

NAVOIY DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.40.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

NAVOIY DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

UBAYDULLAYEVA XOLIDA MANOPOVNA

YURIDIK DISKURSDA SUBYEKTNING LISONIY MAQOMI
(O‘ZBEK TILI MATERIALLARI ASOSIDA)

10. 00. 01 – O‘zbek tili

FILOLOGIYA fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
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**Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по
филологическим наукам**

Ubaydullayeva Xolida Manopovna

Yuridik diskursda subyektning lisoniy maqomi

(o'zbek tili materiallari asosida) 3

Ubaydullayeva Kholida Manopovna

The Linguistic Status of the Subject in Legal Discourse (Based on Materials
from the Uzbek Language)..... 27

Убайдуллаева Холида Маноповна

Лингвистический статус субъекта в юридическом дискурсе (на материале
узбекского языка)..... 51

E'lon qilingan ishlar ro'yxati.....60

List of published works

Список опубликованных работ

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Ilmiy rahbar:

Xamroyeva Shahlo Mirdjanovna
filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor

Rasmiy opponentlar:

Yuldashev Farrux Haqberdiyevich
filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor

Yo'ldosheva Xolida Qo'ziyevna
filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor

Yetakchi tashkilot:

Samarqand davlat universiteti

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Navoiy davlat universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.40.01 raqamli ilmiy kengashning 2026_-yil __-_____ soat __:__dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi (manzil: 210100, Navoiy shahri, Ibn Sino ko'chasi 45. Tel.: +998 79 225 19 00; faks: +998 79 225 19 71; e-mail: info@nspi.uz).

Dissertatsiya bilan Navoiy davlat universitetining Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (____-raqami bilan ro'yxatga olingan) (manzil: 210100, Navoiy shahri, Ibn Sino ko'chasi 45. Tel.: +998 79 225 19 00).

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2026_-yil ____-_____ kuni tarqatildi.
(2026-yil ____-_____dagi ____-raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi).

N. Q. Murodova

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash
raisi, filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc),
professor

N. U. Sadinova

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash
ilmiy kotibi, filologiya fanlari bo'yicha
falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent

F. H. Yuldashev

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash
qoshidagi ilmiy seminar raisi, filologiya
fanlari doktori (DSc), dotsent

KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida til birliklarini sof lisoniy qolipdan chiqarib, ularni inson tafakkuri, xatti-harakati va ijtimoiy munosabatlari bilan yaxlitlikda tushunish ustuvor yoʻnalishga aylandi. Biroq antroposentrik tamoyillar kengaygan sari nutq subyektining dunyoqarashi, maqsad-muddaosi hamda ijtimoiy mavqeyini institutsional muloqot turlarida ochib berish mexanizmlari yetarlicha oydinlashtirilmagan. Shu bois inson omilining yuridik diskursda reallashuv xususiyatlarini yoritish, xususan, huquqiy muloqotda subyekt faolligini konseptual darajada amaliy asoslash zarurati yuzaga kelmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida davlat hokimiyati, huquqiy tartibot va qonun ustuvorligini ifodalovchi yuridik diskurs oʻzining qatʼiy meʼyoriyligi hamda yuksak darajadagi rasmiyligi bilan xarakterlanuvchi oʻziga xos muloqot maydoni sifatida eʼtirof etiladi. Mazkur sohada soʻzlovchi alohida shaxs emas, balki qonun, sud yoki muayyan institut vakili maqomida gavdalanishi sababli nutq subyektining lisoniy tabiati hamda ifodalanish xususiyatlarini aniqlashtirish bosh maqsad sanaladi. Aynan huquqiy muloqotda subyektning institutsional vakolatini, uning matn va nutqiy aktlar vositasida voqelanish qonuniyatlarini ilmiy asoslash masalasi alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Oʻzbek tilshunosligida huquqiy matnlar tili, rasmiy hujjatlar uslubi hamda yuridik terminologiya masalalari maʼlum darajada yoritilgan boʻlsa-da, qonunchilik va sud-tergov jarayonlarida soʻzlovchi shaxsning institutsional vakolati, lisoniy maqomi hamda pragmatik niyatining ifodalanish mexanizmlari tizimli umumlashtirilmasdan qolmoqda. Mamlakatimizda davlat tilining ijtimoiy-siyosiy va huquqiy sohalaridagi funksional nufuzini oshirish, milliy qonunchilik hujjatlarining ravonligi hamda xalqaro huquqiy integratsiyada matnlarning mazmuniy aniqligini taʼminlash borasidagi islohotlar bu boradagi kamchiliklarni bartaraf etishni kechiktirib boʻlmas talabga aylantirmoqda. Jumladan, “mamlakatimiz ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotining barcha sohalarida davlat tilining imkoniyatlaridan toʻliq va toʻgʻri foydalanishga erishish” belgilangan¹. Shu munosabat bilan milliy yuridik diskursda subyektning huquqiy va ijtimoiy mavqeyini namoyon etuvchi til birliklarining oʻziga xos qonuniyatlarini aniqlash, qonun ijodkorligi hamda huquqni qoʻllash amaliyotida davlat tilining imkoniyatlarini toʻlaqonli roʻyobga chiqarish zarurati mazkur mavzuning amaliy ahamiyatini koʻrsatadi.

Mazkur tadqiqot Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son “Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi oliy taʼlim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash toʻgʻrisida”, 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda oʻzbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022–2026-yillarga moʻljallangan Yangi Oʻzbekistonning taraqqiyot

1 “Mamlakatimizda oʻzbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”gi 20.10.2020 yildagi PF-6084-son Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni // <https://lex.uz/docs/-5058351>

strategiyasi to'g'risida", 2023-yil 11-sentabrdagi PF-158-son "O'zbekiston – 2030" strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi Farmonlari, shuningdek, 2018-yil 5-iyundagi PQ-3775-son "Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta'minlash bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida", 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2025-yil 20-oktabrdagi PQ-308-son "Davlat tilini yanada rivojlantirishga oid qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi Qarorlari hamda sohaga doir boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. "Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llari" ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida diskurs tahlili, xususan, kognitiv-pragmatik yondashuvlar doirasida professional muloqot tizimini o'rganish zamonaviy antroposentrik tilshunoslikning ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biriga aylandi. Professional va xususiy diskursning o'zaro nisbati, ularning kognitiv modellari hamda ijtimoiy muloqotdagi o'rni F. Bargiela-Chiappini va C. Nickerson kabi tadqiqotchilar tomonidan korporativ va biznes diskurs misolida atroflicha tahlil etilgan². Ushbu tadqiqotlarda til vositalarining nafaqat axborot uzatish, balki ijtimoiy munosabatlarni boshqarish va institutsional iyerarxiyani shakllantirishdagi roli ochib berilgan.

MDH tilshunosligida xususiy diskursning lisoniy tabiati va undagi subyektivlik masalalari N.V. Danilova, L.A. Vitsyuk, M.L. Stepko kabi olimlarning ishlarida o'z aksini topgan. Mazkur tadqiqotlarda muallif fikrini ifodalovchi leksik-semantik birliklar, nutqiy manipulyatsiya usullari va diskursiv markyorlarning pragmatik salohiyati keng yoritilgan³. Shuningdek, lisoniy shaxs tushunchasi va uning diskursiv namoyon bo'lishi Y.N. Karaulov, V.I. Karasik,

2 Candlin C.N. Introduction / Research and Practice in Professional Discourse // C.N. Candlin; ed. by C. Candlin. – Hong Kong: City University of Hong Kong Press, 2002. – P. 1-39.; Bargiela F. Business Discourse across 'cultures': data selection, collection and analysis / F. Bargiela. – Warwick, 2010.; Bargiela-Chiappini F. The Handbook of Business Discourse / F. Bargiela-Chiappini. – Edinburgh University Press, 2009. – 520 p; Bargiela-Chiappini F., Nickerson. C. Business discourse: Old debates, new horizons // F. Bargiela-Chiappini, C. Nickerson // International Review of Applied Linguistics in Language Teaching. – 2002. – Vol. 40, Issue 4. – P. 273-286.

3 Данилова Н. В. Средства выражения авторского мнения в научно-популярном дискурсе / Н. В. Данилова. – Текст: непосредственный // Молодой ученый. – 2018. – № 23 (209). – С. 438-441. URL: <https://moluch.ru/archive/209/51245/> (дата обращения: 26.02.2025).; Вицюк Л.А. Лексико-семантические и синтаксические средства реализации ложного дискурса: на материале русского и английского языков: диссер. ... канд. филол. наук. – Майкоп, 2010. – 146 с. // <http://www.dslib.net/jazyko-znanie/leksiko-semanticheskie-i-sintaksicheskie-sredstva-realizacii-lozhnogo-diskursa-na.html>; Степко М.Л. Речевые средства выражения инвективных смыслов в жанре комментария публицистического дискурса: на материале современного английского языка: диссер. ... канд. филол. наук. – Майкоп, 2008. – 195 с. РГБ ОД, 61:08-10/396 // <http://www.dslib.net/jazyko-znanie/rechevye-sredstva-vyrazheniya-invektivnyh-smyslov-v-zhanre-kommentarija.html>

O.B. Sirotinina kabi olimlar tomonidan ijtimoiy-psixologik va sotsiolingvistik nuqtayi nazardan tadqiq etilgan bo‘lib, bu yuridik diskursda subyekt maqomini aniqlashda nazariy poydevor bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida kognitiv-pragmatik yo‘nalishdagi tadqiqotlar Sh.Safarov tomonidan yangi bosqichga ko‘tarildi. Olimning ishlarida diskursning lisoniy va nolisoniy tabiati, kognitiv tilshunoslikning nazariy asoslari hamda muloqotning diskursiv modellari tizimli ravishda tahlil qilingan. A.A. Abduazizov, D.U. Ashurova, R.X. Shirinova, O‘.K. Yusupov, J.A. Yoqubov, I.M. Tuxtasinov, M.V. Ergasheva kabi tadqiqotchilar olamning lisoniy manzarasi, konseptual tahlil va lisoniy kompetensiya masalalarini o‘rganib, o‘zbek tili materiallari asosida kognitiv tahlil metodologiyasini shakllantirdilar⁴.

Xususiy diskurslarning ijtimoiy va madaniy xususiyatlari L.G. Raupova (dialogik diskursning sotsiopragmatikasi), G.K.Odilova (xususiy diskurslarning lingvomadaniy talqini), M.R.Ergashev va N.Fayziyeva (siyosiy diskurs) kabi olimlarning tadqiqotlarida muayyan darajada o‘rganilgan⁵. Biroq o‘zbek tilshunosligida yuridik diskursda subyektning lisoniy maqomi, uning institutsional tabiati va subyektni ifodalovchi lisoniy vositalar tizimi bugungi kunga qadar monografik planda, yaxlit obyekt sifatida tadqiq etilmagan. Aynan yuridik muloqot jarayonida lisoniy shaxsning ijtimoiy-huquqiy maqomi va uning diskursiv namoyon bo‘lish qonuniyatlarini aniqlash zarurati mazkur tadqiqotning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim va ilmiy-tadqiqot muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari bilan bog‘liqligi. Ushbu tadqiqot Navoiy davlat universitetining “Tilning zamonaviy talqinlari” mavzusidagi tadqiqot rejasi asosida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o‘zbek tilidagi yuridik diskursda subyektning lisoniy maqomini aniqlash va uni ifodalovchi leksik-grammatik vositalarni tavsiflashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari sifatida quyidagilar belgilandi:

diskurs tushunchasi va uni tasniflashga doir nazariy yondashuvlarni tahlil qilish, institutsional va xususiy diskurslarning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlash hamda yuridik diskursning o‘rganilish holatini baholash; o‘zbek tili yuridik

4 Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Сангзор, 2006. – 186 б.; Сафаров Ш. Лингвистика дискурса. – Челябинск, ЧГКИ, 2018, – 315 с.; Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент: 2008. – 318 б.; Дискурсивные маркеры в узбекском языке // Дискурсология: язык, культура, общество: материалы XIII Международной научной конференции. – Луганск: ЛНУ, 2014. – С.81-91.; Safarov Sh. Diskurs nazariyasi va nutq faoliyati. – Toshkent: Mumtoz so‘z, 2013.; Raupova L. Dialogik diskursdagi полипредикатив бирликларнинг социопрагматик тадқиқи: филол. фан. д-ри... дисс. автореф. – Т.: 2012.; Ўша муаллиф. Dialogik diskursda milliy mental omillarining namoён бўлиши // “Амударё” журнали, № 5. 2010. – Б. 125-128.; Диалогический дискурс как среда, в которой реализуется полипредикативная единица // Theoretical & Applied Science. № 3. 2020. – С. 451-457.

