

FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

DADAJONOV AVAZBEK RAXMATJON O‘G‘LI

**MUHOKAMA NUTQINING FUNKSIONAL-USLUBIY
XUSUSIYATLARI**

10.00.01 – O‘zbek tili

**FILOLOGIYA fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

Farg‘ona – 2025

**Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
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Ilmiy rahbar:

Xojaliyev Ismoiljon Tojibayevich
filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent

Rasmiy opponentlar:

Yuldashev Ma'rufjon Muhammadjonovich
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Rahimov Usmonjon Ergashevich
filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent

Yetakchi tashkilot:

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Dissertatsiya himoyasi Farg'ona davlat universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2025-yil « 9 » oktabr soat 9⁰⁰ dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi (Manzil: Farg'ona shahar, Burhoniddin Marg'inoniy ko'chasi, 105-uy. Tel.: (99873) 244-57-82; e-mail: info@fdu.uz).

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G.Z.Rozikova

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

M.T.Abdupattoyev

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash ilmiy kotibi, f.f.d., professor

A.B.Mamajonov

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

KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida nutqning lisoniy belgilarini turli xil aspektlarda mukammal tadqiq etish alohida yo‘nalishlardan biri hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa, monologik nutq tiplarini funksional-semantik jihatdan tadqiq etish, ularning tipologik, lisoniy hamda nolisoniy belgilarini aniqlash, nutq uslublariga munosabatini o‘rganish muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Bu esa monologik nutq tipi bo‘lgan muhokama nutqining nazariy asoslarini izohlash zaruratini yuzaga keltirmoqda. Shuning uchun muhokama nutq tipini tahlil etish muhim, ularning tipologik, uslubiy belgilarini aniqlash amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

Dunyo tilshunosligida muhokama nutq tipining til va nutq tizimida tutgan o‘rnini, uning tipologik xususiyatlarini aniqlash asosida nutq sistemasidagi maqomini belgilash masalalarini o‘rganishga e‘tibor kuchaymoqda. Shuningdek, muhokama nutq tipining shakl va mazmun tomoniga ega bo‘lgan ikki tomonlama mohiyat kasb etuvchi tipologik belgilariga e‘tibor qaratish, uni yuzaga chiqaruvchi lisoniy belgilarini aniqlash dolzarb ahamiyatga ega. Bu esa muhokama nutqining nutq tizimida tutgan o‘rnini ko‘rsatish, tasnif qilish, nazariy jihatdan asoslashni taqozo etadi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida nutq tiplarini o‘rganish borasida bir qator ishlar amalga oshirilgan bo‘lsa ham, muhokama nutqining tipologik belgilarini aniqlash, uning lisoniy tizimda tutgan o‘rnini, boshqa (tasvir, rivoya) nutq tiplari bilan aloqasini o‘rganish, lisoniy xususiyatlarini va funksional uslublarga munosabatini, tipologik belgilarini aniqlash uchun muhokama nutqining leksik-semantik, morfologik, sintaktik xususiyatlarini tadqiq etishga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj katta. Ma’lumki, “Yangi O‘zbekiston sharoitida o‘zbek tilini rivojlantirish, bu yo‘nalishdagi tadqiqotlarni takomillashtirish orqali yoshlarni ona tiliga va Vatanga muhabbat, milliy an’ana va qadriyatlarga sadoqat ruhida tarbiyalash ustuvor vazifalardan biridir. Oliy ta’lim tizimida o‘zbek tili ilmiy maktablarning zamonaviy metodlarini o‘rganishni yo‘lga qo‘yish, tilning rivojlanish istiqbollari bilan bog‘liq ilmiy muammolarni aniqlash, tadqiq etish”¹ bugungi kunning eng muhim vazifalaridan biridir. Haqiqatan, bugungi kunda yurtimizda ilm-ma’rifat sohasiga, jumladan, ta’limda yetuk kadrlar tayyorlash masalasiga e‘tiborning kuchayishi natijasida maktabgacha ta’limdan oliy o‘quv yurtidan keyingi bosqichgacha bo‘lgan jarayon izchil ravishda tubdan yangilanmoqda. Tabiiyki, har qanday amaliy natijalar muayyan tushunchalarning mohiyatini chuqur o‘rganish, to‘laqonli anglashdan boshlanadi. Muhokama nutq tipini funksional-semantik va struktur jihatdan tadqiq etish ana shu yo‘ldagi izlanishlardan biri. Bunday nutq tipining mazmuniy tuzilishini funksional-uslubiy va sintagmatik jihatlari bilan bog‘liqlikda o‘rganish bugungi kunda tilshunoslikning dolzarb masalalaridan biri sanaladi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 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

¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 2020-yil 24-yanvardagi Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi– <http://uza.uz/oz/politics/zbekiston-respublikasi-prezidentishavkat-mirzoyevning-oliy>. (Murojaat sanasi: 24-07-2024)

o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 6-noyabrdagi PF-6108-son “O‘zbekistonning yangi taraqqiyot davrida ta‘lim-tarbiya va ilm-fan sohalarini rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi farmonlari; 2018-yil 5-iyundagi PQ-3775-son “Oliy ta‘lim muassasalarida ta‘lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta‘minlash bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi Qarori va boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni bajarishda ushbu dissertatsiya tadqiqoti muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

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

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Nutq va uning tipologik xususiyatlarini o‘rganishga XIX asr notiqdari tomonidan e‘tibor qaratilgan. Ammo bu qarashlar notiqdarlikda nutq tiplaridan foydalanish muammolari bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, ular amaliy xarakter kasb etgan. Nutqni tipologik jihatdan o‘rganishga ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan yondashish XX asrning 20-yillariga to‘g‘ri keladi. Dastlab L.P.Yakubinskiy, keyinchalik A.A.Xolodovich, R.A.Budagov² kabi tilshunos olimlar bu muammoga munosabat bildirganlar va nutqning tipologik bo‘linishiga e‘tibor qaratganlar. Biroq olib borilgan tadqiqotlar, asosan, nutq shakllarini qiyoslash va o‘rganishga qaratilgan bo‘lib, ular dialogik nutqqa e‘tibor berganlar. Monologik nutqning tipologik belgilari muammosi e‘tibordan chetda qolgan.

Nutq tipologiyasidagi bo‘linishlarni ilmiy-monografik tadqiq etish dastlab O.A.Nechayevaning³ ilmiy ishlarida kuzatiladi. Ammo olib borilgan tadqiqot “nutq tiplarining umumiy belgilarini o‘rganish masalalariga qaratilgan bo‘lsa-da, uning lisoniy xususiyatlari to‘liq ochib berilmagan”⁴. A.N.Kojin, V.V.Odinov, Moskalskaya, M.P.Brandes, T.B.Trosheva kabi olimlar⁵ nutqning funksional-semantik tiplarini aniqlash mezonlarini birinchilardan bo‘lib o‘z ilmiy ishlarida ta‘kidlab o‘tganlar. Mazkur tilshunoslar bu nutq tiplarini alohida guruhlariga ajratgan

² Якубинский Л. О диалогической речи, в сб. Русская речь, вып. 1. – М.:1923; Холодович А. О типологии речи, Историческо-филологические исследования. Сб. статей к 75-летию акад. – М.:1974; Будагов А. Типология сходств и различий близкородственных языков – М.:1976.

³ Нечаева О.А. Функционально-смысловые типы речи. – Улан-Уда: Бурят. кн. изд-во, 1974.

⁴ Салтанова Ю.Н. Специфика рассуждения в художественном тексте: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – М.,2008. – С. 29.

⁵ Кожина М. К основаниям функциональной стилистики. – М.: Пермь, 1968; Одинцов В. Стилистика текста. – М.: Наука, 1980; Москальская О.И. Грамматика текста. – М.:Высшая школа, 1981; Брандес М. Стилистический анализ. – М.:Высшая школа, 1971; Трошева Т.Б. Формирование рассуждения в процессе развития научного стиля русского литературного языка XVIII - XX вв. (сопоставительно с другими функциональными разновидностями): Дисс. ...док. филол. наук. – М.: Пермь, 2000.

holda ularning umumiy jihatlarigagina e'tibor qaratganlar⁶. T.B.Trosheva⁷ ilmiy ishida funksional-semantik nutq tiplarini aniqlash mezonlarini belgilashga kommunikativ-funksional, leksik, grammatik, struktur jihatdan yondashish zarurligi ko'rsatilgan, biroq har bir nutq tipining, ayniqsa, muhokama nutq tipining leksik-semantik, morfologik, sintaktik xususiyatlari yoritilmagan. A.Zolotova va N.K.Onipenkolar esa nutq tiplariga pragmatolingvistik tomondan yondashgan, lekin tadqiqot maqsadidan kelib chiqib, lisoniy xususiyatlarini tahlilga tortmagan⁸.

O'zbek tilshunosligida nutqning funksional-semantik tiplarini o'rganish borasida olib borilgan ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari sanoqli bo'lib, dastlab A.Mamajonovning "Tekst lingvistikasi" kitobida matnning umumiy xususiyatlarini aniqlash doirasida muhokama matn tipi sifatida tilga olinadi. Keyinchalik I.Xojaliyevning "Tasvir nutq tipining lingvistik xususiyatlari" nomli dissertatsiya ishida e'tibor qaratilgan⁹. M.Yo'ldashevning "Badiiy matn lingvopoetikasi", M.Qurbonovanning "Matn tilshunosligi" kitobi¹⁰da nutq tiplarining umumiy bo'linishi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Shunday bo'lsa-da, o'zbek tilshunosligida muhokama nutq tipi tadqiqot obyekti sifatida ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan tadqiq etilmagan. Yuqorida qayd etilgan manbalar asosida aytish mumkinki, o'zbek tilshunosligida nutqning funksional-semantik tiplari, jumladan, muhokama nutq tipining o'rganilishi dolzab muammolardan biri sanaladi.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Tadqiqot ishi Farg'ona davlat universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining "Til tadqiqiga zamonaviy ilmiy paradigmalari asosida yondashuv" yo'nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi muhokama nutq tipining funksional va uslubiy belgilarini, uning lingvistik xususiyatlarini aniqlash orqali monologik nutq tiplari doirasidagi maqomini belgilashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

muhokama nutq tipining terminologik tavsifi va talqinlarini tahlil qilish asosida uning nutq tizimida tutgan maqomini belgilash;

muhokama nutq tipining tarkibiy qismlariga xos bo'lgan qiyoslash, dalillash va shu asosda xulosa chiqarish kabi mazmuniy, funksional, uslubiy belgilarini aniqlash va asoslash;

muhokama nutqning kompozitsion tuzilishini o'rganish va buning natijasi o'laroq uning lisoniy qurilishini aniqlash;

muhokama nutq tipining leksik-semantik, morfologik, sintaktik xususiyatlarini dalillash, lisoniy tabiatini yoritib berish;

⁶ Салтанова Ю.Н. Специфика рассуждения в художественном тексте: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2008. – С. 31.

⁷ Трошева Т.Б. Формирование рассуждения в процессе развития научного стиля русского литературного языка XVIII - XX вв. (сопоставительно с другими функциональными разновидностями): Дисс. ... док. филол. наук. – М.: Пермь, 2000. – С.78.

⁸ Золотова Г.А., Онипенко Н.К., Сидорова М.Ю. Коммуникативная грамматика русского языка. – М: МГУ, 1998. – С.12.

⁹ Хожалиев И.Т. Тасвир нутқ типининг лингвистик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1998.

¹⁰ Yo'ldashev M. Badiiy matn lingvopoetikasi. – Toshkent. 2021; Qurbonova M. Matn tilshunosligi. – Toshkent: Universitet, 2014.

muhokama nutq tipining uslubiy belgilarini o'rganish orqali uning funksional uslublarga xoslanishini asoslash.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida badiiy, ilmiy matn va darsliklarda berilgan muhokama nutqi matnlari tanlangan.

Tadqiqot predmetini nutqda namoyon bo'ladigan muhokama matnlarining lisoniy va kognitiv-semantik xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqot usullari. Tadqiqotda kontekstual, diskursiv, statistik, konseptualashtirish, izohlash, umumlashtirish usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

muhokama nutq tipining tilshunoslik, falsafa, psixologiyaga oid terminologik tushuncha va talqinlari tahlil qilingan, mavjud talqin va tavsiflarni o'zaro qiyoslash orqali muhokama, munozara, mulohaza kabi atamalarining terminologik ma'nosi yoritib berilganligi va shu asosda muhokamaning nutq tizimida tutgan o'rni, maqomi aniqlangan;

muhokama nutqining funksional-semantik jihatlarini belgilovchi qiyoslash, dalillash, xulosalash kabi xususiyatlari hamda uning tezis, dalil, xulosa kabi kompozitsion qurilishi va bu qismlarning shakllanish belgilari asoslangan;

muhokama nutq tipining leksik-semantik, morfem-morfologik, sintaktik xususiyatlari ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan o'rganilib, ma'nodosh, shakldosh so'zlarning qo'llanilishi, muhokama nutq tipida qiyoslash, solishtirish, asoslash va shu asosda xulosa chiqarish yetakchilik qilishi, ularning nutq tipining shakllanishidagi o'rni va ahamiyati misollar bilan dalillangan;

muhokama nutq tipining funksional uslubiy belgilarini o'rganish orqali uning qaysi uslubga xoslanishidan qat'i nazar, tezis, dalil va xulosadan tashkil topishi, uning ilmiy uslubda to'liq shaklda namoyon bo'lishi, badiiy va publitsistik uslublarda to'liqsiz muhokama ham qo'llanilishi, rasmiy uslub ma'lum bir qolipga ega ekanligi, so'zlashuv uslubi oddiy axborot almashinuvidan iborat bo'lganligi uchun bu uslublarda muhokama nutq tipi qo'llanmasligi isbotlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijasi quyidagilardan iborat:

muhokama nutq tipining funksional-uslubiy xususiyatlari tadqiqi natijasida chiqarilgan ilmiy xulosalar o'zbek tili nutq tipologiyasi, matn tilshunosligi hamda funksional grammatik nazariyalarni boyitishi dalillangan;

muhokama nutqining lisoniy xususiyatlarini o'rganish asosida olingan ilmiy-nazariy xulosalar matn tilshunosligi, matn sintaksisi, matnning lisoniy va grammatik tahlili bo'yicha yangi darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalar yaratish, mavjud darslik hamda qo'llanmalarining mukammallashtirish xizmat qilishi asoslangan;

muhokama nutq tipining nutq uslublardagi ko'rinishlari tadqiqi natijasida olingan xulosalar uslubshunoslik fanini o'qitish, matn tuzish ko'nikmalarini oshirishga xizmat qilishi yoritib berilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi ilmiy yondashuvlar, tahliliy metodlar, tan olingan nazariyalar va lingvistik konsepsiyalarning qo'llanilganligi, tahlilga tortilgan katta hajmdagi daliliy manbalar va amalga oshirilgan tadqiqot natijalarining dissertatsiya ishidagi nazariy holatlarga muvofiqligi, turli jadval va diagrammalar bilan isbotlanganligi, tahlil hamda natijalarning asoslanganligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati shundaki, dissertatsiya materiallarini tadqiq etishda olingan ilmiy-nazariy xulosalar nazariy tilshunoslik, xususan, nutq tipologiyasining rivojlanishiga muayyan darajada hissa qo'shadi.

