**NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI
ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.76.04 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH
NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

NIZOMOVA ZARIFA KAMOLIDDIN QIZI

**O'ZBEK VIRTUAL MULOQOTIDA NOVERBAL VOSITALARNING
O'RNI VA FUNKSIONAL TADQIQI**

10.00.01 – O'zbek tili

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

Namangan – 2025

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

Contents of dissertation abstract of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) in Philological Sciences

Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам

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Ilmiy rahbar:	**Usmonova Hurinisa Sharapovna,** filologiya fanlari doktori, professor
Rasmiy opponentlar:	**Akbarova Zuxro Akmaljonovna,** filologiya fanlari doktori, professor
	Nabiyeva Dilora Abduhamidovna, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor
Yetakchi tashkilot:	**Qoʻqon davlat universiteti**

N.M.Uluqov
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash raisi, filol.f.d., professor.

I.Oʻ.Darvishov
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash kotibi, filologiya fanlari boʻyicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent.

F.I.Karimova
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash qoshidagi ilmiy seminar raisi, filol.f.d. (DSc), dotsent.

KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida zamonaviy davr axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining yangi shakl-vositalari o'zgarish jarayoni kuchayib, muloqotni antroposentrik yondashuv paradigmalari usul va tamoyillari asosida ilmiy-amaliy jihatdan tadqiq etishga e'tibor ortib bormoqda. Bunga dunyoning XXI asrda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jihatdan globallashuvi, axborot texnologiyalarining shiddat bilan taraqqiy etishi, virtual muloqotning ommalashuvi hamda noverbal vositalarning odatiy kundalik muloqot shakllaridan biriga aylanib borayotgani sabab bo'lmoqda. Zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridagi innovatsiyalar virtual muloqotdagi til va nutq birliklarining qo'llanishida muayyan o'ziga xosliklar mavjudligini, bunday muloqot jarayonidagi lisoniy birliklar "til va uning egasi" munosabatlari bilan bog'liq holdagi zaruriy ehtiyojligini, til egasiga xos bo'lgan milliy-madaniy, ijtimoiy, ruhiy, kognitiv lisoniy va nutqiy jarayonlarni amaliy asoslarga ko'ra tadqiq etish dolzarb masala ekanligini ko'rsatmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida nutqiy muloqotning noverbal vositalari: ovozning turli tonlari, ishoralar, mimika va gavda harakatlari kabilar tilshunoslikning turli sohalarida tadqiq etib kelinmoqda. Zamonaviy muloqot etikasida munosabatlarning o'ta erkin, kutilmagan hamda rasmiy til qoidalaridan chekinishga moyillik kuchliligi keng kuzatilmoqda. Nutqiy muloqot jarayonida noverbal vositalarning ishtiroki faollashib, ular o'z zimmasiga ko'proq kommunikativ-pragmatik vazifani olmoqda. Ayniqsa, aloqa-aralashuvning nisbatan yangi shakli hisoblanuvchi virtual muloqotda ham noverbal vositalarning lisoniy-pragmatik ahamiyati masalasini ilmiy jihatdan mukammal va to'liq o'rganish alohida dolzarblik kasb etmoqda.

O'zbek tilshunosligida noverbal vositalarning muloqot tizmidagi o'rni va ahamiyati, shuningdek, virtual muloqotda bunday vositalarning qo'llanishi hamda bu jarayonda milliy-madaniy ottenkalarning namoyon bo'lishi masalasi ham tilshunoslar e'tiborini jalb etib kelmoqda. Zero, "Bugungi globallashuv davrida har bir xalq, har qaysi mustaqil davlat o'z milliy manfaatlarini ta'minlash, bu borada, avvalo, o'z madaniyatini, azaliy qadriyatlarini, ona tilini asrab-avaylash va rivojlantirish masalasiga ustuvor ahamiyat qaratishi tabiiydir"[1]. Shu jihatdan, muloqotning nisbatan yangi va kam tadqiq etilgan virtual shakli va unda qo'llanadigan ekspressiv, baholash, to'ldirish, tejash funksiyalarini bajaruvchi noverbal vositalarni tadqiq qilish o'zbek tilshunosligi oldida ham dolzarb va bajarilishi lozim bo'lgan vazifalardan biri bo'lib kelmoqda. O'zbek tilida nutq akti ishtirokchilarining ham muloqot jarayonida verbal birliklarga qo'shimcha vositalar – noverbal birliklar orqali yuzaga chiquvchi virtual muloqotni, undagi milliy-madaniy, an'ana va urf-odatlarga oid, shuningdek, diniy, mental va gender xususiyatlarning ifodaviy va funksional jihatlarini tadqiq etish tilshunosligimiz va o'zbek nutq madaniyatini rivojida muhim ahamiyatga ega zaruratdir.

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[1] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-5850-son Farmoni. Manba:http://lex.uz/docs/4561730.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017- yil 16-fevraldagi PF-4958-son “Oliy o‘quv yurtidan keyingi ta’limni yanada takomillashtirish to‘g‘risida”gi, 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi PF-5850-son “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi, 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi hamda 2020-yil 29-oktyabrdagi PF-6097-son “Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son “Oliy ta’lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Farmonlari, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2017-yil 22-maydagi 304-son “Oliy o‘quv yurtidan keyingi ta’lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Senatining 2021-yil 28-maydagi SQ-297-IV-son “2030-yilga qadar O‘zbekiston Respublikasida gender tenglikka erishish strategiyasini tasdiqlash haqida”gi qarori hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga ushbu doktorlik dissertatsiya ma’lum darajada xizmat qiladi.

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

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Dunyo tilshunosligida paralingvistik vositalar masalasi turli aspektlarda G.V.Kolshanskiy, I.N.Gorelov, G.Y.Kreydlin, R.K.Potapova, V.V.Potapov, A.Piz, B.Piz, V.A.Pronnikov, I.D.Ladanov, C.Stepanov, S.A.Garkaves, I.Kuznesov, J.Messinjer, L.I.Dmitriyeva, L.N.Klokova, V.V.Pavlova, T.N.Pirkina, I.A.Axyamova, G.V.Barishnikova, M.L.Butovskaya, M.L.Knapp, J.A.Hall, M.Argyle, V.P.Richmond kabi olimlar[2]ning tadqiqotlarida yoritildi. Virtual muloqotdagi noverbal vositalar tadqiqiga oid qarashlar esa N.Kurniasih, M.K.Apetyan, U.I.Turko[3] kabilarning izlanishlarida o‘z ifodasini topgan.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida paralingvistik vositalarning mazmuniy va stilistik tadqiqiga bag‘ishlangan ishlardan A.Nurmonov, M.Saidxonov, S.Mo‘minov, Sh.Iskandarova, A.Aripova, Z.Akbarova, Q.Rasulov, A.Haydarov, G.Toirova,

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[2] Колшанский Г.В. Паралингвистика. – Москва: Наука, 1974.; Горелов И.Н. Невербальные компоненты коммуникации. – Москва: Книжный дом «ЛИБРОКОМ», 2009. – 112 с.; Крейдлин Г.Е. Невербальная семиотика: язык тела и естественный язык. – Москва: Новое литературное обозрение, 2002. – 592 с.; Крейдлин Г.Е. Мужчины и женщины в невербальной коммуникации. – Москва: Языки славянской культуры, 2005. –224 с.; Knapp M. L., Hall J. A. Nonverbal Communication in Human Interaction. – Crawfordsville, 2002.; Argyle M. Bodily Communication. – New York, 1988. Richmond V. P., Mc Croskey J. C. Nonverbal Behavior in Interpersonal Relations. – Boston, 2004.

[3] Kurniasih N. Paralinguistics cues used and miscommunication on social media: case study of students of communication science program Universitas Padjadjaran. – The 1st International Conference on Language, Linguistics and Literature “Digital Literacy as A Means of Publication” Institut Agama Islam Negeri Surakarta: Surakarta, 5-6 August 2017. – P. 319-325.; Апетян М.К. Особенности виртуальной коммуникации // Молодой ученый, 2015, №3(83). – С. 939-941.; Turko U.I. Смайлик, эмотикон и эмодзи как невербальные средства общения в интернет-коммуникации// Filologicheskiye nauki. Voprosy teorii i praktiki jurnali, 2024, Т.17, №9.

Q.Kaxxarov, X.Ismoilov, B.Ahmedov, M.Burhanova, N.Xursanovlar[4]ning tadqiqotlarini ko'rsatish mumkin. A.Nurmonovning "O'zbek tilining paralingvistik vositalari" nomli risolasi o'zbek tilshunosligida mazkur birliklarni monografik planda o'rganishga qaratilgan dastlabki tadqiqot hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, M.Saidxonovning "Noverbal vositalar va o'zbek tilida ularning ifodalanishi" nomli nomzodlik hamda "O'zbek tilida ishoralarning verballashuvi hamda matniy xususiyatlari" mavzusidagi doktorlik dissertatsiyalari o'zbek paralingvistik vositalari tadqiq etishda amalga oshirilgan muhim izlanishlardan sanaladi.

O'zbek tilshunosligida virtual muloqotning lisoniy xususiyatlarini o'rganish bo'yicha ko'plab ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilgan. Bu sohada amalga oshirilgan ishlar ichida, xususan, Sh.Shaxabiddinova, I.Xojialiyev, D.Rustamov, R.Xalilova, G.Toirova, M.Madaminova, T.To'xtasinova[5]larning tadqiqotlari mavjud. Shuningdek, B.Isroilovaning "Ijtimoiy omillarning tilga ta'siri (virtual muloqot tahlili asosida)" nomli dissertatsiyasida virtual muloqot va uning fonetik, leksik, grammatik xususiyatlari yoritilgan. Ushbu dissertatsiyada virtual muloqotdagi noverbal vositalar masalasiga ham qisman to'xtalib o'tilgan.[6] Yuqoridagi tadqiqotlardan ma'lum bo'ladiki, virtual muloqotda noverbal vositalar masalasi

[4] Qarang: Нурмонов А. Инкорнинг паралингвистик воситалар билан ифодаланиши // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1979. – № 1.; Нурмонов А. Ўзбек тилининг паралингвистик воситалари. – Андижон, 1980. – 24 б.; Саидхонов М. Новербал воситалар ва ўзбек тилида уларнинг ифодаланиши: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1993.; Нурмонов А., Саидхонов М. Паралингвистические средства выражения утверждения и отрицания // Советская тюркология. 1986, № 5. – Б. 61 – 69.; Саидхонов М. Ишора феъллари семантикаси // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 1998, 1 – сон. – Б. 38 – 41.; Саидхонов М. Алоқа – аралашув ва имо – ишоралар. – Тошкент: Фан, 2008. – 83 б.; Саидхонов М. Ўзбек тилида ишораларнинг вербаллашуви ҳамда матний хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. докт. ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2022.; Искандарова Ш. Ўзбек нутқ одатининг мулоқот шакллар: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 1993. – 140 б.; Мўминов С. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг ижтимоий – лисоний хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. док – ри дисс. – Тошкент, 2000. – 236 б.; Арипова А . Нотиқлик нутқининг лисоний – услубий воситалари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2002. – 186 б.; Акбарова З. Ўзбек тилида мурожаат шакллари ва унинг лисоний тадқиқи: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2007. – 135 б.; Расулов Қ. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг функционал хосланиши: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2008. – 139 б.; Ҳайдаров А. Коннотатив маънонинг фонетик воситаларда ифодаланиши: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2009. – 136 б.; Тоирова Г. Ўзбек нутқий мулоқотида системавийлик ва информативлик: Филол. фан. . докт- ри дисс. – Тошкент, 2017. – 157 б.; Кахаров Қ. Ўзбек ва немис нутқий этикетларининг қиёсий тадқиқи: Филол. фанл. докт-ри дисс. – Андижон, 2020. – 148 б; Исмоилов Х.Т. Суд лингвистикасининг социолингвистик ва психолингвистик аспектлари (Жиноят ишлари бўйича суд мажлиси мисолида): Филол. фан. док – ри дисс – Андижон, 2021. – 142 б; Ахмедов Б. Р. Паралингвистик воситаларнинг гендерологик ва прагматик тадқиқи. Филол. фан. док – ри дисс 2021. – 153 б.; Бурханова М.М. Креолизатив матнларнинг паралингвистик таҳлили. Филол. фан. докт- ри дисс. автореферати. – Фарғона. 2022. – 56 б.; Хурсанов Н. Драматик дискурсда вербал ва новербал компонентлар муносабати: Филол. фан. докт- ри дисс. – Андижон, 2022. – 144 б.
[5] Шахабитдинова Ш., Рустамов Д., Попов Д., Рустамова Д., Абдуллаев Б., Миралимова Ш. Оммавий лисоний маданият(Жамоавий монография). Андижон: Step by step print: 2020; Шаҳобиддинова Ш.Тилнинг бир вазифаси тўғрисида мулоҳазалар.// Ўзбек тили ва тилшунослигининг мустақиллик давридаги тараққиёти. Илмий-назарий анжуман матер. – Фарғона, 2011; Хожиалиев И. Коммуникатив имконият структураси. // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2001,№ 6. Рустамов Д. Интернет мулоқотининг ўзига хос жиҳатлари. // Сўз санъати халқаро журнал. 3 жилд. 2020.№ 3; Лисоний қиймат ва мулоқот жараёни. АДУ, Илмий хабарнома. 2020, № 5(49); Мулоқотнинг интралингвистик ва экстралингвистик талқинлари ҳамда замонавий концепциялари: Филол. фан. доктори (DSc)…дисс.– Андижон, 2021; Халилова Р. Виртуал тизимда нутқий дискурснинг социомаданий ва прагматик хусусиятлари.Таълим ва инновацион тадқиқотлар халқаро илмий-методик журнал. ISSN 2181-1709(Р) 2021, № 5; Мадаминова М. Интернет дискурси – мулоқот тури сифатида.VII Uluslararasi Turklerin Dunyasi Sosyal Bilimler Sempozyumu. ISBN:978- 625-00-8481-6. Ankara,2023; To'xtasinova N. Mediamuloqotning paralingvistik omillari. Международный научный журнал. «Научный импульс».№ 8 (100), часть Март, 2023.
[6] Isroilova B. Ijtimoiy omillarning tilga ta'siri (virtual muloqot tahlili asosida): filol.fanl.fals.dokt....diss. – Andijon, 2024. – 140 b.

o'zbek tilshunosligida monografik planda o'z tadqiqini topmagan. Bu esa mazkur masalani kengroq o'rganishni taqozo etadi.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya ishi Namangan davlat universitetining ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejalariga muvofiq "O'zbek tilining sistem va antroposentrik tadqiqi" mavzusi doirasida amalga oshirilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o'zbek virtual muloqotida noverbal vositalarning ifodalanishidagi funksional xususiyatlarini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat:

paralingvistik vositalar tadqiqi va tahliliga doir jahon va o'zbek tilshunosligidagi tadqiqotlarni umumlashtirish;

virtual muloqotning lingvistik va nolingvistik jihatlarini tahlil etish;

virtual muloqotda noverbal vositalarning qo'llanish darajasini aniqlash;

virtual muloqotda noverbal vositalarning semantik-funksional jihatlarini yoritish;

noverbal vositalarda milliy-madaniy ottenkalarning ifodlalanishi masalasini ochib berish.

