga qarshimiz! (Adolat. 23.12.2022); “...o‘tgan yilning kuzidan boshlab shikoyatchiga, arizago‘yga aylanishga majbur bo‘ldim”, biroq saylov qonunchiligi shunday sohaki, u doimo zamon bilan hamnafas tarzda yangilab borishni taqozo etadi”. (Adolat, 2019. – № 27);

Xuddi shunday, publitsistik uslubda ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksikaning morfologik usulda yasaliish ingliz tilida ham juda faol hisoblanadi. Ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksika, asosan, jamiyat va siyosatga oid tushunchalarni ifodalovchi so‘zlar va iboralardan iborat. Publitsistik matnlarda bu leksikaning ishlatilishi, odatda, o‘quvchilarning e’tiborini tortish, muayyan g‘oyalarni ilgari surish va ijtimoiy-siyosiy masalalarga nisbatan fikr yuritishga undash maqsadida amalga oshiriladi. Ingliz tilidagi publitsistik matnlarda ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksikaning so‘z yasaliish imkoniyatlari keng va xilma-xildir. Ushbu leksikani yaratishda turli morfologik jarayonlar, masalan, affiksatsiya (prefiks va suffiks qo‘shish), kompozitsiya (bir nechta so‘zlarni birlashtirish) va qisqartirish kabilar ishlatiladi. Masalan: *Moderate Democrats ousted a left-wing congressman in a primary election in New York. It was the most expensive Democratic congressional primary ever.* (The Economist 29.06.24). Quyida keltirilgan matnda “demokratiya” so‘zining affiksatsiya orqali yangi so‘z yasash natijasida ma’no ekspressivligini kuchaytirayotganini ko‘rishimiz mumkin.

Ikkinchi bobning to‘rtinchi fasli “*Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi publitsistik matnlarning sintaktik aspekti*” deb nomlangan. So‘z birikmalari nutq tizimida leksik, sintaktik va grammatik sath birliklari bilan uzviy munosabat hosil qiladi va matn yaratilishining eng asosiy uzvlaridan hisoblanadi. Ta’kidlash o‘rinliki, matnning grammatik hamda lug‘aviy shakllanishida, uni mazmunan boyitishda, semantik jihatdan kengaytirishda, fikrning to‘liq, ekspressiv bo‘lishida, matnning emotsional-hissiy, badiiy-obrazli ta’sir kuchini olishida eng muhim asosiy vazifani

bajaruvchi til birligi – soʻz birikmalaridir. Xuddi mana shu vazifalarni publitsistik matnlarda, ayniqsa, soʻz birikmalari qoyilmaqom tarzda bajaradilar.

Nutq jarayonida soʻzlar shu tilga (masalan, ingliz, oʻzbek, tojik tillari soʻz birikmalarida ayrim tafovutlar mavjud.) xos boʻlgan grammatik xususiyatlar asosida bir-biri bilan bogʻlanadi. Soʻz birikmasi ifodalovchi soʻzlardan tuzilgan, ham grammatik, ham semantik butunlikka ega boʻlgan birlikdir. Masalan: The two men walked in silence (A.Cronin) gapida 1) the two men, 2) walked in silence.

Soʻz birikmasi bilan gap oʻrtasida farq katta. Soʻz birikmasi nominatsiya (atash) vazifasini bajarish jihatdan soʻzga yaqin turadi va u gap singari intonatsion tugallikka ega boʻlmaganligi uchun kommunikativ birlikni tashkil qilmaydi. Shu oʻrinda soʻzdan farq qiladi va sintaktik birlik hisoblanadi.

Soʻz birikmaning bosh soʻzning ifodalanishiga koʻra: a) *otli* (bunday hollarda bosh soʻz ot, sifat, son, olmosh, harakat nomi, modal soʻzlar, undov soʻzlar va taqlid soʻzlar bilan ifodalangan) *birikmalar*; b) *feʻlli* (sof feʻl shakli, ravishdosh va sifat-dosh shakllari bilan ifodalangan) *birikmalardir*). Soʻz birikmasi qismlari oʻrtasidagi hokim-tobelik quyidagi yoʻllar bilan ifodalanishiga koʻra: Moslashuv, boshqaruv, birikuv kabi turlarga boʻlinadi.

Umuman, kuzatishlar shuni koʻrsatadiki, publitsistik matnda sintaktik vositalarning qoʻllanishida oʻzga xosliklar mavjud. Unda sintaktik birliklar orasida qoʻshma gaplarning stilistik vosita sifatida oʻrni nihoyatda katta. Sodda gaplar publitsistik maqolalarda asosiy sintaktik birlik sifatida, fikrni ixcham, sodda va mazmunli ifodalashga xizmat qilgan boʻlsa, qoʻshma gaplarning ham qisman boʻlsa-da, oʻziga xos stilistik maʼnoni ifodalashda maʼlum oʻrni bor.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“Ingliz va oʻzbek tillaridagi publitsistik matnlarda lugʻaviy birliklarning lingvopragmatik tadqiqi”** deb nomlangan.

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

Maʼlum bir kommunikativ niyatni amalga oshirish maqsadida hamsuhbatiga taʼsir etishida muloqot vaziyatining ahamiyati katta. Soʻzlovchi bundan maksimal samaraga erishish uchun kommunikativ strategiyaga amal qilishi va tanlab olingan soʻz, ibora hamda ulardan oʻrinli foydalana olish qobiliyatiga ega boʻlishi kerak boʻladi. Anʼanaviy tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan qaraladigan boʻlsa, tasdiq, soʻroq, undov mazmunidagi xabarlar, shuningdek, keyingi yillardagi qarashlarda esa sintaktik birliklarning emotsional va emotsional boʻlmagan ifodalar tarzida tasnif qilinishi toʻgʻri sanaladi. Biroq odamlar oʻrtasidagi kundalik muloqot jarayoni sinchiklab kuzatilsa, tilshunoslikda hali oʻrganilishi lozim boʻlgan juda koʻp muammolar mavjudligi koʻzga yaqqol tashlanadi. Jumladan, yuqoridagilardan tashqari, nutq subyekting bir olam ichki his-tuygʻular muallifi ekanligi, aloqa-aralashuv jarayonida ana shu his-tuygʻular soʻzlovchining xususiy munosabati sifatida namoyon boʻlishi, bularning soʻzlovchi nutqiga xos buyruq, iltimos, vaʼda, ogohlantirish, minnatdorlik kabi ifoda shaklida bayon qilinishi kuzatiladi.