5 Раупова Л. Dialogik diskursdagi полипредикатив бирликларнинг социопрагматик тадқиқи: филол. фан. д-ри... дисс. автореф. – Т.: 2012. Одилова Г. К. Хусусий дискурслар лингвомаданий талқинининг назарияси ва амалиёти: филол. фан. д-ри... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2020. – 80 б.; Эргашев М.Р. Сиёсий дискурса қўлланувчи боғловчи феълларнинг функционал-семантик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. бўйича фал. д-ри... дисс. автореф. – Қўқон, 2020. – 54 б.; Файзиёва Н. Сиёсий дискурс эвфемизмларининг коммуникатив-прагматик хусусиятлари (инглиз ва ўзбек тиллари материаллари асосида): Филол. фан. бўйича фал. д-ри... дисс. Автореф. – Тошкент, 2023. – 52 б.

diskursida subyektning aks etish omillarini aniqlash va yuridik nutqda subyekt shaxsini ifodalovchi lisoniy vositalarni tizimlashtirish;

o'zbek yuridik diskursida subyektning institutsional maqomini belgilash va uning grammatik shaxs, huquqiy munosabatlar tashabbuskori hamda mas'uliyat tashuvchisi sifatida namoyon bo'lish xususiyatlarini tahlil qilib, yuridik nutqda shaxsiy "men"ning yashirilishi, majhul nisbat va shaxssiz konstruksiyalar orqali obyektivlik va betaraflik tamoyillarining lisoniy ta'minlanish mexanizmlarini aniqlash;

o'zbek yuridik diskursida subyektning ifodalovchi lisoniy vositalar tizimini tahlil qilish hamda birinchi shaxs birlik shaklining cheklanganligi va majhul nisbat konstruksiyalarining pragmatik vazifalarini asoslab, yuridik matnlarda lisoniy shaxsning ijtimoiy-identifikatsion parametrlari (yosh, ma'lumot, kasb-kor)ning ifodalanish xususiyatlarini aniqlash va ularning struktur modelini belgilash;

yuridik diskursda yosh ko'rsatkichining funksional xususiyatlarini tadqiq qilish, rasmiy hujjatlardagi faktik-huquqiy va advokat nutqidagi psixologik-argumentativ vazifalarini ochib berib, o'zbek yuridik diskursida lisoniy shaxs dunyoqarashining leksik tanlov, semantik ustuvorlik va modal birliklar orqali ifodalanish usullarini tushuntirib, yuridik muloqot jarayonida ijtimoiy-lisoniy muhit omillarining nutqiy ifodaga ta'sirini belgilab, yuridik diskursda lisoniy shaxsning kommunikativ-pragmatik strategiyalarini tahlil qilish hamda sudya va advokat nutqi uchun xos bo'lgan yetakchi lisoniy modellarni aniqlash.

Tadqiqotning obyekti o'zbek tilidagi yuridik diskursiga oid yozma matnlardan iborat.

Tadqiqotning predmeti o'zbek tili yuridik diskursida subyektning lisoniy maqomi va uni ifodalovchi lisoniy vositalarning xususiyatlarini aniqlash.

Tadqiqot usullari sifatida kognitiv-diskursiv va pragmatik-kommunikativ, kontekstual va komponentli, statistik tahlil usullari tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

yuridik diskursda subyektning institutsional maqomi uning nafaqat grammatik shaxs, balki huquqiy munosabatlarning tashabbuskori va mas'uliyat tashuvchisi sifatidagi tabiati asoslangan hamda yuridik nutqda shaxsiy "men"ning yashirilishi orqali obyektivlik va betaraflik tamoyillarining lisoniy ta'minlanishi isbotlangan;

o'zbek yuridik diskursida subyektning ifodalovchi lisoniy vositalar tizimlashtirilib, birinchi shaxs birlik shaklining cheklanganligi, majhul nisbat va shaxssiz qurilmalarning ustuvorligi harakat subyektidan ko'ra huquqiy natijani markazga chiqaruvchi asosiy pragmatik mexanizm ekanligi aniqlangan;

lisoniy shaxsning ijtimoiy-identifikatsion parametrlari (yosh, ma'lumot, kasb-kor) yuridik matnlarda qat'iy strukturaviy modelga ega ekanligi ochib berilgan hamda yosh ko'rsatkichining rasmiy hujjatlarda faktik-huquqiy, advokat nutqida esa psixologik-argumentiv (ta'sir ko'rsatish) funksiyalari dalillangan;

yuridik diskursda lisoniy shaxs dunyoqarashining leksik tanlov, semantik ustuvorlik va modal birliklar orqali bilvosita ifodalanishi, huquqiy munosabatlar ishtirokchilarining kommunikativ-pragmatik strategiyalari nutqiy vaziyat (sud va

tergov jarayonlari) hamda ijtimoiy-lisoniy muhit omillari asosida ochiqdanib, lisoniy shaxsning kommunikativ-pragmatik strategiyalari uning institutsional vakolat doirasi bilan bog'liqligi isbotlanib, sudya nutqida me'yoriy-buyruq, advokat nutqida esa ishontirish va dalillash strategiyalarining yetakchi lisoniy modellari ishlab chiqilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

tahlil uchun 35 ta normativ-huquqiy hujjat, 30 ta protsessual hujjat, 25 ta sud hujjati, 20 ta huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlar hujjatlari hamda 10 ta shartnoma va rasmiy murojaat matnlari tanlab olingan hamda o'zbek tili yuridik diskursiga oid 250 ta hujjatdan iborat tahliliy korpus shakllantirilgan;

o'zbek tili yuridik diskursida subyektning aks etish omillari aniqlanib, ularning lisoniy xususiyatlari tavsiflangan;

yuridik diskursda subyekt shaxsini ifodalovchi leksik va morfologik vositalar tizimlashtirilgan; yuridik matnlarda lisoniy shaxsning ijtimoiy mansubligi, yoshi, ma'lumoti va kasb-korini ifodalovchi birliklar aniqlanib, tasniflangan;

o'zbek tili yuridik diskursida lisoniy shaxs dunyoqarashi hamda hududiy mansubligining ifodalanish usullari asoslab berilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi kognitiv tilshunoslik va diskursga oid metodologik jihatdan asoslangan nazariy qarashlar, umummetodologik asoslarga ega materiallarga tayanib ilmiy xulosalarga kelingani, dissertatsiyada qo'yilgan vazifalarni hal qilishning aprobatsiyasi, tavsiyalarning tajribada sinalganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tuzilmalar tomonidan tasdiqlangani bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqotning ilmiy ahamiyati shundaki, uning asosiy natijalari va g'oyalari yuridik sohasidagi nutqlardagi til birliklarining kognitiv-diskursiv xususiyatlarini tahlil qilishda nazariy asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Mazkur soha tadqiqotlariga o'zbek tilidagi yuridik diskursda til birliklarini aniqlash va tavsiflashga, sohaviy muloqot mexanizmlarini tahlil qilishga yordam beradi.

Mazkur tadqiqotning amaliy ahamiyati uning natijalarini diskursologiya, leksikologiya, leksikografiya, kognitiv tilshunoslik va nutq nazariyasi bo'yicha nazariy kurslarda qo'llash, shuningdek, umumiy nutq nazariyasi bilan bog'liq ko'plab muammolarni ishlab chiqish amaliyotida, nominativ faoliyatning kognitiv jihatlari darslik, uslubiy qo'llanmalar tayyorlashda foydalanish mumkin. Ishning natija va xulosalari amaliy tilshunoslik doirasida nutq madaniyati, notiqlik kabi til kurslarini ishlab chiqishda ham keng qo'llanilishi mumkin

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.

Dissertatsiya doirasida o'zbek yuridik diskursida subyektning lisoniy maqomi, huquqiy muloqot ishtirokchilarining nutqiy vakolati, institutsional roli hamda rasmiy-huquqiy uslubga xos til birliklarini aniqlash va tahlil qilishga oid olingan ilmiy natijalardan davlat ilmiy-texnika dasturlari doirasidagi innovatsion va amaliy loyihalarda hamda ommaviy axborot vositalari faoliyatida samarali foydalanildi.

Dissertatsiya natijalari O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 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 innovatsion loyiha doirasida qo'llanildi (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2026-yil 7-fevraldagi 04/1-690-sonli ma'lumotnomasi).

Shuningdek, dissertatsiya ishida olingan ilmiy natijalardan 2020–2022-yillarga mo'ljallangan AM-FZ-201908172 raqamli “O'zbek tilining ta'limiy korpusini yaratish” amaliy loyihasini bajarishda samarali foydalanildi (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2026-yil 7-fevraldagi 04/1-691-sonli ma'lumotnomasi).

Dissertatsiya ishining ilmiy natijalari O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Qoraqalpog'iston bo'limi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot institutida 2021–2023-yillarda amalga oshirilgan “Qoraqalpoq folklorida olamning etnolingvistik tasviri” mavzusidagi fundamental tadqiqot loyihasini bajarishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Qoraqalpog'iston bo'limi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot institutining 2026-yil 26-martdagi 121/1-sonli ma'lumotnomasi).

Dissertatsiya natijalari G'ijduvon tuman jinoyat sudi faoliyatida amaliyotga joriy etilgan bo'lib, tadqiqot natijalari asosida sud hujjatlarini tayyorlash jarayonida ularning lingvistik va uslubiy jihatdan takomillashtirilishi ta'minlandi. Jumladan, yuridik diskursda subyektning lisoniy maqomi, sud qarorlari va hukmlarida nutq egasining ifodalanish xususiyatlari hamda pragmlingvistik jihatlar hisobga olinib, hujjatlarning aniqligi, mantiqiyliigi va normativligi oshirildi. Shuningdek, mazkur natijalar sud majlisi bayonnomalari, ajrimlar va boshqa protsessual hujjatlarni rasmiylashtirishda qo'llanilib, huquqiy nutq madaniyatini yuksaltirishga xizmat qildi (G'ijduvon tuman jinoyat sudining 2026-yil 28-apreldagi 26-144-sonli ma'lumotnomasi).

Dissertatsiya ishining ilmiy natijalari 2024–2025-yillarda G'ijduvon tuman ichki ishlar boshqarmasida rasmiy-huquqiy hujjatlarni tayyorlash va ularni lingvistik-uslubiy jihatdan takomillashtirish jarayonida qo'llanilgan (G'ijduvon tuman IIBning 2026-yil 27-apreldagi 47/49-126-sonli ma'lumotnomasi).

Tadqiqot natijalari “Istiqlol-TV” MChJ faoliyatida ham joriy etildi. Xususan, dissertatsiya ishidan olingan ilmiy xulosalar telekanalning “Istiqlol loyihalar” ko'rsatuvlar turkumida, shuningdek, 2024–2025-yillarda tayyorlangan ilmiy-ma'rifiy teleko'rsatuv va radioeshittirishlar ssenariylarini ishlab chiqishda qo'llanildi. Ko'rsatuv va eshittirishlar jarayonida yuridik diskursda subyektning lisoniy maqomi, huquqiy matnlarda nutq egasining ifodalanish xususiyatlari hamda ularning pragmlingvistik jihatlari dissertatsiyada ishlab chiqilgan ilmiy xulosalar asosida yoritildi (2026-yil 29-yanvardagi 99/3-sonli ma'lumotnoma).

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot 2 ta xalqaro va 4 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanida muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 19 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiyasi komissiyasining dissertatsiyalar asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 13 ta maqola (5 ta respublika, 8 ta xorijiy jurnallarda) chop etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya tarkibi kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati va ilovadan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning umumiy hajmi 151 betni tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida ilmiy tadqiqotning mavzusi va uning dolzarbligi asoslangan, tadqiqot ishining maqsadi va vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti aniqlangan, ilmiy ishning fan va texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishning muhim yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Shu bilan birgalikda, dissertatsiyaning ilmiy yangiligi, amaliy natijalari va ularning ishonchliligi, ishning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati, erishilgan natijalarning amaliyotga joriy etilishi, ilmiy nashrlarda e'lon qilinganligi, ishning tuzilishi haqidagi ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Tadqiqotning **I bobi "Yuridik diskurs va lisoniy shaxs nazariyasining ilmiy-metodologik asoslari"** deb nomlangan bo'lib, unda diskursni tasniflash masalasiga oid nazariy yondashuvlar, xususiyl diskursning kommunikativ-pragmatik o'ziga xosligi hamda yuridik diskursning jahon va o'zbek tilshunosligida o'rganilish holati tahlil qilingan.