Tadqiqotning obyektini ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi virtual muloqotda qo'llanadigan noverbal vositalar tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning predmeti o'zbek virtual muloqotidagi noverbal vositalarining ifodaviy-semantik va funksional xususiyatlari hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda umumfalsafiy metodlardan kuzatuv, analiz, sintez, tavsiflash, lingvistik metodlardan qiyoslash, lingvomadaniy, pragmatik, statistik tahlil, kontekstual tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

Noverbal – ishoraviy va tasviriy-grafik vositalarning borliq va uning inson ongida kognitivlashuvi, ularning millatlararo umumlisoniy va hududiy-etnik milliy-mental konseptuallashuvining tarixiy-qiyosiy, lisoniy-madaniy va kommunikativ-mazmuniy ifodalari hamda qo'shimcha nutqiy ko'rinishlarining umumiy-ijtimoiy va individual-xususiy tomonlari ochib berilgan;

virtual muloqotda qo'llanadigan nutqiy strategiyalar, ularning makon va zamonga bog'liqligi, til muhiti va nutqiy vaziyatlar qonuniyatlari, nutqiy davriy chegaralari aniqlangan, noverbal vositalar tasniflangan, ularning funksional vazifalari, umumlisoniy konseptual-tushunchaviy qirralari, dunyoviy-diniy, etno-mental, milliy-hududiy va ifodaviy-mazmuniy asoslari dalillangan;

virtual muloqotning turli ishoraviy, tasviriy-grafik belgilari noverbal nutqiy vositalarning emotsional-ekspressivlikni yuzaga keltirishi, muloqotning baholanishi, tejalishish, modallikni ifodalash usul – yo'llari hamda muloqotda kompensatsiya qilish funksional vazifalarining yuzaga chiqaruvchi omillari, sabablari amaliy isbotlangan;

virtual muloqot asosiy qismni tashkil etuvchi noverbal vositalardagi umumiy universal xususiyatlari, ularning muayyan xususiy ijtimoiy-madaniy muhitning

virtual muloqotiga ta'sir ko'rsatishi, milliy-madaniy hamda hududiy-nutqiy ottenkalarning kognitiv-ishoraviy, tasviriy-grafik nutqiy ifodalanishi lisoniy ongning umumiylik va xususiylik mezonlari orqali aniqlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

paralingvistik vositalar milliy xususiyatlarni o'zida gavdalantiruvchi, urf-odatlar, rituallar, adab xatti-harakatlari bilan aloqador bo'lgan nutqiy muloqotning ajralmas uzvi ekanligi hamda o'ziga xos pragmatik mazmun kasb etishi va genderologik xususiyatlari ko'rsatib berilgan. Mazkur tadqiqotdan olingan ilmiy natijalardan kognitiv tilshunoslik, nutq madaniyati, pragmalingvistika, sotsiopragmatika, lingvokulturologiya, paralingvistika hamda og'zaki so'zlashuv uslubi yuzasidan olib boriladigan ilmiy tadqiqotlarda foydalanish mumkin. Shuningdek, kelgusida mazkur sohalar bo'yicha amalga oshiriladigan tadqiqotlar uchun bevosita material sifatida xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi respublika va xalqaro miqyosdagi ilmiy-uslubiy va ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalarda qilingan ma'ruzalar, ilmiy jurnallarda chop etilgan maqolalar, xulosalar, taklif hamda tavsiyalarning amaliyotda joriy etilgani, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati dissertatsiyada keltirilgan fikr-mulohazalar shakllanish bosqichida turgan o'zbek amaliy tilshunosligi, o'zbek funksional tilshunosligi yo'nalishlarining nazariy jihatdan ilmiy asoslar va xulosalar bilan boyitishga xizmat qilishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati esa o'zbek paralingvistik vositalarining misolida amalga oshirilgan genderologik va pragmatik tahlillar lingvomadaniyatshunoslik, nutq madaniyati, pragmalingvistika, sotsiolingvistika, psixolingvistika fanlari bo'yicha yaratiladigan o'quv qo'llanmalarining mukammallashuvi uchun xizmat qilishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Virtual muloqotda noverbal vositalarning semantik va funksional jihatlarini tadqiq etish bo'yicha olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

Noverbal – ishoraviy va tasviriy-grafik vositalarning borliq va uning inson ongida kognitivlashuvi, ularning millatlararo umumlisoniy va hududiy-etnik milliy-mental konseptuallashuvining tarixiy-qiyosiy, lisoniy-madaniy va kommunikativ-mazmuniy ifodalari hamda qo'shimcha nutqiy ko'rinishlarining umumiy-ijtimoiy va individual-xususiy tomonlari ochib berilgan o'rinlardan va chqarilgan xulosalaridan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2020-2023-yillarda bajarilgan "A-1-126. Uzluksiz ta'limda o'quvchilar til kompetentligini shakillantirishning zamonaviy usullari" davlat ilmiy-texnik dasturlari doirasida amalga oshirilgan amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2025-yil 30-apreldagi № 01/4-1788-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada amaliy

loyihaning til egalarining kompetentligini shakllantirishda lisoniy birliklar va ularning voqealanish usullari haqidagi ilmiy-xulosaviy tomonlari boyitilgan;

virtual muloqotda qo'llanadigan nutqiy strategiyalar, virtual muloqot bosqichlarining makon va zamonga bog'liq bo'lgan jihatlari til muhiti va nutqiy vaziyatlat qonuniyatlariga tayanib, nutqiy davriy chegaralari aniqlangan, noverbal vositalarning tasniflanib, ularning funksional vazifalari, umumlisoniy konseptual-tushunchaviy qirralari, dunyoviy-diniy, etno-mental, milliy-hududiy va ifodaviy-mazmuniy asoslari dalillangan o'rinlardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2020-2023-yillarda bajarilgan "PF-201912258 – "O'zbek adabiyotining ko'p tilli (o'zbek, rus, ingliz tillarida) elektron platformasini yaratish" amaliy grant loyihada foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2025-yil 30-apreldagi № 01/4-1787-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada amaliy loyihaning o'zbek adabiyotining zamonaviy davr axborot kommunikatsiyasi vositalari hamda yangi maydonga kelayotgan shakllari, badiiy muloqotni antroposentrik yondashuv paradigmalari usul va tamoyillari asoslarining ayrim o'rinlari to'ldirilgan;

virtual muloqotning turli ishoraviy, tasviriy-grafik belgilari noverbal nutqiy vositalarning emotsional-ekspressivlikni yuzaga keltirishi, muloqotning baholanishi, tejalishish, modallikni ifodalash usul – yo'llari hamda muloqotda kompensatsiya qilish funksional vazifalarining yuzaga chiqaruvchi omillari, sabablari amaliy isbotlangan hamda virtual muloqot asosiy qismni tashkil etuvchi noverbal vositalardagi umumiy universal xususiyatlari, ularning muayyan xususiy ijtimoiy-madaniy muhitning virtual muloqotiga ta'sir ko'rsatishi, milliy-madaniy hamda hududiy-nutqiy ottenkalarning kognitiv-ishoraviy, tasviriy-grafik nutqiy ifodalanishi lisoniy ongning umumiylik va xususiylik mezonlari orqali aniqlangan fikrlardan O'zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasi, "O'zbekiston teleradiokanali", "Bedorlik", "Ijod zavqi", "Ta'lim va taraqqiyot", "Millat va ma'naviyat" kabi ko'rsatuvlarni tayyorlashda foydalanilgan. (O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2025-yil 2-maydagi 26-36-979-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada ushbu ko'rsatuvlarning mazmuniy tomonlari boyitilib, teleko'rsatuv va eshittirishlarning tomoshabop jihatlari ortgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 5 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha 13 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 6 ta maqola, jumladan, 4 ta respublika va 2 ta xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya tarkibi, kirish, uch asosiy bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati hamda ilovadan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning umumiy hajmi 133 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

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

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **"Noverbal vositalar va ularni o'rganishning ilmiy-nazariy asoslari"** deb nomlangan bo'lib, ushbu bobda noverbal vositalar va ularning tilshunoslikdagi tadqiqi, noverbal vositalarning tasnifi va tavsifi xususida ma'lumotlar berilgan. Bundan tashqari, tilshunoslikda noverbal vositalarni tadqiq etuvchi soha – paralingvistikaning shakllanishi va bu sohaga oid tadqiqotlar berilgan.

Paralingvistika alohida ilmiy soha sifatida XX asrning 50-yillaridan rivojlana boshlagan. Jahon tilshunosligida paralingvistika bo'yicha qator tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan. Jumladan, G.V.Kolshanskiy birinchilardan bo'lib, paralingvistik vositalar va ularni o'rganish obyekti hamda tasnifi xususida, o'z qarashlarini bildirgan[7]. Muloqotning noverbal vositalari, ularning vazifalari, ular haqidagi eksperimental ma'lumotlar I.N.Gorelovning "Невербальные компоненты коммуникации"[8] asarida uchraydi. G.E.Kreydlin og'zaki muloqotda odamlarning xatti-harakatlari, turli xil imo-ishoralari muhim rol o'ynashini, ular noverbal semiotikaning bir qismi ekanligini ta'kidlab, rus xalqiga xos noverbal vositalarni tasniflaydi[9]. S.A.Garkavets o'zining "Insonning taktil-kinetik tizimi va uning shaxslararo muloqotdagi roli"[10] kitobida insonning mazkur tizim faoliyati va uning shaxslararo muloqotdagi o'rni bilan bog'liq bo'lgan ijtimoiy-psixologik muammolari haqida fikr yuritib, shaxs namoyon bo'lishining turli amaliy jihatlari, ularning muloqot jarayoni samaradorligiga ta'siri, axborot uzatishning taktik va kinematik shakllarini tahlil qilgan. M.L.Butovskaya "Язык тело: природа и культура"[11] nomli asarida inson noverbal muloqotining evolyutsion asoslari haqida umumiy ma'lumotlar beradi. Shuningdek, so'nggi yillarda jahon tilshunosligida noverbal vositalar borasida bir qator monografik ishlar amalga oshirilgan. Jumladan, "Nutq va tilda paralingvistika – hozirgi holat va muammolar" ("Paralinguistics in speech and language – State-of-the-art and the challenge") nomli maqolada mualliflar paralingvistikaning tekshirish doirasiga nutqqa hamroh, so'zlovchining holati, emotsiyalari bilan bog'liq barcha jihatlarni: yig'lash, kulish, yo'tal, tomoq qirish kabi hodisalarni kiritishadi. Mualliflar fikricha, yo'talishning lingvistik hodisa emasligini hamma biladi, lekin yo'tal qandaydir tarzda lingvistik xabarga qo'shimcha ma'no kiritishi mumkin. Xuddi

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[7] Нурмонов.А. Танланган асарлар III жилдлик. II жилд. – Тошкент, 2012. – С.40.

[8] Колшанский Г.В. Паралингвистика. – Москва: Наука, 1974. – С.6.

[9] Горелов И.Н. Невербальные компоненты коммуникациию –Москва: Либроком, 2009. – 112 с.

[10] Гаръкавец С.А. Тактильно-кинетческая система человека и ее роль в межличностной коммуникации: [учебное пособие по психологии невербального общения]. – Луганск: Ноулидж, 2012. – 184с.

[11]Бутовская М.Л. Язык тело: природа и культура (эволюционные и кросс – культурные основы невербальной коммуникации человека). – Луганск: Ноулидж, 2012. – 184с.

shu narsa kulish va to‘ldirilgan pauzalarga ham tegishli bo‘lib, ular tilning ba’zi xususiyatlarini namoyish etadi, masalan, grammatik pozitsiya yoki fonotaktika jihatidan. Bu hodisalarning barchasi so‘z zanjiriga kiritilgan va ko‘pincha so‘zlovchi holatini, hissiyot/kayfiyatini, spikerning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini va boshqalarni bildirishi mumkin. Lingvistik darajaga kelganda esa paralingvistika sof fonologiya/morfologiya/sintaksis/semantikadan tashqaridagi hamma narsani o‘z ichiga oladi.[12] Nuning Kurniasih esa paralingvistika – bu og‘zaki xabarlardan tashqari, tana tili, yuz ifodasi va gapirish ohangi kabi og‘zaki va og‘zaki bo‘lmagan belgilarni o‘rganadigan fan deb ta’riflaydi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida ham paralingvistik vositalar va ularning turli aspektlaridagi tadqiqiga bag‘ishlangan talaygina ishlar amalga oshirilgan. Xususan, o‘zbek tilshunosligida ilk bor A.Nurmonov tomonidan bu sohaning muhim xususiyatlari, paralingvistik vositalar, ularning turlari, ushbu vositalarning kommunikatsiya jarayonida tutgan o‘rni va ahamiyati kabi masalalar tadqiq etildi[13]. A.Nurmonov aslida bir qator yangi yo‘nalishlarni o‘zbek tilshunosligiga olib kirgan, jahon tilshunosligi yutuqlarini o‘zbek tiliga tatbiq etgan yetuk tilshunoslardan biri sifatida e’tirofga sazovor. Olim paralingvistika borasida ham zaruriy qarashlarni bayon etgan. Jumladan, o‘zbek paralingvistik vositalari, paralingvistikaning o‘rganish obyekti, paralingvistik belgilar va til strukturasi, lingvistik va paralingvistik belgilar munosabati, imo-ishoralarning kelib chiqishi, ishora fe’llari, o‘zbek tilining inkor etuvchi paralingvistik vositalari, nutqda imo-ishoralardan foydalanish ehtiyoji kabi masalalarni yoritib bergan.

Mazkur paragrafda Sh.Iskandarova, M.Saidxonov, Z.Akbarova kabi olimlarning tadqiqotlari ham tahlilga tortib o‘tilgan.

Bobning ikkinchi paragrafida “Noverbal vositalarning tasnifi va tavsifi” amalga oshirilgan.

G.V.Kolshanskiy paralingvistik vositalarni quyidagi tasniflaydi:

1. Fonatsiya − bu tovush yo‘llarining artikulyar harakatlari bilan o‘zgartiriladigan tovush hosil qilish uchun halqumdan foydalanish.

2. Kinesika − bu imo-ishoralar, mimika va pantomimikadan iborat bo‘lgan muloqot vositalari tizimi.

3.Grafika − bu vositalar diqqatni jalb qilish, ma’lumotga hissiy tus berish va matnning matnosti qismini ajratib ko‘rsatish uchun ishlatiladi[14].

D.Rustamov esa, doktorlik ishida muloqot jarayonida qo‘llanuvchi paralingvistik vositalarni quyidagicha tasniflaydi:

I. Og‘zaki nutqqa xos paralingvistik vositalar:

1) fonatsion vositalar: ovoz tembri, ohangi, pauza, kerakli o‘rinlarni ovoz o‘zgarishi orqali ta’kidlash;

2) optik vositalar: ko‘z orqali imo-ishoralar;

3) mimika: yuz harakatlari;

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[12] Schuller B., Steidl S., Batliner A., Burkhardt F., Devillers L., Müller C., Narayanan S. Paralinguistics in speech and language-State-of-the-art and the challenge. https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/computer-speech-and-language

[13] Нурмонов А. Ўзбек тилининг паралингвистик воситалари. − Андижон, 1980.− 24 б.

