

**QO‘QON DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJA BERUVCHI
PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.34.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

QO‘QON DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

SHERALIYEVA NODIRAXON ABDUVOXID QIZI

**GAZETA DISKURSIDA GENDER MUAMMOSINING TIL
ME‘YORLARIGA TA‘SIRI (lingvokulturologik tahlil)**

10.00.13 – Qiyosiy va chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik

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

Qo‘qon – 2026

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

**Content of dissertation abstract of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on
philological sciences**

**Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по
филологическим наукам**

Sheraliyeva Nodiraxon Abduvoxid qizi

Gazeta diskursida gender muammosining til me'yorlariga ta'siri
(lingvokulturologik tahlil).....3

Sheraliyeva Nodirakhon Abduvokhid kizi

The impact of gender issues on language norms in newspaper discourse
(linguocultural analysis).....27

Шералиева Нодирахон Абдувохид кизи

Влияние гендерных вопросов на языковые нормы газетного дискурса
(лингвокультурологический анализ).....49

E'lon qilingan ishlar ro'yxati

List of published works

Список опубликованных работ.....56

**QO‘QON DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJA BERUVCHI
PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.34.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

QO‘QON DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

SHERALIYEVA NODIRAXON ABDUVOXID QIZI

**GAZETA DISKURSIDA GENDER MUAMMOSINING TIL
ME‘YORLARIGA TA‘SIRI (lingvokulturologik tahlil)**

10.00.13 – Qiyosiy va chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik

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

Qo‘qon – 2026

Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2025.1.PhD/Fil5951 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya Qo'qon davlat universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume)) Qo'qon davlat universiteti veb-sahifasida (www.kokandsu.uz/) hamda "ZiyoNet" Axborot ta'lim portaliga (www.ziynet.uz) joylashtirilgan.

Ilmiy rahbar:

Ergashev Muxammadjon Raxmonovich,

filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent

Rasmiy opponentlar:

Xakimova Muhayyoxon Karimovna,

filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Sultanova Shoxista Muxammadjanovna,

filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Yetakchi tashkilot:

Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Qo'qon davlat universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.34.02 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2026-yil "12" noyabr soat 8³⁰ dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi. (Manzil: 150700, Qo'qon shahar, Turon ko'chasi, 23-uy, Tel: (99873) 542-38-38; faks: (99873) 542-11-43; e-mail: kokandsu@exat.uz)

Dissertatsiya Qo'qon davlat universitetining Axborot resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (45 - raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan). (Manzil: 150700, Qo'qon shahar, Turon ko'chasi, 23-uy. Tel: (99890) 508-64-42; e-mail: kokandsu_arm@exat.uz)

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2026-yil "28" oktyabr kuni tarqatildi.

(2026-yil "28" oktyabr dagi 13 - raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi).



I.S.Madrahimov

Ilmiy daraja beruvchi ilmiy kengash raisi,
filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent

R.A.Jo'rayeva

Ilmiy daraja beruvchi ilmiy kengash ilmiy
kotibi, filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent

A.I.Ziyayev

Ilmiy daraja beruvchi ilmiy kengash
qoshidagi ilmiy seminar raisi, filologiya
fanlari doktori, professor

KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida tilni o'z egasi bilan bog'liq holda o'rganuvchi antropotsentrik yondashuv tobora keng rivojlanmoqda. Ushbu yondashuv asosida olib borilayotgan tadqiqotlarda diskurs va genderga oid til birliklarini media makonida me'yorlashtirish, ularni lingvistik va ekstralingvistik omillar bilan izohlash masalalariga alohida ilmiy e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Gazeta diskursida qo'llaniladigan ijtimoiy-madaniy qadriyatlar, gender stereotiplari va lingvokulturologik kodlar til me'yorlariga hamda matnning uslubiy ko'rinishlariga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Shu sababli gazeta matnlarini an'anaviy tahlil usullari bilan cheklash emas, balki kognitiv semantika metodlari orqali genderga xos lingvistik xususiyatlarini ochish, yangi metodologik tamoyillar asosida diskursga oid til birliklarining shakllanish jarayonini o'rganish dolzarb ilmiy vazifa hisoblanadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida gender masalalari nafaqat ijtimoiy fanlar, balki tilshunoslik, psixolingvistika va lingvokulturologiya doirasida ham alohida ilmiy sohaga aylangan. Ayniqsa, gazeta diskursida gender muammosining ifodalanishi erkak va ayol obrazlarining til me'yorlarida qanday aks etishi, ularning semantik va stilistik jihatdan farqlanishi masalalari alohida ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, XX asrning 70-yillaridan boshlab rivojlanib kelayotgan gender tadqiqotlarini XXI asr gazeta diskursida o'zbek va ingliz tillari misolida lingvistik tahlil etish, tilning leksik va grammatik qurilishi hamda milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini aniqlash amaliy tilshunoslik uchun dolzarb ilmiy vazifa sifatida qaraladi.

Mamlakatimizda ham gender tenglik siyosatining huquqiy asoslari izchil mustahkamlanib, xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi o'rnini tubdan oshirishga qaratilgan keng ko'lamli islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Ushbu ijtimoiy-siyosiy jarayon nafaqat davlat boshqaruvi va huquq tizimida, balki bevosita til tizimi hamda nutq madaniyatida ham mutlaqo yangi ilmiy yondashuvlarni taqozo etmoqda. "Bugungi globallashuv davrida har bir xalq, har qaysi mustaqil davlat o'z milliy manfaatlarini ta'minlash, bu borada, avvalo, o'z madaniyatini, azaliy qadriyatlarini, ona tilini asrab-avaylash va rivojlantirish masalasiga alohida ahamiyat qaratishi tabiiy"¹. Binobarin, mazkur yo'nalishdagi izlanishlar o'zbek tilshunosligida gender lingvistikasining nazariy jihatdan boyitish bilan bir qatorda, tilimizdagi zamonaviy leksik-semantik o'zgarishlarni tizimlashtirishga xizmat qiladi. Xususan, gazeta diskursida gender muammolarini lingvistik va lingvomadaniy nuqtayi nazardan o'rganish mavzuning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida"²gi farmoni, 2019-yil 2-sentyabrdagi O'RQ-562-sonli "Xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq hamda imkoniyatlar

¹O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-5850-sonli Farmoni. <http://lex.uz/docs/4561730>

²Мирзиёев Ш.М. 2017–2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича Ҳаракатлар Стратегияси. – Тошкент: Адолат, 2017. – Б.112.

kafolatlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qonun, 2021-yil 28-maydagi SQ-297-IV-sonli “2030-yilga qadar O‘zbekiston Respublikasida gender tenglikka erishish strategiyasini tasdiqlash haqida”gi qaror hamda 2022-yil 4-martdagi KQ-311/1-IV-sonli qarori “Xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi rolini oshirish, gender tenglik va oila masalalari bo‘yicha respublika komissiyasini tashkil etish to‘g‘risida”gi qaror asosida belgilangan vazifalar mazkur tadqiqotning dolzarbligini kuchaytiradi. Ushbu dissertatsiya mazkur me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda ko‘rsatilgan maqsad va vazifalarning ilmiy asoslangan yechimlarini ta‘minlashga xizmat qiladi.

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

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida diskurs masalalari, gazeta diskursining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari, gender muammolari D.Zimmermen, P.Fishmen, R.Lakoff, D.Tannen, P.Ekkert, J.Holms, M.Buxolts, K.Holl, D.Kameron, O.Jespersen, S.Spir kabi olimlar, rus tilshunosligi doirasida esa G.N.Tretyakova³, Y.A.Kurchenko⁴, N.Ajgihina, S.Ayvazova, T.Bendas, O.Voronina, Y.Zdravomislova, I.Kostikova, O.Smirnovalarning tadqiqotlarida o‘z aksini topgan.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida gazeta diskursi masalalari Sh.Usmonova⁵, D.Nazirqulova⁶, A.Xolboboyeva OAVdagi reklama diskursi⁷, gender aspekti muammolariga bag‘ishlangan tadqiqotlar M.Qurbonova, Sh.Shahobiddinova, M.Rasulova, N.Nasrullayeva kabi olimlarning izlanishlarini alohida ta‘kidlash lozim⁸.

Bugungi kunda genderning amaliy tilshunoslik obyekti sifatida tadqiq etilishi zamonaviy tilshunoslikning dolzarb muammolaridan biri va gazeta gender nutqi masalasi ham dolzarb ijtimoiy masaladir. Dissertatsiyada aynan ushbu obyekt kognitiv semantika nuqtayi nazaridan o‘rganilib, gazeta gender nutqi, gender tengligi (bundan buyon GGN, GT) diskursi ixtisoslashgan tilining o‘ziga xos

³Третьякова Г.Н. Ментальная схема “свой мир”// Методология исследования политического дискурса: Актуальные проблемы содержательного анализа общественно–политических текстов: сб. науч. трудов – Минск, 1998. – С. 26

⁴Курченко Е.А. Культурно-языковые характеристики текстов газетных объявлений (на материале английской и русской прессы): Дисс. ... канд. фил.наук.– Волгоград, 2000. – С. 169.

⁵Usmonova Sh. Gazeta diskursi: vazifalar va konstruktiv tamoyil // Ilm-fan va texnologiya maqola. №1/2024. – B. 147-153 <https://www.in-academy.uz/index.php/zdift/article/view/46386> Murojaat sanasi: 28.02.2025.

⁶<https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/zdift/article/view/70527> Murojaat sanasi: 20.01.2025.

⁷Xolboboyeva A.Sh. Turizmga oid reklamalarda ritorik aspektning chog‘ishtirma tadqiqi (ingliz va o‘zbek tillari misolida). Fil. fan. b. fals. d-ri (PhD) diss.:10.00.06. - B. 67.

⁸Курбонова М. Гендеролингвистик тадқиқ янги парадигмасифатида // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 2-сон. – Тошкент, 2014; Курбонова М. Ўзбек болалар нутқининг прагматик хусусиятлари: Филол.фан.д-ри. ... автореф. – Тошкент, 2018; Шаҳобиддинова Ш.Х. Морфологик бирликларнинг прагматик тавсифига оид мулоҳазалар (қиёслаш категорияси мисолида) // БухДУ Илмий ахбороти. 2017/1(65); Хожиева З. Бадий матн таҳлилининг гендер аспекти// Fledu.Uz №1/15/2017; Расулова М.И. Основы лексической категоризации в лингвистике. – Тошкент: Фан, 2005; Насруллаева Н.З. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида оламнинг фразеологик манзарасидаги гендер концептларининг шаклланиши: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... автореф. – Тошкент, 2018.

xususiyatlari germeneytik aspektida kognitiv va lingvokulturologik jihatdan ochib beriladi.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Tadqiqot Qo'qon davlat universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq "O'zbek tilshunosligining dolzarb masalalari" mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi gazeta diskursida gender muammosining til me'yorlariga ta'sirini o'zbek va ingliz tillari misolida lingvokulturologik jihatdan ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

diskurs va gender masalalarining tilshunoslikdagi nazariy asoslarini o'rganish;
gender omilining til me'yorlariga ko'rsatgan ta'sirini tahlil qilish;
gazeta gender diskursining kommunikativ-pragmatik tabiatini ochib berish;
o'zbek va ingliz tillarida gazeta diskursida gender stereotiplarining leksik va stilistik xususiyatlarini aniqlash;

o'zbek va ingliz tillari materiallari asosida genderni namoyon qiluvchi birliklarning umumiy va farqli jihatlarini qiyoslash;

lingvokulturologik tahlil asosida gender masalasining milliy-madaniy kodlar bilan bog'liqligini ochib berish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi 2010-2025-yillarda nashr etilgan ijtimoiy, siyosiy va madaniy mavzudagi gazeta gender diskursiga oid materiallar tanlangan.

Tadqiqot predmetini gazeta diskursida gender muammosining til me'yorlariga lingvokulturologik ta'sirini ochib berish tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda diskurs tahlili, lingvokulturologik tahlil, leksik-semantik tahlil, stilistik tahlil, tasniflash, tavsiflash, qiyoslash, umumlashtirish kabi tahlil turlaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

zamonaviy gazeta diskursida gender muammosining tillarning tipologik xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda til me'yorlariga ta'siri o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi materiallari asosida lingvokulturologik jihatdan ochib berilgan;

gender stereotiplarining gazeta matnidagi leksik-semantik va stilistik ifodalarining lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari, ya'ni o'zbek matbuotida stereotiplar ko'proq oilaviy-maishiy va axloqiy tushunchalar (masalan, "oila chirog'i", "o'zbek ayoliga xos ibo") atrofida shakllansa, ingliz gazetalarida ijtimoiy status, professional kompetensiya va individualizmni ifodalovchi leksik-semantik birliklar ustuvorlik qilishi dalillangan;

o'zbek tilshunosligida gender muammosining til me'yorlari bilan aloqadorligi, rasmiy-idoraviy uslubda xotin-qizlar maqomini ifodalashda lisoniy tejamkorlik va aniqlik tamoyillarining o'zgarishi, publitsistik uslubda esa an'anaviy lisoniy andozalardan voz kechilib, inklyuzivlikka intilish tendensiyalari borligi ilmiy jihatdan yangi ilmiy xulosalar asoslangan;

har ikki tildagi gazeta diskursida genderga oid "ona", "uy", "mehnat", "rahbar" kabi madaniy kodlarning tahlili, ularning chuqur milliy-madaniy ildizlarga ega ekanligi, o'zbek tilida bu kodlar ko'proq sotsiomadaniy qadriyatlar va mentalitet

bilan bog'liq bo'lsa, ingliz tilidagi ijtimoiy va demokratik institutlar ta'sirida shakllanganligi, har bir tilning o'ziga xos "gender manzarasi" gazeta diskursidagi lisoniy birliklar, ramziy ma'nolar va milliy mentalitetning uzviy bog'liqligi isbotlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilar bilan belgilanadi:

gazeta diskursida gender muammosining lingvokulturologik tahlili asosida ishlab chiqilgan xulosalar gendershunolik muammosi bo'yicha darslik va qo'llanmalarni yaratish, tanlov fanlari bo'yicha amaliy mashg'ulotlarni olib borishga xizmat qilishi asoslangan;

tadqiqotda ishlab chiqilgan lingvokulturologik yondashuvlar matnshunoslik, tarjimashunoslik va sotsiopragmatik tadqiqotlarda genderning milliy-madaniy o'ziga xosliklari asoslangan hamda jurnalistika amaliyotida gender tenglikni ta'minlash, ommaviy axborot vositalarida gender muvozanatiga erishish bo'yicha monitoring va ekspertiza ishlarida amaliy qo'llanishi dalillangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi chiqarilgan xulosalarning qat'iyligi, muammoning aniq qo'yilishi, ishda zamonaviy tadqiq usullaridan foydalanilganligi, faktik til materiallarining ishonchli lug'atlardan olinganligi va natijalarning vakolatli tuzilmalar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati chiqarilgan xulosalar gazeta diskursining gender tadqiqi bugungi tilshunoslik nazariyasi, o'zbek tilshunosligining dolzarb masalalarida mavjud ilmiy ma'lumotlarni kengaytiradi va mukammallashtiradi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, gazeta diskursida gender muammosining lingvokulturologik tahlili asosida ishlab chiqilgan xulosalar oliy ta'lim muassasalarida "Umumiy tilshunoslik", "Amaliy tilshunoslik", "Sotsiolingvistika va diskurs", "Gender lingvistikasi" kabi kurslarni o'qitishda, filologiya, jamiyatshunoslik va matbuot sohasi mutaxassislari uchun muhim nazariy va amaliy bilimlarni yanada boyitishda foydalanish mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi: gazeta diskursida gender muammosining til me'yorlariga ta'sirini aniqlashga qaratilgan mazkur dissertatsiya ishi natijalari asosida:

zamonaviy gazeta diskursida gender muammosining tillarning tipologik xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda til me'yorlariga ta'siri o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi materiallari asosida lingvokulturologik jihatdan ochib berilganligi, gender stereotiplarining gazeta matnidagi leksik-semantik va stilistik ifodalarining lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari, ya'ni o'zbek matbuotida stereotiplar ko'proq oilaviy-maishiy va axloqiy tushunchalar (masalan, "oila chirog'i", "o'zbek ayoliga xos ibo") atrofida shakllansa, ingliz gazetalarida ijtimoiy status, professional kompetensiya va individualizmni ifodalovchi leksik-semantik birliklar ustuvorlik qilishi dalillanganligiga doir ilmiy natija va xulosalaridan 2022-2023-yillar "O'zbek milliy raqs san'atini targ'ib etishga bag'ishlangan veb-sayt va multimedia mahsulotlari (elektron lug'atlar) to'plami yaratish" mavzusidagi F3-2019081663 raqamli fundamental loyihani bajarishda, xususan, "O'zbek folklor san'ati terminlarining qisqacha o'zbekcha-inglizcha-nemischa izohli lug'ati"ni

yaratishda foydalanildi. (O'zbekiston davlat xoreografiya akademiyasi 2025-yil 12-martdagi 1/04-197-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, gazeta gender diskursi terminologiyasi asosida o'zbek tilida soha terminlarini unifikatsiyalashda va xalqaro standartlar asosida me'yorlashtirishning yo'llari hamda leksikografiya sohasida gender terminlar sistemasini shakllantirishning elektron lug'atlar tuzishda ahamiyatli jihatlari dalillangan;

o'zbek tilshunosligida gender muammosining til me'yorlari bilan aloqadorligi, rasmiy-idoraviy uslubda xotin-qizlar maqomini ifodalashda lisoniy tejamkorlik va aniqlik tamoyillarining o'zgarishi, publitsistik uslubda esa an'anaviy lisoniy andozalardan voz kechilib, inklyuzivlikka intilish tendensiyalari borligi ilmiy jihatdan yangi ilmiy xulosalar asoslanganligiga doir dissertatsiya natijalari va materiallaridan Qo'qon davlat pedagogika institutida 2020-2022-yillarda bajarilgan S-ECAGD-18-CA-0067 (P020002335) raqamli "FY-18 English Access Microscholarship program" nomli Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari ta'lim va madaniy ishlar byurosi bilan hamkorlikdagi xalqaro loyiha doirasida foydalanilgan. (Qo'qon davlat universitet 2025-yil 30-oktabrdagi 131-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada keltirilgan dalillar, nazariy fikr-mulohazalardan gender stereotiplarining gazeta matnidagi leksik-semantik va stilistik ifodalari dalillangan; o'zbek tilshunosligida gender muammosining til me'yorlari bilan aloqadorligi bo'yicha yangi ilmiy xulosalar asoslanganligi borasida tavsiyalar shakllantirilgan;

har ikki tildagi gazeta diskursida genderga oid "ona", "uy", "mehnat", "rahbar" kabi madaniy kodlarning tahlili, ularning chuqur milliy-madaniy ildizlarga ega ekanligi, o'zbek tilida bu kodlar ko'proq sotsiomadaniy qadriyatlar va mentalitet bilan bog'liq bo'lsa, ingliz tilida ijtimoiy va demokratik institutlar ta'sirida shakllanganligi, har bir tilning o'ziga xos "gender manzarasi" gazeta diskursidagi lisoniy birliklar, ramziy ma'nolar va milliy mentalitetning uzviy bog'liqligi isbotlanganligiga doir xulosa va takliflardan 2022-2023-yillarda O'ZMTRK "O'zbekiston" teleradiokanalining "Bedorlik", "Ijod zavqi", "Ta'lim va taraqqiyot", "Millat va ma'naviyat" eshittirishlarining ssenariysini yozishda gazeta gender diskursida inson huquqlariga oid termin va tushunchalarni konseptuallashtirish va kategoriyalashtirishda freym, prototip, metaforali ideallashtirish kognitiv modellar, tabiiy semantik metatil kabi semantik kategoriyalarining amaliy lingvistikaga tatbig'ining ijtimoiy ahamiyati muhim ekanligi bilan bog'liq ilmiy xulosalaridan foydalanildi. (O'ZMTRK "O'zbekiston" teleradiokanali, 2025-yil 5-martdagi 26-36-963-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, 2022-2023-yillarda mazkur teleradiokanal materiallari ilmiy va amaliy jihatdan boyitilgan, mazmungan mukammallashuvi ta'minlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 3 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalarida aprobatsiyadan o'tgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 12 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 6 ta maqola, ulardan, 3 tasi respublika va 3 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda chop etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning hajmi va tuzilishi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat bo'lib, umumiy hajmi 154 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi asoslangan, muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi bayon qilingan, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, obykti, predmeti aniqlangan, ishning fan va texnologiyalarni shakllantirishning muhim yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatib berilgan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi, natijalarning ishonchliligi, nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati, natijalarning amaliyotga joriy etilishi, e'lon qilinganligi, ishning tuzilishi haqidagi ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Tadqiqotning birinchi bobi **“Diskursning o'rganilishiga doir nazariy va tarixiy jarayonlar”** deb nomlanadi. Bobning birinchi fasli – *“Tilshunoslikda “diskurs” atamasi va ilmiy nazariy qarashlar”* – zamonaviy tilshunoslikda keng qo'llanilayotgan “diskurs” tushunchasining mazmuni, uning shakllanish tarixi va turli ilmiy maktablardagi talqinlariga bag'ishlangan.