1.1.§ *"Diskursni tasniflash masalasiga oid nazariy yondashuvlar"* deb nomlangan. Zamonaviy jahon tilshunosligida til birliklarini real kommunikativ jarayondagi namoyon bo'lishi nuqtayi nazaridan o'rganishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Bunda diskurs lingvistik tahlilning markaziy kategoriyalaridan biriga aylandi. Diskurs nazariyasining shakllanishi tilni ijtimoiy, madaniy, pragmatik va kognitiv omillar bilan uzviy bog'liq holda talqin qilish ehtiyoji bilan izohlanadi. Diskurs tilshunoslikda ko'p qirrali va kompleks tushuncha sifatida talqin qilinib, uning mazmuniy-struktur xususiyatlari, funksional yo'nalishi hamda ijtimoiy-kommunikativ maqomiga ko'ra turlicha yondashuvlar asosida tasniflanadi. V.Karasikning fikriga ko'ra, diskurs tasnifining yana bir muhim mezon – funksional yo'nalishdir. Bunda diskursning axborot yetkazish, ishontirish, baholash, ta'sir ko'rsatish, majburlash, tartibga solish kabi vazifalari hisobga olinadi. Yuridik diskursda mazkur funksiyalar bir vaqtning o'zida namoyon bo'lishi mumkin: masalan, sud jarayonida ishning holati haqida axborot taqdim etish, dalillarni asoslash orqali ishontirish, huquqiy baholash berish hamda qaror chiqarish orqali ijroiyl ta'sir ko'rsatish bir-biriga bog'liq holda amalga oshadi⁶.

Keng tarqalgan yondashuvlardan biri diskursni institutsional va noinstitutsonal turlarga ajratishdir. Noinstitutsonal diskurs kundalik, oilaviy va do'stona muloqotda namoyon bo'lsa, institutsional diskurs muayyan ijtimoiy institutlar doirasida, qat'iy me'yor va qoidalar asosida shakllanadi. Yuridik diskurs

6 Карасик В. И. Языковой круг: личность, концепты, дискурс. – Волгоград: Перемена, 2002. – 477 с.

institutsional diskursning tipik ko‘rinishi bo‘lib, unda sudya, advokat, prokuror, tergovchi, ayblanuvchi va guvoh kabi ishtirokchilar aniq belgilangan huquqiy maqom va kommunikativ vakolatlarga ega bo‘ladi⁷. Noinstitutsional diskurs ommaviy va norasmiy muloqot shakllarini qamrab oladi. Ushbu diskursga kundalik suhbatlar va ijtimoiy muhokamalar kiradi. Shu sababli yuridik diskursda nutqiy subyektning lisoniy maqomi umumiy kommunikativ subyekt tushunchasidan farq qiladi.

Diskurs tasnifida funksional yo‘nalish ham muhim mezondir. Diskurs axborot yetkazish, ishontirish, baholash, ta‘sir ko‘rsatish, majburlash va tartibga solish kabi vazifalarni bajaradi. Yuridik diskursda ushbu vazifalar ko‘pincha bir vaqtda namoyon bo‘lib, sud jarayonida axborot berish, dalillar orqali ishontirish, huquqiy baho berish va qaror chiqarish kabi jarayonlar uzviy bog‘liq holda amalga oshiriladi. Bu holat yuridik diskursda til vositalarining tanlanishi va qo‘llanishida yuqori darajadagi maqsadlilik va me‘yoriylilikni taqozo etadi.

Diskurs janr va shakl jihatidan ham tasniflanadi. Yozma va og‘zaki, dialogik va monologik, ommaviy va xususiy diskurs turlari farqlanadi. Yuridik diskursda yozma shakl ustuvor bo‘lib, qonun, kodeks, sud qarorlari, shartnoma, da‘vo arizasi va boshqa huquqiy hujjatlarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Sud majlisidagi nutqlar, so‘roq jarayoni va advokatlarning himoya nutqlari yuridik diskursning og‘zaki ko‘rinishlari sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Yuridik muloqotda pragmatik maqsad huquqiy natijaga erishish, ya‘ni aybni isbotlash, himoya qilish, huquqiy baho berish va qaror qabul qilish bilan bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Mazkur jarayonda nutqiy subyekt o‘z huquqiy pozitsiyasini til vositalari orqali ifodalaydi. Diskurs nazariyasining shakllanishida lingvistik, pragmatik, psixolingvistik, sotsiolingvistik va kognitiv yondashuvlar muhim o‘rin tutadi. Ushbu yondashuvlar diskursni nafaqat til tizimi, balki ijtimoiy va kognitiv jarayonlar bilan bog‘liq murakkab fenomen sifatida talqin qilish imkonini beradi. Diskurs matndan farqli ravishda doimiy yangilanish xususiyatiga ega bo‘lib, real kommunikativ vaziyatda shakllanadi.

1.2.§ “*Xususiy diskursning kommunikativ-pragmatik o‘ziga xosligi*” deb nomlangan. Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda *matn* va *diskurs* tushunchalari farqlanadi.

N.Fairclough *matn* va *diskurs* tushunchalarining o‘zaro munosabatini quyidagi sxema orqali ifodalagan⁸. Uning fikricha, har qanday nutqiy hodisa uch o‘lchamdan iborat: *matn*; *diskursiv amaliyot*; *ijtimoiy amaliyot*. *Diskursiv amaliyot* *matnlar* va *ijtimoiy amaliyot* orasida vositachi sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. N.Faircloughga ko‘ra, *matn* bu yaratilish va talqin qilinish jarayonlarining mahsulidir; *diskurs* esa muloqot davomida yuz beradigan semiozning dinamik jarayonini anglatadi, bu jarayonning bir qismi sifatida *matn* namoyon bo‘ladi. A.I.Kaplunenkoning ta’kidlashicha, *diskurs* matndan farqli ravishda faqat nutqiy asarning til strukturasi bilangina cheklanmay, balki kommunikativ vaziyatning tipik parametrlari, muloqot ishtirokchilarining o‘ziga xos jihatlari hamda

7 Tracy K., Ilie C., Sandel T. Institutional Discourse // The International Encyclopedia of Language and Social Interaction // Wiley. – 2015. – P. 809-826.; Johnson A. J. Legal discourse: processes of making evidence in specialised legal corpora // In: Pragmatics of Discourse. – Leiden: Brill, 2014.

8 Fairclough N. *Discourse and social change*. – Cambridge: Polity Press, 1992. – 259 p. – P.25.

kommunikativ strategiyalarni ham qamrab oladi. Shu bois diskurs universal lingvistik tadqiqot obyekti sifatida e'tirof etiladi. Diskursdan farqli ravishda, matn, odatda, nutqiy asarning faqat struktur va semantik (ma'no) parametrlarini qamrab oluvchi, nisbatan tor doiradagi lingvistik hodisa sifatida talqin etiladi⁹.

Yuridik diskursda kommunikativ hodisa sifatida sud majlisi misol bo'la oladi, bu esa kichik kommunikativ aktlarga funksional jihatdan yaxlit kommunikatsiya bo'laklariga ajraladi¹⁰: advokat nutqi, prokurorning ayblov nutqi, guvohlarning ko'rsatmalari va h.k.. Bu esa diskursni aniq kommunikativ maqsadga muvofiqlashtiradi va unga xos janrni belgilaydi. Yuridik diskurs turli ko'rinishlarda namoyon bo'lib, uni bir necha turlarga ajratish mumkin. Yuridik diskurs ijtimoiy institutlar faoliyati bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lib, u institutsional kommunikatsiya shakli sifatida shaxsiy, sudga oid hamda qonunchilikka oid diskurs turlarini o'z ichiga oladi, bunda diskurs ijtimoiy munosabatlar, hokimiyat va norma tizimlarini shakllantirish hamda uzatishning muhim vositasi sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Bunga Van Deyk, M.Fuko, N.Fairclough tadqiqotlarida alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Xususan, ularning tasnifiga ko'ra, yuridik diskursning quyidagi turlari keng uchraydi: institutsional diskurs; shaxsiy (personal) diskurs; sudga oid diskurs; qonunchilikka oid diskurs va boshqalar¹¹.

Yuridik diskurs doirasida *huquqiy nutq* tushunchasini tavsiflash hamda uning asosiy parametrlarini aniqlash; huquqiy matnda qo'llaniladigan qonuniy vositalarni (huquqiy ifoda shakllari va normativ birliklarni) ko'rsatish va tavsiflash; *huquqiy nutq*ning talqiniga ta'sir etuvchi lingvistik va ekstralingvistik omillarni aniqlash; huquqiy tezaurusning metalingvistik mohiyatini tavsiflash; huquqiy nutqni semantik, pragmatik hamda lingvokulturologik jihatdan tahlil qilish kabi vazifalar hal etiladi. O.A.Nesterovanning fikricha, lingvokriminalistika doirasida matn tadqiqotining asosiy jihatlari quyidagilardan iborat: (1) matnni tahlil qilish hodisa va vaziyatlar haqidagi axborot tashuvchisi sifatida; (2) shaxs yoki shaxslar guruhi yoki ular harakatini baholash belgilarining tashuvchisi sifatida matnni tahlil qilish. Bu turkumga ekstremistik ishlar bo'yicha, shuningdek, tuhmat va haqorat bilan bog'liq ishlar bo'yicha ashyoviy dalil bo'lgan matnlar tahlili kiradi; (3) matnni nutq akti sifatida tahlil qilish. Ishning ushbu jihati suhbatdoshlarning roli va funksiyalarini aniqlash, tahdid belgilari, rag'batlantirish va harakatga chaqirish bilan bog'liq savollardan iborat¹². Xususiy diskurslar, odatda, aniq tartibga solingan, normativ va rasmiy uslubda amalga oshiriladi. Masalan, yuridik diskursda rasmiy terminologiya va qonuniy iboralar qat'iy qo'llaniladi. Demak, huquqiy diskurs amaliyotlari "institutsionallik – shaxsiylik" poluslari orasida

9 Каплунепко А.М. Историко-функциональный аспект идиоматики: (на материале фразеологии английского языка) [Текст]: дис. ... д-ра филол. наук: 10.02.04. / А. М. Каплуненко. – М., 1992. – 352 с.

10 Красных В. В. Виртуальная реальность или реальная виртуальность? (Человек. Сознание. Коммуникация) [Текст] / В. В. Красных. – М.: Диалог. – МГУ, 1998. – 352 с.

11 Dijk van T. A. Ideology: A multidisciplinary approach. – L.: Sage Publications, 1998. – 366 p.; Fairclough N. Discourse and social change. – Cambridge: Polity Press, 1992. – 259 p.; Foucault M. Power/knowledge: Selected interviews and other writings, 1972–1977. – New York: Pantheon Books, 1980. – 270 p.

12 Нестерова О.А. Судебная лингвистическая экспертиза и ее возможности // Международные и национальные тенденции и перспективы развития судебной экспертизы. – 2019. – С. 261-264.

muvozanatni saqlab, huquqiy diskurs chegaralarini aniq emas, balki noaniq qiladi. Sof institutsional janrlar (qonun, konstitutsiya, sud qarori, shartnoma) bilan bir qatorda, huquqiy diskurs farmon, sudya maxsus fikri, vasiyatnoma, shikoyat kabi xususiy janrlarni ham o'z ichiga oladi.

