ABU RAYHON BERUNIY NOMIDAGI URGANCH DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.06.05 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

ABU RAYHON BERUNIY NOMIDAGI URGANCH DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

AXMEDOVA KAMOLA KUDRATOVNA

VIRTUAL DISKURSNING LINGVOSEMIOTIK XUSUSIYATLARI (O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ijtimoiy tarmoq muloqoti materiallari asosida)

10.00.13 – Qiyosiy va chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik

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

Urganch – 2026

UO‘K: 811.512.133’42:004.738.5+811.111’42:004.738.5

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

Contents of dissertation abctract of doktor of philosophy (PhD) on philological sciences

Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам

Axmedova Kamola Kudratovna
Virtual diskursning lingvosemiotik xususiyatlari (o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ijtimoiy tarmoq muloqoti materiallari asosida).....3

Akhmedova Kamola Kudratovna
Linguosemiotical features of virtual discourse (based on materials from social network communication in Uzbek and English).....21

Ахмедова Камола Кудратовна
Лингвосемиотические особенности виртуального дискурса (на основе материалов из коммуникации в социальных сетях на узбекском и английском языках).....39

E’lon qilingan ishlar ro‘yxati
List of published works
Список опубликованных работ.....44

ABU RAYHON BERUNIY NOMIDAGI URGANCH DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.06.05 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

ABU RAYHON BERUNIY NOMIDAGI URGANCH DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

AXMEDOVA KAMOLA KUDRATOVNA

VIRTUAL DISKURSNING LINGVOSEMIOTIK XUSUSIYATLARI (O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ijtimoiy tarmoq muloqoti materiallari asosida)

10.00.13 – Qiyosiy va chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik

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

Urganch – 2026

Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2023.1.PhD/Fil3186 raqami bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya Abu Rayhon Beruniy nomidagi Urganch davlat universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, rus, ingliz (rezyume)) Ilmiy kengashning veb-sahifasining www.urdu.uz hamda "Ziyonet" axborot ta'lim portali www.ziyonet.uz manzillarida joylashtirilgan.

Ilmiy rahbar:	**Ermetova Jamila Ismailovna** filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
Rasmiy opponentlar:	**Xalilova Dilbar Jalilovna** filologiya fanlari doktori, professor
	Kdirbaeva Gulzira Kurbanbaevna filologiya fanlari doktori, professor
Yetakchi tashkilot:	**Qoraqalpoq davlat universiteti**

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Abu Rayhon Beruniy nomidagi Urganch davlat universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.06.05 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2026-yil "24" noyabr soat 11:00 dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi (Manzil: 220100, Urganch shahri, H. Olimjon ko'chasi, 14-uy.). Tel.: (99862)224-67-00; faks(99862) 224-67-00; e-mail: www.fil-ik.urdu.uz

Dissertatsiya bilan Abu Rayhon Beruniy nomidagi Urganch davlat universitetining Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (A2588 raqami bilan ro'yxatga olingan). (Manzil: 220100, Urganch shahri, H. Olimjon ko'chasi, 14-uy. Tel: (99862)224-67-00).

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2026-yil "9" noyabr kuni tarqatildi.
(2026-yil "9" noyabr dagi 07 raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi).

A.D.O'razboyev
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy kengash raisi, filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor

N.O.Masharipova
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy kengash ilmiy kotibi, filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), professor

Z.O.Jumaniyazov
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy kengash qoshidagi Ilmiy seminar raisi, filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor v.b.

KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida muloqot jarayonining nazariy va amaliy ahamiyatini ochib berish hozirda dolzarb bo‘lgan masalalardan biri sanalib, ayniqsa, zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari taraqqiyoti rivojlanishning yuqori cho‘qqisiga ko‘tarilgan bir paytda, virtual muloqot diskursi yangi tadqiqot obyekti sifatida maydonga kirib keldi. Muloqot jarayonidagi lisoniy imkoniyatlar davr bilan hamnafas ravishda o‘zida yangi ko‘rinish va xususiyatlar kasb etmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida bugungi kunda lingvistik ilmiy tadqiqotlar qamrovi zamonaviy global axborot almashinuv jarayoni bilan hamohang tarzda ancha kengayib, o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi muloqot diskursiga xos bo‘lgan vositalarni chuqur o‘rganish, ularning lingvistik imkoniyatlarini tahlilga tortish hozirgi zamon tilshunosining oldida turgan dolzarb vazifalardan biri sifatida e’tirof etilmoqda. Internet yoki virtual muloqot murakkab ijtimoiy-kommunikativ jarayon sifatida diskursning turli ko‘rinishlarini o‘zida jamlaganligi bois aloqa-munosabatning ko‘p qirrali jihatlarini o‘zida namoyon etadi. Internet tarmoqlari hayotimizning ajralmas qismi sifatida barcha soha va yo‘nalishlarda mustahkam o‘rin egallamoqda. Xususan, ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi muloqot jarayoni og‘zaki va yozma nutqiy muloqot shakllarining qorishuviga asoslanib, u nafaqat tilshunoslik, balki falsafa, psixologiya, sun’iy intellekt kabi fan tarmoqlarining ham tadqiqot markazidan joy olmoqda.

Ushbu yo‘nalishda o‘zbek tilshunosligida olib borilayotgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar faqat bir til, ya’ni o‘zbek tili doirasida olib borilayotganligini inobatga oladigan bo‘lsak, mazkur tadqiqotimiz o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ijtimoiy tarmoq muloqotining funksional-semiotik va lingvistik jihatlarini ochib berishga hamda ularni chog‘ishtirma aspektda tahlilga tortishga qaratilganligi ushbu dissertatsiya ishi mavzusining dolzarbligini ko‘rsatib beradi. Ma’lumki, onlayn muloqot jonli muloqot jarayonidan tubdan farq qilib, u o‘ziga xos belgi va xususiyatlarga ega. Darhaqiqat, leksik birliklar bilan bir qatorda audio-vizual, interaktiv grafik belgilarning qo‘llanilishi virtual muloqotning semiotik jihatini ochib bersa, funksional-grammatik xususiyatlar esa lisoniy birliklarning morfologik va sintaktik tabiatida o‘z aksini topadi. Ushbu holatlar ham tadqiqot ishimizning zarurati va dolzarbligini belgilab beradi. Jumladan, Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev raisligida 2025-yilning 21-oktabr kuni davlat boshqaruvi, iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari va hududlarda sun’iy intellekt texnologiyalarini jadal joriy etish masalalari yuzasidan bo‘lib o‘tgan videoselektorda davlatimiz rahbarining “bugun insoniyat yangi sivilizatsiya bosqichiga – sun’iy intellekt davriga dadil qadam qo‘ymoqda. Qaysi soha bo‘lmasin, kim bu jarayonda qattiq izlanib, aniq natija qilsa, bir qadam oldinda yursa, marra shuniki bo‘ladi…. Sun’iy intellekt dasturlari samarali ishlashi uchun ular, avvalo, o‘zbek tilini mukammal darajada tushunishi zarur”[1] , tarzidagi fikrlari ham biz uchun dastruilamal vazifasini o‘taydi.

2022-2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasini “Insonga e’tibor va sifatli ta’lim yili”da amalga oshirishga oid davlat

[1] https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/8582

dasturi to‘g‘risida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 28-fevraldagi PF-27-son Farmoni, “2022-2023-yillarda axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari sohasini yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 22-avgustdagi PQ-357-son Qarori, “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son Qarori, “Xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni takomillashtirish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risidagi” 2022-yil 19-yanvardagi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 34-son Qarori, “Yoshlarni chet tillarga o‘qitish tizimi samaradorligini oshirish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2024-yil 27-iyundagi PQ-239-sonli Qarori hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa bir qator me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu tadqiqot muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

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

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida muloqot diskursi masalalari bir qator olimlarning tadqiqot ishlarida o‘z aksini topgan. Xususan, H.Haberland, N.Homski, M.Hallidey,Y.S.Kubryakova, M.Stabs, G.Kuk, N.D.Pavlova, V.I.Karasik, O.S.Issers, N.Volfson, T.van Deyk, D.Shifrin kabi bir qator tilshunos[2]larning ilmiy ishlari ushbu mavzuga bag‘ishlangan bo‘lib, ularda muloqot diskursi tushunchasi atroflicha muhokama qilingan.

Bugungi zamonaviy axborotlashgan kishilik jamiyatida muloqotning yangi ko‘rinishi sifatida maydonga chiqqan virtual yoki internet muloqoti tilshunoslar tomonidan ko‘plab bahs va munozaralarga sabab bo‘lmoqda. Bu muloqot turi o‘zida lisoniy birliklar bilan bir qatorda audio-vizual grafik vositalarni qamrab olgani holda,

[2]Haberland H. Text, discourse: The latest report from the Terminology Vice Squad //Journal of Pragmatics, 1999. – 914 p.; Chomskiy N. Language and Mind. Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press. – New York, 2006. – P. 186; Haberland H. Text, discourse: The latest report from the Terminology Vice Squad // Journal of Pragmatics, 1999. – 914 p.; Halliday M.A.K. Learning how to mean. Explorations in the development of language. E.Arnold, 1975. - 164 p.; Кубрякова Е.С. О понятиях дискурса и дискурсивного анализа в современной лингвистике // Дискурс, речь, речевая деятельность: функциональные и структурные аспекты. - Москва: Институт научной информации по общественным наукам Российской академии наук, 2000. -161 с.; Stubbs M. Discourse Analysis: The Sociolinguistic Analysis of Natural Language. Chicago, IL: The University of Chicago Press, 1983. – 279 p.; Cook, G. Discourse. -Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1989. – 165 p.; Павлова Н.Д. Дискурс: актуальные направления и перспективы психолингвистических исследований. Психологический журнал. РФ: Институт психологии РАН, Т. 39. -№ 6, 2018. – С. 16-26; Карасик В.И. Языковой круг: личность, концепты, дискурс. - Волгоград: Перемена, 2002. - 435 с.; Иссерс О.С. Коммуникативные стратегии и тактики русской речи: Автореф. дис. …д-ра филол. наук. – Екатеринбург, 1999. – 63 с.; Wolfson N, Perspectives in Sociolinguistics and TESOL. – Boston: Heinle and Heinle Publisher, 1989. – 319 p.; Дейк Т. ван. Анализ новостей как дискурса // Язык. Познание. Коммуникация. – Москва: Прогресс, 1989. – 161 с.; Schifrin Deborah. Discourse markers. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988. – 364 p.

muloqot diskursini yangi koʻrinishi sifatida shakllandi va tadqiqotchilar tomonidan oʻzgacha qiziqish bilan qarshi olindi.

Jumladan, D.Kristal, T.E.Grinberg, V.M.Goroxov, O.A.Djilina, E.N.Galichkina, A.A.Atabekova, Y.Y.Raspopova, Y.V.Gorina, Y.D.Igorevna, O.V.Lutovinova, S.V.Bondarenko, K.V.Ovcharova, Y.S.Pigina kabi tilshunoslar[3] virtual muloqot diskursiga xos xususiyatlar toʻgʻrisida oʻz ilmiy ishlarida batafsil ma'lumotlarni keltirib oʻtganlar.

Oʻzbek tilshunoslaridan M.Irisqulov, Sh.M.Iskandarova, M.Y.Mamajonov, Z.Pardayev, Sh.Safarov, A.Nurmonov, Oʻ.Sharipov, I.Yoʻldoshev, G.M.Saparbayeva va boshqa koʻplab tilshunos olimlar[4] oʻz tadqiqot ishlarida muloqot, muloqot diskursi, muloqot matni, muloqot akti mavzularining lingvistik xususiyatlari haqida fikr bildirishgan.

Aynan virtual muloqot tili borasida olib borilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlarga toʻxtalsak, Sh.Shahobitdinova, D.Popov, D.Rustamova, B.Abdullayev, Sh.Miralimova, D.A.Rustamov, M.S.Madaminova, R.R.Xalilova, A.Sh.Shukurov, L.Shukurillayeva, Z.Komilova va boshqa bir qancha tilshunoslar[5] oʻz ilmiy ishlarida muloqotning ushbu zamonaviy tendensiyasi xususida bir qator mulohazalarni keltirib oʻtishgan.

---

[3]Crystal D. A glossary of netspeak and textspeak. – Edinburgh University Press Ltd. 22 George Square, Edinburgh, 2004. – 196 p.; Горохов В.М., Гринберг Т.Е. Интерактивная журналистика: пут в будушее // От книги до интернета. Журналистика и литература на рубеже нового тисячелетия. Сборник научных трудов. - Москва: МГУ, 2000. – 256 с.; Жилина О.А. О влиянии компьютерных технологий на изменения в языке деловых документов // Преподавание и изучение русского языка и литературы в контексте современной языковой политики России. Сборник трудов конференции. –Н.Новгород, 2002. – 440 с.; Галичкина Е.Н. Специфика компьютерного дискурса на английском и русском языках: Дисс. ... к. филол. н. - Астрахань, 2001. - 212 с.; Атабекова А.А. Лингвистический дизайн WEБ-страниц (сопоставительный анализ языкового оформления англо- и русскоязычных WEБ-страниц): Дисс. ... к. филол. н. – Москва: Изд-во РУДН, 2003. – 181 с.; Распопова Е.Ю. Дискурсивное пространство Интернет: основные дифференциальные признаки // Вестник Иркутского государственного лингвистического университета, 2010.-№ 4.-С. 73-74; Горина Е.В. Дискурс интернета: определение понятия и методология исследования. - Тамбов: Грамота, 2014. – 65 с.; Ерофеева Дарьяна Игоревна. Особенности интернет-дискурса (Выпускная квалификационная работа) – Санкт-Петербург: Высшая школа, 2017. – 143 с.; Лутовинова О.В. Лингвокультурологические характеристики виртуального дискурса: Автореф. дис. … канд. филол. наук. - Волгоград: Перемена, 2009. – 43 с.; Бондаренко С.В. Социальная структура виртуальных сетевых сообществ: Дис… докт. социол. наук. –Ростов-на-Дону, 2004. – 181 с.; Овчарова К.В. Электронный дискурс: общая характеристика // Лингвистическая организация дискурса: функциональные и содержательные аспекты. Межвуз. сб. тр. молодых ученых. –Краснодар, 2004. Вып.1. - С. 108-110; Пигина Е.С. Смайлик как элемент эмоционального воздействия в организации общения в сети Интернет // Филологические науки. Вопросы теории и практики. –Тамбов: Грамота, 2013. – № 11 (29): Ч. II.– С. 144-146.

[4] Mamajonov M.Y. Antroponimlar diskurs relevanti sifatida: Fil. fan. nomz. diss. – Farg'ona, 2020. – 151 b.; Pardayev Z. Pragmatik lingvistika. O'quv-uslubiy qo'llanma. – Samarqand, 2013. – 169 b.; Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. Монография. – Тошкент, 2008. – 318 б.; Nurmonov A. Shakl va mazmun munosabati – lingvistik tadqiqotlar asosi // O'zbek tili va adabiyoti. – Toshkent, 2010. – 404 b.; Irisqulov M. Tilshunoslikka kirish. – Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 1992. – 256 b.; Искандарова Ш. Ўзбек нутқ одатининг мулоқот шакллари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 1993. – 140 б.; Sharipov O'., Yo'ldoshev I. Tilshunoslik asoslari. – Toshkent: Iqtisod-Moliya, 2006. – 194 b.; Сапарбаева Г.М. Оғзаки мулоқот акти ва унинг лексик-грамматик хусусиятлари: Филол. фанл. номз. дисс. автореф. – Урганч, 2021. – 157 б.

