

**ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.32.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI

XASANOVA AQIDA RAXIMJON QIZI

**BELGI BILDIRUVCHI SO‘ZLARNING TURLI USLUBDAGI
MATNLARDA QO‘LLANILISHI
(ingliz va o‘zbek tillari misolida)**

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

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

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филологическим наукам**

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KIRISH (Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligi jarayonida turli xalqlar o‘rtasidagi madaniy va tillararo aloqalarning tobora kengayib borayotgani tilshunoslik sohasida qiyosiy tadqiqotlarning ahamiyatini yanada oshirmoqda. Ayniqsa, belgini ifoda etuvchi so‘zlar – sifat va ravish hamda boshqa leksik-stilistik vositalarning turli uslubdagi matnlarda qo‘llanish xususiyatlarini o‘rganish, tilning ekspressiv va kommunikativ imkoniyatlarini chuqurroq anglashga xizmat qiladi. Belgi bildiruvchi so‘zlar tilda nafaqat predmet, hodisa yoki harakatga nisbatan belgilovchi xususiyatlarni anglatadi, balki matnning ifodalilik, ta’sirchanlik, uslubiy ohang kabi muhim belgilarini shakllantiradi. Mazkur jihatlarni chuqur tahlil qilish esa uslubshunoslik, leksikologiya, pragmalingvistika va matnshunoslikning dolzarb masalalaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida turli uslubdagi nutq – ilmiy, badiiy, publisistik, rasmiy-idora, so‘zlashuv nutqida ushbu so‘zlarning semantik yuki, maqsadga muvofiqligi, emotsional ta’sir darajasi turlicha namoyon bo‘lishi masalasiga qiziqish doim mavjud bo‘lgan. Shu ma’noda, belgi bildiruvchi so‘zlarning qiyosiy tahlili orqali tillar o‘rtasidagi umumiylik va farqlar aniqlash tarjimonlar, til o‘rgatuvchi mutaxassislar hamda madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiya sohalarida faoliyat yuritayotgan mutaxassislar uchun muhim ilmiy, amaliy xulosa va tavsiyalar taqdim etishi bilan dolzarblik kasb etadi. Axborot texnologiyalari jadal rivojlanayotgan hozirgi zamonda avtomatik matn tahlili, mashinali tarjima va kompyuter lingvistikasi sohalarida belgi bildiruvchi so‘zlarning uslubiy funksiyalarini hisobga olish talab etilmoqda. Bu esa tadqiqot mavzusining nafaqat nazariy, balki amaliy jihatdan ham dolzarbligini oshiradi.

Ona tilimizning ravnaqi davlat siyosati darajasiga ko‘tarilishi xalqimiz ma’naviy-ma’rifiy salohiyatining yanada yuksalishiga asos bo‘ldi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning: “Har birimiz davlat tiliga bo‘lgan e’tiborni mustaqillikka bo‘lgan e’tibor deb, davlat tiliga ehtirom va sadoqatni ona-Vatanga ehtirom va sadoqat deb bilishimiz, shunday qarashni hayotimiz qoidasiga aylantirishimiz zarur”¹ degan so‘zlari o‘zbek millatining nafaqat jamiyatdagi o‘z mavqeini belgilashga, balki eng rivojlangan xalqlar qatoridan munosib o‘rin egallashga bo‘lgan da’vatdir. Bu borada hal etilishi va o‘rganilishi lozim bo‘lgan muammolar anchagina. Shulardan biri alohida lingvistik xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lgan sifat va ravish so‘z turkumlari doirasidagi belgi bildiruvchi so‘zlarni stilistik yo‘nalishda tahlil etishdir.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 13-maydagi PF-4794-son «Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini tashkil etish to‘g‘risida»gi farmoni, 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-son «O‘zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo‘yicha «Harakatlar strategiyasi to‘g‘risida»gi farmoni, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini

¹ Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida // O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni, 20.10.2020 yildagi PF-6084-son. <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-5058351> – Murojaat sanasi: 10.12.2025

2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi Farmonlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga ushbu ilmiy tadqiqotimiz ma’lum darajada xizmat qiladi.

Dissertatsiyaning O‘zbekiston Respublikasi fan va texnologiyalar taraqqiyoti ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalari I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirish, innovatsion iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarildi.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Nutqda atributiv va relyativ munosabatlarni shakllantiradigan element hisoblanuvchi belgi bildiruvchi so‘zlar o‘zining leksik-grammatik vazifasidan tashqari nutqiy vaziyatga qarab turlicha stilistik vazifalarni bajaradi va emotsional-ekspressiv ottenkalarni vujudga keltiradi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida morfologik vositalarning stilistik xususiyatlarini ot, fe‘l, sifat, olmosh, ko‘makchi kabi so‘z turkumlari misolida tadqiq etishga bag‘ishlangan ishlar amalga oshirildi. R.Qo‘ng‘urov², M.Sodiqova³, Z.Pardayev⁴, A.Pardayev⁵, O.Yusupova⁶larning nomzodlik dissertatsiyalari, shuningdek, bu tadqiqotlar jarayonida yuzaga kelgan monografiyalar⁷ shular jumlasidandir.

Bu tadqiqotlar ko‘lamini boshqa so‘z turkumlari hisobiga kengaytirish masalasi diqqat markazda turibdi. Narsa-hodisalarning belgi-xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish borasida o‘zbek tilshunosligida muayyan ishlar amalga oshirilgan. S.Fuzailov, Z.Ma‘rufov, Z.Pardayev, E.Sheraliyev, T.Asadovning kitoblari⁸; Z.Pardayev, H.Tojimatov, N.Shirinova dissertatsiyalari bu mavzu doirasida e‘tiborga sazovor⁹. Mazkur ishlar sifat va ravishlar semantikasi hamda grammatik xususiyatlarini tahlil etishga bag‘ishlangan. Bu monografik tadqiqotlarda ravishlarga xos bo‘lgan stilistik jihatlarining ayrim qirralari haqidagina so‘z yuritilgan bo‘lib, ularning birontasi ham ushbu turkumga xos bo‘lgan elementlarning funksional-stilistik xususiyatlari tahlilini qamrab olgan emas.

² Kўnғуров Р. Ўзбек тилида отлардаги шакл ясовчи морфемаларининг семантик-стилистик хусусиятлари: филол. фан номз. диссер. – Боку, 1982. – 144 б.

³ Содикова М. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида феъл стилистикаси: филол. фан номз. диссер. – Тошкент, 1991. – 245 б.

⁴ Пардаев З. Ўзбек тилида сифатларнинг семантик-услубий хусусиятлари: филол. фан номз. диссер. – Самарқанд, 2004. – 132 б.

⁵ Пардаев А. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида кўмакчиларнинг функционал-стилистик хусусиятлари: филол. фан номз. диссер. – Самарқанд, 2005. – 156 б.

⁶ Юсупова О. Ўзбек тилида олмошларнинг функционал-стилистик хусусиятлари: филол. фан номз. диссер. – Тошкент, 2011. – 22 б.

⁷ Кўнғуров Р. Ўзбек тили стилистикасидан очерклар. – Самарқанд, 1975.; Кўнғуров Р. Субъектив баҳо формаларининг семантик ва стилистик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент, 1980.; Содикова М. Феъл стилистикаси. – Тошкент, 1975.; Пардаев З. Ўзбек тилида сифатларнинг семантик-услубий хусусиятлари. – Самарқанд, 2007.; Пардаев А. Ўзбек тилида кўмакчилар стилистикаси. – Самарқанд, 2008.; Юсупова О. Ўзбек тилида олмошларнинг функционал-стилистик хусусиятлари. – Самарқанд, 2017.

⁸ Фузайлов С. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида равишлар– Самарқанд, 1953.; Маъруфов З. Сўз состави: от ва сифат. – Самарқанд, 1956.; Шералиев Э. Ўзбек халқ шеваларида қўшма от ва қўшма сифатлар. – Тошкент, 2010.; Асадов Т. Сўз туркумлари тизимида равиш. Морография. – Тошкент, 2010.

⁹ Тожиматов Х. Сифат семемасининг реаллашувида контекст: филол. фан номз. диссер. – Тошкент, 2007.; Ширинова Н. Ўзбек тилида предметлик ва белги-хусусият маъноларини фарқлаш воситалари: филол. фан номз. диссер. – Тошкент, 2010.

Ingliz tilshunosligida sifat va ravishlarning funksional-stilistik xususiyatlarini o'rganish tilni nafaqat grammatik, balki matn va nutq vaziyatidagi amaliy qo'llanish nuqtai nazaridan tahlil qilishni anglatadi. Bu borada yetakchi olimlarning yondashuvlari quyidagicha farqlanadi: M. A. K. Halliday¹⁰: Tilning tizimli-funksional nazariyasi (Systemic Functional Linguistics) asoschisi bo'lib, u sifat va ravishlarni matnning g'oyaviy (ideational) va tasviriy (interpersonal) ma'nolarini yuzaga chiqaruvchi muhim leksik-grammatik vositalar sifatida o'rgangan. Geoffrey Leech¹¹: O'zining "A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry" asarida sifat va ravishlarning badiiy matndagi estetik vazifasi, ularning emotsional va ekspressiv xususiyatlarini tahlil qilgan. Douglas Biber¹²: K corpus (korpus) lingvistikasi asoschilaridan biri bo'lib, u yirik lingvistik bazalarga tayanib, sifat va ravishlarning ilmiy, publitsistik va so'zlashuv uslublaridagi miqdoriy va chastotaviy qo'llanish qonuniyatlarini statistik ma'lumotlar orqali aniqlab bergan. Mick Short¹³: Stilistika va matn tahlili (Stylistics) yo'nalishida ijod qilib, muallifning badiiy uslubda qahramon va voqelikni tasvirlashda sifat va ravishlardan qanday maqsadlarda foydalanishini batafsil yoritgan.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim va ilmiy-tadqiqot muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari bilan bog'liqligi. Ushbu tadqiqot Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalariga muvofiq "Til va madaniyat integratsiyasi xorijiy tillar ta'limining barqaror rivojlanish modeli: lingvistik, filologik, lingvodidaktik va raqamli yondashuvlar" mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi belgi bildiruvchi so'zlarning turli uslubdagi matnlarda qo'llanilishini leksik-semantik, uslubiy va pragmatik jihatdan qiyosiy tahlil qilishdan iborat.

Tadqiqot vazifalari:

belgi bildiruvchi so'zlarning o'zbek tilida o'rganilishiga chuqur tahlil qilish, uni o'rganishga bag'ishlangan asosiy kuzatishlarga munosabat bildirish;

sifat va ravishlarning variantdorligini uslubiy aspektda yoritish; kommunikativ vaziyatga bog'liq holda sifat va ravishlar sinonimiyasini tahlil etish hamda ularning faollik darajasini belgilash;

belgi bildiruvchi so'zlarning turli uslubdagi matnlardagi vazifalarini o'rganish; belgi bildiruvchi so'zlarning ekspressiv va emotsional yukini tahlil qilish;

sifat va ravishlarning semantik, emotsional-ekspressiv ottenkalari shakllanishining uslubiy shart-sharoitlarini aniqlash; belgi bildiruvchi so'zlardagi emotsional-ekspressiv bo'yoqlarni aniqlash; belgi bildiruvchi so'zlar orqali matnda ifodalanadigan ma'no va muallif munosabatini tahlil qilish;

belgi bildiruvchi so'zlarning o'zbek tili funksional-uslubiy tizimidagi o'rnini belgilash uchun uni ingliz tilidagi muqobiliga qiyoslash, bunda so'zlashuv va yozma nutqdagi funksional chegaralanishlar va uslubiy xoslanishlarning ekstralingvistik jihatlarini ochib berish, o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi umumiy va farqli xususiyatlarni aniqlash.

¹⁰ Halliday M.A.K., Matthiessen C. An Introduction to Functional Grammar. London: Arnold, 2004.

¹¹ Leech G.N. A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry. London: Routledge, 1969.

¹² Biber D. Variation Across Speech and Writing. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988.

¹³ Short M.H. Exploring the Language of Poems, Plays and Prose. London: Longman, 1996.

Tadqiqotning obykti sifatida o‘zbek va ingliz tilida belgi bildiruvchi so‘zlar tanlangan (asosan sifat va ravish misollari bilan).

Tadqiqotning predmetini o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida belgi bildiruvchi so‘zlarning uslubiy va semantik xususiyatlari, matndagi funksiyalari hamda ularning qiyosiy tahlili orqali namoyon bo‘ladigan ekspressiv va pragmatik imkoniyatlari tahlili tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqotda tavsifiy, lingvostatistik, komponent tahlil metodlaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi:

predmet va harakat belgisini bildiruvchi so‘zlarning funksional-stilistik xususiyatlari atroflicha tadqiq etilgan; jumladan, ularning turli nutq uslublaridagi qo‘llanish qonuniyatlari ilmiy jihatdan yoritilgan;

sifat va ravishlarning variantdorligi va sinonimik munosabatlari, ularning kommunikativ asoslari hamda nutqiy jarayonda o‘zaro almashinuv imkoniyatlari tadqiq qilingan;

belgi bildiruvchi so‘zlarning semantik ma’no taraqqiyoti, emotsional-ekspressiv xususiyatlarining shakllanish qonuniyatlari hamda ularning yuzaga kelishiga ta’sir etuvchi lingvistik va ekstralingvistik omillar ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilingan;

belgi bildiruvchi so‘zlar orqali ifoda etiladigan emotsional va ekspressiv yuk, muallif munosabati va ta’sir kuchini belgilovchi leksik va uslubiy vositalar tizimlashtirilgan; ikki tildagi belgi bildiruvchi so‘zlarning uslublararo transformatsiyasi, semantik o‘zgarishi va funksiyasiga oid xulosalar ilgari surilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari:

uslubiy tavsifni aniqlash va tahlil qilish imkonini taqdim etish uchun turli uslubdagi matnlarda (ilmiy, publisistik, badiiy) sifat va ravishlarning qo‘llanilishining xususiyatlari ochib berilgan. Bu natija matnlarni uslubiy jihatdan tahlil qilishda amaliy asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

tarjimadagi uslubiy moslikni ta’minlashga tavsiya ishlab chiqilgan: o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi belgi bildiruvchi so‘zlarning semantik va uslubiy farqlari asosida tarjima paytida uslubiy moslikni ta’minlash vositalari aniqlangan. Bu tadqiqot tarjimonlarga har ikki tilda uslubga mos tarjimani amalga oshirishda amaliy yo‘l-yo‘riq beradi.

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

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati filologik ta’limda uslubshunoslik, qiyosiy tilshunoslik va tarjima fanlariga yangi nazariy-amaliy ma’lumotlar berishi bilan izohlanadi. Matn tahlili, avtomatik matn qayta ishlash (NLP), mashinali tarjima va ta’limda tillar o‘rtasidagi uslubiy farqlarni inobatga olishda qo‘llanilishi mumkin.

Tadqiqotning amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, tadqiqot natijalari oliy ta’lim muassasalaridagi “Stilistika”, “Qiyosiy tilshunoslik”, “Tarjima nazariyasi” fanlarini o‘qitishda darsliklar va amaliy mashg‘ulotlar uchun namunaviy material sifatida

foydalanilishi mumkin. Tadqiqotdan olingan ma'lumotlar asosida o'zbek va ingliz tillarining turli uslublarida qo'llanilgan sifat va ravishlarni qamrab olgan elektron korpuslarni yaratish imkoni paydo bo'ladi. Bu kelgusida avtomatik tarjima, matnni uslubiy tahlil qilish, NLP (Natural Language Processing) loyihalarida qo'llanilishi mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarning joriy qilinishi. Olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida quyidagilar amalga oshirildi:

belgi bildiruvchi so'zlar orqali ifoda etiladigan emotsional va ekspressiv yuk, muallif munosabati va ta'sir kuchini belgilovchi leksik va uslubiy vositalar tizimlashtirilgan; ikki tildagi belgi bildiruvchi so'zlarning uslublararo transformatsiyasi, semantik o'zgarishi va funksiyasiga oid xulosalar, muallif munosabati hamda ta'sir kuchini belgilovchi vositalar tizimlashtirilishi, ikki tildagi belgi bildiruvchi so'zlarning uslublararo transformatsiyasi, semantik o'zgarishi va funksiyasiga oid xulosalar kabi masalalar bo'yicha ilmiy natijalardan O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston-24" ijodiy birlashmasi "O'zbekiston" teleradiokanali tomonidan tayyorlangan "Ta'lim va taraqqiyot", "Millat va ma'naviyat", "Adabiy jarayon", "Jahon adabiyoti" nomli eshittirishlarida foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2025-yil 24-iyundagi 05-09-1009-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada radiotinglovchilar belgi bildiruvchi so'zlarning semantik ma'no taraqqiyoti, emotsional-ekspressiv ottenkalari yuzaga kelishining uslubiy shart-sharoitlari hamda ularni ro'yobga chiqaruvchi lingvistik va ekstralingvistik omillar tahlilini chuqurroq anglab yetdilar. Eshittirishlarning ilmiy saviyasi ortdi hamda turli uslublardagi matnlarda (ilmiy, publisistik, badiiy) sifat va ravishlarning qo'llanilish xususiyatlari ochib berildi.

belgi bildiruvchi so'zlarning funksional-stilistik xususiyatlari, sifat va ravishlarning variantdorligi, sinonimiyasi, kommunikativ asoslari hamda semantik ma'no taraqqiyoti masalalari bo'yicha ilmiy xulosalardan Andijon davlat universitetida bajarilgan Davlat fundamental-tadqiqot dasturlari doirasidagi "OT-F1-18. Ommaviy lisoniy madaniyatni shakllantirish metodlari va metodologiyasini ishlab chiqish" nomli loyihada foydalanilgan (Andijon davlat universitetining 2025-yil 24-oktyabrdagi 04-4488-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada ommaviy lisoniy madaniyatni shakllantirishga oid nazariy va amaliy qarashlar boyitildi.

predmet va harakat belgisini bildiruvchi so'zlarning funksional-stilistik xususiyatlari, sifat va ravishlarning variantdorligi, sinonimiyasi, kommunikativ-nutqiy holatlardagi almashinuvi hamda emotsional-ekspressiv ottenkalari yuzaga kelishining uslubiy shart-sharoitlari bo'yicha ilmiy xulosalardan Davlat innovatsion-tadqiqot dasturlari doirasidagi № IL-402104213 raqamli "O'zbek tilida elektron lingvistik ensiklopedik lug'at ishlab chiqish" loyihasida foydalanilgan (Andijon davlat universitetining 24-oktyabrdagi 04-4487-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada diskursiv qo'llanishda o'ziga xoslik kasb etuvchi ayrim til birliklarining tavsifi yanada yorqinlashdi.

belgi bildiruvchi so'zlarning semantik ma'no taraqqiyoti, emotsional-ekspressiv xususiyatlarining shakllanish qonuniyatlari hamda ularning yuzaga kelishiga ta'sir etuvchi lingvistik va ekstralingvistik omillar, belgi bildiruvchi so'zlarning o'zbek tilida o'rganilishi, ularning stilistik aspektlari, sinonimiyasi, kommunikativ vaziyatdagi faollik darajasi hamda terminologik aniqliklar kiritishga

oid ilmiy izlanishlardan universitet tomonidan 2022–2024-yillarda bajarilgan IL-402104209-raqamli “Axborot qidiruv tizimlari (Google, Yandex, Google translate) uchun avtomatik ishlov berish vositasi – o‘zbek tilining morfoleksikoni va morfologik analizatori dasturiy vositasini yaratish” nomli amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2026-yil 29-yanvardagi 04/63-6376-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha doirasida dasturiy vosita yaratishga oid ilmiy-metodik bazasi boyitildi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Dissertatsiya ishi natijalari 12 ta jumladan, 6 ta xalqaro va 6 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida ma’ruza ko‘rinishida bayon etilgan va aprobatsiyadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiyaning asosiy mazmuni yuzasidan 12 ta ilmiy maqola va tezislari chop etilgan. Jumladan, O‘zbekiston Oliy attestatsiyasi komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 6 ta, xorijiy jurnallarda 6 ta ilmiy maqola chop etilgan hamda elektron hisoblash mashinalari uchun dastur yaratilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, 3 bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati va ilovalardan tashkil topgan bo‘lib, jami 158 sahifadan iborat.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning “**Kirish**” qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslanib, tadqiqotning maqsad-vazifalari, predmeti va obyekti aniqlangan. Tadqiqotning O‘zbekiston Respublikasi fan va texnologiyalar taraqqiyotining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilib, uning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon etilgan. Olingan natijalarning ishonchligi asoslanib, ishning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, aprobatsiyasi ko‘rsatilgan.