Dissertatsiya natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, dissertatsiya materiallaridan magistratura va bakalavr bosqichlari uchun kognitiv lingvistika, matn tilshunosligi, nutq tipologiyasi fanlari bo'yicha darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalar yaratish, maxsus kurs, ilmiy ma'ruzalar, seminarlarda foydalanish mumkinligida ko'rinadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Muhokama nutq tipining funksional-uslubiy xususiyatlarini aniqlash bo'yicha olingan ilmiy-nazariy xulosalar natijalari asosida:

muhokama nutq tipining tilshunoslik, falsafa, psixologiyaga oid terminologik tushuncha va talqinlari tahlil qilinganligi, mavjud talqin va tavsiflarni o'zaro qiyoslash orqali muhokama, munozara, mulohaza kabi atamalarning terminologik ma'nosi yoritib berilganligi va shu asosda muhokamaning nutq tizimida tutgan o'rni, maqomi aniqlanganligiga doir ilmiy xulosa va natijalardan 2022-2023-yillarga mo'ljallangan AL-FDU2022307-010 raqamli "Lingvistik tahrir va tarjimashunoslik" ilmiy-tadqiqot markazida "Antiplagiat" dasturini amaliyotga joriy etishda foydalanilgan (Farg'ona davlat universitetining 2025-yil 19-fevraldagi 04/1346-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada "Lingvistik tahrir va tarjimashunoslik" ilmiy-tadqiqot markazida amalga oshirilgan antiplagiat tekshiruvlarining samaradorligi oshgan, antiplagiatdan o'tkazilgan darslik, o'quv qo'llanma, monografiya, ilmiy risolalarning tipologik belgilari anqlangan;

muhokama nutq tipining leksik-semantik, morfem-morfologik, sintaktik xususiyatlari ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan o'rganilib, ma'nodosh, shakldosh so'zlarning qo'llanishi, muhokama nutq tipida qiyoslash, solishtirish, asoslash va shu asosda xulosa chiqarish yetakchilik qilishi, ularning nutq tipining shakllanishidagi o'rni va ahamiyati misollar bilan dalillanganligiga doir xulosalardan O'zbekiston davlat xoreografiya akademiyasida amalga oshirilgan "O'zbek milliy raqs san'atini targ'ib etishga bag'ishlangan veb-sayt va multimedia mahsulotlari to'plamini yaratish" mavzusidagi FZ-2019081663 raqamli ilmiy-amaliy loyihani bajarishda foydalanigan (O'zbekiston davlat xoreografiya akademiyasining 2025-yil 22-yanvardagi 01/04-176-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijalarning joriy qilinishi muhokama nutqining leksik-semantik, morfem-morfologik, sintaktik xususiyatlarini aniqlash orqali o'zbek milliy raqs san'atini targ'ib etishga bag'ishlangan veb-sayt va multimedia mahsulotlari to'plamini yaratishga xizmat qilgan;

muhokama nutq tipining funksional uslubiy belgilarini o'rganish orqali uning qaysi uslubga xoslanishidan qat'i nazar, tezis, dalil va xulosadan tashkil topishi, uning ilmiy uslubda to'liq shaklda namoyon bo'lishi, badiiy va publitsistik uslublarda to'liqsiz muhokama ham qo'llanilishi, rasmiy uslub ma'lum bir qolipga ega ekanligi, so'zlashuv uslubi oddiy axborot almashinuvidan iborat bo'lganligi uchun bu uslublarda muhokama nutq tipi qo'llanmasligi isbotlanganligiga oid ilmiy

qarash va xulosalardan 2023-2024-yillarda O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanalining “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”, “Millat va ma’naviyat”, “Ijod zavqi”, “Bedorlik” eshittirishlari ssenariysini yozishda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston teleradiokanali” davlat muassasasining 2025-yil 1-yanvardagi 26-36-942-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada eshittirishlarning ssenariylarini yozishda mantiqiy izchillik va uzviylik ta’minlangan hamda ularning badiiy-estetik ta’sirchanligi ortgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 2 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida ma’ruza ko‘rinishida bayon etilgan hamda aprobatsiyadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 11 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 7 ta, jumladan, xorijiy jurnallarda 5 ta maqola nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat bo‘lib, 160 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi, mavzuning o‘rganilganlik darajasi yoritilgan, tadqiqotning maqsadi, vazifalari, obykti, predmeti, ilmiy yangiligi, amaliy natijasi va ularning ishonchligi, ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati, joriy qilinishi, aprobatsiyasi, natijalarning e’lon qilinishi va dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi haqida ma’lumot berilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi “**Muhokama nutqini tipologik aspektda o‘rganishning nazariy masalalari**” deb nomlanib, nutq tiplarining jahon va o‘zbek tilshunosligida o‘rganilishi, nutqning funksional-uslubiy tomondan guruhlarga bo‘linishi, muhokama nutqining terminologik tadqiqi masalalariga e’tibor qaratilgan.

Bobning birinchi fasli “**Muhokama nutqining terminologik tushunchasi va talqinlari**” deb nomlangan. Tilshunoslikda nutq tiplarini o‘rganish tilshunos olimlarning e’tiborini tortgan. Buning natijasida ko‘plab ilmiy izlanishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Nutq tipologiyasi masalasi juda keng qamrovli bo‘lib, bu masalaga tilshunos olimlarimiz turli tomondan yondashmoqdalar. Shuningdek, “Olib borilgan ko‘plab tadqiqotlarda nutq shakllari farqlanmagan. Jumladan, monologik va dialogik nutq birgalikda o‘rganilgan. Ularning har biri o‘ziga xos xususiyatga ega ekanligi e’tibordan chetda qolgan”¹¹.

XX asrning 60-yillariga kelib nutq tiplari funksional-mazmuniy tomondan o‘rganila boshlandi. 70-80-yillar rus tilshunosligida “Funksional-mazmuniy nutq

¹¹ Хожалиев И.Т. Тасвир нутқ типининг лингвистик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1998. – Б.13.

tiplari” (функционально-смысловы типы речи) atamasi ostida ilmiy izlanishlar olib borildi. Bu ilmiy tadqiqotlarda nutq tiplari matn bilan birgalikda o‘rganildi.

Nutqning funksional-semantik tipi tushunchasini ilmiy sohaga birinchi bo‘lib rus tilshunosi O.A.Nechayeva olib kirgan. Uning tasvir, rivoya va muhokama nutqini o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan monografiyasi nashr etilishi bilan badiiy matnlardagi monologik nutq tiplarini funksional-mazmuniy jihatdan tadqiq etish an‘anasi yuzaga keldi. Lekin olib borilgan tadqiqotlar badiiy matn bilan cheklandi. Nutqning tipologik bo‘linishi esa boshqa nutq uslublari uchun ham xosligi e‘tibordan chetda qoldi. Chunki nutqning funksional-mazmun jihatdan tipiklashishi bevosita nutq tuzuvchining maqsadi, niyati va motivi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, u to‘la ma’noda kognitiv hodisa hisoblanadi.

Hozirgi o‘zbek tilida *muhokama* so‘zi ikki ma’noda qo‘llaniladi:

1. Insonlar orasidagi oddiy so‘zlashuv tilida.
2. Tilshunoslikdagi terminologik ma’noda.

Oddiy so‘zlashuv uslubida insonlar orasida biror xulosaga kelish uchun ko‘pchilikning fikrini olish, fikr almashish, bahslashish, har tomonlama o‘ylash; fikr yuritish, mulohaza; fikr¹² va shu kabi ma’nolarni anglatadi.

Tilshunoslikda terminologik ma’noda biror narsa yoki hodisalar o‘rganiladigan, ularning ichki xususiyatlari ochib beriladigan, ma’lum qoidalar isbotlanadigan nutq turi. Muhokama mantiqiy batafsil ko‘rinishda taqdim etilgan mavzu bo‘yicha xulosalar yoki xulosalar zanjirini tashkil qilishdagi dalillar va ular asosida yuzaga chiqadigan tarkibiy hukmlar o‘rtasidagi maxsus mantiqiy munosabatlar bilan tavsiflanadigan nutq turidir. Shuning uchun ilmiy adabiyotlarda “Muhokama nutqi matnning bir turi bo‘lib, unda obyektlar yoki hodisalar, ularning mavjudligiga to‘xtalmaydi, ammo ularning ichki xususiyatlari kommunikativ vazifalarning o‘zaro ta’sirini ochib berish orqali tekshiriladi va shu bilan ma’lum qoidalarni isbotlaydi. Muhokama nutq tipida har qanday mavzu bo‘yicha mantiqiy izchil ko‘rinishda berib boriladigan xulosalar yoki xulosalar yig‘indisini tashkil etuvchi uning tarkibiy hukmlari o‘rtasidagi maxsus mantiqiy munosabatlar tavsiflanadi. Muhokama nutqi mavhum fikrlash shakliga mos keladi. Bu tipdagi matn fikrlashning mantiqiy asosi va gapning ma’nosiga qarab o‘ziga xos lingvistik tuzilishga ega bo‘lib, sabab-natija munosabatlari bilan tavsiflanadi”¹³.

Muhokama terminiga lug‘at va manbalarda turlicha ta’riflar beriladi. Masalan, falsafa qomusiy lug‘atida: “Muhokama – kishilarning narsa, voqea, hodisa va holatlar haqidagi fikri yoki hukmi. Fikr yoki hukm – tafakkuriy faoliyat turi, odam miyasi va ongining mahsuli”¹⁴ – deyiladi.

Muhokama nutqi o‘tgan asrning 70-yillaridan boshlab tilshunoslikda termin sifatida, nutq tipi shaklida esa rus tilshunosligida ilmiy qarash yoki ma’lum ilmiy yo‘nalish o‘laroq shakllana boshladi.

Shirin azobim – sevgim... Bu shirin azob – necha asrlardan beri oshiqalar oromini, halovatini o‘g‘irlagan ulug‘ dard. Qaysni “junun” etgan, Farhodga tog‘ni

¹² O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati, 6 jildli.3-jild. – Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2022. – B.253.

¹³ Виноградов В.С. Введение в переводоведение. – М.: ИССО РАО, 2001. – С. 244.

¹⁴ Falsafa qomusiy lug‘ati. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2004. – B. 184.

qo‘porib seviklisi Shiringa suv hadya etishdek qudratni ato etgan buyuk bir tuyg‘u... Toki odam zoti bor ekan bu tuyg‘u qalblarni larzaga keltiraveradi (O‘tkir Hoshimov, “Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar”, 29-bet).

Demak, muhokama so‘zlashuv nutqida qo‘llanuvchi munozara, mulohaza so‘zlaridan farq qiladi. U terminologik ma’noda takrorlanuvchi tipik belgilarga ega bo‘lgan monologik nutq turi hisoblanadi.

Bobning **“Muhokama nutqining kompozitsion qurilishi”** deb nomlangan ikkinchi faslida muhokama nutq tipining kompozitsion qurilishi haqida ma’lumotlar berib o‘tilgan.

Har qanday nutq tipi ma’lum bir kompozitsion qurilishga ega bo‘ladi. Rivoya nutq tipiga voqeabandlik xos bo‘lgani uchun uning kompozitsion qurilishi voqeaning boshlanishi, avj nuqtasi va yakunlanishi kabi qismlardan iborat bo‘ladi.

Tasvir nutq tipining kompozitsion qurilishida esa belgilar sanab ko‘rsatiladi va ana shu belgilar asosida biror narsa yoki hodisaning tasviri beriladi. Qaysi belgining avval berilishi muhim emas, bunda eng muhimi, tasvirlanayotgan obyektning tinglovchi (o‘quvchi) ko‘z oldiga keltirish uchun uning muhim belgilari sanab ko‘rsatiladi. Tasvir nutq tipida voqeabandlik ikkinchi o‘ringa tushadi. Unda ko‘rsatish, tasvirlash asosiy o‘ringa chiqadi. Bu nutq tipida dinamiklik mavjud bo‘lmaydi, uning yetakchi xususiyati turg‘unlikdir.

Muhokama nutq tipining rivoya va tasvirdan farqli tomoni shundaki, unda fikr ustunlik qiladi. Dalillar qiyoslanadi, argumentlilik ustuvor bo‘ladi. Fikrlar dinamikasi birinchi o‘ringa chiqadi. Muhokama nutq tipida narsa-hodisaning o‘zi yoki u bilan bog‘liq voqea emas, balki u haqidagi fikr muhim o‘rin tutadi. Shuning uchun muhokama nutqining kompozitsion qurilishi tasvir va rivoyaning kompozitsion qurilishidan keskin farq qiladi.

Muhokama nutq tipi kompozitsion qurilish nuqtayi nazaridan, asosan, uch qismdan tashkil topadi.

1. Tezis. Asosiy g‘oya. Mavzu.
2. Dalillar. Isbotlash uchun yoki rad etish uchun.
3. Xulosa. Matndan anglashilgan umumiy fikr yoki hukm.

Bu bo‘linish umumiy bo‘lib, muhokama nutqining asosiy qismlarni tashkil etadi. Badiiy uslubda bu qismlarning barchasi to‘liq bo‘lmasligi mumkin, chunki badiiy uslubda to‘liqsiz muhokama ham uchraydi, uslub talabidan kelib chiqib, hukm o‘quvchi ixtiyoriga qoldiriladi.

Ilmiy uslubdagi muhokamalarda esa aniqlikka e’tibor qaratiladi. Fikrni yana ham aniqlashtirish, nazariy fikrni isbotlash uchun dalillar kengroq beriladi. Ilmiy muhokama nutqida xulosa ham boshqa uslubdagi muhokamalarga qaraganda aniq, isbotlangan yakuniy xulosaga ega nazariyalar bilan ajralib turadi.

Tezis – bu haqiqatni isbotlash kerak bo‘lgan taklif, mavzu. U matnning asosiy mavzusini belgilaydi. Muhokama nutq tipida esa muhokama uchun mavzuni ochib beradi. Shunday holatlar ham borki, agar tezis muallif nuqtayi nazarida noto‘g‘ri bo‘lsa, muhokama tuzilishiga antiteza, ya’ni yuqoridagi tezisga qarama-qarshi bo‘lgan hukm beriladi. Shunday vaziyatlarda antitezani isbotlash uchun kirish so‘zlardan unumli foydalaniladi.

Tezisdagi asosiy g‘oya fikr, mulohaza, isbotga qaratilgan bo‘ladi. Muhokama nutq tipi kompozitsiyasidagi tezis ham aynan matnning dastlabki mazmunini ochishga qaratilgan bo‘ladi.

Dalil muhokama nutqining kompozitsion tuzilishida tezisdan keyin qo‘llanilib, matndan anglashilgan tezisni ochib berishga, isbotlashga qaratilgan bo‘ladi. Muhokama nutq tipida isbotlangan dalillar orqali xulosaga kelish mumkin.

Muhokama nutq tipidagi xulosa sodda ko‘rinishda bo‘lib, matn mazmunidan sezilib turadi.

Xulosa insonlarda oldindan ma‘lum bo‘lgan qarash yoki nazariya orqali to‘ldiriladigan axborotning yetishmayotgan qismidir. Masalan, *Qora qog‘oz harchand yuvgan bilan oq bo‘lmaydi. Oq qog‘ozni qora qilish uchun bir chiziq tortish kifoya. Qorani oqlash emas, oqni qoralamaslik adolatdir* (O‘tkir Hoshimov, “Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar”, 22-bet).

Muhokama nutq tipining umumiy ma‘nosi xulosaning ma‘nosiga bog‘liq bo‘lsa, xulosaning ma‘nosi esa, o‘z navbatida, butun matn mavzusining maqsadiga asoslangan bo‘ladi.

Demak, muhokama nutq tipi o‘ziga xos kompozitsion qurilishga egaligi bilan tasvir va rivoya nutq tipidan farq qiladi. Tasvirda narsa-hodisaning belgilari sanab ko‘rsatilgani uchun uning kompozitsion qurilishida gaplarning parallel bog‘lanishi kuzatiladi. Voqealar yoki fikr rivoji kuzatilmaydi. Rivoyada esa dinamik rivojlanuvchi voqea-hodisa bayon qilingani uchun u ekspozitsiya, voqealar rivoji, yechim tarzidagi kompozitsion qurilishga ega bo‘ladi. Muhokama nutq tipining asosida fikrlash jarayoni turadi¹⁵. Shuning uchun u muammo (tezis), argument (dalil), xulosa (hukm) kabi qismlardan iborat bo‘ladi.

Bobning **“Muhokama nutqining lisoniy strukturasi”** deb nomlangan uchinchi faslida mavzuga doir tadqiqotlar va tilshunoslarning lisoniy struktura haqidagi qarashlari yoritilgan.

Muhokama nutqi qurilishi va tarkibiy qismlarining o‘zaro aloqadorligi jihatidan o‘ziga xos lisoniy tuzilishga ega bo‘ladi.

Tezis dalilning umumiy tuzilishi doirasida faraziy bayonotni o‘rnatish maqsadiga xizmat qiladi. Tezisning bayoni faraz modalligi va ilmiy atamalarning katta konsentratsiyasi hamda lug‘atdan foydalanish bilan tavsiflanadi. Tezisni murakkab hukm sifatida shakllantirishda mantiqiy bog‘lanishning tabiati aniq ko‘rsatiladi¹⁶.

Y.N.Saltanova ta’kidlaganidek, muhokama nutq tipining lingvistik tuzilishida kompozitsion qurilishdagi qismlarning har biri lisoniy tomondan kengaytirib, to‘ldirib boriladi. Masalan, tezisni lisoniy tarafdin shakllantirishda tobe bog‘lovchilardan foydalaniladi.

Muhokama nutq tipida tezis nazariy yoki empirik umumlashmalarni berish, voqea-hodisalarni haqiqiy bog‘liqligini ko‘rsatish uchun boshlanma vazifasini bajaradi. Bu esa dalillarni keltirishda foydalaniladigan *agar, shunday, demak, basharti, mabodo* kabi lingvistik vositalar orqali beriladi va xulosa qismi bilan mantiqiy bog‘liqlik ta’minlanadi.

¹⁵ Хожалиев И.Т. Тасвир нутқ типининг лингвистик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1998. – Б. 28.

¹⁶ Салтанова Ю.Н. Специфика рассуждения в художественном тексте: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – М:2008. – С. 72.

Xulosa muhokama nutq tipining asosini tashkil etadi, chunki muhokamada chiqariladigan hukm xulosada aks etadi. Shuning uchun muhokama nutq tipida xulosa nutq strukturasi asosiy qismi sanaladi.

Hukm tuzilishida lisoniy vositalar muhim rol o'ynaydi. Matndagi dalillar asosida chiqarilgan hukm qoida tariqasida umumiy modallik bilan tavsiflanadi.

Muhokama nutq tipida doim sabab-oqibat munosabatlari mavjud bo'ladi, bunday munosabatlarni yuzaga chiqarishda quyidagi lisoniy vositalardan foydalaniladi: *shuning uchun, shu sababli, shu tufayli, nega, chunki, shunday qilib* kabi bog'lovchi va ko'makchili qurilmalar.