[5]Shaxabitdinova Sh., Rustamov D., Popov D., Rustamova D., Abdullayev B., Miralimova Sh. Ommaviy lisoniy madaniyat. Jamoaviy monografiya. – Andijon: Step by step print, 2020. – 126 b.; Rustamov D.A. Muloqotning intralingvistik va ekstralingvistik talqinlari hamda zamonaviy konsepsiyalari: Filol. fan. b. falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoref. – Andijon, 2021. – 68 b.; Madaminova M.S. Matn pragmatik tavsifida sintaktik birliklarning o'rni: monografiya. – Toshkent: Bookmany print, 2023. – 101 b.; Xalilova Ruhsora Raupovna. Internet muloqotlarning pragmatik tamoyillari // "So'z san'ati" xalqaro jurnali. Vol 4| Issue 1. – Toshkent: Tadqiqot, 2021. – B. 114-115; Shukurov Akmal Shafarovich. Ijtimoiy tarmoq bugungi globallashuv davrida insoniyat ehtiyojlarini qondirish omillaridan biri sifatida // "Ijtimoiy tadqiqotlar" jurnali. Tom 3, №6. – Toshkent: Tadqiqot, 2020. – B. 108-110; Shukurillayeva L. "Leet speak" yoxud bugungi kunda qanday yozuvdan foydalanamiz? Lingvist (Ilmiy

O‘zbek tilida ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi muloqot diskursi masalalari, qolaversa, ushbu o‘ziga xos internet tilining funksional-semiotik va lingvistik imkoniyatlari o‘zbek va ingliz tillari misolida qiyosiy yoki chog‘ishtirma aspektda monografik tarzda o‘rganilmagan.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya Urganch davlat universitetining ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejalariga muvofiq “Ingliz tilini o‘rganishda chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va adabiyotshunoslik, tarjimashunoslikning o‘rni” mavzusidagi ilmiy yo‘nalish doirasida amalga oshirilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi virtual muloqot diskursining funksional-semiotik va lingvistik xususiyatlarini o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ijtimoiy tarmoq materiallari asosida chog‘ishtirma yoritib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

virtual muloqot diskursining xarakterli xususiyatlarini tasniflash;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ijtimoiy tarmoq diskursining funksional-semiotik imkoniyatlarini tarmoq materiallari asosida yoritib berish;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ijtimoiy tarmoq muloqot diskursiga xos leksikaning virtual makonda qo‘llanilish holatlarini misollar asosida ko‘rsatib berish;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ijtimoiy tarmoq muloqoti materiallarini morfologik va sintaktik tadqiq qilish;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ijtimoiy tarmoq muloqoti diskursining lingvistik tahlilini chog‘ishtirma aspektda tahlil qilish.

Tadqiqot obyekti sifatida o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ijtimoiy tarmoq (Telegram va Facebook platformalari) muloqoti materiallari tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ijtimoiy tarmoq muloqoti materiallarining o‘ziga xosligini ta’minlovchi funksional-semiotik hamda lingvistik xususiyatlar tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqot usullari. Tadqiqotda tavsifiy, qiyosiy-tipologik(chog‘ishtirma), lingvostatistik usullardan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

virtual muloqot diskursining jahon tilshunosligida umume’tirof etilgan nazariyalariga tayanib, o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ijtimoiy tarmoq muloqotiga xos diskursiv belgi va tamoyillari belgilandi;

chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda muloqotning virtual shakliga xos semiotik vositalarning audio-vizual, interaktiv va intensiv imkoniyatlari dalillangan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ijtimoiy tarmoq muloqotida faol bo‘lgan til birliklarining adabiy til me’yorlaridan chekinish singari medialingvistik xarakteri aniqlandi;

virtual muloqot diskursining lingvistik tahlilini amalga oshirish orqali ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillar muloqot jarayoniga xos o‘xshashlik va tafovutlar aniqlandi.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

---

maqolalar to‘plami) III. – Toshkent: Akademnashr, 2012. – B. 81-82; Komilova Z. Internet tili va uslubi//Educational Research in Universal Sciences ISSN: 2181-3515. Volume 2|Special issue 11|2023. – B. 216-220.

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi virtual muloqot diskursining funksional-semiotik va lingvistik imkoniyatlarini tahlilga tortish asosida olingan amaliy natijalar hamda xulosalar, tadqiqot ishida foydalanilgan ijtimoiy tarmoq muloqoti materiallari “Sotsiolingvistika”, “Chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik” fanlari bo‘yicha nazariy manba yaratishdagi ilmiy qarashlarni rivojlantirishga o‘z hissasini qo‘shadi;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ijtimoiy tarmoq muloqoti materiallarini chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillardagi funksional-semiotik va leksik-grammatik o‘ziga xos xususiyatlariga oid ilmiy-nazariy mulohazalar turli tizimli tillarda internet tilining lingvistik jihatlarini tadqiq qilishda ilmiy manba bo‘la oladi;

chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillardagi ijtimoiy tarmoq materiallarining adabiy tildan farqli xususiyatlarini o‘rganish orqali qo‘lga kiritilgan nazariy xulosa va ilmiy asoslardan “Sotsiolingvistika”, “Ingliz tili leksikologiyasi”, “Zamonaviy lingvistika” fanlari bo‘yicha o‘quv-uslubiy qo‘llanmalar, darsliklar yaratishda foydalanish mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi muloqot materiallarining chog‘ishtirma tahlili asosida chiqarilgan xulosa va natijalarning ilmiyligi, hozirgi jonli muloqotda faol iste’molda ekanligi; respublika va xalqaro miqyosdagi ilmiy-amaliy hamda ilmiy-uslubiy anjuman materiallari to‘plamlari, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan nashrlarda va bir qator nufuzli xorijiy ilmiy jurnallarda chop qilingan maqolalar; tadqiqot ishi bo‘yicha chiqarilgan ilmiy-nazariy xulosalar asosida erishilgan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. O‘zbek va ingliz tillari ijtimoiy tarmoq muloqoti materiallarini bir qator lingvistik metodlar asosida chog‘ishtirma tarzda tahlilga tortgan holda ushbu tillardagi virtual muloqotning kommunikativ hamda diskursiv xususiyatlari ochib berilganligi, chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillardagi internet muloqotining funksional-semiotik imkoniyatlari hamda leksik-grammatik tahlil asosida erishilgan natijalarning ushbu yo‘nalishdagi tadqiqot ishlari uchun ilmiy manba sifatida xizmat qila olishi tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyatini belgilab beradi.

Tadqiqotning amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, virtual muloqot matnlarining lingvistik metodlar asosida o‘tkazilgan tahlilidan erishilgan natijalardan oliy o‘quv yurti filologiya yo‘nalishi bakalavr va magistrantlariga sotsiolingvistika, zamonaviy lingvistika fanlaridan ma’ruza va seminar mashg‘ulotlari tashkil etishda, shuningdek, mazkur yo‘nalishlar doirasida darsliklar, o‘quv-uslubiy qo‘llanmalar yaratishda samarali foydalanish mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Virtual muloqot diskursi va uning funksional-semiotik hamda lingvistik imkoniyatlarini tadqiq etish bo‘yicha olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ijtimoiy tarmoq muloqotida faol bo‘lgan til birliklarining adabiy til me’yorlaridan chekinish singari medialingvistik xarakteri borasidagi fikrlaridan ALM-202310132634 raqamli “Yangi so‘z va atamalarning o‘zbekcha muqobilini sun’iy intellekt asosida avtomatik taqdim qiluvchi atamacom.uz dasturiy ta’minoti platformasi va mobil ilovasini yaratish” mavzusidagi

amaliy loyihani (2024–2025-yy.) amalga oshirishda foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti huzuridagi Davlat tilida ish yuritish asoslarini o‘qitish va malaka oshirish markazining 2026-yil 25-martdagi 01-152-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada mobil ilovadagi nomlarni shakllantirishda dissertatsiyada ilgari surilgan xulosalarga tayanilgan. Jumladan, loyihada yangi so‘z va atamalarning o‘zbekcha muqobilining ijtimoiy tarmoq tili leksikasidagi funksional, kommunikativ, diskursiv xususiyatlari bilan bog‘liq masalalariga e’tibor qaratilgan, shuningdek, zamonaviy texnologik taraqqiyot bilan birga tilimizga kirib kelayotgan yangiliklar, unda sodir bo‘layotgan o‘zgarishlarni ifodalovchi yangi leksik birliklar qatorining o‘zbek tili lug‘at fondida qanday aks etishi jihatlariga ahamiyat qaratilgan va dissertatsiyadagi umumiy xulosalarga tayanilgan;

Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti huzuridagi Davlat tilida ish yuritish asoslarini o‘qitish va malaka oshirish markazining 2022–2023-yillarda bajarilgan II-4721101717-raqamli “Xizmat ko‘rsatish obyektlari milliy nomlari interaktiv elektron platformasini yaratish” mavzusidagi innovatsion loyihada dissertatsiyada chog‘ishtirilgan tillarda muloqotning virtual shakliga xos semiotik vositalarning audio-vizual, interaktiv va intensiv imkoniyatlari borasidagi ilmiy natijalaridan foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti huzuridagi Davlat tilida ish yuritish asoslarini o‘qitish va malaka oshirish markazining 2026-yil 25-martdagi 01-151-son ma’lumotnomasi). Jumladan, o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ijtimoiy tarmoq muloqotida faol bo‘lgan til birliklarining adabiy til me’yorlaridan chekinish singari medialingvistik xarakteri aniqlangan. Muloqot jarayonining elektron shakliga xos lingvosemiotik vositalarning audio-vizual, interaktiv va intensiv imkoniyatlari dalillangan;

virtual muloqot diskursining jahon tilshunosligida umume’tirof etilgan nazariyalariga tayanib ishlab chiqilgan o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ijtimoiy tarmoq muloqotiga xos diskursiv belgi va tamoyillariga oid tahlillardan “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanali DMdagi “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”, “O‘zbekiston yoshlari”, “Adabiy jarayon” dasturlarining ssenariylarini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston teleradiokanali” davlat muassasasining 2024-yil 17-dekabrdagi 04-36-1311-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada yuqoridagi dasturlar ssenariy materiallarini tayyorlash va boyitishda ushbu dissertatsiyada keltirilgan ma’lumotlar yangi manba bo‘lib xizmat qilgan;

Respublika Ma’naviyat va ma’rifat markazining 2024-yil uchun chora-tadbirlar dasturining X yo‘nalishida belgilangan “Yangi, zamonaviy ta’sirchan targ‘ibot texnologiyalarini ishlab chiqish va joriy etish, ommaviy axborot vositalari imkoniyatidan samarali foydalanishga doir chora-tadbirlar” 68-bandi “Yoshlar o‘rtasida milliy-ma’naviy tarbiya hamda ezgu da’vatlarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash va turli illatlarga qarshi murosasizlik kayfiyatini shakllantirish maqsadida ijtimoiy tarmoqlar bilan bog‘liq tanlovlar joriy etish va ularning muntazam o‘tkazib borilishini yo‘lga qo‘yish” mavzusidagi targ‘ibot ishlarini tashkil etish va o‘tkazishda dissertatsiyada virtual muloqot diskursining lingvistik tahlilini amalga oshirish orqali aniqlangan ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillar muloqot jarayoniga xos o‘xshashlik va tafovutlardan foydalanilgan (Respublika Ma’naviyat va ma’rifat markazi huzuridagi ijtimoiy-ma’naviy tadqiqotlar institutining 2024-yil 24-dekabrdagi

10/237-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada dissertatsiyada ilgari surilgan takliflar, tavsiya va xulosalar virtual muloqot diskursining funksional-semiotik va lingvistik imkoniyati bo‘lgan leksika, uslub, belgi va yozuvni o‘zbek hamda ingliz tillaridagi ijtimoiy tarmoq materiallari asosida chog‘ishtirma yoritib berishga xizmat qilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 14 ta ilmiy-amaliy anjuman, jumladan, 6 ta xalqaro va 8 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinishi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 10 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan nashrlarda 10 ta maqola, chunonchi, 8 tasi respublika va 2 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya ishi kirish, uch bob, umumiy xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati va ilovadan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning umumiy hajmi 129 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, shuningdek, maqsad va vazifalari, obyekt va predmeti, tadqiqot usullari aniqlangan. Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon etilgan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy mohiyati ochib berilgan, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi “**Virtual muloqot diskursi lingvistik tadqiqot obyekti sifatida**” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, uch fasldan tashkil topgan. Bobning “Tilshunoslikda diskurs tushunchasining tasnifi” nomli birinchi faslida diskurs yuzasidan jahon tilshunosligidagi lingvistik qarashlar, jumladan, Y.S.Kubryakova, V.A.Zveginsev, N.D.Arutyunova singari jahon tilshunosligi vakillarining diskurs hodisasi xususidagi mulohazalari, H.Haberland hamda M.Y.Dimarskiy kabi qator tilshunoslarning diskurs va matn tushunchalarining bir-biridan farqli ekanligi borasida bildirgan fikrlari, o‘zbek tilshunosligi namoyondalari Sh.Safarov, Z.Pardayev kabi tilshunos olimlarning diskurs xususidagi nazariyalari tadqiqi keltirilgan. Diskurs tushunchasi murakkab kommunikativ jarayonni anglatib, ilk bor amerikalik tilshunos olim Zellig Xarris tomonidan 1952-yilda nashr qilingan “Discourse analysis” deb nomlangan maqolada ishlatilgan[6].

Propozitsiya, presuppozitsiya, eksplikatura, implikatura, inferensiya, referensiya kabi diskurs nazariyasining muhim sanalgan tushunchalari borasida to‘xtalib o‘tilgan va bir qancha tilshunoslarning bu boradagi fikr va mulohazalari tahlil qilingan.

Shuningdek, og‘zaki va yozma diskurs grammatik, leksik, kontekstual jihatlardan farqlanib, yozma diskurs og‘zaki diskursga nisbatan ancha ochiqroq ko‘rinishda bo‘ladi. Chunki yozma diskursda tana harakatlari hamda imo-ishoralarni ifodalashning iloji yo‘q. Leksik jihatdan olib qaraydigan bo‘lsak, og‘zaki diskursda

[6] Ablakulova O.U. Diskurs tushunchasi va uning tadqiqi // Academic Research in Educational Sciences. Vol. 2| Issue 11, 2021. – B. 1168.

koʻproq olmoshlar, leksik takrorlar, birinchi shaxs murojaat birliklari va aktiv feʼllar yozma diskursga nisbatan koʻproq kuzatiladi. Yana boshqa jihatlarini tahlil qiladigan boʻlsak, ogʻzaki diskurs tuzilish va grammatik jihatdan aniq va toʻliq boʻlmaydi va gapda tugallanmagan qismlar nisbatan koʻp uchraydi. Shuningdek, soʻzlovchi suhbat mavzusiga toʻsatdan oʻzgartirishlar kiritishi mumkin hamda suhbatdoshlar bir-birining gapini boʻlish imkoniyatiga egalar. Ogʻzaki diskurs real vaqtda sodir boʻlganligi tufayli oʻzida koʻplab takrorlar, pauzalarni jamlagan.

Ogʻzaki, yozma va virtual muloqot jarayonlariga xos boʻlgan paralingvistik vositalar bir-birlaridan tubdan farq qiladi. Ogʻzaki muloqot jarayonida turli xil mimik yoki kinetik, yozma muloqotda grafik, internet muloqotida esa tasviriy vositalardan unumli foydalaniladi. Onlayn muloqotga xos vositalar zamonaviy kompyuter texnologiyalarining matn yaratish jarayonidagi keng imkoniyatlarini inobatga olgan holda tasniflanadi.

Birinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli **“Internet yoki virtual muloqot murakkab ijtimoiy kommunikativ jarayon sifatida”** deb nomlanadi. Har doim til va jamiyat oʻrtasida taʼsirlashuv jarayoni davom etadi. Bugungi zamonaviy jamiyatda raqamli texnologiyalarning tilimizga boʻlgan taʼsiri esa, ayniqsa, eʼtiborlidir. Tilga boʻlgan bu kabi tashqi omillarning taʼsiri insonlar oʻrtasidagi muloqot jarayonida ham oʻz aksini koʻrsatmay qolmaydi.

Kommunikatsiya – inson va texnik vositalar, hayvonlar oʻrtasidagi aloqa-munosabat jarayoniga tegishli boʻlsa, muloqot insonlar oʻrtasida soʻzlar hamda harakatlar yordamida amalga oshiriladigan jarayon sanaladi. Virtual muloqot ushbu xususiyatlarning ikkalasini ham oʻzida jamlagan boʻlib, quyida virtual muloqot jarayonining bosqichlarini keltirib oʻtamiz:

- insonning vaqt va makon chegarasini chetlab virtual ravishda muloqot qilishga boʻlgan ehtiyoji;
- virtual muloqotdan koʻzlangan maqsadga mos ravishda kommunikativ makon (elektron pochta, ijtimoiy tarmoq, qidiruv tizimi va boshq.) hamda format (chat, elektron kutubxona, veb-sayt, internet doʻkon va boshq.)ni tanlash;
- muloqot aynan nima haqida borishini va muloqot vaziyatiga mos vositalarni belgilab olish;
- onlayn suhbatdoshning reaksiyasini kuzatib, izchil ravishda aloqani davom qildirish.

Virtual diskurs jarayonida kommunikantlar oʻzlari haqidagi axborot-maʼlumotlarni xohlaganlaricha uzatishlari mumkin. Hattoki muloqotning ushbu koʻrinishida oʻzi haqida yolgʻon maʼlumotlar berishi yoki haqiqiy maʼlumotlarni sir saqlashi ham mumkin. Shuningdek, ijtimoiy tarmoq foydalanuvchisi oʻzi xohlagan paytda ixtiyoriy tarzda muloqotga kirishishi, uni istalgan paytda tugatishi mumkin. Virtual muloqot jarayonida suhbatdoshlar oʻzlarini real hayotdagidan koʻra ancha erkin his qiladilar. Shuning uchun ham muloqot vaqtida oʻzlari xohlagan fikrlarini bemalol bildira oladilar. Onlayn muloqot jarayonida muloqot ishtirokchilari oʻzlarini xohlagan rollarida koʻrishlari hamda real hayotdagidan oʻzgacha qiyofada gavdalanishlari mumkin.

Virtual muloqot jarayonida joʻnatilayotgan xabar moʼljaliga koʻra, shaxsiy yoki umumiy, yaʼni keng ommaga qaratilgan boʻlishi mumkin. Axborotni uzatuvchi

jo‘natayotgan xabarini yakka shaxsga mo‘ljallashi yoki bir vaqtning o‘zida uni bir guruh shaxslarga yuborishi mumkin.

Muloqot jarayoni murakkab ijtimoiy hodisa sanalib, o‘zaro muloqot kishilik jamiyati shakllanishining eng asosiy omili sanaladi. Har qanday faoliyat turi mobaynida kishilarda muloqot qilishga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj tug‘iladi. Bu jarayon ko‘p qirrali jarayon bo‘lib, bunda aloqa-munosabatning kommunikativ jihati alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Virtual muloqot jarayoni ham mashina vositasi orqali insonlar o‘rtasidagi kommunikativ va informativ mazmunlar uyg‘unligini aks ettiruvchi jarayon bo‘lib, lisoniy va yuzlab nolisoniy omillarning mushtarak shaklda bir maqsad yo‘lida voqelanishida o‘z aksini topadi.

Birinchi bobning uchinchi faslida virtual muloqot tili va diskurs belgilari haqidagi umumiy qarashlar keltirilgan bo‘lib, internet diskursining xarakterli jihatlari ochib berilgan.

Bugungi kunga kelib, juda qisqa davr ichida, internet eng ulkan axborot manbayi hamda butun insoniyat faoliyat yuritayotgan axborot almashish vositasiga aylangani – internetning o‘zbek segmenti tilining mavjudligi va o‘ziga xos jihatlarini o‘rganish mavzusi bugungi kunda har jihatdan yangi bo‘lib, yaqin kelajakda u tilshunoslik tadqiqotlarida muhim o‘rinni egallashi aniqligini ko‘rsatadi[7].

Y.Raspopova internetning diskursiv tomonini murakkab semiotik tizim sifatida ta’riflab, uni turli xildagi diskursdan foydalanuvchilarni qamrab olish uchun strukturaviy jihatdan matn, rasm yoki ovoz shakllaridan tuzilgan, deb ta’kidlab o‘tadi[8]. Xususan, emotikon, emodzi, gif va memlar onlayn suhbatdoshlarning ruhiy kechinmalari, emotsional holati va kayfiyatini aks ettirishda keng qo‘llanilib, bu holat ko‘pchilik tomonidan an’anaviy muloqot jarayoniga zamonaviy va kreativ yondashuv sifatida baholanmoqda.

Virtual muloqot tiliga xos diskursiv belgilar uzatilayotgan axborot xususida qabul qiluvchida ma’lum bir tushuncha uyg‘otish, uning mazmunini to‘laqonli anglab yetishda alohida o‘rin tutib, muloqot jarayonida bir qancha vositalar orqali ifodalanishi mumkin.

Shu o‘rinda internet muloqotining diskurs belgilari sifatida quyidagilarni keltirib o‘tmoqchimiz:

- grafik vositalar (emotikon, emodzi, gif, mem)ning suhbatdosh kayfiyatini ifodalash maqsadida qo‘llanilishi;
- tezkor xabar almashish maqsadida turli abbreviaturalardan foydalanish (info, pls);
- raqam va harflar qorishuvidan hosil bo‘lgan omofonlardan foydalanish (L8, 7я);
- turli til yoki shevalarni qorishtirib qo‘llash(tabriklation).

Virtual muloqot diskurs belgilari tadqiqi ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi muloqot jarayonini chuqurroq o‘rganib, uning o‘ziga xos jihatlarini aniqlash, muloqotning

[7] Rustamov D.A. Internet muloqotining o‘ziga xos jihatlari // So‘z san’ati xalqaro jurnali. – Toshkent: Tadqiqot, 2020, №3, - B. 214.

[8] Распопова Е. Ю. Дискурсивное пространство Интернет: основные дифференциальные признаки // Вестник Иркутского государственного лингвистического университета, 2010. - № 4. - С. 73-74.

boshqa ko‘rinishlari bilan o‘xshash va farqli jihatlarini ochib berish, diskurs tadqiqida yangi yo‘nalish sifatida baholanishi uchun muhim sanaladi.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi “**Virtual diskursning funksional-semiotik tamoyillari va imkoniyatlarining chog‘ishtirma tahlili**” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, uning birinchi faslida “Virtual muloqot shakli va uslubini belgilovchi diskursiv tamoyillar” haqida so‘z yuritiladi.

Kompyuter texnologiyalarini ishlab chiqishdan ko‘zlangan dastlabki maqsad hisoblash jarayonlarini yengillashtirish hamda tezligini oshirish bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, vaqt o‘tishi bilan insonlar kompyuterdan nutqning og‘zaki va yozma shakllarini o‘zida mujassamlashtirgan kommunikativ muhitning yangi bir ko‘rinishi sifatida foydalana boshladilar.

Darhaqiqat, fan-texnika taraqqiyoti ta’sirida xalqaro globallashuv jarayonining tezlashuvi natijasida internet muloqoti vositasi sifatida so‘zlashuv uslubining yozma shakli paydo bo‘ldi. Yozma so‘zlashuv nutqining dastlabki ko‘rinishi sifatida u qadar ommalashmagan maktub, XX asr oxirida telefon orqali qisqa xabar (sms – short message service) shaklida qo‘llangan bo‘lsa, XXI asrga kelib internet kommunikatsiyasi paydo bo‘lishi bilan ommaviy muloqot turiga aylandi[9].

Internet makonda foydalanuvchilar fikr almashish, o‘rganish, o‘zlariga hamfikr maslakdosh topish kabi turli maqsadlarda virtual jamiyatlarda birlashadilar. Ular uchun umumiy jihat virtual makonda o‘zaro muloqot qurish sanalib, bu foydalanuvchilar birgalikda virtual makrojamiyatni tashkil qiladilar. O‘z-o‘zidan ma’lumki, bu jamiyat a’zolari bir-birlari bilan aloqa qilish uchun maxsus tildan foydalanishga harakat qilishadi. Shu asnoda “Leet speak” – yozuvning yangi shakli internet foydalanuvchilari orasida ommalasha bordi:

Б	6
Ж	>/<
Й	u*
Л	JI ёки /I
П	II ёки /7
Ф	qp ёки (I)
Ш	W ёки LLI
Щ	W, ёки LLL
Ъ	B
Э	-)
Ю	IO ёки 10
Я	9 ёки 9I

Leet ingliz tilida muloqot qiluvchilar orasida ancha keng tarqalgan bo‘lsa-da, aksariyat o‘zbek yoshlari nutqida ham ushbu yozuv shakliga xos unsurlarni kuzatishimiz mumkin.

Virtual makondagi muloqot jarayoniga xos nutq uslublariga to‘xtaladigan bo‘lsak, quyidagi diskursiv tamoyillar asosida ularni lingvistik jihatdan tahlil qilish ancha osonlashadi:

[9] Shaxabitdinova Sh., Rustamov D., Popov D., Rustamova D., Abdullayev B., Miralimova Sh. Ommaviy lisoniy madaniyat. Jamoaviy monografiya. – Andijon: Step by step print, 2020. – B. 38.

- har qanday muloqot matni ma’lum bir ijtimoiy kontekst bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, uni to‘liq anglab yetish uchun, albatta, muloqot muhiti, sharoiti va maqsadi ma’lum bo‘lishi lozim;

- matn hamisha o‘ziga ma’lum bir funksiyani yuklaganligi bois u maslahat berish, undash, tahdid qilish, ko‘ngil ochish, axborot almashish kabi qator vazifalarni bajarish uchun xizmat qiladi;

- muloqot matni leksikoni o‘zida turlicha ma’no(adabiy, ramziy, kontekstual va boshq.) va ma’no ottenkalari(ijobiy, neytral, salbiy)ni ifoda etishi mumkin.

Ikkinchi bobning ikkinchi faslida ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi yozma diskursning grafik, orfografik va punktuatsion xususiyatlari xususida fikr yuritilgan bo‘lib, virtual muloqot diskursida grafik, orfografik hamda tinish belgilar axborotni uzatish, qabul qilish uchun shaxslar o‘rtasida aloqa vositasi sifatida xizmat qiladi. Ular biror voqea-hodisa, predmet yoki tushuncha o‘rnida qo‘llanibgina qolmasdan, balki muloqotchilardagi emotsional-ruhiy holat va kayfiyatni ham o‘zida aks ettira oladi.

Grafika tilimizdagi mavjud tovushlarni yozuvda ifodalovchi shakliy birliklarning maxsus tizimi hisoblanib, u onlayn muloqot jarayonida ma’lumotni uzatish hamda hissiy ifodani ochib berishda o‘ziga xos rol o‘ynaydi. Virtual axborot almashishda quyidagi grafik vositalar keng qo‘llaniladi:

a) tinish belgilarni uslubiy talab asosida noan’anaviy qo‘llash;

b) shriftning hajmi va rangini o‘zgartirish, kursiv orqali ajratib ko‘rsatish;

c) yordamchi ramziy grafik belgilar: §, №, %, +, -, /, { }, &, $, *, = kabi[10].

O‘zbek tilining belgilangan orfografik qoidalari mavjud bo‘lsa-da, ko‘pchilik ushbu qoidalarga to‘laqonli bo‘ysunmaydi va nutq jarayonida, ayniqsa, onlayn muloqot shaklida bu vaziyat ancha keng kuzatiladi. Ijtimoiy tarmoq yozishmalarini kuzatar ekanmiz, nafaqat o‘zbek, balki boshqa til sohiblari ham imlo qoidalariga deyarli rioya qilmasliklarining guvohi bo‘lishimiz mumkin:

Ҳозирдан муштдак ўғлингга қараб “келажакда қайси мегажин ўғлимга эга чиқаркин” деяётган бўлсанг ТаБриКлаЙмаН 😻

Сенга ёмон қайноналик роли юкланяпти

Loding...

(Muhim tavsiyalar, 1.07.23)

Hello fans if you are from USA canada Italy france poland UK and you love me can I get a lovely message from you, remember that I love you all 💚💚❤️💋💯

(Selenagomezfanpage)

Turli yozuv vositalari orqali ko‘rsatib berish mumkin bo‘lmagan yoki murakkab bo‘lgan holat hamda munosabatlarni ifodalashda tinish belgilari o‘ziga xos rol o‘ynaydi. Punktuatsiya tilning sintaktik qurilishi bilan uzviy bog‘liq bo‘lib, yozma nutqni to‘g‘ri, ifodali, aniq bayon qilishda, uning uslubiy ravonligini, tez tushunilishini ta’minlashda benihoya zaruriy vositadir[11].

Ijtimoiy tarmoq sahifalarida keltirilgan xabarlarga berilgan sharhlar, chatlar imlo qoidalari, grafika, shuningdek, tinish belgilari bilan bog‘liq me‘yorlarni chetlab o‘tish

[10] Rustamov D.A. Muloqotning intralingvistik va ekstralingvistik talqinlari hamda zamonaviy konsepsiyalari: Filol. fan. nomz. diss. avtoref. – Andijon, 2021. – B. 28-29.

[11] Mahmudov N.M., Madvaliyev A.P., Mahkamov N. O‘zbek tili punktuatsiyasining asosiy qoidalari. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston” NMIU, 2015. – B. 4.

holatlari tufayli kelib chiqqan bir qancha o‘ziga xos jihatlarni qamrab olar ekan, ulardan ba’zilari nafaqat onlayn, balki real yozma nutqda ham kuzatilmoqda. Bu holat so‘nggi yillarda, ayniqsa, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda faol bo‘lgan yoshlar nutqida ancha ommalashmoqda. Buning natijasi insonlar, ayniqsa, yoshlar o‘rtasida lingvistik savodsizlikka olib kelishi va keyinchalik aholi tomonidan normal holat sifatida baholanishi ham mumkin.

Ikkinchi bobning uchinchi fasli “Ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi muloqot diskursining funksional (audio-vizual, interaktiv va intensiv) imkoniyatlari” deb nomlanadi.

So‘zlovchi, tinglovchi hamda muloqot vaziyatini taqozo qiluvchi kommunikativ harakatga nisbatan nutqiy akt tushunchasi qo‘llanilar ekan, virtual makonda xabar uzatuvchi, xabarni qabul qiluvchi hamda xabar komponentlarini o‘zida jamlagan tushuncha virtual nutqiy muloqot akti sifatida qaralishi mumkin va u texnik vositalar orqali amalga oshirilganligi bois bilvosita aloqa sifatida qaraladi.

Ushbu muloqot ko‘rinishida adresatning nutqi shundayligicha emas, aksincha, ekspressiv hamda tasviriy shaklda yetkaziladi. Nafaqat verbal vositalardan, balki vizual til vositalaridan ham unumli foydalaniladi. Bundan maqsad, asosan, adresantda emotsional kayfiyat uyg‘otish va nutqiy muloqot samaradorligini oshirish hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, bu kabi til vositalari suhbatdoshlarning muloqot jarayoni davomida bir-birlarini to‘liq anglashini ancha qulaylashtirib beradi. T.A.Bushuy va Sh.S.Safarovlar ta’kidlaganlaridek, muloqot nafaqat axborotning mantiqiy mazmunini, balki gapirayotgan shaxsning ruhiy holatini, hissiyotini, istaklarini ham ifodalashi mumkin. Bunday holatlarda til o‘zining emotsional-ekspressiv funksiyasini bajarishga kirishadi[12].