Tadqiqotning **I bobi “O‘zbek va ingliz tilida belgi bildiruvchi so‘zlarning lisoniy qiymati va tadqiqi”** deb nomlangan.

1.1-faslda *o‘zbek tilida ravishlarning o‘rganilishi* tadqiq etilgan. O‘zbek tili tizimida ravishlar alohida grammatik mavqega ega bo‘lgan mustaqil so‘z turkumidir. Ularning o‘rganilish tarixi o‘zbek tilshunosligi taraqqiyotining barcha bosqichlarini qamrab oladi. So‘z turkumlari masalasi S.M.Mutalibov¹⁴, A.N.Kononov¹⁵, A.M.Shcherbak¹⁶, E.Fozilov¹⁷, G‘.Abdurahmonov, Sh.Shukurov¹⁸, H.G‘.Ne‘matov¹⁹, J.Hamdamiyov²⁰ kabi olimlar asarlarida muntazam yoritilib kelgan.

¹⁴ Муталибов С.М. Морфология ва лексика тарихидан қисқача очерк. ЎзФА нашриёти. – Тошкент, 1959. – 240 б.

¹⁵ Кононов А. Н. Грамматика современного узбекского литературного языка / Ответственный редактор И. А. Орбели. М.; Л.: Издательство АН СССР, 1960. – 447 с.

¹⁶ Щербак А.М. Грамматика староузбекского языка. – М.-Л.: Изд-во АН СССР, 1962. – 272 с.

¹⁷ Фозилов Э. Ўзбек тилининг тарихий морфологияси. – Т., 1965. – 144 б.

¹⁸ Абдурахмонов Ф., Шукуров Ш. Ўзбек тилининг тарихий грамматикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1973. – 318 б.

¹⁹ Нигматов Х.Г. Функциональная морфология тюркоязычных памятников. – Т., 1989. – 190 с.

²⁰ Хамдамиёв Ж. Ўзбек тили тарихи. II қисм. Тарихий морфология. Биринчи бўлим. – Самарқанд: СамДУ, 2003. – 180 б.

Shunday muhitda ravishlar ham mustaqil unsurlar sifatida sinxron (hozirgi holati) va diaxron (tarixiy rivoji) yo‘nalishlarida izchil tadqiq etildi.

Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tilida ravishlarni keng ko‘lamda o‘rganish S. Fuzailov nomi bilan chambarchas bog‘liq. U 1950-yillardan boshlab ravishlarning lingvistik tabiatini, ayniqsa ravish va sifat tutashuvini tizimli tadqiq etdi. S. Fuzailovga ko‘ra, har bir so‘z turkumi o‘ziga xos leksik-semantik va grammatik belgilarga ega; ravish bilan sifatning morfologik jihatdan mushtarak tomonlari bo‘lsa-da, sintaktik vazifa va ma‘noviy markaz farqli: sifat predmetning, ravish esa harakat yoki holatning belgisini bildiradi²¹. U ravishning “belgining belgisi”ni ko‘rsatish funksiyasini (eng, juda, g‘oyat, ancha, sal va b.) alohida e‘tirof etadi, matnda odatdagi va inversiya holatlaridagi o‘rnini ham tahlil qiladi. Bu borada J.Eltazarovning ishlari diqqatga sazovor²².

T. Asadovning “So‘z turkumlari tizimida ravish” nomli tadqiqoti ravishlarning o‘zgarmasligi, derivatsion tizimi va semantik-funksional imkoniyatlarini kengaytirilgan nazariy asosda ko‘rsatadi²³. Muallif turkiy tillar tabiatiga mos kelmaydigan, G‘arbiy Yevropa tillari uchun xos bo‘lgan “birikuvga qarab turkum belgilash” mezonini tanqid qiladi; natijada bir xil shakldagi birlikni ot,sifat va ravishga bo‘lib yuborish formal yondashuv ekanini asoslaydi. T. Asadov ravishlarni mustaqil so‘z guruhi sifatida ajratishda uch tayanch mezonni taklif qiladi: (1) ma‘no qobiliyatining mustaqilligi, (2) o‘zgarmaslik, (3) yasaliş tizimi. U pleonastik va okkazional qo‘llanishlar mavjud bo‘lsa ham, ravishlar gapda modal munosabatni emas, balki ma‘lum tushunchalarning ifodasini ta‘minlaydi va tobe (mustaqil) o‘rin egallashi bilan yordamchi birliklardan farqlanishini ko‘rsatadi.

Ravish yasaliş tizimi atrofida bahslar ham mavjud. A. Hojiyev ayrim mahsuldor hisoblangan affikslarning (-cha, -larcha, -chasiga, -lab, -iga/-siga) haqiqiy yasovchilik maqomiga shubha bildiradi: ularning ma‘nosi ko‘pincha grammatik talqinga yaqinlashadi, tarkibida bo‘linmas leksemalarga aylangan hollari ko‘p, degan fikrni ilgari suradi²⁴.

Ravishlarning dialektal, tarixiy va uslubiy qirralari borasida qator izlanishlar olib borilgan. Shu nuqtai nazardan, ravish turkumi atrofidagi zamonaviy manzara quyidagicha umumlashadi: (1) ravishlar o‘zbek tilida mustaqil grammatik kategoriya sifatida e‘tirof etiladi; (2) ularning morfologik belgilar tizimi mavjud bo‘lib, mahsuldor (-cha, -larcha, -lab, -day/-dek, -chasiga) va nisbatan kam mahsuldor (-ona, -an/-n/-in) vositalar farqlanadi; (3) takror va juftlashish orqali yasaliş faol; (4) adverbializatsiya bilan barqaror ko‘chishni farqlash zarur; (5) sinonimiya, uslubiy rang, kuchaytiruv/kuchsizlantiruv va darajalanuv – ravish semantikasining muhim qatlamlari; (6) kirishma unsurlar (arab-fors, rus tili) tarixiy jarayonlarda o‘zbek tiliga moslashgan.

Demak, ravishlar o‘zbek tili so‘z turkumlari tizimida mohiyatan mustaqil, ammo keng ko‘lamli turkumlararo munosabatlarga ochiq bo‘lgan birliklardir.

²¹ Фузайлов С. Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. Том I. Морфология. – Т., 1975. – 609 б.

²² Элтазаров Ж.Д. Сўз туркумлари ҳақидаги лингвистик назариялар. – Самарқанд: СамДУ нашри, 1996. – 127 б.

²³ Асадов Т.Х. Сўз туркумлари тизимида равиш: Филол. фан. номз. дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009.; Асадов Т.Х. Сўз туркумлари тизимида равиш. – Тошкент: Мухаррир, 2010.

²⁴ Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тилида равиш ясаиши тизими масаласига доир / Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – 2001. – № 2. – Б. 42.

Ularning derivatsion vositalari, semantik-funksional imkoniyatlari, tarixiy va dialektal qatlamlari bo'yicha to'plangan ilmiy mulohazalar (J.Eltazarov, S.Fuzailov, T.Asadov, A.Hojiyev va boshqalar) mazkur turkumning nazariy poydevorini mustahkamladi. Ravishlarning nutqiy-uslubiy aspektlarini chuqurroq o'rganish, ularni zamonaviy korpus va hisoblash usullari yordamida tahlil qilish, hamda adverbializatsiya jarayonining chegaralarini aniqroq chizish hozirgi bosqichning dolzarb vazifalaridan bo'lib qolmoqda.

1.2-faslda *o'zbek tilida ravishlarning o'zgarmaslik xususiyati haqida* fikr yuritilgan. Tilda mavjud bo'lgan so'zlarni turkumlarga ajratish mezonlari turlicha bo'lib, ayrim tamoyillar barcha so'z turkumlari uchun umumiy, ba'zilar esa faqat ma'lum bir turkum uchun xos hisoblanadi. Ravishni alohida turkum sifatida ajratishga asos bo'ladigan eng muhim belgi uning o'zgarmasligi, turlanmasligi va tuslanmasligidir. Asosan, bu ularning morfologik shakl jihatidan turg'unligini bildiradi. Masalan, *tezda, birdan, tavakkaliga* kabi shakllar tarkibiy qismlarga ajratilsa, ravishlik xususiyatini yo'qotadi. Demak, *bir+dan* qo'shilishi natijasida paydo bo'lgan shakl otlashgan birlikka yaqinlashadi, ammo *birdan* mustaqil ravish sifatida turg'unlashgan. Shu kabi *bir* komponenti asosida yuzaga kelgan ko'plab shakllar – *birma-bir, bir oz, bir qancha, bir vaqt, bir gal, bir nav, bir umr, bir yoqlama, birin-ketin, biryo'la* va boshqalar – semantik jihatdan alohida mustaqil ravishlardir. Ularni faqat tarkibiy qism sifatida ko'rib bo'lmaydi, chunki nutqda ular harakatning belgisini ifodalashda turg'un ma'noga ega.

Ravishlarning yasalishi ham ularning o'zgarmaslik tamoyilini qay darajada nisbiy ekanini ko'rsatadi. Masalan, *birma-bir* va *birma-birlab* shakllari semantik jihatdan bir xil emas: *-lab* qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda "har birini alohida ta'kidlab bajarish" ma'nosi kuchayadi. Shuningdek, *ko'p* va *ko'plab, yaxshi* va *yaxshilab* birliklarining o'rnini grammatik jihatdan almashtirish mumkin bo'lsa-da, stilistik qiymati turlicha bo'ladi. *-lab* affiksi ko'pincha so'zlovchining subyektiv munosabatini bildiradi, nutqqa ta'kid yoki hissiy rang kiritadi.

Demak, ravish turkumining bosh grammatik belgisi sifatida ko'riladigan o'zgarmaslik tamoyili muhim, ammo uni mutlaq hodisa deb bo'lmaydi. Ravishlarning nutqda turli shakllarda qo'llanishi, stilistik ranglari, semantik nozikliklari bu tamoyilning nisbiyligini ko'rsatadi. Ravishlar morfologik o'zgarmasligi bilan alohida turkum sifatida ajralib tursa-da, ular nutqda stilistik xilma-xillik va semantik funksionallik orqali tilning eng dinamik qatlamlaridan birini tashkil etadi. Shu bois o'zgarmaslik ravishlarning asosiy differensial belgisi sifatida qabul qilinishi bilan birga, uning nutqiy jilolari va tarixiy rivojlanish jarayonlari ham inobatga olinishi lozim.

1.3-faslda *o'zbek tilida sifat va ravish mushtarakligi* tahlil qilingan. Sifat va ravish o'zbek tilshunosligida belgi ifodalovchi birliklar sifatida mushtarak semantik maydonga ega bo'lsa-da, ular turkum maqomida differensial omillar bilan ajraladi. Asosiy tafovut shundaki, sifat predmet (narsa-hodisa)ning statik belgisini, ravish esa harakat-holatning dinamik belgisini bildiradi. Shunga qaramay, ikki turkum o'rtasidagi yaqinlik nafaqat leksik-grammatik, balki uslubiy qatlamda ham namoyon bo'ladi: baholash (ijobiy/salbiy munosabat), darajalanish va ta'kid vazifalarini har ikkisi ham amalga oshira oladi. Bu holat N.Mahmudov va T.Xo'jayev tomonidan ta'kidlangan "belgi"ning turli tipdagi obyektga (predmet vs. harakat) tatbiqi orqali

tushuntiriladi; natijada yaqinlik – semantik, farqlanish esa funksional-morfologik asosda yuz beradi²⁵.

Subyektiv baho va ekspressivlikni ifodalashda –gina ko‘rsatkichi alohida ahamiyatga ega. U turli so‘z turkumlari bilan birikib (sifat: *soddagina*; ravish: *unsizgina*, *sekingina*; miqdor: *ozginagina* va h.k.), kichraytirish, erkalash, chegaralash hamda ta‘kid ma‘nolarini hosil qiladi. Ravish tarkibida –gina ko‘pincha muallifning yoki nutq subyektining munosabatini nozik tarzda aktualizatsiyalaydi (*endigina*, *kechagina*, *unsizgina*), ayrim kontekstlarda esa kinoya va bahs ohangini kuchaytiradi. Bu xususiyat ravishlarning pragmatik-funksional imkoniyatlari sifat va ravishning uslubiy mushtarakligini, lekin ularning vazifa maydonining turlicha ekanini ko‘rsatadi.

Darajalanish ifodasida turkumlararo usullar ham, turkumga xos vositalar ham uchraydi. Sifatlar uchun fonetik-konstruksion kuchaytirgichlar (*qip-qizil*, *ko‘m-ko‘k*, *kap-katta*) xos bo‘lsa, ravishlarda ko‘pincha daraja ko‘rsatkichlari (*juda*, *nihoyatda*, *g‘oyatda*) va takror-usullar (*tez-tez*, *juda-juda*; *bab-baravar*, *to‘ppa-to‘g‘ri*) faol. Ayrim yondashuvlarda *eng*, *juda* kabi birliklar mustaqil leksik mazmunga ega bo‘lmagani sabab kuchaytiruv yuklamalari sifatida izohlanadi; bu hol ravishning leksik-morfologik mustaqilligini belgilashda ehtiyotkorlikni talab etadi.

Adverbializatsiya – sifat shaklining ravish vazifasida qo‘llanishi – ikki turkum chegarasidagi eng tipik o‘tish hodisasidir (*chiroyli yozadi*, *so‘zsiz rozi bo‘ldi*, *uzluksiz oqadi*). Bu jarayon bir yo‘nalishda nisbatan barqaror kechadi (sifat → ravish), teskari yo‘nalish esa deyarli kuzatilmaydi. Morfologik mezonlar ham farqlashda muhim: ravish, odatda, o‘zgarimas; sifat esa kelishik/egalikka kirish imkoniyatiga ega. Shu bois o‘zbekcha kabilar ko‘pincha sifat sifatida tahlil qilinadi (o‘zgarishli paradigmaga kirish qobiliyati), o‘zbekona esa ko‘proq uslubiy bo‘yoqli variantdir. –cha qo‘shimchasining ot, sifat va ravish bilan birday birikishi (masalan, *do‘stcha*, *yangicha*, *yashirincha*) tasnifda noaniqliklar keltirib chiqarishi mumkin; bunday hollarda birikuvchanlik, morfologik o‘zgaruvchanlik va gapdagi funksional roli hal qiluvchi mezon bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Zero, sifat va ravishning umumiy “belgi” semantikasi ularni yaqinlashtiradi, biroq belgi nisbati (predmet vs. harakat), morfologik rejim (o‘zgarimaslik vs. o‘zgaruvchanlik) hamda sintaktik-funksional vazifa ularni turkumiy jihatdan qat‘iy farqlaydi. Adabiy nutqda ravishlar pragmatik-ekspressiv qatlamni shakllantirishda, sifatlar esa tasviriy epitetik maydonni kengaytirishda yetakchi rol o‘ynaydi; –gina, takror va kuchaytiruv vositalari esa mazkur ikki turkumning uslubiy mushtarakligini real nutqda silliq o‘tishlar orqali namoyon etadi.

1.4-faslda *ingliz tilida sifat va ravishning morfologik va uslubiy xususiyatlari* tahlil qilingan.

Ingliz tilida sifatlar bir qator morfologik xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lib, ular nutqda muhim grammatik va semantik vazifani bajaradi. Sifatlar darajada o‘zgarish xususiyatiga ega: oddiy (positive), qiyosiy (comparative) va orttirma (superlative) shakllarda qo‘llaniladi. Bir va ba‘zi ikki bo‘g‘inli sifatlarda “-er”, “-est”

²⁵ Махмудов Н. Ўзбек тилшунослигининг таракқиёти / Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2001, №4. – Б.5-11; Хўжаев Т. Яхши типидagi сўзларнинг адвербиализация процессига доир // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти масалалари, 1961, 3-сон. – Б.42.

qo‘shimchalari orqali darajalanish yuz bersa (*small – smaller – smallest*), ko‘p bo‘g‘inli sifatlarda “more” va “most” yordamida ifodalanadi (*more beautiful – most beautiful*).

Sifatlarning uslubiy xususiyatlari ham e‘tiborga molik. Ular tasviriy vazifa bajarib, otlarga aniqlik bag‘ishlaydi va nutqning obrazlilikini ta‘minlaydi. Sifatlar yordamida his-tuyg‘u, emotsional munosabat ifodalanadi. Masalan, *serene, melancholic, vibrant* kabi sifatlar matnning umumiy ohangi va ruhiyatini belgilaydi. Ingliz tilida sifatlarning ketma-ketligi qat‘iy tartibga bo‘ysunadi: subyektiv fikr, so‘ng o‘lcham, yosh, shakl, rang, kelib chiqish, material va maqsad belgilanadi (*a lovely small old rectangular brown French wooden writing desk*).