Nutqiy jarayonda soʻzlovchi shaxsga eʼtiborning tortilishi tilshunoslik tarixida katta voqea boʻldi. Chunki yillar davomida, struktur tilshunoslikning belgining

belgi bilan munosabatini o'rganishga asosiy e'tiborni qaratganligi natijasida belgining obyekt bilan, belgining subyekt bilan munosabati masalasi tilni sof "shakl" sifatida talqin qiluvchi strukturalistlar nazaridan chetda qolgan edi.

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

Publitsistik matnda ko'chimlar ham pragmatik vazifa bajarishi mumkin. Ma'lumki, so'zlarni ko'chma ma'noda qo'llash dastlab, lug'atlardagi so'zlarning ma'no jihatdan kambag'alligidan kelib chiqqan bo'lsa, asta-sekin go'zallik va jozibadorlikka bo'lgan ehtiyoj ularning ma'nolarini kengaytira boradi, bu esa xuddi kiyim dastavval sovuqdan himoyalaniish vositasi sifatida vujudga kelgan bo'lib, keyinchalik esa kishi tanasini bezaydigan libosga aylanganiga o'xshaydi<sup>1</sup>. Masalan, Dilmurod Quronovning "Cho'lponning tug'ilgan yili"<sup>2</sup> maqolasida shunday jumlar bor: 1987-yilda – Cho'lpon asarlarini egalariga qaytarishga o'zmoz imkon paydo bo'lgan bir vaqtda, bu yo'ldagi ilk *ehtiyotkor qadamni* "Yoshlik" jurnali qo'ydi. Mazkur muallifning "Sharq yulduzi" jurnalining 2016-yil 2-sonida chiqqan maqolasida keltirilgan – Afsuski, faqat shugina: "*aytib kelamiz*", – vassalom!– kabi jumalarda til birliklari muallif individual uslubiga xos pragmatik ma'no ifodalamoqda.

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

Masalan: "*New laws come into effect today for Aussie workers, who will now have the right to switch off their phones and not respond to emails once their shift has ended. under the new right to disconnect laws, employees will have the right to refuse contact outside their working hours. The new laws will affect businesses with more than 15 employees.*" (News First).

Uchinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli "*Publitsistik matn tahlilida so'zning shakli va ma'noviy turlari*" deb nomlangan.

Publitsistik matn tahlilida yozuvchi tomonidan qo'llangan so'zlarning shakli va ma'noviy munosabatlari muhim o'rin tutadi. So'zlovchining maqsadini to'g'ri va estetik jihatdan jozibador tarzda ochib berish uchun so'zlarning doimiy iste'moldagisini emas, balki estetik bo'yoqdor shaklini qo'llashni ma'qul ko'radilar. Tilshunos olim N.Mahmudov sinonimlar haqida quyidagi fikrni ilgari

<sup>1</sup>Фрейденоберг О.М. Античные теории языка и стиля. – М.; Л.: ОГИЗ, Соцэкгиз, 1936. –344 с.

<sup>2</sup> Куронов Д. Чўлпоннинг туғилган йили. "Шарқ юлдузи". 2018 йил, №10-сон.

surgan: “Til birliklari orasidagi sinonimiya munosabati tilday murakkab va muhtasham tizim tarkibidagi favqulodda muhim paradigmatic munosabatlardan biri bo‘lib, bu munosabatning mavjudligi mazkur tizimning takomili va taraqqiyoti darajasi bilan uyg‘undir. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, tilning rivojlanganlik darajasining yuksakligini, demakki, uning zanginligi va ranginligini ta‘min etadigan muntazam va betimsol omillardan biri unda lisoniy birliklararo ma‘nodoshlik – sinonimiya munosabati imkoniyatlarining ko‘lamdorligidir”.<sup>1</sup>

Sinonimiya hodisasi tilshunoslikda atroflicha o‘rganilgan masalalaridan biridir<sup>2</sup>. Lekin tilshunosligimizning hozirgi kungi taraqqiyoti sinonimiya hodisasini nafaqat leksik, grammatik sathda, balki pragmatik jihatdan ham tadqiq etishni taqozo etadi. Ayniqsa, bu hodisani til va nutq bosqichida o‘zaro aloqadorlikda tadqiq etish uning o‘ziga xos yangi-yangi xususiyatlarini ochib beradi. Chunki sistem leksikologiya va hozirgi semasiologiya hamda onomosiologiya tilshunoslikda mufassal tavsiflangan lug‘aviy sinonimiya masalasini yangi nuqtayi nazardan tadqiq etish muammosini o‘rtaga qo‘yadi<sup>3</sup>. Shuning uchun bu hodisani til va nutq bosqichida o‘zaro aloqadorlikda hamda qarama-qarshilikda (oppozitsiyada) tahlil etish zarurati yuzaga keladi<sup>4</sup>. Til bosqichida sinonimiya hodisasi muayyan qolip sifatida mavjud bo‘lib, atash va ifoda ma‘nosi bilan umumiylikni hosil etadi.

Ilmiy adabiyotlarda sinonimlar, asosan, to‘rt turga bo‘linadi. 1. Ma‘no ottenkasiga putur yetkazmay, bir-birining o‘rnida bimalol ishlatila oluvchi so‘zlar absolyut sinonim deyiladi: tilshunoslik – lingvistika. 2. Ma‘no jihatdan farqlanuvchi sinonimlar semantik tipga kiradi: botir, jasur, qo‘rqmas, dadil. 3. Nutq situatsiyasi yoki kontekstda ma‘nolari jihatdan bir-birining o‘rnida qo‘llana oluvchi sinonimlar kontekstual sinonim sanaladi: shoir, yozuvchi, adib. 4. Ma‘no ottenkalarida emotsional-ekspressiv hissiyotni ifodalovchi sinonimlar – stilistik sinonim: yuz, bashara, aft, chehra, nusxa, turq<sup>5</sup>.

Publitsistik matnda birgina ma‘noni ifodalash uchun bir necha til birliklaridan foydalaniladi. Masalan: Uchrashuvning birinchi bo‘limida darvozalar ishg‘ol etilmadi. Ikkinchi bo‘limda ham terma jamoalar bir qancha xavfli vaziyatlarni yaratsa-da, darvozalar daxlsizligi saqlanib qoldi. Shu tariqa uchrashuv 0:0 hisobi bilan yakunlandi. (<https://daryo.uz>) Mazkur matn yaratuvchisi (muxbir) so‘zni takror qo‘llanishining oldini olish maqsadida mazmunan ma‘nodosh bo‘lgan birliklardan foydalangan. Bunda *ishg‘ol etilmadi, darvozalar daxlsizligi saqlanib qoldi, 0:0 hisobi, durang qayd etdi kabi birliklar matnda JCH 2026 saralashida O‘zbekiston Eron uchrashuvida hisob ochilmaganini ifodalaydi va bu birliklar nutqiy sinonim hisoblanadi. “Tesla, delivered 386,810 vehicles worldwide in the*

<sup>1</sup> Mahmudov N. “Sinonimlar til zanginligi va ranginligi ko‘zgusi”. O‘zbek tili sinonimlarining katta izohli lug‘ati, 1-jild. Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2023. – B. 5

<sup>2</sup> Қаранг; Ҳожев А. Ўзбек тили синонимларининг изоҳли луғати. Тошкент: 1974 йил, 3-6-бетлар; Вешл Л. М. Современная лингвистическая семантика. М., 1990 г., 151-154-стр. Новиков Л.А. Семантика русского языка. М., 1982 г., стр.222-242.