Emotikon	Ma’nosi
:’-)	quvonchdan yig‘lagan
:’-(	qayg‘udan yig‘lagan
:-…	ko‘ngli singan
:-‹›	hayratda qolgan
:-\	bir qarorga kelolmayotgan
:-|	Befarq
:-@	Baqirayotgan
:-Q	Chekayotgan
:-D	Kulayotgan
;-)	ko‘z qisayotgan

Bu kabi emotikonlar soni g‘oyatda katta bo‘lib, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda eng keng tarqalganlari qatoridan yuqorida keltirilgan namunalar o‘rin egallaydi.

Internet foydalanuvchisi yuborilayotgan xabar mazmunini kuchaytirish, ta’sirchanligini oshirish maqsadida vizual vositalar(fotosurat, rasm yoki smayl)ni ilova qilib jo‘natadi. Demak, oddiy xabar matnida lisoniy ifoda bilan birga grafik yoki vizual ifoda adresant fikrini yetkazishda uyg‘unlashadi. Bu kabi turli toifadagi semiotik belgilar, ya’ni lingvistik va nolingvistik vositalar bilan boyitilgan matnlarda

[12] Bushuy T.A., Safarov Sh.S. Til qurilishi: tahlil metodlari va metodologiyasi: ilmiy nashr. – Toshkent: Fan, 2007. – B. 21.

tasvirli va ko‘rgazmali komponentlar o‘zaro uzviy bog‘langan bo‘lib, matnni bir butun holda idrok etishda hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega[13].

Hozirda internet foydalanuvchilarining aksariyati ushbu tarmoq funksiyalaridan keng foydalanishmoqda. Bu muloqot jarayonida kelib chiqishi mumkin bo‘lgan tushunmovchiliklarning oldini olishi bilan birga vaqtdan va moliyaviy mablag‘lardan unumli foydalanish imkonini ham beradi. Biroq, shuni alohida ta’kidlab o‘tishimiz joizki, muloqot ishtirokchilarining texnik vositalari sifati, internet tezligi kabi omillar ham suhbat jarayoniga o‘z ta’sirini ko‘rsatmay qolmaydi.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ijtimoiy tarmoq muloqot diskursining lingvistik tahlili”** deb nomlangan bo‘lib, uning birinchi faslida **“Ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi muloqot diskursi leksikoni va unga xos abbreviatura va akronimlar tahlili”** borasida so‘z yuritiladi.

Virtual muloqot jarayonida eng ko‘p uchraydigan leksik birliklar guruhini, shubhasiz, slenglar tashkil qiladi desak, mubolag‘a bo‘lmaydi. Sleng adabiy til talablariga javob bermaydigan, adabiy tildan farqli o‘laroq, professional ravishda ajratilgan guruhlarning nutqi bo‘lib, u o‘smirlarning ko‘cha tilidir. Sleng tushunchasi tobora zamonaviy filologiyaning e’tiborini qozonmoqda, asosan, oson muloqot uchun ishlatiladi va og‘zaki nutqda ham, yozma nutqda ham bunday so‘zlardan foydalanish holatlari kuzatiladi[14].

Quyida biz bir qancha onlayn muloqot jarayonida keng qo‘llaniladigan slenglar va ularning ma’nosiga to‘xtalib o‘tamiz:

Sleng	Inglizcha izohi	O‘zbekcha tarjimasi
Vlog	it is a blog (online journal) comprised of videos rather than text posts	bu faqat matnli postlardan emas, balki videolardan tashkil topgan blog, ya’ni onlayn jurnal.
Geek	someone who is boring, especially because they seem to be interested only in computers, computer games, Internet etc.	faqatgina kompyuter, internetga mukkasidan ketgan, shuning uchun ham tevarakdagilar uchun zerikarli shaxs
Meme	it is a way of expressing a culturally-relevant idea on social media platforms and can be in a form of image or video that represents the feelings and	memlar ijtimoiy media platformalarida madaniy ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan g‘oyani ifodalash usuli bo‘lib, u ma’lum bir auditoriyaning his-tuyg‘ulari va fikrlarini

[13] Madaminova M.S. Matn pragmatik tavsifida sintaktik birliklarning o‘rni: monografiya. – Toshkent: Bookmany print, 2023. – B. 81-82.

[14] Abdurahmanova M., Malikova Z. O‘zbek tilida sotsiolekt. Fan, ta’lim, madaniyat va innovatsiya. www.mudarrisziyo.uz. – B. 104-107.

	thoughts of a specific audience.	ifodalovchi tasvir yoki video shaklida bo‘lishi mumkin.

Bugungi kunda yoshlarimiz nutqida nafaqat jumlalar orasida turli chet tillaridan o‘zlashgan so‘zlar, balki o‘zbek tilidagi so‘z bilan inglizcha so‘zni qorishtirib qo‘llash holatlari ham ko‘p uchraydi:

Abcde: *Hellomalekum*

Бахром: *Valekoevening*

…

Bekzod: *Tabriklations*

Abubakr Gulomov: *Tabriklation…*

(IELTS with Alex (Overall 9) 9.10.23)

Argolar ham jargonlarga o‘xshab ketsa-da, qo‘llanilish doirasining nisbatan torligi va o‘zining yashirinlik xususiyati bilan ulardan farqlanadi. Aniqroq qilib aytadigan bo‘lsak, argo ma’lum bir ijtimoiy guruh vakillarining boshqa guruh vakillaridan ajralib turish maqsadida foydalanadigan so‘z, iboralarining umumiy jamlanmasidir. Masalan: *ment→militsioner*(mahbuslar orasida), *lyurker→ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda faol bo‘lgan va barcha kontentlarni ko‘radigan, lekin sharhlar yoki xabarlar bilan ishtirok etmaydigan odam* [15] (ijtimoiy tarmoq foydalanuvchilari orasida).

Quyida aynan onlayn muloqot tiliga xos bo‘lgan komment, yozma chat, postlarda uchraydigan internet jargonlarini ko‘rib o‘tamiz:

Internet jargoni	Kelib chiqishi	Ma’nosi
Nik	(eng.) nickname	Ijtimoiy tarmoqdagi ism, taxallus
Stori	(eng.) story	Facebook, Instagram va boshqa platformalardagi vaqtinchalik xabar
Skrin	(eng.) screenshot	Ekran tasviri
Blok	(eng.) block	Sahifani cheklash

Shuningdek, ma’lum bir abbreviaturalar ham aynan kibermakonda keng qo‘llaniladi. Barchamizga ma’lumki, internet taraqqiyoti ingliz tili bilan chambarchas bog‘liq. Buning asosiy sababi internetning inglizzabon xalq tomonidan yaratilgani hamda undagi asosiy ma’lumotlar bazasi ushbu tilda ekanligidadir. Globallashuv jarayonining ta’siri ostida ijtimoiy tarmoqdan foydalanuvchilar oqimi ham ancha kengayib, bugungi kunda ko‘pchilik tarmoq bilan bog‘liq inglizcha so‘zlardan xabardor.

Shaxlo Botirova: *Buni instada ko’rgandmda☺*

(Xushnudbek – o’ta shaxsiy 8.10.23)

Neo: *Can you organize vc to talk here? I guess u are admin*

(IELTS with Alex (Overall 9) 24.09.23)

[15] https://predis.ai/uz/Resurslar/glossariy/yirtqich/

Elektron tilga xos ushbu abbreviaturalardan koʻpchiligi oʻzining oʻzbekcha muqobiliga ega boʻlishiga qaramasdan, sof inglizcha qoʻllaniladi. Bunga asosiy sabab, bu kabi qisqartma soʻzlarning allaqachon umumjahon iste'moliga kirib ulgurganidir.

3636: *Talim krediti h-da info beringlar bilganlar*
Shaxriyor: *Xushnudbek.uzdan bilsangiz boladi*
3636: *Rht*

(FarDU Talabalari muloqot guruhi 23.09.23)

"Ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi muloqot diskursining funksional-grammatik tahlili" faslida virtual muloqotdan koʻzlangan maqsadga erishish uchun muhim sanalgan ohang(tone) va uslub(style) mukammalligiga erishish zaruriyati, shuningdek, ushbu jarayonlarni oʻz ichiga qamrab olgan bir nechta tarkibiy qismlar xususida soʻz yuritiladi.

Ohang nutqda qoʻllanilayotgan til elementlari orqali yetkazilayotgan subyektning mavzuga munosabati yoki uning emotsional holatini ifodalaydi. Xususan, muloqot jarayonida qoʻllaniladigan fe'l tanlovi, izohlovchi vositalar, jumlalar strukturasi, tinish belgilari, intonatsion kontur ohang tarkibiga kiritilsa, qisqa va loʻnda tildan foydalanish, nozik hissiyotlarni ifoda qiluvchi vositalar, ideostil, muallif pozitsiyasi, nutq soddaligi, turli tasviriy elementlar uslub tarkibiga kirib, ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi yozishma va sharhlarda muallifning oʻz fikrini qay tarzda suhbatdoshiga yetkazib berishini belgilab berish uchun xizmat qiladi.

Uchinchi bobning uchinchi fasli "Ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi muloqot diskursi imkoniyatlarining chogʻishtirma lingvistik tahlil natijalari" deb nomlanib, unda oʻzbek tilida ijtimoiy tarmoq foydalanuvchilari orasida eng ommabop sanalgan *Telegram* va aksincha, inglizzabon internet foydalanuvchilari orasida eng koʻp qoʻllaniladigan *Facebook* ijtimoiy platformalaridagi 2023-yil fevral-iyul oylaridagi barcha post va ularga bildirilgan sharhlar tahlil etilgan. Tarmoq foydalanuvchisining virtual nutqiy muloqotidagi leksikon, abbreviatura yoki morfologik hamda sintaktik konstruksiyalar tanlovi kibermakonning aynan qanday muhitida muloqotning kechishiga bogʻliq ravishda oʻzgarib turishini inobatga olgan holda ikkala tarmoq platformalarida ham nutqning har uslubiga mos bittadan kanal yoki guruh tanlab olingan.

Tahlil doirasida kuzatilgan ijtimoiy tarmoq sahifalarida eng koʻp qoʻllanilgan leksik birliklar, qisqartmalar, soʻz turkumlari, gap turlari, sintaktik figuralar chogʻishtirma lingvistik jihatdan tahlilga tortilgan va natijalar turli grafik tasvirlarda oʻz ifodasini topgan. Shuni ta'kidlash mumkinki, ijtimoiy tarmoq tili bir vaqtning oʻzida ham ogʻzaki, ham yozma nutqqa xos boʻlgan jihatlarni oʻzida jamlagan murakkab gibrid til sanalib, u lingvistik jihatdan koʻplab oʻziga xos xususiyatlarga ega.

XULOSA

Ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi o‘zbek va ingliz tilli muloqot namunalari asosida virtual diskursning funksional-semiotik hamda lisoniy jihatlarini qiyosiy tadqiq etish jarayonida olingan natijalar quyidagi umumlashmalarni chiqarish imkonini berdi:

1. Internet tarmog‘i vositasida kechadigan muloqot murakkab tuzilishga ega ijtimoiy-kommunikativ jarayon bo‘lib, u kishilar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarning yangi shaklini yuzaga keltirgan. Ushbu jarayonning tayanch unsurlari sifatida axborot yetkaziladigan kanal, xabarni shakllantirib jo‘natuvchi shaxs hamda uni qabul qilib, o‘z bilim va tajribasi asosida talqin etuvchi adresat ajratib ko‘rsatiladi. Mazkur komponentlarning o‘zaro uyg‘un aloqasi muloqotning izchilligi va natijadorligini ta’minlaydi, ulardan birortasining faoliyatidagi uzilish esa kommunikativ maqsadga erishishni sezilarli darajada qiyinlashtiradi. Shu jihatdan virtual muloqotni ilmiy tahlil qilishda uning har bir tarkibiy qismini alohida, shuningdek, boshqa qismlar bilan o‘zaro bog‘liqlikda o‘rganish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

2. Virtual muloqot tiliga xos diskursiv belgilar leksik, grafik, sintaktik va paralingvistik xarakterdagi turli vositalar yordamida voqelanadi. Bu belgilar uzatilayotgan xabar yuzasidan adresat ongida aniq bir tasavvur va munosabat hosil bo‘lishiga xizmat qiladi. Natijada qabul qiluvchi matnning faqat sirtqi ma’nosini emas, uning zamiridagi kommunikativ niyat, hissiy bo‘yoq va pragmatik mazmunni ham to‘laqonli idrok eta oladi. Ushbu belgilarning to‘g‘ri tanlanishi va o‘rinli qo‘llanishi muloqotchilar o‘rtasida o‘zaro tushunish muhitini yaratib, axborotning ortiqcha izohlarsiz yetib borishiga sharoit tug‘diradi. Demak, diskursiv belgilar virtual matnni to‘g‘ri tushunishning muhim kaliti vazifasini bajaradi.

3. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda shakllangan muloqot tili yozma va og‘zaki nutq unsurlarining o‘zaro qorishuvi natijasida vujudga kelgan bo‘lib, uni yozma so‘zlashuv nutqining yangicha ko‘rinishi sifatida baholash mumkin. Unda yozma nutqqa xos qayd etilganlik, matn holida saqlanish va qayta o‘qilish imkoniyati og‘zaki nutqqa xos tezkorlik, erkinlik, norasmiylik va dialogik tabiat bilan uyg‘unlashadi. Shu bois tarmoq matnlarini ikki nutq shaklidan birortasiga to‘liq tenglashtirib bo‘lmaydi. Ular har ikkala shaklning belgilarini o‘zida mujassam etgan oraliq, gibrid hodisa sifatida talqin qilinadi. Ayniqsa, chatlar va izohlar bo‘limidagi yozishmalarda so‘zlashuv nutqiga xos to‘liqsiz gaplar, takrorlar, undalma va kirish so‘zlarning ko‘p uchrashi bu nutq turining og‘zaki nutqqa naqadar yaqin ekanini yaqqol tasdiqlaydi.

4. Qulayligi va soddaligi tufayli tez ommalashib borayotgan yangi yozuv shakllari, jumladan, qisqartmalar, akronimlar, harf va raqamlarni o‘zaro almashtirib yozish usullari (LOL, BTW, 2day, 4U kabi) ingliz tilida so‘zlashuvchi tarmoq foydalanuvchilari nutqida keng va faol qo‘llanmoqda. Kuzatishlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, bunday zamonaviy yozuv transformatsiyalari o‘zbek tilli internet foydalanuvchilari tomonidan ham o‘zlashtirilib, milliy tilning grafik va fonetik tabiatiga moslashtirilgan holda yozishmalarda ishlatilmoqda. Jumladan, o‘zbek tilidagi yozishmalarda «slm», «rhmt», «ok» singari qisqartmalar, lotin va kirill yozuvlarining aralash qo‘llanishi kabi hodisalar tobora ko‘p kuzatilmoqda. Bu

jarayon ikki til virtual muloqotidagi o‘zaro ta’sir va umumiy rivojlanish tamoyillaridan dalolat beradi.

5. Virtual nutqiy muloqotning o‘ziga xos jihatlari muloqot uslubiga muvofiq tarzda shakllanadi. Bu jarayonda kommunikant shaxsining nutqiy malakasi va kommunikativ ehtiyojlari bilan bir qatorda foydalanilayotgan texnik vosita hamda platformaning imkoniyatlari ham hal qiluvchi ahamiyat kasb etadi. Xususan, xabardagi belgilar sonining cheklanganligi, klaviatura tuzilishi, avtomatik tuzatish funksiyasi, stiker va emoji to‘plamlari kabi texnik omillar matnning hajmi, tuzilishi va unda qo‘llanadigan ifoda vositalarini tanlashga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Shu sababli bir xil mazmundagi xabar turli platformalarda turlicha shakl va uslubda namoyon bo‘lishi mumkin.

6. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi yozma diskursda tinish belgilarining an’anaviy me’yorlardan chetga chiqqan holda qo‘llanishi hamda turli grafik vositalardan foydalanilishi internet tilining o‘ziga xos qiyofasini belgilovchi omillardan biridir. Jumladan, undov va so‘roq belgilarini takroran ishlatish, ko‘p nuqtadan foydalanish, tinish belgilarini butunlay tushirib qoldirish, so‘zlarni bosh harflar bilan yozish, unli harflarni cho‘zib yozish kabi usullar orqali muloqotchi o‘z hissiyoti, ohangi va munosabatini yozma matnda aks ettirishga intiladi. Shu tariqa ushbu vositalar og‘zaki nutqdagi intonatsiya o‘rnini qoplovchi muhim ifoda vositasiga aylangan. Bunday holatlar ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi tarmoq matnlarida birdek uchrashi ularning ma’lum darajada universal xarakterga ega ekanini ko‘rsatadi.

7. Onlayn muloqot jarayonida ovozli xabarlar, video lavhalar, fotosuratlar, emoji, stikerlar, GIF-animatsiyalar va memlar kabi audio-vizual hamda illyustrativ vositalar keng va samarali qo‘llaniladi. Bu vositalar verbal matnni to‘ldirib, uning ma’nosini aniqlashtiradi, hissiy ta’sirchanligini oshiradi, ayrim hollarda esa so‘zli ifodani butunlay almashtiradi. Ayniqsa, emoji va stikerlar muloqotchining kayfiyati, kinoyasi yoki roziligini qisqa va tezkor ifodalashning qulay vositasiga aylangan bo‘lib, ular ko‘p hollarda til to‘siqlaridan qat’i nazar tushunarli bo‘ladi. Mazkur polikod xususiyat internet tilining funksional-semiotik imkoniyatlarini kengaytirib, virtual diskursni verbal va noverbal belgilar uyg‘unlashgan yaxlit semiotik tizimga aylantiradi.

8. Virtual muloqotning samarali kechishi va suhbat ishtirokchilari o‘rtasida turli anglashilmovchiliklar yuzaga kelmasligi uchun nutqda ohang va uslubning mukammalligiga erishish muloqotchilar oldida turgan asosiy vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi. Jonli muloqotdagi yuz ifodasi, imo-ishora va intonatsiya kabi yordamchi vositalar mavjud bo‘lmagani sababli yozma xabardagi bitta so‘z yoki belgi ham noto‘g‘ri talqin qilinishi mumkin. Shu boisdan kommunikant fikrini aniq, xushmuomala va vaziyatga mos shaklda ifodalashi, adresatning ijtimoiy maqomi hamda muloqot sharoitini inobatga olishi talab etiladi. Bunda emoji va boshqa grafik belgilardan o‘rinli foydalanish ham xabar ohangini aniqlashtirish va ijobiy muloqot muhitini saqlashga yordam beradi.

9. Zamonaviy texnologiyalar taraqqiyoti bilan birga tilimizga kirib kelayotgan yangiliklar va unda kechayotgan o‘zgarishlar jamiyatda turlicha baholanmoqda. Bir tomondan, bu jarayon davr taqozosi, axborot almashinuvining tezlashuvi va global kommunikatsiyaga integratsiyalashuvning tabiiy natijasi sifatida qaralmoqda.

Ikkinchi tomondan esa uning milliy til me’yorlari, imlo qoidalari va nutq madaniyatiga salbiy ta’siri mutaxassislar tomonidan jiddiy xavotir bilan qayd etilmoqda. Xususan, chet tilidan o‘zlashgan so‘zlarning asossiz qo‘llanishi, imloviy xatolarning odatiy holga aylanishi va tarmoq qisqartmalarining rasmiy matnlarga ham o‘tib borayotgani shunday xavotirlarga asos bo‘lmoqda. Mazkur holatni bartaraf etish va til sofligini asrash yuzasidan ilmiy jamoatchilik tomonidan qator taklif va mulohazalar ilgari surilmoqda.

10. Tadqiqot natijalariga tayangan holda ushbu muammoni hal etish uchun bir qator amaliy chora-tadbirlarni ko‘rish maqsadga muvofiq deb hisoblaymiz. Avvalo, internetning eng faol foydalanuvchilari hisoblangan yoshlarning savodxonlik darajasi va nutq madaniyatini oshirishga alohida e’tibor qaratish lozim. Shuningdek, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda adabiy til me’yorlariga muvofiq to‘g‘ri yozishni rag‘batlantiruvchi tashabbuslarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash, ta’lim muassasalarining o‘quv dasturlariga virtual muloqot madaniyati, ya’ni virtual etiketga bag‘ishlangan bo‘limlarni kiritish zarur. Bundan tashqari, tarmoq chatlaridagi yozishmalar uchun muayyan me’yor va tavsiyalarni ommabop blogerlar bilan hamkorlikda ishlab chiqish hamda ularni keng targ‘ib qilish virtual muhitda til madaniyatini yuksaltirishga xizmat qiladi. Ushbu tadbirlarning izchil amalga oshirilishi milliy tilning raqamli makondagi mavqeyini mustahkamlash va uni kelajak avlodlarga sof holda yetkazishda muhim omil hisoblanadi.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.06.05 AT URGENCH STATE UNIVERSITY NAMED AFTER ABU RAYKHON BERUNI

URGENCH STATE UNIVERSITY NAMED AFTER ABU RAYKHON BERUNI

AKHMEDOVA KAMOLA KUDRATOVNA

LINGUOSEMIOTICAL FEATURES OF VIRTUAL DISCOURSE (Based on materials from social network communication in Uzbek and English)

10.00.13 – Comparative and Contrastive Study of Linguistics

DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) on PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Urgench – 2026

The theme of the dissertation of doctor of philosophy (PhD) was registered at the Supreme Attestation Comission at the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan under number B2025.1.PhD/Fil4459.

The dissertation has been prepared at Urgench State University named after Abu Raykhon Beruni. The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (resume)) on the scientific council website www.urdu.uz and on "Ziyonet" Information and Education portal website www.ziyonet.uz.

Scientific consultant:	**Ermetova Jamila Ismailovna** candidate of Philological Sciences, docent
Official opponents:	**Khalilova Dilbar Jalilovna** doctor of Philology, Professor
	Kdirbaeva Gulzira Kurbanbaevna doctor of Philology, Professor
Leading Organization:	**Karakalpak state university**

The defense of dissertation will be held on "___" _____ 2026 at __ __ at the session of Scientific Council PhD 03/2025.27.12.Fil.06.05 on award scientific degrees at the Urgench State University named after Abu Raykhon Biruni. Address: 220100, Urgench, Hamid Alimjan street, 14. Tel: (99862) 224-67-00, fax: (99871) 224-67-00; e-mail: fil-ik.@urdu.uz.

The dissertation available in the Information-Resource Centre of the Urgench state university named after Abu Raykhon Biruni. (registered by the number _____. Address: 220100, Urgench, Hmid Alimjan street, 14. Tel: (99862) 224-67-00, fax: (99871) 224-67-00. E-mail: arm@urdu.uz

The abstract of the dissertation was distributed on "___" _____ 2026.
(Register protocol on "___" _____ 2026).

A.D.Urazbaev
Chairman of the Scientific Council awarding scientific degrees, Doctor of Science in Philology, Professor

N.O.Masharipova
Scientific secretary of the Scientific council awarding scientific degrees, Doctor of Philosophy in Philology, Professor

Z.O.Jumaniyazov
Chairman of the scientific seminar at the Scientific council awarding scientific degrees, Doctor of Science in Philology, Associate Professor

INTRODUCTION (abstract of PhD thesis)

The actuality and necessity of the dissertation topic. Revealing the theoretical and practical significance of the communication process in world linguistics is currently one of the most relevant issues, especially at a time when the development of modern information technologies has reached its peak, and the discourse of virtual communication has entered the arena as a new object of research. Linguistic possibilities in the communication process are taking on new forms and characteristics in line with the times.

In world linguistics, the scope of linguistic scientific research has expanded significantly in line with the modern global information exchange process, and an in-depth study of the tools inherent in the discourse of communication in the Uzbek and English languages, and an analysis of their linguistic capabilities are recognized as one of the urgent tasks facing the linguist of today. The Internet or virtual communication, as a complex socio-communicative process, combines various forms of discourse, and therefore reflects the multifaceted aspects of communication and relationships. Internet networks are taking a strong place in all areas and directions as an integral part of our lives. In particular, the communication process in social networks is based on a mixture of oral and written forms of speech communication, and it is becoming a research center not only in linguistics, but also in such scientific fields as philosophy, psychology, and artificial intelligence.

Considering that the scientific research in Uzbek linguistics in this direction is conducted only within one language, that is, the Uzbek language, the fact that this study is aimed at revealing the functional-semiotic and linguistic aspects of social network communication in Uzbek and English and analyzing them in a comparative aspect demonstrates the relevance of the topic of this dissertation work.

It is known that online communication is fundamentally different from the process of live communication and has its own characteristics and features. Indeed, the use of audio-visual, interactive graphic signs, along with lexical units, reveals the semiotic aspect of virtual communication, while functional-grammatical features are reflected in the morphological and syntactic nature of linguistic units. These circumstances also determine the necessity and relevance of our research work. For example, at the video conference held on October 21, 2025, chaired by our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, on the issues of the rapid introduction of artificial intelligence technologies in public administration, economic sectors and regions, the head of our state's thoughts, such as "today, humanity is boldly stepping into a new stage of civilization – the era of artificial intelligence. No matter what field, whoever works hard in this process, achieves tangible results, and takes a step forward, the goal will be the same…. In order for artificial intelligence programs to work effectively, they must, first of all, understand the Uzbek language perfectly," also serve as a guideline for us.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-27 dated February 28, 2023 on the State Program for the Implementation of the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 in the "Year of Attention to Humanity and Quality Education", Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

No. PQ-357 dated August 22, 2022 “On Measures to Bring the Field of Information and Communication Technologies to a New Level in 2022-2023”, Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-5117 dated May 19, 2021 “On Measures to Bring the Popularization of Foreign Language Learning in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a Qualitatively New Level”, “On Additional Measures to Improve the Study of Foreign Languages” This study will to a certain extent serve in the implementation of the tasks set out in the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 34 dated January 19, 2022, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-239 dated June 27, 2024 "On additional measures to improve the effectiveness of the system of teaching foreign languages to young people", as well as a number of other regulatory legal acts related to this activity.

Compliance of the research with the priorities of the republic’s science and technology development. This research was carried out within the framework of the priority area of the development of science and technology of the republic I. “Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an information society and a democratic state”

The level of study of the problem. In world linguistics, the issues of communicative discourse have been reflected in the research works of a number of scientists.[16] n particular, the scientific works of a number of linguists, such as H.Haberland, N.Chomsky, M.Hallidey, Y.S.Kubryakova, M.Stubbs, G.Cook, N.D.Pavlova, V.I.Karasik, O.S.Issers, N.Wolfson, T. van Dijk, D.Shifrin, are devoted to this topic, in which the concept of communicative discourse is discussed in detail.

Virtual or Internet communication, which has emerged as a new form of communication in today's modern information society, has caused many debates and discussions among linguists. This type of communication, which includes audio-visual graphic means in addition to linguistic units, has been formed as a new form of communication discourse and has been met with special interest by researchers.

[16] Haberland H. Text, discourse: The latest report from the Terminology Vice Squad //Journal of Pragmatics, 1999. – 914 p.; Chomskiy N. Language and Mind. Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press. – New York, 2006. – P. 186; Haberland H. Text, discourse: The latest report from the Terminology Vice Squad // Journal of Pragmatics, 1999. – 914 p.; Halliday M.A.K. Learning how to mean. Explorations in the development of language. E.Arnold, 1975. - 164 p.; Кубрякова Е.С. О понятиях дискурса и дискурсивного анализа в современной лингвистике // Дискурс, речь, речевая деятельность: функциональные и структурные аспекты. - Москва: Институт научной информации по общественным наукам Российской академии наук, 2000. -161 с.; Stubbs M. Discourse Analysis: The Sociolinguistic Analysis of Natural Language. Chicago, IL: The University of Chicago Press, 1983. – 279 p.; Cook, G. Discourse. -Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1989. – 165 p.; Павлова Н.Д. Дискурс: актуальные направления и перспективы психолингвистических исследований. Психологический журнал. РФ: Институт психологии РАН, Т. 39. -№ 6, 2018. – С. 16-26; Карасик В.И. Языковой круг: личность, концепты, дискурс. - Волгоград: Перемена, 2002. - 435 с.; Иссерс О.С. Коммуникативные стратегии и тактики русской речи: Автореф. дис. …д-ра филол. наук. – Екатеринбург, 1999. – 63 с.; Wolfson N, Perspectives in Sociolinguistics and TESOL. – Boston: Heinle and Heinle Publisher, 1989. – 319 p.; Дейк Т. ван. Анализ новостей как дискурса // Язык. Познание. Коммуникация. – Москва: Прогресс, 1989. – 161 с.; Schifrin Deborah. Discourse markers. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988. – 364 p.

In particular, linguists[17] such as D.Kristal, T.E.Grinberg, V.M.Gorokhov, O.A.Dzhilina, E.N.Galichkina, A.A.Atabekova, Y.Y.Raspopova, Y.V.Gorina, Y.D.Igorevna, O.V.Lutovinova, S.V.Bondarenko, K.V.Ovcharova, Y.S.Pigina have provided detailed information about the characteristics of virtual communication discourse in their scientific works.

Among Uzbek linguists, M.Y.Mamajonov, Z.Pardaev, Sh.Safarov, A.Nurmonov, M.Iriskulov, Sh.M.Iskandarova, U.Sharipov, I.Yuldashev, G.M.Saparbaeva and many other linguists[18] have expressed their opinions on the linguistic characteristics of the topics of communication, communication discourse, communication text, and communication act in their research works.

If we turn to scientific research conducted specifically on the language of virtual communication, Sh.Shahobitdinova, D.Popov, D.Rustamova, B.Abdullayev, Sh.Miralimova, D.A.Rustamov, M.S.Madaminova, R.R.Khalilova, A.Sh.Shukurov, L.Shukurillayeva, Z.Komilova and several other linguists have made a number of observations about this modern trend of communication in their scientific works.

The issues of communication discourse in social networks in the Uzbek language, as well as the functional-semiotic and linguistic possibilities of this unique Internet language, have not been studied in a comparative or comparative aspect in the case of Uzbek and English.