Ingliz tilida ravish so‘z turkumi ham o‘ziga xos morfologik va uslubiy xususiyatlarga ega. Ravishning asosiy turlari tarz ravishlari (*clearly, quickly*), o‘rin ravishlari (*here, outside*), payt ravishlari (*tomorrow, late*), daraja ravishlari (*very, almost*) hamda chastota ravishlaridir (*always, rarely*). Ravishlarning yasalishi ko‘pincha sifatga **-ly** qo‘shimchasini qo‘shish orqali amalga oshadi (*quick → quickly, happy → happily*). Biroq ayrim ravishlar shaklan sifatdan farq qilmaydi va o‘zgarmas holda keladi (*fast, hard, late, early*). Ravishlarning gapdagi joylashuvi ham turlicha: ular fe‘ldan keyin (*She sings beautifully*), gap boshida (*Usually, I get up at 7*) yoki gap oxirida (*He completed the task perfectly*) kelishi mumkin.

1-jadval

Ingliz tilida ravishlarning uslubiy xususiyatlari

Funksiya	Ta‘rif	Misollar
Emotsional va baho berish funksiyasi	Ba‘zi ravishlar gapga baho va hissiyot qo‘shadi; so‘zlovchi munosabatini, ishonch darajasi va kayfiyatini ifoda etadi; matnga shaxsiy munosabat, subyektiv baho, emotsional ohang beradi.	<i>Unfortunately, we lost the game. Surprisingly, she agreed at once. Frankly, I don’t care.</i>
Uslubiy (formal/informal)	Ingliz tilida ayrim ravishlar rasmiy (formal), ba‘zilari esa norasmiy (informal) uslubda ishlatiladi. Bu ravishlar gapning uslubiy janrini belgilaydi: ilmiy matn, badiiy asar, yoki og‘zaki nutq.	<i>Formal: accordingly, consequently, moreover, nevertheless. Informal: really, so, pretty much, totally</i>
Urg‘u yaratish	Ravishlar urg‘uni alohida so‘z yoki fikrga qaratishda qo‘llanadi; aytilayotgan fikrning qay darajada muhim ekanini ko‘rsatadi.	<i>Only she knew the truth. Even he couldn’t solve the problem. Just do it.</i>
Qofiya yaratish	Adabiy matnlarda ravishlar qaytarish va ritm yaratish uchun ham foydalaniladi; bu badiiy ta‘simi kuchaytiradi.	<i>He walked slowly, silently, steadily. She laughed softly, sadly, strangely.</i>
Kontrast va ironiya ifodalash	Ravishlar ironiya yoki kutilmagan holatni ifodalashda ishlatiladi; matnning ton va kayfiyatini belgilaydi.	<i>Curiously, no one noticed his absence. Oddly enough, she smiled during the funeral.</i>

Demak, ingliz tilida sifat va ravish so‘z turkumlari morfologik, semantik va uslubiy xususiyatlari bilan nutqning aniqligi, ifodaliligi va badiiy boyligini ta‘minlovchi muhim birliklar hisoblanadi. Sifatlar predmetning belgisini aniqlab, tasviriylik yaratadi, ravishlar esa harakat va holatning turli qirralarini ifodalab, gapning emotsional va uslubiy yukini belgilaydi.

Tadqiqotning **II bobi** “O‘zbek va ingliz tillari so‘zlashuv nutqi, rasmiy va ilmiy matnlarida belgi bildiruvchi so‘zlar qo‘llanishining qiyosiy tahlili” deb nomlangan.

2.1-faslda *sifat va ravishlarda hissiy-ekspressiv bo‘yoqlar namoyon bo‘lishining uslubiy shart-sharoitlari* tahlil qilingan.

Til birliklari nutq jarayonida, avvalo, axborot tashish va, shuningdek, tinglovchi/o'quvchiga ma'lum darajada ta'sir o'tkazish vazifalarini bajaradi; V.V.Vinogradov ajratgan aloqa–xabar–ta'sir triadasi mazkur ikki yo'nalishni nazariy jihatdan asoslaydi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan sifat va ravishning funksional-uslubiy tabiati ularning kommunikativ qiymatini belgilaydi: sifat predmetning belgisini aniqlab, tasviriy qatlamni quradi; ravish esa harakat/holatning parametrlarini (tarz, payt, o'rin, daraja, maqsad va b.) modulyatsiya qilib, xabarni nozik pragmatik jilolar bilan boyitadi²⁶.

Sifat badiiy uslubda epitet va metaforik kengayish orqali obrazlilikni kuchaytirsa, publitsistik uslubda baholovchi, qiymatlashtiruvchi birlik sifatida auditoriya qarashlariga ta'sir ko'rsatadi; so'zlashuvda intensivatsiya (masalan, *qop-qora, juda yaxshi*) tez-tez uchraydi. Ilmiy uslubda esa sifat terminologik aniqlikni ta'minlaydi: *atom massasi, differensial tenglama, elektr zaryadi, xlorid kislotasi* kabi birikmalarda sifat komponenti klassifikatsion/parametrik belgi vazifasini bajaradi, subyektiv baho yukidan xoli bo'ladi va semantik diapazoni qat'iy chegaralangan bo'ladi. Bunda darajalanish ham ko'proq analitik konstruksiyalar orqali (masalan, *eng muhim omil, ko'proq samarali yechim*) ifodalanadi.

Ravishning stilistik salohiyati uch pog'onada ko'rinadi. Birinchisi – tasviriylik: “Ahmad keldi” minimal predikativ xabar bo'lsa, “*kecha keldi / uzoqdan keldi*” shakllari payt va o'rin parametrlari hisobiga voqelikning kadrini kengaytiradi. Ikkinchisi – subyektiv baho: “*to'satdan keldi, atay keldi, juda ko'p keldi*” konstruksiyalarida ravish so'zlovchi munosabatini aktuallashtirib, xabarning modal qatlamini kuchaytiradi. Uchinchisi – diqqat markazini boshqarish: matnda fokusni zarur pozitsiyaga jamlash uchun ortirma daraja indikatorlari (ayniqsa, *eng*) qo'llanadi: *eng orqada, eng keyinda, eng yaxshi*. Yozma nutqda prosodik imkoniyatlar cheklangan sharoitda bunday indikatorlar semantik ta'kidni lingvistik yo'l bilan kafolatlaydi, ya'ni o'quvchi e'tiborini kerakli uzvga bir qiymatli yo'naltiradi.

Ravishning joylashuvi ham uslubiy-axboriy ta'sirga bevosita ta'sir qiladi. Postverbal pozitsiya (*U chiroyli gapirdi*) harakatning bajarilish tarzini “ichki kadr”da tasvirlasa, gap boshlovchi mavqedagi ravishlar (*Odatda, u erta turadi; Afsuski, uchrashuv bekor qilindi*) butun bayonning modal registrini belgilaydi va mavzu–rema (tema–rema) tuzilmasida kompozitsion signal vazifasini bajaradi. Daraja ravishlari (*juda, nihoyatda, g'oyatda*) bilan birikkan shakllar emotsional fonni oshiradi; chastota ravishlari (*har doim, tez-tez, kamdan-kam*) esa diskursiv barqarorlikni ko'rsatadi va matn kohezioniga xizmat qiladi.

Taqqoslash shuni ko'rsatadiki, sifat va ravishning “belgi bildirish”dagi mushtarakligi ularni yaqinlashtirsa-da, belgi nisbati ularni qat'iy farqlaydi: sifat – predmetga, ravish – harakat/holatga tatbiq etiladi. Ilmiy matnda bu farq, ayniqsa, muhim: sifat terminologik kategoriyalash va aniqlashtirishga yo'nalsa, ravish ko'pincha metodik ko'rsatmalar, sharoit/parametr aniqlovchilari (*mutlaqo elastik emas, odatda, ideal holatda*) orqali bayonning mantiqiy izchilligini kuchaytiradi, biroq emotsional ekvivalent kiritmaydi. Badiiy va publitsistik nutqda esa ravishlar

²⁶ Виноградов В.В. Проблемы русской стилистики. – М.: ВШ, 1981. – С. 21.

baho va ironiyani (“*g‘alati tarzda, kutilmaganda*”), ritm va takroni (“*sekin-sekin, asta-sekin*”) ham tashkil etadi.

Natijada, ravishning alohida turkum sifatidagi maqomini faqat morfologik/leksik mezonlar bilan emas, balki stilistik funksiyalar – tasviriylik, baholovchilik, fokus va kompozitsion signal yaratish – bilan ham belgilash zarur. Sifat esa funksional uslubga qarab emotsional–baholovchidan terminologik–aniqlovchigacha bo‘lgan spektrda ishlaydi. Bizningcha, sifat va ravish tilning axborot tashuvchi va ta’sir ko‘rsatuvchi mexanizmlarini turlicha, ammo o‘zaro to‘ldiruvchi yo‘llar bilan amalga oshiradi; ilmiy uslubda ular aniqlik va mantiqiylikni, badiiy/publitsistik uslublarda esa obrazlilikni ta’minlaydi.

2.2-faslda *ravish va sifatlarning uslubiy xususiyatlari, ularning yuzaga kelishida variantlilik va sinonimik omillar* tahlil qilingan.

Ushbu bo‘limda ravish va sifatlarning uslubiy xususiyatlari, ular tarkibida yuzaga keladigan variantlilik va sinonimik almashuv masalalari tahlil qilinadi. R.Qo‘ng‘urovning ta’kidlashicha, subyektiv baho shakllari, asosan, og‘zaki nutqqa xos bo‘lib, badiiy matnda uchraydigan ko‘plab ko‘rinishlar ham aslida so‘zlashuv nutqidan kelib chiqqan²⁷. Bunday birliklarning uslubiy qiymati faqat emotsional bo‘yoq yoki ma’no nozikligi bilan chegaralanmay, balki ularning funksional uslublardagi o‘rni, notipik kontekstlarda qo‘llanishi va sinonimik munosabatlardagi farqlanishi bilan ham belgilanadi. Shu jihatdan, ravish va sifatlarning stilistik salohiyatini o‘rganishda ularning grammatik xususiyatlarini ham hisobga olish zarur. A.Peshkovskiy morfologik vositalarning uslubiy imkoniyatlari chegaralanganligini ta’kidlagan bo‘lsa-da²⁸, ayrim affikslar (masalan, kichraytirish va erkalash qo‘shimchalari) nutqda kuchli stilistik bo‘yoq berishi aniqlangan. A.N.Gvozdoyevning kuzatishlarida esa rasmiy va ilmiy uslubda bunday vositalarning emotsional qiymati so‘nishi, ular faqat texnik yoki terminologik ma’noda qo‘llanishi ko‘rsatiladi²⁹. Aksincha, so‘zlashuv va badiiy nutqda ular keng qo‘llanilib, nutqqa ekspressivlik, subyektiv baho va emotsional kuch bag‘ishlaydi.

Amaliy kuzatishlar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, o‘zbek tilida ravish va sifatlarning uslubiy xoslanishi sinonimik qatorlarda yaqqol namoyon bo‘ladi. Masalan, *baravariga* ko‘proq badiiy va so‘zlashuv uslubiga xos bo‘lsa, *batamom* va *butunlay* rasmiy-ilmiy matnlarda qo‘llanishi mumkin. *Tamomila* va *butkul* esa ko‘proq badiiy va so‘zlashuv uslubida uchraydi. Bunday farqlar natijasida bir xil ma’noni anglatuvchi ravishlar nutqda turlicha emotsional-ekspressiv ottenkalar hosil qiladi. Masalan, *olmaning ta’mi shirin, shirinroq, shirinday* kabi ifodalar semantik jihatdan yaqin bo‘lsa-da, ularning uslubiy qiymati mutlaqo turlicha.

Zero, ravish va sifatlarning uslubiy salohiyati grammatik va semantik xususiyatlari bilan birga, sinonimik almashuv va variantlilik orqali yuzaga chiqadi. Har bir funksional uslub ularni o‘ziga xos tarzda qo‘llaydi: rasmiy va ilmiy uslubda ular aniqlik va xolislikni ta’minlasa, badiiy va so‘zlashuv uslubida obrazlilik, ekspressivlik va subyektiv bahoni ifodalaydi. To‘g‘ri tanlangan ravish va sifat

²⁷ Қўнғуров Р. Субъектив баҳо формаларининг семантик ва стилистик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1980. – 33-б.

²⁸ Пешковский А.М. Вопросы методики родного языка, лингвистики и стилистики. – М., 1930. – С.153.

²⁹ Гвоздоев А.Н. Очерки по стилистике русского языка. – М.: Учпедгиз, 1955. – 464 с. – С. 138.

birliklari matnning ta'sirchanligini oshiradi, axborotni aniqlashtiradi va uslubiy boylukni ta'minlaydi. Quyidagi jadvalda ayrim sinonimik birliklarning uslublar bo'yicha taqsimlanishi keltiriladi (Qarang 2-jadval):

2-jadval

Sinonimik birliklarning uslublar bo'yicha taqsimlanishi

Ravish/Sifat	Ilmiy uslub	Rasmiy uslub	Badiiy uslub	So'zlashuv uslubi
Baravariga	–	–	✓	✓
Batamom	✓	✓	✓	–
Butunlay	✓	✓	✓	–
Tamomila	–	–	✓	✓
Butkul	–	–	✓	✓
Shirin	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shirinroq	✓	–	✓	✓
Shirinday	–	–	✓	✓

Zero, ravish va sifatlarning uslubiy salohiyati sinonimik qatordagi o'rniga qarab farqlanadi. Ularning to'g'ri tanlanishi matnning emotsional ta'sirchanligi, aniqligi va stilistik boyligini belgilaydi.

2.3-faslda *ingliz tilida so'zlashuv nutqi, rasmiy va ilmiy uslubdagi matnlarda belgi bildiruvchi so'zlarning uslubiy xususiyatlari* tavsiflangan.

Mazkur bo'limda sifat va ravishlarning ingliz hamda o'zbek tillarida ilmiy, rasmiy va so'zlashuv uslublarida qo'llanishi qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot metodik asosini funksional-uslub nazariyasi, empirik asosini esa ingliz tilidagi BNC_spoken_2014, English_academic_bawe2, ParlaMint21_en hamda o'zbek tiliga oid 10 000 so'zshakldan iborat mini-korpuslar tashkil etdi. Korpuslar uзнatcorpora.uz vositasida morfologik teglashdan o'tkazilib, faqat belgi bildiruvchi birliklar ajratib olindi.

R.Qo'ng'urov, A.Peshkovskiy, A.N.Gvozdoyev va boshqa olimlar tadqiqotlarida qayd etilganidek, funksional uslublar alohida grammatik tizimga ega emas, biroq ularning qo'llanish chastotasi va uslubiy vazifalari farqlanadi. So'zlashuv va badiiy uslublarda belgi bildiruvchi birliklar ko'proq ekspressiv-subyektiv ahamiyat kasb etadi; ilmiy va rasmiy uslublarda esa neytral-denotativ vazifa ustuvor bo'ladi. O'zbek tilida –gina, –cha qo'shimchalari ilmiy/rasmiy registrda ishlatilmaydi, so'zlashuv/badiiy uslubda esa ekspressivlikni kuchaytiruvchi vosita sifatida faol qo'llanadi.

Korpus natijalari

Ingliz tili og'zaki nutqda ravishlarning qo'llanishi yuqori: *really, very, quite, absolutely, totally* kabi birliklar ekspressivlikni kuchaytiradi. Ilmiy matnlarda esa *also, however, therefore, only, very, most* kabi ravishlar mantiqiy bog'lovchi va darajani bildiruvchi vositalar sifatida qo'llanadi. Rasmiy uslubda esa *hereby, accordingly, duly* kabi ravishlar ustun. Sifatlarning ham registrga qarab farqlanishi kuzatildi: ilmiy matnda *significant, complex, appropriate*, so'zlashuvda *nice, amazing, awful, crazy*, rasmiyda esa *applicable, relevant, regulatory* kabi birliklar faol ishlatiladi.

O'zbek tilida so'zlashuv/badiiy uslubda *yaxshigina, zo'r, qop-qora; juda, rosa* kabi kuchaytiruvchi birliklar ko'p uchraydi. Ilmiy uslubda esa asosan neytral va

terminologik sifatlar qo‘llanadi: *aniq, differensial, iqtisodiy; nisbatan, qisman*. Rasmiy uslubda *tegishli, amaldagi, zarur; batamom, to‘liq* kabi birliklar ishlatiladi.

Qiyosiy ko‘rsatkichlar

Korpus tahlili asosida belgi bildiruvchi birliklarning ulushi quyidagi ko‘rinishga ega:

Til / Uslub	Belgilovchi birliklar ulushi	Ekspressiv komponent
O‘zbek – so‘zlashuv	yuqori	yuqori (≈60%)
O‘zbek – ilmiy	o‘rta	past (≈5–10%)
Ingliz – so‘zlashuv	yuqori	yuqori (≈58%)
Ingliz – ilmiy	o‘rta	juda past (≈3–12%)

Bu natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ingliz tili og‘zaki nutqida ravishlar miqdoran ko‘p bo‘lsa-da, ularning hammasi ham belgi bildirmaydi; aksincha, diskurs markerlari sifatida qo‘llanadi (*well, so, then, now*). Faqat daraja va tarz bildiruvchi ravishlar hisobga olinganda, sifat va ravishlarning qo‘llanish miqdori muvozanatlashadi.

Tadqiqotning III bobi “O‘zbek va ingliz tili badiiy va publitsistik uslubda belgi bildiruvchi so‘zlarning qo‘llanishi” deb nomlangan.

3.1-faslda *o‘zbek va ingliz tili badiiy va publitsistik uslubining umumiy tavsifi* keltirilgan.