<sup>3</sup> Раҳимов У. Прагматик синонимия. // Илмий хабарнома, АДУ, №3 2010 йил, 90-бет.

<sup>4</sup> Раҳимов У. Ко‘rsatilgan maqola.

<sup>5</sup> Saidova F. Sinonimlar izohli lug‘atlarida sinonimik qatorlarni tuzish asoslari. Zamonaviy o‘zbek tili jurnali, 2023. – № 2. – B. 137.

*first quarter of 2024, a decrease of 8,5% year on year and its first quarterly decline on that basis since 2020. investors already rattled by slowing growth in the electric-vehicle industry,” punished Tesla’s stock. Figures from other carmakers were mixed. Ford and Hyundai reported a big rise in EV sales in America and General Motors announced a sharp decline. (The Economist 6.04.24)”*

Bobning “Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi publitsistik matnlarda frazeologizmlarning lingvopragmatik tahlili” deb nomlangan uchinchi faslida ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi publitsistik matnlarda qo‘llanilgan frazeologizmlarning lingvopragmatik tahlili amalga oshirilgan.

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

Publitsistik matnlarga turg‘un iboralar, iqtibos, maqol va matallar o‘zartirilishiga imkon beruvchi so‘z o‘yini, hazillar, turli trop va figuralarning kiritilishi gazeta tilida ekspressiyani oshirishning yana bir vositalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bunda zamonaviy matbuot tilining nafaqat sintagmatik, balki so‘z yasash miqyosida ham innovatsionlilik, innovatsiyaga qaratilganligi uning oshkoraviy farqlovchi xususiyati hisoblanadi<sup>1</sup>.

Tilshunos olim Shavkat Rahmatullayev o‘zbek tilshunosligida o‘zlashma frazeologizmlarning ilk tadqiqotchilaridan biri sanaladi. Olimning 1957-yilda ilmiy to‘plamlardan birida nashr etilgan maqolasi “Hozirgi zamon o‘zbek tilidagi o‘zlashtirma frazeologik birliklar haqida” deb nomlangan edi<sup>2</sup>. Bu maqolada o‘zbek tilidagi frazeologik birliklarni o‘z iboralar va o‘zlashgan iboralar deb ikkiga ajratib tahlil qiladi. Maqolada o‘zlashgan iboralar deyilganda “boshqa tillardan o‘zbek tiliga olingan frazeologik birliklar” tushuniladi. Ana shunday iboralarni shoir va yozuvchilar publitsistik asarlarida ham mahorat bilan qo‘llagan hamda o‘z nutqlarida qo‘llagan. Masalan: *suvdan quruq chiqmoq; dilini siyoh qilmoq, ancha suvlar oqib ketdi* kabi. Erkin Vohidov rus tilidan o‘zlashgan iboralardan foydalangan: *знать (узнать) как свои пять пальцев – besh qo‘lday bilmoq*. Hamma xayollaringiz, hamma niyatlaringiz menga *besh qo‘lday* ayon. (E.Vohidov). Arab tilidan o‘zlashgan iboralardan foydalanilgan: Arabcha “*mot*” o‘lim, o‘lish, o‘ldirish, yengilish ma’nolariga ega. Shunda sen uni farzinga o‘xshatgan eding. Mana o‘sha farzin, piyodadan chiqqan farzin o‘zingni *mot qilib* turibdi. (E.Vohidov). Bundan tashqari adib fors-tojik tilidan o‘zlashgan iboralardan ham ko‘pgina o‘rinlarda foydalangan: *du dahan – ikki og‘iz so‘z*. Masalan: U kishining doim vaqti ziq. Bir narsa so‘ragani kelsak ham *ikki og‘iz so‘z* bilan javob berib, haydagandek qilib jo‘natadilar. *Dast mondan – qo‘l qo‘ymoq*. Bo‘lmasa oldin mana bu qog‘ozga – keldi, tuzatdi, deb *qo‘l qo‘yib* bering. *Go‘sh andoxtan – quloq solmoq*. Mana bu sayrashga *quloq sol!* Quloqlaring orom olayaptimi?

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

<sup>2</sup> Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тилидаги ўзлашма фразеологик бирликлар ҳақида // Ўрта Осиё университетининг илмий асарлари. Ўзбек филологияси масалалари. Тошкент. 1957. 25-27 б.

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

## XULOSA

1. Matnning mohiyati va kommunikatsiya jarayonida bajaradigan vazifasi faqat yozuv bilan chegaralanadigan bo'lsa, bu yirik kommunikativ birlikning tilda o'rnini qanday belgilanishi haqidagi masala ochiq qoladi. Matn lingvistikasi muammolari bilan jiddiy shug'ullanadigan juda ko'pchilik tilshunoslar matnning ham og'zaki, ham yozma bo'laverishi mumkinligini aytadi. Chindan ham shu fikr ilmiy – mantiqiy jihatdan to'la asosga ega va u matnning mavjud mohiyatini to'g'ri aks ettiradi.

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

3. Turkiy xalqlar yodgorligi “Qobusnoma”, Nizomiy Aruziy Samarqandiyning “Nodir hikoyatlar” asarlarining mantiqiy tafakkur usuli ijtimoiy, axloqiy pafosi va boshqa xususiyatlari jihatidan o'zbek publitsistikasining nodir namunalaridir. Bundan tashqari, ko'pgina tarixiy asarlarda ham publitsistik unsurlarni ko'rishimiz mumkin. Masalan, Alisher Navoiyning “Majolis un-nafois”,

“Munshaot”, “Mahbub ul-qulub” asarlarini shular qatorida sanaymiz. “Boburnoma” asarida esa badiiy publitsistikaning safarnoma, portret, reportaj va boshqa janrlariga xos bo‘limlarni ko‘ramiz. Samarqand, Andijon tasvirlari o‘sha davrdagi shahar qiyofasini yaratadi, xalqining hayotini ko‘z o‘ngimizga keltiradi. XIX-XX asr boshlarida yozilgan Muqimiyning “Sayohatnoma”si yo‘l ocherkiga xos namuna. Yaypan, Do‘rmoncha, Oltiariq kabi vodiyning qishloqlari ta‘rifini o‘ynoqi satrlar bilan aholisi ruhini shuurimizga joylaydi. XX asr boshlarida “Taraqqiy”, “Oina”, “Xurshid” kabi gazeta, jurnallarda chop etilgan Fitrat, Behbudiy, Abdulla Avloniy kabi jadidlar ijodida publitsistik janrlarda yozilgan asarlar ko‘plab uchraydi.