Diskurs, avvalo, muayyan sohaga tegishli bo'lgan hamda o'ziga xos leksik zaxiraga tayanadigan nutqiy faoliyat sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Uning o'ziga xosligi ikki darajada – sintaktik qurilishda va ayrim semantik xususiyatlarda – ko'zga tashlanadi. Diskurs muayyan kommunikativ harakat doirasida, aniq pragmatik sharoitda yuzaga keladi; bunda hal qiluvchi omil tilga xos qurilishlar asosida shakllangan maxsus lisoniy muhit hisoblanadi. Aynan shu bog'liqlik tufayli atamaning o'zi ham har safar aniqlashtirishni talab qiladi: siyosiy diskurs, ilmiy diskurs, falsafiy diskurs va hokazo. Shu nuqtayi nazardan diskursni “til ichidagi til” deb ta'riflash mumkin – har bir kommunikativ aktda, matn yoki nutqda u o'zining leksikasi, semantikasi, pragmatik jihatlari va sintaktik qurilishiga ega bo'ladi⁹.

Atama fanga kirib kelgan paytdan boshlab matn va diskurs tushunchalarining o'zaro nisbati munozarali bo'lib qolmoqda. Tadqiqotchilar ularni farqlash mezonlarini va umumiy jihatlari doirasini aniqlashga intilgan, biroq yagona yechimga kelinmagani diskursni turli yondashuvlar asosida talqin qilish an'anasini yuzaga keltirdi.

Bunday yondashuvlarning to'rttasi asosiy hisoblanadi. Formal yondashuvda diskurs ikki yoki undan ortiq gapning ma'noviy bog'liqligi sifatida o'rganiladi; bunday talqinda u iboradan kattaroq murakkab sintaktik butunlik sanaladi. Funksional yondashuv diskursni tildan foydalanishning har qanday ko'rinishi deb qaraydi va uni tilning umumiy faoliyatini tahlil qilish vositasiga aylantiradi. Situativ yondashuvda diqqat ijtimoiy, psixologik va madaniy ahamiyatga ega sharoit hamda vaziyat kontekstiga qaratiladi – u formal va funksional talqinlarning xususiyatlarini o'zida birlashtiradi. Kognitiv yondashuv esa diskursni bilimni ifodalashda yangi muloqot shaklini hosil qiluvchi kognitiv fenomen sifatida izohlaydi.

Har bir yondashuv diskursning ayrim qirralarini ochadi, ammo birortasi uni yaxlit qamrab ololmaydi. Ularning o'zaro to'ldiruvchi tabiati diskurs nazariyasining

⁹<https://gtmarket.ru/concepts/6987> Murojaat sanasi: 20.12.2025.

rivojlanishiga zamin yaratadi va ayni paytda tadqiqot obyektiga qarab metodologik tanlov qilish zaruratini keltirib chiqaradi.

Gazeta diskursi – maqola yoki matnda yoritilgan mavzuni, ilgari surilgan fikr-mulohazalarni va ular asosidagi tahlillarni qamrab oluvchi kommunikativ jarayon. Unda muallif o‘z qarashini bayon etish, ma’lumotni izohlash va mulohazani rivojlantirishning turli usullaridan foydalanadi. Shu bilan gazeta diskursi voqealarni sharhlash hamda jamoatchilik ahamiyatiga molik masalalarni muhokamaga olib chiqish vositasi vazifasini bajaradi.

Diskurs tahlili lingvistika, sotsiologiya, psixologiya, etnografiya, semiotika, adabiyotshunoslik, stilistika hamda falsafa fanlari doirasidagi muloqotlarni birlashtiruvchi ilmiy yo‘nalishlardan biri hisoblanadi. Diskurs tahlili turli nazariy pozitsiyalar asosida amalga oshiriladi, biroq diskursni tadqiq etuvchi barcha olimlarni muayyan umumiy metodologik tamoyillar va asosiy dasturlar birlashtiradi:

- 1) *tilning statik modeli juda oddiy va uning tabiatiga mos kelmaydi;*
- 2) *tilning dinamik modeli kommunikatsiyaga asoslanishi kerak, ya’ni odamlarning birgalikda faoliyat yuritib, o‘z hissiyotlarini ifodalash, g‘oyalar va tajribalarni almashish yoki bir-biriga ta’sir ko‘rsatishga harakat qilishiga tayanishi lozim;*
- 3) *kommunikatsiya madaniy kontekstda ko‘rib chiqilishi kerak bo‘lgan kommunikativ holatlarda sodir bo‘ladi;*
- 4) *kommunikativ holatda markaziy rol odamlarga tegishli, kommunikatsiya vositalariga emas;*
- 5) *kommunikatsiya muloqotdan oldin va muloqotdan keyingi bosqichlarni o‘z ichiga oladi;*
- 6) *matn kommunikatsiyasining mahsuli sifatida bir nechta o‘lchovlarga ega, ulardan asosiylari matn tuzilishi va tafsilotlar interpretatsiyasi hisoblanadi*¹⁰.

Diskurs nazariyasida “diskurs” atamasi har qanday mavzuga oid mazmun va fikrlarning ifodalanish tarzini anglatadi. Bu tushuncha ma’noni ifodalash usullarini, ularning o‘zgaruvchanligini, fikrlar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni qamrab oladi. Diskursning ilmiy-nazariy tadqiq doirasiga esa uning tuzilishi, asosiy tushunchalari va tarixiy rivojlanish bosqichlari kiradi; diskurs tahlili shu masalalarni o‘rganish metodi sifatida qo‘llanadi. Tahlilning pirovard maqsadi – muayyan mavzu doirasidagi fikrlarni va ular o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni izohlash. Aynan shu vazifa gender masalasini gazeta matnida o‘rganishga metodologik yo‘l ochadi, chunki gender ham matnda tayyor holda emas, fikrlar munosabati orqali namoyon bo‘ladi.

“Gender bo‘yicha ilmiy tadqiqotlarining kelib chiqish tarixi” deb nomlangan ikkinchi faslda tushunchaning kelib chiqishi va tilshunoslikda o‘rganilish yo‘llari tahlil qilinadi.

“Gender” so‘zi rus gumanitar fanlariga XX asrning 90-yillarida, Yevropada gendershunoslik yo‘nalishi shakllangach kirib keldi. Uning ildizi ingliz tilshunosligiga borib taqaladi va dastlab “grammatik jins” ma’nosida qo‘llangan. XX asrning o‘rtalarida atama ijtimoiy falsafa, tarix, sotsiologiya va psixologiya

¹⁰ Арутюнова, Н.Д. Язык и мир человека. - 2-е изд., испр. – М.: Языки русской культуры, 1999. – С. 895.

tomonidan o'zlashtirilib, tilshunoslik terminlari qatorida yangi maqomda mustahkamlandi.

“Gender” atamasi 1955-yilda psixolog J.Mani tomonidan fanga olib kirildi va uning ma’nosi umumiy jinsiy xususiyatlarni, ya’ni fenotip sifatida jinsni biologik xususiyatlardan ajratish uchun qo‘llandi. Bu atama insonning qaysidir jinsga, ya’ni o‘g‘il yoki erkak, qiz yoki ayol maqomiga ega ekanligini bildirish uchun ishlatiladi.

Terminologik aniqlik uchun uchta tushunchani – **jins**, **gender** va **grammatik jins** tushunchalarini – qat’iy farqlash zarur. **Jins** biologik kategoriya bo‘lib, inson va tirik mavjudotlarning tabiiy, fiziologik farqlarini, ya’ni erkak va ayolni anglatadi hamda inson irodasidan tashqarida mavjud bo‘ladi. **Gender** ijtimoiy-madaniy kategoriya sifatida jamiyat shakllantirgan erkaklik va ayollikka oid ijtimoiy rollarni, xulq-atvor me’yorlarini, stereotiplar va identitetlarni qamrab oladi. **Grammatik jins** esa sof lingvistik hodisa: u til tizimida otlarning shakliy-morfologik xususiyatlari, moslashuvi va kelishiklar bilan bog‘liq holda namoyon bo‘ladi hamda ko‘plab tillarda biologik jins bilan to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri mos kelmasligi mumkin. Demak, uchala tushuncha turli asoslarga – tabiiy, ijtimoiy-madaniy hamda til tizimiga xos asoslarga – tayanadi, biroq o‘zaro munosabatda bo‘ladi. Shu farqlanish gazeta matnidagi gender ma’nolarini tahlil qilishda dastlabki uslubiy tayanch vazifasini o‘taydi: matnda qayd etilgan har bir “erkaklik” yoki “ayollik” belgisining qaysi darajaga – biologik, ijtimoiy yoki grammatik darajaga – tegishli ekanini aniqlash tahlilning birinchi sharti hisoblanadi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida bu yo‘nalishdagi tadqiqotlar yangilik bo‘yog‘ini yo‘qotmagan bo‘lsa-da, bu borada salmoqli izlanishlar ham mavjud ekanligini rad etib bo‘lmaydi. Xususan, keyingi yillarda o‘zbek tilshunosligida yaratilgan bir qator tadqiqotlar ichida prof. S.Mo‘minov ishlari alohida o‘rin tutadi¹¹. U o‘z tadqiqotlarida o‘zbek nutqiy muloqotining erkaklar va ayollarga xos jihatlarini yorqin misollar bilan ochib bera olgan¹². O‘zbek tilshunosligida G.Ergasheva, N.Nasrullayeva, Z.Djurayeva, Sh.Gulyamova, D.Ismoilova, M.Ubaydullayeva¹³ kabi olimlarning ilmiy izlanishlarida gender masalasi turli aspektlarda tadqiq etildi.

Tadqiqotchilar ixtiyoriy muloqot jarayonini o‘rganishda erkaklar va ayollarning suhbatda farqli holatlarni ko‘rsatadilar:

¹¹Искандарова Ш. Ўзбек нутқ одатининг мулоқот шакллари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 1993. – Б. 140; Мўминов С. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг ижтимоий-лисоний хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2000. – Б. 236.; Кахаров Қ. Ўзбек ва немис нутқий этикетларининг қиёсий тадқиқи: Филол. фан. б. фалс. д-ри (PhD) дисс. – Андижон, 2020. – Б. 148.

¹²Мўминов С. Ўзбек мулоқотининг жинс хусусиятлари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1999. 5-сон. – Б.64-66.; Мўминов С. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг ижтимоий-лисоний хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2000. – Б.236.

¹³Ergasheva G.I. Linguistic and extra-linguistic factors in the formation of gender terminology in the system of different languages: Diss. ... of the Doctor of Science on Phil. Sciences. – Toshkent, 2018. – 221 p., Насруллаева Н.З. Формирование гендерных концептов в английской и узбекской фразеологических картинах мира: Дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2019. – 249 б.; Djurayeva Z.R. Turli tizimli tillar paremiologik fondida gender konseptosferasini ifodalash (rus va o‘zbek tillari misolida). Fan doktori (DSc) ... diss. avtoreferati. – Buxoro, 2024. – 68 b.; Гулямова Ш.К. Ўзбек тили эвфемизмларининг гендер хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. б. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. – Бухоро, 2020. – 163 б.; Ismoilova D. Lingvogenderologik birliklarning tipologik tadqiqi. Filol.fan.fal.dok-ri (PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Farg‘ona, 2024. – 54 b.; Ubaydullayeva M.O. Turli tizimli tillar siyosiy diskursida gender dinamikasi (OAV materiallari asosida). Filol. fan. b. fal. d-ri (PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Qo‘qon, 2025. – 48 b.

- ayollar uchun suhbat davomida mavjud vaziyatga, soʻzlovchilarning harakatlariga mos ravishda mavzularni kiritish xos boʻladi;
- erkaklar suhbatga sekinroq qoʻshilishadi, ular “psixologik karlik” hodisasiga teng keladi;
- ayollar koʻproq shaxsiy va atrofida qilgan tajribalariga tayanadilar;
- ayol nutqining tipik xususiyatlariga ekspressivlik va “voy!” kabi undov soʻzlardan foydalanishi mumkin;
- ayollar, ijobiy baholashni boʻrttirish uchun, erkaklar esa haqorat va soʻkinishlarni ishlatgan holda salbiy baholashga moyil boʻladi.

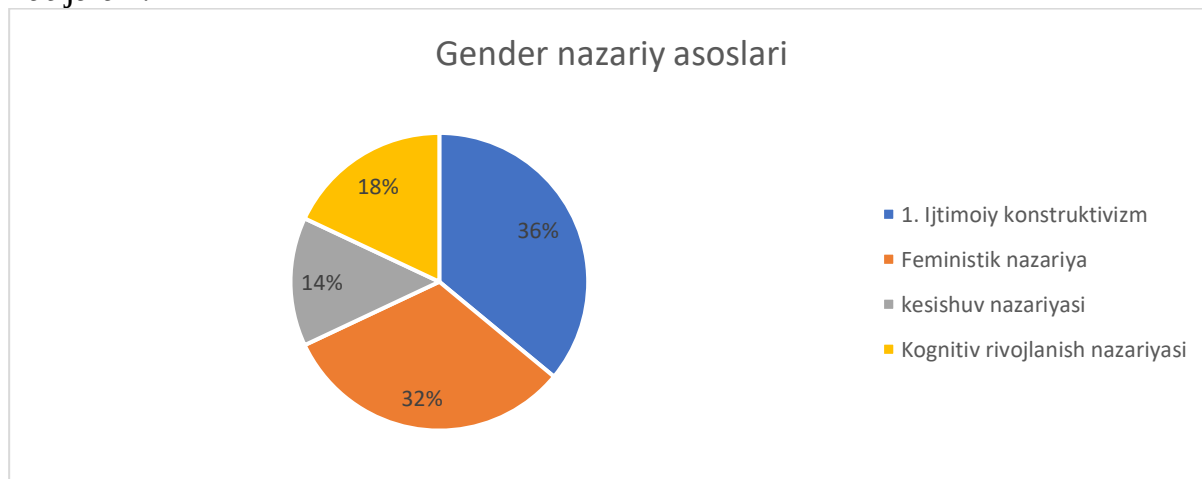
Bunday farqlar ogʻzaki muloqotda qayd etilgan boʻlsa-da, ular yozma matnda, xususan gazeta nutqida qanday shaklga kirishi alohida tekshirishni talab qiladi. Shu savol keyingi faslning predmetini belgilaydi.

Birinchi bobning uchinchi fasli “*Gazeta diskursida gender muammolarini oʻrganish omillari talqini*” deb nomlangan. Genderning amaliy tilshunoslik obyekti sifatida tadqiq etilishi zamonaviy tilshunoslikning dolzarb masalalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Dissertatsiyada bu obyekt kognitiv semantika nuqtayi nazaridan oʻrganilib, gazeta gender diskursining oʻziga xos xususiyatlari germeneytik aspektida ochib berilgan.

Gender nazariy asoslari. Taʼlim oluvchilarning tanqidiy fikrlashidagi gender tafovut va oʻxshashliklarni izohlovchi nazariy gʻoyalar tahlili toʻrtta yetakchi yoʻnalishni ajratish imkonini berdi.

1.1 – chizma.

Gender nazariy asoslarining taʼlim jarayonidagi gender tafovut va oʻxshashliklarga yoʻnaltirilgan nazariy gʻoyalar tahlili asosida oʻrganilgan tadqiqot natijalari.



Ijtimoiy konstruktivizm gender rollari va ularga bogʻliq kutilmalar ijtimoiy jihatdan qurilishini taʼkidlaydi. Feministik nazariya anʼanaviy amaliyotda erkaklik bilan bogʻliq fikrlash usullariga – chiziqli fikrlash va raqobatga – ustuvorlik berilishini, hamkorlik va empatiya kabi yondashuvlarning esa chetga surilishini koʻrsatadi. Kesishuv nazariyasi genderning yakka holda emas, irq va ijtimoiy sinf kabi boshqa oʻziga xosliklar bilan kesishgan holda amal qilishini eslatadi. Kognitiv rivojlanish nazariyasi esa gender meʼyorlarining shaxs shakllanishiga bolalikdan boshlab taʼsir qilish mexanizmini kontekstuallashtiradi.