Mazkur faslda matnlarning uslubiy xususiyatlarini statistik usulda tadqiq etish – stilometriya (tekstometriya) doirasidagi yondashuv asoslandi: matnlardan muallif, janr yoki davrga xos uslubiy belgilarni aks ettiruvchi miqdoriy ko‘rsatkichlar ajratilib, ular qonuniyat va farqlarni aniqlash maqsadida statistik tahlil qilindi; yondashuvning nazariy tayanchi sifatida muallif uslubining anglanadigan va anglanilmaydigan qatlamlari mavjudligi haqidagi gipoteza qabul qilindi hamda metodning sud lingvistikasi, mualliflik huquqi, muallifning jinsi va yoshi bilan uslubiy xususiyatlar o‘rtasidagi korrelyasiyani o‘rganishdagi qo‘llanish imkonlari ko‘rsatildi; F.Can, J.M.Patton, J.Hope, A.Kenni, S.Romane, M.Oaks, J.M.Zemb, A.Zenkov, G.Martinenko ishlarida stilometriya masalalarining fundamental asoslari yoritilgani³⁰, B.G.Chuksin va A.I.Trufanovning “Сетевая стилметрия русскоязычных интернет-текстов” maqolasida rus tilidagi internet-matnlar uchun tarmoq metodologiyasi ishlab chiqilib, mavzuni avtomatik aniqlash, modellashtirish, algoritmlar va dasturiy vositalar yaratilgani, turli platformalardan yig‘ilgan korpusda tarmoq yondashuvining tasniflashdagi samarasi namoyish etilgani qayd etildi; tadqiqot dizayni bosqichma-bosqich tashkil etildi: (1) yetarlicha katta matnlar korpusini yig‘ish; (2) dastlabki ishlov – ortiqcha unsurlardan tozalash, kichik harflarga keltirish, lemmalash/stemlash; (3) xususiyatlarni ajratish – so‘zlarning chastotasi, so‘z va gapning o‘rtacha uzunligi, leksik xilma-xillik, grammatik

³⁰ Can F., Patton J. M. Change of writing style with time. // Computers and the Humanities. Vol. 38, No. 1 (2004), pp. 61-82.; Hope J. The Authorship of Shakespeare’s Plays. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1994.; Kenny A. A Stylometric Study of the New Testament, 1986; Kenny, Anthony. The Computation of Style: An Introduction to Statistics for Students of Literature and Humanities. Oxford, Pergamon Press, 1982.; Romaine, Suzanne. Socio-Historical Linguistics. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1982.; Oakes, Michael P. Statistics for Corpus Linguistics. Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh 1988 ISBN 0-7486-1032-4; Zemb J. M. La stylométrie. // Pierre Guiraud & Pierre Kuentz (red.) La stylistique. Lectures. Klincksieck, Paris 1970, S. 214-222.; Zenkov A. A Method of Text Attribution Based on the Statistics of Numerals // Journal of Quantitative Linguistics, 2018, Vol. 25, No.3, p. 256-270. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09296174.2017.1371915>

konstruksiyalar chastotasi, soʻz turkumlari nisbatlari, tinish belgilarining ishlatilishi, n-grammalar; (4) statistik tahlil – oʻrtachalarni qiyoslash, klasterlash, diskriminant tahlil; (5) mashinali oʻqitish – matnlarni muallif, janr va boshqa uslubiy belgilarga koʻra tasniflash; (6) natijalarni amaliy qoʻllash – anonim/bahsli mualliflikni aniqlash, janr boʻyicha tasnif, uslub evolyutsiyasini kuzatish, lingvistik qonuniyatlarni ochish.

Ingliz tilidagi badiiy matnlar kesimida lugʻaviy xususiyatlar – sinonimiya, antonimiya, hissiy konnotatsiyali birliklar, tasviriy vositalar (metafora, qiyoslash, jonlantirish, metonimiya, sinekdoxa), uslubiy boʻyoqdor leksika (arxaizm, neologizm, dialektizm, sleng, kasbga oid birliklar), hissiy leksika; sintaktik xususiyatlar – sintaktik konstruksiya xilma-xilligi, inversiya, ellipsis, parallel konstruksiya, ritorik soʻroq va undovlar, shuningdek, dialog/monolog, ichki monolog, tavsif (portret, peyzaj), hikoyachi nuqtayi nazar, satira, yumor, ramz va alluziyalarning funksional roli tizimli taʼriflandi.

Oʻzbek tilidagi badiiy matnlar uchun ham lugʻatning rang-barangligi, metafora va tashbeh, mubolagʻa, kichraytish-erkalash shakllari, jonlantirish, chegaralangan leksika (arxaizm, istorizm, neologizm, dialektizm, jargon, kasb-hunarga oid birliklar) hamda sintaktik darajada sodda/qoʻshma/murakkab gaplar kombinatsiyasi, inversiya, ellipsis, parallelizm, ritorik soʻroq va undov, matn tuzilishida dialog/monolog, tasviriy parchalar va hikoyachi nigohining qabulga taʼsiri aniqlashtirildi; ingliz va oʻzbek badiiy uslublari oʻrtasidagi oʻxshashlik va tafovutlar 3.1.1-jadval asosida umumlashtirilib, ikkala tilda obrazlilik va hissiy taʼsirning ustuvorligi, ingliz anʼanalarida metafora, ironiya, alluziyaning nisbatan koʻpligi, oʻzbek matnlarida esa xalq ogʻzaki ijodiga xos ibora va maqollarning ustuvorligi, sheʼriyatda har ikki tilda ritm–qofiya markaziyliigi (oʻzbekda aruz va anʼanaviy vaznlar, inglizda erkin sheʼrning kengligi), voqea va psixologizmga munosabatdagi farqlar, ingliz adabiyotida individualizm/modernizm unsurlarining, oʻzbek adabiyotida esa jamoaviylik va milliy qadriyatlar urgʻusining kuchli ekani koʻrsatildi.

Publitsistik uslub boʻyicha oʻzbek tilidagi tadqiqotlardan kelib chiqib, ommaboplik va tushunarlilik, informativlik va tezkorlik, xolislik, muayyan janrlarda emotsionallik, iqtiboslar orqali ishonchlilik, milliy frazeologizm va maqollarning funksional roli, siyosiy–ijtimoiy terminologiya, jozibador va axborotli sarlavha, teskari piramida, iqtibos va ritorik usullar, turli media formatlariga moslashuvchanlik kabi belgilarning majmuasi qayd etildi; ingliz publitsistikasida aniqlik va qisqalik, xolislik, faktlarning verifikatsiyasi, betaraf leksika, oʻquvchini jalb etuvchi feʼlli konstruksiya, dolzarb ijtimoiy-siyosiy lugʻat, sarlavha va kirish faslining hal qiluvchi roli, teskari piramida, iqtibos va persuasiv ritorikaning (janrga qarab) qoʻllanishi, shuningdek, kirish konstruksiyalari, parallelizm, anafora va gradasiyaning bogʻlovchi vosita sifatida ishlatilishi, kompozitsion va qisqartma birliklarning (mas., one-on-one talks, post-debate) faoliyati amaliy misollar bilan yoritildi. Natijada, stilometrik/statistik yondashuv asosida tuzilgan korpus, standartlashtirilgan oldindan ishlov, xususiyatlar injiniringi va statistik-mashinali tahlil zanjiri ingliz va oʻzbek tillarining badiiy hamda publitsistik uslublarini obyektiv qiyoslash, yashirin

qonuniyatlarni aniqlash va amaliy vazifalarda – mualliflikni aniqlash, janr tasnifi, uslub evolyutsiyasini monitoring qilish – qo‘llash uchun metodik poydevor yaratdi.

3.2-faslda *o‘zbek va ingliz tili badiiy uslubdagi matnlarida belgi bildiruvchi so‘zlarning statistik va qiyosiy tahlili* amalga oshirilgan.

Ingliz va o‘zbek badiiy uslubida sifati va ravishlarning qo‘llanishi nafaqat matnning leksik boyligini ko‘rsatadi, balki uning semantik-psixologik yukini ham belgilaydi. Tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, sifati obraz yaratishda asosiy vosita bo‘lib xizmat qiladi: ular personajning tashqi ko‘rinishi, ichki holati va muhitning badiiy manzarasini ta’riflashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ravishlar esa harakatning uslubi, davomiyligi va darajasini aniqlash orqali matn ritmini boshqaradi, dramatik kuchlanishni oshiradi. Demak, belgi bildiruvchi birliklarning badiiy matndagi vazifasi ko‘pincha “tasvir–ta’sir–ritm” triadasi bilan chambarchas bog‘liq.

Ingliz tilida yaratilgan badiiy matnlar (O. Wilde’ning “The Picture of Dorian Gray” romani korpusi asosida) kuzatuvlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, yuqori chastotali betaraf sifati (good, own, great, young, old) voqelikning asosiy semantik skeletini tashkil etsa, emotsional bo‘yoqdor sifati (wonderful, horrible, beautiful, dreadful, terrible) matnning hissiy rangini kuchaytiradi va o‘quvchida kuchli psixologik ta’sir uyg‘otadi. Ravishlarning ko‘pligi (not, so, never, very, too, quite, suddenly kabi) esa dramatik kayfiyatni oshirib, hikoyaning ichki ritmini “tezlashtirish” yoki “sekinlashtirish”ga xizmat qiladi. Bu hodisa ingliz adabiyotiga xos bo‘lgan ekspressiv individualizm va obrazlarning psixologik chuqurligi bilan hamohangdir.

O‘zbek badiiy matnlari bo‘yicha o‘tkazilgan korpus tahlili ham mazkur birliklarning alohida ahamiyatga ega ekanini ko‘rsatadi. Masalan, Nazar Eshonqulning “O‘lik mavsum” asarida sifatlarning 3,85% ni tashkil qilishi detallashtirish va voqelikni “rang-barang” ko‘rsatishga qaratilgan bo‘lsa, Shukur Xolmirzayevning “Tabassum” hikoyasida ravishlarning 2,25% ulushi syujet dinamikasi va qahramon ruhiyatini ifodalashga xizmat qilgan. Abdulla Qahhorning “Bemor” hikoyasida esa sifati (nimjon, karaxt, to‘zigan, begunoh, oq, baland) realizm ruhini kuchaytirib, ijtimoiy tanqidni badiiy obrazga singdiradi. Tarjima matnida ham clear, hard, ill, dizzy, white, gray kabi birliklar inson ruhiyati va jamiyat muammolarini yoritishda funksional vazifa bajaradi.

Shunday qilib, ingliz va o‘zbek adabiyotida belgi bildiruvchi birliklarning chastotasi va sifati o‘ziga xoslik kasb etadi: ingliz matnida ravishlar matnning ritmik tuzilishini belgilashda keng qo‘llanilsa, o‘zbek matnida sifati muhit va personajlarni tasvirlash, milliy ruhni ifodalash vositasi sifatida ustunlik qiladi. Ammo har ikkala adabiyotda ham sifati va ravishlarning uyg‘unligi matnning ta’sirchanligi va obrazlilik darajasini belgilab, muallifning uslubiy mahoratini ko‘rsatadi. Bu kuzatuvlar shuni anglatadiki, badiiy matndagi belgi bildiruvchi birliklar miqdoriy ko‘rsatkichdan tashqari estetik iqtisod va ekspressiv muvozanatning ham ko‘rsatkichidir: ekspozitsiyada ularning ko‘pligi tasviriylikni kuchaytirsa, kulminatsiyada qisqarishi dramatik keskinlikni oshiradi.

Demak, sifati va ravishlarning qo‘llanishidagi milliy xususiyatlar – ingliz adabiyotida individual psixologizm, o‘zbek adabiyotida esa ijtimoiy muhit va milliy

ruhning ustuvorligi – badiiy uslubning ajralmas belgisi sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Shu bois korpus lingvistikasiga asoslangan miqdoriy tahlil nafaqat chastotani aniqlash, balki mualliflik uslubini, janr xususiyatlarini va badiiy ifoda mexanizmlarini ham obyektivlashtirishga xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot jarayonida ingliz va o‘zbek badiiy matnlarida sifat va ravishlarning qo‘llanish xususiyatlari lingvostatistik hamda funksional tahlil asosida o‘rganildi. Korpus materiallari shuni ko‘rsatdiki, sifatlar o‘zbek adabiyotida badiiy obraz yaratish, muhitni yorqin tasvirlash va ijtimoiy ruhni ifodalashda ustunlik qilsa, ingliz adabiyotida ravishlar matnning ritmik tuzilishini belgilash, dramatik kuchlanishni oshirish va voqea rivojiga dinamizm bag‘ishlashda faol qo‘llaniladi. Masalan, Abdulla Qahhorning “Bemor” hikoyasida sifatlar realizm ruhini kuchaytiruvchi vosita sifatida xizmat qilsa, O. Wildening “The Picture of Dorian Gray” romanida emotsional bo‘yoqdor ravishlar (very, really, suddenly va boshqalar) dramatik ta’sirni kuchaytiradi. Shuningdek, yuqori chastotali betaraf sifatlar (good, great, old) har ikkala adabiyotda ham semantik skeletni tashkil etsa, emotsional bo‘yoqdor sifatlar (wonderful, dreadful, begunoh, karaxt) o‘quvchida kuchli his-tuyg‘u uyg‘otuvchi vosita sifatida xizmat qiladi. Demak, sifat va ravishlarning qo‘llanishi matnning janr xususiyatlari, muallif uslubi va estetik maqsadiga bog‘liq holda o‘zgaradi. Belgi bildiruvchi birliklarning badiiy matnlardagi chastotasi miqdoriy ko‘rsatkichdan tashqari, ularning semantik vazifasi va estetik funksiyasi bilan ham belgilanadi; ular matnning obrazlilik, ta’sirchanlik va uslubiy boyligini ta’minlovchi asosiy vositalardan biridir.

3-jadval.

Ingliz va o‘zbek badiiy matnlarida sifat va ravishlarning qo‘llanish chastotasi (foiz ko‘rinishida)

Til / Asar misollari	Jami so‘zlar	Sifatlar (%)	Ravishlar (%)	Xususiyatlari
O‘zbek adabiyoti (A.Qahhor “Bemor”, N.Eshonqul “O‘lik mavsum”, S.Zunnonova “Qarz”)	2 000 – 3 500 atrofida	1.5% – 3.8% (eng yuqori: “O‘lik mavsum” – 3.85%, “Qarz” – 3.52%)	0.8% – 2.25% (eng yuqori: Sh. Xolmirzayev “Tabassum” – 2.25%)	Sifatlar obrazlilik va realizmni kuchaytiradi, ravishlar dinamizm va hissiy fon beradi
Ingliz adabiyoti (O. Wilde “The Picture of Dorian Gray”)	79 635	Sifatlar: 1223 ta ≈ 1.53%	Ravishlar: 337 ta ≈ 0.42%	Sifatlar betaraf (good, old) va emotsional (wonderful, dreadful) guruhlarga bo‘linadi; ravishlar (very, really, suddenly) dramatismni kuchaytiradi

Jadvaldan ko‘rinadiki, o‘zbek badiiy matnlarida sifatlarning nisbati ingliz badiiy matnlariga qaraganda yuqoriroq, ravishlarning foizi esa ayrim hollarda ingliz matnlariga nisbatan yaqinlashadi, ammo ingliz matnida emotsional va intensifikator ravishlarning ustunligi kuzatiladi.

3.3-faslda *o‘zbek va ingliz tili publitsistik uslubdagi matnlarida belgi bildiruvchi so‘zlarning statistik, uslubiy, qiyosiy tahlili* keltirilgan.

Mazkur bo‘lim ingliz va o‘zbek publitsistik uslubida belgi bildiruvchi birliklar – sifat va ravishlarning qo‘llanish xususiyatlarini lingvostatistik hamda funksional-

pragmatik nuqtayi nazardan tahlil qiladi. Publitsistik matnlarning asosiy maqsadi – aniqlik, xolislik va axborotlilik – emotsional hamda baholovchi birliklarning haddan tashqari ko‘pligini chegaralaydi; natijada bunday birliklar maqsadli va iqtisodiy tarzda qo‘llanadi. Sifatlar ko‘proq tasniflash va identifikatsiya (mas., *financial report, international agreement, government statement*), ravishlar esa mantiqiy bog‘lash, daraja va vaqtni aniqlash (*therefore, clearly, currently, very, so*) vazifalarini bajaradi; kuchsiz fe’lni “ko‘tarmasdan”, aksincha kuchli fe’l tanlash tamoyili ustuvor bo‘ladi. Janr (xabar, reportaj, tahliliy maqola), nashr uslubi va kommunikativ maqsad chastotaga ta’sir etuvchi yetakchi omillar sifatida qayd etildi.

Empirik tekshirish uchun korpus yondashuvi qo‘llanildi: (1) ingliz tilida ParlaMint_21_Eng materiallari (53,5 mln) hamda yangiliklar janri bo‘yicha saralangan subkorpuslar; (2) o‘zbek tilida 1991-2020-yillar gazeta matnlaridan iborat korpus va qo‘shimcha ravishda internet yangiliklari asosida kichik mustaqil korpus tuzildi. Matnlar POS-teglashdan o‘tkazildi, chastota va nisbiy chastota (1000/10 000 so‘zga nisbatan) hisoblandi; AntConc/WordSmith/Sketch Engine kabi menejerlar orqali ro‘yxatlar, kollokatsiyalar va kontekstlar chiqarildi. Ingliz publitsistikasida yuqori chastotali sifatlar orasida *right, good, important, local, public, clear, national, international*; ravishlarda *not, so, very, also, now, just, however, therefore, clearly, certainly* kabi birliklar ajralib chiqdi. Ularning funksional talqini shuni ko‘rsatdiki, sifatlar baholash va ta’sir (*important, clear*), guruhlash va identifikatsiya (*national, public*) hamda vaqt-holatni tashkil qilish (*last, current, next*) vazifalarini bajaradi; ravishlar argumentatsiya va dalillash (*however, therefore, indeed*), intensifikatsiya (*very, absolutely, clearly*), vaqt/holat (*now, still, currently*)ni boshqaradi. O‘zbek publitsistikasida esa “muhim, dolzarb, jiddiy, salmoqli” kabi baholovchi sifatlar va “ayniqsa, har qachongidan ham” kabi intensifikatorlar xabar mazmunini ta’sirchan, ammo nisbatan diplomatik tarzda kuchaytiradi; umumiy tendensiya ingliz tiliga nisbatan yumshoqroq baholash va adabiy-rasmiy ohangga yaqinroq diskurs qurilishidir.

Tahlil natijalari: (1) publitsistik matnda sifat/ravishlarning “kamroq chastota – ko‘proq funksional yuk” tamoyili tasdiqlandi; (2) ingliz matnlarida intensifikator ravishlar (*absolutely, deeply, clearly*) orqali tezkor ritm va “chaqiriq” ohangi kuchliroq, o‘zbek matnlarida esa baholash institutsional va mulohazali ohangda beriladi; (3) baholovchi birliklar janr (xabar ↔ tahlil) va kompozitsiya (kirish ↔ kulminatsiya) bo‘limlari kesimida sezilarli darajada differensial taqsimlanadi; (4) korpus-metodik asos chastotani obyektiv ko‘rsatish bilan birga, birliklarning kontekstual funksiyasini (*argumentatsiya, identifikatsiya, intensifikatsiya*) aniqlashga imkon berdi. Ishlab chiqilgan korpus publitsistik uslubda belgi bildiruvchi birliklar me’yorini tavsiflash, tahririy siyosat va stil-yo‘riqlarni (adabiy me’yor, betaraf ohang, intensifikatorlardan oqilona foydalanish) ishlab chiqishda qo‘l keladi; tarjima, media-tilshunoslik, diskurs tahlili va sud-lingvistik ekspertizada baholovchi birliklarning og‘irligini (*bias, manipulyativlik*) o‘lchashga metodik asos yaratadi. Natijalar ingliz va o‘zbek publitsistik matnlarida belgi bildiruvchi birliklarning tipik distribusiyasi hamda pragmatik rolini qiyosiy ko‘rsatib, keyingi bosqichda yirik, muvozanatli korpuslar asosida janrlararo va davriylik bo‘yicha kengaytirilgan tahlil uchun tayanch vazifasini bajaradi.