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

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

6. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida so‘zlovshi yoki yozuvchi nutqiy sharoit taqozosiga ko‘ra mavjud so‘zlarning grammatik shakllari, so‘z birikmalari va gap tuzilishining ma‘lum qismidagina foydalanadi. Muayyan bir ma‘ruza yoki maqola egasi, ilmiy asar yoxud biror bir badiiy asar muallifi, shu bilan birga, har qanday shaxs ham tilning barsha so‘z boyliklaridan, grammatik vositalaridan, imloviy va talaffuz imkoniyatlaridan to‘lig‘isha foydalana olmaydi.

7. Ingliz va o‘zbek publitsistik matnlari sarlavhalarining struktur modellari so‘z-sarlavhalar, birikma-saravhalarlar va gap-sarlavhalar tarzida tasniflanadi. Ular o‘ziga xos nutq parchasi – kommunikativ birlik sanalib, tuzilishi jihatidan tildagi mavjud sintaktik qoliplari asoslanadi. Tadqiqotda ingliz va o‘zbek publitsistik

matnlari sarlavhalari sodda soʻzli, darak gap mazmunidagi sarlavhalar, soʻroq gap mazmunidagi sarlavhalar, buyruq gap mazmunidagi sarlavhalar kabi guruhlarga ajratildi.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**JIZZAKH STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY**

**USMONOVA UMIDA BAXTIYOROVNA**

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

**10.00.06 – Comparative Literature, crosslinguistics and translation studies**

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

**The theme of dissertation for the degree of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) was registered at the Higher Attestation Commission with the number B2022.4.PhD.Fil 3002**

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

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The Dissertation can be reviewed at the Information Resource Centre of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University (Address: 130100, Jizzakh, str. Sh.Rashidov, 4. Tel: (872)226-13-57); Fax: (872) 226-46-56).

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(Mailing report №\_\_\_\_\_ on “\_\_\_\_\_” \_\_\_\_\_ 2025).

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## INTRODUCTION (abstract of PhD thesis)

**Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic.** In modern linguistics, the importance of the text as a linguocultural, pragmatic, sociolinguistic, cognitive, and psycholinguistic phenomenon, as well as a form of communication with social value and a mental construct reflecting linguistic thinking, is increasing. The journalistic text is increasingly entering the realms of science, art, and literature, with the emergence of journalistic novels, plays, and films. The linguistic approaches emerging in contemporary linguistics, as well as the functional-stylistic and linguopragmatic interpretation of linguistic units used in journalistic texts, are of pressing relevance.

Fundamental research is being conducted in global linguistics on the linguistic nature, semantic, and functional-stylistic features of journalistic texts, and the results are reflected in theories that generalize the structure of language and in scholarly works on linguistics. The role of the individual who creates and perceives the text, and the study of the author and speaker during text creation, require an approach from the perspective of modern linguistic methods such as semantic, psychological, pragmatic, cognitive, and linguocultural analysis. From this perspective, highlighting the functional-stylistic and pragmatic features of journalistic texts in various structurally different languages, applying foreign experiences in this regard, and creatively adopting advanced views is of particular importance.

In recent years, Uzbek linguistics has been entering a new stage of qualitative development. Lexical units of our language are being studied within the most modern branches of linguistics, and the functional-stylistic and pragmatic description of various structured languages, as well as the study of their specific characteristics, hold both scientific and practical significance. “We view the development of the state language in connection with the advancement of the world's leading foreign languages and the languages and cultures of various ethnic groups in our country.” Identifying the functional-stylistic and pragmatic features, similarities, and differences of journalistic texts in structurally different languages such as English and Uzbek, and applying the obtained results to the practice of teaching foreign languages, is a necessity of our time.

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

foreign languages in educational institutions” as well as the actual implementation of instructions in several regulatory and legal documents in this direction.

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

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

In the field of Uzbek linguistics, several scholars, including M.Mirzayev, F. Abdullayev, I.Rasulov, A.Abdunazarov, and G. Karimov, have shared their insights on this topic. However, there is a lack of detailed information regarding their linguistic stylistics. It is evident that nearly all renowned scholars in linguistics have contributed their views on the classification of functional styles. A.Sulaimanov’s article “On Language Styles,” G.Abdurakhmanov’s “Stylistic Norms,” B.Orinboyev’s “Functional Style and Its Essence,” and S. Muhammedov’s perspectives on the classification of functional styles, as discussed in his article “On Defining Functional Styles of the Uzbek Language,” serve as significant contributions to the field. In this context, S.Karimov’s work “Functional Stylistics of the Uzbek Language”<sup>2</sup> stands out as an exemplary monograph. It provides a coherent analysis of the research conducted in Uzbek stylistics and evaluates the field’s development in light of the socio-political changes that accompanied Uzbekistan’s independence. Subsequently, researchers expanded their focus beyond merely classifying functional styles. They began to investigate each style individually, exploring not only the styles themselves but

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

<sup>2</sup> Каримов С. Ўзбек тили функциоал стилистикаси. Самарқанд: СамДУ нашри, 2010. – 192 б.

also the functional language units associated with various departments and categories.<sup>1</sup> As initial studies on the journalistic style and its linguistic features, T. Qurbanov's dissertation titled "The Journalistic Style of the Current Uzbek Literary Language" provided substantial insights into this area.<sup>2</sup> Over time, the quantity and significance of such studies have increased. Noteworthy contributions in this field include the research conducted by A. Abdusaidov, I. Azimova, N. Kadirov, Sh. Abduraimova, and D. Teshaboeva.<sup>3</sup>