1.3.§ “*Yuridik diskursning jahon va o'zbek tilshunosligida o'rganilish holati*” deb atalgan. Jahon tilshunosligida yuridik diskurs tadqiqotlarining muhim yo'nalishlaridan biri uning lingvomadaniy jihatlarini ochib berishdir. Huquqiy diskurs har bir millat va jamiyatning madaniy, tarixiy va mafkuraviy tajribasi bilan bevosita bog'liq. Yuridik diskursning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari, avvalo, milliy-huquqiy konseptosfera; madaniy an'ana va mentalitet; ritorik vositalar va diskurs strategiyalari orqali yaqqol ko'rinadi. Yuridik diskurs bu huquq sohasi doirasida yuzaga keladigan va o'ziga xos til vositalari, janr va kommunikativ strategiyalar bilan ajralib turadigan nutq shaklidir. Yuridik diskurs – bu huquqiy institutlar, qonun hujjatlari, sud qarorlari, shartnomalar, da'vo arizalari kabi matnlar asosida shakllanadigan diskurs turi¹³. U o'zining rasmiyligi, qat'iy terminologiyasi, me'yoriy xususiyatlari, passiv va nominal konstruksiyalar ko'pligi bilan ajralib turadi¹⁴. N. Fairclough va Van Deyk tomonidan yuridik nutq ijtimoiy institutlar bilan bog'liq diskurslar sifatida baholanadi¹⁵. Huquqiy til hokimiyat, mas'uliyat, majburiyat va huquq kabi tushunchalarni lingvistik jihatdan ifodalaydi.

Zamonaviy diskurs tahlili doirasida esa ikki qarama-qarshi yo'nalish – “subyektning yo'qolishi” konsepsiyasi hamda “lisonida aks etuvchi shaxs” fenomeniga qiziqish alohida ajralib turadi. “Subyektning yo'qolishi” konsepsiyasining asosiy g'oyasi shundan iboratki, muloqot subyekti real, o'ziga xos individual shaxs sifatida mavjud bo'lmaydi; uning o'rnini diskurs amaliyotlarini takrorlovchi “skriptor” tushunchasi egallaydi. Bunga qarama-qarshi bo'lgan ilgari surilgan “til inson me'yorida yaratilgan va shu o'lchov til tuzilishida mujassam” degan aksiomaga asoslanib, diskursda shaxsiy ma'nolarni ifodalovchi vositalarni o'rganishga yo'naltiriladi. Mazkur ikki qarama-qarshi konsepsiya fonida, ayniqsa, ilgari shaxsiylikdan xoli deb hisoblangan institutsional diskurs turi – huquqiy diskursda subyektning lingvistik xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish masalasi alohida ilmiy qiziqish uyg'otadi.

Huquq tili, huquqiy tarjima, huquqiy terminologiya, lingvohuquqiy ekspertiza, huquqiy janrlar kabi sohalarida ko'plab tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan. Ammo huquqiy diskursda subyektning o'ziga xosligi kam o'rganilgan. Ko'pchilik tadqiqotlarda huquqiy diskursning eng asosiy lingvistik xususiyati sifatida shaxsiyatning aks etmasligi e'tirof etiladi. Huquqiy matnlarda subyektning shaxsiyati so'zga kiritilishi darajasi kamaytiriladi. Bu fikr postmodernizm konsepsiyasi bilan hamohang va diskursning yaratuvchisi sifatida alohida shaxslar emas, balki institutsional birliklar ko'rilgan. Shuning uchun ham huquqiy

13 Trosborg A. Rhetorical strategies in legal discourse: persuasion in courtroom and legal texts. – Tübingen: Gunter Narr Verlag, 1997. – 342 p.

14 Bhatia V. K. Analysing genre: Language use in professional settings. – London: Longman, 1993. – 246 p.

15 Fairclough N. Critical discourse analysis: The critical study of language. – London: Longman, 1995. – 265 p.; Dijk van T. A. Text and context: Explorations in the semantics and pragmatics of discourse. – London: Longman, 1977. – 261 p.

diskursda subyektning ko‘plab qirralari tadqiqot markazida bo‘lmagan. Rus yuristlingvisti O.Krapivkinaning “Rus va ingliz yuridik diskursida subyektning lisoniy statusi”¹⁶ nomli dissertatsiyasi yuridik diskurs doirasida subyektning lisoniy statusini tadqiq etishga bag‘ishlangan.

Kuzatishlarimiz shuni ko‘rsatadiki, o‘xshash jihatlar quyidagilardan iborat: (1) har ikki yo‘nalishda ham yuridik diskurs kommunikativ-pragmatik hodisa sifatida o‘rganiladi; (2) jahon va o‘zbek tilshunosligida yuridik diskurs kognitiv lingvistika, matn lingvistikasi va germeneytika metodlari asosida tahlil qilinadi; (3) har ikki ilmiy maktabda ham yuridik diskurs jamiyatda huquqiy ongning shakllantirish, ijtimoiy tartibni saqlash va huquqiy adolatni ta‘minlashda asosiy vosita sifatida talqin etiladi. Jahon va o‘zbek tilshunosligida yuridik diskursni o‘rganishda pragmatik va diskursiv metodlarning ustuvorligi umumiylik sifatida namoyon bo‘lsa, nazariy asoslar, tadqiqot obyekti va terminologik baza borasida sezilarli farqlar mavjud. Jahon tajribasi universal nazariy konsepsiyalar va amaliy ekspertizaga tayanadi, o‘zbek tilshunosligi esa yuridik diskursni milliy-madaniy va tarixiy xususiyatlar bilan uyg‘un holda talqin qiladi. Bu ikki yondashuvni uyg‘unlashtirish, xalqaro tajribani milliy ilmiy maktabga integratsiya qilish istiqboldagi muhim vazifa hisoblanadi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida yuridik terminlar, murojaat shakllari, lingvistik ekspertiza ham tadqiqotchilarning diqqat markazida bo‘lib keldi. M.Qosimova¹⁷, Sh.Ko‘chimov¹⁸, G.G‘ulomova¹⁹, R.Ravshanova²⁰, N.Najmiddinova²¹ning dissertatsiyalari shular jumlasidan. Mazkur ishlarda huquqshunoslik sohasida qo‘llanayotgan terminlar atroflicha tadqiq etilgan bo‘lishiga qaramay, bu borada hali o‘zining to‘liq yechimini topa olmagan qator muammolar mavjud.

Tadqiqotning **II bobi “Yuridik diskursda subyektning lisoniy maqomi tavsifi”** deb nomlangan.

2.1.§ *o‘zbek tili yuridik diskursida subyektning aks etish omillari* tahliliga bag‘ishlangan. O‘zbek tilshunosligida *subyektning* shaxsiyati, uning nutqiy xulqi, madaniy qadriyatlari va kommunikativ strategiyalari asosiy tadqiqot obyekti sifatida namoyon bo‘ldi. Mazkur yondashuv orqali tilning nafaqat grammatik va leksik tizimi, balki uning ijtimoiy-madaniy va psixologik qirralari ham ilmiy tahlil markaziga chiqdi. Subyekt – bu gapda harakat yoki holatning tashabbuskori sifatida grammatik yoki semantik jihatdan markaziy o‘rinni egallaydi. “Subyekt” tushunchasi ijtimoiy fanlarda umumiy bo‘lib, *individ, muallif, shaxs, nutq*

16 Крапивкина О. А. Лингвистический статус субъекта в юридическом дискурсе (на материале английского и русского языков): дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Иркутск, 2011. – 256 с.

17 Касымова М.Х. Структурно-системные особенности юридической терминологии узбекского языка: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1985.

18 Кўчимов Ш.Н. Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонуларининг тили: Филол. фанлари номзоди дис. ... автореф. – Тошкент, 1995; Кўчимов Ш.Н. Ҳуқуқий нормаларни ўзбек тилида ифодалашнинг илмий-назарий муаммолари (лингво-юримдик таҳлил): Филол. фанлари доктори дис. ... автореф. – Тошкент, 2004.

19 Ғуломова Г. Й. Ўзбек юридик терминологиясининг истиқлол даври таракқиёти: филол. фан. номз. дис. – Тошкент, 2004. – 21 б.

20 Равшанова Р.Х. Институционал ва спонтан нутқда мурожаат шакллари: филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) дис. ... автореф. – Жиззах, 2022.

21 Najmiddinova N.Y. O‘zbek tilidagi “Shaxsni obro‘sizlantirish” mazmunli ifodalarning lingvistik ekspertizasi: Filol. fanlari nomzodi dis. ... avtoref. – Qo‘qon, 2025.

so'zlovchi, ego kabi tushunchalarning o'rnini bosishga moyil. "Subyekt" atamasi semantik maydonlar va diskurs sohalarida ko'chib yurib, nafaqat grammatik, balki deyarli yuridik kategoriya hisoblanadi. Garchi *subyekt* va *nutq so'zlovchi* tushunchalarini aniq farqlash ilmiy tadqiqotimiz obyektiga kirmasa-da, P.Serio fikrini keltirish o'rinli: u bu ikki tushuncha o'rtasida aniq chegara o'rnatgan: "Nutq so'zlovchi (*locuteur*) real mavjud, u shunday nutq so'zlaydi. Biroq bayonot subyekti (*énonciateur*) faqat gapirganda mavjudlikka ega bo'ladi. U bayonot aktida shakllanadi va bu aktgacha mavjud emas. U diskurs kategoriyasini, ya'ni "nutq haqiqatini" ifodalaydi, go'yo go'sht va qon bilan yasalgan nutq so'zlovchi individdan farq qiladi"²².

Subyekt masalasining so'nishi postmodernizmga xos bo'lgan umumiy muammolardan biri bo'lib, u turli tushunchalar orqali talqin etiladi. Xususan, bu holat *shaxsiylik inqirozi, antigumanistik yondashuv* kabi atamalar bilan ifodalanadi. Diskurs esa tarixiy hamda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy sharoitlar bilan belgilanib, mifologik asosga tayanadi. "Subyektning yo'qolishi" ta'riflari uning barcha shaxsiy xususiyatlarini yo'q qilish bilan cheklanmaydi, balki matnning kuchidan o'zga va subyektning o'z bayonotlari uchun javobgarlikdan to'liq ozod qilinishini ham anglatadi. S.Plotnikovaning fikriga ko'ra, subyekt faqatgina o'ziga tegishli diskursiv amaliyotlarni qayta ishlab chiqaruvchi sifatida, ya'ni ekspert jamoasi tomonidan unga yuklangan ideologiya va xulq-atvor qoidalarini qabul qiluvchi sifatida (yoki boshqacha aytganda – u diskurs mazmuni va uning ishlab chiqarish usullarini belgilovchi qoidalarga bo'ysunadigan mutaxassislar jamoasi a'zosi sifatida) ma'lum darajada (cheklangan) qonuniylikka ega bo'ladi. Shu tarzda "Men – men sifatida" emas, balki "Men – boshqasi sifatida" shakllanadi²³.

O'zbek yuridik diskursida subyektning aks etish usullari yuridik nutqning muloqot vazifalari bilan bevosita bog'liq. To'g'ridan to'g'ri, bilvosita, yashirin yoki institutsional subyektlar orqali qonuniylik, obyektivlik, majburiylik va rasmiylik maqsadlariga erishiladi. Bu esa yuridik nutqni boshqa uslublardan keskin farqlaydi. O'zbek tili yuridik diskursida subyektning lisoniy aks etish omillari masalasi lingvopragmatik hamda sotsiolingvistik yondashuvlarni talab etadi. Yuridik matn va nutqda subyekt faqat grammatik birlik sifatida emas, balki huquqiy, ijtimoiy va kommunikativ kategoriya sifatida ham namoyon bo'ladi. Demak, o'zbek yuridik diskursida subyektning lisoniy aks etishi grammatik shakllar, institutsional vakillik, ijtimoiy maqom hamda ideologik qadriyatlar bilan chambarchas bog'langan. U nafaqat huquqiy matnning ishtirokchisi, balki huquqiy ong va ijtimoiy-madaniy kontekstning ham aks-sadosi sifatida qaraladi.

2.2.§ *yuridik diskursda subyekt shaxsini ifodalovchi vositalar tasnifiga* bag'ishlangan. Yuridik diskursda til birliklarining qo'llanishi nafaqat huquqiy mazmunni ifodalash, balki huquqiy munosabatlarda qatnashuvchi subyektlarning maqomi, vazifasi va mas'uliyatini belgilashda ham muhim o'rin tutadi. O'zbek yuridik matnlarida qaror va farmoyishlarda subyekt shaxsini ifodalovchi lisoniy

22 Серю П. Как читают тексты во Франции [Текст] / П. Серю // Квадратура смысла: французская школа анализа дискурса / общ. ред. и вступ. ст. П. Серю. – М.: Прогресс, 1999. – С. 54-94.

23 Плотникова С. Н. Игра в свете парадигмы множественности миров: дискурсивный аспект [Текст] / С. ЕЕ Плотникова // Вестник ИГЛУ. Сер. Филология. – 2010. – № 1. – С. 139-147.

vositalar o'ziga xos semantik va pragmatik xususiyatlari bilan ajralib turadi.