The connection of the dissertation topic with the scientific research work of the higher education institution where the dissertation was carried out. The dissertation was completed within the framework of the scientific research plan of

[17] Crystal D. A glossary of netspeak and textspeak. – Edinburgh University Press Ltd. 22 George Square, Edinburgh, 2004. – 196 p.; Горохов В.М., Гринберг Т.Е. Интерактивная журналистика: пут в будушее // От книги до интернета. Журналистика и литература на рубеже нового тисячелетия. Сборник научных трудов. - Москва: МГУ, 2000. – 256 с.; Жилина О.А. О влиянии компьютерных технологий на изменения в языке деловых документов // Преподавание и изучение русского языка и литературы в контексте современной языковой политики России. Сборник трудов конференции. –Н.Новгород, 2002. – 440 с.; Галичкина Е.Н. Специфика компьютерного дискурса на английском и русском языках: Дисс. ... к. филол. н. - Астрахань, 2001. - 212 с.; Атабекова А.А. Лингвистический дизайн WEБ-страниц (сопоставительный анализ языкового оформления англо- и русскоязычных WEБ-страниц): Дисс. ... к. филол. н. – Москва: Изд-во РУДН, 2003. – 181 с.; Распопова Е.Ю. Дискурсивное пространство Интернет: основные дифференциальные признаки // Вестник Иркутского государственного лингвистического университета, 2010.-№ 4.-С. 73-74; Горина Е.В. Дискурс интернета: определение понятия и методология исследования. - Тамбов: Грамота, 2014. – 65 с.; Ерофеева Дарьяна Игоревна. Особенности интернет-дискурса (Выпускная квалификационная работа) – Санкт-Петербург: Высшая школа, 2017. – 143 с.; Лутовинова О.В. Лингвокультурологические характеристики виртуального дискурса: Автореф. дис. … канд. филол. наук. - Волгоград: Перемена, 2009. – 43 с.; Бондаренко С.В. Социальная структура виртуальных сетевых сообществ: Дис… докт. социол. наук. –Ростов-на-Дону, 2004. – 181 с.; Овчарова К.В. Электронный дискурс: общая характеристика // Лингвистическая организация дискурса: функциональные и содержательные аспекты. Межвуз. сб. тр. молодых ученых. –Краснодар, 2004. Вып.1. - С. 108-110; Пигина Е.С. Смайлик как элемент эмоционального воздействия в организации общения в сети Интернет // Филологические науки. Вопросы теории и практики. –Тамбов: Грамота, 2013. – № 11 (29): Ч. II.– С. 144-146.

[18] Mamajonov M.Y. Antroponimlar diskurs relevanti sifatida: Fil. fan. nomz. diss. – Farg‘ona, 2020. – 151 b.; Pardayev Z. Pragmatik lingvistika. O‘quv-uslubiy qo‘llanma. – Samarqand, 2013. – 169 b.; Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. Монография. – Тошкент, 2008. – 318 б.; Nurmonov A. Shakl va mazmun munosabati – lingvistik tadqiqotlar asosi // O‘zbek tili va adabiyoti. – Toshkent, 2010. – 404 b.; Irisqulov M. Tilshunoslikka kirish. – Toshkent: O‘qituvchi, 1992. – 256 b.; Искандарова Ш. Ўзбек нутқ одатининг мулоқот шакллари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 1993. – 140 б.; Sharipov O‘., Yo‘ldoshev I. Tilshunoslik asoslari. – Toshkent: Iqtisod-Moliya, 2006. – 194 b.; Сапарбаева Г.М. Оғзаки мулоқот акти ва унинг лексик-грамматик хусусиятлари: Филол. фанл. номз. дисс. автореф. – Урганч, 2021. – 157 б.

Urgench State University on the topic "The role of comparative linguistics and literary studies, translation studies in the study of the English language."

The aim of the research is to provide a comparative analysis of the functional-semiotic and linguistic characteristics of virtual communication discourse based on social media materials in Uzbek and English.

The tasks of the research are:

- classify the characteristic features of virtual communication discourse;
- highlight the functional-semiotic possibilities of social network discourse in Uzbek and English based on network materials;
- show examples of the use of lexis specific to social network communication discourse in Uzbek and English in virtual space;
- conduct a morphological and syntactic study of social network communication materials in Uzbek and English;
- analyze the linguistic analysis of social network communication discourse in Uzbek and English from a comparative perspective.

The object of the research is selected as materials from social media (Telegram and Facebook platforms) in Uzbek and English.

The subject of the research is the functional-semiotic and linguistic features that ensure the uniqueness of social network communication materials in Uzbek and English.

Research methods. Descriptive, comparative-typological (comparative), and linguostatistical methods were used to illuminate the research topic.

The scientific novelty of the research consists of:

- based on the generally recognized theories of virtual communication discourse in world linguistics, the discursive features and principles specific to social network communication in Uzbek and English were identified;
- the audio-visual, interactive and intensive capabilities of semiotic tools specific to the virtual form of communication in the compared languages were proven;
- the medialinguistic character of language units active in social network communication in Uzbek and English was determined, such as a departure from literary language norms;
- through the implementation of a linguistic analysis of the virtual communication discourse, the similarities and differences inherent in the communication process of the compared languages in social networks were identified.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

The practical results and conclusions obtained on the basis of the analysis of the functional-semiotic and linguistic possibilities of the virtual communication discourse in Uzbek and English, the social network communication materials used in the research work contribute to the development of scientific views on the creation of a theoretical resource in the disciplines of "Comparative Linguistics" and "Comparative Typology";

The scientific and theoretical considerations on the functional-semiotic and lexical-grammatical characteristics of the social network communication materials

in the Uzbek and English languages can be a scientific resource in the study of the linguistic aspects of the Internet language in languages of different systems;

The theoretical conclusions and scientific foundations obtained by studying the characteristics of social media materials in the languages being compared that are different from the literary language can be used to create teaching aids and textbooks in the disciplines of "Sociolinguistics", "English Lexicology", and "Modern Linguistics".

The reliability of research results is determined by the scientificity of the conclusions and results drawn based on a comparative analysis of communication materials on social networks, their active use in current live communication; collections of materials from scientific-practical and scientific-methodological conferences at the republican and international levels, articles published in publications recommended for publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and a number of reputable foreign scientific journals; and the confirmation by authorized organizations of the results achieved based on the scientific-theoretical conclusions drawn from the research work.

The implementation of research results is based on the scientific results obtained in the study of virtual communication discourse and its functional-semiotic and linguistic possibilities:

in today's era of globalization, the scientific results of this dissertation were used in the implementation of the practical project (2024–2025) under the title "Creating the atamacom.uz software platform and mobile application that automatically provides the Uzbek equivalent of new words and terms based on artificial intelligence" under the number ALM-202310132634, based on the views on the need to create an Uzbek alternative in the naming of various technical means and brand products in order to preserve our national language, given that the meaning of some borrowed words does not correspond to our national traditions and the values formed over the centuries. (Reference No. 01-152 of the Center for Training and Advanced Training in the Basics of Working in the State Language under the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi dated March 25, 2026).

the analysis of the discursive principles that determine the form and style of virtual communication, based on generally accepted views in linguistics, and the classification of the specific characteristics of the discourse of virtual communication were used in the preparation of scripts for the programs “Education and Development”, “Youth of Uzbekistan”, “Literary Process” on the TV and radio channel “Uzbekistan” (reference number 04-36-1311 of the State Institution of the National TV and Radio Company of Uzbekistan "Uzbekistan Teleradiokanali" dated December 17, 2024). As a result, the information presented in this dissertation served as a new source in the preparation and enrichment of script materials for the above programs;

the scientific results of this dissertation were used in the innovative project No. II-4721101717 “Creating an interactive electronic platform of national names of service objects” of the Center for Training and Advanced Training of the

Fundamentals of Working in the State Language under the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi in 2022–2023 (reference number 01-151 of the Center for Training and Advanced Training of the Fundamentals of Working in the State Language under the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi dated March 25, 2026). In particular, the medialinguistic character of language units active in social network communication in Uzbek and English was determined, such as a departure from literary language norms. The audio-visual, interactive and intensive capabilities of linguosemiotic tools inherent in the electronic form of the communication process were substantiated;

paragraph 68 of the X direction of the Program of Measures of the Republican Center for Spirituality and Enlightenment for 2024, "Measures for the Development and Introduction of New, Modern, Effective Propaganda Technologies, Effective Use of the Opportunities of the Mass Media," states that in order to promote national spiritual education and noble callings among young people and to form a spirit of intolerance against various vices, the materials of the dissertation were used in organizing and conducting propaganda work on the topic of introducing and regularly conducting contests related to social networks (reference number 10/237 of the Institute of Socio-Spiritual Research under the Republican Center for Spirituality and Enlightenment dated December 24, 2024). As a result, the proposals, recommendations and conclusions put forward in the dissertation are the functional-semiotic and linguistic possibilities of the discourse of virtual communication, including lexis, style, symbols and served to provide a comparative analysis of the text based on social media materials in Uzbek and English.

Approval of research results. The results of the research has been discussed at 14 scientific and practical conferences, including 8 republican and 6 international scientific and practical conferences.

Publication of research results. A total of 24 articles have been published on the topic of the dissertation. Of these, 10 articles were published in scientific journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations, including 8 in republican and 2 in foreign scientific journals.

The outline of the thesis. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of used literature with a total size of 129 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introductory part of the dissertation establishes the relevance and necessity of the research topic, its compliance with the priority areas of development of science and technology of the republic, as well as the goals and objectives, object and subject, and research methods. The scientific novelty and practical results of the research are described, the scientific and practical essence of the results obtained is revealed, information on published works and the structure of the dissertation is provided. The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled "Virtual communication discourse as an object of linguistic research" and consists of three sections. The first section of the

chapter, entitled **"The Emergence of the Concept of Discourse in Linguistics"** presents linguistic views on discourse in world linguistics, including the opinions of representatives of world linguistics such as Y.S.Kubryakova, V.A.Zveginsev, N.D.Arutyunova on the phenomenon of discourse, the opinions of a number of linguists such as H.Haberland and M.Y.Dimarsky on the difference between the concepts of discourse and text, and a study of the theories of Uzbek linguistics scholars such as Sh.Safarov and Z.Pardaev on discourse.

Important concepts of discourse theory such as proposition, presupposition, explicature, implicature, inference, reference are discussed, and the opinions and comments of several linguists on this subject are analyzed.

Also, oral and written discourse differ in grammatical, lexical, and contextual aspects, with written discourse being much more open than oral discourse. Because written discourse cannot express body movements and gestures. Lexically, oral discourse contains more pronouns, lexical repetitions, first-person referents, and active verbs than written discourse. In other respects, oral discourse is less clear and complete in terms of structure and grammar, and there are relatively more incomplete parts in a sentence. Also, the speaker can make sudden changes to the topic of the conversation, and the interlocutors have the opportunity to interrupt each other. Oral discourse, since it takes place in real time, contains many repetitions and pauses.

Paralinguistic tools inherent in oral, written and virtual communication processes are fundamentally different from each other. In the process of oral communication, various mimic or kinetic tools are used effectively, in written communication - graphic, and in Internet communication - pictorial tools. Tools inherent in online communication are classified taking into account the wide possibilities of modern computer technologies in the process of text creation.

The second section of the first chapter is called **"Internet or virtual communication as a complex social communicative process".** The process of interaction between language and society always continues. In today's modern society, the impact of digital technologies on our language is especially noticeable. The impact of such external factors on language cannot fail to be reflected in the process of communication between people.

Communication refers to the process of communication and relationships between people and technical means, animals, while communication is considered a process carried out between people using words and actions. Virtual communication combines both of these features, and below we will list the stages of the virtual communication process:

- the human need to communicate virtually, bypassing the boundaries of time and space;

- choosing a communicative space (e-mail, social network, search engine, etc.) and format (chat, electronic library, website, online store, etc.) in accordance with the intended purpose of virtual communication;

- determining what exactly the communication is about and the tools appropriate to the communication situation;

- consistently continuing communication, observing the reaction of the online interlocutor.

In the process of virtual communication, communicants can transmit information about themselves as they wish. In this form of communication, they can even provide false information about themselves or keep true information secret. Also, a social network user can voluntarily enter into communication at any time and end it at any time. During virtual communication, the interlocutors feel much more free than in real life. Therefore, they can freely express their thoughts during the conversation. During online communication, the participants in the conversation can see themselves in the roles they want and embody themselves in a different way than in real life.

In the process of virtual communication, the message sent can be personal or general, that is, aimed at the general public, depending on its destination. The sender of information can address the message he is sending to an individual or send it to a group of people at the same time.

The communication process is a complex social phenomenon, and communication is the most important factor in the formation of human society. During any type of activity, people have a need to communicate. This process is a multifaceted process, in which the communicative aspect of communication and relationships is of particular importance. The process of virtual communication is also a process that reflects the harmony of communicative and informative content between people through a machine tool, and is reflected in the joint realization of linguistic and hundreds of non-linguistic factors towards a common goal.

The third section of the first chapter presents general views on the language of virtual communication and discourse signs, and reveals the characteristic aspects of Internet discourse.

Today, in a very short period of time, the Internet has become the largest source of information and a means of information exchange for all mankind - the topic of studying the existence and specific aspects of the Uzbek segment of the Internet is new in every way today, and it is clear that in the near future it will occupy an important place in linguistic research[19].

Y.Raspopova defines the discursive side of the Internet as a complex semiotic system, noting that it is structurally composed of text, image or sound forms to encompass users of various discourses[20]. In particular, emoticons, emojis, gifs and memes are widely used to reflect the mental experiences, emotional state and mood of online interlocutors, which is considered by many as a modern and creative approach to the traditional communication process.

Discursive signs specific to the language of virtual communication play a special role in awakening a certain understanding in the recipient about the transmitted information and in fully understanding its content, and can be expressed through several means in the communication process.

Here, we would like to cite the following as discourse signs of Internet communication:

[19]Rustamov D.A. Internet muloqotining o‘ziga xos jihatlari // So‘z san’ati xalqaro jurnali. – Toshkent: Tadqiqot, 2020, №3, - B. 214.

[20] Распопова Е. Ю. Дискурсивное пространство Интернет: основные дифференциальные признаки // Вестник Иркутского государственного лингвистического университета, 2010. - № 4. - С. 73-74.

- the use of graphic tools (emoticons, emojis, gifs, memes) to express the mood of the interlocutor;

- the use of various abbreviations for instant messaging (info, pls);

- the use of homophones formed by mixing numbers and letters (L8, 7я);

- the use of different languages or dialects (tabriklation).

The study of discourse signs in virtual communication is important for a deeper study of the communication process in social networks, identifying its specific aspects, revealing similarities and differences with other forms of communication, and evaluating it as a new direction in discourse research.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled **"Comparative analysis of functional-semiotic principles and capabilities of virtual communication"**, and its first section discusses **"Discursive principles determining the form and style of virtual communication"**.

While the initial goal of developing computer technologies was to simplify and speed up computing processes, over time, people began to use computers as a new form of communicative environment that combines oral and written forms of speech.

Indeed, as a result of the acceleration of the process of international globalization under the influence of scientific and technological progress, a written form of conversational style emerged as a means of Internet communication. The letter, which was not so popular as the initial form of written conversational speech, was used in the form of a short message (SMS) by telephone at the end of the 20th century, but by the 21st century, with the advent of Internet communication, it became a type of mass communication[21].

In the Internet space, users unite in virtual communities for various purposes, such as exchanging ideas, learning, and finding like-minded people. The common denominator for them is the ability to communicate in virtual space, and these users together form a virtual macro-community. It goes without saying that members of this community try to use a special language to communicate with each other. At the same time, a new form of writing, "Leet speak," has become popular among Internet users:

Б	6
Ж	>/<
Й	u*
Л	JI or /I
П	II or /7
Ф	qp or (I)
Ш	W or LLI
Щ	W, or LLL
Ъ	B
Э	-)
Ю	IO or 10
Я	9 or 9I

[21] Shaxabitdinova Sh., Rustamov D., Popov D., Rustamova D., Abdullayev B., Miralimova Sh. Ommaviy lisoniy madaniyat. Jamoaviy monografiya. – Andijon: Step by step print, 2020. –B. 38.

Although Leet is quite common among English-speaking communicators, we can also observe elements characteristic of this writing form in the speech of most Uzbek youth.

If we turn to the speech styles characteristic of the communication process in virtual space, it becomes much easier to analyze them linguistically based on the following discursive principles:

- any communication text is associated with a certain social context, and in order to fully understand it, the environment, conditions and purpose of communication must be known;

- since the text always has a certain function, it serves to perform a number of tasks such as advising, persuading, threatening, entertaining, and exchanging information;

- the lexicon of a communication text can express various meanings (literary, symbolic, contextual, etc.) and shades of meaning (positive, neutral, negative).