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

The pragmatic features of journalistic texts involved in the communication process have not been thoroughly identified. In recent years, the approach to the journalistic field has undergone a radical change. It is no longer sufficient to analyze a text solely from semantic and stylistic perspectives. This shift has led to the emergence of various approaches and research directions in this area. Key contributions include N. D. Arutyunova's exploration of sources, problems, and categories of pragmatics within Russian linguistics<sup>4</sup>; A. G. Baranov's examination of texts through a functional-pragmatic lens<sup>5</sup>; L. E. Bezmenova's studies on speech acts<sup>6</sup>; V. V. Bogdanov's analysis of speech communication from both pragmatic and semantic viewpoints<sup>7</sup>; I. R. Galperin's linguistic approach to text analysis<sup>8</sup>; T. A. Van Dijk's work on text pragmatics<sup>9</sup>; and M. M. Dmitriyeva's research on the

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<sup>1</sup> Каримов С. Ўзбек тилининг бадиий услуби: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 1994. – 292 б.; Турниёзов Н., Турниёзова К. Функционал синтаксисга кириш. – Тошкент: Фан, 2003. – 167 б.; Пардаев З. Ўзбек тилида сифатларнинг семантик-услубий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дис. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2004. – 22 б.; Пардаев А. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида кўмакчиларнинг функционал-стилистик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 2005. – 156 б.; Юсупова О. Ўзбек тилида олмошларнинг функционал-стилистик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2011. – 22 б.; Бегматова Р. Немис ва ўзбек тилларида юкламаларнинг семантик, синтактик ва стилстик хусусиятлари. Филол. фанлари фалсафа докт-ри (PhD) ... дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2020. – 51 б.

<sup>2</sup> Курбанов Т. Публицистический стиль современного узбекского литературного языка. Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1987. – 22 с.

<sup>3</sup> Абдусaidов А. Язык газеты и литературная норма (на материале местных и республиканских газет 70-80 годов). Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1988. – 23 с.; Абдусaidов А. Газета жанрларининг тил хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. д-ри ... дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2005. – 39 б.; Азимова И. А. Ўзбек тилидаги газета матнлари мазмуний перцепциясининг психолингвистик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2008. – 22 б.; Тешабоева Д. Оммавий ахборот воситалари тилининг нутқ маданияти аспекти тадқиқи (Ўзбекистон Республикаси ОАВ мисолида): Филол. фанлари д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент: 2012. – 48 б.; Қодиров Н. Семантико-стилистический анализ в узбекском и русском языках в новейший период 1991-2001 гг. (на материале газет и устной речи): автореф. дис. ... филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1998. – 24 с.; Абдураимова Ш. К. Сўз ўзлаштириш назарияси ва ўзлаштирмаларнинг вақтли матбуот тилида ўзгара бориши. Филол. фан. номз. ... дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 1995. – 23 б.

<sup>4</sup> Арутюнова Н. Д. Истоки, проблемы и категории прагматики // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. – Москва: Прогресс, 1985. – Вып. XVI: Лингвистическая прагматика. – С. 3-42.

<sup>5</sup> Баранов А. Г. Текст в функционально-прагматической парадигме. – Краснодар: Кубанский Госуниверситет, 1988. – 90 с.

<sup>6</sup> Безменова Л. Э. Функционально-семантические и прагматические особенности речевых актов. Автореф. дис. канд. филол. наук. – Самара, 2001. – 20 с.

<sup>7</sup> Богданов В. В. Речевое общение: прагматические и семантические аспекты. – Л.: Изд-во ЛГУ, 1990. – 88 с.

<sup>8</sup> Гальперин И. Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. – М.: Едиториал УРСС, 2004. – 144 с.

<sup>9</sup> Дейк Т. А. ван. Вопросы прагматики текста // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. – Москва: Прогресс, 1978. – Вып. VIII: Лингвистика текста. – с. 259-336.

pragmatics of expressive language units<sup>1</sup>. These foundational studies have paved the way for numerous recent investigations in the field.

The study of text language, particularly the linguistic-stylistic analysis of journalistic texts and the exploration of their linguopragmatic features, is considered one of the pressing issues in modern linguistics. It can be said that the comprehensive comparative study of journalistic texts within the field of linguistics has not been sufficiently carried out to date. In addition, the ideological and artistic features of journalistic works by writers and poets such as A. Qahhor, Cho‘lpon, and E. Vohidov have been studied. However, these texts have not been approached from a linguistic perspective, nor have they been subjected to linguistic analysis.

**The connection of the research with the research work of the research institution where the dissertation was completed.** The dissertation was carried out within the framework of the scientific research directions of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University on the topic “Improving the teaching of foreign languages in a digital educational environment and modern trends in philological studies.”

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

**The tasks of the research:**

To review the studies conducted in English and Uzbek linguistics on the functional-stylistic and pragmatic features of texts, and to analyze the significant scientific and theoretical views expressed in these works from the perspective of the further development of the field by comparing journalistic texts in English and Uzbek with other style-based texts (such as scientific or literary texts in English and Uzbek);

To determine the functional aspects of journalistic texts in English and Uzbek, and to identify their syntactic-stylistic and pragmatic features;

To substantiate the representation of subject types in journalistic texts in English and Uzbek;

To carry out a linguopragmatic analysis of borrowed phraseological units used in English and Uzbek journalistic texts.

**The object of the research** is journalistic texts in English and Uzbek, particularly media texts in these languages.

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

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

**The scientific novelty of the research** consists from:

The genres of informational, analytical, and feature journalism in English and Uzbek have been explained, and the distinctive features of journalistic texts with

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<sup>1</sup> Дмитриева М.М. Семантико-прагматические и стилеобразующие характеристики экспрессивных единиц языка Автореф. дис. канд. филол. наук. – Нижний Новгород, 2000. – 16 с.

philosophical-political, economic, moral-ethical, and literary-critical content – such as polemical, propagandistic, critical, analytical, and satirical – have been identified.

In English and Uzbek journalistic texts, the functional-stylistic characteristics of headlines in declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentence forms– such as “*Live long and prosper?*”, “*Shabnam ostidagi muhabbat*”, “*How China is designing flood-resistant cities*”, “*Kimga mazza?*”, “*Yashasin, mo‘ylov!*”, “*Make it last..!*”– have been revealed in relation to communicative intent, genre, and format diversity.

In English and Uzbek journalistic texts, types of subjects such as *actional*, *stative*, *qualitative*, *possessive*, *quantitative-definitive*, *existential*, *perceptive*, *comparative*, *evaluative* and *emotional* have been substantiated from philosophical, logical, and linguistic perspectives through morphological and syntactic aspects.

The synonymic and antonymic properties of lexical units in English and Uzbek journalistic texts, as well as their expressive potential for enhancing stylistic coloring and intensifying meaning, have been explored from functional-stylistic and linguopragmatic perspectives. It has been demonstrated that idioms, quotations, proverbs and sayings, and various tropes and figures serve as means of increasing expressiveness in the language of newspapers.