Subyekt atamasi diskurs maydonlarda nafaqat grammatik, balki huquqiy kategoriya sifatida ham talqin qilinadi²⁴. Subyekt bir vaqtning o'zida lingvistik mavjudlik va ramziy qonun oldidagi bo'ysunuvchi sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Yuridik diskursda esa bunday subyekt o'zining individual ovozi yashirib, institutsional "biz" shaklida ifodalanadi. Lisoniy shaxsning huquqiy diskurs doirasidagi namoyon bo'lishi lingvopsixologik yondashuvda subyekt aksar hollarda o'ziga xos individual diskursiv strategiyalarni emas, balki ekspertlar hamjamiyati tomonidan institutsional darajada shakllantirilgan me'yorlar va xulq-atvor modellarini verballashtiradi. Natijada, subyektning identifikatsiyasi "Men – o'zim sifatida" emas, balki "Men – boshqa orqali" tarzida yuzaga keladi²⁵.

O'zbek yuridik diskursida lisoniy shaxsning ifodalanishi semantik va pragmatik vositalar orqali amalga oshib, u nafaqat lingvistik, balki lingvopsixologik funksiyalarni ham bajaradi. Bu esa huquqiy kommunikatsiyaning samaradorligini ta'minlash, matnning rasmiy-obyektiv xarakterini mustahkamlashda muhim. Subyekt shaxsini ifodalovchi lisoniy vositalar muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. O'zbek yuridik diskursida shaxs ko'rsatkichlari turli grammatik va leksik vositalar orqali ifodalanadi. Jumladan, olmosh, shaxs-son qo'shimchalari, atama va nomlovchi birliklar aniq subyektning nominativ tarzda belgilaydi. Qaror va farmoyishlarda subyektning huquqiy maqomini ifodalash ham o'ziga xos. Qaror va farmoyishlar yuridik diskursning rasmiy-huquqiy janrlari sifatida subyektning aniq vakolatlar doirasida ifodalaydi. Bu jarayonda quyidagi usullar kuzatiladi: *me'yoriy-huquqiy qurilma*; *mas'uliyatni umumlashtirish*; *jamoaviy subyektlar* orqali qarorlar jamoaviylik, konsensus asosida qabul qilinayotganini bildiradi. Qaror va farmoyishlarda bu jarayon turli grammatik va leksik vositalar orqali ifodalanadi: subyektning ifodalovchi grammatik vositalar; subyektning ifodalashning leksik vositalari; rasmiy-huquqiy formulalar orqali subyektning ifodalash. Subyekt markerlari prototipik va atipik birliklarga bo'linadi²⁶. Prototipik markerlar – eng aniq va individual subyektning ifodalovchi vositalar, atipik markerlar esa masofaviy yoki noaniq subyektning bildiradi²⁷.

O'zbek yuridik diskursida ham subyekt markerlari mavjud bo'lib, ular quyida tavsiflanadi:

- 1) prototipik markerlar: shaxs olmoshlari, atoqli otlar;
- 2) periferik markerlar: institutsional birliklar, shaxssiz qurilmalar.

Subyekt markerlarining periferiyasi ham o'ziga xos tarzda namoyon bo'ladi. Subyektning ifodalovchi markerlar prototip va periferik shakllarga bo'linadi:

1. Yaqqol periferiyadagi markerlar – I shaxsdagi performativ fe'llar, olmoshlarning obyekt va egalik shakllari.

24 Mey J. L. Pragmatics: An Introduction. – Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, 1993. – 421 p.

25 Плотникова С. Н. Игра в свете парадигмы множественности миров: дискурсивный аспект [Текст] / С. Е. Плотникова // Вестник ИГЛУ. Сер. Филология. – 2010. – № 1. – С. 139-147.

26 Кубрякова Е.С. Человеческий фактор в языке: Язык и порождение речи [Текст]: коллективная монография / Е. С. Кубрякова [и др.]; отв. ред. Е. С. Кубрякова; АН СССР. Ин-т языкознания. – М.: Наука, 1991. – 239 с.

27 Адмони В. Г. Основы теории грамматики [Текст] / В. Г. Адмони. – М.: Едиториал УРСС, 2004. – 104 с.

2. Uzoq periferiyadagi markerlar – jamlovchi otlar (*xalq, jamoa*), institutsional birliklar (*vazirlik, hokimiyat*), shaxsi noma'lum konstruksiyalar (*qaror qilindi, tasdiqlansin*). Masalan, *qaror qilindi* birligida subyekt yashirilgan, biroq uning institutsional mavjudligi seziladi.

Demak, o'zbek yuridik diskursida subyektни ifodalovchi vositalar semantik, pragmatik va sotsiopragmatik jihatdan qatlamli tizimni tashkil etadi. Atoqli otlar – eng aniq identifikatsiya vositasi; olmoshlar – birdamlik va mas'uliyatni ifodalovchi marker; performativ fe'llar – yuridik harakatni amalga oshiruvchi mexanizm; rasmiy qurilmalar shaxsni ifodalamaslik va obyektivlikni ta'minlovchi vosita sifatida xizmat qiladi. Zero, subyekt markerlarining qo'llanishi huquqiy diskursning ijtimoiy vazifalari: vakolatni mustahkamlash, birdamlikni shakllantirish, mas'uliyatni taqsimlash va rasmiylikni ta'minlash bilan chambarchas bog'liq.

2.3.§ o'zbek tili yuridik diskursida lisoniy shaxsning ijtimoiy mansubligi masalasiga bag'ishlangan. Ijtimoiy rol, odatda, shaxsning doimiy yoki uzoq muddatli belgilariga – jinsi, yoshi, oiladagi o'rni, kasbi kabi omillarga bog'liq bo'ladi (masalan, *er, ota, o'qituvchi*). Shu bilan birga, rol shaxs ishtirok etayotgan muayyan vaziyat bilan ham belgilanadi (masalan, *yo'lovchi, xaridor, bemor*). Rolga oid xulq-atvor, odatda, yozilmagan, ammo qat'iy ijtimoiy me'yorlarga asoslanadi; bu me'yorlar buzilgan taqdirdagina o'z mavjudligini ochiq ko'rsatadi. Shaxsiy va ijtimoiy identifikatsiyani ifodalovchi lisoniy vositalarning tizimli tahlili hamda ularning sotsiopragmatik funksiyalarini aniqlashga qaratilgan kompleks tadqiqotlar kam uchraydi. Shu sababli mazkur yo'nalishda olib boriladigan ilmiy izlanishlar o'zbek yuridik tilshunosligi uchun yangi istiqbolli tadqiqot maydoni hisoblanadi va mavjud ilmiy bo'shliqni to'ldiradi. Tadqiqot obyekti sifatida O'zbekiston Respublikasi sud majlislari ssenogrammalari, prokuratura bayonnomalari, advokat va sudya nutqlarining yozma variantlari hamda rasmiy huquqiy hujjatlardan iborat jami 250 ta matn tanlab olindi. Tahlil qilingan materiallarda jami 412 000 ta so'z birligi qayd etildi.

O'zbek tili yuridik diskursida lisoniy shaxsning ijtimoiy mansubligi tahlili quyidagi mezonlar asosida amalga oshirildi va tadqiq etildi:

1. Leksik vositalar – unvon va lavozim nomlari, kasbiy terminlar, ijtimoiy mavqeni bildiruvchi birliklar.

2. Grammatik vositalar – hurmat shakllari (-ingiz/-lari qo'shimchalari), majhul nisbatdagi shakllar, rasmiy modallikni ifodalovchi yordamchi fe'llar.

3. Sintaktik vositalar – rasmiy nutqqa xos murakkab qo'shma gaplar, me'yoriy va protokol konstruksiyalari;

4. Nutq etiketi vositalari – murojaat shakllari, salomlashish va xayrlashish konstruksiyalari, rasmiy iltimos va minnatdorchilik ifodalari.

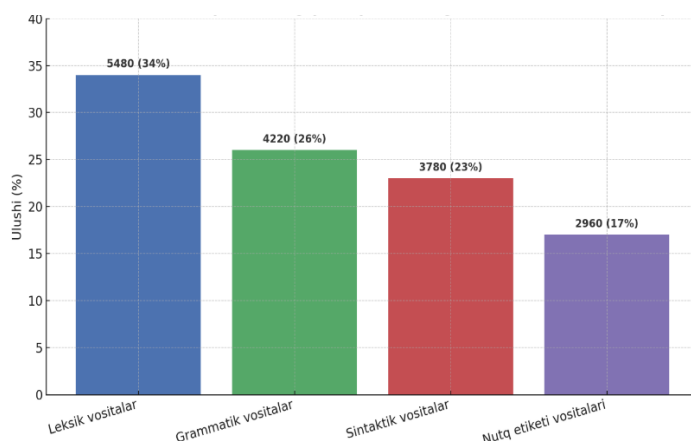
Tahlil natijasida o'zbek yuridik diskursida ijtimoiy mansublikni ifodalovchi lingvistik vositalar tizimi aniqlanib, ularning kommunikativ va sotsiopragmatik funksiyalari yoritiladi.

2.3.1-jadval.

O‘zbek tili yuridik diskursida lisoniy shaxsning ijtimoiy mansubligini ifodalovchi vositalarning miqdoriy va foiz ko‘rinishidagi taqsimoti²⁸

Lisoniy vositalar turi	Aniqlangan birliklar soni	Ulushi (%)
Leksik vositalar	5 480	34 %
Grammatik vositalar	4 220	26 %
Sintaktik vositalar	3 780	23 %
Nutq etiketi vositalari	2 960	17 %
Jami	16 440	100 %

Sotsiopragmatik tahlil natijasida quyidagi xulosalarga kelish mumkin: leksik birliklar ijtimoiy iyerarxiya va kasbiy mansublikni ochiq ifodalaydi; grammatik shakllar hurmat va subordinatsiyani belgilovchi asosiy vosita sifatida ishlatiladi; sintaktik konstruksiyalar yuridik nutqning rasmiy, izchil va aniq bo‘lishiga xizmat qiladi; nutq etiketi vositalari esa kommunikativ uyg‘unlikni ta’minlab, muloqot jarayonida madaniy me’yorlarni mustahkamlaydi.



2.3.2-chizma. Yuridik diskursda lisoniy shaxsning ijtimoiy mansubligini ifodalovchi vositalar taqsimoti

Tadqiqotning III bobi “O‘zbek yuridik diskursida lisoniy shaxs va uning diskursiv xususiyatlari” deb nomlangan.

3.1.§ *O‘zbek tili yuridik diskursida lisoniy shaxsning yoshi, ma’lumoti va kasb-korini bildiruvchi ifoda vositalariga bag‘ishlangan.*

O‘zbek tili yuridik diskursi rasmiy-uslubiy talablari, standartlashtirilgan nutq qoliplari va huquqiy me’yorlarni aks ettiruvchi murakkab lingvistik strukturaga ega. Sud bayonnomalari, tergov materiallari, ma’muriy hujjatlar, ariza va tushuntirish xatlari tilidagi shaxsni tavsiflovchi birliklar bir qarashda sodda ko‘rinsa-da, amalda ular aniq ma’noga ega bo‘lishi, hech bir noaniqlik keltirib chiqarmasligi va institutsional neytrallikni ta’minlashi lozim. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, yoshni bildiruvchi birliklarning funksional chegaralari, ma’lumot darajasi nomlarining yuridik matnlarda qo‘llanish mexanizmi hamda kasb-kor nomlarining konnotativ xususiyatlari ilmiy izlanishni talab qiladi. Mazkur

²⁸ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi sud jarayoni stsenogrammalari va normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar tahlili (ochiq manbalar – lex.uz, sud.uz).

masalaning o'rganilishi nafaqat huquqiy-lingvistik tahlil uchun, balki amaliy yuridik jarayonlarda matnlar sifatini oshirish, shaxsga doir ma'lumotlarning yagona standartda berilishini ta'minlash, hujjatlarning aniq va tushunarli bo'lishiga xizmat qiladi. Shuningdek, yosh, ma'lumot va kasb-korga doir ifoda vositalarining lingvopragmatik xususiyatlarini aniqlash yuridik diskursning umumiy kommunikativ me'yorlarini yoritishga yordam beradi.