To'rt yo'nalish turli tadqiqot an'alariga tayansa-da, ularni bitta qoida birlashtiradi: gender tug'ma belgi emas, o'zaro ta'sir jarayonida shakllanadigan ijtimoiy konstrukt. Aynan shu qoida tadqiqotimiz uchun metodologik tayanch bo'lib xizmat qiladi, chunki o'zaro ta'sir amalga oshadigan makonlardan biri – ommaviy kommunikatsiya makonidir.

Bu bog'liqlikni N.Lyumanning qarashi aniqlashtiradi: har bir til o'ziga xos rivojlanish dinamikasiga ega, avtonom va o'z-o'zini tartibga soluvchi ijtimoiy tizimdir.¹⁴ Demak, gazeta nutqi ham shu tizimning tarkibiy qismi sifatida qaralishi lozim. Umumiy ijtimoiy-tarixiy o'tmish tufayli tizim a'zolari voqelikning yagona modelini hamda uni idrok etishning umumiy kognitiv, hissiy va me'yoriy tamoyillarini o'zlashtiradi. Shu sababli nutqiy xulq-atvorda kuzatiladigan gender me'yorlari bilan gazeta matnida qayd etiladigan gender me'yorlari alohida hodisalar emas – ular bir manbadan oziqlanadi va bir-birini mustahkamlaydi.

Aynan shu umumiylik gender tendensiyalarini gazeta diskursi tahlili uchun ahamiyatli qiladi.

Muloqot uslublari darajasida erkaklar ayrim vaziyatlarda to'g'ridan to'g'ri va qat'iyroq fikr bildirishga moyil bo'lsa, ayollar hamkorlikka asoslangan hamda inklyuziv til birliklaridan foydalanishga intiladi. Ijtimoiylashuv darajasida gender rollari atrofida shakllangan me'yorlar shaxsning fikr bildirish tarzini belgilaydi: erkaklar o'z qarashini ishonchli ifodalashga undab tarbiyalangan bo'lsa, ayollar ehtiyotkorlik va hurmatga asoslangan nutqiy xatti-harakatga yo'naltiriladi. Istiqbolli fikrlash darajasida ayollarning turli qarashlarni qamrab olishga va o'zgalar pozitsiyasiga hamdardlik bilan yondashishga ko'proq moyilligi qayd etiladi. Ishonch va tavakkalchilik darajasida esa erkaklar o'z qobiliyatiga yuqoriroq baho beradi va tavakkalga ko'proq boradi, ayollar xavfni ehtiyotkorlik bilan baholaydi.

Nutqiy xulq bo'sh maydonda emas, muayyan madaniy muhitda amal qiladi. Matn madaniyatning og'zaki¹⁵ belgisi bo'lgani uchun medialingvistikada "madaniy kontekst" atamasi matnda mavjud, madaniy ahamiyatga ega barcha ma'lumotlar to'plamini bildiradi. T.G.Dobrosklonskaya izidan borib, biz uni matnning barcha darajalarida tuzilgan madaniy ahamiyatli axborotning umumiyliigi sifatida tushunamiz¹⁶. Bunday axborot denotativ, konnotativ, assotsiativ va metaforik darajalarda namoyon bo'ladi; dissertatsiyada ularning gazeta materialida eng aniq kuzatiladigan ikkitasi – denotativ va metaforik darajalar batafsil tahlil qilingan. Quyida birinchisiga to'xtalamiz.

Denotativ madaniy kontekst ma'lum bir madaniyat, guruh yoki tuzumning o'ziga xos voqeliklarini belgilovchi aniq ma'noni ifodalaydi. Bu qat'iy ifoda shakliga o'xshaydi, biroq o'zaro ko'rsatmalar orqali tushuntiriladigan voqelikni aks ettiradi. Misol uchun, "Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari" deganda, bu nom "Amerika davlatlarining birligi"ni belgilaydi va shu davlatning xususiyliklariga asoslangan voqelikni ifodalaydi.

¹⁴Люман Н. Внутри мыслящих миров: Человек-текст-семиосфера-история. – М.: Языки рус. культуры, 1996. – С. 447.

¹⁵Маслова, В.А. Лингвокультурология: учеб, пособие для студентов высш. учеб, заведений. – М.: Академия, 2001. – С. 208.

¹⁶Добросклонская, Т.Г. Вопросы изучения медиатекстов: опыт исследования современной английской медиа речи. – М.: Флинта: Наука, 2005. – С. 230.

Gazeta sarlavhalari materialida denotativ kontekstning uch guruhi ayniqsa faol.

1. Siyosiy partiyalar: Masalan, O'zbekiston Xalq demokratik partiyasi yoki Republican party (AQSH) nomlari o'zlarining siyosiy tushunchalarini va qarorlarini ifodalaydi. *"Liberalchilar ayollar tadbirkorligini qo'llab-quvvatlashda davom etadi"* nomli sarlavha bevosita tadbirkorlik va iqtisodiy faollik bilan bog'lanib, gender masalasini iqtisodiy imkoniyatlar prizmasidan ko'rsatadi. Bu o'rinda O'zbekiston Liberal-demokratik partiyasi haqida so'z yurtilayotgani denotativ mazmun ko'zga tashlansa, konotativ semada esa ushbu partiyaning gender tenglikni qo'llab-quvvatlashi anglashiladi.

2. Taniqli shaxslar: Albert Eynshteyn, Mahatma Gandi yoki Ameliya Iyerhart kabi shaxslar nomlari o'zlarining insoniy yoki ilmiy faoliyatlariga asoslangan voqelikni anglatadi. Masalan, Albert Eynshteyn deganda, ko'z oldimizga ilm-fan kelsa, Mahatma Gandi deganda esa, Vatani, xalqi ozodligi uchun kurashgan inson gavdalandi. *"Albert Eynshteyn – buyuk tafakkur sohibi"*¹⁷.

3. Din: "Ramazon hayiti", "Qurbon hayiti", "Пасха" (rus diniy bayrami) yoki "Christmas" (ingliz diniy bayrami) kabi bayram nomlari dinning ahamiyatli voqeliklarini ifodalaydi. *"Ramazon tuhfası: mo'tabar onajonlarimiz yo'qlanganda"* sarlavhasi muqaddas oy Ramazon va ona (ayol) obrazi bog'lanmoqda. Diniy bayram kontekstida ayolga bo'lgan ehtirom madaniy qadriyat darajasiga ko'tarilgan.

Keltirilgan misollar denotativ madaniy kontekstning ikki yoqlama vazifasini ko'rsatadi. Bir tomondan, u aniq nomlar orqali voqelikni bir ma'noli qilib belgilaydi va matnning tushunilishini ta'minlaydi. Ikkinchi tomondan, aynan shu aniqlik zahirida madaniy baho yashiringan bo'ladi: partiya nomi ijtimoiy pozitsiyani, bayram nomi esa qadriyat munosabatini birga olib keladi. Demak, gazeta sarlavhasida gender ma'nosi ko'pincha bevosita emas, madaniy kod vositasida uzatiladi. Bu xulosa keyingi bobda gazeta diskursining lingvokulturologik asoslarini alohida tadqiq etish zaruratini belgilaydi.

Ikkinchi bob **"Gazeta diskursida gender leksikasini tadqiq etishning lingvistik va lingvokulturologik asoslari tahlili"** deb nomlanib, unda gazeta diskursi masalalari va uning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari ochib berilgan. Ikkinchi bobning birinchi fasli *"Gazeta diskursini o'rganishning kognitiv aspektlari va ijtimoiy madaniy tasnifi"* deb nomlangan.

Kognitiv tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan gazeta diskursi inson ongida voqelikning konseptual modelini shakllantiradi: til birliklari orqali muayyan freymlar, stereotiplar va baholash mezonlari faollashadi. Ijtimoiy-madaniy tasnif esa shu modelning jamiyat qadriyatlari, milliy mentalitet va mafkuraviy yo'nalishlar bilan uzviy bog'liqligini ko'rsatadi. Ikkala yondashuvni birga qo'llash gazeta diskursini bir vaqtning o'zida ham kognitiv, ham ijtimoiy hodisa sifatida tavsiflash imkonini beradi – fasldagi tahlil aynan shu ikki o'lchov kesishmasida olib boriladi.

Jahon tilshunosligida Y.Kurchenkova, I.Aleshanova, A.Shevchenko¹⁸ gazeta matnining til xususiyatlarini lingvomadaniy va diskursiv tahlil asosida o'rgangan;

¹⁷"Ma'rifat" gazetasining 2017-yil 12-oktabr kungi № 37 – soni, – B. 9

¹⁸Курченкова Е.А. Культурно-языковые характеристики текстов газетных объявлений (на материале английской и русской прессы). Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Волгоград, 2000. – С. 23; Алешанова

o‘zbek tilshunosligida esa bu yo‘nalishda I.Azimova, A.Abdusaidov, A.Boboyevalarning¹⁹ ishlari alohida o‘rin tutadi. Sanab o‘tilgan tadqiqotlarda gazeta matni asosan yaxlit lisoniy birlik sifatida qaraladi. Tadqiqotimizda esa diqqat tor bir masalaga – gender omilining til me‘yoriga ta‘siriga qaratiladi.

Gazeta matnida gender belgisi, avvalo, ayol va erkak nutqiga xos leksemalarni qiyoslash orqali aniqlanadi. Tilshunoslarning kuzatishlaricha, tildagi yangilanish jarayonlari erkaklar tomonidan tezroq qabul qilinadi va ilmiy hamda kasb-hunarga oid yangi leksemalar ularning nutqida faolroq qo‘llanadi. Biroq gazeta matni og‘zaki nutqdan farq qiladi: unda leksema tanlovi shaxsiy emas, tahririy me‘yorga bo‘ysunadi. Shu sababli tadqiqotimizda diqqat alohida so‘zlovchining nutqiga emas, gazeta diskursida shakllanadigan terminlarning gender diskursiga xos jihatlariga qaratildi.

Terminlarni tahlil qilishda konseptual tavsifning ikki usuli – kengaygan va toraygan (extension vs intension) izohlar – qo‘llanildi. Toraygan izoh markaziy konseptning konseptual sistemada boshqa konseptlardan ajratib turuvchi o‘rnini belgilash uchun beriladi; kengaytirilgan izoh esa konseptning bir mazmun doirasidagi barcha tasniflarini keltirishni talab etadi. Gender konsepti, shuningdek u bilan bog‘liq **discrimination** va **feminism** konseptlari gazeta matnida ana shu ikki yo‘l bilan tavsiflanishi mumkin.

An‘anaviy terminologiya konseptni mantiqiy va ontologik jihatdan tuzilgan konseptosferada qat‘iy chegaralashni talab qiladi. Bunday “aniq ajratib ko‘rsatish” ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarga to‘laligicha xos emas, zero izohlash tushunish va bilimning asosi bo‘lgan uzluksiz jarayondir. Shu bois gender konseptini tavsiflashda qat‘iy ta‘rifdan ko‘ra uning konseptosferadagi o‘rnini belgilash samaraliroq.

Gazeta gender diskursida gender tushunchasi ayol yoki erkakka tegishli **yadroviy konsept** sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Uning konseptosferada tutgan o‘rni boshqa konseptlar bilan munosabatda, ayrim holatlarda esa ulardan ayri holda ko‘rinishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Bunday holat konseptning *gorizontal tizimdagi torayishi (intension)* bilan izohlanadi.

Konseptning chegarasini aniqlashda birinchi qadam – uni jins tushunchasidan farqlash. Ikkala atama aksar hollarda bir-biri bilan chalkashtiriladi, ammo ularning kelib chiqishi va funksional xususiyatlari mos kelmaydi. Quyidagi jadvalda farqlovchi asosiy belgilar keltirilgan.

2.1 - jadval.

Gender va jinsni farqlovchi xususiyatlar

Ko‘rsatkichlar	Gender	Jins
----------------	--------	------

И.В.Цитация в газетном тексте (на материале современной английской и российской прессы). АКД. Волгоград, 2000. – С. 22.; Shevchenko A. Discursive analysis of mass media texts. // Bulletin of Russian Communication Association, Issue 1, Rostov-on-Don, 2002. – P. 153.

¹⁹Азимова И. Ўзбек тилидаги газета матнлари мазмуний перцепциясининг психолингвистик тадқиқи. Монография. – Тошкент: Навоий университети нашриёт-матбаа уйи, 2019. – Б. 9; Абдусайдов А. Язык газеты и литературная норма (на материале местных и республиканских газет 70-80 годов). Автореф. дис. ... канд.фил.наук. – Ташкент, 1988. – С. 23; Бобоева А. Газета тилида таъсирчанликни таъминловчи айрим нуткий воситалар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент. – № 4. – Б.62.

Mazmuni	Erkaklik va ayollik holati; asosan ijtimoiy va madaniy jihatlar bilan bog'liq tushuncha	Biologik farqlarga ko'ra odamzod va boshqa tirik mavjudotlarning ikki asosiy kategoriyaga (erkak va ayol) bo'linishi
Asosiy tabiati	Ijtimoiy-konstruktiv hodisa	Biologik hodisa
Shakllanish manbayi	Jamiyat, madaniyat, an'ana va ijtimoiy me'yorlar asosida shakllanadi	Tabiiy-biologik jarayonlar asosida belgilanadi
O'zgaruvchanlik darajasi	Vaqt va makonga qarab o'zgarishi mumkin	Nisbatan barqaror va o'zgarmas
Til va diskursda ifodalanishi	Ijtimoiy rollar, stereotiplar, baholovchi birliklar orqali aks etadi	Anatomik va fiziologik belgilar orqali ifodalanadi

Jadval ma'lumotlari gender tushunchasining biologik asosdan ko'ra ko'proq *ijtimoiy-madaniy mazmun* bilan bog'liqligini, jins tushunchasining esa *tabiiy-biologik hodisa* sifatida talqin etilishini ko'rsatadi. Bu esa gazeta gender diskursida ayollik va erkaklik obrazlarining shakllanishida ijtimoiy rollar, stereotiplar va baholovchi birliklar yetakchi o'rin egallashini asoslaydi.

Shu tariqa, gender va jinsni farqlab ko'rsatish gazeta matnlarida genderni oid konseptlarning mazmunini aniqligini ta'minlaydi va ularni izchil tahlil qilish uchun nazariy asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Konsept chegarasi aniqlangach, navbatdagi savol uning til me'yorida qanday moddiylishishi haqida tug'iladi.

Ikkinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli "*Gazeta diskursida til me'yorlarining namoyon bo'lishi va gender munosabatlar talqini*" deb nomlangan.

Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda diskurs tahlili va gender lingvistika o'zaro uzviy bog'liq yo'nalishlar sifatida shakllangan. Xususan, ommaviy axborot vositalari, jumladan, gazeta diskursi jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy, madaniy va mafkuraviy qarashlarni aks ettiruvchi muhim kommunikativ makon hisoblanadi. Gazeta matnlarida gender omili nafaqat mazmun darajasida, balki til me'yorlarining tanlanishi, baholovchi birliklar, metaforalar va stilistik vositalar orqali ham namoyon bo'ladi.

Genderning til me'yorlariga ta'siri har bir til va madaniyatda o'ziga xos lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarga ega bo'lib, bu holat o'zbek va ingliz gazeta diskurslarini qiyosiy o'rganishda yaqqol ko'zga tashlanadi.

O'zbek gazeta diskursida gender masalasi an'anaviy madaniy qadriyatlar bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Ayol va erkak obrazlari ko'pincha ijtimoiy rollar asosida til birliklari orqali ifodalanadi. Ayollarga nisbatan "ona", "opa", "uy bekasi", "fidoyi ayol" kabi birliklarning ko'p qo'llanishi leksik me'yorning madaniy stereotiplarga

bo'ysunganini ko'rsatadi. Erkak obrazlari esa "rahbar", "mutaxassis", "tadbirkor", "siyosatchi" kabi ijtimoiy faollikni bildiruvchi so'zlar orqali tasvirlanadi.

Ingliz tilidagi gazeta diskursida gender masalasi ko'proq tenglik va siyosiy korrektilik tamoyillari asosida yoritiladi. Til me'yorlarida genderga xos birliklardan voz kechish tendensiyasi kuchli. Masalan, an'anaviy *policeman*, *fireman* kabi birliklar o'rniga *police officer*, *firefighter* kabi gender neytral variantlarning me'yorlashuvi kuzatiladi.

Qiyoslash ikki xil me'yoriy tendensiyaning ko'rsatadi: o'zbek gazeta matnida gender belgisi madaniy rolni mustahkamlash orqali saqlansa, ingliz matnida u neytrallashtirish orqali yumshatiladi. Demak, til me'yori har ikki holatda ham gender munosabatini shunchaki aks ettirmaydi – uni faol shakllantiradi.

Gazeta diskursi nafaqat axborot yetkazadi, balki ijtimoiy va madaniy qarashlarni shakllantiradi. Shu bois til me'yorini saqlash bu yerda faqat jurnalistik mahorat masalasi emas, ijtimoiy mas'uliyat masalasi hamdir: stereotipdan xoli va xolis yondashuv gender munosabatlarini talqin qilishning asosiy sharti hisoblanadi.

Leksik darajadagi misollar.

Ingliz tilida "*nurse*" so'zi jinsni ko'rsatmaydi, lekin o'zbek tilida "*hamshira*" asosan ayol jinsga nisbatan ishlatiladi, chunki "O'zbek tilining etimologik lug'ati"dan ma'lumki, "*hamshira*" so'zi "*bir onani emgan opa-singillar*" ma'nosini anglatadi. Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, so'zning kelib chiqish tarixida ham ayollarga xoslik mavjud. Uni tarjima qilganda "*hamshira*" emas, "*tibbiyot xodimi*" deyish mumkin. Shuningdek, "*hamshira*"ga qaraganda birmuncha vazifasi jihatidan farqlanuvchi "*feldsher*" so'zi o'zbek lingvomadaniyatida erkak jinsga tegishli kasb nomi sifatida qat'iy qilishgan. Lekin bu stereotip noto'g'ri hisoblanadi va ayollar ham feldsher vazifasida bimalol faoliyat olib borishlari mumkin.

"*Actor*" va "*actress*" so'zlarini tarjima qilganda "*aktyor*" degan umumiy so'zni ishlatish gender tenglikni ta'minlaydi, biroq gazeta va boshqa axboriy matnlarda ayollar uchun *aktrisa*, erkaklar uchun esa *aktyor* so'zlari qo'llaniladi.

Madaniy konnotatsiya darajasidagi misollar.

Ingliz tilidagi "*She is a strong woman*" jumlasini o'zbek tiliga "*U kuchli ayol*" deb o'girilsa, baho ijobiy ko'rinadi. Biroq bu yerda "*ayol*" so'zi kuchni istisno holat sifatida taqdim etadi va stereotipni bilvosita mustahkamlaydi. Neytral muqobilari – "*U juda kuchli shaxs*", "*U juda kuchli inson*" – sifatni jinsdan ajratadi va baholovchi ma'noni saqlagan holda stereotipdan xoli qiladi.