Monologik nutq tipi sifatida shakllangan muhokama nutqi uchun, yuqorida ta'kidlaganimizdek, kamida ikkita gap shaklidagi sabab-oqibat munosabati bo'lishi zarur. Bitta gapdan iborat bo'lgan hukm muhokama nutq tipi bo'la olmaydi. Muhokama nutqida qo'yilgan muammo sabab-oqibat izchilligida yechiladi. Bunday yechimda narsaning o'zi, uning ko'rinishi, tarixi emas, balki u haqidagi fikr birinchi darajaga chiqadi. U haqidagi ma'lumotlar sanab ko'rsatiladi. Bunda kirish so'zlar alohida o'rin tutadi. Ular chiqariladigan xulosa, ya'ni hukm uchun asoslarning ketma-ketligini bildiradi:

“Bugungi kunda hayotimizni avtomobillarsiz tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi. U uzog'imizni yaqin, mushkulimizni oson qiladi, ammo avtomobillardan chiqayotgan tutun atrof muhitni juda ko'p miqdorda zaharlamogda. Bu zaharlanishning oldini olish maqsadida olimlar elektr tokida harakatlanadigan mashinalarni ixtiro qilmoqdalar. Bu mashinalarning insonlar va tabiatga oddiy mashinalardan zarari kamroq. Birinchidan, elektr benzina nisbatan ancha arzon, ikkinchidan esa ekologiyaga va atrof muhitga ziyoni juda kam. Shuning uchun bugungi kunda elektromobillar bozori juda chaqqon” (“Yaypan ovozi” gazetasi).

Demak, muhokama nutq tipining nutqiy ifodasida dastlab mavzu beriladi va mavzuning mohiyati ochiladi hamda xulosa qismida kirish so'zlar (*birinchidan, ikkinchidan*), ko'makchili qurilmalar (*shuning uchun*) orqali muhokama natijasida chiqarilgan hukm (*Shuning uchun bugungi kunda elektromobillar bozori juda chaqqon*) keladi.

Muhokama nutq tipining lisoniy strukturasi belgilashda matnning semantik strukturasi va uning lisoniy belgilariga ham e'tibor qaratish zarur. Shuning uchun tilshunos O.A.Nechayeva o'zining “Funksional-mazmuniy nutq tiplari” (функционально-смысловые типы речи) nomli asarida muhokama nutqining semantik turlarini lingvistik belgilariga qarab quyidagi guruhlariga bo'ladi:

1) xulosada sifat yoki ot shaklida predikat bilan baholovchi nominal birliklar vositasida shakllangan muhokama;

2) holat toifasida so'z shaklidagi predikat bilan holat ma'nosi orqali yuzaga kelgan muhokama;

3) ish-harakatning zarurligi, imkoniyati yoki maqsadga muvofiqligi ma'nosini tegishli grammatik ko'rsatkichlar (modal predikativ so'zlar va xulosadagi noaniq qo'shishlar orqali) bilan asoslash orqali rivojlangan muhokama;

4) shartli harakatlar bilan muhokama;

5) ritorik savol yo undov shaklida qat'iy rad etish yo tasdiqlash bilan yoki inkor so'zlar bilan ifodalangan predikat bilan hosil qilingan muhokama¹⁷.

Shunday qilib, har bir nutq turi o'zining vazifaviy xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda til birliklarini tanlaydi. Nutq turlarining shakllanishini ta'minlovchi til birliklari uning lisoniy tuzilishini belgilaydi. Muhokama nutq tipida sabab-oqibat munosabati, ya'ni narsaning o'zi, uning harakati yoki tarixi emas, balki u haqidagi fikr ifodalangani sababli unda sabab-oqibat munosabatini ifodalovchi til birliklari muhim o'rin egallaydi.

Ikkinchi bob "**Muhokama nutqining leksik-grammatik xususiyatlari**" deb nomlanib, muhokama nutqining leksik, grammatik tadqiqi amalga oshirilgan.

Ikkinchi bobning "**Muhokama nutq tipining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari**" deb nomlangan birinchi faslida leksik-semantik xususiyatlari tadqiq etilgan.

Tildagi har bir vositaning o'z vazifasi, ma'no qobig'i, boshqa vositalar, birliklar bilan birikish qonuniyatlari bor. Bu qonuniyatlar bevosita nutq jarayonida amal qiladi. Ushbu qonuniyatlarning amal qilishida tilning eng muhim birligi bo'lgan leksemalar muhim o'rin tutadi, chunki fonemalarning fonologik belgilari leksema tarkibida reallasha, sintaksemalar leksemalar birikuvi natijasida shakllanadi. Morfemalar esa bevosita leksemalarning shakllanishi yoki birikishi uchun xizmat qiladi.

Muhokama nutq tipining shakllanishida ham birinchi galda leksik birliklar muhim o'rin tutadi. Bunda leksik birlikning denotativ va konnotativ ma'nolari, ularning shakl va ma'no munosabatlari, birikish qobiliyatlari alohida ahamiyatga ega bo'ladi.

Bu o'rinda muhokama nutqining leksik-semantik belgilari borasida so'z yuritilar ekan, muhokama nutq tipida qo'llangan so'zlarning semantik strukturasi e'tibor qaratiladi, ya'ni bu nutq tipiga qanday so'zlar xoslangan bo'ladi: aniq ma'noli so'zlarmi, mavhum ma'noli so'zlarmi; emotsional bo'yoqdor so'zlarmi yoki emotsional bo'yoqsiz so'zlarmi; bir ma'noli so'zlarmi yoki ko'p ma'noli so'zlarmi, agar ko'p ma'noli so'zlar ishlatilsa, ularning qaysi ma'nosi ustuvorlik qiladi: o'z (bosh) ma'nosimi yoki ko'chgan ma'nosimi? Mazkur faslda ana shu muammolar borasida so'z yuritiladi.

So'zlarning shakl va ma'no munosabatiga ko'ra turlarining muhokama nutq tipidagi o'rni masalasi bahsli bo'lib, hali aniq yechimga ega emas. Sababi muhokama nutqi bo'yicha olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda, asosan, muhokama nutqining semantik tuzilishiga e'tibor qaratilgan. Undagi leksik birliklarning shakl va ma'no munosabatiga ko'ra turlaridagi lisoniy jarayonlar nutq tipining shakllanishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etmaydi, deb hisoblanadi. Buning sababi shundaki, muhokama nutqida predmet haqidagi fikr markaziy o'rinni egallaydi. Shu bois, unda antonim, sinonim, paronim, ko'p ma'noli so'zlarning fikr ifodalashdagi o'rni mavjud bo'lsa-da, ularning estetik vazifasi ikkinchi darajaga tushib qoladi.

"Yomonlikka yaxshilik bilan javob bersang, bir hissa savob olasan. Yaxshilikka yomonlik bilan javob bersang, o'n hissa gunohga botasan. Negaki, bu dunyoda yomonlikka yaxshilik qiladiganlardan ko'ra yaxshilikka yomonlik

¹⁷ Нечаева О.А. Функционально-смысловые типы речи. – Улан-Уда: Бурят. кн. изд-во, 1974. – С.75.

qiladiganlar o'n hissa ko'p" (O'tkir Hoshimov, "Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar", 22-bet).

Ushbu muhokama matniga mansub bo'lgan parchada *yaxshilik* va *yomonlik* leksemalari o'zaro zid ma'nolilikni yuzaga chiqarmoqda. Yozuvchi dunyoda yaxshilikka yomonlik bilan javob qaytaradigan insonlar, yomonlikka yaxshilik bilan javob qaytaradigan insonlardan o'n barobar ko'pligini ta'kidlash bilan xulosalamoqda. Bu o'rinda ma'no zidligi hukm-xulosani bo'rttirishga xizmat qilmoqda.

Muhokama nutq tipida ko'chma ma'noli so'zlar ham qo'llanadi, biroq ko'chma ma'noli so'zlar rivoya va tasvir nutq tiplarida poetik detal vazifasini "bajarsa", muhokamada ma'no ko'chishi poetik detal emas, balki oddiy leksik birlik sifatida namoyon bo'ladi:

"Haqiqat degani ko'-o'-o'p yaxshi narsa. Ammo bir "kamchiligi" bor: hamisha ham shirin bo'lavermaydi. Achchiq haqiqat ko'-o'-o'p foydali narsa. Ammo uning ham bir "kamchiligi" bor: hammaga ham yoqavermaydi" (O'tkir Hoshimov, "Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar", 29-bet).

Yuqoridagi matnda *achchiq*, *shirin*, *kamchilik* so'zlari matnning ta'sirchanligini oshirish uchun emas, balki muhokama nutqidagi qiyosni kuchaytirish uchun xizmat qilmoqda.

Xullas, muhokamaning leksik-semantik xususiyatlari to'g'risida so'z ketganda shuni aytish mumkinki, unda ma'nodosh, shakldosh so'zlar nutq tipining mohiyatidan kelib chiqib qo'llanadi. Biroq muhokamaning nutq tipi sifatida shakllanishida ularning alohida o'rni ko'zga tashlanmaydi. Chunki muhokamada qiyoslash, solishtirish, asoslash va shu asosida xulosa chiqarish yetakchilik qiladi. Shuning uchun muhokama mantiqiy (logik) tekst deb ham yuritiladi.

Ikkinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli *"Muhokama nutqining morfologik belgilari"* deb nomlandi.

"Morfologiyaning obyektini so'zning grammatik tomonidir. U so'zni tilning grammatik sistemasi nuqtayi nazaridan tekshiradi"¹⁸, so'zlarning morfologik xususiyatlarini o'rganadi. Shuningdek, u "so'zning strukturasi: so'z formalarini, ularning hosil bo'lish yo'llarini, so'zning nutqda o'zgarish qoidalarini belgilaydi, so'zning leksik-grammatik kategoriyalarini, so'z turkumlarini o'rgatadi"¹⁹. Bir so'z bilan aytganda, morfologiya so'z haqidagi grammatik ta'limotdir²⁰. Shunday ekan, muhokama nutqining morfologik xususiyatlari borasida so'z ketganda, uning morfologik qurilishi o'rganiladi. Chunki morfologik tahlil so'zlarning umumkategorial ma'nolariga ko'ra (so'z turkumlari nuqtayi nazaridan) turlarini, so'zning morfologik strukturasi, bu strukturadagi komponentlarning xususiyatlarini (tiplari, ma'no va vazifalarini) belgilash²¹ dir.

Nutqni shakllantiruvchi eng muhim xususiyat predikativlik hisoblanadi. Predikativlikning yuzaga chiqishida esa fe'l yetakchilik qiladi.

¹⁸ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. Морфология. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – В.58.

¹⁹ Ғуломов А.Ғ., Асқарова М.А. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили. Синтаксис. –Тошкент: Фан, 1961. – В.5.

²⁰ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. Морфология. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – В.58.

²¹ Ҳожиёв А. Лингвистик терминларнинг изоҳли луғати. –Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1985. – В.57.

Har qanday nutq tipining shakllanishida bo‘lgani kabi muhokama nutq tipining shakllanishida ham fe‘l so‘z turkumi o‘ziga xos o‘rin tutadi. Ayniqsa, bu o‘rinda fe‘lning ayrim ma‘noviy turlari muhokama nutqi uchun xoslanadi.

Muhokama nutq tipining shakllanishida, gapda predikativlikni ta‘minlash uchun muhim mavqega ega bo‘lgan so‘z turkumi sifatida fe‘l muhim o‘rin egallaydi. Fe‘lning o‘ziga xos xususiyati shundaki, u harakatni ifodalaydi. U rivoyat nutq turida harakat dinamikasini ta‘minlaydi. Voqealar rivojlanishi va syujet harakatlanishi uchun xizmat qiladi. Muhokama nutq tipida esa fe‘l semantikasida nutq turiga xos xususiyatlar kuzatiladi, ya‘ni fe‘llardan harakat dinamikasini ta‘minlash uchun emas, balki hukm va xulosalarning yuzaga kelishida foydalaniladi. Bunday holda fe‘ldagi faol harakat ma‘nosi “*xiralashadi*”. Muhokama nutq tipida faol harakatni ifodalovchi fe‘llardan ko‘ra fe‘l shakllari ko‘p qo‘llaniladi:

Bu odam dunyoga kelib nima ko‘rdiykin? Aqlini taniganidan buyon ishlagan, bola-chaqa qilgan, ularni boqaman deb, tinim bilmagan. Mana, endi ketdi. Hammasi tamom bo‘ldi. Hozirgina u bor edi. Endi yo‘q. Hammasi bir kiprik qoqqulik fursatda o‘tib ketdi. Tug‘ilishi-yu esini tanishi, quvonch-tashvishlari-yu o‘limi... Qiziq, odamning umri shuncha qisqa-yu, tipirchilashi olamni tutadi. Go‘yo olamga ustun bo‘ladigandek... (Ulug‘bek Hamdam, “Ota”, 63-bet)

Muhokama nutq tipida fe‘l so‘z turkumining qo‘llanilishi faol bo‘lsa ham, ularda harakat semasi ikkinchi planga tushadi, rivoya nutqida esa fe‘lning harakat semasi birinchi planga chiqadi va harakt dinamikasini ta‘minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Yuqoridagi matnda har bir fe‘lning semantik turlari ajratib chiqildi va ushbu matnda jami 17 ta (100%) fe‘l qatnashgan bo‘lib, undan semantik guruhlanishiga ko‘ra 9 tasini (60%) fe‘l shakllari – sifatdosh, harakat nomi, ravishdosh shakllari tashkil etadi. Qolganlari fe‘llarning ma‘noviy turlari, 4 ta (27%) holat fe‘llari, 1 ta (6.6%) aqliy faoliyat fe‘li va 1 ta (6.6%) nutqiy fe‘llaridir.

Muhokama nutq tipida fe‘lning funksional shakllari matnning shakllanishida alohida o‘rin tutmoqda. Chunki fe‘lning funksional shakllari aktiv harakatni ifodalamaydi, ammo predikativlikni yuzaga chiqarishda muhim o‘rin tutadi.

Muhokama nutq tipida fe‘lning semantik guruhlaridan tashqari, zamon kategoriyasi ham o‘ziga xos funksiyaga ega bo‘ladi.

Muhokama nutq tipidagi matnda barcha so‘z turkumlari ishtirok etadi. Biroq ularning qo‘llanish chastotasi va semantik strukturasi o‘ziga xoslik kuzatiladi. Jumladan, nutqning shakllanishida shaxs va predmet muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Muhokama matnining tuzilishidagi tezislarning yuzaga kelishida, dalillarni asoslashda, fikrlarni izchil bayon qilishda va umumiy xulosalarni berishda ot so‘z turkumining ham o‘ziga xos qo‘llanilishi ko‘zga tashlanadi:

Insonlarning qo‘lidagiga hasad qilmaydigan kishining ko‘ngli rohatda bo‘ladi. Hasad qalbni, axloqni o‘ldiradi. Odam tanasi turli sabablar bilan o‘ladi. Qalbni o‘ldiradigan illatlar ham turli-tuman. Shulardan biri, balki asosiysi hasaddir (Tohir Malik, “Odamiylik mulki”, 107-bet).

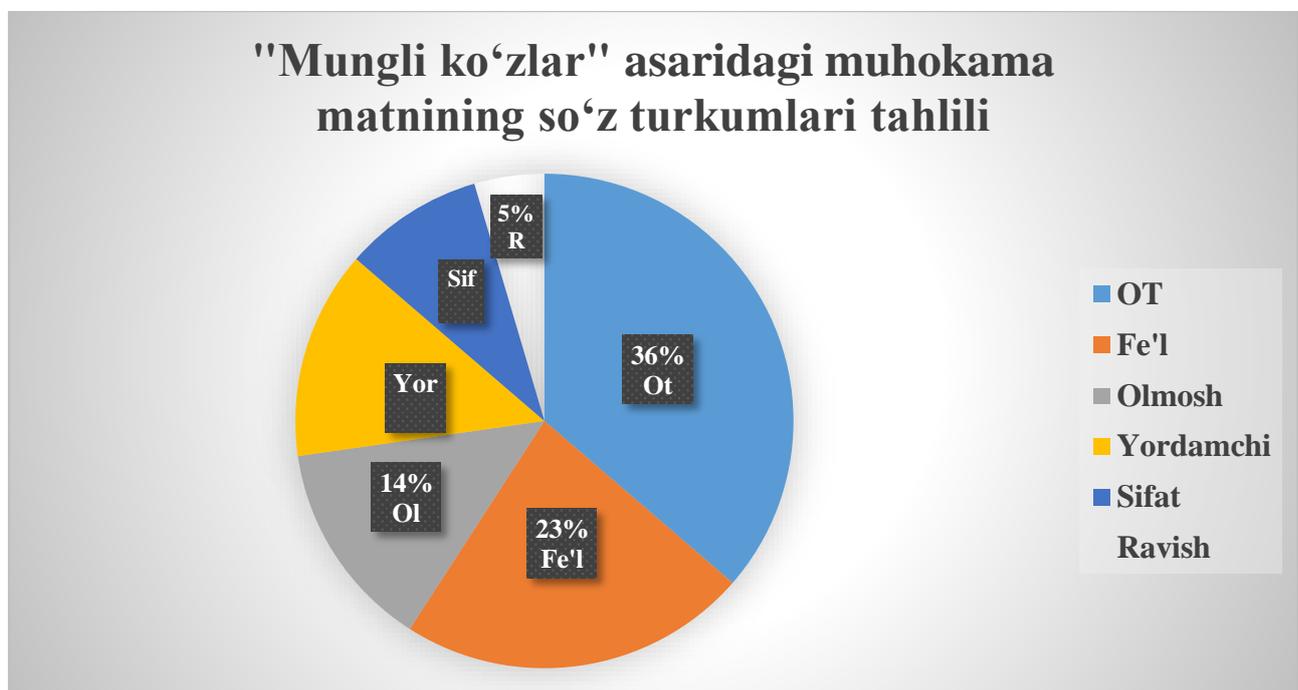
Muhokama nutq tipiga mansub ushbu matnda jami 15 ta (100%) ot so‘z turkumiga oid leksema qatnashgan. Shundan 5 ta (33.3%)ni aniq ma‘noli so‘zlar, 10 ta (66.6%) ni mavhum ma‘noli otlar tashkil qiladi.