Tahlil jarayonida O'zbekiston yuridik amaliyotida qo'llaniladigan 250 ta rasmiy hujjat (sud bayonnomalari, tergov qarorlari, ma'muriy bayonnomalar, advokatlarining himoya nutqlari, ariza va tushuntirish xatlari) tanlab olindi. Har bir matnda shaxsga oid uchta parametrlarning – yoshi, ma'lumoti, kasb-kori – qanday leksik va grammatik vositalar orqali ifodalangani qayd qilindi. Tadqiqotda chastotali tahlil orqali birliklarning uchrash chastotasi aniqlandi, kontekstual tahlil yordamida esa ularning pragmatik vazifasi belgilandi. Korrelyatsion tahlil asosida yosh, ma'lumot va kasb birliklari o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlik o'rganildi hamda janrlararo solishtirish orqali sud, tergov va ma'muriy hujjatlar o'rtasidagi farqlar tahlil qilindi (Qarang: 3.1.1-jadval):

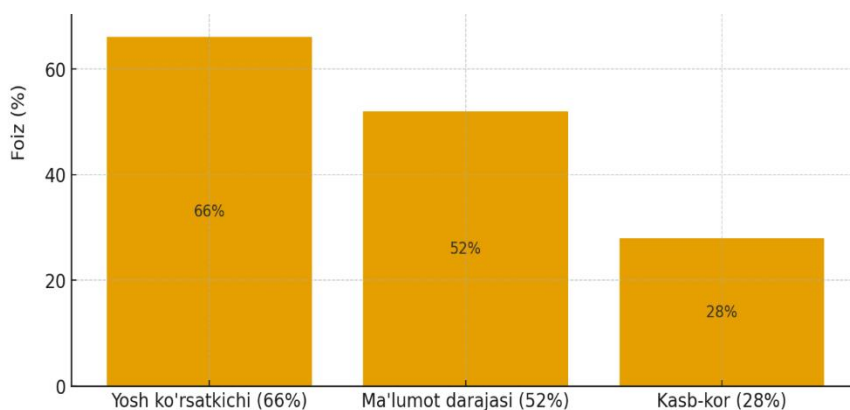
3.1.1-jadval.

Yosh ko'rsatkichi uchrash chastotasi

Ifoda shakli	Chastotasi	Ulushi
“__ yoshda”	178 ta	66 %
“tug'ilgan sana ...”	44 ta	18 %
“tug'ilgan yil ...”	19 ta	13 %
Boshqa noaniq shakllar (o'rta yosh, voyaga yetgan)	9 ta	3 %

3.1.1-jadvaldan ko'rinadiki, sud hujjatlarida shaxsning yoshi deyarli doimo aniq raqam bilan beriladi (90 %), chunki protsessual aniqlik talab qilinadi. Ma'muriy bayonnomalarda tug'ilgan sana ko'pincha pasportdagi shaklga mos holda ishlatiladi. Advokat himoya nutqlarida esa yosh ta'sir o'tkazish vositasi sifatida qo'llanadi: *yosh bola*, *keksa ayol*, *voyaga yetmagan* kabi bu vositalar ko'proq baholovchanlik kasb etadi.

Yosh–ma'lumot–kasb o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabat. Asosiy kuzatishlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, 18–30 yoshdagi shaxslar orasida “o'rta maxsus ma'lumotli” va “ishsiz” iboralari tez-tez birga uchraydi. 30–45 yosh oralig'ida “oliy ma'lumotli” + “tadbirkor / xodim / o'qituvchi” juftligi ko'p qayd etilgan. 50 yoshdan yuqorida esa kasb ko'pincha “nafaqaxo'r” yoki “pensioner” sifatida beriladi. Bu holatlar yuridik matnlarda shaxsning identifikatsiya bloklari ketma-ketlik va mantiqiy bog'liqlik asosida shakllantirilishini ko'rsatadi.



3.1.1-chizma. Yuridik diskursda shaxs parametrlari taqsimoti

Janrlar orasidagi taqsimot. Sud bayonnomalarida shaxsga oid ma'lumotlar to'liq beriladi; 98 % hollarda yosh, 93 % hollarda ma'lumoti, 86 % hollarda kasb ko'rsatilgan. Lisoniy shaxs parametrlarining yuridik nutqda qat'iy va standart shaklda berilishi diskursning institutsional xarakteri bilan bevosita bog'liq: identifikatsiya jarayoni aniqlik, neytrallik va bir ma'nolilik tamoyillarini talab qiladi. Demak, uch parametr (yosh, ma'lumot, kasb) yuridik diskursning barcha janrlarini kesib o'tadi, biroq ularning semantik yuki kontekstga qarab o'zgaradi. Lisoniy shaxsning yoshi, ma'lumoti va kasb-kori o'zbek yuridik diskursining eng muhim identifikatsion kategoriyalari bo'lib, ular orqali shaxsning protsessual maqomi, ijtimoiy roli va huquqiy javobgarlik doirasi belgilanadi. Uch parametr funksional jihatdan o'zaro bog'liq bo'lib, yuridik matnning mantiqiy, neytral va normativ xarakterini ta'minlaydi.

3.2.§ o'zbek yuridik diskursida lisoniy shaxsning dunyoqarashini ifodalovchi vositalari tahliliga bag'ishlangan.

Yuridik hujjatlar inson tafakkuri, madaniy tajriba va huquqiy me'yorning uyg'unlashgan shaklidir. Shaxsning dunyoqarashi ana shu til birliklari orqali ijtimoiy ongda mustahkamlanadi. Shaxsning dunyoqarashi uning borliqni idrok etish usuli, qadriyatlar tizimi, ijtimoiy tajribasi va psixologik holatlari bilan bevosita bog'liq bo'lib, bu omillar til orqali namoyon bo'ladi. Shaxs dunyoqarashi til sathlarining turli darajalarida namoyon bo'ladi. Avvalo, leksik vositalar orqali muallifning qadriyatlari va baholash mezonlari ifodalanadi. Masalan, tarixiy matnlarda *muqaddas*, *xiyonat*, *qahramon*, *dushman* kabi baholovchi birliklar muallifning axloqiy va mafkuraviy pozitsiyasini ochib beradi. Grammatik vositalar, xususan, zamon, shaxs va modal shakllar ham dunyoqarashni aks ettiradi. Buyruq va majburiyatni bildiruvchi shakllarning ustunligi avtoritar dunyoqarashni, ehtimollik va shubhani ifodalovchi birliklar esa refleksiv, tanqidiy tafakkurni ko'rsatadi. Tarixiy nutqda *biz* shaklining faol qo'llanishi shaxsning o'zini kollektiv bilan aynanlashtirishini bildiradi. Sintaktik qurilmalar ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Murakkab, uzun jumlar mantiqiy asoslashga moyillikni, qisqa va keskin gaplar esa emotsional-irodaviy dunyoqarashni ifodalaydi. Tarixiy manifestlar va siyosiy nutqlarda parallel konstruksiyalar va takrorlar auditoriyaga psixologik ta'sir ko'rsatish vositasi sifatida ishlatiladi. Psixolingvistika nuqtayi nazaridan, shaxs dunyoqarashi nutq ishlab chiqish jarayonida ong, xotira va

emotsiyalar bilan uzviy bog‘liq holda namoyon bo‘ladi. Tarixiy matn muallifi voqealarni tanlash, ularni tartiblash va baholash jarayonida o‘z psixik tajribasini til orqali kodlaydi. Natijada, matn shaxsiy kechinmalar bilan ijtimoiy ong o‘rtasidagi vositachiga aylanadi.

O‘zbek yuridik diskursida lisoniy shaxs dunyoqarashini ifodalovchi vositalar leksik qatlam orqali namoyon bo‘ladi. Huquqiy terminlar – *adolat, javobgarlik, qonun ustuvorligi, davlat manfaatlari, jamoat xavfsizligi* kabi birliklar – normativ huquqiy tafakkurning konseptual asosini tashkil etadi. Ushbu terminlar orqali huquqiy voqelik qat’iy me’yorlar asosida idrok etiladi va bu holat lisoniy shaxs dunyoqarashining normativlik va tartibga yo‘naltirilganligini ko‘rsatadi. Shuningdek, yuridik diskursda baholovchi leksika ham muhim o‘rin tutadi. *Qonunga zid, asossiz, yetarli dalillarga ega emas, asosli deb topildi* kabi birliklar tashqi tomondan obyektiv baho sifatida namoyon bo‘lsa-da, aslida ular lisoniy shaxsning huquqiy baholash mexanizmini aks ettiradi. Bu birliklar orqali hodisalarga ijobiy yoki salbiy munosabat bildiriladi va shu yo‘l bilan dunyoqarash ifodalanadi.

3.3.§da o‘zbek yuridik diskursida lisoniy shaxsning kommunikativ-pragmatik strategiyalarini ifodalovchi vositalar tahlil qilingan.

O‘zbek yuridik diskursida lisoniy shaxsning kommunikativ-pragmatik strategiyalarini ifodalovchi vositalar (sud qarori material asosida). Mazkur masalani yoritish uchun sud qarori hujjati tanlab olindi. Ushbu sud qarori o‘zbek yuridik diskursida institutsional lisoniy shaxs – sud nutqining kommunikativ-pragmatik xususiyatlarini ochib beruvchi tipik hujjatlardan biridir. Qaror matnida buyruq, majburiyat, taqiqlash va ruxsat mazmunlari, shuningdek, normativlik va vakolat doirasi cheklanganlikni ta’minlovchi lisoniy vositalar tizimli ravishda namoyon bo‘ladi. Sud qarorida buyruq va majburiyat mazmuni, asosan, “*qaror qildi*” bo‘limida ochiq, imperativ xarakterda ifodalanadi. Jumladan, *aybdor deb topilsin, jazosi tayinlansin, qo‘llanilsin, yo‘q qilinsin, yuklatilsin* kabi fe‘llar sud hokimiyatining yuqori darajadagi vakolat doirasi cheklanganligini aks ettiradi. Bu shakllar muhokama yoki tavsiya emas, balki majburiy ijro etilishi shart bo‘lgan normativ ko‘rsatma sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Taqiqlash mazmuni esa bevosita buyruq shaklida emas, balki huquqbuzarlik tavsifi orqali bilvosita ifodalanadi. Masalan, jamoat joyida sovuq qurol olib yurish holati qonun normalariga zid harakat sifatida baholanib, shu orqali taqiqlangan xatti-harakat konseptual ravishda mustahkamlanadi. Ruxsat ifodasi esa hujjatning yakuniy qismida “*apellyatsiya tartibida shikoyat berilishi mumkin*” kabi konstruksiyalar orqali berilib, sud hokimiyatining cheklangan, ammo normativ asoslangan ruxsat strategiyasini ko‘rsatadi. Sud qarorida imperativ shakllar, asosan, uchinchi shaxsga qaratilgan bo‘lib, bu holat yuridik diskursga xos bevosita murojaatsiz buyruq strategiyasini yuzaga keltiradi. *Topilsin, tayinlansin, belgilansin* kabi shakllar subyektni grammatik jihatdan chetlab o‘tgan holda, me’orning o‘zini markazga chiqaradi. Modal birliklar *lozim topdi, asoslanib, nazarda tutilgan* kabi konstruksiyalar orqali ifodalanib, sud qarorining subyektiv xohishga emas, balki qonuniy zaruratga tayanishini ko‘rsatadi. Bu materialda majhul nisbat keng qo‘llanilib, masalan,

aniqlangan, isbotlangan, malakalangan kabi birliklar orqali harakatni bajargan shaxs emas, balki harakatning o'zi va uning huquqiy natijasi muhim ekanligi ta'kidlanadi. Bu usul sud nutqida obyektivlik va betaraflikni kuchaytiruvchi pragmatik vosita hisoblanadi.

Me'yoriylik va rasmiylikni ta'minlovchi lisoniy vositalar. Qaror matnida rasmiy-huquqiy uslubga xos standart formulalar va qoliplar qat'iy saqlangan. *Sud aniqladi, binobarin, asosanib, nazarda tutilgan* kabi birliklar matnning me'yoriy xarakterini belgilaydi. Sintaktik jihatdan uzun, murakkab va mantiqan ketma-ket kelgan gaplar qo'llanilib, hissiy-ekspressiv vositalar mavjud emas. Bu holat yuridik diskursda rasmiylik va huquqiy aniqlikni ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi. Ushbu hujjat matni tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, sud qarori matnida buyruq, majburiyat va taqiqlash mazmunlari, asosan, imperativ va majhul nisbatdagi konstruksiyalar orqali ifodalanib, me'yoriylik va rasmiylikni kuchaytiradi. Sud lisoniy shaxsi yuqori darajadagi vakolat doirasi cheklanganlikka ega bo'lib, uning kommunikativ-pragmatik strategiyasi huquqiy barqarorlik va majburiy ijroni ta'minlashga qaratilgan.