Paremiologik darajadagi misollar.

Gazeta sahifalarida o'zbek ayollarining pazandachiligiga bag'ishlangan materiallar ko'p uchraydi. Bu mentalitet xalq og'zaki ijodida ham aks etgan: "*Er – tog', xotin – o'choq*" maqolida oilada erkak suyanchiq va poydevor sifatida, ayol esa uy-ro'zg'or doirasida tasvirlanadi. Ingliz tilidagi "*Women belong in the kitchen*" stereotipik jumlasini ham shu qatarga qo'shiladi – so'zma-so'z tarjimada u "*Ayollar oshxonaga tegishli*" mazmunini beradi. Har ikki misolda ham stereotip maqol yoki barqaror ibora shaklida mustahkamlangani uchun uni bevosita rad etish emas, qayta ifodalash samaraliroq: "*Har kim oshxonada o'z iste'dodini namoyon qilishi mumkin*".

Uch daraja bo'yicha o'tkazilgan tahlil bir xulosaga olib keladi: gender ma'nosi gazeta matniga alohida so'z orqali emas, leksik tanlov, madaniy konnotatsiya va barqaror ibora birgalikda hosil qiladigan tizim orqali kiradi. Shu sababli stereotipni bartaraf etish uchun ayrim so'zni almashtirish yetarli emas – matnning butun baholovchi qatlamini qayta ko'rib chiqish talab etiladi.

Ikkinchi bobning uchinchi fasli *“Gender tenglik va gazeta diskursida uning funksional-lingvokulturologik stereotiplari”* deb nomlangan.

Jurnalist N.I.Ajgihina zamonaviy ommaviy axborot vositalarida gender stereotiplariga bag'ishlangan maqolasida jurnalistika stereotipsiz mavjud bo'la olmasligini ta'kidlaydi. Uning fikricha, yaxshilik va yomonlik, qahramonlik va pastkashlik haqidagi barqaror tasavvurlar keng auditoriyaga qaratilgan xabarning ajralmas qismi bo'libgina qolmay, har qanday nashr yoki eshittirishning qurilish materiali²⁰ vazifasini ham bajargan.

B.N.Lofovskiy²¹ ta'rifi ga ko'ra, jurnalistikadagi stereotip – voqelik hodisalari haqidagi barqaror, umumlashtirilgan va soddalashtirilgan tasavvur. U ommaviy axborot vositalari ongida mustaqil shakllanadi yoki tashqaridan o'rnatiladi hamda media-mahsulotda jurnalistning atrofdagi dunyoni idrok etish usuli sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Matbuot taqdim etadigan stereotiplar orasida olimlar alohida guruhni – erkaklar va ayollar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni aks ettiruvchi gender stereotiplarini ajratadi. Ularning paydo bo'lishi gender munosabatlari modelining tarixan shunday qurilgani bilan izohlanadi: jinsiy farqlar shaxsning individual, sifat jihatidan farqlaridan ustun²² turadi.

Gender stereotiplari jurnalist va o'quvchi uchun o'ziga xos ijodiy vosita (matn yaratish va uni o'qish), o'zaro tushunishni osonlashtiradigan belgilar tizimi sifatida tan olinishi mumkin. Qoidaga ko'ra, media matnlarida stereotiplarning ikki guruhi mavjud.

Birinchi guruh – bu ishlarning haqiqiy holatini aks ettiruvchi (masalan, jamiyatda, oilada ayollarning yomon ahvoli, jamiyat tomonidan ayollar uchun belgilangan faoliyat shakllari: bolalarni tarbiyalash, uy-ro'zg'or ishlari va boshqalar).

Ikkinchi guruh – noto'g'ri yoki eskirgan stereotipik g'oyalar, ko'pincha manipulyatsiya usuli sifatida ishlatiladi (masalan, yoshlik va go'zallik muvaffaqiyat va boylik garovi va boshqalar).

Lingvokulturologik jihatdan qaraganda, gazeta diskursi o'z ichiga nafaqat til me'yorlarini, balki madaniy kontekstni ham qamrab oladi. Masalan, ayrim madaniyatlarda ayollarning roli erkaklarnikidan pastroq deb baholanadigan qarashlar mavjud. Bu gazeta maqolalarida yashirin stereotiplar orqali aks etishi mumkin. Shu sababli, lingvokulturologik yondashuv gazeta diskursida ishlatiladigan tilning gender neytralligini ta'minlashni talab qiladi²³.

²⁰ Azhgikhina N.I. Gender stereotypes in modern media // Gender stereotypes. 2000. No 5. – P. 273.

²¹ Lofovskiy B.N. Journalism and mass media: Dictionary. Ekaterinburg, 2007. – P. 306.

²² Коноплева Н.А. Гендерные стереотипы [Электр. Рес.] // Словарь гендерных терминов. 2007. – С. 105. URL: <http://www.owl.ru/gender/042.htm> Murojaat sanasi: 21.07.2024.

²³ Azizova N., Azimova N. Gender munosabatlari nazariyasi va amaliyotiga kirish. –Toshkent.: 2007. – B .48.

Gender tenglikni qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun matnning funksional va lingvokulturologik jihatlarini birga hisobga olish talab etiladi. "*Jamiyatni qutqaruvchi erkaklar*" yoki "*Oilani birlashtiruvchi ayollar*" tipidagi iboralar an'anaviy rollarni mustahkamlaydi; "*Jamiyatni barcha a'zolari birgalikda rivojlantiradi*" kabi neytral²⁴ shakl esa shu rolni matn ichida tarqatib yuboradi.

Ikkinchi bob tahlili gender konsepti gazeta matnida uch bosqichda moddiylashishini ko'rsatdi: konseptual daraja konsept chegarasini belgilaydi, me'yoriy daraja leksik tanlovni boshqaradi, stereotip darajasi esa tanlovga baho yuklaydi. Shu uch bosqich til birliklarini bir tildan ikkinchisiga o'tkazishda ham saqlanishi lozim – navbatdagi bobda genderga oid til birliklarini tartibga solish va tarjimada aks ettirish masalalari aynan shu nuqtayi nazardan ko'rib chiqiladi.

Dissertatsiyaning "**Gazeta diskursida genderga oid til birliklarini tartibga solish masalalari**" nomli uchinchi bobida o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi gazeta materiallari chuqur tahlil qilingan, ulardagi genderga xos xususiyatlar va tarjimadagi muammolar yoritilgan. Bobning birinchi fasli "*O'zbek va ingliz tillarda genderga oid til birliklarining ijtimoiy muloqotdagi xususiyatlari*" deb nomlangan.

Ijtimoiy muloqotdagi gender lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarni tarjima qilish, madaniy xilma-xillikni asrash, gender tenglikni targ'ib qilish va til birliklarining to'g'ri qo'llanilishini ta'minlash bilan bog'liq murakkab jarayondir. Bu tarjimonning lingvistik, madaniy va ijtimoiy mas'uliyatini oshiradi.

Dunyoning axborot tasvirining madaniy o'ziga xosligi ko'plab omillarga, shu jumladan, ma'lum bir til sohasida madaniyatning u yoki bu turining ustunligiga bog'liq bo'lgan yangiliklar oqimini tashkil etishning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarida ham namoyon bo'ladi. Madaniyatshunoslik doirasida madaniyatning dominant turini aniqlash bir necha parametrlar asosida amalga oshiriladi, masalan, madaniyatning shaxsga yoki jamoaga yo'naltirilganligi, kuchli madaniyatning mavjudligi yoki yo'qligi, madaniy kontekst, etnosentrizmning yuqori yoki past darajasi yoki madaniy o'zini o'zi ta'minlash. Turli madaniyatlarni taqqoslashning bu parametrlar bo'yicha ingliz va amerika madaniyatlari rus va ispan madaniyatlariga nisbatan etnosentrizm darajasi yuqori bo'lishi mumkin, chunki madaniyat dominant ommaviy axborot vositalari matnlari ingliz, amerika va rus yangiliklar matnlari tematik tuzilishini taqqoslashda o'zini namoyon qiladi²⁵.

Gender lingvomadaniy xususiyatlar ijtimoiy muloqotda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Tarjimada bu xususiyatlarni saqlab qolish uchun nafaqat til birliklarining ma'noviy va madaniy xususiyatlarini, balki ularning ijtimoiy kontekstdagi o'rnini ham hisobga olish kerak. Gender neytral tilni qo'llash bu borada asosiy tamoyil bo'lib, stereotiplardan xoli, tenglikka asoslangan qarashlarni shakllantirishga yordam beradi.

1960-yillar o'rtalariga kelib, tilshunoslikda gender masalasiga bo'lgan qiziqish uch yo'nalishdagi ikki jihatga: muayyan tilda erkaklar va ayollarning nutqining

²⁴ Мереиков А.В. Социология стереотипов. – Екатеринбург: Изд-во Урал. Ун-та, 2001. – С. 161.

²⁵ Sheraliyeva N. Zamonaviy axborot vositalarida gender stereotiplari aloqa vositasi sifatida// "Til va adabiyot.uz" – Toshkent, 05.2024. 6-son, – B. 71-73.

tafovutlari hamda muayyan til tizimida erkaklik, ayollik belgilari bilan bog'liq tushunchalarni ifodalovchi til birliklari tadqiqotlarda o'z aksini topdi²⁶:

- 1) *erkak-ayol nutqining ijtimoiy tabiati*;
- 2) *nutqiy muloqotning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari*;
- 3) *tafovutlarning kognitiv aspekti*.

Ijtimoiy konstruktivistik paradigma gender va diskursiv tadqiqotlarda ustunlik qildi, ya'ni olimlar genderning "ma'nosi" madaniy vositachilikda bo'lib, gender o'ziga xoslikka o'zaro ta'sir orqali erishiladi, degan fikrga qo'shiladilar. Shu ma'noda, mazkur soha Irving Goffmanning ilmiy ishlaridan boshlab, odatda feministik nazariyotchi Judit Batler (1990, 1993) nomi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan hamda u e'tirof etgan hozirgi zamonaviy ijro etuvchi (performativ) yondashuvga izchil rivojlandi. Goffman (1976) bosma reklamalardagi illyustratsiyalar misolida genderning o'ziga xos namoyon bo'lishini tahlil qilib, an'anaviy ravishda jins bilan bog'liq pozitsiyalar qanday tasvirlanishini ko'rsatadi. Xususan, ayollarga xos deb talqin qilinadigan "tizza bukish", yordam yoki ko'rsatma olish, tabassum qilish kabi holatlar erkaklarga nisbatan tez-tez va kengroq uchrashi qayd etiladi.

Xuddi shuningdek, Bergvallning kuzatishlaridan ma'lum bo'ladiki, texnologik universitetdagi bir qator kichik guruhlardagi munozaralarda talaba qiz qandaydir tarzda stereotipik "erkak" nutqi ("ta'sirli") bilan bog'liq va boshqa yo'llar bilan ayollik (hamkorlik) bilan bog'liq lingvistik xatti-harakatlarni namoyish etadi ("affiliativ, instrumental"). Biroq uning "ta'sirli va faol ishtiroki" sinfdagi tengdoshlari tomonidan ham og'zaki, ham yozma baholash orqali salbiy baholandi. Bergvall, bu ayol "an'anaviy tarzidagi ayol rolini bajara olmasa, u salbiy baholanishini va sinfnings gender-me'yoriy tasavvurlariga qarama-qarshi borgan bo'ladi"²⁷, – degan xulosaga keladi.

Natijada, olimlar "muloqotni, voqelikni yaratish uchun qudratli kuch" deb baholanayotgan tadqiqotlardan tobora ehtiyot bo'lishmoqda²⁸. Jonsten Barbara "Texaslik ayollarning ijtimoiy lingvistik manbalari, individual identifikatorlari va ommaviy nutq uslublari" maqolasidagi ma'lumotda, Uolters ta'kidlaganidek, "*biologik essenizmdan qochish uchun sotsiolingvistlar, men qo'rqaman, go'yo odamlarning tanasi yo'qdek harakat qilishni afzal ko'rishdi*"²⁹. Goffman ta'kidlaganidek, institutlar "jinslar o'rtasidagi tabiiy farqlarning namoyon bo'lishiga emas, balki bu farqning o'zi paydo bo'lishiga imkon beradi"³⁰.

Uchinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli "*O'zbek media sohasida gender birliklarning tarjimada aks ettirish tamoyillari*" deb nomlangan.

Gazeta diskursida genderga oid til birliklarini tarjimada saqlab qolishning asosiy mezonlarini aniqlashga qaratilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar deyarli qilinmagan.

²⁷Bergvall, Victoria L. The construction and application of gender through discourse: discussing multiple roles as engineering students, 1996. – P. 173–201.

²⁸Kouts Jennifer va Debora Kameron Women in speech communities: New perspectives on language and gender. London: Longman, 1989. – P. 162.

²⁹Jonston Barbara Sociolinguistic sources, individual identities, and public speaking styles of Texas women. //Journal of Linguistic Anthropology, 1995. – P. 12.

³⁰Jonston Barbara Sociolinguistic sources, individual identities, and public speaking styles of Texas women. //Journal of Linguistic Anthropology, 1995.– P. 1-20.

Globallashuv jarayonida yurtimizda gender masalalariga e'tibor kuchayib borayotgan bir vaqtda gazeta tilining o'ziga xos talqini va tarjimasi masalasi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Genderga oid til birliklarini tarjimasining nazariy asoslarini quyidagilar tashkil etadi.

- 1) **Gazeta gender va lingvistik kategoriyalariga nazariy yondashuv;**
- 2) **Gazeta diskursining lingvistik xususiyatlari;**
- 3) **Genderga oid til birliklarini tarjimada saqlab qolish muammolari;**
- 4) **Genderga oid til birliklarini tarjimada saqlash mezonlari.**

Fikrimizcha, gazeta diskursida genderga oid til birliklarining tarjimada saqlanishi nafaqat lingvistik, balki madaniy muhitga ham bog'liqdir. O'zbek matbuotida genderga oid til birliklarining to'g'ri va aniq tarjimasi orqali ularni keng jamoatchilik ongiga to'g'ri yetkazish imkoniyati oshadi. Tarjima jarayonida universal me'yorlarga rioya qilish va mahalliy madaniyatni hisobga olish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

O'zbek media sohasida genderga oid til birliklarni tarjima qilishda ularning mazmunini saqlash va zamonaviy qarashlarni ilgari surish muhimdir. Gazeta diskursida ishlatiladigan ayrim til birliklari jamiyatdagi gender stereotiplarini aks ettiradi. Tarjimada bunday til birliklarini neytral shaklda va zamonaviy yondashuv bilan qayta ifodalash me'yorlari quyidagilardir:

1. **Gender neytral tilni tanlash.** O'zbek tili ko'pincha genderga xos leksemalardan foydalanadi, masalan, "*rahbar*" – erkak, "*yetakchi*" – ayol ma'nosida ishlatilishi mumkin. Tarjimada bu so'zlar neytral shaklda qo'llanilishi kerak. "*Chairman*" – "*Rais*". "*Host/Hostess*" – "*Mehmon kutuvchi*".

2. **Leksemalarni jamiyatga mos shaklda saqlash.** "*Businessman/Businesswoman*" iboralari "*Tadbirkor*" deb tarjima qilinishi lozim, chunki o'zbek madaniyatida har doim ham kasb nomlarida jins farqlanmaydi.

3. **Madaniy moslashuv tamoyillari.** Tarjimada madaniy va lingvistik o'ziga xosliklar e'tiborga olinadi. Masalan: "*He is a brave firefighter*". To'g'ri tarjima: "*U jasur o'to'chiruvchi*". "*She is a dedicated mother*". To'g'ri tarjima: "*U fidoyi ona*".

4. **Gazeta diskursidagi genderga oid stereotiplarni bartaraf etish.** Gazetalar ko'pincha "*uy bekasi*", "*tadbirkor ayol*", "*rahbar erkak*" kabi atamalardan foydalanadi. Tarjimada bunday atamalarni umumiy shaklga keltirish va stereotiplardan xoli qilish kerak: "*Tadbirkor ayol*" – "*Tadbirkor*". "*Rahbar erkak*" – "*Rahbar*".

5. **Tilning zamonaviylashuviga e'tibor qaratish.** Tarjimada genderga xos so'zlarni neytrallashtirish orqali tilning zamonaviy va tenglikka asoslangan shakli yaratilib, jamiyatdagi gender balansi mustahkamlanadi. Misollar:

1. "*Men should lead families*" iborasi. To'g'ri tarjima: "*Erkaklar oilani boshqarishi kerak*". Gender neytrallikni aks ettiruvchi muqobil tarjima: "*Oilani boshqarish barcha oila a'zolarining majburiyatidir*".

2. "*Women are emotional*": To'g'ri tarjima: "*Ayollar his-tuyg'ularga ko'proq beriluvchan*". Gender neytrallikni aks ettiruvchi muqobil tarjima: "*Har bir inson his-tuyg'ularni turlicha ifodalaydi*".

Ushbu faslda mavzuga aloqador 6 ta maqola tahlili amalga oshirildi va ilmiy xulosalar berildi.

Gazeta gender diskursi axborotning tezkor va tushunarli yetkazilishiga xizmat qiluvchi lingvistik vositalardan iborat bo‘lib, gazetalar gender mavzusida ko‘pincha ikki xil yondashuv *gender rollarini an‘anaviy stereotiplar asosida taqdim etish* va *jamiyatdagi gender tenglikni targ‘ib qilish* kabilarni qo‘llaydilar. O‘zbek gazeta diskursida birinchi yondashuv, ingliz gazeta diskursida har ikki yondashuv ko‘proq kuzatiladi. Shuning uchun ham genderga oid leksikani tarjima qilish jarayonida muallif nutqiy maqsadini saqlash, neytral til birliklarini tanlash va ularni universal kontekstga moslashtirish o‘rtasida muvozanat saqlanishi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

S.Bozorova maqolasida gazeta sahifalarida ko‘plab janrlar qo‘llanishini ta’kidlaydi va quyidagi turlarini keltirib o‘tadi: xabar, maqola, reportaj, suhbat, hisobot, korrespondensiya, sharh, taqriz, ochiq xat hamda ocherk, felyeton, pamflet, lavha kabi badiiy-publitsistik janrlar. Ushbu janrlar mazmuni, tuzilishi va ifoda vositalariga ko‘ra bir-biridan farq qiladi. Shu bilan birga, gazeta publitsistikasida ular ko‘pincha o‘zaro tutashib, nutq elementlari bir-biriga singishib ketadi. Bu esa gazeta diskursining murakkab va dinamik xususiyatini namoyon etadi³¹.