[14] Колшанский Г.В. Паралингвистика [Текст] / Г. В. Колшанский. – М.: Наука, 1974. – 494 с.

4) kinetik yoki "pantomimik" vositalar: bosh va gavda harakatlari.

II. Yozma muloqotga xos paralingvistik vositalar:

Grafik vositalar: a) tinish belgilarni uslubiy talab asosida noan'anaviy qo'llash; b) shriftning hajmi va rangini o'zgartirish, kursiv orqali ajratib ko'rsatish; d) yordamchi ramziy grafik belgilar: §, №, %, +, -, /, [], &, $, *, = kabi.

III. Virtual muloqotga xos paralingvistik vositalar: audiovizual vositalar – ovozli yozuv, videotasvir kabi.

IV. Universal paralingvistik vositalar:

Ikonik (tasviriy) vositalar: rasm, foto, sxema, chizma, tablitsa kabi[15].

Bizningcha, muloqot paytida ko'pincha quyidagi imo-ishoralar kuzatiladi (1-jadval):

1-jadval.
Imo-ishoralar turlari

T.r.	Imo-ishora turi	Imo-ishora xususiyati
1	Baholash imo-ishoralari	iyagini chizish, ko'rsatkich barmog'ini yanoq bo'ylab cho'zish, turish va aylanib yurish va h.k.
2	Ishonch imo-ishoralari	barmoqlarning piramida gumbaziga ulanishi, stulda tebranish
3	Asabiylashish va noaniqlik imo-ishoralari	bir-biriga bog'langan barmoqlar, kaftlarni chimchilash, barmoqlar bilan stolga teginish, o'tirishdan oldin stulning suyanchig'iga teginish, achchiq tabassum va boshqalar
4	O'z-o'zini nazorat qilish imo-ishoralari	qo'llar orqaga o'ralgan, biri ikkinchisini siqib chiqaradi; stulda o'tirgan va qo'ltiqni qo'llari bilan mahkam ushlab turgan odamning holati va hokazo
5	Kutish imo-ishoralari	kaftlarni ishqalash; sekin nam kaftlarni lattaga artish
6	Inkor imo-ishoralari	ko'kragiga buklangan qo'llar; tana orqaga egilgan; qo'llar kesishgan; burun uchiga teginish va hokazo
7	Joylashuv imo-ishoralari	qo'lni ko'kragiga qo'yish; suhbatdoshga vaqti-vaqti bilan teginish va boshqalar
8	Hukmronlik imo-ishoralari	bosh barmoqlarni namoyish qilish, yuqoridan pastga keskin tebranishlar, qoshlar tushirilgan tabassum va boshqalar bilan bog'liq imo-ishoralar
9	Nosamimiylik imo-ishoralari	"og'zingizni qo'lingiz bilan yopish"; "Burunga tegish" og'izni yopishning yanada nozik shakli sifatida yolg'on gapirish yoki biror narsa haqida shubha qilish; tanani suhbatdoshdan burish, "yugurib qarash", pastki qovoqsiz tabassum va boshqalar, shunga o'xshash rasmlarni jo'natish.

Dissertatsiyaning **"Virtual muloqotda noverbal vositalarning qo'llanishi"** deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobining birinchi paragrafi *"Virtual muloqot va unda noverbal vositalarning o'rni"* ni tahlil qilish va uning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlashga qaratilgan.

Virtual muloqot bu kompyuter vositachiligidagi xususiyatga ega bo'lgan va telekommunikatsiya tizimlari yordamida amalga oshiriladigan aloqa turi hisoblanadi. Zamonaviy telekommunikatsiya texnologiyalari, xususan, internet global tarmog'i jahon hamjamiyati rivojlanishining muhim omillaridan biriga aylandi. U jamiyatning siyosiy, iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy sohalariga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatib, yangi "virtual voqelik" tushunchasini shakllantirdi.

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[15] Рустамов Д. Мулоқотнинг интралингвистик ва экстралингвистик талқинлари ҳамда замонавий концепциялари: филол. фан. д-ри. (DSc) дисс... – Андижон, 2021. – 229 б.

Virtual voqelik real, moddiy olamdan farq qiladigan, asosi nomoddiy tushunchalar – fikrlar, tasvirlar va axborotdan iborat bo'lgan muhitdir. Bu muhitda paydo bo'lgan virtual muloqot – bu masofadagi suhbatdoshlar o'rtasidagi kompyuter va telekommunikatsiya tizimlari vositasidagi yozma hamda og'zaki shakldagi muloqotni anglatadi. Tadqiqotchilar virtual muloqotni "oraliqlashgan muloqot", ya'ni bilvosita va vositali muloqot sifatida tavsiflaydilar. Virtual kommunikatsiya jarayonida muloqot ishtirokchilari jismonan bir makonda bo'lmasada, elektron vositalar orqali "ishtirok etish hissi"ni va muloqot tuyg'usini boshdan kechiradilar.

Virtual muloqot real muloqotga nisbatan yana bir qator xususiyatlarga ega (2-jadval).

2-jadval.

Virtual muloqot xususiyatlari

Adresant va adresat ma'lumot uzatishning turli usullaridan foydalangan holda odatiy yashash maydonida bo'ladi.	Muloqot ishtirokchilari sherikning shaxsiyati haqida uning atrofidagi dunyoga bo'lgan qarashlari haqida ma'lumot olishadi.	Bilimlarni oshirishda, tibbiy maslahat va boshqa masalalarda ma'lumotga ega bo'lishda ahamiyatlidir.
Yozma shaklda (chat, elektron pochta) amalga oshiriladi.		Xabar almashish sizga yozma matnni tushunish qobiliyatini yaxshilashga imkon beradi.

Virtual kommunikatsiya funksiyalari ham alohida e'tiborga loyiqdir. Tadqiqotlarda qayd etilishicha, virtual aloqa bir vaqtning o'zida bir necha kommunikativ funksiyalarni bajaradi (3-jadval).

3-jadval.

Virtual muloqot funksiyalari

FUNKSIYALAR	IZOH
Axborot funksiyasi	Internet ulkan axborot makoni bo'lib, ma'lumot izlash, uzatish va saqlashni ta'minlaydi.
Kommunikativ funksiya	Masofadan real vaqtda yoki kechikish bilan muloqot qilish imkonini beradi.
Reprezentativ funksiya	O'z ijod mahsuli yoki fikrlarini namoyish etish imkoniyatini beradi.
O'zini namoyon etish funksiyasi	Foydalanuvchiga o'z profilingni yuritish, shaxsiy ma'lumot va fotosuratlarni joylashtirish, o'zini tanitish imkonini beradi.
Affektiv funksiya	His-tuyg'ularni ifodalash va ulashish imkonini beradi.

Masofaviy yozishma yuzma-yuz muloqotga nisbatan sodda ko'rinishga ega bo'lsa-da, hissiy jihatdan rang-barang bo'lishi va hatto kommunikantlarning kayfiyati hamda munosabatlariga ta'sir ko'rsata olishi ta'kidlanadi.

Biz virtual muloqotning xususiyatlaridan va kommunikantlar psixikasidan kelib chiqib, bir necha bosqichlarni qayd etamiz:

1. Murojaat yoki aloqaga kirishish bosqichi. Bunda muloqot jarayoniga kirishish, sherikning holati, kayfiyatini his etish, yo'nalishni belgilab olish va sherikka ham shunga imkon yaratish jarayoni nazarda tutiladi. Bu bosqichda oddiy muloqot singari salomlashuv, murojaat qilish hamda mavzuni belgilash muhim hisoblanadi.

2. Diqqatni jamlash bosqichi. Ikkinchi bosqich qandaydir muammo, tomonlarning vazifasi va mavzu haqida o'ylash, diqqatni jamlash davri hisoblanadi.

3. Anglash bosqichi. Suhbatdoshning mavzuga bo'lgan munosabati, motivlari va qiziqishlarini tushunish bosqichi.

4. Mustahkamlash bosqichi. Mazvu doirasidagi fikrlarni jamlab, e'tiborni mustahkamlash bosqichi boshlanadi.

5. Asoslash bosqichi. Fikrlarda nizolar bo'lsa, asoslash va ishontirish bosqichi keladi.

6. Xotima yoki natijalarni qayd etish bosqichi. Agar mavzular ko'rib chiqilgan bo'lsa yoki sherik notinchlik alomatlarini namoyon qilgan taqdirda muloqotni yakunlash zarur. Muloqotni doimo davom ettirish istiqboli bilan yakunlash kerak. Eng oxirgi daqiqalar, yakuniy so'zlar o'ta muhimdir, ba'zida ular ko'p vaqt davom etgan suhbat natijasini butunlay o'zgartirib yuborishi mumkin.

Ikkinchi bobning *"Virtual muloqotdagi noverbal vositalar tasnifi va tavsifi"* deb nomlangan ikkinchi paragrafda xabarlar orqali yozma suhbat olib borish jarayonida grafik vositalar, leksik-semantik birliklar hamda sintaktik birliklarning qo'llanishida ayrim o'ziga xosliklar mavjudligi qayd etilgan. Shuningdek, virtual muloqotning yana bor qator xususiyatlari qayd etilgan.

Virtual muloqotga kirishgan foydalanuvchilar yozma suhbat jarayonida turli noverbal vositalardan foydalanadilar, ya'ni *kulgichlar, gif, stiker, animatsiya* va boshqalar shular jumlasiga kiradi.

A. Y. Isayeva va boshqa hammualliflar tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda madaniy xilma-xillikning yetakchi xususiyatlaridan biri bo'lgan Internet hamjamiyati doirasida qo'llaniladigan emotikonlar yoki kulgichlar eng universal aloqa vositasi sifatida e'tirof etilgani holda quyidagi guruhlarga ajratiladi[16]:

1) emotikonlar – turli xil his-tuyg'ularni (quvonch, kulgi, g'azab, yig'lash, ajablanib va boshqalar) ifodalovchi ko'pincha sariq rangdagi piktogramma;

2) odamlar – o'z navbatida jinsi bo'yicha bo'linadigan odamlarning tasvirlari – jinsi, yoshi, kasbi, (erkak, ayol, bola, kuyov, shifokor va boshqalar), shuningdek, imo-ishoralar va tana qismlarining tasvirlari (barmoq, ko'zlar, lablar, quloq, burun va boshqalar);

3) hayvonlar va tabiat – bu hamma biladigan hayvonlarning, shuningdek, hasharotlarning tasvirlari, o'simliklar, gullar, atmosfera va tabiiy hodisalari;

4) oziq-ovqat-taomlar tasvirlari, ular o'z navbatida turli ovqatlar, idishlar va ichimliklarga bo'linadi;

5) narsalar va simvollar – turli xil obyektlar tasvirlari: sevimli mashg'ulotlar, sport va faollik, ofis, o'quv materiallari, transport vositalari, bayroqlar va boshqalar.

Shuni ham ta'kidlash kerakki, barcha kulgichlar quyidagi o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega:

1) eng taniqli hodisa yoki mavzuga asoslangan;

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[16] Исаева А.Ю., Акимцева Ю.В. Грекова Д.М. Лингвистические особенносьти сетового общения (на материале англоязычных комментариев в социальных сетях Facebook и Instagram). 2020.

2) birlik – aksariyat hollarda emoji bitta element sifatida taqdim etiladi (ammo shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, bir qator juft emojilar mavjud, masalan, "qarsaklar"emoji).

"Virtual muloqotda noverbal vositalarning funksiyalari" deya nomlangan dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi uchta paragrafdan iborat. Ushbu bobda virtual muloqotda ham, an'anaviy muloqot singari, turli strategiyalar qo'llanilishi xususida so'z boradi. Bobning *"Virtual muloqotda qo'llaniladigan nutqiy strategiyalar"* deb nomlangan birinchi paragrafida nutqiy strategiyalar xususida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Tilshunoslikda nutqiy strategiyalar turlicha tasnif va talqin qilingan. Jumladan, K.Y.Kalinin o'z ishida quyidagi muloqot strategiyalarini, shuningdek ularni amalga oshirish uchun ishlatiladigan usullarni, texnikani va vositalarni belgilaydi:

1. Taqdimot strategiyasi: so'z taktikasi, shaxsiy tajriba namunasi, ijobiy emotsional holatning paydo bo'lishi.

2. Chaqiruv strategiyasi: murojaatlar, mulohazalar, ishonchli taqdimot, so'zlovchining samimiyligi.

3. O'z-o'zini namoyon qilish strategiyasi: tanqid, raqiblarga nisbatan ustunlikni namoyish etish, ijobiy qiyofani o'rnatish, kalit so'zlardan foydalanish, parallelizm, nutqning strukturaviyligi, e'tirozni emotsional tarzda namoyish qilish.

4. Raqibga nisbatan obro'sizlantirish strategiyasi: mantiqiy dalillarni keltirish taktikasi, dalillarni namoyish qilish, axborotni tanlab olish va kerakli sharhlarni talqin qilish, chaqiruv, salbiy imidj (obrazni) yaratish, avtoritar fikrlar bildirish.[17]

M.Hakimov nutq strategiyasini lingvistik pragmatikaning xususiy masalalari qatoriga kiritadi va so'zlovchining muayyan fikrni ifodalash uchun muayyan usulni tanlashi lozimligini aytib o'tadi.[18]

Virtual muloqotda ham, an'anaviy muloqot singari, turli strategiyalar qo'llaniladi. Biroq uning o'ziga xosligi shundaki, yozishma shaklidagi muloqot bo'lgani bois, strategiyalarni amalga oshirish usullari biroz farq qiladi. Quyida virtual muloqotda tez-tez uchraydigan ba'zi nutqiy strategiyalar va ularning xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi:

– diqqatni tortish va murojaat strategiyasi;

– nazokat va xushmuomalalik strategiyasi;

– hissiy ta'sir etish strategiyasi;

 – hazil va kinoyani yetkazish strategiyasi.

Demak, virtual muloqotda nutqiy strategiyalarni amalga oshirishda lingvistik vositalar bilan bir qatorda noverbal (nolingvistik) vositalar majmuasi ishlatilmoqda. Smaylik, emoji, stiker va memlar strategik maqsadlarga xizmat qilmoqda: e'tiborni tortish, ohangni sozlash, hissiyot ulashish, hazil yaratish va hokazo.

Bobning ikkinchi paragrafi *"Virtual muloqotdagi noverbal vositalarning funksiyalari"* deb nomlangan. Hech bir nutqiy birlik muloqot jarayonida maqsadsiz

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[17] Калинин К. Е. Коммуникативные стратегии убеждения в англоязычном политическом дискурсе : дис. канд. филол. наук. - Н. Новгород, 2009. – С. 83.