XULOSA

1. O‘zbek tilida sifat va ravishlar orasidagi mushtaraklik ularning semantik va morfologik yaqinligidan dalolat beradi. Har ikkala so‘z turkumi ham belgi bildiradi: sifat – predmetning, ravish esa harakatning yoki boshqa belgining qandayligini ifodalaydi. Ayrim so‘zlar kontekstdan kelib chiqib sifat yoki ravish vazifasida qo‘llanishi mumkin bo‘lganligi bois ularning morfologik shakli va leksik ma’nosida o‘zaro mushtaraklik yuzaga keladi.

2. O‘zbek tilshunosligida ravishlarning lingvistik tabiatini tadqiq etishga oid tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan bo‘lsa-da, ravishlarning nutqda belgi bildiruvchi asosiy element sifatidagi funksional-stilistik xususiyatlari haligacha keng ko‘lamda o‘rganilmagan. Mazkur tadqiqotda ravishlarning nutq jarayonida belgi anglatish xususiyatlari, funksional uslublar doirasida qo‘llanishi, muayyan nutqiy vaziyatda yuzaga chiqadigan uslubiy jilolarini tahlil etishdi. Ravishlarning o‘zgarmasligi haqidagi qarash nisbiy bo‘lib, ularni nutqda tarzda xilma-xil qo‘llash ma’lum uslubiy talab bilan sodir bo‘ladi.

3. Ayrim ravishlarga –i egalik elementining qo‘shilgan holda ishlatilishi adabiy til me’yoriga xos bo‘lmasa-da, bu kabi o‘zgaruvchanlik asosan so‘zlashuv uslubida uchraydi. Ravishga xos bo‘lgan o‘zgarmaslikni uslubiy nuqtayi nazardan asosiy qoida sifatida qabul qilib bo‘lmaydi: bir umumiy ma’no doirasida qaraladigan ravishlarning har biri stilistik jihatdan nutqda muayyan bo‘yog‘i yoki vazifasi bilan farqlanib turadi.

4. Ingliz tilida sifatlarning uslubiy vazifalari sifatida tasvirlash, bo‘yoqdorlik va urg‘u hosil qilish, nutqni emotsional va badiiy jihatdan boyitishni ta’kidlash mumkin. Sifat nafaqat obyektini tasvirlash, balki subyektiv baho va ta’sirni ifodalashda ham katta rol o‘ynaydi. Ingliz tilida ravish harakatning qanday amalga oshgani, qayerda va qachon sodir bo‘layotganini ko‘rsatib, gapning ma’no qatlami va aniq tavsifini beradi; sifat va fe’llarning ma’nosini kengaytiradi. Ingliz tilida ravishlar badiiy va ilmiy uslubdagi matnlarda farqli uslubiy unikalikni yaratishda xizmat qiladi. Ravish vositasida ijtimoiy va shaxsiy munosabatni ifodalash, ironiya va kontrast yaratish mumkin.

5. Ingliz va o‘zbek tili ilmiy uslubida belgini bildiruvchi so‘zlar qo‘llanishida umumiy va farqli jihatlar kuzatiladi. Qo‘llanish chastotasiga ko‘ra ingliz tili ilmiy uslubida belgi bildiruvchi ravishlar keng qo‘llaniladi; ma’lumotning aniq va xolisligiga xizmat qiladi. O‘zbek tili ilmiy uslubida esa bunday ravishlar nisbatan kam uchraydi va ularning qo‘llanishi kontekstga bog‘liq. O‘zbek va ingliz tili ilmiy uslubida belgi bildiruvchi ravishlar fikrni aniq, izchil va mantiqiy ifoda etish vazifasi bilan umumiylik kasb etadi; fe’lga bilan bog‘lanib, ilmiy bayonning dalillarga asoslanganligi va obyektiv yondashuvini ta’minlaydi.

6. Qo‘llanish chastotasi jihatidan ingliz tili rasmiy matnlarida sifat va ravishlar keng miqyosda, aniqlik va rasmiyatni ta’minlash maqsadida faol qo‘llaniladi, o‘zbek tili rasmiy uslubida esa ular ortiqcha obrazlilikdan xoli holda ishlatiladi. Ingliz tilida sifat va ravishlar to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri fe’l va otlarning belgisini nildirib, rasmiy bayonning tiniqligiga yordam beradi. O‘zbek tilida bunday vazifa o‘zlashma so‘zlar va me’yoriy ifodalar orqali bajariladi. Qiyoslanayotgan tillar rasmiy uslubida sifat

va ravishlar bayonning rasmiyligi, obyektivligi va mantiqiy izchilligini ta'minlashda ahamiyatli. Ularning me'yoriy qo'llanilishi rasmiy hujjat, murojaat yoki normativ matnning mazmuniy aniqligi va uslubiy musaffoligini ta'minlaydi.

7. Ingliz va o'zbek tillari so'zlashuv uslubida belgini bildiruvchi sifat va ravishlar qo'llanish chastotasi jihatidan juda faol; ular hissiy bo'yoq, subyektiv munosabat va taassurotni ifoda etishda muhim vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ingliz tili so'zlashuv uslubida ravish orqali ta'kidlash va uslub dinamikasiga erishish keng tarqalgan. O'zbek tilida esa bunday ta'kidlash ko'pincha takror so'z, sheva yoki ekspressiv birikmalar orqali amalga oshiriladi, bu esa so'zlashuv uslubiga milliy o'ziga xoslik bag'ishlaydi.

8. Lingvomadaniy jihatdan ikkala tildagi so'zlashuv uslubidagi sifat va ravishlar nafaqat leksik semantika, balki nutq madaniyati, munosabat shakllari va jamiyatdagi muloqot an'analari bilan uzviy bog'liq. Shu bois ularning qo'llanishida nafaqat grammatik, balki madaniy xususiyatni ham hisobga olish talab etiladi.

9. O'zbek va ingliz tilidagi badiiy hamda publitsistik uslublarning umumiy/farqli jihatlari tahlili o'zaro umumiy belgilariga ega bo'lsa-da, milliy, madaniy va leksik-stilistik xususiyatlarga egaligini ko'rsatadi. Badiiy uslubda obrazlilik, estetik ta'sir va emotivlik ustun bo'lsa, publitsistik uslubda ma'lumotni aniq, ta'sirchan va ishontiruvchan shaklda yetkazish asosiy vazifadir. Badiiy uslubda belgi bildiruvchi so'zlar matnning tasvir qobiliyatini oshirish, voqea, shaxs obrazini yaratishda ahamiyatli. Ayniqsa, tasviriylik va metaforalarda belgi bildiruvchi so'zlar keng qo'llaniladi.

10. Ingliz tili badiiy uslubida belgi bildiruvchi so'zlar yuqori chastotada va keng qamrovda ishlatiladi; bunday so'zlar orqali muallif predmetning xususiyati, ichki holati va emotsional kayfiyatini ifodalaydi. O'zbek tili badiiy uslubida esa belgi bildiruvchi so'zlar milliy mentalitet va madaniy qarashlar asosida shakllanadi. Bu so'zlar odatda xalqona bo'lib, maqol, matal, ibora bilan ifodalanib, tasavvur va hissiy ta'sirni kuchaytiradi; qahramon xarakterini yaratishda muhim yukka ega.

11. Publitsistik uslubda belgi bildiruvchi so'zlar matnda aytilayotgan voqea, shaxs yoki holatga munosabatni aniq ifoda etish, o'quvchini ishontirish, fikrga yo'nalish berish uchun bunday so'zlar zarur. Ular muallifning shaxsiy pozitsiyasini ifoda etadigan vosita sifatida ishlaydi.

12. Ingliz tili publitsistik uslubida belgi bildiruvchi so'zlar emotsional va baholovchi funksiyalarni bajaradi. Yangi xabar, tahliliy maqola yoki sharhlarda bu so'zlar orqali jurnalist yoki tahlilchining shaxsiy munosabati bilinib, umumiy fikr oqimiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. O'zbek tili publitsistik uslubida esa belgi bildiruvchi so'zlar milliy qadriyat, urf-odat va ijtimoiy qarashlarni yoritishda qo'llaniladi. Ular orqali jamoatchilik fikriga ta'sir ko'rsatish, ma'lum voqealarni ijtimoiy axloq, adolat va vatanparvarlik nuqtayi nazaridan baholash yoki targ'ib qilishga erishiladi.

**THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.32.02
AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT
ANDIJAN STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

ANDIJAN STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

KHASANOVA AQIDA RAKHIMJON KIZI

**THE USE OF ATTRIBUTE-EXPRESSING WORDS IN TEXTS OF
DIFFERENT FUNCTIONAL STYLES
(on the example of the English and Uzbek languages)**

**10.00.06 – Comparative Literature, Contrastive linguistics
and Translation Studies**

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

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation)

The topicality and necessity of the dissertation theme. In the context of globalization, the steadily expanding cultural and linguistic interactions among different nations significantly increase the importance of comparative research in linguistics. In particular, the study of the functional and stylistic use of attribute-expressing words such as adjectives and adverbs as well as other lexical-stylistic devices in texts of different functional styles contributes to a deeper understanding of the expressive and communicative potential of language. Attribute-expressing words in language not only denote the defining characteristics of objects, phenomena, or actions, but also play a crucial role in shaping such essential textual features as expressiveness, persuasiveness, and stylistic tone. A thorough analysis of these aspects therefore constitutes one of the most pressing issues in stylistics, lexicology, pragmalinguistics, and text linguistics.

In world linguistics, there has always been sustained interest in the issue of how the semantic load, functional appropriateness, and degree of emotional impact of these words are manifested differently across various functional styles of discourse, including scientific, literary, journalistic, official-administrative, and conversational speech. In this regard, a comparative analysis of attribute-expressing words aimed at identifying similarities and differences between the two languages can provide valuable theoretical and practical insights and recommendations for translators, language educators, and professionals working in the field of intercultural communication. In the context of rapid developments in information technologies, there is a growing demand to take into account the stylistic functions of attribute-expressing words in such areas as automatic text analysis, machine translation, and computational linguistics. This further enhances the relevance of the present research not only from a theoretical, but also from a practical perspective.

The elevation of the development of our native language to the level of state policy has become a foundation for the further growth of the spiritual and intellectual potential of our people. The words of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M.Mirziyoyev: “Each of us must regard respect for the state language as respect for independence, and devotion and reverence for the state language as devotion and reverence for the Motherland, and make such an attitude a guiding principle of our lives”¹ represent a call for the Uzbek nation not only to define its rightful place in society, but also to take a worthy place among the world’s most developed nations. In this regard, there remain many issues that require further investigation and resolution. One of these is the stylistic analysis of attribute-expressing words within the grammatical categories of adjectives and adverbs, which possess distinctive

This research is intended to contribute, to a certain extent, to the implementation of the tasks set forth in the following normative and legal documents: the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4794 dated 13 May 2016 “On the Establishment of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi”; the Decree No. PF-4947 dated

¹ Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida // O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni, 20.10.2020 yildagi PF-6084-son. <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-5058351>
– Murojaat sanasi: 10.12.2025

7 February 2017 “On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan”; the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5847 dated 8 October 2019 “On Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”; and the Decree No. PF-60 dated 28 January 2022 “On the Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026”, as well as other regulatory and legal acts related to this field.

The relevance of the Dissertation to the Priority Areas of Science and Technology Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The research was conducted in accordance with Priority Area I of the development of science and technology in the Republic of Uzbekistan: “Development of an information-oriented society and a democratic state, as well as social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual, and educational advancement, and the development of an innovative economy.”

The degree to which the topic has been studied. Attribute-expressing words, which function as elements forming attributive and relative relations in speech, perform various stylistic functions depending on the communicative situation, in addition to their lexical-grammatical roles, and generate emotional–expressive connotations.

In Uzbek linguistics, a number of studies have been carried out on the stylistic features of morphological means, based on such parts of speech as nouns, verbs, adjectives, pronouns, and postpositions. Among them are the PhD dissertations of R.Qo‘ng‘urov², M.Sodiqova³, Z.Pardayev⁴, A.Pardayev⁵, and O.Yusupova⁶, as well as the monographs⁷ produced as a result of these studies.

The issue of expanding the scope of such research to include other parts of speech remains in the focus of scholarly attention. In Uzbek linguistics, a number of studies have been conducted on the investigation of the attributes and properties of objects and phenomena. Notable contributions in this field include the works of S.Fuzailov, Z.Ma‘rufov, Z.Pardayev, E.Sheraliyev, and T.Asadov⁸, as well as the dissertations of Z.Pardayev, H.Tojimatov, and N.Shirinova⁹. These studies are

² Кўнғуров Р. Ўзбек тилида отлардаги шакл ясовчи морфемаларининг семантик-стилистик хусусиятлари: филол. фан номз. диссер. – Боку, 1982. – 144 б.

³ Содикова М. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида феъл стилистикаси: филол. фан номз. диссер. – Тошкент, 1991. – 245 б.

⁴ Пардаев З. Ўзбек тилида сифатларнинг семантик-услубий хусусиятлари: филол. фан номз. диссер. – Самарқанд, 2004. – 132 б.

⁵ Пардаев А. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида кўмакчиларнинг функционал-стилистик хусусиятлари: филол. фан номз. диссер. – Самарқанд, 2005. – 156 б.

⁶ Юсупова О. Ўзбек тилида олмошларнинг функционал-стилистик хусусиятлари: филол. фан номз. диссер. – Тошкент, 2011. – 22 б.

⁷ Кўнғуров Р. Ўзбек тили стилистикасидан очерклар. – Самарқанд, 1975.; Кўнғуров Р. Субъектив баҳо формаларининг семантик ва стилистик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент, 1980.; Содикова М. Феъл стилистикаси. – Тошкент, 1975.; Пардаев З. Ўзбек тилида сифатларнинг семантик-услубий хусусиятлари. – Самарқанд, 2007.; Пардаев А. Ўзбек тилида кўмакчилар стилистикаси. – Самарқанд, 2008.; Юсупова О. Ўзбек тилида олмошларнинг функционал-стилистик хусусиятлари. – Самарқанд, 2017.

⁸ Фузаилов С. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида равишлар– Самарқанд, 1953.; Маъруфов З. Сўз состави: от ва сифат. – Самарқанд, 1956.; Шералиев Э. Ўзбек халқ шеваларида қўшма от ва қўшма сифатлар. – Тошкент, 2010.; Асадов Т. Сўз туркумлари тизимида равиш. Морография. – Тошкент, 2010.

⁹ Тожиматов Х. Сифат семемасининг реаллашувида контекст: филол. фан номз. диссер. – Тошкент, 2007.; Ширинова Н. Ўзбек тилида предметлик ва белги-хусусият маъноларини фарқлаш воситалари: филол. фан номз. диссер. – Тошкент, 2010.

primarily devoted to the analysis of the semantics and grammatical features of adjectives and adverbs. However, within these monographic works, only certain aspects of the stylistic features characteristic of adverbs are addressed, and none of them provide a comprehensive analysis of the functional-stylistic properties of the elements belonging to this category.

In English linguistics, the study of the functional and stylistic characteristics of adjectives and adverbs involves analyzing these linguistic units not only from a grammatical perspective but also in terms of their practical functioning in texts and communicative situations. The approaches of leading scholars to this issue differ in their theoretical and methodological foundations. M. A. K. Halliday¹⁰, the founder of Systemic Functional Linguistics, viewed adjectives and adverbs as important lexico-grammatical resources that contribute to the realization of the ideational and interpersonal meanings of language, enabling the expression of content and evaluative attitudes within discourse. Geoffrey Leech¹¹, in his work *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry*, examined the aesthetic functions of adjectives and adverbs in literary texts, paying particular attention to their emotional and expressive potential as well as their stylistic significance. Douglas Biber¹², one of the pioneers of corpus linguistics, utilized large-scale linguistic corpora to identify quantitative and frequency-based patterns in the use of adjectives and adverbs across different functional styles of English, including academic, journalistic, and conversational discourse. Mick Short¹³, working within the field of stylistics and textual analysis, provided a detailed account of how adjectives and adverbs are employed as stylistic devices for the portrayal of characters, events, and reality in literary texts, highlighting their role in shaping an author's individual style.

The correlation of the research with the scientific research activities of the higher educational and research institution where the dissertation was conducted. This research was carried out within the framework of the topic entitled “A Sustainable Development Model for Foreign Language Education Based on the Integration of Language and Culture: Linguistic, Philological, Linguodidactic, and Digital Approaches” in accordance with the scientific research plans of Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages.

The aim of the research is to conduct a comparative lexical-semantic, stylistic, and pragmatic analysis of the use of attribute-expressing words in texts of different functional styles in Uzbek and English.

The research objectives:

to provide a brief overview of how attribute-expressing words have been studied in Uzbek linguistics and to offer a critical evaluation of the major findings in this field;

to examine the stylistic variation of adjectives and adverbs; analyze the synonymy of adjectives and adverbs in relation to communicative context and determine their degree of functional activity;

¹⁰ Halliday M.A.K., Matthiessen C. An Introduction to Functional Grammar. London: Arnold, 2004.

¹¹ Leech G.N. A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry. London: Routledge, 1969.

¹² Biber D. Variation Across Speech and Writing. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988.

¹³ Short M.H. Exploring the Language of Poems, Plays and Prose. London: Longman, 1996.

to investigate the functions of attribute-expressing words in texts of different functional styles; analyze the expressive and emotional load of attribute-expressing words;

to identify the stylistic conditions for the formation of semantic and emotional-expressive connotations of adjectives and adverbs; determine the emotional-expressive colouring of attribute-expressing words; analyze the meanings and authorial attitudes conveyed in a text through attribute-expressing words;

to compare attribute-expressing words in Uzbek with their English equivalents in order to determine their place in the functional-stylistic system of Uzbek, revealing extralinguistic factors behind functional restrictions and stylistic specialization in spoken and written discourse, and identifying similarities and differences between the two languages.

The object of the research comprises words denoting attributes in the Uzbek and English languages (primarily exemplified through adjectives and adverbs).

The subject of this research is the analysis of the stylistic and semantic features of attribute-expressing words in Uzbek and English, their functions in texts, as well as their expressive and pragmatic potential as revealed through comparative analysis.

The research methods. The study employs descriptive, linguo-statistical, and componential analysis methods.

The scientific novelty of the research:

the functional and stylistic characteristics of words denoting the qualities of objects and actions have been comprehensively investigated; in particular, the patterns of their usage across different speech styles have been scientifically elucidated;

the variability and synonymic relations of adjectives and adverbs, their communicative foundations, as well as the possibilities of their interchangeability in the process of communication have been examined;

the development of the semantic meanings of words denoting qualities, the regularities underlying the formation of their emotional and expressive features, and the linguistic and extralinguistic factors influencing their emergence have been scientifically analyzed;

the lexical and stylistic means determining the emotional and expressive load, the author's attitude, and the persuasive impact conveyed through words denoting qualities have been systematized; conclusions have been drawn regarding the interstylistic transformation, semantic changes, and functional features of words denoting qualities in the English and Uzbek languages.