Tadqiqotimiz davomida biz statistik tahlil uchun 2010-2025-yillarda nashr etilgan o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi gazetalardan umumiy hajmda jami 60 ta maqolani tanlab oldik. Gazeta diskursiga oid axborot va intervyu janridagi matnlar bazasi (korpus) tanlandi. Har bir tildagi ilm-fan, salomatlik, sport kabi sohalar doirasida ijtimoiy, siyosiy va madaniy mavzudagi materiallar teng 30 tadan saralandi. O‘zbek tilida “Xalq so‘zi”, “Yangi O‘zbekiston”, “Ma’rifat va ta’lim”, “Adolat ko‘zgusi”, “Oila va jamiyat”, “gazeta.uz” nomli; ingliz tilida “The Times”, “Expert Voice”, “The New York Times”, “The Guardian”, “Financial Times” nomli siyosiy, ijtimoiy-siyosiy, madaniy-ma’rifiy, ta’limga ixtisoslashgan gazeta, huquqiy-ma’rifiy yo‘nalishdagi gazetalardan manbalar olindi.

3.1 – jadval.

Genderga oid birliklarning ishlatilish chastotasi

Til	Gender birliklari (10 000 so‘zga nisbatan)	Ulushi (%)
O‘zbek	420	4.2%
Ingliz	550	5.5%

Gender jihatdan farqlanish ingliz tilida o‘zbek tiliga nisbatan intensivroq ifodalanadi; bu ikki tilning tipologik xususiyatlari bilan izohlanadi. Ingliz tilida grammatik jins to‘liq rivojlanmagan bo‘lsa-da, shaxs olmoshlari va bir qator leksik birliklar gender referentini muntazam ifodalaydi. Natijada gender semantikasi til tizimining leksik qatlamida mustahkam o‘rin egallaydi.

Ingliz tilida esa gender birliklari o‘rta pozitsiyani egallaydi. Ingliz tilida grammatik jins to‘liq rivojlanmagan bo‘lsa-da, shaxs olmoshlari (he, she) va ayrim

³¹<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7993086> Murojaat sanasi: 02.03.2025

leksik birliklar orqali gender farqlanishi ifodalanadi. Bu esa genderning asosan leksik va diskursiv darajada namoyon bo'lishini ko'rsatadi.

O'zbek tilida 4,2% ko'rsatkich qayd etilgan bo'lib, bu grammatik jins kategoriyasining mavjud emasligi bilan bog'liq. Gender ko'proq leksik vositalar yoki kontekst orqali ifodalanadi. Demak, natijalar til tizimining morfologik xususiyatlari gender birliklarining chastotasiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatishini ilmiy jihatdan tasdiqlaydi.

3.2 – jadval.

Gazeta diskursida gender markaziyligi

Til	Maskulin markaz (%)	Feminin markaz (%)	Neytral (%)
O'zbek	52	28	20
Ingliz	44	34	22

O'zbek tilida maskulin markaz 52% bo'lib, qiyoslangan ikki til orasida eng yuqori ko'rsatkichni tashkil etadi. O'zbek tilida grammatik jins mavjud emas, shuning uchun gender markaziyligi asosan leksik va ijtimoiy omillar bilan belgilanadi. Jamiyatdagi an'anaviy ijtimoiy rollar va siyosiy-ijtimoiy mavzularda erkak obrazining ko'proq yoritilishi maskulin ustunlikni yuzaga keltiradi.

Ingliz tilida esa maskulin ko'rsatkich 44% bo'lib, nisbatan muvozanatli taqsimot kuzatiladi. Feminin markaz (34%) va neytral birliklar (22%) ulushining yuqoriroq bo'lishi gender tengligi tendensiyalarining kuchaygani hamda inklyuziv til siyosati bilan bog'liq. Demak, gender markaziyligi til tizimi va ijtimoiy-madaniy kontekst bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lgan diskursiv hodisa sifatida namoyon bo'ladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, gazeta diskursida gender birliklarini tarjimada aks ettirish til tizimining grammatik xususiyatlari va ijtimoiy-madaniy omillar bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. O'zbek tilida grammatik jins kategoriyasi mavjud emasligi sababli, gender ma'nolari asosan leksik vositalar va kontekst orqali ifodalanadi. Tarjima jarayonida semantik aniqlik, pragmatik moslik hamda auditoriya qabul qilish omillari muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Xususan, maskulin shakllarning umumiy qo'llanishi yoki neytral birliklar tanlanishi matnning ideologik yo'nalishiga ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Shu bois gender birliklarini tarjima qilishda lingvistik muvozanat va ijtimoiy sezgirlik tamoyillariga rioya etish zarur.

XULOSA

1. Diskurs tilshunoslik, madaniyatshunoslik, jamiyatshunoslik, tarix va boshqa fanlar bilan bog'liq sohalarida tafakkur o'zgarishlarini ko'rsatadi. U so'zlar va gaplar orqali o'z fikrlarini, maqsadlarini va qarorlarini ifodalovchi insonlar o'rtasidagi kommunikativ amaliyotni anglatadi. Mazkur kommunikativ amaliyotni tushunishda,

diskursning turli ijtimoiy-madaniy kontekstda til sohiblarining dunyoqarashi, olam lisoniy manzarasi, mafkura, qarash va yo‘nalishlarni aks ettiradi.

2. Gazeta diskursida formal, funksional, situativ, kognitiv yo‘naltiruvlar mavjud. Formal yo‘naltiruv gazeta diskursini ikki yoki undan ko‘proq gap/jumlaning ma‘naviy bog‘liqligi sifatida ko‘rsatadi. Funksional diskurs tilidan istalgan foydalanish holati bo‘lib, tilning umumiy tahlili deb qaraladi. Situativ diskurs ijtimoiy, psixologik va madaniy ahamiyatli sharoit va vaziyat konteksti bilan bog‘liq bo‘ladi.

3. Kognitiv yo‘naltiruvda diskurs bilimni ifodalashda yangi muloqot shaklini hosil qiluvchi kognitiv fenomen sifatida ko‘rsatadi. Shunday qilib, diskursga formal, funksional, situativ va kognitiv yo‘naltiruvlar mavjud va har birining diskursning tushunishini oshirishda muhim roli bor. Gazeta diskursi, kognitiv modellarning manbai sifatida, insonlarning reallik haqiqatiga oid tasavvurlarini ifodalovchi alohida belgilar tizimiga ega bo‘lgan va jamiyatda konvensional va konseptual orientatsiyani ta‘minlash uchun muhim vosita bo‘lgani uchun ham diskurs, lingvistik madaniy jamiyat a‘zolarining o‘zlarini ifodalovchi va o‘zlashtiruvchi mohiyati bilan bog‘liqdir.

4. Gender – bu biologik jinsning ijtimoiy va madaniy interpretatsiyasi bo‘lib, u postmodern va feministik paradigmada barqaror struktura emas, balki dinamik diskursiv jarayon sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Undagi xulq-atvor stereotiplari jamiyatning qadriyatlar tizimini va ijtimoiy rollar taqsimotini denotativ darajada kodlashtiradi, ya‘ni, gender – bu shaxsning jamiyat tomonidan “yaratiladigan” va tilda (masalan, gazeta sarlavhalarida) aks etadigan ijtimoiy qiyofasidir.

5. O‘zbek va ingliz tilshunosligida lisoniy birliklar gender yondashuv asosida kognitiv-pragmatik aspektda chuqur o‘rganilishi, “ayol” va “erkak” konsepti va u bilan bog‘liq boshqa tushunchalar (kasb va situativ holatlar) maxsus o‘rganilishi kerak. O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida ham lingvistik sathlarining gender xususiyatlari to‘la ochib berilishi kerak.

6. O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida gazeta diskursida ishlatiladigan genderga oid til birliklarini moslashtirish, ya‘ni lingvistik jihatdan nutq orqali jamiyatda tenglik va hurmatga asoslangan qarashlarni shakllantirish mumkin. Gazeta diskursida genderni ayol yoki erkakka tegishli yadroviy konsept sifatida uning bir gorizontali tizimdagi o‘ziga xos ikki xil tasnifi, ya‘ni konseptning konseptosferada boshqa konseptlardan ayri holda namoyon bo‘lishi (torayishi – intension) shart.

7. Har ikki tilda ham media muhitidagi gender stereotiplari dinamik va harakatchandir, chunki ular ijodiy harakat va tushunishning o‘zaro ta‘siri natijasi o‘laroq, jurnalist o‘z nashrlarida gender “*erkak*” va “*ayol*” jinslari o‘rtasidagi ijtimoiy munosabatlarning shakllangan va o‘rnatilgan tizimi, eng chuqur ijtimoiy munosabatlar sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Gazeta diskursida genderga oid til birliklarini tarjima qilishda stereotiplarni buzish, neytral va madaniy mos atamalarni tanlash asosiy tamoyildir. Tarjimonlar yoki jurnalistlar nafaqat tilning mazmunini, balki jamiyatdagi tenglikni ham aks ettiruvchi shakllarni qo‘llashlari kerak.

8. Miqdoriy tahlil gender ma‘nolarining ikki xil mexanizm orqali shakllanishini tasdiqladi. Ingliz tilida grammatik va leksik vositalar birgalikda ishlagani uchun gender birliklari chastotasi yuqoriroq: o‘n ming so‘zga nisbatan 550 birlik (5,5 foiz),

o'zbek tilida esa 420 birlik (4,2 foiz). O'zbek tilida yuk butunlay leksik tanlov va kontekstga tushadi, maskulin markazning 52 foizga yetishi esa til tizimi bilan emas, ijtimoiy rollar taqsimoti bilan izohlanadi. Tarjima amaliyoti uchun bundan aniq talab kelib chiqadi: gender ma'nosi grammatik shakldan emas, kontekstdan qidirilishi lozim.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL FOR AWARDING
SCIENTIFIC DEGREES PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.34.02 AT
KOKAND STATE UNIVERSITY**

KOKAND STATE UNIVERSITY

SHERALIYEVA NODIRAKHON ABDUVOKHID KIZI

**THE IMPACT OF GENDER ISSUES ON LANGUAGE NORMS IN
NEWSPAPER DISCOURSE (linguocultural analysis)**

10.00.13 – Comparative and contrastive linguistics

**ABSTRACT of dissertation of the doctor of philosophy in PHILOLOGICAL
sciences (PhD)**

The theme of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation is registered by the Supreme Attestation Commission at the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the number B2025.1.PhD/Fil5951.

The dissertation has been prepared in Kokand state university.

The abstract of the (PhD) dissertation is posted in three languages (Uzbek, English and Russian (Resume)) languages on the website of Kokand State University (www.kokandsu.uz/) and on the website «ZiyoNet» information-educational portal (www.ziynet.uz).

Scientific supervisor:

Ergashev Mukhammadjon Rakhmonovich,

Doctor of Philosophy in Philological Sciences (PhD),
Associate Professor

Official opponents:

Khakimova Muhayyokhon Karimovna,
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Sultanova Shokhista Mukhammadjanovna,
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Leading organization:

Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages

The defense of the dissertation will take place on « 12 » november 2026, at 8 30 a.m. at a meeting of Scientific Council PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.34.02 under Kokand State University. (Address: 150700, Kokand city, Turon street, 23. Tel: (99873) 542-38-38; fax: (99873) 542-11-43; e-mail: kokandsu@exat.uz).

The dissertation could be reviewed at the information-resource center of Kokand State University (registration number 75). Address: 150700, Kokand city, Turon street, 23. Tel: (99890) 508-64-42; e-mail: kokandsu_arm@exat.uz).

Dissertation abstract sent out on « 28 » october 2026.

(Mailing report number 13 on « 28 » october 2026).



I.S. Madrahimov

Chairman of Scientific Council for Awarding Scientific Degree, Doctor of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor

R.A. Jurayeva

Scientific Secretary of Scientific Council for Awarding Scientific Degree, Doctor of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor

A.I. Ziyayev

Chairman of Scientific Seminar at Scientific Council for Awarding Scientific Degree, Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

INTRODUCTION (abstract of the PhD dissertation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In world linguistics, an anthropocentric approach, which studies language in relation to its owner, is increasingly developing. In research conducted on the basis of this approach, special scientific attention is paid to the issues of normalization of discourse and gender-related language units in the media space, and their interpretation by linguistic and extralinguistic factors. Sociocultural values, gender stereotypes, and linguocultural codes used in newspaper discourse significantly influence language norms and stylistic features of the text. Therefore, it is an urgent scientific task not to limit newspaper texts to traditional methods of analysis, but to reveal gender-specific linguistic features through cognitive semantics methods, and to study the process of formation of linguistic units related to discourse based on new methodological principles.

In world linguistics, gender issues have become a separate scientific field not only within the social sciences, but also within linguistics, psycholinguistics, and linguoculturology. In particular, the issues of how the expression of gender issues in newspaper discourse is reflected in the linguistic norms of male and female images, and their semantic and stylistic differences, are of particular importance. From this point of view, the linguistic analysis of gender studies, which have been developing since the 1970s, in the 21st century newspaper discourse using the examples of Uzbek, English, and Russian, and the identification of the lexical and grammatical structure of the language, as well as its national and cultural characteristics, is considered an urgent scientific task for applied linguistics.

In our country, the legal foundations of gender equality policy are being consistently strengthened, and large-scale reforms are being implemented aimed at radically improving the position of women in society. This socio-political process requires completely new scientific approaches not only in the state administration and legal system, but also directly in the language system and speech culture. “In today's era of globalization, it is natural that every nation and every independent state pays special attention to ensuring its national interests, and in this regard, first of all, to preserving and developing its culture, ancient values, and mother tongue¹”. Therefore, research in this area, along with the theoretical enrichment of gender linguistics in Uzbek linguistics, serves to systematize modern lexical-semantic changes in our language. In particular, the study of gender issues in newspaper discourse from a linguistic and linguocultural perspective determines the relevance of the topic.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev dated February 7, 2017 No. PF-4947 “On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan²”, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 2, 2019 No. O‘RQ-562 “On Guarantees of Equal

¹O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF-5850-sonli Farmoni. <http://lex.uz/docs/4561730>

²Мирзиёев Ш.М. 2017-2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича Ҳаракатлар Стратегияси. – Тошкент: Адолат, 2017. – Б. 112.

Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men”, Resolution of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 28, 2021 No. SQ-297-IV “On Approval of the Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan by 2030”, Resolution of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 4, 2022 No. KQ-311/1-IV “On Increasing the Role of Women in Society, Establishing a Republican Commission on Gender Equality and Family Issues” This dissertation research will serve to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks set forth in the Resolution of the Senate Council of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other regulatory legal documents.

The relevance of the research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic. The dissertation was carried out within the framework of the priority direction 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 informed society and a democratic state.”

The scope of study of the problem. In world linguistics, discourse issues, the specific features of newspaper discourse, and gender issues are reflected in the research of scholars such as D.Zimmerman, P.Fishman, R.Lakoff, D.Tannen, P.Eckert, J.Holmes, M.Bucholtz, K.Hall, D.Cameron, O.Jespersen, and S.Speer, and within Russian linguistics, G.N.Tretyakova, Y.A.Kurchenko, N.Azhgikhina, S.Ayvazova, T.Bendas, O.Voronina, Y.Zdravomislova, I.Kostikova, and O.Smirnova.

In Uzbek linguistics, it is worth noting the research of scholars such as Sh.Usmanova³, D.Nazirkulova⁴, A.Kholboboyeva⁵, M.Kurbanova, Sh.Shahobiddinova, N.Nasrullayeva, and M.Rasulova, who studied issues of newspaper discourse, advertising discourse in the media and the gender aspect⁶.

Today, the study of gender as an object of applied linguistics is one of the urgent problems of modern linguistics, and the issue of newspaper gender discourse is also an urgent social issue. In the dissertation, this object is studied from the point of view of cognitive semantics, and the specific features of the specialized language of newspaper gender discourse, gender equality (hereinafter referred to as NGD, GE) discourse are revealed from a hermeneutic aspect, cognitively and linguoculturologically.

Relationship of the research with the research plans of the higher education institution where the dissertation was completed. Dissertation

³Usmonova Sh. Gazeta diskursi: vazifalar va konstruktiv tamoyil // Ilm-fan va texnologiya maqola. №1/2024. – B. 147-153 <https://www.in-academy.uz/index.php/zdift/article/view/46386> Murojaat sanasi: 28.02.2025.

⁴<https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/zdift/article/view/70527> Murojaat sanasi: 20.01.2025.

⁵Xolboboyeva A.Sh. Turizmga oid reklamalarda ritorik aspektning chog'ishtirma tadqiqi (ingliz va o'zbek tillari misolida). Fil. fan. b. fals. d-ri (PhD) diss.:10.00.06. - B. 67.

⁶Курбонова М. Гендеролингвистик тадқиқ янги парадигмасифатида // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 2-сон. – Тошкент, 2014; Курбонова М. Ўзбек болалар нутқининг прагматик хусусиятлари: Филол.фан.д-ри. ... автореф. – Тошкент, 2018; Шаҳобиддинова Ш.Х. Морфологик бирликларнинг прагматик тавсифига оид мулоҳазалар (қиёслаш категорияси мисолида) // БухДУ Илмий ахбороти. 2017/1(65); Хожиева З. Бадий матн таҳлилининг гендер аспекти// Fledu.Uz №1/15/2017; Расулова М.И. Основы лексической категоризации в лингвистике. – Тошкент: Фан, 2005; Насруллаева Н.З. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида оламнинг фразеологик манзарасидаги гендер концептларининг шаклланиши: Филол. Фан. д-ри. ... автореф. – Тошкент, 2018.

research was carried out in accordance with the framework of the topic “Current Issues of Uzbek Linguistics”, which is included in the research plan of Kokand State University”.

The purpose of the study is to reveal the influence of gender issues on language norms in newspaper discourse from a linguocultural perspective using the examples of Uzbek and English.

Research objectives:

to study the theoretical foundations of discourse and gender issues in linguistics;

to analyze the influence of the gender factor on language norms;

to reveal the communicative-pragmatic nature of newspaper gender discourse;

to identify the lexical and stylistic features of gender stereotypes in newspaper discourse in Uzbek and English;

to compare the common and different aspects of gender-representing units based on materials from Uzbek and English;

to reveal the connection of the gender issue with national-cultural codes based on linguo-cultural analysis.

The object of the study is selected materials on gender discourse in newspapers on social, political, and cultural topics published in Uzbek and English between 2010 and 2025.

The subject of the research is to reveal the linguocultural impact of the gender issue on language norms in newspaper discourse.

Research methods. To cover the research topic, types of analysis such as discourse analysis, linguo-cultural analysis, lexical-semantic analysis, stylistic analysis, classification, description, comparison, and generalization were used.