The second part of the second chapter discusses the graphic, orthographic and punctuation features of written discourse in social networks. In the discourse of virtual communication, graphic, orthographic and punctuation marks serve as a means of communication between individuals for the transmission and reception of information. They can not only be used in place of an event, object or concept, but also reflect the emotional and mental state and mood of the interlocutors.

Graphics are a special system of formal units that represent the sounds of our language in writing, which plays a specific role in transmitting information and revealing emotional expression in the process of online communication. The following graphic tools are widely used in virtual information exchange:

a) unconventional use of punctuation marks based on stylistic requirements;

b) changing the size and color of the font, highlighting italics;

c) auxiliary symbolic graphic characters: §, №, %, +, -, /, { }, &, $, *, = and etc[22].

Although the Uzbek language has established spelling rules, many people do not fully adhere to these rules, and this situation is quite common in speech, especially in online communication. When we observe social media correspondence, we can see that not only Uzbek speakers, but also speakers of other languages do not adhere to spelling rules:

Ҳозирдан муштдак ўғлингга қараб “келажакда қайси мегажин ўғлимга эга чиқаркин” деяётган бўлсанг ТаБриКлаЙмаН 😻

Сенга ёмон қайноналик роли юкланяпти

Loding...

(Muhim tavsiyalar, 1.07.23)

Hello fans if you are from USA canada Italy france poland UK and you love me can I get a lovely message from you, remember that I love you all 💚💚❤️💋💯

(Selenagomezfanpage)

[22] Rustamov D.A. Muloqotning intralingvistik va ekstralingvistik talqinlari hamda zamonaviy konsepsiyalari: Filol. fan. nomz. diss. avtoref. – Andijon, 2021. – B. 28-29.

Punctuation plays a special role in expressing situations and relationships that are impossible or difficult to convey through various written means. Punctuation is inextricably linked to the syntactic structure of the language and is an indispensable tool for the correct, expressive, and clear presentation of written speech, ensuring its stylistic fluency, and quick understanding[23].

Comments on messages on social network pages, chats, and other social media pages contain a number of specific aspects caused by the circumvention of spelling rules, graphics, and punctuation standards, some of which are observed not only online, but also in real written speech. This situation has become increasingly popular in recent years, especially in the speech of young people who are active on social networks. The result of this can lead to linguistic illiteracy among people, especially young people, and later be considered normal by the population.

The third section of the second chapter is called **"Functional (audio-visual, interactive and intensive) possibilities of communication discourse in social networks"**.

Since the concept of a speech act is applied to the communicative act that requires a speaker, a listener and a communication situation, the concept of a virtual speech act that transmits a message, receives a message and combines the components of the message in a virtual space can be considered as a virtual speech act of communication, and since it is carried out through technical means, it is considered indirect communication.

In this form of communication, the addressee's speech is not conveyed as such, but rather in an expressive and pictorial form. Not only verbal means, but also visual language means are effectively used. The purpose of this is mainly to arouse emotional mood in the addressee and increase the effectiveness of speech communication. Also, such language means make it much easier for the interlocutors to fully understand each other during the communication process. As T.A.Bushuy and Sh.S.Safarov noted, communication can express not only the logical content of information, but also the mental state, feelings, and desires of the person speaking. In such cases, language begins to fulfill its emotional-expressive function[24].

Emoticons	Meaning
:'-)	happy for joy
:'-(	crying in sorrow
:-…	Desperate
:-‹›	Surprised
:-\	Undecided
:-|	Indifferent
:-@	Crying
:-Q	Smoking
:-D	Laughing
;-)	Winking

[23] Mahmudov N.M., Madvaliyev A.P., Mahkamov N. O'zbek tili punktuatsiyasining asosiy qoidalari. – Toshkent: "O'zbekiston" NMIU, 2015. – B. 4.

[24] Bushuy T.A., Safarov Sh.S. Til qurilishi: tahlil metodlari va metodologiyasi: ilmiy nashr. – Toshkent: Fan, 2007. – B. 21.

The number of such emoticons is extremely large, and the above examples are among the most common in social networks.

An Internet user sends visual aids (photos, drawings or emoticons) as attachments in order to enhance the content of the message being sent, increase its impact. Thus, in the text of a simple message, along with linguistic expression, graphic or visual expression are combined to convey the idea of the addressee. In texts enriched with such different categories of semiotic signs, that is, linguistic and non-linguistic means, the pictorial and visual components are inextricably linked and are of decisive importance in the perception of the text as a whole[25].

Currently, the majority of Internet users widely use the functions of this network. This not only prevents misunderstandings that may arise in the communication process, but also allows for the efficient use of time and financial resources. However, it is worth noting that factors such as the quality of the technical equipment of the communication participants and the speed of the Internet also have an impact on the conversation process.

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled **"Linguistic analysis of social network communication discourse in Uzbek and English"**, and its first section deals with "Analysis of the lexicon of communication discourse in social networks and its specific abbreviations and acronyms".

It is no exaggeration to say that the most common group of lexical units in the process of virtual communication is undoubtedly slang. Slang is the speech of professionally separated groups that does not meet the requirements of the literary language, unlike the literary language, it is the street language of teenagers. The concept of slang is increasingly gaining attention in modern philology, it is mainly used for easy communication, and cases of the use of such words are observed both in oral and written speech[26].

Below, we will discuss some of the slang terms commonly used in online communication and their meanings:

Slang	English explanation	Uzbek translation
Vlog	it is a blog (online journal) comprised of videos rather than text posts	bu faqat matnli postlardan emas, balki videolardan tashkil topgan blog ya'ni onlayn jurnal.
Geek	someone who is boring, especially because they seem to be interested only in computers, computer games, Internet etc.	faqatgina kompyuter, internetga mukkasidan ketgan, shuning uchun ham tevarakdagilar uchun zerikarli shaxs

[25] Madaminova M.S. Matn pragmatik tavsifida sintaktik birliklarning o'rni: monografiya. – Toshkent: Bookmany print, 2023. – B. 81-82.

[26] Abdurahmanova M., Malikova Z. O'zbek tilida sotsiolekt. Fan, ta'lim, madaniyat va innovatsiya. www.mudarrisziyo.uz. – B. 104-107.

Meme	it is a way of expressing a culturally-relevant idea on social media platforms and can be in a form of image or video that represents the feelings and thoughts of a specific audience.	memlar ijtimoiy media platformalarida madaniy ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan g‘oyani ifodalash usuli bo‘lib, u ma’lum bir auditoriyaning his-tuyg‘ulari va fikrlarini ifodalovchi tasvir yoki video shaklida bo‘lishi mumkin.

Today, in the speech of our youth, there are many cases of not only using words borrowed from various foreign languages in sentences, but also mixing Uzbek words with English words:

Abcde: *Hellomalekum*

Бахром: *Valekoevening*

…

Bekzod: *Tabriklations*

Abubakr Gulomov: *Tabriklation…*

(IELTS with Alex (Overall 9) 9.10.23)

Slangs are similar to jargons, but differ from them in their relatively narrow scope and their secretive nature. To be more precise, slang is a general set of words and phrases used by representatives of a certain social group to distinguish themselves from representatives of other groups. For example: cop → policeman (among prisoners), lurker → a person who is active on social networks and views all content, but does not participate with comments or messages[27] (among social network users).

Below are some examples of online jargon of Uzbek youth speech:

Internet jargon	Origin	Uzbek translation
Nik	(eng.) nickname	Ijtimoiy tarmoqdagi ism, taxallus
Stori	(eng.) story	Facebook, Instagram va boshqa platformalardagi vaqtinchalik xabar
Skrin	(eng.) screenshot	Ekran tasviri
Blok	(eng.) block	Sahifani cheklash

Also, certain abbreviations are widely used in cyberspace. We all know that the development of the Internet is closely related to the English language. The main reason for this is that the Internet was created by English-speaking people and its

[27] https://predis.ai/uz/Resurslar/glossariy/yirtqich/

main database is in this language. Under the influence of the globalization process, the flow of users of social networks has also expanded significantly, and today most people are aware of English words related to the network.

Shaxlo Botirova: *Buni instada ko'rgandmda☺*

(Xushnudbek – o'ta shaxsiy 8.10.23)

Neo: *Can you organize vc to talk here? I guess u are admin*

(IELTS with Alex (Overall 9) 24.09.23)

Many of these abbreviations, which are specific to electronic language, are used purely in English, despite having their Uzbek equivalents. The main reason for this is that these abbreviations have already entered global use.

3636: *Talim krediti h-da info beringlar bilganlar*

Shaxriyor: *Xushnudbek.uzdan bilsangiz boladi*

3636: *Rht*

(FarDU Talabalari muloqot guruhi 23.09.23)

The chapter **"Functional-grammatical analysis of communication discourse in social networks"** discusses the need to achieve perfection in tone and style, which are considered important for achieving the intended goal of virtual communication, as well as several components that these processes encompass.

Tone expresses the subject's attitude to the subject or his emotional state, which is conveyed through the language elements used in speech. In particular, the choice of verbs used in the communication process, explanatory means, sentence structure, punctuation marks, intonational contour are included in the tone, while the use of concise and concise language, means of expressing subtle emotions, ideostyle, author's position, simplicity of speech, various figurative elements are included in the style and serve to determine how the author conveys his opinion to the interlocutor in correspondence and comments on social networks.

The third section of the third chapter is entitled **"Results of a comparative linguistic analysis of the possibilities of communicative discourse in social networks",** in which all posts and comments on them from February to July 2023 on the social platforms Telegram, which is considered the most popular among Uzbek-language social network users, and vice versa, Facebook, which is the most widely used among English-speaking Internet users, were analyzed. Taking into account the fact that the choice of lexicon, abbreviations, or morphological and syntactic constructions in the virtual speech communication of a network user varies depending on the specific environment of cyberspace in which the communication takes place, one channel or group was selected for each style of speech on both network platforms.

Within the framework of the analysis, the most frequently used lexical units, abbreviations, word groups, sentence types, syntactic figures on the observed social network pages were subjected to a comparative linguistic analysis, and the results were expressed in various graphic images. It can be noted that the language of social networks is a complex hybrid language that combines aspects of both oral and written speech, and has many unique linguistic features.

CONCLUSION

This comparative study of virtual discourse in Uzbek and English, conducted on material from social network communication, explored its linguistic and functional-semiotic properties. The findings make it possible to draw the following conclusions:

1. Communication on the Internet is a multi-layered process of social interaction that has given rise to a new form of contact between people. Three elements form its basis: the channel through which a message travels, the sender who composes it, and the addressee who receives and interprets it. The coherence and effectiveness of the exchange depend on how well these elements work together, and a failure in any one of them makes the communicative goal considerably harder to reach.

2. The discursive markers typical of online language find expression in a range of lexical, graphic, syntactic and paralinguistic means. They help the addressee form a definite view of, and attitude towards, whatever is being conveyed. As a result, the reader grasps the surface meaning of a message together with the intention, emotional colouring and pragmatic content that lie beneath it. These markers therefore serve as a key to reading a virtual text correctly.

3. The language used on social networks has grown out of a blending of writing and talk and can be described as conversational speech of a new type that exists in written form. It joins the permanence of writing, which can be stored and reread, with the spontaneity, informality and dialogic nature of everyday conversation. Network texts thus cannot be fully equated with either mode. They are better described as a hybrid phenomenon, as chats and comment sections, full of incomplete sentences and repetitions, clearly show.

4. Novel ways of writing, which catch on quickly because they save time and effort, are widespread among English-speaking network users. These include abbreviations, acronyms and the replacement of letters with numbers (LOL, BTW, 2day, 4U). Observations show that Uzbek users of the Internet have also taken up such changes and adapted them to the graphic and phonetic nature of their own language, as seen in forms like “slm” and “rhmt” or in the mixed use of Latin and Cyrillic script. This points to mutual influence and shared tendencies in the online interaction of the two linguistic communities.

5. The particular features of online verbal interaction depend on the chosen register. They are shaped by the speech competence and communicative needs of the individual and, to an equal degree, by what the device and platform in use allow. Character limits, keyboard layout, autocorrect and the available sets of stickers and emoji directly affect the length and structure of a text and the choice of expressive means.

6. In social media writing, punctuation used in non-standard ways and a variety of graphic devices give internet language its distinctive character. By repeating exclamation and question marks, using strings of dots, omitting punctuation altogether, typing in capital letters or stretching out vowels, users try to convey emotion, tone and attitude on the screen. These devices have become an important

substitute for the intonation of spoken language, and their presence in both English and Uzbek texts suggests that they are to some extent universal.

7. Online exchanges draw widely and successfully on audio-visual and illustrative resources such as voice messages, video clips, photographs, emoji, stickers, GIF animations and memes. These resources supplement the verbal text, clarify its meaning and strengthen its emotional impact, and at times replace words entirely. This polycode nature broadens the functional-semiotic potential of internet language and turns virtual discourse into an integrated semiotic system in which verbal and non-verbal signs work together.

8. For virtual communication to run smoothly and without misunderstandings, finding the right tone and style is among the chief tasks facing those taking part. Facial expressions, gestures and intonation, which support face-to-face interaction, are absent online, so even a single word or symbol in a written message can be misread. Communicants are therefore expected to express their thoughts clearly, politely and in a manner suited to the situation, bearing in mind the social status of the addressee and the setting of the conversation.

9. The innovations that modern technology brings into the Uzbek language, and the shifts they cause within it, are judged in different ways. Some see this process as a demand of the times and a natural result of faster information exchange and integration into global communication. Specialists, however, note with concern its harmful effect on the norms of the mother tongue, its spelling and the culture of speech, pointing to the unjustified use of borrowings and the normalisation of spelling errors. Scholars have therefore proposed ways of remedying this and preserving the purity of the language.

10. Drawing on the results of the research, we consider it advisable to take several practical measures. First, the literacy and speech culture of young people, who make up the most active part of the online audience, should be improved. Support should also go to initiatives that promote accurate, norm-based writing on social media, and the curricula of educational institutions should include sections on online etiquette, that is, the culture of behaviour and language in the virtual environment. Finally, norms and guidelines for chat correspondence should be developed together with popular bloggers and promoted widely, which would help raise the standard of language use on the Internet.

НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD. 03/2025.27.12.Fil.06.05 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНОЙ СТЕПЕНИ ПРИ УРГЕНЧСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ ИМЕНИ АБУ РАЙХОН БЕРУНИЙ

УРГЕНЧСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ АБУ РАЙХОН БЕРУНИЙ

АХМЕДОВА КАМОЛА КУДРАТОВНА

ЛИНГВОСЕМИОТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВИРТУАЛЬНОГО ДИСКУРСА
(На основе материалов из общения в социальных сетях на узбекском и английском языках)

10.00.13 – Сравнительное и сопоставительное языкознание

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ

Ургенч – 2026

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан под номером B2025.1.PhD/Fil4459.

Диссертация выполнена в Ургенчском государственном университете имени Абу Райхона Беруни.

Аннотация диссертации размещена на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) на сайте научного совета www.urdu.uz и на сайте информационно-образовательного портала «Ziyonet» www.ziyonet.uz.

Научный консультант:	**Эрметова Джамила Исмаиловна** кандидат филологических наук, доцент
Официальные оппоненты:	**Халилова Дилбар Джалиловна** доктор филологических наук, профессор
	Кдирбаева Гульзира Курбанбаевна доктор филологических наук, профессор
Руководящая организация:	**Каракалпакский государственный университет**

Защита диссертации состоится «___» _____ 2026 года в __ __ на заседании Ученого совета PhD 03/2025.27.12.Fil.06.05 по присуждению ученых степеней при Ургенчском государственном университете имени Абу Райхона Бируни. Адрес: 220100, г. Ургенч, ул. Хамида Алимджана, 14. Тел: (99862) 224-67-00, факс: (99871) 224-67-00; e-mail: fil-ik.@urdu.uz.