**The practical results of the research** are as follows:

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

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

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

the significance of collecting linguistic materials, conducting analyses, and drawing conclusions based on them is crucial for performing analytical work on English texts. This practice is particularly important for teaching foreign languages and is essential in the educational environment of higher education institutions.

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

of the findings by authorized organizations also contributes to the overall reliability of the research.

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

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

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

The information, analytical and feature genres in English and Uzbek were explained, and the specific features of publicistic texts of a philosophical-political, economic, spiritual-moral, literary-critical nature, such as debate, propaganda, critical, analytical, satirical, were used in the implementation of the fundamental project No. FA-F1-OO5 on the topic “Research of Karakalpak folklore and literary studies” carried out in 2017-2020 (reference book of the Karakalpak Research Institute of Humanitarian Sciences of the Karakalpakstan Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 12, 2024 No. 313\1). As a result, the literature created within the project was enriched with sources within the framework of the text and the functional-stylistic features of the text;

The functional-stylistic features of the communicative purpose, diversity of genres and formats of the declarative, interrogative, and imperative headlines in English and Uzbek journalistic texts such as “*Live long and prosper?*”, “*Shabnam ostidagi muhabbat*”, “*How China is designing flood-resistant cities*”, “*Kimga mazza?*”, “*Yashasin mo'ylov!*”, “*Make it last..!*” were used in the innovative research project 561624-YeRR-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS + CBHE IMEP: “Modernization and internationalization of higher education processes in Uzbekistan” of the Erasmus + program for 2020-2021 (reference number 1397/02 of the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages dated July 10, 2024). As a result, the innovative research project was enriched with new resources;

The philosophical, logical and linguistic properties of subject types such as *action, state, sign, possession, quantitative determinant, existence, perceiving, comparative, evaluative, emotional* in English and Uzbek journalistic texts were used in the implementation of the fundamental project No. FA-F1-OO5 on the topic “Research of Karakalpak folklore and literary studies” carried out in 2017-2020 (reference book of the Karakalpak Research Institute of Humanities of the Karakalpakstan Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan

No. 313\1 dated August 12, 2024). As a result, the fundamental project was enriched with new theoretical sources and practical examples.

The expressive possibilities of lexical units in English and Uzbek publicistic texts, such as synonymous and antonymic properties, increasing the meaning and stylistic coloring, were revealed from a functional-stylistic and linguopragmatic perspective, and the conclusions about the use of stable expressions, quotations, proverbs and sayings, various tropes and figures as means of increasing expression in newspaper language were used in the preparation of radio broadcasts entitled “Literary Process” and “Education and Development” prepared by the editorial staff of the “Cultural-Educational and Artistic Broadcasts” of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan (Reference of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan No. 04-36-801 dated July 2, 2024). As a result, the debates on the specific features of publicistic texts in English and Uzbek were clarified.

**Approbation of the research results.** The results of the study were approved at 7 scientific conferences, including 4 international and 3 national.

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

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

## MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

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

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

In the first part of the chapter titled “*The Problem of Studying the Text in Modern Linguistics,*” the transformation of the concept of text into an object of scientific research serves as the main factor in solving the persistent problems of text linguistics. At the same time, researchers encounter numerous challenges when tackling these issues. It is essential to re-examine the fundamental concepts and ideas related to text theory, particularly by studying the perspectives of

linguists worldwide. Attention should also be given to the gradual development and formation of a text during the translation process, along with the alternatives available in text translation. In this context, the establishment of a scientific field dedicated to text deserves particular emphasis. Significant work has been conducted in global linguistics, and this has been followed by a series of thorough studies in Uzbek linguistics, where various scholars have explored the semantic, grammatical, and stylistic structures of texts.<sup>1</sup>

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

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

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

The term “publicism” is derived from the word “people,” signifying a focus on social matters and popular interests within the public sphere. It reflects the political issues of social life through timely publications in the press. Elements of journalistic style emerged early in human history, with ancient oratorical speeches serving as a prime example. Journalism can be characterized by its philosophical-political, economic, spiritual-ethical, and literary-critical subject matter. In terms of style, it encompasses diverse forms, including controversial, propaganda, critical-analytical, and satirical approaches. Regarding genre features, journalism is categorized into factual-informational types (such as news reports, reports, and correspondence), analytical pieces (like articles), and artistic-publicistic forms (such as essays, feuilletons, pamphlets, and writer’s articles).”<sup>2</sup>

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

<sup>2</sup> O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi. Birinchi jild. Toshkent, 2000-yil, 103-бет.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Journalistic text is the writing that appears directly in newspapers. Therefore, the language features of newspaper writing and journalistic text are essentially the same. However, there are instances when the language features of journalistic text

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

do not adhere to standard journalistic style guidelines, sometimes resembling artistic writing instead. The characteristics mentioned above generally apply, with some variations, to journalistic texts in both English and Uzbek.

The third section of the chapter titled “Principles of Linguopragmatic Analysis of the Journalistic Text” discusses the linguopragmatic features of journalistic texts and the factors that influence these characteristics. In contemporary discourse, pragmatics refers to how language users convey their attitudes through specific words and semantic constructions, as well as how they interpret the attitudes of their interlocutors or respond according to the context of the interaction.<sup>1</sup> The primary goal of linguistic analysis is to understand how language is used in practical activities, specifically in relation to the tasks it accomplishes. The concept of task, or function, is fundamental to the pragmalinguistic approach to analyzing language.

The research scope of linguistic pragmatics is broad. This includes examining the speech situation, context-related aspects of language units, and speech etiquettes that express interpersonal relationships. It also considers the social characteristics of speech, access to the subjective modal aspects of expression, and the use of evaluative words and tools. Additionally, it aims to explore how language reflects an individual’s inner subjective psyche, as well as the study of discourse and presupposition.<sup>2</sup>

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

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

The concept of speech acts includes specific linguistic criteria that help analyze its distinct components: locution, proposition, illocution, and perlocutionary acts. Studying these aspects in journalistic texts is important for advancing the fields of linguistic pragmatics and methodology. Additionally, this analysis provides a theoretical framework for distinguishing between text and semantic issues.

The second chapter of the dissertation titled **“Syntactic and Functional-Stylistic Features of Journalistic Texts in English and Uzbek Languages”**

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<sup>1</sup> Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон Миллий энциклопедияси, 2008. – 285 б.

<sup>2</sup> Ҳақимов М. Ўзбек тилида матнинг прагматик талқини: Филол. фан. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2001. – Б. 15-17.

examines both the similarities and unique characteristics of journalistic texts in English and Uzbek. It explores the subject matter and its expression within the journalistic texts of these languages, as well as the use of suffixes and word combinations. Additionally, it analyzes the functional and stylistic features of the sentences used in these texts.