The practical significance of the research:

the identification and description of the features of adjective and adverb usage in texts of different functional styles (scientific, journalistic, and literary), providing a practical basis for stylistic analysis;

the development of recommendations to ensure stylistic equivalence in translation: based on the semantic and stylistic differences of attribute-expressing words in Uzbek and English, means for achieving stylistic adequacy in translation

have been identified. This offers practical guidance for translators in producing stylistically appropriate translations.

The reliability of the research results is confirmed by presentations at national and international scientific and methodological conferences, publications in academic journals, the implementation of conclusions, proposals, and recommendations in practice, and the validation of the results by authorized institutions.

The scientific and practical significance of the research. The scientific significance of the research lies in its contribution of new theoretical and applied insights to stylistics, comparative linguistics, and translation studies within philological education. The results may be applied in text analysis, automatic text processing (NLP), machine translation, and in accounting for stylistic differences between languages in educational contexts.

the practical significance of the study is that its findings can be used as exemplary material for textbooks and practical classes in such courses as “Stylistics”, “Comparative Linguistics”, “Translation Theory” in higher education institutions. On the basis of the data obtained, electronic corpora of adjectives and adverbs used across different functional styles of Uzbek and English may be developed. These resources can be further applied in automatic translation, stylistic text analysis, and NLP (Natural Language Processing) projects.

The implementation of the research results. Based on the obtained scientific results, the following activities were implemented:

a comparative lexical-semantic, stylistic, and pragmatic analysis of signifiers in texts of various styles, systematization of the means determining the emotional and expressive load expressed through them, the author’s attitude, as well as the power of influence; conclusions regarding the inter-stylistic transformation, semantic changes, and functions of signifiers in two languages and other issues were used in the broadcasts “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”, “Millat va ma’naviyat”, “Adabiy jarayon”, and “Jahon adabiyoti” prepared by the creative association “O‘zbekiston-24” of the “O‘zbekiston” TV channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan. (Certificate of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan No. 05-09-1009 dated June 24, 2025). As a result, radio listeners gained a deeper understanding of the semantic development of the meanings of signifiers, the stylistic conditions for the emergence of their emotional-expressive shades, as well as the linguistic and extralinguistic factors that ensure their realization. The scientific level of the broadcasts increased, and the peculiarities of the use of adjectives and adverbs in texts of various styles (scientific, journalistic, artistic) were revealed.

scientific conclusions on the functional-stylistic features of signifiers, the variability of adjectives and adverbs, their synonymy, communicative foundations, and semantic development of meanings were used within the framework of the state fundamental research project “OT-F1-18. Development of methods and methodology for forming mass linguistic culture” carried out at Andijan State University. (Certificate of Andijan State University No. 04-4488 dated October 24,

2025). As a result, theoretical and practical views on the formation of mass linguistic culture were enriched.

scientific conclusions on the functional-stylistic features of words denoting the attribute of an object and action, the variability of adjectives and adverbs, their synonymy, interchangeability in communicative-speech situations, and the stylistic conditions for the emergence of emotional-expressive shades were used within the framework of the state innovative research project No. IL-402104213 “Development of an electronic linguistic encyclopedic dictionary of the Uzbek language”. (Certificate of Andijan State University No. 04-4487 dated October 24, 2025). As a result, the description of certain language units that acquire originality in discursive use became more vivid.

scientific research on the study of signifiers in the Uzbek language, their stylistic aspects, synonymy, the level of activity in communicative situations, and the introduction of terminological clarifications were used in the practical project IL-402104209 “Creation of a software tool — the morpholexicon and morphological analyzer of the Uzbek language as a tool for automatic processing for information retrieval systems (Google, Yandex, Google Translate)”, implemented by the university in 2022–2024. (Certificate of Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature No. 04/63-6376 dated January 29, 2026). As a result, the scientific-methodological base for creating the software tool within the project was enriched.

The approbation of research findings. The results of the dissertation were presented and approved at twelve scientific and practical conferences, including six international and six national academic events.

The research publications. The main findings of the dissertation have been published in 12 scholarly articles and conference papers. Of these, six articles appeared in journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of Uzbekistan for the publication of doctoral research results, and six articles were published in international academic journals and a software program for electronic computing machines has been developed.

The structure and volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, and appendices, and comprises a total of 158 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **Introduction** of the dissertation, the relevance and necessity of the topic are substantiated, and the aims, objectives, object, and subject of the research are defined. The correspondence of the study to the priority areas of scientific and technological development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is demonstrated, and its scientific novelty and practical outcomes are presented. The reliability of the results is justified, and the theoretical and practical significance of the research is revealed. The implementation and approbation of the research findings are also indicated.

Chapter I of the dissertation is entitled “**The Linguistic Value and Study of Attribute-Expressing Words in Uzbek and English**”.

Section 1.1 examines the study of adverbs in the Uzbek language. Within the system of Uzbek, adverbs constitute an independent part of speech with a distinct grammatical status. The history of their study encompasses all stages of the development of Uzbek linguistics. The issue of parts of speech has been consistently addressed in the works of such scholars as S.M.Mutalibov¹⁴, A.N.Kononov¹⁵, A.M.Shcherbak¹⁶, E.Fozilov¹⁷, G‘.Abdurahmonov, Sh.Shukurov¹⁸, H.G‘.Ne‘matov¹⁹, and J.Hamdamov²⁰. In this scholarly context, adverbs have likewise been systematically investigated as independent linguistic units from both synchronic (present-state) and diachronic (historical development) perspectives.

In modern Uzbek literary language, the large-scale study of adverbs is closely associated with the name of S.Fuzailov. From the 1950s onward, he systematically investigated the linguistic nature of adverbs, with particular attention to the adverb–adjective interface. According to S.Fuzailov, each part of speech possesses its own lexical-semantic and grammatical features; although adverbs and adjectives share certain morphological properties, they differ in syntactic function and semantic focus: adjectives denote attributes of objects, whereas adverbs express attributes of actions or states.²¹ He also emphasizes the adverbial function of expressing the “attribute of an attribute” (e.g., *eng* ‘most’, *juda* ‘very’, *g‘oyat* ‘extremely’, *ancha* ‘rather’, *sal* ‘slightly’, etc.), and analyzes their position in a text both in regular word order and in cases of inversion. In this respect, the works of J.Eltazarov are also noteworthy²².

T.Asadov’s study “The Adverb in the System of Parts of Speech” presents an expanded theoretical framework for understanding the invariable nature of adverbs, their derivational system, and their semantic–functional potential²³. The author criticizes the criterion of “classification based on combinability,” which is characteristic of Western European linguistic traditions but does not correspond to the typological nature of Turkic languages. As a result, he demonstrates that dividing a single formal unit into a noun, adjective, or adverb on purely formal grounds constitutes a methodological oversimplification. T.Asadov proposes three core

¹⁴ Муталлибов С.М. Морфология ва лексика тарихидан қисқача очерк. ЎзФА нашриёти. – Тошкент, 1959. –240 б.

¹⁵ Кононов А. Н. Грамматика современного узбекского литературного языка / Ответственный редактор И. А. Орбели. М.; Л.: Издательство АН СССР, 1960. – 447 с.

¹⁶ Щербак А.М. Грамматика староузбекского языка. – М.-Л.: Изд-во АН СССР, 1962. – 272 с.

¹⁷ Фозилов Э. Ўзбек тилининг тарихий морфологияси. – Т.,1965. – 144 б.

¹⁸ Абдурахмонов Ф., Шукуров Ш. Ўзбек тилининг тарихий грамматикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1973. – 318 б.

¹⁹ Нигматов Х.Г. Функциональная морфология тюркоязычных памятников. – Т.,1989. –190 с.

²⁰ Хамдамов Ж. Ўзбек тили тарихи. II қисм. Тарихий морфология. Биринчи бўлим. – Самарқанд: СамДУ, 2003. –180 б.

²¹ Фузаилов С. Ўзбек тилида равиш ва унинг сифат билан муносабати // Совет мактаби. – Тошкент, 1956. – Б. 20.

²² Элтазаров Ж.Д. Сўз туркумлари ҳақидаги лингвистик назариялар. – Самарқанд: СамДУ нашри, 1996. – 127 б.

²³ Асадов Т.Х. Сўз туркумлари тизимида равиш: Филол. фан. номз. дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009.; Асадов Т.Х. Сўз туркумлари тизимида равиш. – Тошкент: Мухаррир, 2010.

criteria for distinguishing adverbs as an independent part of speech: (1) semantic autonomy, (2) invariability, and (3) a distinct derivational system. He further argues that, although pleonastic and occasional usages exist, adverbs in a sentence do not primarily express modal relations but rather convey specific conceptual meanings, and they are distinguished from auxiliary elements by occupying dependent yet syntactically autonomous positions.

There are also scholarly debates surrounding the derivational system of adverbs. A.Hojiyev questions the genuine word-forming status of certain affixes traditionally regarded as productive (*-cha*, *-larcha*, *-chasiga*, *-lab*, *-iga/-siga*), arguing that their meanings often approximate grammatical functions and that in many cases they have become indivisible lexical units.²⁴

Numerous studies have been conducted on the dialectal, historical, and stylistic dimensions of adverbs. From this perspective, the contemporary scholarly view of the adverb category in Uzbek may be summarized as follows: (1) adverbs are recognized as an independent grammatical category in Uzbek; (2) they possess a system of morphological markers, with productive (*-cha*, *-larcha*, *-lab*, *-day/-dek*, *-chasiga*) and relatively less productive (*-ona*, *-an/-n/-in*) forms being distinguished; (3) reduplication and compounding constitute active derivational mechanisms; (4) a clear distinction must be made between adverbialization and stable lexical shift; (5) synonymy, stylistic coloring, intensification/attenuation, and gradability represent key semantic layers of adverbs; (6) borrowed elements (from Arabic, Persian, and Russian) have been adapted to Uzbek through historical processes.

Thus, adverbs in Uzbek are essentially independent units within the system of parts of speech, yet they remain open to extensive inter-categorical relations. The body of scholarly insights accumulated on their derivational means, semantic–functional potential, and historical and dialectal layers (J. Eltazarov, S. Fuzailov, T. Asadov, A. Hojiyev, among others) has strengthened the theoretical foundation of this category. Further in-depth study of the discourse–stylistic aspects of adverbs, their analysis through modern corpora and computational methods, and a more precise delineation of the boundaries of the adverbialization process remain among the most pressing tasks at the present stage.

Section 1.2 discusses the invariable nature of adverbs in the Uzbek language. The criteria for classifying words into parts of speech are diverse: some principles are common to all categories, while others are specific to particular ones. The most important feature that justifies the classification of adverbs as an independent category is their invariability, that is, their lack of inflection or conjugation. This primarily reflects their morphological stability. For example, forms such as *tezda* “quickly,” *birdan* “suddenly,” and *tavakkaliga* “at random” lose their adverbial status when segmented into their component parts. Thus, the form *bir + dan* approaches a nominalized unit when analyzed morphologically, whereas *birdan* has become stabilized as an independent adverb. Similarly, many forms derived from the component *bir* such as *birma-bir* “one by one,” *bir oz* “a little,” *bir qancha*

²⁴ Ҳоҗиев А. Ўзбек тилида равиш ясалиши тизими масаласига доир / Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – 2001. – № 2. – Б. 42.

“several,” *bir vaqt* “at once,” *bir gal* “once,” *bir nav* “to some extent,” *bir umr* “for a lifetime,” *bir yoqlama* “unilaterally,” *birin-ketin* “one after another,” *biryo‘la* “all at once,” and others function as semantically autonomous adverbs. They cannot be treated merely as compositional units, since in actual discourse they possess a stable meaning and serve to express the manner or quality of an action.

The derivation of adverbs also demonstrates the relative nature of the principle of invariability. For example, the forms *birma-bir* and *birma-birlab* are not semantically identical: the addition of the suffix *-lab* intensifies the meaning, conveying the sense of “performing each action with special emphasis.” Likewise, although the pairs *ko‘p / ko‘plab* (“many / in large numbers”) and *yaxshi / yaxshilab* (“well / thoroughly”) may be grammatically interchangeable, they differ in stylistic value. The suffix *-lab* often expresses the speaker’s subjective attitude and introduces emphasis or emotional coloring into the utterance.

Thus, the principle of invariability, regarded as the main grammatical feature of the adverb category, is significant but cannot be considered absolute. The use of adverbs in different forms in discourse, their stylistic coloring, and semantic nuances demonstrate the relative nature of this principle. Although adverbs are distinguished as an independent category by their morphological invariability, they constitute one of the most dynamic layers of language through stylistic diversity and semantic functionality in actual usage. Therefore, while invariability should be accepted as the primary differential feature of adverbs, their discourse realizations and historical development must also be taken into account.

Section 1.3 analyzes the interrelationship between adjectives and adverbs in Uzbek. Although adjectives and adverbs share a common semantic field as units expressing attributes, they are differentiated at the categorical level by specific factors. The main distinction lies in the fact that adjectives denote static attributes of objects (entities and phenomena), whereas adverbs express dynamic attributes of actions or states. Nevertheless, the closeness between the two categories is manifested not only at the lexical-grammatical level but also at the stylistic level: both can perform evaluative (positive/negative attitude), gradational, and emphatic functions. This phenomenon is explained by N.Mahmudov and T.Khojayev through the application of the notion of “attribute” to different types of referents (object vs. action), whereby similarity arises on a semantic basis, while differentiation is grounded in functional and morphological criteria.²⁵

In expressing subjective evaluation and expressiveness, the marker *-gina* plays a particularly significant role. It combines with different parts of speech (adjectives: *soddagina* “quite simple”; adverbs: *unsizgina* “silently, softly,” *sekingina* “gently, slowly”; quantifiers: *ozginagina* “just a little,” etc.), generating meanings of diminution, endearment, delimitation, and emphasis. Within adverbial forms, *-gina* often subtly actualizes the author’s or speaker’s attitude (*endigina* “just now,” *kechagina* “only yesterday,” *unsizgina* “quietly”), and in certain contexts intensifies

²⁵ Махмудов Н. Ўзбек тилшунослигининг тараққиёти // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 2001. – № 4. – 5-7 б. – Б. 6.; Хўжаев Т. Яхши типидаги сўзларнинг адвербиализация процессига доир // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти масалалари, 1961, 3-сон. – Б.42.

irony or polemical tone. This feature highlights the pragmatic–functional potential of adverbs and demonstrates the stylistic affinity between adjectives and adverbs, while also revealing the difference in their functional domains.

In the expression of gradation, both inter-categorical strategies and category-specific devices are employed. While phonetic–constructive intensifiers (e.g., *qip-qizil* “deep red,” *ko‘m-ko‘k* “deep blue,” *kap-katta* “very big”) are characteristic of adjectives, adverbs more frequently rely on degree markers (*juda* “very,” *nihoyatda* “extremely,” *g‘oyatda* “exceedingly”) and reduplication strategies (*tez-tez* “very often,” *juda-juda* “very, very,” *bab-baravar* “exactly equal,” *to‘ppa-to‘g‘ri* “absolutely straight”). In some approaches, items such as *eng* “most” and *juda* “very” are interpreted as intensifying particles rather than full lexical units, as they lack independent lexical meaning. This observation requires caution when determining the lexical–morphological autonomy of adverbs.

Adverbialization is the use of adjectival forms in adverbial function, it represents the most typical transitional phenomenon at the boundary between the two categories (e.g., *chiroyli yozadi* “writes beautifully,” *so‘zsiz rozi bo‘ldi* “agreed unconditionally,” *uzluksiz oqadi* “flows continuously”). This process is relatively stable in one direction (adjective → adverb), whereas the reverse direction is rarely observed. Morphological criteria are also crucial for differentiation: adverbs are typically invariable, whereas adjectives can enter inflectional paradigms (case, possessive forms). For this reason, forms such as *o‘zbekcha* are often analyzed as adjectives (due to their inflectional potential), while *o‘zbekona* is more stylistically marked. The suffix *-cha* may attach equally to nouns, adjectives, and adverbs (e.g., *do‘stcha* “in a friendly manner,” *yangicha* “in a new way,” *yashirincha* “secretly”), which can cause classificatory ambiguity; in such cases, combinability, morphological variability, and functional role in the sentence serve as decisive criteria.

In sum, although the shared semantic core of “attribute” brings adjectives and adverbs closer together, the relation of the attribute (object vs. action), morphological regime (variability vs. invariability), and syntactic–functional role sharply differentiate them as grammatical categories. In literary discourse, adverbs play a leading role in shaping the pragmatic–expressive layer, whereas adjectives expand the descriptive and epithetic domain; markers such as *–gina*, reduplication, and intensifiers reveal their stylistic affinity through smooth functional transitions in actual usage.

Section 1.4. “Morphological and Stylistic Features of Adjectives and Adverbs in English”.

In English, adjectives display a range of morphological properties and perform important grammatical and semantic functions in discourse. They exhibit degrees of comparison: positive, comparative, and superlative forms. In monosyllabic and some disyllabic adjectives, comparison is formed by the suffixes *-er* and *-est* (*small* – *smaller* – *smallest*), whereas in polysyllabic adjectives it is expressed with *more* and *most* (*more beautiful* – *most beautiful*). The stylistic features of adjectives are also noteworthy. They perform a descriptive function, add specificity to nouns, and

contribute to the imagery of discourse. Through adjectives, emotions and evaluative attitudes are conveyed. For example, *serene*, *melancholic*, and *vibrant* determine the overall tone and mood of a text. In English, the sequence of multiple adjectives follows a fixed order: subjective opinion, size, age, shape, color, origin, material, and purpose (e.g., *a lovely small old rectangular brown French wooden writing desk*).

In English, the adverb as a part of speech also possesses distinctive morphological and stylistic features. The main types of adverbs include adverbs of manner (*clearly*, *quickly*), adverbs of place (*here*, *outside*), adverbs of time (*tomorrow*, *late*), adverbs of degree (*very*, *almost*), and adverbs of frequency (*always*, *rarely*). Adverbs are most commonly formed by adding the suffix *-ly* to adjectives (*quick* → *quickly*, *happy* → *happily*). However, some adverbs are formally identical to adjectives and occur in an invariable form (*fast*, *hard*, *late*, *early*). The position of adverbs within a sentence is flexible: they may occur after the verb (*She sings beautifully*), at the beginning of the clause (*Usually, I get up at 7*), or at the end of the sentence (*He completed the task perfectly*).