Muhokama nutq tipida soʻz turkumlarining ishtirokini belgilashda yuqorida berilgan foiz koʻrsatkichlari har doim ham bir xil boʻlmaydi. Bu bevosita nutqning mavzusiga bogʻliq boʻladi. Nutqning shakllanishi, uning mavzusi, soʻzlovchining maqsad-niyati undagi soʻzlarning ishlatilish darajasini belgilaydi. Yuqoridagi misolda 66 % mavhum maʼnoli soʻzlar qoʻllanilgan. Buning sababi nutq tezisi hasad boʻlib, bu nom mavhum otga tegishli. Shuning uchun nutq tarkibida foydalanilgan soʻzlarning ham mavhum maʼnoga ega boʻlishi tabiiy.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, muhokama nutqida ot soʻz turkumining qoʻllanilishi muhokama mavzusi bilan bevosita bogʻliqdir. Muhokama mavzusiga qarab muallif fikrlarini isbotlash, dalillash, xulosalash uchun maʼlum bir soʻzlardan foydalanadi.

Muhokama nutqini morfologik jihatdan oʻrganish jarayonida soʻz turkumlarining qoʻllanilishi qay darajada ekanligini tadqiq etish muhimdir. Bu uslubiy jihatdan turli koʻrinishlarda namoyon boʻladi:

Bolalik – bu bebaho davr. Uni yoʻqotgan kishi qaytarib ololmaydi. Shuning uchun bolalar doim kulib yashashi kerak. Chunki dunyoda bolalarning kulgisidan-da begʻubor narsa yoʻq (Xudoyberdi Toʻxtaboyev, “Mungli koʻzlar”, 43-bet).



Matndagi mustaqil va yordamchi soʻz turkumlari statistik tahlil qilinganda, eng koʻp qoʻllanilgan soʻz turkumini ot (36%) tashkil etgan boʻlsa, qolgan soʻz turkumlari (feʼl (23%), sifat (9%), olmosh (14%), ravish (5%), yordamchi soʻz turkumi) ulushi (13%) u qadar katta boʻlmadi.

Xullas, muhokama nutq tipi rivoya va tasvir nutq tiplaridan soʻz qoʻllash chastotasi va soʻzlarning semantik tuzilishi jihatdan farq qiladi.

Bobning uchinchi fasli **“Muhokama nutqining sintaktik xususiyatlari”** deb nomlangan. Unda muhokama nutq tipining sintaktik xususiyatlari ochib berilgan.

Funksional-mazmuniy nutq tiplari tasvir, rivoya, muhokama nutq tipi kabi turlarga boʻlinar ekan, ularning har biri oʻziga xos sintaktik xususiyatlarga ega

bo'ladi, chunki nutqning shakllanishi so'zlovchining niyati, maqsadi, motiv asosida yuzaga chiqadi. Nutqning yuzaga kelishiga asos bo'lgan motiv uning shakliy-mazmuniy tuzilishiga, unda morfema va leksemalarning tanlanishiga, so'z birikmasi va gaplarning bog'lanish xususiyatlariga o'z ta'sirini o'tkazadi.

Muhokama nutq tipida ham gaplar grammatik jihatdan zanjirsimon bog'lanadi, ammo bunda semantik struktura rivoyadan keskin farq qiladi. Agar rivoyada voqebandlik zanjirli bog'lanish hosil qilib, birinchi voqea ikkinchi voqeaning yuzaga kelishiga asos bo'lsa, muhokama nutqida bir fikr ikkinchi fikrning yuzaga kelishini ta'minlaydi. Shuning uchun rivoya nutq tipida gaplarning tema-rematik jihatdan zanjirsimon bog'lanishi voqealar rivojini, harakat dinamikasini ta'minlaydi. Muhokama nutq tipida fikrlar rivojini ta'minlaydi. Rivoya nutqida syujetlilik yuzaga kelsa, muhokama nutqida syujet mavjud bo'lmagani uchun fikr dinamikasi asosiy o'ringa chiqadi:

So'z kuchli qudratga ega. Hayotiy faoliyatda so'zlar bilan ko'plab ishlarni ijobiy hal qilishimiz mumkin. Ayniqsa shirin so'z bilan. Shirin so'z bilan aytilgan har qanday talab bajarilmay qolmaydi. Chunki so'z jismoniy quvvatga qaraganda ancha kuchli va ishonarli hisoblanadi (Erkin Malik, "So'z va amal" 36-bet).

Ma'lumki, muhokama nutq tipida narsa, hodisa va jarayonlarning umumiy qonuniyatlari, ular haqidagi so'zlovchining fikri ifodalanadi. Shuning uchun muhokama nutq tipida voqebandlik mavjud bo'lmaydi. Muhokama nutqining monologik shaklda bo'lishi to'liqsiz gaplarning qo'llanishini cheklaydi. So'roq gaplardan ham kam foydalaniladi. So'roq gaplar qo'llanganda fikrni asoslash uchun dalillarni keltirish maqsadida qo'llanadi: *Atrofingizdagi kattalarga ziyrak boqing, ular qandaylar? Xushomaddan rohatlanadilarmi? U holda nafslariga itoatkor ekanlar. O'zlarini madh etishlarini istaydilarmi? Demak, nafslariga qul ekanlar. Pullari ko'pmi? Dunyo uchun, nafs uchun yashaydilar. Nafs uchun yashayotgan odam qanchalar badavlat bo'lmasin, aslida g'arib hisoblanadi* (Tohir Malik, "Vijdon uyg'onur" 76-bet).

Muhokama nutq tipida kirish konstruksiyalar ham alohida o'rin tutadi. Chunki ular nutqning shakllanishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu borada professor A.Mamajonov o'zining "Matn tilshunosligi" kitobida shunday yozadi: "Matnlarning shakllanishida kirish bo'laklarning, umuman, kirish konstruksiyalarning qo'llanilishi alohida xususiyatga ega. Bu, ayniqsa, ilmiy va ilmiy-ommabop nutq matnlari uchun xarakterlidir. Muallif o'z fikrini bayon etar ekan, nimanidir inkor etadi, nimanidir tasdiqlaydi, voqelikka o'z munosabatini bildiradi. Demak, nutq jarayonida kirishlarning qo'llanishi zaruriyatga aylanadi. Ularning qo'llanishi matn tarkibidagi nisbiy mustaqil gaplarning ham grammatik, ham semantik jihatdan yaxlitligini ta'minlab turadi"²². Muhokama nutqida muallif ilgari surayotgan fikr tinglovchiga tushunarli bo'lishi uchun kirish so'z va birikmalardan foydalanadi. Kirish so'zlardan foydalanish matndagi xabarlar ketma-ketligini, ishonchlilik darajasini, shuningdek, ma'lumot manbasini keltirishda muhim sanaladi.

Ehtimol, dunyoning bu chetida turib, bir odam o'z seviklisiga aytgan dil rozini dunyoning bu chetidagi boshqa odam tushunmas, ehtimol dunyoning bu chetidagi

²² Mamajonov A., Abdupattoyev M. Matn tilshunosligi. – Farg'ona: Classic, 2021. – B.66.

odam aytgan qo'shiqni u chetidagi odam tushunmas, dunyoning bu chetidagi bir odam aytgan oqilona fikrni bu chekkadagi inson tushunmas. Biroq dunyoning bu chekkasida turib, ona aytgan alladan dunyoning narigi chekkasidagi go'dak bemalol orom oladi. Nega shunaqa? Nahotki go'dak tushungan narsani biz tushunmasak? Ehtimol, ona tushungan narsani bizlar tushunmasmiz. Balki, shuning uchun ham Ona – tabiatning eng buyuk ixtirosidir... (O'tkir Hoshimov, "Dunyoning ishlari", 251-bet)

Muhokama nutq tipi tarkibida umumlashtiruvchi so'zlar ham qo'llaniladi. Umumlashtiruvchi so'z muhokama nutqining tezis qismida kelganda mavzuni birlashtiradi va umumiylik kasb etadi. Dalil va isbot qismida esa bir nechta dalil va isbotlarni umumlashtiradi. Agar umumlashtiruvchi so'z xulosa qismida ishlatilsa, bir nechta xulosalarni umumlashtirish vazifasini bajaradi. Umumlashtiruvchi so'zning muhokama nutqidagi vazifasi juda muhim bo'lmasa-da, o'z o'rnini bor. U matnda keltirilgan dalil yoki xulosalarni matn mazmunidan kelib chiqqan holda yaxlitlash vazifasini bajaradi:

*Yodidan ko'tarilmaydi: kichkinaligida dadasi, onasi – **uchovlashib** mehmondan qaytishayotgan edi. Ro'parasida ikki mast yigit chiqib dadasiga xiralik qildi. Dadasi bir nima degan edi, do'pposlab ketishdi. Onasi dod soldi, Dilfuzaning o'zi bo'lsa titrab, "ada, adajon!" deb yig'lab turaverdi. U o'shandan keyin ko'p o'yladi, u odamlarga dadasi yomonlik qilmagan bo'lsa, nimaga urishadi, atrofda o'tib turgan odamlar nimaga oraga tushib, ajratib qo'yishmaydi? Shunga o'xshagan savollari ko'p edi, qizaloqning. Bu savollarga javobi ham bor edi: urganlar ham ajratmaganlar ham yomon odamlar* (Tohir Malik, "Alvido bolalik", 79-bet).

Muhokama nutq tipida, umuman olganda, funksional-semantik nutq turlarida qo'shma gaplarning qo'llanilishi o'ziga xos xususiyatlari bilan ajralib turadi. Chunki bunday turdagi matnlarda umumiy qo'llanishdagi sintaksisga o'xshash ikki sodda gapning birikuvi xarakteridagi qo'shma gap ko'rinishlari juda kam uchraydi. Ushbu nutq turlari uchun murakkab turdagi qo'shma gaplar xosdir. Xususan, muhokama nutqida ham qo'shma gaplar juda faol ishlatiladi. Deyarli, qo'shma gaplarning barcha turidan muhokama nutq tipida keng foydalaniladi. Ammo ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar muhokama nutqi uchun alohida ahamiyatga ega. Buning sababi shundaki, bunday turdagi matnlarda sabab-oqibat va shart mazmunlari mavjud bo'ladi. Bu ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar matndagi tezisni ochish, dalillarni isbotlash, eng muhimi, dalillarda isbotlangan hukmni xulosaga olib o'tishda faol qo'llaniladi. Muhokama nutq tipida nafaqat ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar, balki qo'shma gaplarning boshqa turlaridan ham samarali foydalaniladi, biroq ular ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar kabi funktsiya bajarmaydi.

*Erkaklar, ko'pincha, ayollardan noliydilar. Ayol kishining qalbini tushunish qiyin deb hasrat qiladilar. Nachora, pinhon narsani tushunish hamisha mushkul bo'ladi. Sirli narsani bilish hamisha mashaqqatli bo'ladi. Buning uchun ayol kishi aybdor emas. Qiz bola sirlarini pinhon saqlamay nima qilsin?! Aslini olganda., hamma narsaning pinhonasi oshkorasidan ko'ra kuchliroq bo'ladi, **shuning uchun** ham qiz muhabbati yigit muhabbatidan kuchliroq bo'lsa ajab emas* (O'tkir Hoshimov, "Nur borki, soya bor", 141-bet).

Ayrim muhokama nutq tipining tuzilishida qo'shma gaplarning qo'llanilishi muhokama matnlarining qurilishiga o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatishi mumkin. Bunday matnlarda muhokama nutq tipining tezis qismi tushirib qoldirilishi yoki umuman berilmasligi ehtimoli bor. Ammo bu muhokama nutqining tuzilishiga ta'sir qilmaydi. Dalillarning o'zida tezis haqidagi fikrlar aks ettiriladi. Xulosa qismida esa aniq hukm yaqqol ko'zga tashlanadi.

Demak, muhokama nutq tipining sintaktik xususiyatlari borasida so'z yuritilganda, shuni ta'kidlash mumkin: muhokama nutq tipida gaplarning temarematik jihatdan bog'lanishi tasvir va rivoyadan farq qiladi. Uning farqlilik jihati matnning semantik-grammatik strukturasi ko'rinadi.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi "**Muhokama nutqining funksional-uslubiy belgilari**" tadqiqiga bag'ishlangan.

Bobning "**Muhokama nutq tipining til tizimida tutgan o'rni**" deb nomlangan birinchi faslida muhokama nutqining til sistemasida tutgan o'rni ochib berilgan. Til o'zi bir butun holda makrosistema bo'lib, uning voqelanishi, yashash tarzi nutqdir. Nutq ham o'z ichki tashkil etuvchilaridan tarkib topgan tizim hisoblanadi. Til va nutq sistemalari o'zaro munosabatdosh hisoblanadi.

Til va nutq bir-biri bilan kesishgan funksional-semantik va me'yoriy-uslubiy tizimlardan iborat bo'lib, birinchisi o'zining takrorlanuvchi barqaror tipik xususiyatlariga ega bo'lsa, nutq tizimi, aksincha, u qadar barqaror belgilarga ega emas. Chunki u individuallik xususiyatiga ega bo'lib, uslubiy talabdan kelib chiqib shakllanadi.

Muhokama nutqi monologik nutq tipi sifatida til tizimida o'ziga xos o'rin tutadi. Har qanday nutq individual bo'lib, u ma'lum bir shaxsga aloqador bo'ladi. Uning o'ziga xosligi, fonetik sathda (tovushlar talaffuzi orqali), morfem-morfologik sathda (uning hududiy belgilari bilan), leksik-semantik sathda (so'zlovchining ijtimoiy-sotsial mansubligi bilan), sintaktik sathda (bilim darajasi) bilan ko'zga tashlanib turadi. Biroq nutqning tipologik belgilari individuallikdan ko'ra ko'proq kognitiv-ijtimoiy jihatdan ustuvor bo'ladi. Shu ma'noda monologik nutq tiplaridan biri sifatida muhokama nutqida individuallik belgilari ikkinchi o'ringa tushadi. Bunda nutqning tuzilishi bevosita lingvistik mohiyatga oidligi bilan ajralib turadi. Nutq predmeti, nutq obyektiga bevosita nutq sistemasiga oid bo'lib, individuallik kasb etsa, nutqning tipologik belgilari umumiylik, ijtimoiylik belgilariga ega, shuning uchun u til sistemasiga mansub hisoblanadi. Shu o'rinda e'tiborga olish zarurki, "Til tizimi va nutqning tizimliliigi bir xil emas. Ikkinchisining belgilovchi tamoyili mohiyat emas, balki murakkab ekstralingvistik omillar uyg'unligidir"²³. Chunki muhokama nutqida har bir so'zlovchi o'z darajasidan kelib chiqib matn tuzadi.

Uchinchi bobining ikkinchi fasli "**Nutq uslublarida muhokama nutqining o'rni**" ga bag'ishlangan.

Matnda mavjud bo'lgan nutq turlarini aniqlashda yana bir omil asosiy vazifani bajaradi. Bu nutqning funksional uslublaridir. Har qanday nutq u yoki bu funksional uslubga xos bo'ladi. Shunday ekan, uslub nutqning paydo bo'lish tarzi va mavjudlik

²³ Кожина М.Н. Стилистический энциклопедический словарь русского языка. – М.:Флинта. Наука, 2011. – С.337.

shaklidir. Har bir uslub o'zining muayyan belgilari, qoidalari, yuzaga chiqish tamoyillari, grammatik shakllari, lisoniy birliklari mavjudligi bilan ajralib turadi. Matn turlari ham shunday unsurlari bilan bir-biridan farq qiladi. Nutq tiplari doimiy takrorlanuvchi tipologik belgilarga ega bo'lsa, nutq uslublarida ma'lum bir sohaga xoslanish kuzatiladi. Shuning uchun nutq uslublarida aynan takrorlanuvchi tipologik belgilar mavjud bo'lmaydi.

Ilmiy uslubdagi muhokama nutqida fikr ifodalash usuli ham o'ziga xos bo'lib, badiiy va so'zlashuv uslubidagi muhokama nutqidan o'ziga xos belgilari bilan farq qiladi. ilmiy matnda qisqalik, aniqlik, dalil keltirish, mantiqiy izchillik ustuvor bo'lsa, badiiy va so'zlashuv uslubida bunday izchillik ko'zga tashlanmaydi. Shu sababli ilmiy uslubga xos matnlardagi muhokama nutqida tezis yoki ilmiy farazni isbotlash uchun ma'lum bir dalil keltiriladi va ular nutq tipining shakllanishida hal qiluvchi ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Muhokama nutq tipi ilmiy uslub tuzilishini belgilovchi asosiy unsurlardan biridir. Ilmiy uslubda ham muhokama nutq tipida bo'lgani kabi, aniq dalillar, faktlar, misollar, xulosalar mavjud bo'ladi. Bu uslubning tuzilishi muhokama nutqi tuzilishiga o'xshashdir. Muhokama nutq tipiga xos lingvistik belgilar ilmiy uslubda ham ko'zga tashlanadi. Muhokama nutq tipining ilmiy uslubda shakllanishi buning yorqin namunasi. Chunonchi, muhokama nutq tipida bo'lgani kabi, ilmiy uslubda ham aniqlik va unga asoslanish muhim sanaladi. Aniqlik hodisasi narsa ma'nosini ifodalovchi so'zlarning nominativ ma'noda qo'llanishida, bir ma'noli xususiyatga ega bo'lishida, sinonimiyaning ma'lum darajada chegaralanishida, terminlarning ilmiy uslubga mos tarzda qo'llanishida namoyon bo'ladi. Umuman olganda, ilmiy uslubdagi muhokama nutq tipida aniq fikrlar, dalillar va xulosalarsiz matn mavjud bo'lmaydi.