In the first chapter of this section, titled “*The specificity and commonality of headlines in English and Uzbek journalistic texts*”, the functional and stylistic characteristics of journalistic texts and their headlines have been analyzed.

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

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

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

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

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

In the study of headlines, it is also possible to examine the structural models of headlines in English and Uzbek journalistic texts. The structural models of journalistic text headlines can be classified into word-headlines, phrase-headlines, and sentence-headlines. A reader’s interest in the text often arises after becoming acquainted with the headline, which depends on the author’s skill in selecting a headline and their ability to perceive subtle shades of meaning in words. For

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

example: “*How China is designing flood-resistant cities*” (Vox.com)<sup>1</sup>. This headline may evoke the question: *How is China designing cities that can withstand flooding?* The reader may then turn to this mass media content with interest, wondering, for instance, *Can a city absorb water?*

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

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

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

In linguistic literature, the system of meanings of the subject is interpreted differently. Taking into account existing opinions, we distinguish the following meanings of subjects:

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

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nf-Yy3EuZi0>.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. It means to keep a person familiar or close to oneself. This case is often found in words denoting kinship; 1. Biz o‘zimiz ham farzandimizni qarog‘im deymiz. (This is how we caress a child in Uzbek. E. Vahidov) 2. Onamiz yengi uchi bilan og‘zini ushlab yog‘ladi. – Seldada aql yo‘q ekan-da, – dedi onamiz. – Bira to‘la ochiq mozorga olib borib tashlamabdi-da! (Our mother covered her

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

mouth with the tip of her sleeve. “Selda has no brains,” said our mother. It would be better if she died than it.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Paired and repeated words are used in communication to emphasize points, reinforce meaning, and enhance the vividness and effectiveness of dialogues. These double and repeated words are also effective in the press<sup>1</sup>. For instance, it is important for *parents and grandparents* to teach their children the importance of

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

crossing at designated areas while walking on the road (“Voice of Jizzakh,” 07/09/2024). It should be noted that children’s *feelings* are very *sensitive and delicate*; they can greatly benefit from the *knowledge, intelligence, and love* of their teachers (from the article “Voice of Jizzakh,” 09/30/2022).

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

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

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

Researcher A. Gapparov emphasizes that the ability to form socio-political vocabulary in the journalistic style is more productive than in other functional styles. “We are against low-quality and counterfeit medicines! (Adolat.23.12.2022); “... since the fall of last year, I was forced to become a complainant, a petitioner”, However, electoral law is such an area that it constantly requires updating in a timely manner. (Adolat, 2019. - No. 27);

Similarly, the morphological formation of socio-political vocabulary in the journalistic style is also very active in English. Socio-political vocabulary consists mainly of words and phrases expressing concepts related to society and politics. The use of this vocabulary in journalistic texts is usually carried out in order to attract the attention of readers, put forward certain ideas, and encourage them to think about socio-political issues. The word-formation possibilities of socio-political lexicon in English publicistic texts are wide and diverse. In creating this lexicon, various morphological processes are used, such as affixation (adding prefixes and suffixes), composition (combining several words), and reduction. For example: *Moderate **Democrats** ousted a left-wing congressman in a primary election in New York. It was the most expensive **Democratic** congressional primary ever.* (The Economist 29.06.24) . In the text below, we can see that the word “democracy” increases its expressiveness as a result of the formation of a new word through affixation.

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

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

In the process of speaking, words are connected to one another based on the grammatical features specific to each language. For instance, English, Uzbek, and Tajik have distinct differences in their word combinations. A phrase is a unit composed of expressive words that possess both grammatical and semantic integrity. For example: The two men walked in silence (A.Cronin) 1) the two men, 2) walked in silence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For example: “*New laws come into effect today for Aussie workers, who will now have the right to switch off their phones and not respond to emails once their shift has ended. under the new right to disconnect laws, employees will have the right to refuse contact outside their working hours. The new laws will affect businesses with more than 15 employees.*” (News First).

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

When analyzing a journalistic text, the choice of words and their meanings play a crucial role. To effectively and appealingly convey the speaker’s intent, writers often opt for aesthetically rich language rather than commonly used expressions. Linguist N. Makhmudov notes, “The relationship of synonymy among linguistic units is one of the most significant paradigmatic relations within the complex and magnificent system of language. The existence of synonymy is essential for the advancement and development of this system.”<sup>3</sup> In other words,

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<sup>1</sup> Античные теории языка и стиля. – М., 1936.

<sup>2</sup> Куронов Д. Чўлпоннинг туғилган йили. “Шарқ юлдузи”. 2018 йил, №10-сон.

<sup>3</sup> Mahmudov N. “Sinonimlar til zanginligi va ranginligi ko‘zgusi”. O‘zbek tili sinonimlarining katta izohli lug‘ati, 1-jild. Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2023. – B. 5

one of the fundamental factors that contributes to the richness and depth of a language is the wide range of interlingual semantic-synonymous relationships.

The phenomenon of synonymy is one of the most thoroughly studied issues in linguistics.<sup>1</sup> The current development in our understanding of linguistics necessitates the study of synonymy at not just the lexical and grammatical levels, but also at the pragmatic level. Particularly, examining this phenomenon in the context of language and speech stages uncovers unique new features. This approach prompts a re-examination of lexical synonymy from a fresh perspective, which is thoroughly explored in the fields of lexicology, semasiology, and onomasiology.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, there is a need to analyze this phenomenon in terms of interrelationship and opposition (opposition) at the stage of language and speech.<sup>3</sup> At the language stage, the phenomenon of synonymy exists as a specific pattern and forms a commonality with the meaning of the name and expression.

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

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> Қаранг: Ҳоҗев А. Ўзбек тили синонимларининг изоҳли луғати. Тошкент, 1974 йил, 3-6- бетлар; Вешл Л. М. Современная лингвистическая семантика. М., 1990 г., 151-154-стр. Новиков Л.А. Семантика русского языка. М., 1982 г., стр-222-242.

<sup>2</sup> Раҳимов У. Прагматик синонимия. // Илмий хабарнома, АДУ, №3 2010 йил, 90-бет.

<sup>3</sup> Раҳимов У. Ко‘rsatilgan maqola.