Table 1

Stylistic Characteristics of Adverbs in English

Function	Definition	Examples
Emotional and evaluative function	Certain adverbs add evaluation and emotion to an utterance; they express the speaker's attitude, degree of certainty, and mood, and introduce subjectivity and emotional tone into the text.	<i>Unfortunately, we lost the game. Surprisingly, she agreed at once. Frankly, I don't care.</i>
Stylistic (formal / informal) function	In English, some adverbs are associated with formal style, while others are typical of informal usage. These adverbs help define the stylistic register of a text (academic, literary, or spoken discourse).	<i>Formal: accordingly, consequently, moreover, nevertheless. Informal: really, so, pretty much, totally</i>
Emphatic function	Adverbs are used to place emphasis on a particular word or idea, indicating the degree of importance of what is being said.	<i>Only she knew the truth. Even he couldn't solve the problem. Just do it.</i>
Rhythmic and alliterative function	In literary texts, adverbs may be used for repetition and rhythm, enhancing aesthetic and expressive effect.	<i>He walked slowly, silently, steadily. She laughed softly, sadly, strangely.</i>
Expression of contrast and irony	Adverbs may convey irony or unexpected meaning, shaping the tone and mood of the text.	<i>Curiously, no one noticed his absence. Oddly enough, she smiled during the funeral.</i>

Thus, in English, the parts of speech adjectives and adverbs, with their morphological, semantic, and stylistic features, constitute essential units that ensure precision, expressiveness, and artistic richness of discourse. Adjectives specify the attributes of objects and create descriptive imagery, while adverbs express various aspects of actions and states, thereby determining the emotional and stylistic load of the sentence.

Chapter II of the study is entitled “**A Comparative Analysis of the Use of Attribute-Expressing Words in Conversational, Official, and Scientific Texts in Uzbek and English.**”

Section 2.1 analyzes the stylistic conditions under which emotional–expressive coloring is manifested in adjectives and adverbs.

In the process of communication, linguistic units primarily perform the function of conveying information and, at the same time, exerting a certain degree of influence on the listener/reader. The triad of communication – message – impact identified by V.V. Vinogradov theoretically substantiates these two dimensions. From this perspective, the functional–stylistic nature of adjectives and adverbs determines their communicative value: adjectives specify the attributes of objects and construct the descriptive layer of discourse, whereas adverbs modulate the parameters of actions and states (manner, time, place, degree, purpose, etc.), enriching the message with subtle pragmatic nuances²⁶.

In literary discourse, adjectives enhance imagery through epithets and metaphorical extension, whereas in journalistic style they function as evaluative and axiological units that influence audience attitudes; in conversational speech, intensification (e.g., *qop-qora* “pitch-black,” *juda yaxshi* “very good”) is frequent. In scientific style, however, adjectives ensure terminological precision: in combinations such as *atomic mass*, *differential equation*, *electric charge*, and *hydrochloric acid*, the adjectival component performs a classificatory or parametric function, is free from subjective evaluation, and operates within a strictly delimited semantic range. In this domain, gradation is typically expressed through analytic constructions (e.g., *the most important factor*, *a more effective solution*).

The stylistic potential of adverbs is realized on three levels. The first is descriptive expansion: while “*Ahmad came*” represents a minimal predicative message, forms such as “*came yesterday*” or “*came from afar*” broaden the frame of the event through temporal and spatial parameters. The second is subjective evaluation: in constructions such as “*came suddenly*,” “*came deliberately*,” and “*came very often*,” adverbs actualize the speaker’s stance and intensify the modal layer of the message. The third is focus management: to concentrate attention on a necessary element, superlative indicators—especially *eng* “most” are employed (*the farthest back*, *the latest*, *the best*). In written discourse, where prosodic means are limited, such indicators guarantee semantic emphasis by linguistic means, directing the reader’s attention to a specific component.

The position of the adverb also directly influences stylistic and informational impact. Postverbal position (*He spoke beautifully*) depicts the manner of the action within the “internal frame,” whereas sentence-initial adverbs (*Usually, he gets up early*; *Unfortunately, the meeting was cancelled*) establish the modal register of the entire utterance and function as compositional signals in the theme–rheme structure. Degree adverbs (*very*, *extremely*, *exceedingly*) heighten the emotional background, while frequency adverbs (*always*, *often*, *rarely*) indicate discursive regularity and contribute to textual cohesion.

Comparison shows that although the shared function of “expressing attributes” brings adjectives and adverbs closer, the relation of the attribute strictly differentiates them: adjectives apply to objects, whereas adverbs apply to actions or

²⁶ Виноградов В.В. Проблемы русской стилистики. – М.: ВШ, 1981. – С. 21.

states. In scientific texts, this distinction is particularly crucial: adjectives serve terminological categorization and specification, while adverbs frequently operate as methodological markers or condition/parameter indicators (*not absolutely elastic, usually, under ideal conditions*), reinforcing logical coherence without introducing emotional evaluation. In literary and journalistic discourse, by contrast, adverbs also convey evaluation and irony (*strangely, unexpectedly*) and organize rhythm and repetition (*slowly, gradually*).

Consequently, the status of the adverb as an independent grammatical category should be defined not only by morphological and lexical criteria, but also by its stylistic functions descriptive expansion, evaluation, focus management, and the creation of compositional signals. Adjectives, in turn, operate along a functional–stylistic spectrum ranging from emotional–evaluative to terminological–specifying uses, depending on the discourse type. In our view, adjectives and adverbs realize the informational and persuasive mechanisms of language in different yet complementary ways: in scientific discourse they ensure precision and logical coherence, whereas in literary and journalistic styles they contribute to imagery and expressive impact.

Section 2.2 analyzes the stylistic characteristics of adjectives and adverbs, as well as the role of variation and synonymy in their formation.

This section analyzes the stylistic features of adjectives and adverbs, as well as the issues of variation and synonymic alternation that arise within these categories. According to R.Qo‘ng‘urov, forms expressing subjective evaluation are primarily characteristic of spoken discourse, and many of the forms encountered in literary texts in fact originate from colloquial speech²⁷. The stylistic value of such units is not limited to emotional coloring or semantic nuance alone, but is also determined by their role within functional styles, their use in non-typical contexts, and their differentiation within synonymic relations. From this perspective, the study of the stylistic potential of adjectives and adverbs requires taking their grammatical features into account as well. Although A.Peshkovsky emphasized the limited stylistic capacity of morphological means, it has been established that certain affixes (for example, diminutive and affectionate suffixes) can impart a strong stylistic coloring in discourse²⁸. In contrast, A.N.Gvozdev’s observations show that in official and scientific styles the emotional value of such devices tends to fade, and they are used only in a technical or terminological sense²⁹. Conversely, in conversational and literary discourse, these forms are widely employed, endowing speech with expressiveness, subjective evaluation, and emotional intensity.

Practical observations have shown that in Uzbek the stylistic differentiation of adjectives and adverbs is most clearly manifested within synonymic series. For example, *baravariga* is more characteristic of literary and conversational styles, whereas *batamom* and *butunlay* are typically used in official and scientific texts. *Tamomila* and *butkul*, in contrast, occur more frequently in literary and colloquial

²⁷ Қўнғуров Р. Субъектив баҳо формаларининг семантик ва стилистик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1980. – Б.33

²⁸ Пешковский А.М. Вопросы методики родного языка, лингвистики и стилистики. – М., 1930. – С.153.

²⁹ Гвоздоев А.Н. Очерки по стилистике русского языка. – М.: Учпедгиз, 1955. – 464 с. – С. 138.

discourse. As a result of such differences, adverbs with similar denotational meanings produce distinct emotional–expressive connotations in actual speech. Likewise, expressions such as *olmaning ta'mi shirin* (“the apple is sweet”), *shirinroq* (“sweeter”), and *shirinday* (“sweetish”) are semantically related, yet their stylistic value differs substantially.

Thus, the stylistic potential of adverbs and adjectives emerges not only from their grammatical and semantic properties, but also through synonymic alternation and variation. Each functional style employs them in a distinctive way: in official and scientific discourse they ensure precision and objectivity, whereas in literary and conversational styles they express imagery, expressiveness, and subjective evaluation. Appropriately selected adverbs and adjectives enhance the persuasive force of a text, clarify information, and contribute to stylistic richness. Table 2 below presents the distribution of selected synonymic units across functional styles (see Table 2).

Table 2

Distribution of Synonymic Units across Functional Styles

Adverb / Adjective	Scientific Style	Official Style	Literary Style	Conversational Style
baravariga	–	–	✓	✓
batamom	✓	✓	✓	–
butunlay	✓	✓	✓	–
tamomila	–	–	✓	✓
butkul	–	–	✓	✓
shirin	✓	✓	✓	✓
shirinroq	✓	–	✓	✓
shirinday	–	–	✓	✓

Thus, the stylistic potential of adverbs and adjectives varies depending on their position within a synonymic series. Their appropriate selection determines the emotional impact, precision, and stylistic richness of a text.

Section 2.3 describes the stylistic features of attribute-expressing words in conversational, official, and scientific texts in English.

In this section, the use of adjectives and adverbs in scientific, official, and conversational styles in both English and Uzbek is subjected to comparative analysis. The methodological framework of the study is based on functional stylistics, while the empirical basis consists of the English corpora BNC_spoken_2014, English_academic_bawe2, ParlaMint21_en, and mini-corpora of Uzbek comprising 10,000 word forms. The corpora were morphologically tagged using the uznatcorpora.uz tool, and only attribute-expressing units were extracted.

As noted in the studies of R.Qo‘ng‘urov, A.Peshkovskiy, A.N.Gvozdev, and others, functional styles do not possess separate grammatical systems; however, they differ in frequency of use and stylistic function. In conversational and literary styles, attribute-expressing units tend to carry expressive and subjective value, whereas in scientific and official styles, neutral–denotative functions prevail. In Uzbek, the suffixes *–gina* and *–cha* are not used in scientific or official registers, while in

conversational and literary discourse they actively function as markers of expressiveness.

Corpus Results

In spoken English, the use of adverbs is notably high: *really, very, quite, absolutely, and totally* function as intensifiers that enhance expressiveness. In scientific texts, adverbs such as *also, however, therefore, only, very, and most* are employed as logical connectors and degree markers. In official discourse, adverbs like *hereby, accordingly, and duly* are predominant. Stylistic variation is also observed in the use of adjectives: scientific texts frequently contain *significant, complex, appropriate*; conversational speech favors *nice, amazing, awful, crazy*; and official discourse prefers *applicable, relevant, regulatory*.

In Uzbek, intensifying forms such as *yaxshigina, zo‘r, qop-qora* and adverbs like *juda* and *rosa* are common in conversational and literary styles. In scientific discourse, predominantly neutral and terminological adjectives are used (*aniq, differensial, iqtisodiy*), along with degree modifiers such as *nisbatan* and *qisman*. In official texts, forms such as *tegishli, amaldagi, zarur* and adverbs like *batamom* and *to‘liq* are typical.

Comparative Indicators

Based on corpus analysis, the proportion of attribute-expressing units is as follows:

Language / Style	Proportion of Attribute-Expressing Units	Expressive Component
Uzbek – Conversational	High	High (≈60%)
Uzbek – Scientific	Medium	Low (≈5–10%)
English – Conversational	High	High (≈58%)
English – Scientific	Medium	Very low (≈3–12%)

These results indicate that although adverbs are quantitatively frequent in spoken English, not all of them function as attribute-expressing units; rather, many operate as discourse markers (e.g., *well, so, then, now*). When only adverbs of degree and manner are considered, the frequency of adjectives and adverbs becomes more balanced.

Chapter III of the study is entitled “**The use of attribute-expressing words in literary and journalistic styles in uzbek and english.**”

Section 3.1 provides a general overview of the literary and journalistic styles in Uzbek and English.

This section substantiates a statistical approach to the study of stylistic features of texts within the framework of stylometry (textometry). Quantitative indicators reflecting stylistic traits characteristic of a particular author, genre, or period were extracted from texts and subjected to statistical analysis in order to identify regularities and differences. As the theoretical foundation of this approach, the hypothesis concerning the existence of both conscious and unconscious layers of authorial style was adopted. The applicability of the method to such fields as forensic linguistics, copyright attribution, and the study of correlations between stylistic features and an author’s gender or age was also demonstrated. It was noted that the fundamental principles of stylometry are outlined in the works of F.Can, J.M.Patton,

J.Hope, A.Kenny, S.Romane, M.Oakes, J.M.Zemb, A.Zenkov, and G.Martinenko³⁰. Furthermore, in the article “*Network Stylometry of Russian-Language Internet Texts*” by B.G.Chuksin and A.I.Trufanov, a network-based methodology for Russian internet texts is proposed, involving automatic topic detection, modeling, algorithms, and software tools; the effectiveness of the network approach for classification on corpora collected from various platforms is demonstrated. The research design was organized in a step-by-step manner: compiling a sufficiently large text corpus; preprocessing removal of noise, lowercasing, lemmatization/stemming; feature extraction word frequency, average word and sentence length, lexical diversity, frequency of grammatical constructions, ratios of parts of speech, use of punctuation, and n-grams; statistical analysis comparison of means, clustering, discriminant analysis; machine learning classification of texts by author, genre, and other stylistic parameters; practical application of results identification of anonymous or disputed authorship, genre classification, tracking of stylistic evolution, and discovery of linguistic regularities.

In English literary texts, lexical features such as synonymy, antonymy, emotionally connoted units, and figurative devices (metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, synecdoche), stylistically marked vocabulary (archaisms, neologisms, dialectisms, slang, and professional terms), and emotive lexis together with syntactic features, including diversity of syntactic constructions, inversion, ellipsis, parallel structures, rhetorical questions and exclamations, as well as the functional roles of dialogue/monologue, interior monologue, description (portrait and landscape), narrative perspective, satire, humor, symbolism, and allusion, have been systematically described.

For Uzbek literary texts, similar features have been identified: lexical richness, metaphor and simile, hyperbole, diminutive and affectionate forms, personification, restricted vocabulary (archaisms, historicisms, neologisms, dialectisms, jargon, and professional terms), as well as at the syntactic level a combination of simple, compound, and complex sentences, inversion, ellipsis, parallelism, rhetorical questions and exclamations, and at the textual level the impact of dialogue/monologue, descriptive passages, and narrative viewpoint on reception. The similarities and differences between English and Uzbek literary styles were summarized on the basis of Table 3.1.1, which shows the predominance of imagery and emotional impact in both languages, the relatively greater frequency of metaphor, irony, and allusion in English traditions, and the prominence of idiomatic expressions and proverbs rooted in folklore in Uzbek texts. In poetry, rhythm and

³⁰ Can F., Patton J. M. Change of writing style with time. // *Computers and the Humanities*. Vol. 38, No. 1 (2004), pp. 61-82.; Hope J. *The Authorship of Shakespeare's Plays*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1994.; Kenny A. *A Stylometric Study of the New Testament*, 1986; Kenny, Anthony. *The Computation of Style: An Introduction to Statistics for Students of Literature and Humanities*. Oxford, Pergamon Press, 1982.; Romaine, Suzanne. *Socio-Historical Linguistics*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1982.; Oakes, Michael P. *Statistics for Corpus Linguistics*. Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh 1988 ISBN 0-7486-1032-4; Zemb J. M. *La stylométrie*. // Pierre Guiraud & Pierre Kuentz (red.) *La stylistique. Lectures*. Klincksieck, Paris 1970, S. 214-222.; Zenkov A. *A Method of Text Attribution Based on the Statistics of Numerals* // *Journal of Quantitative Linguistics*, 2018, Vol. 25, No.3, p. 256-270. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09296174.2017.1371915>

rhyme are central in both languages (with aruz and traditional meters in Uzbek, and the wide use of free verse in English). Differences were also noted in the treatment of events and psychological depth, the stronger presence of individualism and modernist tendencies in English literature, and the emphasis on collectivity and national values in Uzbek literary traditions.

Based on studies of Uzbek journalistic style, a complex of features has been identified, including accessibility and clarity, informativeness and immediacy, objectivity, emotionality in certain genres, credibility through quotations, the functional role of national phraseology and proverbs, socio-political terminology, attractive and informative headlines, the inverted pyramid structure, quotation and rhetorical strategies, and adaptability to different media formats. In English journalism, emphasis is placed on precision and brevity, objectivity, verification of facts, neutral vocabulary, reader-engaging verbal constructions, topical socio-political lexis, the decisive role of the headline and lead paragraph, the inverted pyramid structure, the use of quotations and persuasive rhetoric (depending on genre), as well as the employment of introductory constructions, parallelism, anaphora, and gradation as cohesive devices, and the active use of compositional and abbreviated units (e.g., *one-on-one talks*, *post-debate*), all of which were illustrated through practical examples. As a result, the corpus compiled on the basis of stylometric and statistical approaches, together with standardized preprocessing, feature engineering, and a statistical-machine learning analysis pipeline, has created a methodological foundation for the objective comparison of English and Uzbek literary and journalistic styles, the identification of latent regularities, and application to practical tasks such as authorship attribution, genre classification, and monitoring stylistic evolution.

Section 3.2 presents a statistical and comparative analysis of attribute-expressing words in Uzbek and English literary texts.

In both English and Uzbek literary discourse, the use of adjectives and adverbs not only reflects lexical richness but also determines the semantic and psychological load of the text. The analysis shows that adjectives serve as the primary means of image construction, playing a key role in describing characters' appearance, inner states, and the artistic environment. Adverbs, in turn, regulate textual rhythm and intensify dramatic tension by specifying the manner, duration, and degree of actions. Thus, the function of attribute-expressing units in literary texts is closely linked to the triad of "imagery – impact – rhythm."

Observations based on a corpus of Oscar Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian Gray* indicate that high-frequency neutral adjectives (*good, own, great, young, old*) form the core semantic framework of the narrative, whereas emotionally colored adjectives (*wonderful, horrible, beautiful, dreadful, terrible*) intensify the affective tone and produce a strong psychological impact on the reader. The high frequency of adverbs (*not, so, never, very, too, quite, suddenly*, etc.) enhances the dramatic mood and serves to "accelerate" or "slow down" the internal rhythm of the story. This phenomenon corresponds to the expressive individualism and psychological depth characteristic of English literary tradition.

A corpus-based analysis of Uzbek literary texts likewise demonstrates the particular significance of these units. For example, in Nazar Eshonqul's "*O'lik mavsum*" ("Dead Season"), adjectives account for 3.85%, serving to enhance detail and present reality in a "multicolored" manner, whereas in Shukur Kholmirezayev's short story "*Tabassum*" ("Smile"), adverbs constitute 2.25%, contributing to plot dynamics and the expression of the characters' psychological states. In Abdulla Qahhor's "*Bemor*" ("The Patient"), adjectives (*nimjon* "frail," *karaxt* "numb," *to'zigan* "worn," *begunoh* "innocent," *oq* "white," *baland* "high") intensify the spirit of realism and integrate social criticism into artistic imagery. In the translated text, units such as *clear*, *hard*, *ill*, *dizzy*, *white*, and *gray* similarly function to reveal human psychology and social issues.

Thus, the frequency and qualitative role of attribute-expressing units in English and Uzbek literature exhibit distinct tendencies: in English texts, adverbs are widely used to shape rhythmic structure, whereas in Uzbek texts adjectives predominate as means of depicting environment and characters and expressing national spirit. However, in both literary traditions, the harmony of adjectives and adverbs determines the text's expressiveness and imagery, reflecting the author's stylistic mastery. These observations suggest that attribute-expressing units in literary texts serve not only as quantitative indicators but also as markers of aesthetic economy and expressive balance: their abundance in the exposition enhances descriptiveness, while their reduction at the climax increases dramatic tension.