“So'z birikmasi sintaksisi gap sostavidagi grammatik jihatdan bog'langan so'zlar gururrasini o'rganadi. So'z birikmasi mazmun jihatdan birlikni tashkil qilgan va til qoidalariga ko'ra ajratilgan so'zlar gururrasidir. Lekin har qanday bog'lanishlar, qo'shilmalar ham so'z birikmasi predmetini tashkil etavermaydi. Bundan shuni xulosa qilishimiz mumkinki, bir-birlari bilan tobelanish munosabatiga kirishgan birdan ortiq leksik birliklarning qo'shilmasi so'z birikmasini hosil qiladi” “O'zbek tili grammatikasi”, II tom).

Muhokama nutq tipining uslublarda qo'llanilishidan ko'zlangan maqsad matnga aniqlik kiritish, uning ma'lum xususiyatlarini ochib berish, biror narsani isbotlash yoki rad etishdadir.

Badiiy uslub narsa va hodisalarni badiiy tafakkur, badiiy obraz va shu kabilar orqali tasvirlaydi. Bu xususiyatlari bilan uning uslubiy sathlari ham boshqacha ko'rinishga egadir.

Badiiy uslubdagi muhokama nutq tipini tahlil qilish natijasida shunday xulosa kelib chiqadiki, ilmiy uslubdagi muhokama nutqida ko'zga tashlanadigan tartibli tuzilma bu nutq turida mavjud emas. Xususan, badiiy matnlarda dalil va isbotlar, deyarli, uchramaydi, predmetni ochib berish, tushuntirish, rad etish, asoslash, taqqoslash kabi semantik ma'nolar ancha kuchsizlashadi. Badiiy uslub muhokama nutqida ham isbotlar, dalillar, muhokamalar va xulosalar mavjud bo'lsa-da, ular ilmiy muhokamalardan farq qiladi. Xulosalar turli shakl va mazmunda beriladi. Ilmiy nutqda esa bu belgilar ancha aniq ko'rinishga ega bo'ladi. Badiiy uslub

muhokamasida hayotdagi kabi obrazlar o‘zaro muloqotga kirishganda, ular bir vaqtning o‘zida tezisni tushuntiradi, isbotlaydi. Bu jarayon yagona vaqt birligida sodir bo‘ladi. Shu sababli ilmiy uslubdagi muhokama nutq tipida qo‘llaniladigan asl mulohazalar, tushuntirishlar, dalillarni ta’kidlash va yuzaga kelgan ilmiy dalillarni asoslashga urinishlar badiiy matnlarda o‘zini oqlamaydi. Natijada badiiy uslubdagi muhokama nutq tipida bunday izohlar va bo‘linishlardan voz kechishga to‘g‘ri keladi. Badiiy uslubdagi muhokama nutq tipi bunday izohlar va bo‘linishlardan xoli bo‘lishi tabiiy holga aylanadi.

Badiiy uslubdagi muhokama nutq tipi ilmiy uslubdagi muhokama nutq tipidan farqli ravishda, qiyoslash, taqqoslash, metafora, epitetlar, badiiy tasviriy vositalarning qo‘llanilishi orqali yuzaga keladi hamda katta his-tuyg‘ularga boyligi bilan ajralib turadi.

Shunday qilib, muhokama nutqi tipologik xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lgani sababli u qaysi uslubda kelishidan qat’i nazar, tezis, dalil va xulosadan tashkil topadi. Agar u ilmiy uslubda to‘liq shaklda namoyon bo‘lsa, badiiy va publitsistik uslublarda qisman muhokama ham uchraydi. So‘zlashuv va rasmiy uslublarda muhokama nutq turi, deyarli, qo‘llanilmaydi. Bunga rasmiy uslubning ma’lum bir qolipga ega ekanligi sabab bo‘lsa, so‘zlashuv uslubi, ko‘pincha, oddiy axborot almashishdan iborat bo‘lishi bilan izohlanadi.

XULOSA

1. Muhokama funksional-mazmuniy nutq tipi sifatida so‘zlashuv nutqida qo‘llanuvchi *munozara, mulohaza* so‘zlaridan farq qiladi. U terminologik ma’noda takrorlanuvchi tipik belgilarga ega bo‘lgan monologik nutq tipi hisoblanadi.

2. Funksional-semantik nutq tiplarini tadqiq qilishda turli xil yondashuvlar bor bo‘lsa-da, ularning umumiy ko‘rinishi haqida dominant qoidalar mavjud. Muhokama nutq tipida narsa va hodisaning belgilari, u haqidagi voqea emas, balki narsa-hodisa haqidagi fikr birinchi o‘ringa chiqadi.

3. Monologik nutq tipi sifatida muhokama o‘ziga xos kompozitsion qurilishga ega. Muhokamaning asosida fikrlash jarayoni turadi. Shuning uchun u muammo (tezis), argument (dalil), xulosa (hukm) kabi qismlardan iborat bo‘ladi.

4. Muhokamaning lisoniy strukturasi shakllanishida fikr tartibini bildiruvchi kirish birikmalar, sabab-oqibat munosabatini yuzaga chiqaruvchi bog‘lovchilar muhim o‘rin tutadi.

5. Muhokamaning leksik-semantik xususiyatlarida ma’nodosh, shakldosh so‘zlar nutq tipining mohiyatidan kelib chiqib qo‘llanadi. Biroq muhokamaning nutq tipi sifatida shakllanishida ularning alohida o‘rni ko‘zga tashlanmaydi. Chunki muhokamada qiyoslash, solishtirish, asoslash va shu asosida xulosa chiqarish yetakchilik qiladi. Shuning uchun muhokama mantiqiy (logik) matn deb ham yuritiladi.

6. Muhokama nutq tipi morfologik xususiyati bilan rivoya va tasvir nutqidan so‘z qo‘llash chastotasi va so‘zlarning semantik strukturasi jihatdan farq qiladi. Muhokama nutq tipiga fe’llar semantik jihatdan xoslanadi. Ularning harakat semasi “xiralashadi”, buning o‘rniga barqarorlik yuzaga chiqadi. Shuning uchun bu nutq

tipida tuslanishli fe'llardan ko'ra, fe'l shakllari (sifatdosh, ravishdosh hamda harakat nomining ayrim shakllari) ko'p qo'llanadi. Zamon semasida doimiy zamon namoyon bo'ladi.

7. Muhokama nutqida gaplar grammatik jihatdan zanjirsimon bog'lanadi. Ammo bunday bog'lanish rivoyadan keskin farq qiladi. Agar rivoyada zanjirli bog'lanish syujet dinamikasini ta'minlasa, ya'ni bir voqea ikkinchi voqening yuzaga kelishiga asos bo'lsa, muhokama nutq tipida bir fikr ikkinchi fikrning shakllanishiga zamin yaratadi. Ya'ni rivoya nutq tipida gaplarning tema-rematik jihatdan zanjirsimon bog'lanishi voqealar rivojini, harakat dinamikasini ta'minlaydi, muhokama nutq tipida esa fikr rivojini ko'rsatadi.

8. Til bir-biri bilan kesishgan ikkita quyi tizim: funksional-semantik va meyoriy-stilistik tizimlardan iborat bo'ladi. Birinchisi o'zining takrorlanuvchi barqaror tipik xususiyatlariga ega bo'lib, o'zaro shartlanganligi bilan ajralib turadi. Meyoriy-uslubiy quyi tizim, aksincha, u qadar barqaror belgilarga ega bo'lmaydi. Tilning bu qayd etilgan tizimli tabiati nutq uslublari qiyosan tahlil qilinganda yanada aniqroq namoyon bo'ladi.

9. Ilmiy uslub o'zining aniq faktik ma'lumotlarga asoslanganligi bilan ajralib turadi. Shuning uchun muhokama nutqi ilmiy uslubda to'liq kompozitsion qurilish bilan qo'llaniladi.

10. Badiiy, publisistik uslublarda muhokama matnlari to'liq bo'lmagan qismlardan tashkil topgan bo'ladi. Ba'zan hukm, ba'zan faktlar tushirilib hukm chiqariladi. Bu badiiy va publitsistik uslub talabidan kelib chiqadi. Rasmiy uslublarda qoliqli hujjat va matnlardan foydalanilganligi uchun muhokama talab etilmaydi. Bu uslubdagi matnlarda qat'iy hukmlar mavjud bo'ladi.

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FERGHANA STATE UNIVERSITY

DADAJONOV AVZEK RAXMATJON UGLI

**FUNCTIONAL AND STYLISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF
ARGUMENTATIVE SPEECH**

10.00.01 – Uzbek language

ABSTRACT
for the doctor of philosophy (PhD) degree on philological sciences

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The theme of dissertation for doctor of philosophy (PhD) was registered in the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the number B2024.4.PhD/Fil5208.

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Scientific supervisor:

Khojaliyev Ismoiljon Tojibayevich
Candidate of Philological Sciences, associate professor

Official opponents:

Yuldashev Ma'rufjon Muhammadjonovich
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Rahimov Usmonjon Ergashevich
Candidate of Philological Sciences, associate professor

Lead organization:

Kokand State University

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The dissertation can be reviewed in the Information Resource Center of Ferghana State University (Registration number 577). Address: 100151, Ferghana city, Murabbiy street, 19. Phone number: (99873) 244-44-94.

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G.Z.Rozikova

Chairman of the Scientific Council
awarding scientific degrees,
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

M.T.Abdupattoyev

Scientific Secretary of the Scientific Council
awarding scientific degrees,
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

A.B.Mamajonov

Chairman of the Scientific Seminar
at the Scientific Council awarding scientific degrees,
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

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

The relevance and necessity of the research topic. In world linguistics, the comprehensive study of the linguistic features of speech from various aspects has become one of the distinct directions of scientific inquiry. In particular, the functional-semantic analysis of monologic speech types, the identification of their typological, linguistic, and extralinguistic features, as well as the examination of their relation to speech styles, is of significant importance. This, in turn, necessitates elucidating the theoretical foundations of discussion speech as a type of monologic discourse. Therefore, analyzing the discussion type of speech, identifying its typological and stylistic features, holds practical value.

In modern linguistics, increasing attention is being paid to determining the role of discussion speech in the system of language and speech, identifying its typological characteristics, and clarifying its status within the speech system. Furthermore, examining its typological features, which possess a dual nature of form and content, and identifying the linguistic markers that actualize it, are considered highly relevant. This highlights the need for classification, theoretical substantiation, and explanation of the place of discussion speech in the system of speech.

Although a number of studies on speech types have been conducted within Uzbek linguistics, there remains a strong need to investigate the typological characteristics of discussion speech, its position within the linguistic system, its relations with other speech types (descriptive and narrative), as well as its lexical-semantic, morphological, and syntactic properties, in order to determine its linguistic features and relationship with functional styles. As noted in the strategic tasks of the “New Uzbekistan,” one of the priority objectives is to develop the Uzbek language, improve research in this field, and foster young people’s devotion to their mother tongue, motherland, national traditions, and values. In higher education, it is essential to introduce modern methods of Uzbek linguistic schools, identify and study the scientific problems related to the prospects for language development. Indeed, as a result of the increasing attention paid to the sphere of science and education in our country—particularly to the training of highly qualified specialists—the entire process, from preschool to postgraduate education¹, is being consistently modernized. Naturally, any practical outcomes begin with a deep understanding of concepts and their essence. Researching the discussion type of speech from functional-semantic and structural perspectives represents one of such endeavors. Examining the semantic structure of this speech type in connection with its functional-stylistic and syntagmatic aspects is among the pressing issues of contemporary linguistics.

This dissertation also contributes to the implementation of the tasks outlined in the normative-legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including the Presidential Decree No. PF-5850 of October 21, 2019 “On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language”; the

¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 2020-yil 24-yanvardagi Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi— <http://uza.uz/oz/politics/zbekiston-respublikasi-prezidentishavkat-mirzoyevning-oliy>. (Murojaat sanasi: 24-07-2024)

Presidential Decree No. PF-6084 of October 20, 2020 “On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve language policy in the Republic”; the Presidential Decree No. PF-6108 of November 6, 2020 “On measures to develop education, upbringing, and science in the new stage of Uzbekistan’s development”; as well as the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. PQ-3775 of June 5, 2018 “On additional measures to improve the quality of education in higher education institutions and ensure their active participation in the wide-scale reforms carried out in the country,” among others.

Compliance of the research with the priority areas of development of science and technology in the Republic: The research has been conducted in accordance with Priority Area I of the development of science and technology in the Republic of Uzbekistan — “Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, and spiritual-educational development of an information society and a democratic state.”

The degree of study of the problem. The study of speech and its typological characteristics attracted the attention of orators as early as the 19th century. However, these views were mainly related to the use of speech types in rhetoric and had a practical character. A scientific-theoretical approach to the typological study of speech emerged in the 1920s. Initially, L.P.Yakubinsky, and later linguists such as A.A.Kholodovich and R.A.Budagov², addressed this issue and paid attention to the typological classification of speech. Nevertheless, these studies were primarily focused on the comparison and analysis of speech forms, with a particular emphasis on dialogic speech, while the problem of typological features of monologic speech remained largely neglected.

The first monographic studies of speech typology can be traced in the works of O.A.Nechayeva³. However, although her research addressed the “*general features of speech types*,” the linguistic characteristics were not fully revealed⁴. Linguists such as A.N.Kozhin, V.V.Odintsov, Moskalskaya, M.P.Brandes, and T.B.Trosheva⁵ were among the first to emphasize in their scientific works the criteria for distinguishing functional-semantic types of speech. These scholars classified speech types into separate groups but focused primarily on their general characteristics⁶. In

² Якубинский Л. О диалогической речи, в сб. Русская речь, вып. 1. – М.:1923; Холодович А. О типологии речи, Историческо-филологические исследования. Сб. статей к 75-летию акад. – М.:1974; Будагов А. Типология сходств и различий близкородственных языков – М.:1976.

³ Нечаева О.А. Функционально-смысловые типы речи. – Улан-Уда: Бурят. кн. изд-во, 1974.

³ Салтанова Ю.Н. Специфика рассуждения в художественном тексте: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – М.,2008. – С. 29.

⁴ Салтанова Ю.Н. Специфика рассуждения в художественном тексте: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – М.,2008. – С. 29.

⁵ Кожица М. К основаниям функциональной стилистики. – М.: Пермь, 1968; Одинцов В. Стилистика текста. – М.: Наука, 1980; Москальская О.И. Грамматика текста. – М.:Высшая школа, 1981; Брандес М. Стилистический анализ. – М.:Высшая школа, 1971; Трошева Т.Б. Формирование рассуждения в процессе развития научного стиля русского литературного языка XVIII - XX вв. (сопоставительно с другими функциональными разновидностями): Дисс. ...док. филол. наук. – М.: Пермь, 2000.

⁶ Салтанова Ю.Н. Специфика рассуждения в художественном тексте: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – М.,2008. – С. 31.

her research, T.B. Trosheva⁷ demonstrated the necessity of applying communicative-functional, lexical, grammatical, and structural approaches to defining the criteria for identifying functional-semantic speech types. However, the lexical-semantic, morphological, and syntactic features of each type of speech—particularly that of discussion speech—were not examined. Similarly, A.Zolotova and N.K.Onipenko approached speech types from a pragmalinguistic perspective, but did not analyze their linguistic properties in line with the aims of their studies⁸.

In Uzbek linguistics, scientific research on functional-semantic types of speech is limited. Initially, A.Mamajonov's book "*Text Linguistics*" referred to discussion speech as one of the types of texts within the framework of identifying the general features of texts. Later, I.Khojaliyev's dissertation "*Linguistic Features of Descriptive Speech Type*" drew attention to this issue⁹. In addition, M.Yuldashev's "*Linguopoetics of Literary Texts*" and M. Qurbonova's "*Text Linguistics*"¹⁰ provided information on the general classification of speech types. Nevertheless, in Uzbek linguistics, the discussion type of speech has not been studied as an independent object of scientific-theoretical research. Based on the aforementioned sources, it can be concluded that in Uzbek linguistics, the study of functional-semantic types of speech—particularly the discussion speech type—remains one of the pressing problems.

The connection of the research with the research plans of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was carried out. This research was conducted within the framework of the research plan of Fergana State University, in the direction of "*Approaching language studies on the basis of modern scientific paradigms.*"

The aim of the research is to determine the status of the discussion speech type within monologic speech types by identifying its functional and stylistic features as well as its linguistic characteristics.