[18] Ҳакимов М. Ўзбек прагмалингвистикаси асослари. – Тошкент, 2013. – Б. 22.

va funksiyadan xoli tarzda qo'llanmaydi. Zero, til va nutqning o'zi maqsadli faoliyatni ifoda etadi hamda ijtimoiy ehtiyoj natijasi sanaladi. Til va nutq birliklari muloqot jarayonida bir qator funksiyalarni bajaradi. Nutqning funksiyalari esa quyidagicha ko'rsatiladi:

1) umumlashtirish funksiyasi so'zning faqat bitta berilgan predmetni emas, balki shunga o'xshash predmetlarning butun guruhini umumlashtirishi va doimo ularning muhim belgilarining tashuvchisi bo'lishi bilan bog'liq;

2) ta'sir funksiyasi insonning nutq orqali odamlarni muayyan harakatlarga yoki ulardan voz kechishga majbur qilish qobiliyatida namoyon bo'ladi;

3) xabar funksiyasi so'zlar, frazalar orqali odamlar o'rtasida ma'lumot (fikrlar) almashinuvida ifodalanadi;

4) ifodalash funksiyasi, bir tomondan, nutq orqali inson o'z hissiyotlarini, kechinmalarini, munosabatlarini to'liqroq yetkazishi mumkin, boshqa tomondan, nutqning ifodaviyligi, uning emotsionalligi muloqot imkoniyatlarini sezilarli darajada kengaytiradi;

5) nomlash funksiyasi insonning nutq orqali atrof-muhitdagi predmetlar va hodisalarga faqat o'zlariga xos nomlar berish qobiliyatida namoyon bo'ladi.

Jadval shaklida virtual muloqotda keng qo'llaniladigan ba'zi noverbal vositalarning misollari va ularning asosiy lingvistik funksiyalari keltirilgan. Ushbu jadvalda emoji, smaylik (matnli emotikon) va mem kabi turli vositalar tanlab ko'rsatiladi hamda ularning tasviri va izohlari beriladi. (4-jadval)

Barcha tahlillar shuni tasdiqlaydiki, virtual muloqot – bu lingvistik va noverbal vositalarning mushtarak maydoni bo'lib, unda matn va tasvir uyg'unligi yangi kommunikativ imkoniyatlar yaratgan. Smayliklar, emojilar va memlar endilikda shunchaki dekorativ unsur emas, balki tilning bir qismi sifatida qaralmoqda. Ularning funksional roli esa muloqot davomida juda xilma-xil – hissiy ko'prik qurishdan tortib, butun boshli gap o'rnini bosishgacha bo'lgan vazifalarni o'z zimmasiga olgan. Bu hodisaning ahamiyatini filologlar chuqur anglab, keyingi tadqiqotlarda yanada keng qamrovda o'rganmoqdalar.

Tadqiqotning *"Noverbal vositalarda milliy-madaniy ottenkalarning ifodalanishi"* qismida noverbal vositalarning urf-odat jihatidan xalqlar orasida farqlanishi xususi yoritib berilgan.

Professor N.Mahmudov ta'kidlaganidek, til ko'p vazifali hodisadir, uning muayyan bir vazifasiga asoslangan holda yaxlit mohiyatini belgilab bo'lmaydi, ko'pincha, xususan, sistem-struktur tilshunoslikda ham tilning aloqa vositasi bo'lmish – kommunikativ vazifasigagina suyaniladi. Aslida kommunikativ vazifa bilan bir qatorda "til dunyoni bilish, bilimlarni to'plash, saqlash, keyingi avlodlarga yetkazish, ruhiy munosabatlarni aks ettirish, go'zallik kategoriyalarini voqealantirish kabi bir qancha vazifalarni bajaradi. Tilni faqat kishilar o'rtasidagi aloqa vositasi sifatidagina talqin etish insonning tabiiy tilini, bu benihoya murakkab va muhtasham hodisani, eng kami, jo'nlashtirishdan, aniq bir milliy qiyofa yoki milliy-ruhiy zamindan mutlaqo mosuvo bo'lgan sun'iy tilga (masalan, esperanto kabi) tenglashtirishdan, yo'l harakatini tartibga solish maqsadida yaratilgan shartli "til"ga baravarlashtirishdan boshqa narsa emas"[19].

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[19] Маҳмудов Н. Маърифат манзиллари. – Тошкент: Маънавият, 1999. – Б. 44.

Virtual muloqotdagi noverbal vositalar funksiyalari

Vosita (tasvir)	Izoh – ifodalanayotgan holat	Lingvistik funksiyasi
☺ ("tabassum" smaylik)	Oddiy ikkita belgi :-) shaklida tasvirlangan kulgu ifodasi. Suhbatdoshingizga do'stona munosabatda ekaningizni bildiradi.	Xushmuomalalik, ohangni muloyimlashtirish. Matnga do'stona, ijobiy konnotatsiya qo'shadi.
"Face with Tears of Joy" emojisi	Juda xursand bo'lib kulayotgan yuz ifodasi. Biror mazmun juda kulgili ekanini ko'rsatadi.	Emosional-ekspressiv funksiya – kuchli quvonch yoki kulgi hissini yetkazish. Matnga samimiy quvonch ohangi beradi.
"Thumbs Up" (bosh barmoq yuqoriga) emojisi	Ma'qullash, rozilik yoki tasdiq ishorasi. Suhbatdoshingizning fikriga qo'shilishingizni yoki hammasi yaxshi ekanini bildiradi.	O'rnini bosuvchi funksiya – "ha", "yaxshi" degan so'z o'rnida ishlatiladi. Muloqotda qisqa tasdiq javobi vazifasini bajaradi.
:P (til chiqargan smaylik)	Qator belgilardan :P hosil qilingan yuzi kulib turib til chiqargan ifoda. Yengil hazil yoki mazax ohangida aytilgan gaplarni ko'rsatadi.	Ironik yoki hazil ruhdagi nutqni ko'rsatish. Matnning jiddiy emas, o'yinohang ekanini bildiradi.
🙏 ("dua" emojisi)	Bir-biriga qo'yilgan kaftlar – minnatdorchilik yoki iltimos ifodasi. Mazmunga "iltimos" yoki "rahmat" ohangini qo'shadi.	Nazokat (politeness) funksiyasi – minnatdorlik bildirish yoki muloyim so'rovni ifodalash. Og'zaki "iltimos/rahmat"ni grafik ravishda kuchaytiradi.
Mem: "Kichik tuzatish vs. Butun sahifani buzib qo'yish"	Vikipedia muharriri qizcha tasvirlangan ikki qatorli mem: yuqorida mamnuniyat bilan kichik tahrir qilayotgani, pastda esa tasodifan bir belgi noto'g'ri qo'yib butun sahifani buzib qo'yib xafa bo'layotgani aks etgan.	Hazil va kinoya funksiyasi – matnda sodir bo'lgan xatolikni kulgili tarzda tan olish. Ushbu mem muhokamada o'z xatosini tan olib, kechirim so'rash va vaziyatni yumshatish maqsadida qo'llanilishi mumkin.
😁 *(bir nechta kulgi emojilari)|	Qator bo'lib kelgan bir necha kulgi emojilari. Foydalanuvchi yozgan gap juda kulgili chiqqanini yoki qattiq kulayotganini bildiradi.	Emotsional kuchaytirish – hazilning "darajasi"ni ko'rsatadi, javobning hazil ekanini aniq qiladi. Suhbatga erkin va samimiy ohang beradi.
☹ (ikkilangan yuz)	Og'zi qiyshaygan, noaniq holatdagi yuz ifodasi. Noaniqlik, ikkilanish yoki biror narsadan ko'ngil to'lmaganini bildiradi.	Kontekst berish – matndagi ishonchsizlikni yoki qoniqmaslikni ochib beradi. "Nima bo'layotganini tushunmayapman" degan ma'noni qo'shimcha ravishda ifodalaydi.
🎯 (nishonga o'q tekkani)	Maqsadni topish, to'g'ri javob yoki ayni muddao degan ma'nodagi belgi. Kimningdir gapini aynan to'g'ri ekanini tasdiqlashda ishlatiladi.	O'rnini bosuvchi/tasdiqlovchi funksiya – "to'g'ri topdingiz" yoki "mo'ljalda" degan fikrni qisqa ifodalash. Suhbatdoshning gapi bilan rozilikni ifodalaydi.
🤷 (yelka qisish emojisi)	Yelka qisib, bilmaslik yoki ojizlik holatini ko'rsatuvchi belgi. "Bilmayman" yoki "qo'limdan nima ham kelardi" degan ma'noda.	O'rnini bosuvchi funksiya – savolga aniq javob yo'qligini yoki vaziyatga ta'sir qila olmasligini bildiradi. Matnda tushuntirish o'rnida qisqa javob vazifasini bajaradi
LOL, OMG (chat abbreviations)	"LOL" – laughing out loud (judayam kulgili), "OMG" – Oh my God (hayratni ifodalovchi). Inglizcha qisqartmalar bo'lsa-da, o'zbek foydalanuvchilari orasida ham keng qo'llanadi.	Emotsional-ekspressiv va telegrafik funksiyalar – qisqa kod orqali hissiy reaksiya yoki munosabatni bildiradi (masalan, LOL – kulgi, OMG – hayrat). Matnni qisqartirish, tezkorlik bilan hissiyot yetkazish vositasi.

Milliy xarakterdagi noverbal vositalar ma'lum xalq, millat yoki elatlar aloqa-aralashuvida ishlatiluvchi ishoralar sanalib, ishlatish ko'lami chegaralangani bilan xarakterlanadi. Bunday noverbal vositalar milliy xususiyatlarni o'zida gavdalantiradi, urf-odatlar, ritual va adab xatti-harakatlari bilan aloqador bo'ladi.

Antroposentrik tilshunoslikda muloqot xulqi termini ham muhim. Bu termin kommunikativ aktga kiritilgan barcha munosabatlar majmuini, ya'ni verbal va nonverbal ma'lumotlar, paralingvistik omillar, shuningdek, nutqiy aktning joyi va vaqti, bu voqea sodir bo'layotgan muhit va hokazolarni ham ifodalaydi. Demak, muloqot xulqi – bu kommunikatsiyaning tipik vaziyatlarida shaxslarning nutqiy harakatlari bo'lib, ushbu jamiyatning til ongining o'ziga xosligini aks ettiradi. Erkak va ayollar turli ijtimoiy guruhlarga mansub bo'lib, turli ijtimoiy rollarni bajaradi, shuning uchun jamiyat ularga ma'lum nutqiy xulq modellarini kutadi. Va haqiqatan ham nutqiy xulqda gender dixotomiyasi mavjud. Erkaklik kommunikatsiya turi – bu kamroq moslashuvchan, lekin ko'proq dinamik va suhbatdoshga kamroq yo'naltirilgan kommunikatsiya. Erkak kishilarga eng ko'p tarqalgan kommunikatsiya janri – bu ma'lumot berish suhbati, ayollarda esa shaxsiy suhbatdir. Ayollar ko'proq "ha" degan so'z bilan qo'llab-quvvatlanadigan qaytar aloqani qo'llashadi, bu hali rozilikni bildirmaydi. Aslida, bu "ha" erkaklarni chalkashtiradi, ular ko'pincha ayollar suhbat davomida doimo rozi bo'lib, keyingi daqiqada esa aksinchasini aytganidan shikoyat qilishadi.[20]

Stereotiplar orasida gender stereotiplar ham mavjud. Mazkur stereotiplar ayollar yoki erkaklarga xos bo'lgan nutqiy odatlarni ifoda etadi. Emojilarning qo'llanishida ham gender xoslanishlar mavjud. Jumladan, quyidagi emojilar, asosan, ayollar muloqotida faol qo'llanishi aniqlangan:

1. 😂 Quvonch ko'z yoshlar. Quvonch, o'yin-kulgini ifodalaydi, gender jihatidan o'zbek an'anasiga muvofiq ayollar ko'proq foydalanishadi.

2. 🙃 Teskari yuz.

Xalqaro tarmoqda kinoyali tabassum ma'nosini ifodalaydi, ahmoqona tabassum deb ham nomlanadi, ayollarda ko'p qo'llaniladi.

3. 🤨 Bir qoshni tepaga ko'tarish.

Xalqaro tarmoqda sekinlashish, ya'ni internetda o'ziga ma'lum bo'lgan xabarga javob qaytarmasdan o'ylash ma'nosini ifodalaydi va ayollar ko'proq foydalanishadi.

4. 😔 O'ychan yuz.

Xafa, o'ychanlik, tushkunlik kabi ma'nolarni ifodalaydi, gender jihatidan 70% ayollar tomonidan qo'llaniladi, yosh jihatidan esa 14 yoshgacha bolalar orasida jins jihatidan farqlanmadi.

5. 🤗 Quchoqlash.

Biror narsadan xursand bo'lganda yoki salomlashganda quchoqlash, o'zbek an'anasida bu holat ko'qroq bir jins vakillarida ro'y beradi, agar bu yaqin qarindoshlardan tashqari ikki jins orasida kuzatilsa, behayolikka yo'yishadi.

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[20] Маслова В.А. Лингвокультурология. – Москва, 2001. – С.98.

6. 🤭 Bir qo'l bilan og'zini yopgan holda miyig'ida kulish .

Sukunat, kulgi va quvonchni anglatadi. Kinoyali tabassum, kutilmagan narsa yoki voqea haqida kulish, gender jihatidan asosan 80 % ayollar qo'llashdi. An'anaviy jihatidan " voy o'lmasam" so'ziga monand.

7. 🤩 Yulduzli. Hayrat, ishtiyoq va xushyoqish, mamnun va hayajonni anglatadi. So'rovnomada, Voybo', zo'r kabi so'zlarga monand keltirib o'tildi. Genderlik jihatidan ayol va erkaklarda teng qo'llanildi.

8. 😉 Ko'z qisib turgan yuz. O'ziga ma'lum bo'lgan fikrni tasdiqlash, undan mamnun bo'lish, yordam berish, bundan tashqari, bu hisbelgi, asosan, ikki jins vakillarida, ya'ni o'g'il bolalar qizlarni fikrini tasdiqlash ma'nosida ko'proq qo'llashdi.

9. 🥰 Yurakchali yuz. Xursand, rozilik, rahmat ma'nolarini ifodalovchi belgi bo'lib, an'anamizda esa gender jihatidan ko'proq ayollar tomonidan qo'llaniladi, yosh jihatidan o'smir 18 yoshdan yuqori bo'lganlarda ko'proq qo'llaniladi.

Erkaklar muloqotida esa his-tuyg'udan ko'ra obrazlilikka e'tibor kuchli bo'ladi. Erkaklar virtual muloqotida smaylik va emojilardan ko'ra gif va memlardan foydalanish, kinoya, piching ifodalovchi, hajviy mazmundagi stiker va giflardan foydalanish ko'proq kuzatiladi.