Диссертация доступна в Информационно-ресурсном центре Ургенчского государственного университета имени Абу Райхона Бируни. (зарегистрирован под номером _____. Адрес: 220100, г. Ургенч, ул. Хмида Алимджана, 14. Тел.: (99862) 224-67-00, факс: (99871) 224-67-00. E-mail: arm@urdu.uz

Автореферат диссертации был роздан «___» _____ 2026 г.
(Протокол регистрации «___» _____ 2026 г.).

А.Д.Уразбоев
Председатель Научного совета по присуждению ученой степеней, доктор филологических наук (DSc), профессор

Н.О.Машарипова
Учёный секретарь Научного совета по присуждению ученой степеней, доктор философии по филологическим наукам (PhD), профессор

З.О.Джуманиязов
Председатель научного семинара при Научном совете по присуждению ученой степеней, доктор филологических наук (DSc), и.о. профессора

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования – провести сравнительный анализ функционально-семиотических и лингвистических характеристик дискурса виртуальной коммуникации на основе материалов социальных сетей на узбекском и английском языках.

В качестве объекта исследования были выбраны материалы из социальных сетей (платформы Telegram и Facebook) на узбекском и английском языках.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

- на основе общепризнанных теорий дискурса виртуальной коммуникации в мировой лингвистике были выявлены дискурсивные особенности и принципы, специфичные для общения в социальных сетях на узбекском и английском языках;

- доказаны аудиовизуальные, интерактивные и интенсивные возможности семиотических инструментов, специфичных для виртуальной формы коммуникации в сравниваемых языках;

- определен медиалингвистический характер языковых единиц, активных в общении в социальных сетях на узбекском и английском языках, например, отклонение от литературных языковых норм;

- посредством проведения лингвистического анализа дискурса виртуальной коммуникации были выявлены сходства и различия, присущие коммуникационному процессу сравниваемых языков в социальных сетях.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных результатов, полученных при изучении дискурса виртуальной коммуникации и его функционально-семиотических и языковых возможностей:

в современную эпоху глобализации научные результаты данной диссертации были использованы при реализации практического проекта (2024–2025 гг.) под названием «Создание программной платформы atamacom.uz и мобильного приложения, автоматически предоставляющего узбекские эквиваленты новых слов и терминов на основе искусственного интеллекта» (номер ALM-202310132634), исходя из необходимости создания узбекской альтернативы в наименовании различных технических средств и брендовой продукции для сохранения нашего национального языка, учитывая, что значение некоторых заимствованных слов не соответствует нашим национальным традициям и ценностям, сформированным на протяжении веков. (Ссылка № 01-152 Центра подготовки и повышения квалификации по основам работы с государственным языком при Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 25 марта 2026 г.). В результате выводы, изложенные в диссертации, были использованы при формировании названий в мобильном приложении. В частности, проект фокусируется на вопросах, связанных с функциональными, коммуникативными и дискурсивными характеристиками узбекских эквивалентов новых слов и терминов в лексиконе языка социальных сетей, а также на том, как инновации, входящие в наш язык наряду с

современным технологическим прогрессом, и новые лексические единицы, выражающие происходящие в нем изменения, отражаются в узбекской лексике, и основывается на общих выводах диссертации;

научные результаты данной диссертации были использованы в инновационном проекте № II-4721101717 «Создание интерактивной электронной платформы национальных названий объектов обслуживания» Центра подготовки и повышения квалификации по основам работы на государственном языке при Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои в 2022–2023 годах (номер заявки 01-151 Центра подготовки и повышения квалификации по основам работы на государственном языке при Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 25 марта 2026 года). В частности, была определена медиалингвистическая особенность языковых единиц, активно используемых в общении в социальных сетях на узбекском и английском языках, например, отклонение от литературных языковых норм. Обоснованы аудиовизуальные, интерактивные и интенсивные возможности лингвистико-семиотических средств, присущие электронной форме коммуникационного процесса;

анализ дискурсивных принципов, определяющих форму и стиль виртуального общения, на основе общепринятых взглядов в языкознании, и классификация специфических характеристик дискурса виртуального общения: были использованы при подготовке сценариев передач «Образование и развитие», «Молодежь Узбекистана», «Литературный процесс» на телерадиоканале «Узбекистан» (справка ГУ «Узбекистон телерадиоканалы» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана от 17 декабря 2024 г. № 04-36-1311). В результате, представленная в данной диссертации информация послужила новым источником при подготовке и обогащении сценарных материалов вышеуказанных передач;

в пункте 68 X-направления Программы мероприятий Республиканского центра духовности и просветительства на 2024 год «Меры по разработке и внедрению новых, современных, эффективных пропагандистских технологий, эффективному использованию возможностей средств массовой информации» указано, что «В целях пропаганды национального духовного воспитания и благородных призваний среди молодежи, формирования духа нетерпимости к различным порокам материалы диссертации были использованы при организации и проведении пропагандистской работы по теме внедрения и регулярного проведения конкурсов, связанных с социальными сетями (справка № 10/237 Института социально-духовных исследований при Республиканском центре духовности и просветительства от 24 декабря 2024 года). В результате выдвинутые в диссертации предложения, рекомендации и выводы являются функционально-семиотические и языковые возможности дискурса виртуального общения, включая лексику, стилистику, символы и послужили для проведения сравнительного анализа текста на основе материалов социальных сетей на узбекском и английском языках.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех основных глав, общего заключения и списка литературы. Общий объем диссертации составляет 129 страниц.

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

I bo‘lim (I часть; part I)

1. Axmedova K.K. Internet discourse and its style. Science and education in Karakalpakistan. – Nukus. Qoraqalpoq davlat universiteti. 2022 №4/1 ISSN 2181-9203. – B. 199-203. (10.00.00, №23).
https://portfolio.afu.uz/storage/documents/noGj4SwM13gQa0ZeIdmbs04XNX8ph3dcQ5Vbf6zD.pdf.

2. Axmedova K.K. Linguo-stylistic features of communication in social networks. FarDU ilmiy xabarlari. – Farg‘ona. Farg‘ona davlat universiteti. ISSN 2181-1571. 1-2023. – B. 373-376. (10.00.00, №20).
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/374483399_Linguo-stylistic_features_of_communication_in_social_networks

3. Akhmedova K.K. The Developmental Stage of the Internet and Language. Journal of advanced linguistic studies. Vol.10,1, Jan-Jun 2023 (ISSN 2231-4075). – P. 12-19. (10.00.00, №13; Osiyo mamlakatlari).
https://bahripublications.co.in/pdf/JALS/JALS%2C%20No.1%2C%20Jan-Jun%202023/1%20-20THE%20DEVELOPMENTAL%20STAGE%20%20-%20FULLY%20FINAL.pdf?_t=1770998324

4. Axmedova K.K. Internet muloqoti va nutq jarayoni. Ilm sarchashmalari. – Urganch. Urganch davlat universiteti. ISSN 2010-6246. 2023. - № 2. – B. 130-133. (10.00.00, №3).
https://ilmsarchashmalari.urdu.uz/user-media/issues_files/2023-2.pdf

5. Axmedova K.K. Internet tili va onlayn muloqot. Xorazm Ma’mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi. – Urganch. Xorazm Ma’mun akademiyasi. ISSN 2091-573X. 2022-10/4. – B. 22-24. (10.00.00, №21).
https://mamun.uz/uz/bulletin/archive/2022/10_4

6. Axmedova K.K. Ijtimoiy tarmoqdagi yozishma va sharhlarning leksik-semantik xususiyatlari. Til va adabiyot ta’limi ilmiy-metodik jurnali. – Toshkent. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Xalq ta’limi vazirligi. ISSN 3060-4885. 2022-yil. 9-son. – B. 31-33. (10.00.00, №9).
https://tilvaadabiyot.uz/f/2022-yil_9-son_muqova_mundarija.pdf

7. Axmedova K.K. Onlayn muloqotning o‘ziga xos grammatik xususiyatlari. Berdaq nomidagi Qoraqalpoq davlat universitetining axborotnomasi. ISSN 2010-9075. 2022 № 3 (57). – B. 190-193. (10.00.00, №12).
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aRaAEDHhRaHGZ_viLqrdgK-jtvPfqWoN/view

8. Axmedova K.K. Tarmoq tili va uning lingvistik xususiyatlari. Ilm ha’m ja’miyet. – Nukus. Ajiniyoz nomidagi Nukus davlat pedagogika instituti. 2022. - № 4. ISSN 2010-720X – B.67-68. (10.00.00, №2).
https://journal.ndpi.uz/science-and-society/ru/issue/view/116/115

9. Akhmedova K.K. Semantics and Internet language. “Бюллетень науки и практики”. Т. №6. 2024. – С. 733-737.
https://doi.org/10.33619/2414-2948/103/90

10. Axmedova K.K. Tilshunoslikda virtual nutqiy muloqot hodisasi//O‘zMU xabarlari. Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zMU ilmiy jurnali. – Toshkent. O‘zMU. ISSN: 2181-7324, 2023.1/12/2. – B.298-301. (10.00.00, №15).
https://tsuull.uz/sites/default/files/3._filologiya.pdf

II bo‘lim (II часть, part II)

11. Axmedova K.K. Internet tili va uning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari. АЎДАРМА ТЕОРИЯСЫ ҲӘМ ӘМЕЛИЯТЫНЫҢ ӘҲМИЙЕТЛИ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРИ: ИННОВАЦИЯЛАР, ПЕРСПЕКТИВАЛАР ҲӘМ ОЛАРДЫ ӘМЕЛГЕ АСЫРЫЎ ЖОЛЛАРЫ” nomli respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi. 19-may,2022.–B.115-117.
https://www.academia.edu/172011386/Internet_tili_va_uning_oziga_xos_xususiyatlari

12. Axmedova K.K. Internet-diskurs tushunchasiga lingvistik yondashuv. “O‘zbek milliy adabiyoti namunalarini chet tillariga tarjima qilish va targ‘ib qilishning dolzarb masalalari“ nomli respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi. 2022-yil 4-noyabr. – B. 152-154.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/407529677_INTERNET-DISKURS_TUSHUNCHASIGA_LINGVISTIK_YONDASHUV

13. Axmedova K.K. Ijtimoiy tarmoq tili va uning nutq jarayoniga ta’siri. “Xorijiy tillarni o‘qitish metodikasi – innovatsiyalar, an’analar, muammolar va yechimlar” nomli xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya. 20-may, 2022-yil. – B.167-169.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/407534039_IJTIMOIY_TARMOQ_TILI_VA_UNING_NUTQ_JARAYONIGA_TASIRI

14. Akhmedova K.K. Peculiarities of social network comments. “Buyuk ipak yo‘lida umuminsoniy va milliy qadriyatlar: til, ta’lim va madaniyat” nomli xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi. 2022-yil 11-12 noyabr. – B. 279-280.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/407529683_PECULIARITIES_OF_SOCIAL_NETWORK_COMMENTS

15. Axmedova K.K. Ijtimoiy tarmoq tili va uning yosh omili bilan bog‘liq o‘ziga xos jihatlari. “Uchinchi renessans: ta’lim, tarbiya va pedagogika” nomli respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy anjumani. 2022-yil 10-noyabr. – B. 186-189.
https://www.academia.edu/171957283/Ijtimoiy_tarmoq_tili_va_uning_yosh_omili_bn_bogliq_jihatlari

16. Axmedova K.K. Virtual muloqotga xos nutq shakli. “Zamonaviy tilshunoslik va derivatsion qonuniyatlar” mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani materiallari, Samarqand, 2023-yil, 18-may. – B. 82-84.
https://www.academia.edu/171957828/Virtual_muloqotga_xos_nutq_shakli

17. Axmedova K.K. Internet diskursining morfologik xususiyatlari. “Fan, ta’lim va innovatsiya” mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy onlayn konferensiya materiallari. Andijon, 2023-yil, 30-may. – B. 11-16.
https://www.academia.edu/171957362/Internet_diskursining_morfologik_xususiyatlari

18. Akhmedova K.K. Some features of Internet slang. Ta’lim jarayonining dolzarb masalalari: muammo, yechimlar va rivojlanish istiqbollari nomli respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani, Farg‘ona, 20-may 2023-yil. – B. 219-222.
https://www.academia.edu/171957512/Some_features_of_internet_slang
19. Akhmedova K.K. Cyberlinguistics as a new branch of science. Filologiyaning dolzarb masalalari (Professor Odiljon Bozorov tavalludining 75 yilligiga bag‘ishlanadi): maqolalar to‘plami; Qo‘qon, 2023-yil. – B. 389-391.
https://www.academia.edu/171955482/Cyberlinguistics_as_a_new_branch_of_science
20. Axmedova K.K. Internet muloqotining kommunikativ xususiyati. “Perspectives of philology and practical possibilities of teaching foreign languages” proceedings of the international conference, Gulistan city, May 10-11, 2023. – B. 352-355.
https://www.academia.edu/171957459/Internet_muloqotining_kommunikativ_xususiyati
21. Akhmedova K.K. The role of a new communication medium in sociolinguistics. “Globallashuv sharoitida chet tillarni o‘qitishning turli xil yondoshuvlari va masalalari” respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya, Jizzax, 2023-yil, 24-may. – B. 401-405.
https://www.academia.edu/171957617/The_role_of_a_new_communication_medium_in_sociolinguistics
22. Axmedova K.K. Kompyuterlashgan muloqotda qisqartmalar ifodasi. “Davlat tilini rivojlantirishda til siyosatining o‘rni” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari, Farg‘ona – 2023. – B. 259-262.
https://www.academia.edu/171957500/Komputerlashgan_muloqotda_qisqartmalar_ifodasi
23. Akhmedova K.K. A new approach towards the process of communication. “Fonetika va fonologiya fanlarining targ‘ibotchisi, filologiya fanlari nomzodi, professor Ziyovuddin Toshov tavalludining 80 yilligiga bag‘ishlangan “Hozirgi globallashuv davrida fonetika va fonologiyaning dolzarb muammolari” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy anjuman, Buxoro, 20-oktabr, 2023-yil. – B. 235-236.
https://www.academia.edu/171955346/A_new_approach_towards_the_process_of_communication
24. Axmedova K.K. Virtual makondagi muloqot jarayonining xarakterli jihatlari. “Development of pedagogical technologies in modern sciences” international scientific online conference, Turkey, 2024 Vol. 3 №11. – B.38-41.
https://www.academia.edu/171957650/Virtual_makondagi_muloqot_jarayonining_xarakterli_jihatlari

Avtoreferat Abu Rayhon Beruniy nomidagi Urganch davlat universiteti Tahririy-nashriyot bo‘limida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi (5.11.2026-yil).

UrDU matbaa bo‘limi matbaa faoliyatini boshlagani
haqida vakolatli davlat organini xabardor qilish to‘g‘risidagi
Tasdiqnoma (№3802-835f-ad22-c709-fbd1-1129-1986) asosida faoliyat yuritadi.

Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 6.11.2026
Ofset qog‘ozi. Qog‘oz bichimi 60x84 $^{1}/_{16}$.
“Times New Roman” garniturada raqamli
bosma usulida bosildi. Adadi 50. Buyurtma №.51
Shartli bosma tabag‘i 2,8.
UrDU bosmaxonasida chop qilindi.
Manzil: 220110. Urganch shahri,
H. Olimjon ko‘chasi, 14-uy.
Telefon: (62)-224-66-01.