Scientific novelty of the research:

the influence of the gender problem on language norms in modern newspaper discourse, based on the typological characteristics of languages, is revealed linguo-culturologically based on materials in Uzbek and English;

the linguo-culturological characteristics of the lexical-semantic and stylistic expressions of gender stereotypes in newspaper texts, that is, in the Uzbek press, stereotypes are formed more around family-domestic and moral concepts (for example, “the light of the home”, “modesty befitting an Uzbek woman”), while in English newspapers, lexical-semantic units expressing social status, professional competence and individualism prevail;

the relationship of the gender problem with language norms in Uzbek linguistics, the change in the principles of linguistic economy and clarity in expressing the status of women in the official-departmental style, and the tendency to abandon traditional linguistic patterns and strive for inclusiveness in the journalistic style have been substantiated as new scholarly conclusions;

the analysis of cultural codes such as “mother”, “home”, “work”, “leader” related to gender in newspaper discourse in both languages, their deep national-cultural roots, while in the Uzbek language these codes are more related to sociocultural values and mentality, while in English they are formed under the influence of social and democratic institutions. On this basis, the unique “gender

landscape” of each language, the inextricable connection of linguistic units, symbolic meanings and national mentality in newspaper discourse, has been proven.

The practical results of the study are as follows:

the conclusions developed on the basis of the linguocultural analysis of the gender problem in newspaper discourse can serve as a basis for creating textbooks and manuals on the problem of gender studies, and to conduct practical exercises in elective subjects;

the linguocultural approaches developed in the study are based on the national-cultural specificities of gender in textual studies, translation studies, and sociopragmatic studies, and their practical application in monitoring and expert work on ensuring gender equality in journalism practice and achieving gender balance in the media is proven.

The reliability of the research results is explained by the solidity of the conclusions drawn, the clear formulation of the problem, the use of modern research methods in the work, the fact that factual language materials are taken from reliable dictionaries, and the confirmation of the results by authorized structures.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results.

The scientific significance of the research results is that the gender study of newspaper discourse expands and improves the existing scientific data on current issues of linguistic theory and Uzbek linguistics.

The practical significance of the research results lies in the fact that the conclusions drawn from the linguocultural analysis of the gender issue in newspaper discourse can be applied in teaching such university courses as “General Linguistics”, “Applied Linguistics”, “Sociolinguistics and Discourse” and “Gender Linguistics”, and can further enrich the theoretical and practical knowledge of specialists in philology, social studies and the press.

Implementation of research results. Based on the results of this dissertation work, which aims to determine the impact of gender issues on language norms in newspaper discourse:

the scientific results and conclusions on the linguoculturological characteristics of the impact of the gender problem on language norms in newspaper discourse based on materials in Uzbek and English, and the evidence of lexical-semantic and stylistic expressions of gender stereotypes in newspaper texts were used in the implementation of the fundamental project No. F3-2019081663 on the topic “Creating a collection of websites and multimedia products (electronic dictionaries) dedicated to the promotion of the Uzbek national dance art” in 2022-2023, in particular, in the creation of a “Brief Uzbek-English-German Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek Folk Art Terms”. (Reference No. 1/04-197 of Uzbek State Academy of Choreography on March 12, 2025). As a result, the ways of unifying industry terms in the Uzbek language based on the terminology of newspaper gender discourse and standardizing them based on international standards, as well as the significant aspects of forming a system of gender terms in the field of lexicography in creating electronic dictionaries, have been proven;

the results and materials of the dissertation on the basis of new scientific conclusions on the relationship of the gender problem with language norms in Uzbek

linguistics were used as part of the international project “FY-18 English Access Microscholarship program” numbered S-ECAGD-18-CA-0067 (P020002335) implemented at the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute in 2020-2022 in collaboration with the United States Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. (Reference No. 131 of Kokand State University on October 30, 2025). As a result, the presented evidence and theoretical considerations substantiate the lexical-semantic and stylistic expressions of gender stereotypes in newspaper texts;

recommendations were formulated on the basis of new scientific conclusions on the relationship of the gender problem with language norms in Uzbek linguistics; conclusions and proposals on the proven national-cultural nature of gender-related cultural codes in newspaper discourse in both languages were used in writing the scripts for the UZMTRK “Uzbekistan” TV and radio channel’s “Bedorlik”, “Ijod zavqi”, “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”, “Millat va ma’naviyat” broadcasts in 2022-2023, and scientific conclusions on the importance of the social significance of the application of semantic categories such as frame, prototype, metaphorically idealized cognitive models, and natural semantic metalanguage in the conceptualization and categorization of terms and concepts related to human rights in newspaper gender discourse. (Reference: UZMTRK “Uzbekistan” TV and Radio Channel, No. 26-36-963, on March 5, 2025). As a result, in 2022-2023, the materials of this television and radio channel were scientifically and practically enriched, and their content was improved.

Approbation of the research results. The research results were discussed at 3 international and 3 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of the research results. A total of 12 scientific works have been published on the topic of the dissertation, including 6 articles in scientific publications recommended for publication by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations, 3 of which were published in republican and 3 in foreign journals.

The structure and volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references with a total length of 154 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction establishes the relevance of the research topic, describes the level of study of the problem, identifies the goals and objectives, object, and subject of the research, indicates the relevance of the work to important areas of the formation of science and technology, provides information on the scientific novelty of the research, the reliability of the results, theoretical and practical significance, the implementation of the results into practice, their publication, and the structure of the work.

The first chapter of the study is titled “**Theoretical and Historical Processes in the Study of Discourse,**” and the first section of the chapter is titled “*The Term “Discourse” in Language Theory and Scientific Theoretical Views*”. It covers the

content, historical formation, and interpretations given by various scientific schools of thought of the concept of “discourse,” which is widely used in modern linguistics.

The concept of discourse is closely related to a certain area of speech and speech activity with a special lexicon, and its specificity is manifested in syntactic construction and some semantic features. Discourse arises in a certain communicative act and its pragmatic conditions, in which the decisive factor is the special linguistic environment based on the constructions inherent in the language. Therefore, the term discourse itself requires a certain explanation and precision: for example, political discourse, scientific discourse, philosophical discourse, etc. From this point of view, discourse is a “language within a language”, and in each communicative act, text or speech it has its own lexicon, semantics, pragmatic aspects and syntactic construction⁷.

Since the term discourse was coined, there has been much debate about the essence and differences between the concepts of text and discourse. Scholars have attempted to differentiate between the two concepts and determine their degree of similarity.⁸

The diversity of the concept of discourse as a linguistic phenomenon stems from its different approaches. There are formal, functional, situational, and cognitive approaches to discourse.

1. The formal approach is the study of discourse as a semantic connection between two or more sentences or clauses. In this interpretation, discourse is understood as a unit that is a complex syntactic whole larger than a phrase.

2. Functional discourse is any form of language use and is interpreted as a concept that analyzes the general functioning of language.

3. Situational discourse is related to the context of conditions and situations that have social, psychological, and cultural significance. This approach is also considered as a discourse that encompasses the characteristics of formal and functional discourse.

4. In the cognitive approach, discourse is viewed as a cognitive phenomenon that creates a new form of communication in the expression of knowledge. Thus, linguists study discourse from various aspects, which paves the way for the full development and improvement of discourse theory.

Newspaper discourse is a communicative process that covers the topic covered in an article or text, the ideas put forward, and the analysis based on them, in which the author uses the main methods of expressing his opinion, explaining information, and developing arguments. Newspaper discourse deeply studies the interrelationship of topics, ideas, and information, as well as the logical connections between them. Therefore, newspaper discourse is an important theoretical and practical tool for teachers and students to analyze content, understand ideas, and strengthen the learning process.

Discourse analysis is one of the scientific areas that unites the disciplines of linguistics, sociology, psychology, ethnography, semiotics, literary studies,

⁷<https://gtmarket.ru/concepts/6987> Murojaat sanasi: 20.12.2025.

⁸Каримов Б. Рухият алифбоси. – Тошкент: Ғафур Ғулом номидаги нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйи, 2015. – Б. 362.

stylistics, and philosophy. Discourse analysis is carried out on the basis of various theoretical positions, but all scholars who study discourse are united by certain common methodological principles and basic programs:

1) *the static model of language is too simplistic and does not correspond to its nature;*

2) *the dynamic model of language should be based on communication, that is, on the interaction of people, who try to express their feelings, exchange ideas and experiences, or influence each other;*

3) *communication occurs in communicative situations, which must be considered in a cultural context;*

4) *the central role in a communicative situation belongs to people, not to the means of communication;*

5) *communication includes pre-communicative and post-communicative stages;*

6) *as a product of text communication, the text has several dimensions, the main of which are text structure and interpretation of details⁹.*

In discourse theory, the term “discourse” refers to the expression of content and ideas on any topic. This concept usually includes the methods of expressing meaning, their variability, the relationships between ideas, and other important information. The object of scientific and theoretical research of discourse covers its analysis, structure, basic concepts, stages of historical development, and other theoretical issues. Discourse analysis is considered a scientific method that serves to conduct practical and theoretical research on these issues. The main goal of discourse analysis is to analyze ideas within specific topics and help understand the relationships between them.

The second paragraph, titled “*The Origins of Gender Research*” examines the origins of the concept of gender and its study in linguistics.

The word “gender” entered the Russian humanities from Europe in the 1990s with the emergence of a new direction - gender studies. This word originated in English linguistics, where it was known in the sense of “grammatical gender”.

The term “gender” was introduced into science in 1955 by psychologist D. Money and its meaning was used to distinguish general sexual characteristics, that is, sex as a phenotype, from biological characteristics.

First of all, it should be noted that in linguistics and social sciences, the concepts of **sex**, **gender**, and **grammatical gender** are related, but they are different in content. **Sex** is a biological concept that refers to the natural, physiological differences between humans and living beings, that is, male and female, and is a natural phenomenon that exists outside of human will. **Gender**, on the other hand, is a socio-cultural category that encompasses social roles, behavioral norms, stereotypes, and identities related to masculinity and femininity formed by society. **Grammatical gender** is a purely linguistic phenomenon that is manifested in the language system in connection with the formal-morphological properties, adaptation, and conjugation of nouns, and in many languages may not directly

⁹Арутюнова, Н.Д. Язык и мир человека. - 2-е изд., испр. – М.: Языки русской культуры, 1999. – С. 895.

correspond to biological sex. Therefore, biological sex is based on a natural basis, gender is based on a socio-cultural basis, and grammatical gender is based on the internal system of language, which are independent but interrelated concepts.

Although research in this area in Uzbek linguistics has not lost its novelty, it cannot be denied that there are also significant studies in this area. In particular, among the many studies created in Uzbek linguistics in recent years, the work of Prof. S.Muminov occupies a special place. In his research, he was able to reveal the male and female aspects of Uzbek speech communication with vivid examples¹⁰.

In Uzbek linguistics, the issue of gender has been studied from various aspects in the scientific research of scholars such as G.Ergasheva, N.Nasrullayeva, Z.Djurayeva, Sh.Gulyamova, D.Ismoilova, and M.Ubaydullayeva¹¹.

Researchers studying the process of voluntary communication show differences in the way men and women talk:

- it is characteristic of women to introduce topics during the conversation in accordance with the current situation and the actions of the speakers;
- men join the conversation more slowly, which is tantamount to the phenomenon of “psychological deafness”;
- women rely more on their own and the experiences of those around them;
- typical features of female speech include expressiveness and the use of exclamations such as “wow!”;
- women tend to exaggerate positive assessments, while men tend to use insults and curses to make negative assessments.

The third paragraph of the first chapter is entitled “*Interpretation of the factors of studying gender problems in newspaper discourse*”. Today, the study of gender as an object of applied linguistics is one of the urgent problems of modern linguistics. In the dissertation, this object is studied from the point of view of cognitive semantics, and the specific features of the discourse of gender equality (hereinafter GE) or newspaper gender (NG newspaper gender) are revealed from a hermeneutic aspect.

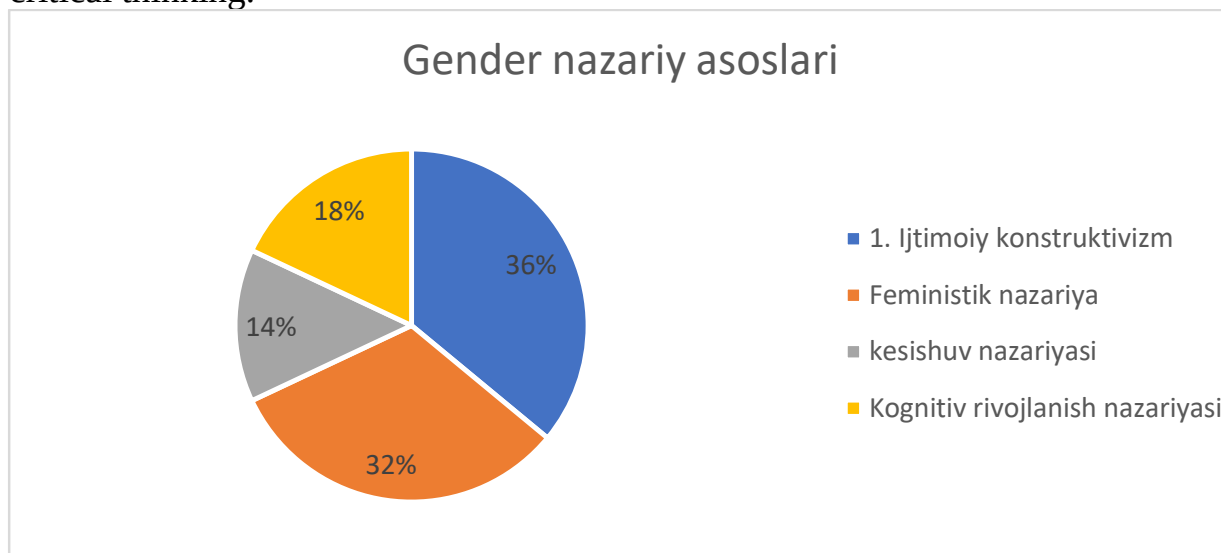
Gender Theoretical Foundations. We have witnessed research in the following areas through the analysis of theoretical ideas focused on gender differences and similarities in students’ critical thinking.

¹⁰Мўминов С. Ўзбек мулоқотининг жинс хусусиятлари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1999. 5-сон. – Б.64-66.; Мўминов С. Ўзбек мулоқот ҳулкининг ижтимоий-лисоний хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2000. – Б. 236.

¹¹Ergasheva G.I. Linguistic and extra-linguistic factors in the formation of gender terminology in the system of different languages: Diss. ... of the Doctor of Science on Phil. Sciences. – Toshkent, 2018. – P. 221; Насруллаева Н.З. Формирование гендерных концептов в английской и узбекской фразеологических картинах мира: Дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2019. – Б. 249; Djurayeva Z.R..Turli tizimli tillar paremiologik fondida gender konseptosferasini ifodalash (rus va o‘zbek tillari misolida). Fan doktori (DSc) ... diss. avtoreferati. – Buxoro, 2024. – B. 68; Гулямова Ш.К. Ўзбек тили эвфемизмларининг гендер хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. б. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. – Бухоро, 2020. – Б. 163; Ismoilova D. Lingvogenderologik birliklarning tipologik tadqiqi. Filol.fan.fal.dok-ri(PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Farg‘ona, 2024. – B. 54; Ubaydullayeva M.O. Turli tizimli tillar siyosiy diskursida gender dinamikasi (OAV materiallari asosida). Filol.fan.fal.dok-ri(PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Qo‘qon, 2025. – B. 48.

Figure 1.1

The results of a study examining the theoretical foundations of gender through an analysis of theoretical ideas focused on gender differences and similarities in critical thinking.



1. **Social constructivism.**
2. **Feminist theory.**
3. **Intersectionality theory.**
4. **Cognitive Development Theory.**

The nature of gender trends can be categorized as follows:

1. **Communication styles.** Research shows that men and women often have different communication styles. This can also affect their critical thinking: while men tend to be more direct and assertive in certain situations, women tend to use more collaborative and inclusive language.

2. **Socialization.** Social norms and expectations around gender roles can affect how people approach critical thinking. For example, men may be socialized to be more assertive and assertive in their opinions, while women may be socialized to be more cautious or respectful.

3. **Perspective-taking.** Critical thinking involves considering multiple perspectives and viewpoints. Some research suggests that women may be more likely to consider multiple perspectives and be more sympathetic to the viewpoints of others, which can be helpful in critical thinking tasks that require understanding different perspectives.

4. **Confidence and risk-taking.** Confidence levels can affect critical thinking. Research suggests that men often report greater confidence in their critical thinking abilities, even when their actual performance is not significantly different from that of women. In addition, men may be more likely to take risks in their critical thinking, while women may be more likely to be cautious.

Since “the text is a verbal sign of culture¹²”, the term “cultural context” is used within the framework of media linguistics to designate the totality of culturally significant information contained in the text. By cultural context, following

¹²Маслова, В.А. Лингвокультурология: учеб, пособие для студентов высш. учеб, заведений. - М.: Академия, 2001. – С. 208.

T.G.Dobrosklonskaya, we understand the totality of culturally significant information contained in the text, structured at all levels¹³. In our opinion, the concept of cultural context includes the definition of denotative, connotative, associative, metaphorical levels.

Denotative cultural context refers to a specific meaning that defines the specific realities of a particular culture, group, or system. It is similar to a fixed form of expression, but it reflects a reality that is explained through interpretations. For example, when we say “the United States of America,” this name designates “the union of the American states” and expresses a reality based on the specificities of that state.

Some examples that can be further elaborated in a denotative cultural context are as follows:

1. Political parties: For example, the names People’s Democratic Party of Uzbekistan or Republican Party (USA) express their political concepts and decisions. The title “Liberals will continue to support women's entrepreneurship” is directly related to entrepreneurship and economic activity, showing the issue of gender through the prism of economic opportunities. In this case, the denotative content is that the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan is mentioned, while the connotative meaning is that this party supports gender equality.

2. Famous people: The names of people like Albert Einstein, Mahatma Gandhi, or Amelia Earhart represent a reality based on their human or scientific activities. For example, when we think of Albert Einstein, we think of science, while when we think of Mahatma Gandhi, we think of a person who fought for the freedom of his homeland and people. “Albert Einstein is a great thinker.”

3. Religion: Holiday names such as “Ramadan Hayiti”, “Kurban Hayiti”, “Paskha” (a Russian religious holiday) or “Christmas” (an English religious holiday) express significant religious realities. The title “The Gift of Ramadan: Our faithful mothers are missing” links the holy month of Ramadan and the image of the mother (woman). In the context of a religious holiday, respect for women has been elevated to the level of cultural value.

Denotative cultural context is crucial in representing reality through words and names that clearly and accurately convey meanings. It provides the identities and identifications of a culture or group.

The second chapter is entitled “**Analysis of the linguistic and linguocultural foundations of the study of gender lexicon in newspaper discourse**”, which reveals the issues of newspaper discourse and its linguocultural features. The first paragraph is entitled “*Cognitive aspects and sociocultural classification of the study of newspaper discourse*”.