Tahlil shuni ko'rsatdiki, tajriba natijasida olingan natijalarning taxminan 45 foizi xalqaro standartlarga mos keladi. O'tkazilgan so'rovnomadan shuni yodda tutish kerakki, standartlarga muvofiqligi so'zning nominativ ma'nosi bilan emas, balki ushbu emoji tomonidan ifodalangan his-tuyg'ular bilan belgilanadi. Qizig'i shundaki,har qanday guruh a'zolari tomonidan ma'lum emojilarni aniq talqin qilish har doim ham uning xalqaro miqyosda tasdiqlangan standartlarga muvofiqligini anglatmaydi. Chunki urf-odat hamda din jihatidan ma'nolar farqlanar ekan. Siz yuborgan hisbelgilarni xalqaro jihatidan emojlarni bilaganlar boshqacha, bundan xabari yo'qlar esa o'zgacha mazmunda tushunar ekan. Bizning fikrimizcha, bu eksperiment ishtirokchilarning xalqaro kulgichlardan foydalanish masalalarida kam xabardorligining yana bir dalilidir. Bu ijtimoiy media almashish jarayoniga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin.

XULOSA

1. Paralingvistika imo-ishora, ohang, mimika, gavda harakatlari kabi vositalarni o'rganuvchi soha hisoblanadi. Paralingvistik vositalar sharoitga qarab nutqni ma'lum me'yorga keltirish, xususan, ixchamlashtirish, adresatning maqsadini aniq ifodalash vazifasini bajaradi.

2. Paralingvistik vositalar nutqiy muloqotda nutqiy ifodaning o'rnida qo'llanishi, verbal ifodani kuzatib borishi va verbal vosita bilan birga qo'llanishi mumkin. Paralingvistik vositalar nutqiy muloqotning tabiiyligini ta'minlovchi vositalar bo'lib, ularning mazmuni, asosan, real nutqiy vaziyatda oydinlashadi.

3. Paralingvistik vositalar milliy xususiyatlarni o'zida gavdalantiradi, urf-odatlar, rituallar, adab xatti-harakatlari bilan aloqador bo'ladi va nutqiy

muloqotning ajralmas uzvi sifatida bevosita nutqiy muloqotda ishtirok etib, o'ziga xos paragmatik mazmun kasb etadi.

4. Kinetik noverbal vositalar nutqiy muloqotda o'ziga xos o'rin egallab, nutqiy muloqot ishtirokchilar nutqi mazmun-mohiyatining yuzaga chiqishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, nutqiy muloqotda kinetik noverbal vositalarning erkaklarga xos ko'rinishlari ayollarga xos ko'rinishlariga nisbatan ko'proqni tashkil etadi. Bundan xulosa qilish mumkinki, kishi jamiyatda qay darajada mavqega ega bo'lsa, uning noverbal xulq-atvorida ham shuncha erkinlik kuzatiladi.

5. Virtual aloqa – bu kompyuter vositachiligidagi xususiyatga ega bo'lgan va telekommunikatsiya tizimlari yordamida amalga oshiriladigan aloqa turi. Virtual muloqot suhbatdosh sifatida tirik odam ishtirokisiz muloqotni nazarda tutadi, lekin uning nomidan ma'lum belgilar, raqamlar va hatto tasvirlar shaklida taqdim etiladi. Axborot jamiyatida virtual muloqot muhim axborot oqimlari va uning asosiy faoliyati amalga oshiriladigan shaxsning afzal ko'rgan muhiti bilan ishlaydigan shaxsning tili va tafakkurini shakllantirish uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

6. Emojilar ko'proq virtual shaxslararo munosabatlarda, odatda foydalanuvchi atrof-muhitga yangi bo'lganida qo'llaniladi. Qo'l, o'z-o'zini his-tuyg'ularini ifodalash uchun biroz ko'proq maslahatlardan foydalanish kerak va suhbat davomida boshqa a'zolarga shaxsga tegishli ekanligini aytishga imkon bering. Kulgichlardan foydalanganda kulgichlardan foydalanish o'ynoqi holatga yaqin bo'ladi.Shuning uchun ko'proq kulgichlar ishlatilsa, bu shaxslararo munosabatlarni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi, ya'ni aloqa va hissiy yengillikka. Biroq, nima bo'lishidan qat'iy nazar, kulgichlar foydalanuvchi tomonidan tanlanadi va keyin o'rnatiladi. Muloqot mazmunida uning noaniqligi yuzma-yuz muloqotdagi mimikalarga qaraganda ancha past, ma'nosi nisbatan sodda bo'ladi.

7. Virtual muloqot inson muloqot ehtiyojining yangi shakli sifatida paydo bo'lib, unda an'anaviy yuzma-yuz muloqotning ko'plab komponentlari raqamli ko'rinishda namoyon bo'ladi. Virtual muloqotning bilvosita, masofaviy, anonim va interaktiv xususiyatlari uning til vositalariga ham o'z ta'sirini o'tkazdi. Bunda noverbal signallarni uzatish muammosi yangi yechimlarni talab qildi.

8. Virtual muloqot tili – bu multimodal til. Unda lingvistik (verbal) va nolingvistik (noverbal) unsurlar birgalikda ishlaydi. Yozma matn qisqa va og'zaki nutqqa xos tarzda bo'lsa-da, unga qo'shimcha ravishda emoji, stiker, mem kabi vositalar biriktiriladi. Lingvistik jihatlar matnning leksik, grammatik tarkibini belgilasa, nolingvistik jihatlar uning kontekst, ohang va hissiyot qatlamini ta'minlaydi. Ikki jihat bir-birini to'ldirib, virtual muloqotga xos noyob ifoda tizimini yaratadi.

9. Smayliklar, emotikonlar, emojilar va memlar – virtual kommunikatsiyaning ajralmas elementlariga aylandi. Ular dastlab norasmiy muloqot timsoli bo'lsa, bugungi kunda hatto biznes yozishmalar va ommaviy kommunikatsiyada ham uchramoqda. Bu vositalar endi yangi savodxonlik belgisi kabi qabul qilinmoqda: ularni to'g'ri "o'qish" va "yozish" ko'nikmasi zamonaviy kommunikativ kompetensiyaning bir qismidir.

10. Filologik jihatdan virtual muloqot tili va uning noverbal elementlarini o'rganish dolzarb vazifa bo'lib qolmoqda. Hozirgi izlanishlar orqali emoji va smayliklarning semantika va pragmatikasini, memlarning diskursiv rolini, multimodal matnlarni lingvistik tahlil qilish usullarini ishlab chiqilmoqda. Bu nafaqat nazariy, balki amaliy ahamiyatga ham ega – chunki zamonaviy yozishmalarni tushunish, tarjima qilish, hatto sun'iy intellekt yordamida qayta ishlash uchun ham ushbu bilimlar kerak bo'ladi.

11. Yuqoridagi jihatlar hisobga olinsa, virtual muloqotdagi noverbal vositalarni chuqur ilmiy o'rganish tilshunoslik, kommunikatsiya nazariyasi, jurnalistika, sotsiologiya va psixologiya sohalari tutashgan nuqtada yotadi. Zero, bu fenomen tilning ichki qurilishi va inson hissiyotlarini ifodalash ehtiyojining texnologik muhitdagi in'ikosi sifatida qiziqarlidir.

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NAMANGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

NIZOMOVA ZARIFA KAMOLIDDIN KIZI

ROLE AND FUNCTIONAL STUDY OF NONVERBAL TOOLS IN UZBEK VIRTUAL COMMUNICATION

10.00.01 – UZBEK LANGUAGE

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

Namangan – 2025

The theme of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation has been registered under the number B2024.4.PhD/Fil5228 at the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The dissertation was completed at Namangan State University.

The abstract of the dissertation is available in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (resume) on the website of the Scientific Council (www.namdu.uz) and on the "Ziyonet" information-educational portal (www.ziyonet.uz).

Scientific supervisor:	**Usmonova Hurinisa Sharapovna,** Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences (DSc), Professor
Official opponents:	**Akbarova Zuxro Akmaljonovna,** Doctor of Philology (DSc), Associate Professor
	Nabiyeva Dilora Abduhamidovna, Doctor of Philology, Professor
Leading organization:	**Kokand State University**

The defense of the dissertation will take place on "_____" _____ 2025 at _____ at a meeting of the Scientific Council PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.76.04 for Awarding Academic degrees at Namangan State University (Address: 161, Baburshah street, Namangan city, 160107. Tel.: (+99869) 227-06-12; Tel.: (998-69) 228-85-01, Fax: (998-69) 228-85-02. Web-site: www.namdu.uz, e-mail: info@namdu.uz, fax: (+99869) 227-07-61; e-mail: info@namdu.uz).

The dissertation has been registered at the Information Resource centre of Namangan State University with the number _____. (Address: 160107, Namangan, Boburshokh street 161, Tel.: (+99869) 228-85-01).

The abstract of the dissertation was distributed on "_____" _____ 2025.
(Register protocol numbered _____ "_____" _____ 2025).

N.M.Uluqov
Chairman of the Scientific Council for awarding Academic degrees, Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

I.U.Darvishov
Scientific Secretary of the Scientific Council for awarding Academic degrees, Doctor of Philosophy on Philological Sciences, Associate Professor

F.I.Karimova
Chairman of the Scientific Seminar under the Scientific Council for awarding scientific degrees, Doctor of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor

INTRODUCTION (PhD Dissertation Abstract)

Relevance and Necessity of the Dissertation Topic. In contemporary linguistics, the process of transformation in the forms and means of modern information communication is intensifying, and the scientific-practical study of communication within the paradigms, methods, and principles of the anthropocentric approach is gaining momentum. This is largely driven by the socio-economic globalization of the 21st century, the rapid development of information technologies, the popularization of virtual communication, and the fact that nonverbal means are increasingly becoming one of the habitual forms of everyday interaction. Innovative information technologies demonstrate that the use of linguistic and speech units in virtual communication is characterized by specific features; that such communication inherently requires the interaction of "language and its speaker"; and that it is crucial to investigate the national-cultural, social, psychological, and cognitive linguistic and speech processes specific to speakers on a practical basis.

In world linguistics, nonverbal means of speech communication – such as vocal features, gestures, facial expressions, and bodily movements – have been studied across different aspects of language. Communication in today's global societies is characterized by extreme freedom, unpredictability, and frequent deviations from language norms. Within this process, the role of nonverbal means has become greater than ever before, assuming significant communicative-pragmatic functions. Especially in virtual communication, which represents a relatively new form of interaction, the linguistic functions of nonverbal means require thorough and comprehensive scientific investigation, thereby acquiring particular relevance.

In Uzbek linguistics as well, the place and importance of nonverbal means in the system of communication, as well as their application in virtual interaction and the manifestation of national-cultural nuances in this process, have increasingly drawn scholarly attention. Indeed, as noted, *"In today's era of globalization, it is natural that every nation, every independent state, prioritizes the protection of its national interests, and, in this regard, attaches particular importance to preserving and developing its culture, ancient values, and native language."*[1] The study of the relatively new and underexplored form of communication – virtual interaction – and the nonverbal means employed within it, which perform expressive, evaluative, supplementary, and economizing functions, is among the pressing tasks facing Uzbek linguistics. Examining how Uzbek speakers employ additional communicative tools – nonverbal means of interaction – within speech activities in virtual communication, and analyzing the expressive and functional dimensions of the national-cultural, traditional, religious, mental, and gender-specific features embedded in them, is of significant importance for the advancement of the Uzbek language and communicative culture.

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[1] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-5850-son Farmoni. Manba:http://lex.uz/docs/4561730.

The present doctoral dissertation contributes, to some extent, to the implementation of state tasks defined in a number of key normative and legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan. These include presidential decrees aimed at improving postgraduate education (2017), enhancing the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language (2019), advancing language development and policy (2020), and approving the national concept for the development of science until 2030 (2020). In addition, relevant resolutions on the further development of higher education (2017), the improvement of the postgraduate education system (2017), as well as the national strategy for achieving gender equality by 2030 (2021), and other regulatory frameworks provide an important institutional basis for the present research.

Relevance of the Research to the Priority Directions of Science and Technology Development in the Republic. This study is aligned with the priority direction of national science and technology development concerned with the formation of innovative ideas and their practical implementation for the social, legal, economic, cultural, and spiritual-educational development of an information society and a democratic state.

Level of research development. In international linguistics, the issue of paralinguistic means has been addressed from various perspectives in the works of scholars such as G.V. Kolshanskiy, I.N. Gorelov, G.Y. Kreidlin, R.K. Potapova, V.V. Potapov, A. Pease, B. Pease, V.A. Pronnikov, I.D. Ladanov, C. Stepanov, S.A. Garkaves, I. Kuznetsov, J. Messinger, L.I. Dmitrieva, L.N. Klokova, V.V. Pavlova, T.N. Pirkina, I.A. Akhyamova, G.V. Barishnikova, M.L. Butovskaya, M.L. Knapp, J.A. Hall, M. Argyle, and V.P. Richmond[2]. Views on the study of non-verbal means in virtual communication are reflected in the research of N. Kurniasih, M.K. Apetyan, and U.I. Turko[3], among others.

In Uzbek linguistics, studies dedicated to the semantic and stylistic investigation of paralinguistic means include the works of A.Nurmonov, M.Saidkhonov, S.Mo'minov, Sh.Iskandarova, A.Aripova, Z.Akbarova, Q.Rasulov, A.Haydarov, G.Toirova, Q.Kaxxarov, X.Ismoilov, B.Akhmedov, M.Burhanova, and N.Khursanov[4]. Notably, A.Nurmonov's monograph "Paralinguistic Means in

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[2] Колшанский Г.В. Паралингвистика. – Москва: Наука, 1974.; Горелов И.Н. Невербальные компоненты коммуникации. – Москва: Книжный дом «ЛИБРОКОМ», 2009. – 112 с.; Крейдлин Г.Е. Невербальная семиотика: язык тела и естественный язык. – Москва: Новое литературное обозрение, 2002. – 592 с.; Крейдлин Г.Е. Мужчины и женщины в невербальной коммуникации. – Москва: Языки славянской культуры, 2005. –224 с.; Knapp M. L., Hall J. A. Nonverbal Communication in Human Interaction. – Crawfordsville, 2002.; Argyle M. Bodily Communication. – New York, 1988. Richmond V. P., Mc Croskey J. C. Nonverbal Behavior in Interpersonal Relations. – Boston, 2004.

[3] Kurniasih N. Paralinguistics cues used and miscommunication on social media: case study of students of communication science program Universitas Padjadjaran. – The 1st International Conference on Language, Linguistics and Literature "Digital Literacy as A Means of Publication" Institut Agama Islam Negeri Surakarta: Surakarta, 5-6 August 2017. – P. 319-325.; Apetyan M.K. Особенности виртуальной коммуникации // Молодой ученый, 2015, №3(83). – С. 939-941.; Turko U.I. Смайлик, эмотикон и эмодзи как невербальные средства общения в интернет-коммуникации// Filologicheskiye nauki. Voprosy teorii i praktiki jurnali, 2024, Т.17, №9.

[4] Qarang: Нурмонов А. Инкорнинг паралингвистик воситалар билан ифодаланиши // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1979. – № 1.; Нурмонов А. Ўзбек тилининг паралингвистик воситалари. – Андижон, 1980. – 24 б.; Саидхонов М. Новербал воситалар ва ўзбек тилида уларнинг ифодаланиши: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1993.; Нурмонов А., Саидхонов М. Паралингвистические средства выражения утверждения и отрицания // Советская тюркология. 1986, № 5. – Б. 61 – 69.; Саидхонов М. Ишора феъллари семантикаси // Ўзбек тили ва

the Uzbek Language" represents one of the first research efforts focused on paralinguistics in Uzbek linguistics. Furthermore, M.Saidkhonov's candidate dissertation "Nonverbal Means and Their Expression in Uzbek Language" and his doctoral dissertation "Verbalization of Gestures in Uzbek and Their Textual Characteristics" are among the major contributions to the study of Uzbek paralinguistics.