O'zbek yuridik diskursi – fuqarolik ishlari bo'yicha sud qarori materialida lisoniy shaxsning kommunikativ-pragmatik maqsadlarini ifodalovchi vositalar. Mazkur masalani yoritish uchun fuqarolik ishlari bo'yicha sud qarori materiali tanlab olindi. Fuqarolik ishlari bo'yicha sirdan chiqarilgan hal qiluv qarori o'zbek yuridik diskursida sud lisoniy shaxsining nizoni hal etishga qaratilgan me'yoriy-argumentativ kommunikativ strategiyasini yaqqol namoyon etadi. Ushbu turdagi hujjatlarda buyruq va majburiyat mazmuni dalillash, huquqiy asoslash va yakuniy normativ xulosa bilan uzviy bog'liq holda ifodalanadi. Mazkur qarorda buyruq va majburiyat mazmuni, asosan, yakuniy qismda jamlangan: *qanoatlantirilsin, undirilsin, rad qilinsin* kabi fe'llar sud hokimiyatining majburiy ijro etilishi lozim bo'lgan irodasini ifodalaydi. Bu shakllar ochiq imperativ bo'lsa-da, ularning kommunikativ kuchi huquqiy asoslash bilan yumshatilgan, ya'ni buyruq asoslangan buyruq sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Majburiyat mazmuni qarz munosabatlari tavsifi orqali ifodalanib, javobgarning *qarzni qaytarish majburiyatini olishi* tilxat misolida mustahkamlanadi. Taqiqlash bevosita buyruq shaklida emas, balki majburiyatni bajarmaslik oqibatlari – javobgarlik va majburiy undirish orqali bilvosita ifodalanadi. Ruxsat mazmuni esa protsessual huquqlar doirasida, xususan, *shikoyat qilishga haqli* kabi konstruksiyalar orqali berilib, sud hokimiyatining me'yoriy doirada ruxsat beruvchi strategiyasini ko'rsatadi.

Qaror matnida imperativ shakllar cheklangan miqdorda, lekin yuqori pragmatik kuch bilan qo'llanilgan. Ular, asosan, uchinchi shaxsga qaratilgan bo'lib, shaxsiy murojaat emas, balki institutsional buyruqni ifodalaydi. Modal birliklar *lozim topdi, lozim deb hisoblaydi, asosanib* kabi birikmalar orqali sud qarorining subyektiv emas, balki qonuniy zaruratga asoslanganligini ko'rsatadi. Majhul nisbatdagi fe'llar (*aniqlanishicha, qayd etilgan, hisoblanadi, qo'llanildi*) hujjatda keng qo'llanilib, sud nutqining obyektivligi va betarafliyini ta'minlaydi. Bu orqali sud lisoniy shaxsi shaxsiy baholovchi emas, balki me'yorni tatbiq etuvchi subyekt sifatida namoyon bo'ladi.

Fuqarolik sud qarorida me'yoriylik, avvalo, qonun moddalari bilan uzluksiz intertekstual bog'lanish orqali ta'minlangan. Fuqarolik protsessual kodeksiga doimiy murojaat qilish sud qarorining huquqiy kuchga egaligini kuchaytiradi. Sintaktik jihatdan murakkab, mantiqan izchil va hissiy bo'yoqlardan xoli gaplar hujjatning rasmiy-huquqiy uslubini belgilaydi. Raqam, summa, sana va aniq hisob-kitoblar me'yoriy aniqlikni kuchaytiruvchi muhim lisoniy vositalar hisoblanadi. Mazkur hujjatda sud lisoniy shaxsi o'rta va yuqori darajadagi vakolat doirasi cheklanganlikni namoyon etadi. Sudning vakolat doirasi cheklanganligi ma'muriy ishlar bo'yicha qarorga nisbatan yumshoqroq bo'lsa-da, u qat'iy me'yoriy chegaralarda ifodalanadi. Da'vogar va javobgar nutqi fakt va dalil sifatida keltiriladi, biroq yakuniy kommunikativ ustunlik sudga tegishli bo'lib qoladi. Sirtidan ko'rish shakli esa sud hokimiyatining protsessual ustunligini yanada kuchaytiradi.

Demak, fuqarolik ishlari bo'yicha hal qiluv qarori misolida o'zbek yuridik diskursida buyruq, majburiyat mazmuni dalillash va huquqiy asoslash bilan uyg'unlashgan holda ifodalanishi aniqlandi. Imperativ shakllar, modal birliklar va majhul nisbat sud nutqining me'yoriyligi, obyektivligi va rasmiyligini ta'minlaydi. Sud lisoniy shaxsi ushbu diskursda nizoni hal etuvchi va majburiy ijroni belgilovchi yetakchi kommunikativ subyekt sifatida namoyon bo'ladi.

XULOSA

1. Diskurs zamonaviy tilshunoslikda tilni faqat struktural birliklar majmuyi sifatida emas, balki real kommunikativ jarayon, ijtimoiy tajriba va inson tafakkuri bilan uzviy bog'liq bo'lgan murakkab hodisa sifatida talqin etish imkonini beradi. Yuridik diskursda til vositalari huquqiy munosabatlarni tartibga solish, ijtimoiy rollarni belgilash va hokimiyat-subyekt munosabatlarini ifodalashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu sabab yuridik diskursni o'rganish lingvistik tahlilni pragmatika, sotsiologiya va huquqshunoslik bilan uyg'un holda olib borishni taqozo etadi.

2. Yuridik diskurs institutsional diskursning alohida turi sifatida qat'iy me'yoriylik, rasmiylik, standart nutqiy qurilmalar va terminologik aniqlik bilan tavsiflanadi. Bu diskursda nutq subyekt shaxsiy pozitsiyasini ochiq ifodalash imkoniyatiga ega emas, balki o'z nutqini qonun, sud yoki davlat instituti nomidan amalga oshiradi. Natijada, yuridik nutqda individuallik cheklanadi, obyektivlik va betaraflik esa ustuvor kommunikativ tamoyilga aylanadi.

3. Diskursni tahlil qilishda lingvistik, pragmatik, psixolingvistik, kognitiv va sotsiopragmatik yondashuvlar integratsiyasi muhim metodologik asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ushbu yondashuvlar birgalikda yuridik diskursni nafaqat til hodisasi, balki inson tafakkuri, ijtimoiy ong va huquqiy madaniyat mahsuli sifatida o'rganish imkonini berdi. Pirovard natija esa huquqiy matnlarning ichki semantik tuzilishi, pragmatik maqsadi va ijtimoiy ta'sir mexanizmlarining ochib berilishi bilan izohlanadi.

4. Yuridik diskursdagi subyekt masalasi alohida ilmiy ahamiyatga ega. Yuridik matnda subyekt grammatik shaxs bilan cheklanmay, huquqiy

munosabatlarning tashabbuskori, mas'uliyat tashuvchisi va institutsional vakil sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Shu sababli yuridik diskursda subyekt kategoriyasi lingvistik, pragmatik va huquqiy omillar kesishgan nuqtada shakllanadigan murakkab hodisa sifatida qaralishi maqsadga muvofiq.

5. Yuridik diskursning institutsional tabiati subyekt individualligini cheklab, shaxsiy "men"ni fonlashtirishga olib keladi. Sud, qonun yoki davlat nomidan so'zlash orqali nutq subyektini shaxsiy pozitsiyasini yashiradi va umumlashtirilgan institut pozitsiyasini ifodalaydi. Bu holat huquqiy nutqda obyektivlikni ta'minlash, qarorlarning shaxsiy emas, balki tizimli va me'yoriy xarakterga ega ekanini ko'rsatish vazifasini bajaradi. Yuridik diskursda subyektning ochiq, bilvosita va shaxssiz ifodalanish shakllari mavjud. Ayniqsa, majhul nisbat va shaxssiz qurilmalar yuridik diskursda keng qo'llanilib, harakatni bajargan shaxsdan ko'ra huquqiy natijani markazga chiqaradi. Bu usul yuridik diskursning obyektiv, betaraf va institutsional xarakterini kuchaytiruvchi muhim pragmatik mexanizm hisoblanadi.

6. Grammatik vositalar – shaxs-son qo'shimchalari, shaxs olmoshlari, buyruq mayli va majhul nisbat shakllari – yuridik diskursda subyektning ko'rinish darajasini belgilovchi asosiy lisoniy mexanizmlar ekanligi isbotlandi. *Men* shaklining cheklanganligi va *biz* shaklining institutsional birlikni ifodalashi huquqiy nutqning kollektiv va me'yoriy yo'nalganligini namoyon etadi. Bu holat yuridik diskursda shaxsiy fikrdan ko'ra huquqiy pozitsiyaning ustuvor ekanini ko'rsatadi. Leksik vositalar, jumladan, atoqli otlar, ism-shariflar, kasbiy nomlar va huquqiy terminlar yuridik diskursda subyektini aniqlash va huquqiy mas'uliyatni belgilashda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Atoqli otlar shaxsni individuallashtirishga xizmat qilsa-da, ular ham qat'iy rasmiy shaklda, standartlashtirilgan model asosida beriladi va shaxs identifikatsiyasi aniq, bir ma'noli va huquqiy jihatdan ishonchli tarzda ta'minlanadi.

7. Lisoniy shaxsning yoshi, ma'lumoti va kasb-kori yuridik diskursda shaxsni tavsiflovchi asosiy identifikatsion blokni tashkil etadi. Ushbu uch parametr shaxsning protsessual maqomi, huquqiy javobgarligi va ijtimoiy rolini belgilashda o'zaro funksional bog'liqlikda ishlatiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari bu parametrlar yuridik matnlarda deyarli qat'iy ketma-ketlik va standart model asosida berilishini ko'rsatadi. Yosh kategoriyasi yuridik diskursda eng barqaror va eng kam o'zgaruvchan parametr sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Sud va tergov hujjatlarida yoshning aniq raqam bilan berilishi huquqiy aniqlik, javobgarlikni belgilash va protsessual layoqatni aniqlash zarurati bilan bog'liq. Advokat nutqlarida esa yosh ko'rsatkichi baholovchi va psixologik ta'sir o'tkazuvchi pragmatik vositaga aylanib, himoya strategiyasining tarkibiy qismi sifatida qo'llanadi.

8. Ma'lumot darajasi yuridik diskursda shaxsning ijtimoiy-intellektual portretini belgilovchi muhim ko'rsatkich hisoblanadi. Rasmiy hujjatlarda u faktik identifikatsiya vazifasini bajarsa, advokat nutqlarida shaxsning ongli harakati, mas'uliyati yoki ijtimoiy nufuzini asoslovchi argumentiv vosita sifatida ishlatiladi. Bu holat ta'lim darajasi birliklarining lingvopragmatik salohiyatga ega ekanini ko'rsatadi.

9. Kasb-kor parametri yuridik diskursda eng murakkab va baholanuvchan komponent ekanligi aniqlandi. Kasb nomlari shaxsning mehnat faoliyatini qayd etish bilan birga, jamiyatdagi mavqeyi, motivatsiyasi va ijtimoiy stereotiplar bilan bog'liq tasavvurlarni ham diskursga olib kiradi. *Ishsiz* kabi birliklarning yuqori chastotada uchrashi yuridik diskursda ijtimoiy-psixologik talqinlarning mavjudligini ko'rsatadi.

10. Lisoniy shaxsning dunyoqarashi yuridik diskursda ochiq bayon qilinmaydi, balki leksik tanlov, semantik ustuvorlik, modal birliklar va sintaktik qurilmalar orqali bilvosita ifodalanadi. Huquqiy matnlarda adolat, javobgarlik, qonun ustuvorligi kabi konseptlarning ustuvorligi lisoniy shaxs dunyoqarashining normativ va insonparvar yo'nalganligini namoyon etadi.

11. Lisoniy shaxsning kommunikativ-pragmatik strategiyalari uning institutsional maqomi va vakolat doirasi bilan bevosita bog'liq holda shakllanadi. Sudya nutqida me'yoriy-buyruq strategiyasi ustuvor bo'lib, buyruq shakllari va majhul nisbat orqali majburiylik ta'minlanadi. Advokat nutqida esa ishontirish, dalillash va himoyaga yo'naltirilgan strategiyalar yetakchi bo'lib, bilvosita imperativ va modal birliklar keng qo'llanadi.