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

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

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

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

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

In English, we can also encounter certain borrowed expressions that play an important role in enhancing meaning and attracting readers. For example, *déjà vu* from French – meaning the feeling of having previously seen or experienced a situation – and *status quo* from Latin – used to refer to the existing state of affairs. Such borrowed expressions are used in English journalistic texts to convey meaning more broadly, enhance expressiveness, and contribute to international

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

linguistic diversity. For instance: “His ‘new path’ represents something more worrying than a return to the status quo.” (*The Economist*, 11.04.2020)

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

## CONCLUSION

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

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

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

modernists like Fitrat, Behbudi, and Abdulla Avloni, whose works were published in newspapers and magazines such as “Taraqqiy,” “Oina,” and “Khurshid.”

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

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

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

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

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

9. In his brief works, including essays and pamphlets, the artist carefully selects the precise words that align with his intended expression and the context of the situation. This meticulous choice of language allows him to realistically capture even the smallest details of the subject he depicts. To convey a positive or negative attitude toward reality, it is essential to skillfully use words with the appropriate meanings. The creator successfully identifies a word that conveys his intended meaning and emotion from among the synonyms of a concept, using it effectively in his work.

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

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

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

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

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**ДЖИЗАКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**УСМОНОВА УМИДА БАХТИЁРОВА**

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

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

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

**Тема докторской диссертации (PhD) зарегистрирована за номером B2022.4.PhD/Fil3002 в Высшей аттестационной комиссии.**

Диссертация выполнена в Джизакском государственном педагогическом университете. Автореферат диссертации размещен на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) на веб-сайте jdrp.uz и на информационно-образовательном портале “ZiyoNet” по адресу www.ziyo.net.uz.

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**Ведущая организация:** **Бухоро давлат университети**

Защита диссертации состоится на разового Ученого совета за номером PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.113.02 при Джизакском государственном педагогическом университете “\_\_\_\_\_” \_\_\_\_\_ 2025 года в \_\_\_\_\_ (Адрес: 130100, г.Джизак, проспект Шарофа Рашидова, 4. Тел.: (+99872) 226-13-57, 226-21-73; факс: (99872) 226-46-56; e-mail: jdrp info@umail.uz Главный корпус Джизакского государственного педагогического университета, 2 этаж, малый конференц-зал.

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Центре информационных ресурсов Джизакского государственного педагогического университета (зарегистрирован под номером \_\_\_\_\_). Адрес: 130100, г. Джизак, проспект Шарофа Рашидова, 4. Тел.: (+99872) 226-13-57, 226-21-73, факс: (99872) 226-46-56.

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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

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

**Объектами исследования** Объектами исследования были выбраны публицистические тексты на английском и узбекском языках, в частности, медиатексты на этих языках.

**Научная новизна исследования** заключается в следующем:

Даны пояснения по жанрам информационной (information), аналитической (analytical) и художественно-публицистической (features) публицистики в английском и узбекском языках, выявлены характерные признаки публицистических текстов философско-политического, экономического, нравственно-этического и литературно-критического характера, таких как полемичность, пропагандистскость, критичность, аналитичность и сатиричность.

В публицистических текстах на английском и узбекском языках раскрыты функционально-стилистические особенности заголовков в форме повествовательных, вопросительных и побудительных предложений, таких как *“Live long and prosper?”*, *“Shabnam ostidagi muhabbat”*, *“How China is designing flood-resistant cities”*, *“Kimga mazza?”*, *“Yashasin, mo‘ylov!”*, *“Make it last..!”*, а также их коммуникативные цели, жанровое и форматное разнообразие.

В публицистических текстах на английском и узбекском языках обоснованы философские, логические и лингвистические характеристики таких типов субъектов, как субъект действия, состояния, признака, обладания, количественно-уточняющий, существования, восприятия, сопоставления, оценки, эмоции, с морфологической и синтаксической точек зрения.

В публицистических текстах на английском и узбекском языках функционально-стилистически и лингвопрагматически раскрыты выразительные возможности лексических единиц через их синонимические и антонимические свойства, средства усиления значимости и стилистической окраски; доказано, что устойчивые выражения, цитаты, пословицы и поговорки, различные тропы и фигуры являются средствами повышения экспрессивности газетного языка.

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

Жанры информационной (information), аналитической (analytical) и художественно-публицистической (features) публицистики на английском и узбекском языках были охарактеризованы, а характерные черты публицистических текстов философско-политического, экономического, нравственно-этического и литературно-критического характера — такие как полемичность, пропагандистскость, критичность, аналитичность и

сатиричность — были использованы при реализации фундаментального проекта FA-F1-005 на тему «*Исследование каракалпакского фольклора и литературоведения*», выполненного в 2017–2020 годах (справка № 313/1 от 12 августа 2024 года Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан и Каракалпакского научно-исследовательского института гуманитарных наук). В результате было достигнуто обогащение литературных источников, созданных в рамках проекта, материалами, связанными с текстом и его функционально-стилистическими особенностями.

Функционально-стилистические особенности заголовков в повествовательной, вопросительной и побудительной форме — таких как “*Live long and prosper?*”, “*Shabnam ostidagi muhabbat*”, “*How China is designing flood-resistant cities*”, “*Kimga mazza?*”, “*Yashasin, mo ‘ylov!*”, “*Make it last..!*” — а также их коммуникативные цели, жанровое и форматное разнообразие были использованы в рамках инновационного исследовательского проекта Европейского Союза по программе Erasmus+ CBHE на 2020–2021 годы под номером 561624-EPP-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP, на тему «*Модернизация и интернационализация процессов в системе высшего образования в Узбекистане*» (справка № 1397/02 от 10 июля 2024 года Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков). В результате проект был обогащён новыми источниками.

Философские, логические и лингвистические характеристики типов субъектов, таких как субъект действия, состояния, признака, обладания, количественно-уточняющий, существования, восприятия, сопоставления, оценки, эмоции, были обоснованы в морфологическом и синтаксическом аспектах, и использованы в реализации вышеупомянутого фундаментального проекта «*Исследование каракалпакского фольклора и литературоведения*» (справка № 313/1 от 12 августа 2024 года). В результате проект был дополнен новыми теоретическими источниками и практическими примерами.

Функционально-стилистически и лингвопрагматически были раскрыты выразительные возможности лексических единиц в английских и узбекских публицистических текстах — синонимические и антонимические свойства, способы усиления значений и стилистической окраски; было доказано, что устойчивые выражения, цитаты, пословицы и поговорки, различные тропы и фигуры служат средствами повышения экспрессивности газетного языка. Эти выводы были использованы редакцией «Культурно-просветительских и художественных передач» ДМ телеканала «Узбекистан» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана при подготовке радиопередач «*Литературный процесс*» и «*Образование и развитие*» (справка № 04-36-801 от 2 июля 2024 года Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана). В результате был внесён вклад в прояснение особенностей публицистических текстов на английском и узбекском языках.

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

**E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI**  
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