In Uzbek linguistics, scientific research has also been conducted on the linguistic features of virtual communication. Among the works in this field are studies by Sh. Shakhabiddinova, I.Khojaliyev, D.Rustamov, R.Khalilova, G.Toirova, M.Madaminova, and T.Tokhtasinova[5]. In addition, B.Isroilova's dissertation entitled *"The Influence of Social Factors on Language (Based on the Analysis of Virtual Communication)"* addresses the phonetic, lexical, and grammatical features of virtual communication, with partial discussion of nonverbal elements involved in such interaction[6]. These studies demonstrate that, despite their contributions, the issue of nonverbal means in virtual communication has not yet been comprehensively investigated in a monographic framework within Uzbek linguistics, necessitating a more extensive and systematic inquiry.

Relation of the research to the scientific work of the higher education institution. This dissertation was conducted in accordance with the research plan of the Department of Uzbek Linguistics at Namangan State University, under the

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[5] Шахабитдинова Ш., Рустамов Д., Попов Д., Рустамова Д., Абдуллаев Б., Миралимова Ш. Оммавий лисоний маданият(Жамоавий монография). Андижон: Step by step print: 2020; Шаҳобиддинова Ш.Тилнинг бир вазифаси тўғрисида мулоҳазалар.// Ўзбек тили ва тилшунослигининг мустақиллик давридаги тараққиёти. Илмий-назарий анжуман матер. – Фарғона, 2011; Хожиалиев И. Коммуникатив имконият структураси. // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2001,№ 6. Рустамов Д. Интернет мулоқотининг ўзига хос жиҳатлари. // Сўз санъати халқаро журнал. 3 жилд. 2020.№ 3; Лисоний қиймат ва мулоқот жараёни. АДУ, Илмий хабарнома. 2020, № 5(49); Мулоқотнинг интралингвистик ва экстралингвистик талқинлари ҳамда замонавий концепциялари: Филол. фан. доктори (DSc)...дисс.– Андижон, 2021; Халилова Р. Виртуал тизимда нутқий дискурснинг социомаданаий ва прагматик хусусиятлари.Таълим ва инновацион тадқиқотлар халқаро илмий-методик журнал. ISSN 2181-1709(P) 2021, № 5; Мадаминова М. Интернет дискурси – мулоқот тури сифатида.VII Uluslararasi Turklerin Dunyasi Sosyal Bilimler Sempozyumu. ISBN:978- 625-00-8481-6. Ankara,2023; To'xtasinova N. Mediamuloqotning paralingvistik omillari. Международный научный журнал. «Научный импульс».№ 8 (100), часть Март, 2023.

[6] Isroilova B. Ijtimoiy omillarning tilga ta'siri (virtual muloqot tahlili asosida): filol.fanl.fals.dokt....diss. – Andijon, 2024. – 140 b.

theme: *"Investigating Language as a System, Applied Linguistics, and Cognitive Linguistics."*

Research aim. The aim of this study is to identify and reveal the functional features of nonverbal means as manifested in Uzbek virtual communication.

Research objectives. The objectives of the study include:

Synthesizing previous studies on paralinguistic means in world and Uzbek linguistics;

Analyzing the linguistic and non-linguistic aspects of virtual communication;

Determining the degree of usage of nonverbal means in virtual interaction;

Describing the semantic and functional dimensions of nonverbal elements in virtual discourse;

Uncovering how national-cultural connotations are reflected in nonverbal communication.

Object of the research. The object of the research is the nonverbal means employed in virtual communication on social media platforms.

Subject of the research. The subject of the research is the expressive, semantic, and functional properties of nonverbal elements in Uzbek virtual communication.

Research methods. To explore the research topic, the study employed philosophical methods such as observation, analysis, synthesis, and description, as well as linguistic methods including comparison, linguistic-cultural analysis, pragmatic analysis, statistical methods, and contextual analysis.

Scientific novelty of the research consists of the following:

The study reveals the historical-comparative, linguocultural, and communicative-semantic manifestations of nonverbal—gestural and visual-graphic – means in representing reality and its cognitive processing in the human mind, as well as their cross-national universal and regionally/ethnically specific national-mental conceptualization, including both general-social and individual-specific aspects of their additional speech-related forms;

Speech strategies employed in virtual communication are identified, along with their dependence on space and time, the regularities of the linguistic environment and communicative situations, and their discursive temporal boundaries; nonverbal means are classified, and their functional roles, universal conceptual-cognitive dimensions, as well as their secular–religious, ethno-mental, national-territorial, and expressive-semantic foundations are substantiated with evidence;

It is empirically demonstrated that various gestural and visual-graphic signs used in virtual communication function as nonverbal communicative tools that generate emotional–expressive effects, enable evaluative judgment, ensure communicative economy, express modality, and perform compensatory functions in interaction, with the underlying factors and causes identified;

The universal characteristics of nonverbal means that constitute the core of virtual communication are determined, along with their influence on virtual interaction within specific socio-cultural contexts; national-cultural and regional-discursive nuances are identified through the criteria of generality and specificity

of linguistic consciousness as cognitively gestural and visual-graphic communicative representations.Practical results of the study.

Paralinguistic elements are shown to embody national traits and serve as inseparable components of verbal interaction, closely linked to customs, rituals, and etiquette. Their specific pragmatic meanings and gender-related features are substantiated;

The scientific significance of the research lies in identifying the linguistic features of virtual communication in Uzbek and the nonverbal elements employed within it, thereby enriching the field with new theoretical knowledge;

The practical significance of the research is demonstrated by showing how understanding the communicative-pragmatic and discursive potential of linguistic units – through harmonizing verbal and nonverbal elements – helps accurately interpret the speaker's communicative intent in virtual interaction. The expressive, emotional, and economizing functions of nonverbal tools are also substantiated.

The scientific findings from this research can be utilized in cognitive linguistics, speech culture studies, pragmalinguistics, sociopragmatics, linguistic cultural studies, and paralinguistics, as well as in research focused on colloquial speech styles. Furthermore, these findings may serve as a primary resource for future research in related fields.

Reliability of the research findings. The reliability of the research results is supported by their presentation at national and international scientific-methodological and applied conferences, publication in peer-reviewed journals, implementation of the conclusions, proposals, and recommendations into practice, and validation by authorized institutions.

Scientific and practical significance of the research. The scientific importance of the dissertation lies in its theoretical contribution to the development of emerging fields such as applied Uzbek linguistics and functional linguistics. The findings support the development of sound theoretical frameworks and conclusions in these areas.

Its practical importance is demonstrated through gender and pragmatic analyses of Uzbek paralinguistic means, which may contribute to the development of educational materials in fields such as linguistic cultural studies, speech culture, pragmalinguistics, sociolinguistics, and psycholinguistics.

Implementation of research findings.

Based on the findings related to the semantic and functional characteristics of nonverbal means in virtual communication:

Implementation of the research results. Based on the scientific findings obtained from the study of the semantic and functional aspects of nonverbal means in virtual communication:

The conclusions revealing the cognitive processing of reality through nonverbal – gestural and visual-graphic – means in the human mind, their cross-national universal and regionally/ethnically specific national-mental conceptualization, as well as their historical-comparative, linguocultural, and

communicative-semantic manifestations, including the general-social and individual-specific aspects of their additional speech-related forms, were utilized within the framework of the applied project implemented in 2020–2023 at the Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature under the State Scientific and Technical Program "A-1-126. Modern methods of forming students' language competence in continuous education" (reference of the Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature dated April 30, 2025, No. 01/4-1788). As a result, the applied project was enriched with scientifically grounded conclusions concerning linguistic units and the ways of their realization in the process of forming language users' competence;

The findings related to speech strategies employed in virtual communication, the space-and time-dependent aspects of the stages of virtual interaction, the determination of discursive temporal boundaries based on the regularities of the linguistic environment and communicative situations, as well as the classification of nonverbal means and the substantiation of their functional roles, universal conceptual-cognitive dimensions, secular–religious, ethno-mental, national-territorial, and expressive-semantic foundations, were applied in the practical grant project "PF-201912258 – Creation of a multilingual (Uzbek, Russian, and English) electronic platform of Uzbek literature," carried out in 2020–2023 at the Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature (reference dated April 30, 2025, No. 01/4-1787). As a result, certain aspects of the project concerning modern information and communication tools of Uzbek literature, newly emerging forms of artistic communication, and the principles and methods of anthropocentric approaches were supplemented and further developed;

The empirically substantiated conclusions regarding the role of various gestural and visual-graphic signs in virtual communication in generating emotional-expressive effects, enabling evaluation, communicative economy, expression of modality, and compensatory functions, as well as the identification of the universal characteristics of nonverbal means forming the core of virtual communication, their influence on interaction within specific socio-cultural environments, and the cognitive-gestural and visual-graphic representation of national-cultural and regional-discursive nuances through the criteria of generality and specificity of linguistic consciousness, were utilized in the preparation of television programs such as "O'zbekiston teleradiokanali," "Bedorlik," "Ijod zavqi," "Ta'lim va taraqqiyot," and "Millat va ma'naviyat" produced by the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan (reference dated May 2, 2025, No. 26-36-979). As a result, the substantive content of these programs was enriched, and the attractiveness and audience engagement of television broadcasts and radio programs were significantly enhanced.

Approbation of the Research Findings. The research findings were presented and tested at five scientific-practical conferences, including three international and two national-level symposia.

Publication of Research Results. In total, 13 scholarly works were published based on the dissertation topic, including 6 articles in peer-reviewed journals

recognized by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan – 4 of which appeared in national and 2 in international journals.

Structure and Volume of the Dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three main chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, and an appendix. The total length of the dissertation is 133 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The **Introduction** of the dissertation presents the relevance and necessity of the research topic, the degree of its scholarly development, its aim and objectives, the object and subject of investigation, its alignment with the national priorities for the development of science and technology, the methods used, scientific novelty, practical relevance, implementation of research outcomes, publication record, and an overview of the dissertation's structure.

The **First Chapter**, titled *"Nonverbal Means and the Theoretical Foundations of Their Study,"* provides a comprehensive overview of nonverbal communicative tools and their linguistic investigation. It outlines the classification and descriptive features of nonverbal means and explores the development of *paralinguistics* as the subfield of linguistics that studies these tools.

Paralinguistics emerged as an independent academic discipline in the 1950s. Numerous studies have been conducted in global linguistics on this subject. Notably, G.V. Kolshanskiy was among the first to articulate ideas concerning the object and classification of paralinguistic means[7]. The nonverbal aspects of communication – such as their functions and experimental observations – are presented in I.N. Gorelov's work *Nonverbal Components of Communication*[8]. G.E. Kreidlin emphasizes the importance of bodily actions and various gestures in spoken discourse, classifying the nonverbal means specific to Russian cultural contexts and recognizing them as part of nonverbal semiotics[9]. S.A. Garkavets, in his book *The Tactile-Kinetic System of Humans and Its Role in Interpersonal Communication*[10], discusses the socio-psychological issues associated with the tactile-kinetic system in human interaction, analyzing its practical aspects, influence on communicative efficiency, and the tactical and kinematic forms of information transmission.

M.L. Butovskaya's monograph *The Language of the Body: Nature and Culture*[11] offers general insights into the evolutionary foundations of human nonverbal communication.

Recent years have seen the publication of numerous monographic studies on nonverbal means in world linguistics. For instance, the article titled *"Paralinguistics in Speech and Language: State-of-the-Art and the Challenge"*

[7] Нурмонов.А. Танланган асарлар III жилдлик. II жилд . – Тошкент, 2012. – С.40.

[8] Колшанский Г.В. Паралингвистика. – Москва: Наука, 1974. – С.6.

[9] Горелов И.Н. Невербальные компоненты коммуникацииию –Москва: Либроком., 2009. – 112 с.

[10] Гаръкавец С.А. Тактильно – кинетческая система человека и ее роль в межличностной коммуникации: [учебное пособие по психологии невербального общения]. – Луганск: Ноулидж, 2012. – 184 с.

[11] Бутовская М.Л. Язык тело: природа и культура (эволюционные и кросс – культурные основы невербальной коммуникации человека). – Луганск: Ноулидж, 2012. – 184 с.

expands the domain of paralinguistic inquiry to include all phenomena accompanying speech and associated with the speaker's physical and emotional state, such as crying, laughing, coughing, and throat-clearing. According to the authors, while coughing is not typically considered a linguistic event, it can nevertheless introduce additional meaning into a linguistic message. The same applies to laughter and filled pauses, which may reflect various linguistic features such as grammatical position or phonotactic properties. These phenomena are embedded in speech chains and often signal aspects of the speaker's physical condition, mood, or personal idiosyncrasies.

From a linguistic perspective, paralinguistics encompasses all elements that lie outside the core phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic levels of language.[12] Nuning Kurniasih defines paralinguistics as the discipline that studies nonverbal cues – such as body language, facial expressions, and vocal tone – which accompany and complement verbal communication.

In Uzbek linguistics, a significant number of studies have been conducted on paralinguistic means and their various aspects. Notably, it was A. Nurmonov who first examined this field within Uzbek linguistics, exploring its core features – paralinguistic means, their types, and their role and significance in the communication process[13]. Nurmonov is recognized as a distinguished linguist who introduced several new directions into Uzbek linguistics and applied the achievements of global linguistics to the Uzbek context. He also articulated essential perspectives within the field of paralinguistics. In particular, Nurmonov's research addressed such issues as: Uzbek paralinguistic means; the object of study in paralinguistics; the relationship between paralinguistic signs and language structure; the correlation between linguistic and paralinguistic signs; the origins of gestures; gesture-verbs; negating paralinguistic means in Uzbek; and the communicative necessity of using gestures in speech.

This paragraph also includes an analysis of studies by scholars such as Sh. Iskandarova, M. Saidxonov, and Z. Akbarova.

The second paragraph of the chapter presents a "Classification and Description of Nonverbal Means."

G.V. Kolshanskiy classifies paralinguistic means as follows:

1. Phonation – the use of the larynx to produce sounds modified through articulatory movements of the vocal tract;

2. Kinesics – a system of communicative tools including gestures, facial expressions, and pantomime;

3. Graphics – tools employed to attract attention, convey emotional tone, and highlight subtextual information in written text.[14]

D. Rustamov, in his doctoral dissertation, provides the following classification of paralinguistic means used in communication:

[12] Schuller B., Steidl S., Batliner A., Burkhardt F., Devillers L., Müller C., Narayanan S. Paralinguistics in speech and language–State-of-the-art and the challenge.
https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/computer-speech-and-language
[13] Нурмонов.А. Ўзбек тилининг паралингвистик воситалари. – Андижон, 1980.– 24 б.
[14] Колшанский Г.В. Паралингвистика [Текст] / Г. В. Колшанский. – М.: Наука, 1974. – 494 с.