The objectives of the research are as follows:

to analyze the terminological definitions and interpretations of the discussion speech type and, on this basis, to determine its place in the system of speech;

to identify and substantiate the semantic, functional, and stylistic features of its structural components, such as comparison, argumentation, and conclusion;

to study the compositional structure of discussion speech and, as a result, to determine its linguistic construction;

to justify the lexical-semantic, morphological, and syntactic features of the discussion speech type and to elucidate its linguistic nature;

⁷ Трошева Т.Б. Формирование рассуждения в процессе развития научного стиля русского литературного языка XVIII - XX вв. (сопоставительно с другими функциональными разновидностями): Дисс. ...док. филол. наук. – М.:Пермь, 2000. – С.78.

⁸ Золотова Г.А., Онипенко Н.К., Сидорова М.Ю. Коммуникативная грамматика русского языка. – М: МГУ, 1998. – С.12.

⁹ Хожалиев И.Т. Тасвир нутқ типининг лингвистик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1998.

¹⁰ Yo'ldashev M. Badiiy matn lingvopoetikasi. – Toshkent. 2021; Qurbonova M. Matn tilshunosligi. – Toshkent: Universitet, 2014.

to substantiate the correlation of the stylistic features of the discussion speech type with functional styles.

The object of the research is the texts of discussion speech presented in artistic works, scientific texts, and textbooks.

The subject of the research consists of the linguistic and cognitive-semantic features of discussion texts manifested in speech.

Research methods. In the study, contextual, discursive, statistical, conceptualization, explanatory, and generalization methods were applied.

Scientific novelty of the research:

The terminological concepts and interpretations of the discussion speech type in linguistics, philosophy, and psychology have been analyzed. Through a comparative examination of the existing definitions and descriptions, the terminological meanings of the notions *discussion*, *debate*, and *reflection* have been clarified, and on this basis, the place and status of discussion speech in the speech system have been determined.

The functional-semantic features of discussion speech, such as comparison, argumentation, and drawing conclusions, as well as its compositional structure consisting of thesis, argument, and conclusion, and the principles of their formation, have been substantiated.

The lexical-semantic, morphemic-morphological, and syntactic properties of the discussion speech type have been studied from a scientific-theoretical perspective. It has been demonstrated, with examples, that the use of synonymous and homonymous words, along with processes such as comparison, juxtaposition, substantiation, and conclusion-drawing, play a leading role in discussion speech and are essential in its formation.

By examining the functional-stylistic features of the discussion speech type, it has been established that, regardless of the style in which it occurs, it consists of thesis, argument, and conclusion. It is fully represented in the scientific style; in artistic and journalistic styles, incomplete forms of discussion are also employed; in the official style, discussion speech follows a specific pattern; whereas in the colloquial style, which serves primarily for simple information exchange, the discussion speech type is not utilized.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

It has been demonstrated that the scientific conclusions derived from the study of the functional-stylistic characteristics of the discussion speech type enrich Uzbek speech typology, text linguistics, and theories of functional grammar.

Based on the investigation of the linguistic features of discussion speech, the scientific-theoretical conclusions obtained serve as a foundation for the creation of new textbooks and teaching manuals in text linguistics, text syntax, and the linguistic and grammatical analysis of texts, as well as for improving the quality of existing educational resources.

The conclusions drawn from the study of the manifestations of discussion speech in different functional styles contribute to the teaching of stylistics and to the development of students' skills in text construction.

The reliability of the research results is ensured by the application of scientific approaches, analytical methods, recognized theories, and linguistic concepts; the use of a large body of empirical sources; the correspondence of the research outcomes with the theoretical positions of the dissertation; their validation by various tables and diagrams; and the substantiated nature of the analyses and findings.

The scientific and practical significance of the research. The scientific significance of the research lies in the fact that the theoretical conclusions obtained through the study of the dissertation materials contribute to the development of theoretical linguistics, particularly speech typology.

The practical significance of the dissertation results is manifested in the possibility of utilizing its materials for the creation of textbooks and teaching manuals in cognitive linguistics, text linguistics, and speech typology for master's and bachelor's programs, as well as for the preparation of special courses, scientific lectures, and seminars.

Implementation of the research results. On the basis of the scientific-theoretical conclusions obtained in determining the functional-stylistic features of the discussion speech type:

the scientific conclusions and results regarding the analysis of the terminological concepts and interpretations of the discussion speech type in linguistics, philosophy, and psychology—clarifying the terminological meanings of terms such as *discussion*, *debate*, and *reflection* through comparative study of existing definitions and descriptions, and thereby determining the place and status of discussion speech in the speech system—were applied in the implementation of the “Anti-plagiarism” software at the “Linguistic Editing and Translation Studies” Research Center under project AL-FDU2022307-010 (2022–2023). This is confirmed by the certificate of Fergana State University dated February 19, 2025, No. 04/1346. As a result, the effectiveness of plagiarism checks at the Research Center increased, and the typological features of textbooks, teaching manuals, monographs, and scientific brochures subjected to antiplagiarism verification were identified.

The conclusions concerning the lexical-semantic, morphemic-morphological, and syntactic features of discussion speech—demonstrating, with examples, the use of synonymous and homonymous words, the predominance of comparison, juxtaposition, substantiation, and conclusion-drawing, and their role and importance in the formation of the speech type—were utilized in the implementation of the scientific-practical project FZ-2019081663 “*Creation of a website and a set of multimedia products dedicated to promoting Uzbek national dance art*” carried out at the Uzbekistan State Academy of Choreography. This is confirmed by the certificate of the Academy dated January 22, 2025, No. 01/04-176. The application of the results contributed to the creation of the website and multimedia products for promoting Uzbek national dance art through the identification of the lexical-semantic, morphemic-morphological, and syntactic features of discussion speech.

The scientific views and conclusions regarding the functional-stylistic features of discussion speech—establishing that, regardless of style, it is composed of thesis,

argument, and conclusion; that it is fully manifested in the scientific style; that incomplete discussion is also employed in artistic and journalistic styles; that the official style follows a fixed pattern; and that discussion speech is not utilized in the colloquial style, which is limited to simple information exchange—were employed in preparing the scripts for the programs “*Education and Development*,” “*Nation and Spirituality*,” “*The Charm of Creativity*,” and “*Wakefulness*” broadcast in 2023–2024 on the “Uzbekistan” TV and Radio Channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan. This is confirmed by the certificate of the “Uzbekistan” State TV and Radio Channel dated January 1, 2025, No. 26-36-942. As a result, the scripts achieved logical consistency and coherence, while their artistic and aesthetic effectiveness was enhanced.

Approbation of the research results. The results of the research were presented in the form of reports at 2 international and 2 republican scientific-practical conferences and underwent approbation.

Publication of the research results. A total of 11 scientific works have been published on the topic of the dissertation, including 2 articles in scientific journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for publishing the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations, and 5 articles in foreign journals.

Structure and volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references, comprising a total of 160 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **Introduction**, the relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic are substantiated; the compliance of the research with the priority areas of development of science and technology in the Republic is demonstrated; the degree of study of the topic is clarified; and information is provided regarding the aim, objectives, object, subject, scientific novelty, practical results and their reliability, scientific and practical significance, implementation, approbation, publication of results, as well as the structure of the dissertation.

The **first chapter** of the dissertation, entitled “*Theoretical Issues of Studying Discussion Speech from a Typological Perspective*,” focuses on the study of speech types in world and Uzbek linguistics, the classification of speech according to functional-stylistic characteristics, and the terminological analysis of discussion speech.

The **first section** of this chapter, “*The Terminological Concept and Interpretations of Discussion Speech*,” notes that the study of speech types has long attracted the attention of linguists, as a result of which numerous scientific investigations have been carried out. Speech typology is a broad and multifaceted issue, and linguists have approached it from various perspectives. At the same time, “*In many studies conducted, forms of speech were not differentiated; in particular,*

*monologic and dialogic speech were studied together, while the unique features of each remained neglected*¹¹.

By the 1960s, research began to address speech types from a functional-semantic perspective. In the 1970s and 1980s, Russian linguistics carried out scientific investigations under the term “*functional-semantic types of speech*” (*функционально-смысловые типы речи*). In these studies, speech types were analyzed in close connection with the text.

The concept of the *functional-semantic type of speech* was first introduced into the scientific field by the Russian linguist O.A. Nechayeva. With the publication of her monograph dedicated to the study of descriptive, narrative, and discussion speech, a tradition emerged of investigating monologic speech types in artistic texts from a functional-semantic perspective. However, these studies remained confined to literary texts. The typological classification of speech as inherent to other functional styles was overlooked. This is because the functional-semantic typification of speech is directly related to the speaker’s purpose, intention, and motivation, and thus is fundamentally a cognitive phenomenon.

In modern Uzbek, the word *muhokama* (“discussion”) is used in two meanings:

1. In the everyday speech of people.
2. In its terminological sense in linguistics.

In colloquial usage, *muhokama* denotes exchanging opinions to reach a conclusion, taking into account the views of others, debating, reflecting, reasoning¹², or similar meanings.

In linguistics, in its terminological sense, *muhokama* refers to a type of speech in which phenomena or objects are studied, their internal properties revealed, and certain rules demonstrated. Discussion speech is characterized as a type of discourse that presents conclusions or a chain of conclusions on a given topic in a detailed logical manner, defined by specific logical relations between arguments and the resulting judgments. Therefore, in scholarly literature, it is noted that “discussion speech is a type of text in which objects or phenomena are not examined in terms of their existence, but rather their internal characteristics are investigated through the interaction of communicative functions, thereby substantiating specific rules. In the discussion speech type, the logical relations between its structural judgments, which constitute conclusions or a set of conclusions presented in a consistent logical manner on any topic, are described. Discussion speech corresponds to the form of abstract thinking. This type of text possesses a distinctive linguistic structure depending on the logical basis of thought and the meaning of the sentence, and is characterized by cause-and-effect relations”¹³.

Different definitions of the term *muhokama* (“discussion”) are provided in dictionaries and sources. For example, in the Philosophical Encyclopedic Dictionary it is stated: “Discussion is a person’s opinion or judgment about an object, event,

¹¹ Хожалиев И.Т. Тасвир нутқ типининг лингвистик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1998. – Б.13.

¹² O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati, 6 jildli.3-jild. – Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2022. – B.253.

¹³ Виноградов В.С. Введение в переводоведение. – М.: ИССО РАО, 2001. – С. 244.

phenomenon, or situation. Opinion or judgment is a type of cognitive activity, the product of the human brain and consciousness”¹⁴

Since the 1970s, *discussion speech* has begun to develop in linguistics as a term, and in Russian linguistics it has gradually taken shape as a type of speech, as well as an academic perspective or a distinct scientific direction.

Shirin azobim – sevgim... Bu shirin azob – necha asrlardan beri oshiqlar oromini, halovatini o‘g‘irlagan ulug‘ dard. Qaysni “junun” etgan, Farhodga tog‘ni qo‘porib seviklisi Shiringa suv hadya etishdek qudratni ato etgan buyuk bir tuyg‘u... Toki odam zoti bor ekan bu tuyg‘u qalblarni larzaga keltiraveradi (O‘tkir Hoshimov, “Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar”, 29-bet).

Thus, *muhokama* differs from words such as *debate* and *reflection* used in conversational speech. In its terminological sense, it is a type of monologic speech characterized by recurring typological features.

The second section of the chapter, entitled “*The Compositional Structure of Discussion Speech*,” provides information about the composition of this speech type.

Every type of speech possesses a certain compositional structure. Since the narrative speech type is characterized by eventfulness, its composition consists of parts such as the beginning of the event, the climax, and the conclusion.

In the compositional structure of the descriptive speech type, characteristics are enumerated, and on the basis of these characteristics, an object or phenomenon is depicted. The order in which the features are presented is not important; what matters is that the essential qualities of the object being described are listed so that the listener (or reader) can visualize it. In descriptive speech, eventfulness becomes secondary. Demonstration and depiction take precedence. This type of speech lacks dynamism; its leading quality is stability.

The difference between discussion speech and narrative or descriptive speech lies in the predominance of thought. Arguments are compared, and reasoning becomes central. The dynamics of ideas come to the forefront. In discussion speech, what matters is not the event itself or the phenomenon under consideration, but the thought about it. Therefore, the compositional structure of discussion speech differs sharply from that of description or narration.

From the standpoint of compositional structure, discussion speech generally consists of three parts:

1. **Thesis** – the main idea or topic.
2. **Arguments** – for proving or refuting.
3. **Conclusion** – the general idea or judgment inferred from the text.

This division is general and constitutes the essential parts of discussion speech. In artistic style, not all of these parts may be complete, as incomplete forms of discussion are also found. Depending on stylistic requirements, the judgment may be left to the interpretation of the reader.

In scientific style, however, precision is emphasized. To further clarify a thought and substantiate theoretical claims, arguments are presented in greater

¹⁴ Falsafa qomusiy lug‘ati. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2004. – B. 184.

detail. Scientific discussion speech is distinguished from other stylistic forms of discussion by the fact that its conclusions are clear, substantiated, and supported by theoretical evidence.

A **thesis** is a proposition or subject that requires proof of truth. It defines the main topic of the text. In discussion speech, the thesis reveals the subject of the discussion. There are cases in which, if the thesis is considered incorrect from the author's point of view, an **antithesis** is introduced—that is, a judgment opposing the above thesis. In such situations, introductory words are effectively used to substantiate the antithesis.

In the thesis, the main idea is directed toward thought, reflection, and argumentation. In the compositional structure of discussion speech, the thesis is likewise aimed at revealing the initial content of the text.

Arguments follow the thesis in the compositional structure of discussion speech. They serve to clarify and substantiate the thesis inferred from the text. In discussion speech, it is through substantiated arguments that a conclusion can be reached.

The **conclusion** in discussion speech is presented in a straightforward form and is usually implied within the content of the text. A conclusion is essentially the missing part of information that is supplemented by pre-existing opinions or theories. Masalan, *Qora qog'oz harchand yuvgan bilan oq bo'lmaydi. Oq qog'ozni qora qilish uchun bir chiziq tortish kifoya. Qorani oqlash emas, oqni qoralamaslik adolatdir* (O'tkir Hoshimov, "Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar", 22-bet).

Thus, discussion speech differs from descriptive and narrative speech by its distinctive compositional structure. In description, since the features of an object or phenomenon are enumerated, its composition is characterized by the parallel connection of sentences, and no development of events or ideas is observed. In narration, on the other hand, because a dynamically developing event or phenomenon is presented, it has a compositional structure consisting of exposition, development of events, and resolution. At the core of discussion speech lies the process of reasoning¹⁵. Therefore, it consists of such parts as problem (thesis), argument (evidence), and conclusion (judgment).

The third section of the chapter, entitled "*The Linguistic Structure of Discussion Speech*," examines research on the subject and the views of linguists regarding linguistic structure.

From the perspective of the interrelation between its construction and components, discussion speech possesses a distinctive linguistic organization. The thesis, within the general structure of argumentation, serves the purpose of establishing a hypothetical statement. The presentation of the thesis is characterized by hypothetical modality, a high concentration of scientific terminology, and the use of specialized vocabulary. "In forming the thesis as a complex judgment, the nature of logical connection is clearly demonstrated"¹⁶.

¹⁵ Хожалиев И.Т. Тасвир нутқ типининг лингвистик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1998. – Б. 28.

¹⁶ Салтанова Ю.Н. Специфика рассуждения в художественном тексте: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – М.:2008. – С. 72.

Y.N.Saltanova emphasizes, in the linguistic structure of discussion speech, each part of its compositional organization is linguistically expanded and elaborated. For example, in shaping the thesis linguistically, subordinate conjunctions are employed.

In discussion speech, the thesis functions as a starting point for presenting theoretical or empirical generalizations and for showing the actual interconnectedness of events and phenomena. This is expressed through linguistic means such as *if, thus, therefore, in case, supposing that*, and similar markers used in presenting arguments, thereby ensuring logical coherence with the conclusion.

The **conclusion** constitutes the foundation of discussion speech, since the judgment derived in the discussion is reflected in the conclusion. Therefore, in discussion speech, the conclusion is regarded as the main part of the speech structure.

Linguistic devices play an important role in the formation of judgments. A judgment derived on the basis of arguments in the text is, as a rule, characterized by general modality.

In discussion speech, cause-and-effect relations are always present. To express such relations, the following linguistic means are used: *therefore, for this reason, consequently, why, because, thus*, and similar conjunctive or prepositional constructions.

As a type of monologic speech, discussion speech, as noted above, necessarily requires at least two sentences forming a cause-and-effect relation. A judgment consisting of a single sentence cannot be considered a discussion speech type. In discussion speech, the problem posed is resolved in a consistent chain of cause-and-effect reasoning. In such a resolution, what comes to the fore is not the object itself, its appearance, or its history, but rather the thought about it. Information about the object is enumerated, and in this process, introductory words play a significant role. They indicate the sequence of grounds that lead to the conclusion, i.e., the judgment:

*“Bugungi kunda hayotimizni avtomobillarsiz tasavvur qilib bo‘lmaydi. U uzog‘imizni yaqin, mushkulimizni oson qiladi, ammo avtomobillardan chiqayotgan tutun atrof muhitni juda ko‘p miqdorda zaharlamoqda. Bu zaharlanishning oldini olish maqsadida olimlar elektr tokida harakatlanadigan mashinalarni ixtiro qilmoqdalar. **Bu mashinalarning insonlar va tabiatga oddiy mashinalardan zarari kamroq. Birinchidan, elektr benzina nisbatan ancha arzon, ikkinchidan esa ekologiyaga va atrof muhitga ziyoni juda kam. Shuning uchun bugungi kunda elektromobillar bozori juda chaqqon**”* (“Yaypan ovozi” gazetasi).