Newspaper discourse is an important object of research in modern linguistics, allowing us to study text and speech processes in harmony with social and cognitive factors. Mass media play a leading role in the exchange of information in society, the formation of social opinion, and the promotion of cultural values. Therefore, it

¹³Добросклонская, Т.Г. Вопросы изучения медиатекстов: опыт исследования современной английской медиа речи. – М.: Флинта: Наука, 2005. – С. 230

is necessary to analyze the newspaper text not as a simple form of information transmission, but as a complex discursive system. The discourse approach reveals not only the linguistic structure of the newspaper text, but also its pragmatic, ideological, and cultural layers.

From the point of view of cognitive linguistics, newspaper discourse forms a conceptual model of reality in the human mind. Through linguistic units, certain frames, stereotypes, and evaluation criteria are activated. At the same time, socio-cultural classification shows the inextricable connection of newspaper discourse with the values of society, national mentality, and ideological orientations. A comprehensive study of these issues allows for a deeper understanding of the communicative, cognitive, and social significance of newspaper discourse.

In world linguistics, Y. Kurchenkova, I. Aleshanova, A. Shevchenko¹⁴ have studied the linguistic features of newspaper texts based on linguocultural and discursive analysis. In Uzbek linguistics, a number of scientific works have been carried out on newspaper discourse in recent years, of which the research of I. Azimova, A. Abdusaidov, A. Boboyeva¹⁵ holds a special place.

In addition, during our research, we focused on the linguistic and pragmatic aspects of the analysis of gender terms that are often found in newspaper pages.

The categories “extension and intension” were applied to the explanations. While a narrow explanation is given to determine the specific features of the central concept that distinguish it from other concepts in the conceptual system, an extended explanation requires that all classifications of the concept within the same context be cited. Accordingly, we believe that in order to study the objective existence of the concepts of gender, **discrimination**, and **feminism**, their need for narrowing or explanation in relation to traditional terminology should be investigated.

In our opinion, the task of defining a concept in a logically and ontologically structured conceptosphere – “clearly distinguishing” – is not entirely unique to the social and humanities, since interpretation is a continuous process that is the basis of understanding and knowledge.

It is known that in the newspaper gender discourse, the concept of gender is represented as **a nuclear concept** that belongs to a woman or a man. The place of this concept in the conceptosphere is characterized by its relationship with other concepts, and at the same time, in some cases, separately from them. This situation is explained by the narrowing of the concept *in the horizontal system (intension)*.

It is precisely in this context that a comparative analysis of the concepts of gender and sex is of great importance. Naturally, although these two terms are often confused with each other, their content and functional characteristics differ from

¹⁴Курченкова Е.А. Культурно-языковые характеристики текстов газетных объявлений (на материале английской и русской прессы). Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Волгоград, 2000. – С. 23; Алешанова И.В. Цитация в газетном тексте (на материале современной английской и российской прессы). АКД. Волгоград, 2000. – С. 22; Shevchenko A. Discursive analysis of mass media texts. // Bulletin of Russian Communication Association, Issue 1, Rostov-on-Don, 2002. – P. 153.

¹⁵Азимова И. Ўзбек тилидаги газета матнлари мазмуний перцепциясининг психолингвистик тадқиқи. Монография. – Тошкент: Навоий университети нашриёт-матбаа уйи, 2019. – Б. 9; Абдусaidов А. Язык газеты и литературная норма (на материале местных и республиканских газет 70-80 годов). Автореф. дисс. ... канд. фил. наук. – Ташкент, 1988. – С. 23; Бобоева А. Газета тилида таъсирчанликни таъминловчи айрим нуткий воситалар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент. – № 4. – Б. 62.

each other. The table below shows the main distinguishing features of the concepts of gender and sex.

Table 2.1

Gender and sex-differentiating (biological) characteristics		
Indicators	Gender	Sex (biological)
Content	The state of masculinity and femininity; a concept mainly related to social and cultural aspects	The division of humans and other living beings into two main categories (male and female) based on biological differences
Basic nature	Social-constructive phenomenon	A biological phenomenon
Source of formation	Society is formed based on culture, traditions, and social norms.	Determined based on natural biological processes
Level of volatility	May vary depending on time and place.	Relatively stable and unchanging
Expression in language and discourse	Reflected through social roles, stereotypes, and units of evaluation	Expressed through anatomical and physiological signs

The data presented in this classification table clearly demonstrates that the concept of gender is more related to *socio-cultural content* than to a biological basis, and that the concept of sex is interpreted as *a natural-biological phenomenon*. This justifies the leading role of social roles, stereotypes, and evaluative units in the formation of images of femininity and masculinity in newspaper gender discourse.

Thus, distinguishing between gender and sex serves as an important theoretical basis for ensuring the semantic clarity of gender-related concepts in newspaper texts and for their consistent analysis.

The second paragraph of the second chapter is titled “*The manifestation of language norms and the interpretation of gender relations in newspaper discourse*”.

In modern linguistics, discourse analysis and gender linguistics have emerged as closely related areas. In particular, the media, including newspaper discourse, is an important communicative space that reflects social, cultural, and ideological views in society. In newspaper texts, the gender factor is manifested not only at the level of content, but also through the choice of language norms, evaluative units, metaphors, and stylistic devices.

The influence of gender on language norms has its own linguocultural characteristics in each language and culture, which is clearly evident in a comparative study of Uzbek, English, and Russian newspaper discourses.

In Uzbek newspaper discourse, the issue of gender is closely related to traditional cultural values. Female and male images are often expressed through linguistic units based on social roles. The frequent use of units such as “ona”, “opa”, “uy bekasi”, “fidoyi ayol” in relation to women indicates that the lexical norm is subject to cultural stereotypes. Male images are described through words denoting social activity such as “rahbar”, “mutaxassis”, “tadbirkor”, “siyosatchi”.

In English-language newspaper discourse, gender issues are addressed more in terms of equality and political correctness. There is a strong tendency to abandon gender-specific units in language norms. For example, instead of traditional units such as *policeman and fireman*, gender-neutral options such as *police officer* and *firefighter* are being standardized.

Newspaper discourse is important in the life of society, it not only conveys information, but also has the power to shape social and cultural views. Maintaining language norms is a key requirement of this discourse, which requires special attention when interpreting gender relations. Promoting gender equality, stereotype-free analysis and impartial approaches are among the responsible tasks of the media.

In our opinion, maintaining language standards in covering gender issues in newspaper discourse is not only a journalistic skill, but also a social responsibility. Using language as a tool to promote gender equality serves to eliminate stereotypes and form unbiased approaches.

1. Linguistic examples:

In English, the word “nurse” does not indicate gender, but in Uzbek, “hamshira” is mainly used for the female gender, because according to the “Etymological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language”, the word “hamshira” means “sisters who nursed one mother”. This shows that the origin of the word also has a feminine aspect. When translating it, it can be said not “hamshira”, but “medical worker”. Also, the word “feldsher”, which differs somewhat in terms of its function compared to “hamshira”, has become firmly established in the Uzbek linguistic culture as the name of a profession belonging to the masculine gender. However, this stereotype is considered incorrect, and women can also freely work as feldshers.

When translating the words “actor” and “actress,” using the generic word “actor” ensures gender equality, but newspapers and other news texts use the words “actor” for women and “actor” for men.

2. Cultural examples:

The English sentence “*She is a strong woman*” translated into Uzbek as “*U kuchli ayol*” sounds positive. However, sometimes the word “ayol” can reinforce stereotypes. It can be translated more neutrally as “*U juda kuchli shaxs*”, “*U juda kuchli inson*”, “*U juda kuchli hilqat (ya’ni tabiatning tuhfasini ma’nosida)*”, “*U juda kuchli zot*”, “*U juda kuchli odam*”.

3. Compound sentences:

We read a lot of articles about Uzbek women’s cooking in the newspapers. This mentality, characteristic of Uzbek women, is also reflected in folk folklore. The main idea of the proverb “*Er – tog‘, xotin – o‘choq*” (“*A man is a mountain, a woman is a hearth*”) also points out that a man is the support and foundation in the family. Women, on the other hand, are mainly seen as superior in household matters.

Similarly, the stereotypical sentence in English “Women belong in the kitchen” reflects misconceptions, because when translated literally, the meaning of the above example is “Women belong in the kitchen.” Translating this as “Everyone can show their talent in the kitchen” ensures gender equality.

The language used in newspaper discourse is crucial in ensuring gender equality. By avoiding stereotypical language and taking an objective approach, gender issues can be positively reflected.

The third paragraph of the second chapter is titled “*Gender equality and its functional-linguocultural stereotypes in newspaper discourse*”.

Journalist N.I.Azhgikhina rightly points out in her article “*Gender Stereotypes in Modern Media*”: “The existence of journalism is impossible without stereotypes. From the emergence of the first newspaper to the creation of a global system of mass communications, stable ideas about good and evil, heroism and baseness, the savior of humanity and the “enemy of the people” were not only an indispensable attribute of every message addressed to a wide audience, but also the building material of any publication, radio program or television program¹⁶”.

Based on the definition of the Russian scientist B.N.Lofovsky¹⁷, stereotypes in journalism can be understood as stable generalized and simplified ideas about the phenomena of reality that have a prejudiced character and are present in the consciousness of the media, independently developed or established, as well as the way journalists perceive or reflect the world around them in a media product. In the vast sea of stereotypes presented by the press, scientists identify a special group of gender stereotypes associated with the reflection of relations between men and women, which have not yet been fully studied by modern science. According to scientists, the emergence of gender stereotypes is due to the fact that “the model of gender relations has been historically constructed in such a way that sexual differences prevail over individual, qualitative differences in the personalities of men and women¹⁸”.

Gender stereotypes can be recognized as a kind of creative tool for the journalist and the reader (creating and reading the text), a system of signs that facilitate mutual understanding. As a rule, there are two groups of stereotypes in media texts.

The first group is those that reflect the real state of affairs (for example, the poor position of women in society and in the family, the forms of activity prescribed by society for women: raising children, household chores, etc.).

The second group is incorrect or outdated stereotypical ideas, often used as a method of manipulation (for example, youth and beauty are a guarantee of success and wealth, etc.).

From a *linguocultural perspective*, newspaper discourse encompasses not only linguistic norms but also cultural context. For example, in some cultures, there are views that women's roles are considered inferior to men's. This can be reflected in newspaper articles through implicit stereotypes. Therefore, a linguocultural

¹⁶Azhgikhina N.I. Gender stereotypes in modern media // Gender stereotypes. 2000. No 5. – P. 273.

¹⁷Lofovskiy B.N. Journalism and mass media: Dictionary. Ekaterinburg, 2007. – P. 306.

¹⁸Коноплева Н.А. Гендерные стереотипы [Электр. Рес.] // Словарь гендерных терминов. 2007. – С. 105. URL: <http://www.owl.ru/gender/042.htm> Murojaat sanasi: 21.07.2024.

approach requires ensuring gender neutrality of the language used in newspaper discourse¹⁹.

In order to promote gender equality in newspaper discourse, it is important to take into account its functional and linguocultural aspects. For example, phrases such as “Men who save society” or “Women who unite the family” reinforce traditional gender roles. In such cases, it is appropriate to choose a neutral and egalitarian approach such as “All members of society develop together²⁰”.

The third chapter of the dissertation, entitled **“Issues of regulating gender-related linguistic units in newspaper discourse”** provides an in-depth analysis of newspaper materials in Uzbek, English, and Russian, highlighting their gender-specific features and translation problems. The first paragraph of the chapter is titled *“Features of gender-related linguistic units in social communication in languages with different systems”*.

Gender in social communication is a complex process related to translating linguistic and cultural features, preserving cultural diversity, promoting gender equality, and ensuring the correct use of language units. This increases the linguistic, cultural, and social responsibility of the translator.

Within the framework of cultural studies, the determination of the dominant type of culture is carried out on the basis of several parameters, for example, the orientation of the culture to the individual or the community, the presence or absence of a strong culture, the cultural context, a high or low level of ethnocentrism or cultural self-sufficiency. According to these parameters of comparing different cultures, English and American cultures may have a higher level of ethnocentrism than Russian and Spanish cultures, since the dominant culture of the media texts is manifested in a comparison of the thematic structure of English, American and Russian news texts²¹.

Gender linguistic and cultural features play an important role in social communication. In order to preserve these features in translation, it is necessary to take into account not only the spiritual and cultural characteristics of language units, but also their place in the social context. The use of gender-neutral language is a basic principle in this regard, which helps to form views based on equality, free from stereotypes.

By the mid-1960s, interest in the issue of gender in linguistics was reflected in studies of two aspects of three directions: differences in the speech of men and women in a particular language and linguistic units expressing concepts related to signs of masculinity and femininity in a particular language system²²:

- 1) *the social nature of male-female speech;*
- 2) *the specific features of speech communication;*

¹⁹ Azizova N., Azimova N. Gender munosabatlari nazariyasi va amaliyotiga kirish. – Toshkent.: 2007. – B. 48.

²⁰ Мере́нков А.В. Социология стереотипов. – Екатеринбург: Изд-во Урал. Ун-та, 2001. – С. 161.

²¹ Sheraliyeva N. Zamonaviy axborot vositalarida gender stereotiplari aloqa vositasi sifatida//“Til va adabiyot.uz” – Toshkent, 05.2024. 6-son. – B. 71-73.

3) the cognitive aspect of the differences.

The social constructivist paradigm has dominated gender and discursive research, with scholars arguing that the “meaning” of gender is culturally mediated and that gender identity is achieved through interaction. In this sense, the field has developed progressively, from the scholarly work of Erving Goffman to the contemporary performative approach, commonly associated with and endorsed by feminist theorist Judith Butler (1990, 1993). Goffman (1976) uses illustrations in print advertisements to analyze the specific manifestations of gender, showing how traditionally gendered positions are depicted. In particular, it is noted that actions that are interpreted as feminine, such as “bending the knee”, asking for help or instructions, and smiling, are more frequent and widespread than those that are masculine.

As a limitation, the concept of gender discourse explains certain realities of life. If women and men do not speak in a way that is consistent with their gender, they are perceived and negatively evaluated as speaking and behaving as members of the other gender. Tannen demonstrates this in detail for women and men in leadership positions in the workplace.

Similarly, Bergvall’s observations show that in a series of small group discussions at a university of technology, a female student displays linguistic behaviors that are somehow associated with stereotypically “masculine” speech (“affective”) and in other ways associated with femininity (collaboration) (“affiliative, instrumental”). However, her “affective and active participation” was negatively evaluated by her peers in the classroom “both verbally and in written evaluations.” Bergvall concludes that if this woman “fails to fulfill the role of a traditional woman, she will be negatively evaluated and will go against the gender-normative assumptions of the classroom²³”.

As a result, scholars have become increasingly wary of studies that are viewed as “a powerful force for constructing communication, a reality²⁴.” As Walters notes in Barbara Johnston’s article “The Sociolinguistic Sources, Individual Identities, and Public Speaking Styles of Texas Women,” “*in order to avoid biological essentialism, sociolinguists have, I fear, preferred to act as if human bodies did not exist*²⁵”. As Goffman notes, institutions “allow not the manifestation of natural differences between the sexes, but rather the emergence of these differences²⁶”.

The second paragraph of the third chapter is entitled “*Principles of reflecting gender units in translation in the Uzbek media sector*”.

There has been little scientific research aimed at identifying the main criteria for preserving gender-specific linguistic units in newspaper discourse in translation. At a time when attention to gender issues is increasing in our country in the process

²³Bergvall, Victoria L. The construction and application of gender through discourse: discussing multiple roles as engineering students, 1996. – P. 173-201.

²⁴Kouts Jennifer va Debora Kameron Women in speech communities: New perspectives on language and gender. London: Longman, 1989. – P. 162.

²⁵Jonston Barbara Sociolinguistic sources, individual identities, and public speaking styles of Texas women. //Journal of Linguistic Anthropology, 1995. – P. 12.

²⁶Jonston Barbara Sociolinguistic sources, individual identities, and public speaking styles of Texas women. //Journal of Linguistic Anthropology, 1995. – P. 20.

of globalization, the issue of the specific interpretation and translation of newspaper language is gaining importance. The theoretical foundations of the translation of gender-specific linguistic units are as follows.

- 1) Theoretical approach to gender and linguistic categories of newspaper;**
- 2) Linguistic features of newspaper discourse;**
- 3) Problems of preserving gender-related linguistic units in translation;**
- 4) Criteria for preserving gender-related linguistic units in translation.**

In our opinion, the preservation of gender-related linguistic units in newspaper discourse in translation depends not only on the linguistic, but also on the cultural environment. Through the correct and accurate translation of gender-related linguistic units in the Uzbek press, the opportunity to correctly convey them to the general public increases. In the translation process, it is important to adhere to universal standards and take into account local culture.

In the Uzbek media, it is important to preserve the content and promote modern views when translating gender-related linguistic units. Some linguistic units used in newspaper discourse reflect gender stereotypes in society. The standards for re-expressing such linguistic units in translation in a neutral form and with a modern approach are as follows:

1. Choose gender-neutral language. The Uzbek language often uses gender-specific lexemes, for example, “*rahbar*” can be used in the meaning of a man, “*yetakchi*” can be used in the meaning of a woman. In translation, these words should be used in a neutral form. “*Chairman*” – “*Rais*”, “*Host/Hostess*” – “*Mehmon kutuvchi*”.

2. Keeping lexemes in a socially appropriate form. The phrases “*Businessman/Businesswoman*” should be translated as “*Tadbirkor*” because in Uzbek culture it is not accepted to associate profession with gender.

3. Principles of cultural adaptation. Cultural and linguistic peculiarities are taken into account in translation. For example: “*He is a brave firefighter*”. Correct translation: “*U jasur o‘t o‘chiruchi*”. “*She is a dedicated mother*”. Correct translation: “*U fidoyi ona*”.

4. Eliminate gender stereotypes in newspaper discourse. Newspapers often use terms such as “*housewife*”, “*female entrepreneur*”, “*male leader*”. In translation, such terms should be generalized and free from stereotypes: “*Male leader*” - “*Leader*”.

5. Focus on modernizing the language. By neutralizing gender-specific words in translation, a modern and equality-based form of language is created, strengthening the gender balance in society. Examples:

1. The phrase “*Men should lead families.*” The correct translation is: “*Men should lead families.*” An alternative translation that reflects gender neutrality is: “*Leading a family is the responsibility of all family members*”.

2. “*Women are emotional*”. Correct translation: “*Women are emotional.*” Alternative translation that reflects gender neutrality: “*Everyone expresses emotions differently.*”

In this paragraph, an analysis of 6 articles related to the topic was conducted and scientific conclusions were provided.