I. Paralinguistic Means Specific to Spoken Communication:

1) Phonetical means: voice timbre, intonation, pauses, and emphasis through pitch variation;

2) Optical means: gestures made through eye movement;

3) Mimicry: facial movements and expressions;

4) Kinetic or "pantomimic" means: movements of the head and body.

II. Paralinguistic Means Specific to Written Communication:

Graphic means: a) Unconventional use of punctuation based on stylistic needs; b) Altering font size and color, emphasizing text through italics; c) Supplementary symbolic graphic signs such as §, №, %, +, −, /, [], &, $, *, =.

III. Paralinguistic Means Specific to Virtual Communication:

Audiovisual means: voice recordings, video footage, etc.

IV. Universal Paralinguistic Means:

Iconic (pictorial) means: images, photographs, diagrams, charts, tables, and similar visual tools.[15]

According to our observations, the following types of gestures are most frequently encountered during communication:

The list of gesture types and their characteristics would follow in a table or paragraph:

Table 1.

Types of Gestures and Their Characteristics

№	Type of Gesture	Characteristic Description
11	Evaluative gestures	Stroking the chin, running the index finger along the cheek, standing and pacing, etc.
22	Confidence gestures	Fingers forming a pyramid shape, rocking in a chair.
33	Nervousness and uncertainty gestures	Interlocked fingers, pinching the palms, tapping the table with fingers, touching the back of the chair before sitting, forced smile, etc.
44	Self-control gestures	Hands clasped behind the back, one hand squeezing the other; sitting in a chair with arms gripping the armrests tightly, etc.
55	Waiting gestures	Rubbing the palms together; gently wiping damp palms with a cloth.
66	Denial gestures	Arms crossed over the chest; leaning the torso backward; arms crossed; touching the tip of the nose, etc.
77	Relational positioning gestures	Placing a hand on the chest; occasionally touching the interlocutor, and other similar behaviors.
88	Dominance gestures	Displaying thumbs prominently; sharp downward gestures; smiling with lowered eyebrows, among others.
99	Insincerity gestures	Covering the mouth with a hand; touching the nose as a subtler version of mouth-covering, which may indicate lying or doubt; turning the body away from the interlocutor; darting glances; smiling without involving the lower eyelids; sending related images.

The first paragraph of the second chapter of the dissertation, titled *"The Use of Nonverbal Means in Virtual Communication"*, is devoted to analyzing the nature of virtual communication and identifying its distinctive features.

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[15] Колшанский Г.В. Паралингвистика [Текст] / Г. В. Колшанский. – М.: Наука, 1974. – 494 с.

Virtual communication refers to a form of interaction that is mediated by computers and carried out through telecommunication systems. Modern telecommunication technologies, particularly the global internet network, have become one of the key drivers of global community development. They exert a direct influence on political, economic, social, and cultural spheres of society, thereby giving rise to the concept of a new "virtual reality."

Virtual reality is a space fundamentally different from the tangible, material world, characterized by its immaterial nature, consisting of thoughts, images, and information. Within this environment, virtual communication emerges as an interaction – either written or oral – between interlocutors who are physically distant from one another but connected through computer and telecommunication systems. Scholars describe virtual communication as "mediated interaction," that is, an indirect and instrumentally facilitated mode of communication. Despite the physical separation, participants in virtual communication can experience a sense of "presence" and the feeling of interaction through electronic media.

Compared to face-to-face communication, virtual communication possesses several distinct characteristics.

Table 2.

Features of Virtual Communication.

The sender and the recipient engage in information exchange while remaining in their usual living environments through various means of communication.	Participants in the communication process gain information about their interlocutor's personality and their perspectives on the surrounding world.	It is important for acquiring knowledge, receiving medical advice, and obtaining information on other matters.
Communication is carried out in written form (e.g., chat, email)		Exchanging messages helps improve one's ability to comprehend written texts.

Virtual communication functions also deserve particular attention. Studies indicate that virtual interaction simultaneously performs several communicative functions.

Table 3.

Functions of Virtual Communication

Functions	Description
Informational Function	The Internet serves as a vast information space, enabling the search, transmission, and storage of data.
Communicative Function	It allows for communication at a distance, either in real time or with a delay.
Representational Function	Provides an opportunity to showcase one's creative work or express personal opinions.
Self-Presentation Function	Enables users to maintain a personal profile, upload personal information and photographs, and present themselves to others.
Affective Function	Facilitates the expression and sharing of emotions.

Although written communication in virtual settings may appear simpler than face-to-face interactions, it is emphasized that such exchanges can be emotionally

rich and may significantly influence the participants' moods and interpersonal dynamics.

Based on the characteristics of virtual communication and the psychology of its participants, we can distinguish several stages:

Initiation Stage: This involves entering the communication process, sensing the partner's emotional state and mood, determining the direction of the interaction, and allowing the partner to do the same. Similar to traditional conversation, this stage includes greetings, addressing the interlocutor, and setting the topic of discussion.

Attention-Focusing Stage: This stage is dedicated to focusing on a specific issue or task, encouraging participants to concentrate on the subject matter.

Understanding Stage: At this point, the communicators seek to comprehend each other's attitudes, motivations, and interests regarding the topic.

Consolidation Stage: This stage involves summarizing the key points and reinforcing attention on the subject.

Justification Stage: When disagreements arise, this phase entails providing arguments and persuading the partner.

Conclusion or Reflection Stage: This final phase involves summarizing the outcomes. If the topic has been exhausted or the partner exhibits signs of discomfort, it is necessary to end the conversation – ideally with the prospect of future communication. The concluding moments are of great importance, as they can significantly alter the overall tone and outcome of the entire exchange.

In the second paragraph of Chapter 2, titled *"Classification and Description of Nonverbal Tools in Virtual Communication,"* it is noted that written exchanges through messages involve distinctive features in the use of graphic tools, lexical-semantic units, and syntactic structures. Furthermore, several additional characteristics of virtual communication are also identified.

Users engaged in virtual communication often rely on a variety of nonverbal tools, including *emojis, GIFs, stickers, animations*, and more. According to research conducted by A.Y. Isayeva and co-authors, emoticons – commonly used within diverse online communities and recognized as one of the most universal communication tools – can be categorized as follows:[16]

1) **emoticons**: Typically yellow pictograms expressing a range of emotions (e.g., joy, laughter, anger, sadness, surprise, etc.).

2) **human Figures**: These include depictions of individuals differentiated by gender, age, and occupation (e.g., man, woman, child, groom, doctor), as well as images of gestures and body parts (e.g., finger, eyes, lips, ear, nose, etc.).

3) **animals and Nature**: Representations of widely known animals and insects, as well as plants, flowers, weather, and natural phenomena.

4) **food and Drink**: Icons representing various foods, dishes, and beverages.

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[16] Исаева А.Ю., Акимцева Ю.В. Грекова Д.М. Лингвистические особенносьти сетового общения (на материале англоязычных комментариев в социальных сетях Facebook и Instagram). 2020.

5) objects and Symbols: Depictions of various items including hobbies, sports, activities, office and educational materials, means of transportation, flags, and others.

It is also important to note the following common characteristics of emojis:

3) they are typically based on the most recognizable phenomenon or theme.

2) they are presented as single units – though some appear as paired icons (e.g., the "clapping hands" emoji).

Chapter Three of the dissertation, titled *"Functions of Nonverbal Tools in Virtual Communication,"* consists of three paragraphs. It discusses the use of various strategies in virtual communication, akin to those found in traditional discourse. The first paragraph, *"Speech Strategies Used in Virtual Communication,"* presents an overview of communication strategies.

In linguistics, communicative strategies have been classified and interpreted in various ways. For instance, K.Y. Kalinin identifies the following strategies along with the methods, techniques, and tools used to implement them:

1) Presentation Strategy: Includes verbal tactics, sharing personal experiences, and evoking positive emotional states.

2) Appeal Strategy: Involves making requests, providing arguments, delivering persuasive messages, and demonstrating sincerity.

3) Self-Representation Strategy: Includes expressing criticism, asserting superiority over opponents, creating a positive image, using keywords, parallelism, structural coherence in speech, and emotional emphasis.

4) Opponent Discrediting Strategy: Encompasses logical argumentation, selective information presentation, biased interpretation, direct appeal, creation of a negative image, and authoritative commentary.[17]

M. Hakimov classifies communicative strategy as a specific area within linguistic pragmatics, emphasizing that the speaker must choose an appropriate method to express a particular idea.[18]

Just as in traditional discourse, virtual communication utilizes various strategies. However, due to its written nature, the methods of implementing these strategies differ slightly. Some of the most frequently observed speech strategies in virtual communication include: Attention

-grabbing and addressing strategies;

- politeness and courtesy strategies;

- emotional influence strategies;

- strategies for delivering humor or sarcasm

Therefore, in virtual communication, speech strategies are executed not only through linguistic means but also via a combination of nonverbal (non-linguistic) tools. Elements such as smileys, emojis, stickers, and memes serve strategic purposes: attracting attention, setting the tone, conveying emotions, creating humor, and more.

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[17] Калинин К. Е. Коммуникативные стратегии убеждения в англоязычном политическом дискурсе: дис. канд. филол. наук. - Н. Новгород, 2009. – С. 83.
[18] Ҳакимов М. Ўзбек прагмалингвистикаси асослари. – Тошкент, 2013. – Б. 22.

The second paragraph of the chapter, ***"Functions of Nonverbal Tools in Virtual Communication,"*** emphasizes that no speech unit is employed in communication without purpose or function, as language and speech are inherently goal-oriented and rooted in social necessity. Linguistic and speech units fulfill several functions during communication, which include:

Generalizing Function: Words do not refer to a single object but to entire categories of similar objects, conveying their essential features.

Influencing Function: Enables individuals to persuade or prompt others to take or refrain from certain actions through speech.

Informative Function: Facilitates the exchange of information and ideas through words and phrases.

Expressive Function: Allows individuals to fully communicate emotions, experiences, and attitudes. It enhances the emotive and expressive potential of speech, expanding the scope of communication.

Naming Function: Grants the ability to assign unique labels to objects and phenomena in the surrounding environment through speech.

The table below presents examples of commonly used nonverbal tools in virtual communication and outlines their primary linguistic functions. It features selected tools such as emojis, textual emoticons, and memes, accompanied by their visual representations and explanatory notes.

Table 4.

Functions of Nonverbal Tools in Virtual Communication

Tools / Visual Representations	Explanations – Expressed Situations	Linguistic Functions
☺ (Smiley face)	A simple smiley created using :-). Shows friendliness and positivity.	**Politeness function**: Adds friendliness and softens tone.
"Face with Tears of Joy" emoji	A laughing face with tears indicating something is very funny.	**Emotional-expressive function**: Communicates strong positive emotions like joy or amusement.
"Thumbs Up" emoji	A gesture showing agreement, approval, or that everything is fine.	**Substitutive function**: Replaces verbal phrases like "yes," "okay," or "I don't know."
:P (Tongue-out smiley)	A playful face sticking out the tongue, suggesting teasing or light-hearted humor.	**Irony/humor function**: Indicates playful or non-serious tone.
🙏 (Folded hands emoji)	Two palms together expressing gratitude or a polite request.	**Politeness function**: Reinforces gratitude or polite request visually.
Meme: "Minor Edit vs. Breaking the Whole Page"	A meme with a character making a small edit on Wikipedia in one panel, and accidentally breaking the entire page in the second.	**Humor and irony function**: Used to humorously admit mistakes and diffuse tension.
😂 (Multiple "Face with Tears of Joy" emojis)	A sequence of laughing emojis showing extreme amusement or laughter.	**Emotional intensification**: Strengthens the expression of humor or amusement.
☹ (Confused face)	A confused facial expression showing doubt, dissatisfaction, or not understanding.	**Contextualization function**: Expresses confusion or doubt to add nuance.
🎯 (Bullseye emoji)	A target symbol used to confirm that something is precisely correct.	**Affirmative function**: Concisely confirms correctness or agreement.
🤷 (Shrugging emoji)	A shrugging gesture symbolizing	**Telegraphic function**: Expresses

	uncertainty or lack of control.	emotions quickly and efficiently through abbreviations (e.g., LOL, OMG).
LOL, OMG (chat abbreviations)	Common abbreviations: "LOL" (laughing out loud), "OMG" (oh my God), used to express emotion or surprise.	**Linguistic Functions**

All the analyses presented above confirm that virtual communication constitutes a shared space of linguistic and nonverbal tools, where the integration of text and image has created new communicative possibilities. Smileys, emojis, and memes are no longer merely decorative elements but are increasingly regarded as integral components of language itself. Their functional roles in communication are highly diverse, ranging from building emotional bridges to fully substituting entire utterances. Recognizing the significance of this phenomenon, philologists have begun to explore it in greater depth in recent studies.

In the part titled "Expression of National-Cultural Connotations in Nonverbal Tools," the research highlights how nonverbal communication tools differ across cultures, shaped by customs and traditions.

As emphasized by Professor N.Mahmudov, language is a multifunctional phenomenon, and it is not possible to define its essence solely based on one of its functions. In linguistic traditions – especially within system-structural linguistics – anguage has often been limited to its communicative function, that is, as a means of interaction. However, in reality, alongside this communicative function, language also:

"...serves as a means for understanding the world, accumulating and preserving knowledge, transmitting it to future generations, reflecting psychological relationships, and expressing aesthetic categories... Interpreting language merely as a tool of human interaction means oversimplifying this deeply complex and magnificent phenomenon, effectively equating natural human language with artificial or symbolic systems devoid of national or psychological depth – such as Esperanto or formal sign systems used for regulating traffic."[19]

Culturally specific nonverbal tools are used in communication within particular nations, ethnic groups, or communities. Their usage is characterized by cultural boundaries, and they reflect national identity, being closely connected to traditional practices, rituals, and codes of etiquette.

Within anthropocentric linguistics, the concept of communicative behavior (muloqot xulqi) is of particular importance. This term encompasses the totality of relations involved in a communicative act – including verbal and nonverbal information, paralinguistic factors, the spatial and temporal context of speech, the environment in which the interaction occurs, and so on. Thus, communicative behavior refers to individuals' speech actions in typical communicative situations, and reflects the unique nature of a society's linguistic consciousness.[20]

Men and women belong to different **social groups** and perform distinct **social roles**, which is why society expects them to exhibit certain communicative

[19] Маҳмудов Н. Маърифат манзиллари. – Тошкент,: Маънавият, 1999. – Б. 44.
[20] Маслова В.А. Лингвокультурология. – Москва, 2001. – С.98.

behavior models. In fact, **a gender-based dichotomy** in speech behavior can be observed. **Male communication** tends to be **less adaptive**, more **dynamic**, and less oriented toward the interlocutor. Men often prefer **informational conversations**, whereas women more frequently engage in **personal dialogues**. Women also tend to use **backchannel support** such as the word *"yes"*, not necessarily to express agreement but as a sign of attentiveness. This often **confuses male interlocutors**, who may mistakenly interpret consistent affirmations during a conversation as agreement – only to hear the opposite in the following moment.