In the speech expression of the discussion type, the topic is first presented, its essence is revealed, and in the conclusion part, the judgment derived from the discussion is expressed through introductory words (*firstly, secondly*) and conjunctive constructions (*therefore*) (e.g., *Therefore, today the electric vehicle market is very dynamic*).

When defining the linguistic structure of discussion speech, attention should also be paid to the semantic structure of the text and its linguistic markers. Thus, linguist O.A.Nechayeva, in her work *“Functional-Semantic Types of Speech”*

(*функционально-смысловые типы речи*), classifies the semantic types of discussion speech according to linguistic features into the following groups:

1. Discussion formed in the conclusion by evaluative nominal units with a predicate in the form of an adjective or noun;
2. Discussion expressed by a predicate in the form of a word denoting a state, emerging through the meaning of state;
3. Discussion developed by substantiating the necessity, possibility, or appropriateness of an action through relevant grammatical markers (modal predicative words and indefinite additions in the conclusion);
4. Discussion expressed through conditional actions;
5. Discussion expressed in the form of a rhetorical question or exclamation with categorical affirmation or negation, or by a predicate expressed with negative words¹⁷.

Thus, each type of speech selects linguistic units in accordance with its functional characteristics. The linguistic units that ensure the formation of speech types determine their linguistic structure. In discussion speech, cause-and-effect relations play a central role: not the object itself, its actions, or its history, but the thought about it is expressed. Therefore, linguistic units that convey causal relations occupy an important place in this speech type.

The **second chapter**, entitled “*Lexical and Grammatical Features of Discussion Speech*,” is devoted to the lexical and grammatical investigation of discussion speech.

The first section of this chapter, “*Lexical-Semantic Features of the Discussion Speech Type*,” explores its lexical-semantic characteristics.

Every linguistic unit has its own function, semantic shell, and rules of combination with other units. These laws operate directly in the process of speech. Lexemes, as the most important units of language, play a central role in these processes, since phonological features of phonemes are realized within lexemes, syntagms are formed through the combination of lexemes, and morphemes serve directly for the formation or combination of lexemes.

In the formation of discussion speech, lexical units are of primary importance. Here, the denotative and connotative meanings of lexical units, their form-meaning relations, and their combinability are of particular significance.

When addressing the lexical-semantic features of discussion speech, attention is focused on the semantic structure of the words employed in this speech type, that is, what kinds of words are characteristic of it: words with concrete meanings or abstract meanings; emotionally colored words or emotionally neutral words; monosemous words or polysemous words. If polysemous words are used, which meaning prevails—the primary (literal) meaning or the figurative one? This section discusses precisely these issues.

The issue of the role of word types in discussion speech, based on the relationship between form and meaning, remains a matter of debate and has not yet been definitively resolved. This is because research on discussion speech has

¹⁷ Нечаева О.А. Функционально-смысловые типы речи. – Улан-Уда: Бурят. кн. изд-во, 1974. – С.75.

primarily focused on its semantic structure. It is often assumed that linguistic processes related to the types of lexical units, in terms of their form-meaning relations, do not play a decisive role in the formation of this speech type. The reason for this is that, in discussion speech, the central position is occupied by the *thought* about the subject. Consequently, although antonyms, synonyms, paronyms, and polysemous words have a place in expressing ideas within discussion speech, their aesthetic function recedes into the background.

“Yomonlikka yaxshilik bilan javob bersang, bir hissa savob olasan. Yaxshilikka yomonlik bilan javob bersang, o‘n hissa gunohga botasan. Negaki, bu dunyoda yomonlikka yaxshilik qiladiganlardan ko‘ra yaxshilikka yomonlik qiladiganlar o‘n hissa ko‘p” (O‘tkir Hoshimov, “Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar”, 22-bet).

In the excerpt belonging to this discussion text, the lexemes *good* and *evil* create an opposition of meaning. The author concludes by emphasizing that in the world there are ten times more people who respond to good with evil than those who respond to evil with good. Here, semantic opposition serves to reinforce the judgment and conclusion.

In discussion speech, figurative words are also employed; however, whereas figurative words in narrative and descriptive speech types function as poetic details, in discussion speech semantic shift does not serve as a poetic device but rather appears as an ordinary lexical unit.

“Haqiqat degani ko‘-o‘-o‘p yaxshi narsa. Ammo bir “kamchiligi” bor: hamisha ham shirin bo‘lavermaydi. Achchiq haqiqat ko‘-o‘-o‘p foydali narsa. Ammo uning ham bir “kamchiligi” bor: hammaga ham yoqavermaydi” (O‘tkir Hoshimov, “Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar”, 29-bet).

In the text above, the words *bitter*, *sweet*, and *shortcoming* serve not to enhance the expressiveness of the text, but rather to strengthen comparison in discussion speech.

In summary, when speaking of the lexical-semantic features of discussion speech, it can be noted that synonymous and homonymous words are employed in accordance with the essence of this type of speech. However, in the formation of discussion as a distinct speech type, they do not occupy a particularly prominent position. This is because in discussion speech, comparison, juxtaposition, substantiation, and conclusion-drawing are dominant. For this reason, discussion speech is also referred to as a logical text.

The **second section of the second chapter**, entitled “Morphological Features of Discussion Speech,” is devoted to the study of its morphological properties.

“The object of morphology is the grammatical aspect of the word. It examines the word from the perspective of the grammatical system of the language”¹⁸, and investigates the morphological characteristics of words. Moreover, morphology “studies the structure of the word: its forms, the ways in which these forms are created, and the rules governing the variation of the word in speech”¹⁹. It determines

¹⁸ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. Морфология. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – В.58.

¹⁹ Ғулумов А.Ғ., Асқарова М.А. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили. Синтаксис. –Тошкент: Фан, 1961. – В.5.

the lexical-grammatical categories of words and teaches the parts of speech”²⁰. In short, morphology is the grammatical doctrine of the word. Accordingly, when speaking of the morphological features of discussion speech, its morphological construction is examined. Morphological analysis involves identifying the types of words according to their general categorical meanings (from the perspective of parts of speech), analyzing the morphological structure of words, and describing the properties of components within this structure²¹ (their types, meanings, and functions).

One of the most important features shaping speech is **predicativity**, and in its realization the verb plays a leading role.

As in the formation of any type of speech, in the formation of discussion speech, the verb as a part of speech occupies a unique place. In particular, certain semantic categories of verbs are characteristic of discussion speech.

In the formation of discussion speech, the verb plays an important role as the part of speech that ensures predicativity within the sentence. The distinctive feature of the verb lies in its ability to express action. In narrative speech, it provides the dynamics of action, ensuring the development of events and the progression of the plot. In discussion speech, however, the semantics of verbs reveal features specific to this type of discourse: verbs are not used primarily to convey the dynamics of action, but rather to contribute to the expression of judgments and conclusions. In this case, the meaning of active action in the verb becomes “attenuated.” In discussion speech, instead of verbs denoting active action, verb forms are more frequently employed:

*Bu odam dunyoga **kelib** nima ko‘rdiykin? Aqlini **taniganidan** buyon **ishlagan**, **bola-chaqa qilgan**, ularni boqaman deb, **tinim bilmagan**. Mana, endi ketdi. Hammasi tamom bo‘ldi. Hozirgina u bor edi. Endi yo‘q. Hammasi bir kiprik qoqqulik fursatda **o‘tib** ketdi. **Tug‘ilishi-yu esini tanishi**, quvonch-tashvishlari-yu o‘limi... Qiziq, odamning umri shuncha qisqa-yu, **tipirchilashi** olamni tutadi. Go‘yo olamga ustun bo‘ladigandek... (Ulug‘bek Hamdam, “Ota”, 63-bet)*

Although the use of verbs in discussion speech is active, their actional semantics recede into the background, whereas in narrative speech the actional semantics of verbs come to the fore and serve to ensure the dynamics of action.

In the text above, the semantic categories of verbs have been identified. A total of 17 verbs (100%) were used in the passage, of which 9 verbs (60%) belonged to non-finite verb forms—participles, verbal nouns, and gerunds. The remaining verbs belonged to semantic categories: 4 (27%) state verbs, 1 (6.6%) verb of mental activity, and 1 (6.6%) verb of speech.

In discussion speech, functional forms of verbs occupy a special place in text formation. Although they do not express active action, they play an important role in realizing predicativity.

In addition to the semantic groupings of verbs, the **category of tense** also has a specific function in discussion speech.

²⁰ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. Морфология. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – В.58.

²¹ Ҳожиёв А. Лингвистик терминларнинг изоҳли луғати. –Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1985. – В.57.

All parts of speech occur in texts of discussion speech. However, their frequency of use and semantic structure display certain peculiarities. In particular, the role of the **noun** is especially important in the formation of speech. In the structure of discussion texts, nouns occupy a unique position in presenting theses, substantiating arguments, consistently expressing ideas, and providing general conclusions.

Insonlarning qo‘lidagiga hasad qilmaydigan kishining ko‘ngli rohatda bo‘ladi. Hasad qalbni, axloqni o‘ldiradi. Odam tanasi turli sabablar bilan o‘ladi. Qalbni o‘ldiradigan illatlar ham turli-tuman. Shulardan biri, balki asosiysi hasaddir (Tohir Malik, “Odamiylik mulki”, 107-bet).

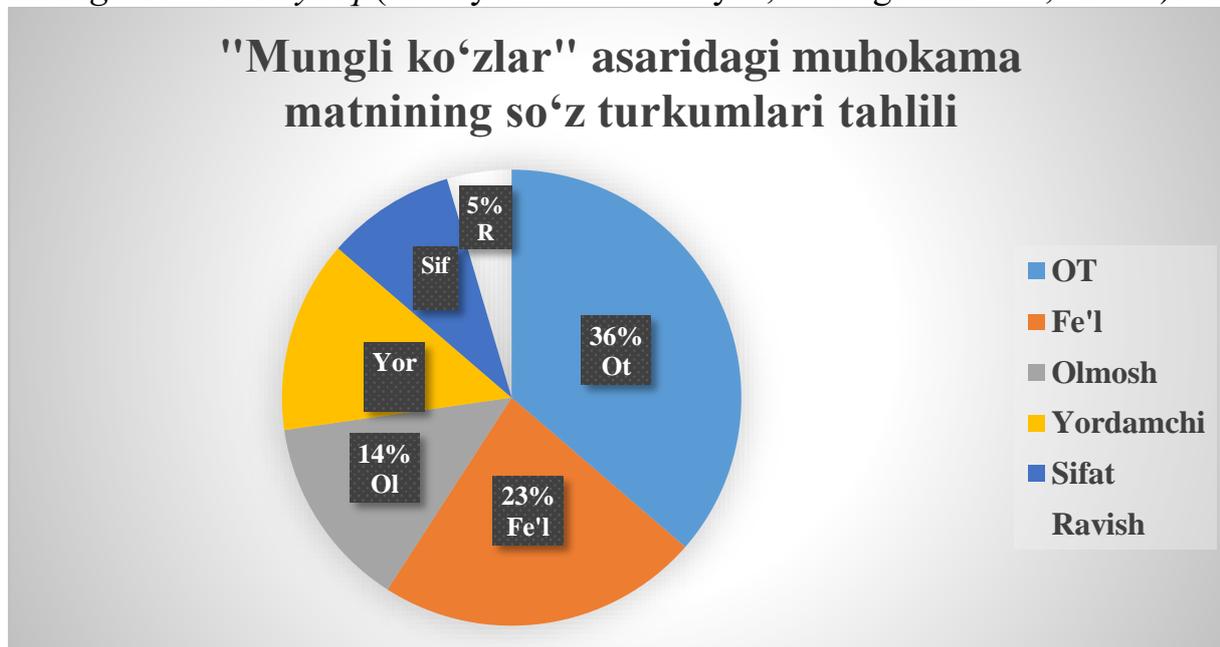
In this discussion text, a total of 15 lexical items (100%) belonging to the noun class are used. Among them, 5 nouns (33.3%) are concrete in meaning, while 10 nouns (66.6%) are abstract.

In determining the participation of parts of speech in discussion speech, the percentage distribution provided above is not always consistent. This depends directly on the topic of the speech. The formation of speech, its subject matter, and the purpose-intention of the speaker determine the extent to which certain words are employed. In the above example, 66% of the words used are abstract nouns. The reason for this is that the thesis of the discussion concerns *envy*, which itself is an abstract noun. Therefore, it is natural that the words used within the text also carry abstract meanings.

In conclusion, it can be stated that the use of nouns in discussion speech is directly related to the subject of discussion. Depending on the topic, the author employs certain words in order to substantiate, argue, and conclude their ideas.

When studying discussion speech from a morphological perspective, it is important to investigate the extent to which different parts of speech are employed. This, in turn, manifests itself in various stylistic forms:

Bolalik – bu bebaho davr. Uni yo‘qotgan kishi qaytarib ololmaydi. Shuning uchun bolalar doim kulib yashashi kerak. Chunki dunyoda bolalarning kulgisidan-da beg‘ubor narsa yo‘q (Xudoyberdi To‘xtaboyev, “Mungli ko‘zlar”, 43-bet).



When the independent and auxiliary parts of speech in the text are statistically analyzed, nouns constitute the largest share (36%), while the other parts of speech are represented as follows: verbs (23%), adjectives (9%), pronouns (14%), adverbs (5%), and auxiliary words (13%).

In summary, discussion speech differs from narrative and descriptive speech in terms of word frequency and the semantic structure of words.

The **third section of the chapter**, entitled “*Syntactic Features of Discussion Speech*,” reveals the syntactic properties of this speech type.

Since functional-semantic types of speech are classified into such types as description, narration, and discussion, each possesses its own syntactic features, because the formation of speech arises on the basis of the speaker’s intention, goal, and motivation. The motivating factor underlying the emergence of speech influences its formal-semantic structure, the selection of morphemes and lexemes, and the ways in which phrases and sentences are connected.

In discussion speech, sentences are grammatically linked in a chain-like manner; however, its semantic structure differs sharply from narration. In narration, events are linked in a chain, where the occurrence of the first event provides the basis for the emergence of the second. In discussion speech, by contrast, one idea ensures the emergence of another idea. Thus, in narrative speech, the thematic-rhematic chaining of sentences ensures the development of events and the dynamics of action, whereas in discussion speech it ensures the development of ideas. In narration, plot is created, while in discussion speech, since there is no plot, the dynamics of thought take center stage:

So‘z kuchli qudratga ega. Hayotiy faoliyatda so‘zlar bilan ko‘plab ishlarni ijobiy hal qilishimiz mumkin. Ayniqsa shirin so‘z bilan. Shirin so‘z bilan aytilgan har qanday talab bajarilmay qolmaydi. Chunki so‘z jismoniy quvvatga qaraganda ancha kuchli va ishonarli hisoblanadi (Erkin Malik, “So‘z va amal” 36-bet).

It is well known that in discussion speech the general laws of objects, phenomena, and processes, as well as the speaker’s opinions about them, are expressed. Therefore, discussion speech does not contain eventfulness. The monologic nature of discussion speech limits the use of incomplete sentences. Interrogative sentences are also rarely employed. When they are used, their purpose is to introduce arguments in order to substantiate a thought:

Atrofingizdagi kattalarga ziyrak boqing, ular qandaylar? Xushomaddan rohatlanadilarmi? U holda nafslariga itoatkor ekanlar. O‘zlarini madh etishlarini istaydilarmi? Demak, nafslariga qul ekanlar. Pullari ko‘pmi? Dunyo uchun, nafs uchun yashaydilar. Nafs uchun yashayotgan odam qanchalar badavlat bo‘lmasin, aslida g‘arib hisoblanadi (Tohir Malik, “Vijdon uyg‘onur” 76-bet).

In discussion speech, introductory constructions also occupy a special place, as they play an important role in the formation of discourse. In this regard, Professor A. Mamajonov, in his book *Text Linguistics*, writes: “In the formation of texts, the use of introductory elements, in general, of introductory constructions, has a distinctive character. This is particularly characteristic of scientific and popular-scientific texts. When expressing his thought, the author rejects something, affirms something, and expresses his attitude toward reality. Thus, in the process of speech,

the use of introductory elements becomes a necessity. Their application ensures both the grammatical and semantic integrity of the relatively independent sentences within the text”²². In discussion speech, the author uses introductory words and phrases to make the ideas conveyed more comprehensible to the listener. The use of introductory words is significant in maintaining the sequence of information, the degree of reliability, and in indicating the source of information within the text:

Ehtimol, dunyoning bu chetida turib, bir odam o‘z seviklisiga aytgan dil rozini dunyoning bu chetidagi boshqa odam tushunmas, ehtimol dunyoning bu chetidagi odam aytgan qo‘shiqni u chetidagi odam tushunmas, dunyoning bu chetidagi bir odam aytgan oqilona fikrni bu chekkadagi inson tushunmas. Biroq dunyoning bu chekkasida turib, ona aytgan alladan dunyoning narigi chekkasidagi go‘dak bemalol orom oladi. Nega shunaqa? Nahotki go‘dak tushungan narsani biz tushunmasak? Ehtimol, ona tushungan narsani bizlar tushunmasmiz. Balki, shuning uchun ham Ona – tabiatning eng buyuk ixtirosidir... (O‘tkir Hoshimov, “Dunyoning ishlari”, 251-bet).