Newspaper gender discourse consists of linguistic tools that serve the rapid and understandable delivery of information, and newspapers often use two different approaches to gender issues: *presenting gender roles based on traditional stereotypes and promoting gender equality in society*. The first approach is more common in Uzbek newspaper discourse, and both approaches are more common in English and Russian newspaper discourse. Therefore, in the process of translating gender-related lexicon, it is important to maintain a balance between preserving the author's speech intent, choosing neutral language units, and adapting them to a universal context.

In her article, S.Bozorova emphasizes the use of many genres on the pages of newspapers and cites the following types: news, article, report, interview, report, correspondence, commentary, review, open letter, as well as artistic and publicistic genres such as essay, feuilleton, pamphlet, and plate. These genres differ from each other in content, structure, and means of expression. At the same time, in newspaper journalism they often intertwine, and elements of speech merge into each other. This demonstrates the complex and dynamic nature of newspaper discourse²⁷.

During our research, we selected a total of 60 articles from Uzbek and English newspapers published between 2010 and 2025 for statistical analysis. A corpus of news and interview texts related to newspaper discourse was selected. Within the scope of science, health, and sports in each language, 30 materials on social, political, and cultural topics were selected. Sources were taken from political, socio-political, cultural-educational, educational, and legal-educational newspapers in Uzbek, such as “Xalq so‘zi”, “Yangi O‘zbekiston”, “Ma‘rifat va ta‘lim”, “Adolat ko‘zgusi”, and “Oila va jamiyat”, “gazeta.uz”; in English, such as “The Times”, “Expert Voice”, “The New York Times”, “The Guardian”, and “Financial Times”.

Table 3.1

Frequency of use of gender-specific units

Language	Gender units (per 10,000 words)	Share (%)
Uzbek	420	4.2%
English	550	5.5%

Gender differences are expressed more intensively in English than in Uzbek, which is explained by the typological characteristics of the two languages.

In English, although grammatical *gender* is not fully developed, gender distinctions are conveyed through personal pronouns (he, she) and a number of lexical units. As a result, gender semantics is anchored primarily at the lexical level of the language system.

In Uzbek the figure is 4.2%, which is due to the absence of a grammatical gender category. Gender is expressed mainly through lexical means or context.

²⁷<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7993086> Murojaat sanasi: 02.03.2025.

Thus, the results confirm that the typological features of a language system directly affect the frequency of gender units.

Table 3.2

The centrality of gender in newspaper discourse

Language	Masculine center (%)	Feminine center (%)	Neutral (%)
Uzbek	52	28	20
English	44	34	22

As the table shows, the masculine centre in Uzbek reaches 52%, the highest indicator among the two languages compared.

There is no grammatical gender in Uzbek, therefore gender centrality is determined mainly by lexical and social factors. The wider coverage of the male image in traditional social roles and in political and social topics produces this masculine dominance.

In English, the masculine indicator is 44%, a relatively balanced distribution. The higher share of feminine centrality (34%) and neutral units (22%) is associated with the strengthening of gender equality trends and inclusive language policies. Thus, gender centrality appears as a discursive phenomenon that is closely related to the language system and socio-cultural context.

In conclusion, the reflection of gender units in newspaper discourse in translation is closely related to the grammatical features of the language system and socio-cultural factors. Since there is no grammatical gender category in the Uzbek language, gender meanings are expressed mainly through lexical means and context. In the translation process, factors such as semantic accuracy, pragmatic compatibility, and audience acceptance are of great importance. In particular, the general use of masculine forms or the selection of neutral units can affect the ideological direction of the text. Therefore, when translating gender units, it is necessary to adhere to the principles of linguistic balance and social sensitivity.

CONCLUSION

1. Discourse reflects changes in thinking in the fields of linguistics, cultural studies, social studies, history and other related disciplines. It refers to the communicative practice between people who express their thoughts, goals and decisions through words and sentences. In understanding this communicative practice, discourse reflects the worldview, linguistic worldview, ideology, views and orientations of language speakers in different socio-cultural contexts.

2. There are formal, functional, situational, cognitive orientations in newspaper discourse. The formal orientation shows newspaper discourse as a semantic connection of two or more sentences/sentences. Functional discourse is any case of using language and is considered a general analysis of language. Situational

discourse is associated with socially, psychologically and culturally significant conditions and the context of the situation.

3. In the cognitive orientation, discourse is seen as a cognitive phenomenon that creates a new form of communication in the expression of knowledge. Thus, there are formal, functional, situational and cognitive orientations to discourse, and each of them has an important role in increasing the understanding of discourse. Newspaper discourse, as a source of cognitive models, has a separate system of signs expressing people's perceptions of reality and is an important tool for providing conventional and conceptual orientation in society, and therefore discourse is associated with the self-expression and assimilation of members of a linguistic cultural society.

4. Gender is a social and cultural interpretation of biological sex, which in the postmodern and feminist paradigm is not a stable structure, but a dynamic discursive process. Its behavioral stereotypes encode the value system of society and the distribution of social roles at a denotative level, that is, gender is a social image of a person that is “created” by society and reflected in language (for example, in newspaper headlines).

5. In Uzbek and English linguistics, linguistic units should be studied in depth from a cognitive-pragmatic aspect based on a gender approach, and the concepts of “woman” and “man” and other related concepts (professions and situational situations) should be studied in detail. The gender characteristics of linguistic levels in Uzbek and English should also be fully disclosed.

6. It is possible to adapt gender-related linguistic units used in newspaper discourse in Uzbek and English, that is, to form views based on equality and respect in society through linguistic speech. In newspaper gender discourse, gender as a nuclear concept belonging to a woman or a man must have its own two-fold classification in one horizontal system, that is, the concept must be manifested separately from other concepts in the conceptsphere (narrowing - intension).

7. In both languages, gender stereotypes in the media environment are dynamic and mobile, as they are the result of the interaction of creative action and understanding, and the journalist in his publications reveals gender as a formed and established system of social relations between the sexes “*male*” and “*female*”, as the deepest social relations. When translating gender-related linguistic units in newspaper discourse, the main principle is to break stereotypes and choose neutral and culturally appropriate terms. Translators or journalists should use forms that reflect not only the content of the language, but also equality in society.

8. The quantitative analysis confirmed that gender meanings are formed through two different mechanisms. In English, grammatical and lexical means operate together, which yields a higher frequency of gender units: 550 units per ten thousand words (5.5%) against 420 units in Uzbek (4.2%). In Uzbek the entire load falls on lexical choice and context, while the masculine centre reaching 52% is explained not by the language system but by the distribution of social roles. This leads to a clear requirement for translation practice: gender meaning must be sought in the context rather than in grammatical form.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.34.02 ПО
ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ
КОКАНДСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

КОКАНДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ШЕРАЛИЕВА НОДИРАХОН АБДУВОХИД КИЗИ

**ВЛИЯНИЕ ГЕНДЕРНЫХ ВОПРОСОВ НА ЯЗЫКОВЫЕ НОРМЫ
ГАЗЕТНОГО ДИСКУРСА (лингвокультурологический анализ)**

10.00.13 – Сравнительное и сопоставительное языкознание

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

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей Аттестационной Комиссии при Академии Наук Республики Узбекистан за B2025.1.PhD/Fil5951.

Диссертация выполнена в Кокандском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Научного совета (www.kokandsu.uz) и Информационно-образовательном портале "ZiyoNet" (www.ziynet.uz).

Научный руководитель:

Эргашев Мухаммаджон Рахмонович

доктор философии по филологическим наукам (PhD), доцент

Официальные оппоненты:

Хакимова Мухайёхон Каримовна,
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Султанова Шохиста Мухаммаджановна,
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Ведущая организация:

**Андижанский государственный институт
иностранных языков**

Защита диссертации состоится «12» ноября 2026 года в 8³⁰ часов на заседании Научного совета PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.34.02 при Кокандском государственном университете. (Адрес: 150700, г. Коканд, улица Турон, 23. Тел: (99873) 542-38-38; факс: (99873) 542-11-43; e-mail: kokandsu@exat.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Кокандского государственного университета (зарегистрирована под № 45). (Адрес: 150700, г. Коканд, улица Турон, 23. Тел: (99890) 508-64-42; e-mail: kokandsu_arm@exat.uz).

Автореферат диссертации разослан «28» октября 2026 года.
(Протокол рассылки № 13 от «28» октября 2026 года).



И.С.Мадрахимов

Председатель научного совета по
присуждению ученых степеней, доктор
филологических наук, доцент

Р.А.Жураева

Ученый секретарь научного совета по
присуждению ученых степеней, доктор
филологических наук, доцент

А.И.Зияев

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

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования – выявить влияние гендерных вопросов на языковые нормы в газетном дискурсе с лингвокультурологической точки зрения на примерах узбекского и английского языков.

Задачи исследования:

изучить теоретические основы дискурса и гендерных вопросов в лингвистике;

проанализировать влияние гендерного фактора на языковые нормы;

выявить коммуникативно-прагматическую природу гендерного дискурса в газетах;

определить лексические и стилистические особенности гендерных стереотипов в газетном дискурсе на узбекском и английском языках;

сравнить общие и различные аспекты гендерно-представительных единиц на основе материалов узбекского и английского языков;

выявить связь гендерного вопроса с национально-культурными кодами на основе лингвокультурного анализа.

Объектом исследования послужили отобранные материалы по гендерному дискурсу в газетах, посвященных социальным, политическим и культурным темам, опубликованных на узбекском и английском языках в период с 2010 по 2025 год.

Предметом исследования является выявление лингвокультурологического влияния гендерного вопроса на языковые нормы газетного дискурса.

Методы исследования. При раскрытии темы исследования использованы дискурсивный, лингвокультурологический, лексико-семантический и стилистический анализ, а также методы классификации, описания, сопоставления и обобщения.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

влияние гендерного вопроса на языковые нормы в современном газетном дискурсе, основанное на типологических характеристиках языков, раскрывается с лингвокультурной точки зрения на основе материалов на узбекском и английском языках;

доказано, что лингвокультурологические особенности лексико-семантических и стилистических выражений гендерных стереотипов в газетных текстах, а именно: в узбекской прессе стереотипы формируются в большей степени вокруг семейно-бытовых и моральных понятий (например, «oila chirog‘i» – «семейный свет», «o‘zbek ayoliga xos ibo» – «узбекское женское благонравие»), в то время как в англоязычных газетах преобладают лексико-семантические единицы, выражающие социальный статус, профессиональную компетентность и индивидуализм;

обоснованы новые научные выводы о связи гендерного вопроса с языковыми нормами в узбекском языкознании: показано, что в официально-деловом стиле при выражении статуса женщин изменяются принципы языковой экономии и точности, тогда как в публицистическом стиле

наблюдается отказ от традиционных языковых моделей и стремление к инклюзивности;

доказано, что гендерные культурные коды «мать», «дом», «работа», «руководитель» в газетном дискурсе имеют глубокие национально-культурные корни: в узбекском языке эти культурные коды в большей степени связаны с социокультурными ценностями и менталитетом, а в английском – формируются под влиянием социальных и демократических институтов; тем самым обоснован уникальный «гендерный ландшафт» каждого языка, неразрывно связанный с языковыми единицами, символическими значениями и национальным менталитетом.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе результатов данной диссертационной работы, целью которой является определение влияния гендерных вопросов на языковые нормы в газетном дискурсе:

научные результаты и выводы влияния гендерного вопроса на языковые нормы в современном газетном дискурсе, основанное на типологических характеристиках языков, раскрывается с лингвокультурной точки зрения на основе материалов на узбекском и английском языках, а также лингвокультурологические особенности лексико-семантических и стилистических выражений гендерных стереотипов в газетных текстах, а именно: в узбекской прессе стереотипы формируются в большей степени вокруг семейно-бытовых и моральных понятий (например, «oila chirog'i» – «семейный свет», «o'zbek ayoliga xos ibo» – «узбекское женское благонравие»), в то время как в англоязычных газетах преобладают лексико-семантические единицы, выражающие социальный статус, профессиональную компетентность и индивидуализм, были использованы при реализации фундаментального проекта № F3-2019081663 по теме Создание коллекции веб-сайтов и мультимедийных продуктов (электронных словарей), посвященных популяризации узбекского национального танцевального искусства» в 2022-2023 годах, в частности, при создании «Краткого узбекско-английско-немецкого пояснительного словаря терминов узбекского народного искусства». (Справка № 1/04-197 от 12 марта 2025 г. Узбекской государственной академии хореографии). В результате обоснованы пути унификации отраслевых терминов в узбекском языке на основе терминологии газетного гендерного дискурса на основе международных стандартов, а также существенные аспекты формирования системы гендерных терминов в области лексикографии при создании электронных словарей;

результаты и материалы диссертации, основанной на новых научных выводах основанных на связи между гендерным вопросом и языковыми нормами в узбекской лингвистике, изменении принципов языковой экономии и точности при выражении статуса женщин в официально-деловом стиле, а также на тенденции к отказу от традиционных языковых моделей и стремлению к инклюзивности в публицистическом стиле были использованы в рамках международного проекта «FY-18 English Access Microscholarship program» № S-ECAGD-18-CA-0067 (P020002335), реализованного в 2020-2022 годах в Кокандском государственном педагогическом институте совместно с

Бюро по вопросам образования и культуры США. (Справка № 131 от 30 октября 2025 г. Кокандского государственного университета). В результате представленных доказательств и теоретических идей обосновываются лексико-семантические и стилистические проявления гендерных стереотипов в газетных текстах; формулируются рекомендации на основе новых научных выводов о связи гендерной проблемы с языковыми нормами в узбекском языкознании;

рекомендации были сформулированы на основе новых научных выводов, что уникальный «гендерный ландшафт» каждого языка, неразрывно связан с языковыми единицами, символическими значениями и национальным менталитетом в газетном дискурсе, анализ гендерных культурных кодов, таких как «мать», «дом», «работа», «руководитель», в газетном дискурсе в обоих языках, показывает, что они имеют глубокие национально-культурные корни, в узбекском языке эти культурные коды в большей степени связаны с социокультурными ценностями и менталитетом, в английском языке они сформировались под влиянием социальных и демократических институтов были использованы при написании сценариев для передач «Бедорлик», «Ижод завки», «Таълим ва тараккиёт», «Миллат ва маънавият» телеканала и радио «Узбекистан» УЗМТРК в 2022-2023 годах. (Справка № 26-36-963 от 5 марта 2025 г. УЗМТРК телерадиоканала «Узбекистан»). В результате в 2022-2023 годах материалы этого телерадиоканала были научно и практически обогащены, улучшено их содержание.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения, списка литературы. Общий объём составляет 154 страниц.

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

I bo'lim (I part; I часть)

1. Sheraliyeva N.A. History of gender studies // Economy and Innovations, – Polsha, ISSN: 2545 – 0573. Volume 36, 2023. – P.278-281
https://gospodarkainnowacje.pl/index.php/issue_view_32/article/view/1560
2. Sheraliyeva N.A. Maintaining language standards in newspaper discourse // International journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education. – AQSH, Volume 3, Issue 10, 2025. – P.200-203
<https://grnjournal.us/index.php/STEM/article/download/8472/8212/15332>
3. Sheraliyeva N.A. Zamonaviy axborot vositalarida gender stereotiplari aloqa vositasi sifatida // Til va adabiyot.uz. – Toshkent, 2024, №6 – B. 71-73. (10.00.00 №14) https://tilvaadabiyot.uz/f/6-son_2024-yil_til_va_adabiyotuz.pdf
4. Sheraliyeva N.A. Gazeta diskursini o'rganishning kognitiv aspektlari va ijtimoiy-madaniy jihatlari // Qo'qon DPI. Ilmiy xabarlar. – Qo'qon, 2024, №4. – B.1317-1322
<https://repo.tma.uz/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1/610/5.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
5. Sheraliyeva N.A. Sociolinguistic gender studies // International conference on higher education. – Xalqaro ilmiy konferensiya materiallari, 2023. – B.118-120
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21282931>
6. Sheraliyeva N.A. Gender tushunchasining ta'rifi // “Maktabgacha va boshlang'ich ta'limda o'quvchilarga ingliz tilini o'rgatishda xalqaro tajribalar va yondashuvlar” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari to'plami. – Qo'qon, 2024-yil 25-may. – B.175-177 <https://journals-kokandsu.uz/index.php/konf/article/view/3524/3455>
7. Sheraliyeva N.A. Gazeta diskursini o'rganishning kognitiv aspektlari va ijtimoiy madaniy jihatlari // “Ta'limda tilshunoslik, tarjimashunoslik va chet tillarni o'qitish masalalari:muammo va yechimlar” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari to'plami. – Qo'qon, 2024-yil 21-oktabr. – B.343-345
<https://journals-kokandsu.uz/index.php/konf/article/view/3525/3456>
8. Sheraliyeva N.A. Ommaviy axborot vositalarida gender stereotiplari // “Maktabgacha va boshlang'ich ta'limda o'quvchilarga ingliz tilini o'rgatish: zamonaviy metodlar va ulardan samarali foydalanish” mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari to'plami. – Qo'qon, 2024-yil 30-aprel. – B.203-205 <https://journals-kokandsu.uz/index.php/konf/article/view/3527/3457>

II bo'lim (II part; II часть)

9. Sheraliyeva N.A. Differentiating discourse and text on the basis of the integrational approach // Academia: an international multidisciplinary research

journal. – India, ISSN: 2249 – 7137, Volume 11, 2021. – P.1274-1279
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21288694>

10. Sheraliyeva N.A. Gender munosabatlar talqini // Til va adabiyot.uz.
– Toshkent, 2025. №18 – B.301-303. (10.00.00 №14)
<https://www.tiladabiyot.uz/file/49>

11. Sheraliyeva N.A. Til me'yorlari tushunchasi. Me'yorlarning turlari // Ilm-fan va innovatsiya. – Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi. – Toshkent, 2023. –B.88-91 <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10060283>

12. Sheraliyeva N.A. The category of gender and “The new women’s movement” // Ilm-fan va innovatsiya. – Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi. – Toshkent, 2023-yil 30-iyun. – B.148-151 <https://www.in-academy.uz/index.php/SI/article/view/30682>

QO‘QON DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJA BERUVCHI
PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.34.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

QO‘QON DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

SHERALIYEVA NODIRAXON ABDUVOXID QIZI

GAZETA DISKURSIDA GENDER MUAMMOSINING TIL
ME‘YORLARIGA TA‘SIRI (lingvokulturologik tahlil)

10.00.13 – Qiyosiy va chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik
FILOLOGIYA fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi

AVTOREFERATI

“International innovative enterprise group” nashriyoti-2026

Nashriyot tasdiqnoma raqami:

№ 1635622 10.06.2026-yil



“Times New Roman” garniturasida Ofset bosma usulida bosildi Shartli bosma
tabog‘i 16, Nashr bosma tabog‘i 3.75 Adadi 60 nusxa

Manzil: 150700, Farg‘ona viloyati, Qo‘qon shahri, Yangi dehqon ko‘chasi, 2-uy.