Among the various types of stereotypes, **gender stereotypes** also play a role. These relate to speech patterns typically associated with men or women. **Gender-specific tendencies** are also evident in the use of **emojis**. For instance, certain emojis are more commonly used in **female communication**, such as:

😂 **Tears of Joy**. This emoji conveys joy, fun, and laughter. According to Uzbek cultural traditions, it is more commonly used by women.

🙃 **Upside-Down Face**. Internationally, it denotes ironic or sarcastic smiling and is also referred to as a "foolish smile." It is predominantly used by women.

🤨 **Raised Eyebrow**. On global platforms, this emoji suggests hesitation or a moment of thought before responding, especially when encountering known content online. It is more frequently used by women.

😔 **Pensive Face**. It expresses emotions such as sadness, contemplation, and melancholy. Gender-wise, it is used by 70% of women, and among children under the age of 14, no significant gender difference was observed.

🤗 **Hugging Face**. This emoji is typically used to express joy or greeting through a virtual hug. In Uzbek culture, such gestures are more common within the same gender. When used between different genders (outside close kinship), it may be perceived as inappropriate.

🤭 **Smiling with One Hand Covering Mouth**. This represents silent laughter or joy, often conveying irony or amusement at unexpected situations. It is used predominantly (80%) by women and is culturally equivalent to the exclamation "Voy o'lmasam!" ("Oh my gosh!") in Uzbek.

🤩 **Starry-Eyed Face**. Expresses amazement, enthusiasm, and delight. Survey participants equated it to exclamations like "Voybo'" and "Zo'r" (Wow, Amazing). Gender-wise, its usage is balanced between men and women.

😉 **Blinking Face**. Often used to affirm a statement or express approval. It can also imply flirtation or playfulness. Both men and women use this emoji, but among boys, it was especially common when confirming or acknowledging girls' statements.

🥰 **Smiling Face with Hearts**. Conveys happiness, gratitude, and agreement. Traditionally, it is used more by women and most frequently by adolescents aged 18 and above. In male communication, there is a greater focus on imagery and

visual representation than emotional expression. Men tend to prefer GIFs and memes – especially those expressing irony or humor – over emojis or smileys.

The analysis shows that approximately 45% of the survey results align with international emoji standards. It is essential to note that conformity to these standards is determined not by the nominative meaning of the words, but by the emotions the emoji conveys. Interestingly, specific emojis are interpreted differently by users depending on their background knowledge. Familiar users may align with international standards, while others may interpret emojis based on local customs or religious norms. This suggests that limited awareness of global emoji standards may hinder effective participation in digital communication and highlights the potential for misunderstanding across cultural contexts.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

1. Paralinguistics is a field that studies non-verbal cues such as gestures, intonation, facial expressions, and body movements. These tools serve to regulate speech, compress meaning, and help clarify the speaker's intent depending on the communicative context.

2. Paralinguistic tools can replace verbal expressions, accompany them, or follow them during communication. They are essential to the natural flow of spoken interaction and derive their meaning largely from the situational context.

3. Paralinguistic expressions reflect national and cultural traits, being closely connected to customs, rituals, and behavioral norms. They are an inseparable part of verbal interaction and acquire pragmatic meaning specific to each communication context.

4. Kinetic non-verbal tools play a significant role in communication by contributing to the conveyance of meaning. Analysis shows that such gestures are more prevalent among men than women. This suggests that individuals with greater societal influence tend to demonstrate more expressive non-verbal behavior.

5. Virtual communication refers to computer-mediated communication carried out through telecommunication systems. It involves interaction without the direct presence of another person, relying instead on symbols, numbers, and images. In the digital age, virtual communication has become a foundation for shaping users' language and thinking, particularly as it reflects their preferred communicative environment.

6. Emojis are widely used in interpersonal virtual communication, especially by users new to a particular digital environment. They help express emotions and serve as social facilitators. Excessive use of emojis can enhance emotional comfort and connection in conversations. However, emojis are selected and used by the individual, making their meaning less ambiguous than facial expressions in face-to-face interactions, though still relatively simple in interpretation.

7. Virtual communication has emerged as a new form of human interaction that digitizes many elements of traditional face-to-face dialogue. Its indirect, remote, anonymous, and interactive nature has also influenced the language used.

Consequently, the challenge of conveying non-verbal signals in this environment has required innovative solutions.

8. The language of virtual communication is multimodal, incorporating both linguistic (verbal) and non-linguistic (non-verbal) elements. Although texts may appear short and conversational, they are often supplemented by emojis, stickers, and memes. Linguistic elements determine the lexical and grammatical structure, while non-linguistic components provide context, tone, and emotional nuance – together forming a unique expressive system specific to virtual interaction.

9. Smileys, emoticons, emojis, and memes have become integral to virtual communication. While initially informal, these tools are now found even in business and mass communication. They have become markers of digital literacy, where the ability to correctly interpret and use them is considered a vital communicative competence.

10. From a philological perspective, studying the language of virtual communication and its non-verbal elements remains highly relevant. Current research explores the semantics and pragmatics of emojis and smileys, the discursive roles of memes, and methods for analyzing multimodal texts. These insights are not only theoretically important but also practically useful for interpreting messages, conducting translations, and training artificial intelligence systems.

11. Taking all these aspects into account, the study of non-verbal elements in virtual communication lies at the intersection of linguistics, communication theory, journalism, sociology, and psychology. This phenomenon reflects both the internal structure of language and the evolving ways humans express emotion in a technological environment.

НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.76.04 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ НАМАНГАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ

НАМАНГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

НИЗОМОВА ЗАРИФА КАМОЛИДДИНОВНА

РОЛЬ И ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ НЕВЕРБАЛЬНЫХ СРЕДСТВ В УЗБЕКСКОМ ВИРТУАЛЬНОМ ОБЩЕНИИ

10.00.01 – Узбекский язык

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ

Наманган – 2025

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министрстве Высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан за номером B2024.4.PhD/Fil5228

Диссертация выполнена в Наманганском государственном университете

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) размещен на сайте Научного совета (www.namdu.uz) и на Информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» (www.ziyonet.uz).

Научный руководитель:	**Усманова Хуриниса Шараповна,** доктор филологических наук, профессор
Официальные оппоненты:	**Акбарова Зухро Акмалжоновна,** доктор филологических наук (DSc), доцент
	Набиева Дилора Абдухамидовна, доктор филологических наук, профессор
Ведущая организация:	**Кокандский государственный университет**

Защита диссертации состоится «_____» _____ 2025 года в _____ часов на заседании Научного совета PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.76.04 по присуждению ученых степеней при Наманганском государственном университете (Адрес: 160107, город Наманган, улица Бобуршох, дом 161. Тел: (69) 228-85-01; Факс: (69) 228-85-02. e-mail: info@namdu.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в информационно-ресурсном центре Наманганского государственного университета (зарегистрирована за № _____). (Адрес: 160107, улица Бобуршох, дом 161. Тел.: (+99869) 228-85-01).

Автореферат диссертации разослан «_____» _____ 2025 года.
(Протокол реестра №_____ от «_____» _____ 2025 года).

Н.М.Улуков
Председатель Ученого совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филологических наук, профессор,

И.У.Дарвишов
Учёный секретарь научного совета по присуждению учёных степеней, доктор философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам, доцент.

Ф.И.Каримова
Председатель научного семинара при научном совете по присуждению учёных степеней, доктор филологических наук (DSc), доцент.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования. Целью настоящего исследования является выявление функциональных особенностей невербальных средств в узбекской виртуальной коммуникации.

Задачи исследования:

обобщить исследования в мировой и отечественной лингвистике, посвящённые изучению и анализу паралингвистических средств;

проанализировать лингвистические и нелингвистические аспекты виртуальной коммуникации;

определить уровень использования невербальных средств в виртуальной коммуникации;

выявить семантические и функциональные особенности невербальных средств в виртуальной коммуникации;

раскрыть проблему выражения национально-культурных оттенков через невербальные средства.

Объект исследования. Объектом исследования являются невербальные средства, используемые в виртуальной коммуникации в социальных сетях.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

впервые раскрыты историко-сопоставительные, лингвокультурные и коммуникативно-семантические проявления невербальных — жестовых и изобразительно-графических — средств в репрезентации объективной действительности и её когнитивной обработке в сознании человека, а также их межнациональная общелингвистическая и регионально-этническая национально-ментальная концептуализация, включая общесоциальные и индивидуально-специфические аспекты их дополнительных речевых форм;

определены речевые стратегии, применяемые в виртуальной коммуникации, их пространственно-временная обусловленность, закономерности языковой среды и речевых ситуаций, а также дискурсивные временные границы; классифицированы невербальные средства и обоснованы их функциональные задачи, общелингвистические концептуально-понятийные параметры, светско-религиозные, этно-ментальные, национально-территориальные и экспрессивно-семантические основания;

экспериментально доказано, что различные жестовые и изобразительно-графические знаки, используемые в виртуальной коммуникации, функционируют как невербальные речевые средства, формирующие эмоционально-экспрессивность, оценочность, коммуникативную экономию, способы выражения модальности, а также компенсаторные функции общения; выявлены факторы и причины актуализации данных функций;

определены универсальные характеристики невербальных средств, составляющих основу виртуальной коммуникации, а также установлено их влияние на виртуальное общение в конкретной социокультурной среде; национально-культурные и регионально-речевые оттенки выявлены через

критерии общности и специфичности языкового сознания в форме когнитивно-жестовой и изобразительно-графической речевой репрезентации.

Практические результаты исследования

Научная значимость результатов исследования заключается в изучении языковых особенностей виртуальной коммуникации на узбекском языке, анализе используемых в ней невербальных средств и их обогащении новыми научно-теоретическими данными;

Практическая значимость результатов исследования определяется обоснованием важности гармонии вербальных и невербальных единиц, а также знания коммуникативно-прагматических и дискурсивных возможностей языковых единиц для правильного понимания коммуникативной цели отправителя информации в виртуальной среде. Также установлено, что невербальные средства выполняют функции экспрессивности, эмоциональности и экономии в процессе общения;

Полученные научные результаты могут быть использованы в научных исследованиях в области когнитивной лингвистики, культуры речи, прагмалингвистики, социопрагматики, паралингвистики, лингвокульту-рологии и стилистики устной речи. Кроме того, они служат источником материала для будущих исследований по этим направлениям.

Достоверность результатов исследования. Достоверность результатов подтверждается докладами, представленными на научно-методических и научно-практических конференциях республиканского и международного уровней, публикациями в научных журналах, а также реализацией предложенных выводов, рекомендаций и предложений на практике, подтверждённых уполномоченными организациями.

Научная и практическая значимость результатов исследования.

Научная значимость определяется тем, что представленные в диссертации идеи и выводы способствуют теоретическому обогащению узбекской функциональной лингвистики, находящейся на этапе становления. Практическая значимость определяется тем, что проведённый гендерологический и прагматический анализ на материале узбекских паралингвистических средств способствует совершенствованию учебных пособий по лингвокультурологии, культуре речи, прагмалингвистике, социолингвистике и психолингвистике.

Внедрение результатов исследования.

На основе научных результатов, полученных в ходе исследования семантических и функциональных аспектов невербальных средств в виртуальной коммуникации:

положения и выводы, раскрывающие когнитивную репрезентацию действительности посредством невербальных – жестовых и изобразительно-графических – средств в сознании человека, их межнациональную общелингвистическую и регионально-этническую национально-ментальную концептуализацию, а также их историко-сопоставительные, лингвокультурные и коммуникативно-семантические проявления, включая общесоциальные и индивидуально-специфические аспекты дополнительных

речевых форм, были использованы в прикладном проекте, реализованном в 2020–2023 годах в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои в рамках государственной научно-технической программы «А-1-126. Современные методы формирования языковой компетентности обучающихся в системе непрерывного образования» (справка Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 30 апреля 2025 года № 01/4-1788). В результате были обогащены научно-обобщающие положения проекта, касающиеся языковых единиц и способов их функционирования в процессе формирования языковой компетентности носителей языка;

результаты, связанные с выявлением речевых стратегий виртуальной коммуникации, пространственно-временных характеристик её этапов, определением дискурсивных временных границ на основе закономерностей языковой среды и речевых ситуаций, а также классификацией невербальных средств и обоснованием их функциональных задач, общелингвистических концептуально-понятийных параметров, светско-религиозных, этно-ментальных, национально-территориальных и экспрессивно-семантических оснований, были использованы в прикладном грантовом проекте «PF-201912258 — Создание многоязычной (на узбекском, русском и английском языках) электронной платформы узбекской литературы», реализованном в 2020–2023 годах в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои (справка от 30 апреля 2025 года № 01/4-1787). В результате были дополнены отдельные положения проекта, касающиеся современных информационно-коммуникационных средств узбекской литературы, новых форм художественной коммуникации, а также принципов и методов антропоцентрической парадигмы;

выводы, экспериментально подтверждающие роль различных жестовых и изобразительно-графических знаков в виртуальной коммуникации как средств формирования эмоционально-экспрессивности, оценочности, коммуникативной экономии, выражения модальности и реализации компенсаторных функций общения, а также положения об универсальных характеристиках невербальных средств, составляющих основу виртуальной коммуникации, их влиянии на взаимодействие в конкретной социокультурной среде и когнитивно-жестовой, изобразительно-графической репрезентации национально-культурных и регионально-речевых оттенков через критерии общности и специфичности языкового сознания, были использованы при подготовке телевизионных программ Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана, в том числе «Oʻzbekiston teleradiokanali», «Bedorlik», «Ijod zavqi», «Ta'lim va taraqqiyot», «Millat va ma'naviyat» (справка Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана от 2 мая 2025 года № 26-36-979). В результате было обогащено содержательное наполнение данных программ, а также повышена их зрелищность и привлекательность для аудитории.

Публикации по теме исследования. По теме диссертации опубликовано 13 научных работ, включая 6 статей (4 – в отечественных, 2 – в зарубежных научных журналах) и тезисы докладов в изданиях, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх основных глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложения. Общий объём работы составляет 133 страниц.

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

I bo'lim (part I; часть I)

1. Nizomova Z.K. Til tizimi, kommunikatsiya va virtual muloqot// Qo'qon davlat pedagogika instituti ilmiy xabarlari. – Qo'qon, 2025, – № 4. – B.2592-2598. (OAK Rayosatining 2021-yil 31-martdagi 295/6-son qarori).

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6. Nizomova Z.K. O'zbek muloqot xulqida noverbal vositalarning o'rni / "Uzluksiz ta'limni modernizatsiyalashda raqamli texnologiyalar va innovatsion yondashuv: xorijiy tajriba, muammo va yechimlar" mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari. – Namangan, 2024. – B.79-86.

7. Nizomova Z.K. Virtual muloqotda noverbal vositalarning kommunikativ vazifalari / "Tillarni o'qitishda kompetensiyaviy yondashuv muammolari va madaniyatlararo muloqot strategiyalari" mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari – Termiz, 2025. – B. 163-170.

8. Nizomova Z.K. Paralingvistikaning zamonaviy muammolari va istiqbollari / "Uchinchi Renessansda ilmiv-amaliy tadqiqotlarning dolzarb muammolari" mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari. – Toshkent, 2022-yil 26-dekabr. – B. 104-107.

II bo'lim (part II; часть II)

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