Consequently, national patterns in the use of adjectives and adverbs individual psychological depth in English literature and emphasis on social environment and national spirit in Uzbek literature emerge as integral features of literary style. For this reason, corpus-based quantitative analysis contributes not only to identifying frequencies, but also to objectifying authorial style, genre characteristics, and mechanisms of artistic expression.

Throughout the research process, the use of adjectives and adverbs in English and Uzbek literary texts was examined through linguo-statistical and functional analysis. The corpus data show that while adjectives dominate in Uzbek literature as tools for constructing artistic imagery, vividly depicting the environment, and expressing social spirit, adverbs in English literature are actively employed to determine rhythmic structure, heighten dramatic tension, and impart dynamism to narrative development. For instance, in Abdulla Qahhor's "*Bemor*," adjectives function as means of reinforcing realism, whereas in Oscar Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, emotionally colored adverbs (*very*, *really*, *suddenly*, etc.) intensify dramatic effect. Moreover, high-frequency neutral adjectives (*good*, *great*, *old*) form the semantic framework in both literary traditions, while emotionally charged adjectives (*wonderful*, *dreadful*, *begunoh*, *karaxt*) serve as powerful devices that evoke strong emotional responses in readers. Hence, the use of adjectives and adverbs varies in accordance with genre conventions, authorial style, and aesthetic objectives. The frequency of attribute-expressing units in literary texts is therefore determined not only by quantitative measures, but also by their semantic roles and aesthetic functions, making them among the principal means of ensuring imagery, impact, and stylistic richness.

Table 3

Frequency of Adjective and Adverb Usage in English and Uzbek Literary Texts (Percentages)

Language / Texts	Total Words	Adjectives (%)	Adverbs (%)	Stylistic Characteristics
Uzbek Literature (A.Qahhor "Bemor", N.Eshonqul "O'lik mavsum", S.Zunnonova "Qarz")	Approx 2 000 – 3 500	1.5% – 3.8% (highest: "O'lik mavsum" – 3.85%, "Qarz" – 3.52%)	0.8% – 2.25% (highest: Sh.Xolmirzayev "Tabassum" – 2.25%)	Adjectives enhance imagery and realism; adverbs contribute dynamism and emotional tone
English Literature (O. Wilde "The Picture of Dorian Gray")	79 635	adjectives: 1223 ta ≈ 1.53%	adverbs: 337 ta ≈ 0.42%	Adjectives divide into neutral (<i>good, old</i>) and emotional (<i>wonderful, dreadful</i>); adverbs (<i>very, really, suddenly</i>) intensify dramatic effect

As shown in the table, the proportion of adjectives in Uzbek literary texts is higher than in English literary texts, while the percentage of adverbs in some cases approaches that of English texts; however, English texts demonstrate a greater prevalence of emotional and intensifying adverbs.

Section 3.3 presents a statistical, stylistic, and comparative analysis of attribute-expressing words in Uzbek and English journalistic texts.

This section examines the use of attribute-expressing units adjectives and adverbs in English and Uzbek journalistic discourse from linguo-statistical and functional–pragmatic perspectives. The primary aims of journalistic texts precision, objectivity, and informativeness limit the excessive use of emotional and evaluative units; consequently, such forms are employed in a targeted and economical manner. Adjectives primarily perform classificatory and identificatory functions (e.g., *financial report, international agreement, government statement*), whereas adverbs serve to establish logical cohesion and specify degree and time (*therefore, clearly, currently, very, so*). Rather than reinforcing weak verbs with adverbs, preference is given to selecting strong verbs. Genre (news report, feature story, analytical article), editorial style, and communicative purpose were identified as key factors influencing frequency.

A corpus-based approach was employed for empirical verification: (1) for English, materials from ParlaMint21_EN (53.5 million tokens) and subcorpora selected from the news genre; (2) for Uzbek, a corpus of newspaper texts from 1991–2020, supplemented by a small independent corpus compiled from online news sources. The texts were POS-tagged, and both absolute and relative frequencies (per 1,000 / 10,000 words) were calculated. Using corpus managers such as AntConc, WordSmith, and Sketch Engine, frequency lists, collocations, and concordance contexts were extracted. In English journalistic discourse, the most frequent

adjectives include *right, good, important, local, public, clear, national, international*; among adverbs, *not, so, very, also, now, just, however, therefore, clearly*, and *certainly* stand out. Functional interpretation shows that adjectives perform evaluative and persuasive functions (*important, clear*), grouping and identification (*national, public*), and temporal/state organization (*last, current, next*), while adverbs manage argumentation and reasoning (*however, therefore, indeed*), intensification (*very, absolutely, clearly*), and temporal/state reference (*now, still, currently*). In Uzbek journalistic discourse, evaluative adjectives such as *muhim* “important,” *dolzarb* “urgent,” *jiddiy* “serious,” and *salmoqli* “significant,” as well as intensifiers such as *ayniqsa* “especially” and *har qachongidan ham* “more than ever,” enhance the message in an impactful yet relatively diplomatic manner. The overall tendency reflects softer evaluation and a discourse style closer to a literary–official tone compared to English.

Analysis results: (1) the principle of “*lower frequency – higher functional load*” for adjectives and adverbs in journalistic texts was confirmed; (2) in English texts, intensifying adverbs (*absolutely, deeply, clearly*) create a faster rhythm and a stronger “appeal” tone, whereas in Uzbek texts evaluation is expressed in a more institutional and reflective manner; (3) evaluative units show significant differential distribution across genres (news ↔ analytical articles) and compositional sections (introduction ↔ climax); (4) the corpus-based methodological framework not only objectively demonstrates frequency, but also enables the identification of contextual functions of units (argumentation, identification, intensification).

The compiled corpus is applicable for describing normative usage of attribute-expressing units in journalistic style and for developing editorial policies and stylistic guidelines (literary norm, neutral tone, prudent use of intensifiers). It also provides a methodological basis for measuring the weight of evaluative units (bias, manipulability) in translation, media linguistics, discourse analysis, and forensic linguistic expertise. The results comparatively demonstrate the typical distribution and pragmatic roles of attribute-expressing units in English and Uzbek journalistic texts, and serve as a foundation for further large-scale, balanced corpus studies across genres and time periods.

CONCLUSION

1. In Uzbek, the affinity between adjectives and adverbs reflects their semantic and morphological closeness. Both parts of speech express attributes: adjectives denote the properties of objects, while adverbs characterize actions or other attributes. Since some lexical items may function either as adjectives or adverbs depending on context, a certain degree of overlap occurs in their morphological form and lexical meaning.

2. Although a number of studies in Uzbek linguistics have addressed the linguistic nature of adverbs, their functional–stylistic properties as the primary means of expressing attributes in discourse have not yet been comprehensively explored. The present study analyzes the discourse functions of adverbs, their use across functional styles, and the stylistic nuances they acquire in specific

communicative situations. The principle of invariability is shown to be relative, as adverbs exhibit stylistically motivated variation in actual usage.

3. The use of possessive elements (*-i*) with certain adverbs is not typical of the literary norm, yet such variability frequently occurs in conversational style. From a stylistic perspective, invariability cannot be treated as an absolute rule: adverbs sharing a general meaning differ in stylistic coloring and functional roles in discourse.

4. In English, adjectives perform stylistic functions such as description, coloring, and emphasis, enriching discourse emotionally and aesthetically. They express not only objective qualities but also subjective evaluation and impact. English adverbs indicate manner, place, and time, expanding the semantic scope of verbs and adjectives. They create stylistic distinctiveness in literary and scientific texts and enable the expression of social and personal attitudes, irony, and contrast.

5. In the scientific styles of English and Uzbek, both common and divergent tendencies in the use of attribute-expressing words are observed. In English, adverbs occur more frequently and serve to enhance precision and objectivity. In Uzbek scientific discourse, such adverbs are less frequent and context-dependent. Nevertheless, in both languages adverbs function to ensure clarity, logical coherence, and an evidence-based, objective mode of presentation.

6. In official discourse, English texts employ adjectives and adverbs extensively to ensure clarity and formality, whereas Uzbek official texts avoid excessive imagery and rely more on standardized expressions and loanwords. In both languages, these parts of speech contribute significantly to formality, objectivity, and logical consistency.

7. In conversational discourse in both languages, adjectives and adverbs are highly frequent and serve as major means of expressing emotion, subjective stance, and personal evaluation. English favors adverbial emphasis for dynamism, while Uzbek often employs repetition, dialectal forms, and expressive collocations, reflecting national stylistic identity.

8. From a linguocultural perspective, adjectives and adverbs in conversational styles are closely linked not only to lexical semantics but also to speech culture, interpersonal relations, and communicative traditions. Their use therefore requires attention to cultural as well as grammatical factors.

9. The comparative analysis of literary and journalistic styles in Uzbek and English reveals both shared and language-specific features shaped by national, cultural, and lexical–stylistic traditions. Literary style prioritizes imagery and emotional impact, while journalistic style aims at clarity, persuasion, and informational value.

10. In English literary discourse, attribute-expressing words occur with high frequency and broad scope, enabling authors to convey physical qualities, inner states, and emotional atmosphere. In Uzbek literature, such units are shaped by national mentality and cultural values, often expressed through proverbs, idioms, and folkloric imagery.

11. In journalistic discourse, attribute-expressing words are essential for conveying attitudes toward events, individuals, and situations, guiding readers' interpretations and expressing the author's stance.

12. In English journalistic style, attribute-expressing words perform emotional and evaluative functions that reveal the journalist's perspective and influence public opinion. In Uzbek journalism, these units are often linked to national values, social ethics, and collective identity, serving to evaluate events through the lenses of justice, morality, and patriotism.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.32.02 ПО
ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ АНДИЖАНСКОМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ИНСТИТУТЕ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

**АНДИЖАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ
ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

ХАСАНОВА АКИДА РАХИМЖОН КИЗИ

**УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ СЛОВ, ВЫРАЖАЮЩИХ ПРИЗНАК, В ТЕКСТАХ
РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ СТИЛЕЙ
(на материале английского и узбекского языков)**

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

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

Андижан – 2026

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан за номером B2025.2.PhD/Fil6319.

Диссертация выполнена в Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков.

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

Научный руководитель:

Максудова Холисхон Уматовна
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Официальные оппоненты:

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Ведущая организация:

Кокандский государственный университет

Защита диссертации состоится «_____» _____ 2026 года в _____ часов на заседании Научного совета по присуждению научных степеней DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.32.02 при Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков. (Адрес: город Андижан, проспект Бабура, дом 5. Тел.: (74) 223-42-76, Факс: (74) 223-42-76, e-mail: asifl@edu.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Андижанского государственного института иностранных языков (регистрационный номер _____). (Адрес: 170100, город Андижан, проспект Бабура 5, Тел.: (74) 223-42-76).

Автореферат диссертации разослан «_____» _____ 2026 года.
(Протокол реестра рассылки № _____ от «_____» _____ 2026 года).

Д.А.Рустамов

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования заключается в сопоставительном лексико-семантическом, стилистическом и прагматическом анализе употребления слов, выражающих признак, в текстах различных функциональных стилей узбекского и английского языков.

Объектом исследования являются слова, выражающие признак в узбекском и английском языках (в основном на примере прилагательных и наречий).

Предмет исследования составляют стилистические и семантические особенности слов, выражающих признак, в узбекском и английском языках, их функции в тексте, а также экспрессивные и прагматические возможности, выявляемые в результате сопоставительного анализа.

Методы исследования. В ходе исследования были использованы описательный, лингвостатистический и компонентный методы анализа.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

функционально-стилистические особенности слов, выражающих признак предмета и действия, впервые исследованы в монографическом направлении;

изучены вариантность и синонимия прилагательных и наречий, их коммуникативные основания, внутренние связи внутри одной синонимической группы, а также коммуникативно-речевые ситуации, в которых происходит взаимозамена языковых элементов;

проанализированы стилистические условия формирования семантического развития и эмоционально-экспрессивных оттенков слов, выражающих признак, а также лингвистические и экстралингвистические факторы, обеспечивающие реализацию этих возможностей;

систематизированы лексические и стилистические средства, определяющие эмоционально-экспрессивную нагрузку, авторскую позицию и силу воздействия, выражаемые через слова, обозначающие признак; выдвинуты выводы о межстилевой трансформации, семантических изменениях и функциях слов, выражающих признак, в сопоставляемых языках.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе полученных научных результатов было осуществлено следующее:

результаты научных исследований, касающихся сравнительного анализа слов, выражающих признак, в текстах различных функциональных стилей с точки зрения лексико-семантических, стилистических и прагматических особенностей, систематизации средств выражения эмоциональной и экспрессивной нагрузки, авторской позиции и силы воздействия, а также выводов, связанных с межстилевой трансформацией, семантическими изменениями и функциональными свойствами слов, выражающих признак в двух языках, были использованы в телерадиопрограммах «Образование и развитие», «Нация и духовность», «Литературный процесс», «Мировая литература», подготовленных творческим объединением «Узбекистон-24» Национальной телерадиокомпания Узбекистана для телеканала «Узбекистон». (Справка № 05-09-1009 от 24 июня 2025 года Национальной

телерадиокомпаний Узбекистана). В результате радиослушатели глубже осознали развитие семантического значения слов, выражающих признак, стилистические условия возникновения эмоционально-экспрессивных оттенков значения, а также лингвистические и экстралингвистические факторы, обеспечивающие их реализацию. Повысился научный уровень передач, были раскрыты особенности употребления прилагательных и наречий в текстах различных стилей (научном, публицистическом и художественном).

научные выводы, касающиеся функционально-стилистических особенностей слов, выражающих признак, вариативности и синонимии прилагательных и наречий, их коммуникативных основ и семантического развития, были использованы в проекте «ОТ-Ф1-18. Разработка методов и методологии формирования массовой языковой культуры», реализуемом в рамках государственных фундаментальных научно-исследовательских программ в Андижанский государственный университет. (Справка № 04-4488 от 24 октября 2025 года). В результате были обогащены теоретические и практические подходы к формированию массовой языковой культуры.

научные выводы, касающиеся функционально-стилистических особенностей слов, выражающих признак и действие, вариативности и синонимии прилагательных и наречий, их взаимозаменяемости в коммуникативно-речевых ситуациях, а также стилистических условий возникновения эмоционально-экспрессивных оттенков, были использованы в рамках государственного инновационного научного проекта № ИЛ-402104213 «Разработка электронного лингвистического энциклопедического словаря узбекского языка». (Справка № 04-4487 от 24 октября 2025 года, Андижанский государственный университет). В результате описание отдельных языковых единиц, обладающих специфическими дискурсивными особенностями, было уточнено и углублено.

научные положения, касающиеся исследования слов, выражающих признак в узбекском языке, их стилистических аспектов, синонимии, степени коммуникативной активности и терминологических уточнений, были использованы в прикладном проекте № ИЛ-402104209 «Создание программного инструмента морфолексикона и морфологического анализатора узбекского языка для информационно-поисковых систем (Google, Yandex, Google Translate)», реализованном в 2022–2024 годах. (Справка № 04/63-6376 от 29 января 2026 года, Ташкентский государственный университет узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои). В результате была существенно обогащена научно-методическая база разработки программного обеспечения.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложений и включает в себя 158 страниц.

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

I bo'lim (part I; часть I)

1. Khasanova A.R. Morphological and Stylistic Features of Adjectives and Adverbs in English // “Journal of Advanced Linguistic Studies”, Bahri Publication (Vol. 12, no. 1). – India, 2026. – P. 767-773. (10.00.00; №13, Osiyo mamlakatlari nashrlari (2019-yil)). <https://bahripublications.co.in/pdf/JALS/JALS%2C%20No.1%2C%20Jan-Jun%202026/65%20-%20MORPHOLOGICAL%20AND%20STYLISTIC%20-%20FULLY%20FINAL.pdf? t=1780936013>

2. Xasanova A.R. Ravishlarda emotsional-ekspressiv bo'yoq namoyon bo'lishining uslubiy shartlari asosida // Xorazm ma'mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi (2025-2/4). – Xiva, 2025. – B. 426-431. (10.00.00; №21, Milliy nashrlar (2017)). <https://mamun.uz/uz/bulletin/archive/2025/2>

3. Xasanova A.R. O'zbek va ingliz tili badiiy uslubdagi matnlarida belgi bildiruvchi so'zlarning statistik va qiyosiy tahlili // Namangan davlat universiteti ilmiy axborotnomasi (2026-1). – Namangan, 2026. – B. 632-635. (10.00.00; №26, Milliy nashrlar (2019)). <https://journal.namdu.uz/file/2026031120402203.pdf>

4. Xasanova A.R. Sifatlarining rasmiy, ilmiy va so'zlashuv uslubidagi farqlari // “Globallashuv jarayonida ta'lim, ilm-fan, texnologiyalar va sun'iy intellektning o'rni” mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy amaliy anjumani materiallari to'plami. – Andijan, 2026. – B. 694-696. <https://tadqiq.uz/mahalliy-konferensiyalar/globallashuv-jarayonida-talim-ilm-fan-texnologiya-va-suniy-intellektning-orni>

5. Xasanova A.R. Ingliz tili so'zlashuv nutqi va rasmiy uslubdagi matnlarda ravishlarning uslubiy xususiyatlari // “Ta'lim sohasida psixologik tadqiqotlar va boshlang'ich ta'limda innovatsion texnologiyalar” mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani. – Urganch, 2025. – B. 600-603. <https://www.urspi.uz/uz/news/828>

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II bo'lim (part II; часть II)

8. Khasanova A.R. Stylistic features of adverbs and adjectives, variance and synonymic factors in their emergence // Journal of Adaptive Learning Technologies (Vol. 2, No. 7.) USA, 2025. – P. 6-9. <https://scientificbulletin.com/index.php/JALT/article/view/1099>

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11. Khasanova A.R. O‘zbek tilidagi publitsistik uslub // Xorijiy lingvistika va lingvodidaktika (Issue – 3, No 11, 2025). Samarqand, 2025. – B. 235-239. (13.00.00; O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi rayosatining 2023-yil 31-oktabrdagi 345-son qarori). <https://inscience.uz/index.php/foreign-linguistics/article/download/8191/7899/25685>

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13. Xasanova A.R. Belgi bildiruvchi so‘zlarning turli uslubdagi matnlarda qo‘llanilishi (ingliz va o‘zbek tillari misolida) // DGU 60663, 05.02.2026, DT 202601196. <https://im.adliya.uz/document/check/ded6e5cd-7e62-4124-a25b-7ed66278a5b3>

Avtoreferatning o‘zbek, rus va ingliz tillaridagi nusxalari
Andijon davlat chet tillari institutida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi.
(25.04.2026-yil)

Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 01.06.2026-yil.
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Namangan shahar Hamroh ko‘chasi 71^A-uy
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