In the argument and proof section, it summarizes several arguments and proofs. If a generalizing word is used in the conclusion, it performs the function of summarizing multiple conclusions.

Although the role of generalizing words in discussion speech is not of primary importance, they nevertheless have their place. Their function is to consolidate the arguments or conclusions presented in the text, based on the overall content of the discourse:

*Yodidan ko‘tarilmaydi: kichkinaligida dadasi, onasi – **uchovlashib** mehmondan qaytishayotgan edi. Ro‘parasida ikki mast yigit chiqib dadasiga xiralik qildi. Dadasi bir nima degan edi, do‘pposlab ketishdi. Onasi dod soldi, Dilduzaning o‘zi bo‘lsa titrab, “ada, adajon!” deb yig‘lab turaverdi. U o‘shandan keyin ko‘p o‘yladi, u odamlarga dadasi yomonlik qilmagan bo‘lsa, nimaga urishadi, atrofda o‘tib turgan odamlar nimaga oraga tushib, ajratib qo‘yishmaydi? Shunga o‘xshagan savollari ko‘p edi, qizaloqning. Bu savollarga javobi ham bor edi: urganlar ham ajratmaganlar ham yomon odamlar (Tohir Malik, “Alvido bolalik”, 79-bet).*

In discussion speech, and in functional-semantic types of speech in general, the use of complex sentences has distinctive features. In such texts, compound sentences formed merely by the combination of two simple clauses—similar to those commonly found in general syntax—are relatively rare. Instead, these types of discourse are characterized by more complex forms of compound and complex sentences.

In particular, complex sentences are used very actively in discussion speech. Practically all types of compound and complex sentences are widely employed in this speech type. However, subordinate complex sentences hold special significance in discussion discourse. The reason is that such texts inherently contain causal and conditional meanings. These subordinate constructions are actively used to elaborate

²² Mamajonov A., Abdupattoyev M. Matn tilshunosligi. – Farg‘ona: Classic, 2021. – B.66.

the thesis, to substantiate arguments, and, most importantly, to lead the judgment supported by evidence toward the conclusion.

In discussion speech, not only subordinate complex sentences but also other types of compound and complex sentences are effectively utilized. Nevertheless, they do not perform the same essential functions as subordinate clauses:

*Erkaklar, ko‘pincha, ayollardan noliydilar. Ayol kishining qalbini tushunish qiyin deb hasrat qiladilar. Nachora, pinhon narsani tushunish hamisha mushkul bo‘ladi. Sirli narsani bilish hamisha mashaqqatli bo‘ladi. Buning uchun ayol kishi aybdor emas. Qiz bola sirlarini pinhon saqlamay nima qilsin?! Aslini olganda., hamma narsaning pinhonasi oshkorasidan ko‘ra kuchliroq bo‘ladi, **shuning uchun** ham qiz muhabbati yigit muhabbatidan kuchliroq bo‘lsa ajab emas* (O‘tkir Hoshimov, “Nur borki, soya bor”, 141-bet).

In certain cases, the use of complex sentences in the structure of discussion speech may influence the construction of discussion texts. In such texts, the thesis part of discussion speech may be omitted or not presented at all. However, this does not affect the overall structure of discussion discourse. The thesis-related ideas are reflected within the arguments themselves, while in the conclusion part a clear judgment is explicitly expressed.

Thus, when speaking about the syntactic features of discussion speech, it can be emphasized that the thematic-rhematic linkage of sentences in discussion differs from that of description and narration. Its distinctiveness is revealed in the semantic-grammatical structure of the text.

The **third chapter of the dissertation** is devoted to the study of the functional-stylistic features of discussion speech.

The first section of this chapter, entitled “The Place of Discussion Speech in the Language System,” analyzes the position of discussion discourse within the language system. Language as a whole is a macrosystem, and its realization and mode of existence is speech. Speech, in turn, is a system composed of its own internal components. The systems of language and speech are mutually interrelated.

Language and speech consist of intersecting functional-semantic and normative-stylistic systems. While the former is characterized by stable and repetitive typological features, the system of speech, by contrast, lacks such stability. It is marked by individuality and shaped according to stylistic requirements.

As a monologic type of discourse, discussion speech occupies a unique place in the language system. Every speech act is individual, belonging to a particular speaker. Its individuality is manifested at the phonetic level (through pronunciation), at the morpheme-morphological level (by regional features), at the lexical-semantic level (reflecting the speaker’s social affiliation), and at the syntactic level (related to the speaker’s educational level). However, the typological features of speech are more dominant in cognitive-social terms than in individual ones. In this sense, as one of the types of monologic discourse, discussion speech places individuality in the background. Its structure is distinguished by its direct connection with linguistic essence. The subject matter and object of discourse pertain to the system of speech and carry individual characteristics, while the typological features of discourse reflect generality and sociality, and therefore belong to the system of language. As

noted, “The system of language and the systemicity of speech are not identical. The defining principle of the latter is not essence, but rather the interplay of complex extralinguistic factors”²³. This is because in discussion speech each speaker constructs a text based on their own level.

The second section of the third chapter is devoted to “*The Role of Discussion Speech in Functional Styles.*”

Another crucial factor in identifying speech types within texts is functional style. Every discourse is associated with a particular functional style. Thus, style represents the mode of emergence and form of existence of speech. Each style is distinguished by its specific features, rules, principles of realization, grammatical forms, and linguistic units. Text types differ from one another precisely in these aspects. While speech types are characterized by stable, repetitive typological features, functional styles are marked by their adaptation to particular spheres of use. Therefore, functional styles do not exhibit identical recurring typological features.

In scientific style, discussion speech also has its own distinctive features, which differentiate it from discussion in artistic and colloquial styles. In scientific texts, brevity, precision, evidence, and logical consistency are predominant, whereas in artistic and colloquial discourse such consistency is less evident. Therefore, in scientific style, discussion speech involves presenting specific evidence or arguments to substantiate a thesis or hypothesis, and these elements are decisive in shaping this type of speech.

Discussion speech is one of the fundamental components that defines the structure of scientific style. Like discussion speech, scientific discourse also includes precise evidence, facts, examples, and conclusions. The structure of this style is therefore similar to that of discussion speech. The linguistic features characteristic of discussion speech are also observable in scientific style. The formation of discussion speech within scientific discourse is a vivid demonstration of this parallel. Just as in discussion speech, accuracy and reliance on facts are of primary importance in scientific style. Accuracy is manifested in the use of words in their nominative meanings, their univocal properties, the restriction of synonymy to a certain extent, and the proper use of terms in accordance with the requirements of scientific style. Overall, in scientific style, discussion speech cannot exist without clear ideas, evidence, and conclusions:

“So‘z birikmasi sintaksisi gap sostavidagi grammatik jihatdan bog‘langan so‘zlar guruppasini o‘rganadi. So‘z birikmasi mazmun jihatdan birlikni tashkil qilgan va til qoidalariga ko‘ra ajratilgan so‘zlar gruppasidir. Lekin har qanday bog‘lanishlar, qo‘shilmalar ham so‘z birikmasi predmetini tashkil etavermaydi. Bundan shuni xulosa qilishimiz mumkinki, bir-birlari bilan tobelanish munosabatiga kirishgan birdan ortiq leksik birliklarning qo‘shilmasi so‘z birikmasini hosil qiladi” (“O‘zbek tili grammatikasi”, II tom).

²³ Кожино М.Н. Стилистический энциклопедический словарь русского языка. – М.:Флинта. Наука, 2011. – С.337.

The purpose of employing discussion speech across different styles is to introduce clarity into the text, to reveal its specific features, and to prove or refute certain points.

The artistic style depicts objects and phenomena through artistic thinking, imagery, and similar means. Because of these features, its stylistic layers assume a different character.

An analysis of discussion speech in artistic style leads to the conclusion that the orderly structure observable in scientific style is not present in this type of discourse. In particular, in artistic texts, evidence and arguments are almost absent; semantic functions such as disclosure, explanation, refutation, substantiation, and comparison are significantly weakened. Although proofs, arguments, discussions, and conclusions can still be found in artistic-style discourse, they differ considerably from those in scientific discussion. Conclusions are presented in varied forms and contents, whereas in scientific speech these elements appear in a much more precise manner. In artistic discussions, when characters interact with each other as in real life, they simultaneously explain and substantiate a thesis. This process occurs within a single temporal framework. For this reason, the kinds of explicit explanations, emphases, and attempts to substantiate emerging scientific arguments that characterize scientific discourse are not justified in artistic texts. As a result, artistic-style discussion speech naturally avoids such divisions and explanatory segments.

Unlike scientific discussion speech, the artistic style employs comparison, analogy, metaphors, epithets, and other artistic-expressive devices, and is distinguished by its richness of emotion.

Thus, since discussion speech possesses typological features, it always consists of a thesis, arguments, and a conclusion, regardless of the style in which it appears. While it is fully manifested in scientific style, in artistic and publicistic styles it may appear only partially. In colloquial and official styles, discussion speech is almost never used. In the case of the official style, this is due to its rigidly fixed patterns, while in the colloquial style it is explained by the fact that it usually serves only for the exchange of simple information.

CONCLUSION

1. As a functional-semantic type of speech, discussion differs from the notions of *debate* or *reflection* used in colloquial speech. In its terminological sense, it represents a monologic speech type characterized by recurring typological features.

2. Although there exist various approaches to the study of functional-semantic types of speech, dominant principles regarding their general features remain. In discussion speech, it is not the events themselves but rather the ideas about objects and phenomena that take priority.

3. As a monologic type of discourse, discussion possesses a specific compositional structure. At its core lies the process of reasoning. Therefore, it consists of such components as a problem (thesis), an argument (evidence), and a conclusion (judgment).

4. In the linguistic structure of discussion, introductory constructions that indicate the order of thought, as well as conjunctions that establish cause-and-effect relationships, play an important role.

5. In its lexical-semantic features, discussion employs synonyms and homonyms in accordance with the essence of this speech type. However, their role in the formation of discussion as a type of discourse is not significant. Instead, comparison, contrast, substantiation, and conclusion-drawing are dominant. For this reason, discussion is also referred to as a logical text.

6. In its morphological characteristics, discussion differs from narration and description in terms of word frequency and semantic structure. Verbs are semantically adapted to discussion speech; their actional semantics become “attenuated,” giving way to stability. As a result, verb forms (participles, gerunds, and certain forms of verbal nouns) are used more frequently than finite verbs. Temporal semantics are generally expressed through the present tense.

7. In discussion speech, sentences are grammatically linked in a chain-like manner, but this linkage differs sharply from narration. While in narration the chaining of sentences ensures plot dynamics—where one event gives rise to another—in discussion one idea creates the basis for the emergence of another idea. Thus, in narration the thematic-rhematic chaining of sentences provides event development and action dynamics, whereas in discussion it ensures the development of thought.

8. Language consists of two intersecting subsystems: the functional-semantic and the normative-stylistic. The former is characterized by recurring, stable typological features conditioned by their interrelations, while the latter lacks such stability. This systemic nature of language becomes especially evident when speech styles are comparatively analyzed.

9. Scientific style is distinguished by its reliance on precise factual information. Therefore, discussion speech in scientific style appears in its full compositional structure.

10. In artistic and publicistic styles, discussion texts are composed of incomplete parts. At times judgments, and at times facts, are omitted, and conclusions are drawn on that basis. This derives from the requirements of artistic and publicistic style. In official style, discussion is not required, as texts consist of standardized documents and patterns; such texts already contain categorical judgments.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/30.12.2019.Phil.05.02
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ
ФЕРГАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

ФЕРГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ДАДАЖОНОВ АВАЗБЕК РАХМАТЖОН УГЛИ

**ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНО-СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ РЕЧИ
РАССУЖДЕНИЯ**

10.00.01 – Узбекский язык

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам**

Фергана – 2025

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан за №В2023.3.PhD/Fil3721.

Диссертация выполнена в Ферганском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации размещен на трех языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) на сайте Ферганского государственного университета (www.fdu.uz) и информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyonet» (www.ziyonet.uz).

Научный руководитель: Хожалиев Исмаилжон Тожибаевич
кандидат филологических наук, доцент

Официальные оппоненты: Юлдашев Маруфжон Мухаммаджонович
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Рахимов Усможон Эргашевич
кандидат филологических наук, доцент

Ведущая организация: Кокандский государственный университет

Защита диссертации состоится « 9 » 10 2025 г. в 9⁰⁰ часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/30.12.2019.Phil.05.02 в Ферганском государственном университете (Адрес: 100151, г. Фергана, улица Бурхониддина Маргинони, 105. Тел.: (99873) 244-57-82, электронная почта: info@fdu.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в информационно-ресурсном центре Ферганского государственного университета (зарегистрирована за № 577). Адрес: 100151, г. Фергана, ул. Мураббийлар, 19. Тел.: (99873) 244-44-94.

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Г.З.Розикова

Член-корреспондент Научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней,
доктор филол. наук, профессор

М.Т.Абдулаттоев

Член-корреспондент Научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней,
доктор филол. наук, профессор

А.Б.Мамажонов

Председатель Научного семинара по присуждению ученых степеней,
доктор филол. наук, профессор

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования – заключается в определении места типа речи рассуждения в системе монологических типов речи посредством выявления его функциональных и стилистических признаков, а также лингвистических особенностей.

Объект исследования были отобраны тексты рассуждения, представленные в художественных, научных произведениях и учебниках.

Предмет исследования – составляют лингвистические и когнитивно-семантические особенности рассуждательных текстов, проявляющихся в речи.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

проанализированы терминологические понятия и трактовки, относящиеся к лингвистике, философии и психологии, связанные с типом речи рассуждения; посредством сопоставления существующих трактовок и описаний раскрыто терминологическое значение таких понятий, как «рассуждение», «дискуссия», «размышление», и на этой основе определено место и статус рассуждения в системе речи;

обоснованы функционально-семантические характеристики рассуждения, такие как сравнение, аргументация, вывод, а также его композиционная структура — тезис, аргумент, вывод — и особенности формирования этих компонентов;

проведено научно-теоретическое исследование лексико-семантических, морфемно-морфологических и синтаксических особенностей типа речи рассуждения; доказано на примерах, что в рассуждении ведущую роль играют использование синонимов, омонимов, сопоставление, сравнение, обоснование и на этой основе формирование выводов, что определяет его место и значение в становлении данного типа речи;

посредством изучения функционально-стилистических признаков рассуждения установлено, что независимо от принадлежности к тому или иному стилю, оно состоит из тезиса, аргументов и вывода; показано, что в научном стиле рассуждение проявляется в полной форме, в художественном и публицистическом стилях встречаются неполные рассуждения, в официальном стиле оно практически не используется из-за шаблонности текстов, а в разговорной речи — ввиду ограниченности функции простого обмена информацией.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе полученных научно-теоретических выводов по выявлению функционально-стилистических особенностей типа речи рассуждения:

использованы выводы и результаты, касающиеся анализа терминологических понятий и трактовок, относящихся к лингвистике, философии и психологии; посредством сопоставления существующих трактовок раскрыто терминологическое значение таких понятий, как *рассуждение, дискуссия, размышление*, и на этой основе определено место и

статус рассуждения в системе речи. Указанные выводы были внедрены при реализации программы «Антиплагиат» в Научно-исследовательском центре «Лингвистическая редакция и переводоведение» в рамках проекта AL-FDU2022307-010 на 2022–2023 годы (справка Ферганского государственного университета № 04/1346 от 19 февраля 2025 г.). В результате повысилась эффективность антиплагиатных проверок, определены типологические признаки учебников, учебных пособий, монографий и научных трудов, прошедших проверку;

использованы выводы, связанные с научно-теоретическим исследованием лексико-семантических, морфемно-морфологических и синтаксических особенностей типа речи рассуждения. Доказано, что в рассуждении ведущую роль играют сравнение, сопоставление, аргументация и на этой основе формирование выводов; установлено значение синонимов и омонимов в становлении данного типа речи. Эти результаты были применены при выполнении научно-практического проекта № FZ-2019081663 «Создание веб-сайта и мультимедийного комплекса, посвященного пропаганде узбекского национального танцевального искусства» в Государственной академии хореографии Узбекистана (справка Государственной академии хореографии Узбекистана № 01/04-176 от 22 января 2025 г.). Внедрение результатов способствовало созданию веб-сайта и мультимедийных продуктов для популяризации узбекского национального танцевального искусства;

использованы научные выводы, подтверждающие, что, независимо от стилистической принадлежности, рассуждение состоит из тезиса, аргументов и вывода; в научном стиле оно проявляется в полной форме, в художественном и публицистическом стилях встречается неполное рассуждение, в официальном стиле оно практически не применяется из-за шаблонности текстов, а в разговорной речи отсутствует в силу ограниченности функции простого обмена информацией. Данные выводы нашли применение при подготовке сценариев передач «Ta'lim va taraqqiyot» («Образование и развитие»), «Millat va ma'naviyat» («Нация и духовность»), «Ijod zavqi» («Вдохновение творчества»), «Bedorlik» («Бессонница») Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана, телеканала «O'zbekiston» в 2023–2024 годах (справка Государственного учреждения «Телеканал O'zbekiston» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана № 26-36-942 от 1 января 2025 г.). В результате при написании сценариев была обеспечена логическая последовательность и целостность, повысилась их художественно-эстетическая выразительность.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы, всего на 160 страницах.

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

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