12. Shaxs parametrlari, dunyoqarash, kommunikativ-pragmatik strategiyalar o'zaro uzviy bog'liq holda o'zbek yuridik diskursining mantiqiy izchilligi, huquqiy aniqligi va institutsional samaradorligini ta'minlaydi. Yuridik diskurs til, huquq, madaniyat va inson omilining integratsiyalashgan mahsuli sifatida namoyon bo'lib, uni lisoniy shaxs omilisiz to'liq talqin etish mumkin emas.

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NAVOI STATE UNIVERSITY

UBAYDULLAYEVA XOLIDA MANOPOVNA

**THE LINGUISTIC STATUS OF THE SUBJECT IN LEGAL DISCOURSE
(BASED ON MATERIALS FROM THE UZBEK LANGUAGE)**

10. 00. 01 – Uzbek language

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PhD) IN
PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

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Scientific adviser:	Khamroyeva Shaxlo Mirdjanovna Doctor of Philology, Professor
Official opponents:	Yuldashev Farrukh Haqberdiyevich Doctor of Philology, Professor Yoldosheva Kholida Koziyevna Doctor of Philology, Professor
Leading organization:	Samarkand State University

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N.Q.Murodova

Chairman of the Scientific Council for the Award of Academic Degrees; Doctor of Philological Sciences (DSc), Professor

N.U.Sadinova

Academic Secretary of the Scientific Council for the Award of Academic Degrees; Doctor of Philosophy in Philology (PhD), Associate Professor

F.H.Yuldashev

Chairman of the Scientific Seminar of the Scientific Council for the Award of Academic Degrees; Doctor of Philological Sciences (DSc), Professor

Introduction (annotation of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In contemporary linguistics, there is a growing need to study language not only as a system of grammatical and lexical units, but also as a complex communicative phenomenon closely related to human activity, cognition, and social relations. Within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm, the development of linguistics has brought the human factor namely, the speech subject, its worldview, social status, and communicative intentions into the center of scientific analysis. The study of various institutional discourses, particularly legal discourse, in connection with the subject is emerging as a relevant scientific problem.

In global linguistics, legal discourse is regarded as one of the essential domains of social life, serving to ensure state authority, legal order, justice, and the rule of law. The texts and speech acts produced within this discourse are characterized not only by legal content but also by a high degree of formality and normativity. The issue of the subject in legal discourse acquires specific features: the speech subject often appears not as an individual, but as a representative speaking on behalf of the state, the court, the law, or an institution. This situation raises the problem of determining and analyzing the linguistic status of the subject as a distinct scientific issue.

In Uzbek linguistics, issues of legal discourse have mainly been studied within the framework of formal stylistic features, the system of legal terminology, the language of normative legal documents, and text structure. However, the linguistic status of the subject in legal discourse, its representation in speech, the grammatical, lexical, and pragmatic means of its expression, as well as the relationship between the subject's social and institutional status and linguistic units, have not been systematically investigated. This determines the relevance of the present topic.

In the context of independent Uzbekistan, enhancing the status and functional potential of the state language in the legal sphere, as well as improving the quality of legal documents and legal communication, remains an important task. **At the level of state policy, ensuring the full use of the state language and expanding its functional capabilities in all spheres of socio-political life has been identified as a priority. In particular,** it is stated that “achieving full and correct use of the capabilities of the state language in all spheres of the socio-political life of our country” is established²⁹. This further strengthens the need to ensure the effective use of the state language in legal communication and legal discourse.

In the context of globalization and international legal integration processes, the issues of translating legal texts and reflecting foreign legal experience in the national language environment are also becoming relevant. In such processes, the correct understanding and adequate expression of the linguistic status of the subject in legal discourse is an important factor for the accuracy of translation and the preservation of legal content. From this point of view, the study of the linguistic

²⁹ “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi 20.10.2020 yildagi PF-6084-son O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni // <https://lex.uz/docs/-5058351>

status of the subject in the legal discourse of the Uzbek language is of practical importance, and the topic of this dissertation is relevant.

This dissertation contributes, to a certain extent, to the implementation of the tasks set forth in the regulatory and legal acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including Resolution No. PQ-3775 of June 5, 2018, “On Additional Measures to Improve the Quality of Education in Higher Education Institutions and to Ensure Their Active Participation in the Large-Scale Reforms Being Implemented in the Country”; Decree No. PF-5847 of October 8, 2019, “On Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”; Decree No. PF-6084 of October 20, 2020, “On Measures for the Further Development of the Uzbek Language and the Improvement of Language Policy in the Country”; Resolution No. PQ-5117 of May 19, 2021, “On Measures to Bring the Promotion of Foreign Language Learning in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a Qualitatively New Level”; Decree No. PF-60 of January 28, 2022, “On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026”; Decree No. PF-158 of September 11, 2023, “On the Strategy ‘Uzbekistan – 2030’”; Resolution No. PQ-308 of October 20, 2025, “On Additional Measures for the Further Development of the State Language”; as well as other regulatory and legal documents related to the field.

Relevant research priority areas of science and developing technology of the Republic. The dissertation was completed in accordance with the priority direction of the republic’s science and technology development I. “Social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and democratic state, development of innovative economy”.

The level of study of the problem. In world linguistics, discourse analysis, in particular, the study of the system of professional communication within the framework of cognitive-pragmatic approaches, has become one of the priority areas of modern anthropocentric linguistics. The relationship between professional and private discourse, their cognitive models and their role in social communication have been thoroughly analyzed by researchers such as F. Bargiela-Chiappini and C. Nickerson on the example of corporate and business discourse³⁰. These studies reveal the role of language tools not only in transmitting information, but also in managing social relations and forming institutional hierarchies.

In CIS linguistics, the linguistic nature of private discourse and the issues of subjectivity in it are reflected in the works of such scholars as N.V. Danilova, L.A. Vitsyuk, M.L. Stepko. These studies widely cover the pragmatic potential of lexical-semantic units expressing the author's opinion, methods of speech manipulation, and discursive markers³¹. Also, the concept of linguistic personality

30 Candlin C.N. Introduction / Research and Practice in Professional Discourse / C.N. Candlin; ed. by C. Candlin. – Hong Kong: City University of Hong Kong Press, 2002. – P. 1-39.; Bargiela. F. Business Discourse across 'cultures': data selection, collection and analysis / F. Bargiela. – Warwick, 2010.; Bargiela-Chiappini. F. The Handbook of Business Discourse / F. Bargiela-Chiappini. – Edinburgh University Press, 2009. – 520 p; Bargiela-Chiappini. F. Nickerson.C. Business discourse: Old debates, new horizons / F. Bargiela-Chiappini, C. Nickerson // International Review of Applied Linguistics in Language Teaching. – 2002. – Vol. 40, Issue 4. – P. 273-286.

31 Данилова. Н. В. Средства выражения авторского мнения в научно-популярном дискурсе / Н. В. Данилова. – Текст: непосредственный // Молодой ученый. – 2018. – № 23 (209). – С. 438-441. URL: <https://moluch.ru/archive/209/51245/> (дата обращения: 26.02.2025).; Вицюк Л.А. Лексико-семантические и

and its discursive manifestation have been studied from a socio-psychological and sociolinguistic point of view by such scholars as Y.N. Karaulov, V.I. Karasik, O.B. Sirotin, which serves as a theoretical foundation for determining the status of a subject in legal discourse.

Research in the cognitive-pragmatic direction in Uzbek linguistics was raised to a new level by Sh. Safarov. The scientist's works systematically analyze the linguistic and non-linguistic nature of discourse, the theoretical foundations of cognitive linguistics, and discursive models of communication. Researchers such as A.A. Abduazizov, D.U. Ashurova, R.Kh. Shirinova, O.K. Yusupov, J.A. Yakubov, I.M. Tukhtasinov, M.V. Ergasheva studied the linguistic landscape of the world, conceptual analysis, and linguistic competence, and formed a methodology for cognitive analysis based on Uzbek language materials³².

The social and cultural characteristics of private discourses have been studied to a certain extent in the studies of such scholars as L.G. Raupova (sociopragmatics of dialogical discourse), G.K. Odilova (linguocultural interpretation of private discourses), M.R. Ergashev and N. Fayziyeva (political discourse)³³. However, in Uzbek linguistics, the linguistic status of the subject in legal discourse, its institutional nature, and the system of linguistic means representing the subject have not been studied in a monographic plan, as a holistic object. It is the need to determine the socio-legal status of the linguistic entity and the laws of its discursive manifestation in the process of legal communication that determines the relevance of this study.

The connection of the research with the research plans of the higher education or scientific-research institution where the dissertation was completed. This study was conducted based on the research plan of Navoi State University on the topic “Modern Interpretations of Language”.

синтаксические средства реализации ложного дискурса: на материале русского и английского языков: диссер. ... канд. филол. наук. – Майкоп, 2010. – 146 с. // <http://www.dslib.net/jazyko-znanie/leksiko-semantichek-i-sintaksicheskie-sredstva-realizacii-lozhnogo-diskursa-na.html>; Степко М.Л. Речевые средства выражения инвективных смыслов в жанре комментария публицистического дискурса: на материале современного английского языка: диссер. ... канд. филол. наук. – Майкоп, 2008. – 195 с. РГБ ОД, 61:08-10/396 // <http://www.dslib.net/jazyko-znanie/rechevye-sredstva-vyrazheniya-invektivnyh-smyslov-v-zhanre-kommentarija.html>

³² Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Сангзор, 2006. – 186 б.; Сафаров Ш. Лингвистика дискурса. – Челябинск, ЧГКИ, 2018, – 315 с.; Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент: 2008. – 318 б.; Дискурсивные маркеры в узбекском языке // Дискурсология: язык, культура, общество: материалы XIII Международной научной конференции. – Луганск: ЛНУ, 2014. – С.81-91.; Safarov Sh. Diskurs nazariyasi va nutq faoliyati. – Toshkent: Mumtoz soʻz, 2013.; Раупова Л. Диалогик дискурсадаги полипредикатив бирликларнинг социопрагматик тадқиқи: филол. фан. д-ри... дисс. автореф. – Т.: 2012.; Ўша муаллиф. Диалогик дискурсада миллий ментал омилларнинг намоён бўлиши // “Амударё” журналы, № 5. 2010. – Б. 125-128.; Диалогический дискурс как среда, в которой реализуется полипредикативная единица // Theoretical & Applied Science. № 3. 2020. – С. 451-457.

³³ Раупова Л. Диалогик дискурсадаги полипредикатив бирликларнинг социопрагматик тадқиқи: филол. фан. д-ри... дисс. автореф. – Т.: 2012. Одилова Г. К. Хусусий дискурслар лингвомаданий талқинининг назарияси ва амалиёти: филол. фан. д-ри... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2020. – 80 б.; Эргашев М.Р. Сиёсий дискурсада қўлланувчи боғловчи феълларнинг функционал-семантик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. бўйича фал. док-ри дисс... авт-ти. – Қўқон, 2020. – 54 б.; Файзиёва Н. Сиёсий дискурс эвфемизмларининг коммуникатив-прагматик хусусиятлари (инглиз ва ўзбек тиллари материаллари асосида): Филол. фан. бўйича фал. док-ри дисс... авт-ти. – Тошкент, 2023. – 52 б.

The aim of the study is to determine the linguistic status of the topic under consideration in the legal discourse in the Uzbek language and to describe the lexical and grammatical means expressing it.

Tasks of the research:

to analyze the concept of discourse and theoretical approaches to its classification, identify the specific features of institutional and private discourses, and assess the state of the art in the study of legal discourse; to identify factors reflecting the subject in Uzbek legal discourse and to systematize the linguistic means of expressing the subject's personality in legal discourse;

to determine the institutional status of the subject in Uzbek legal discourse and analyze the characteristics of its manifestation as a grammatical person, initiator of legal relations, and bearer of responsibility; and to identify the mechanisms for linguistically supporting the principles of objectivity and neutrality in legal discourse through the concealment of the personal "I", the passive voice and impersonal constructions;

to analyze the system of linguistic means representing the subject in the Uzbek legal discourse and substantiate the pragmatic functions of the first person singular and passive relational constructions, determine the features of expressing the social-identification parameters of a linguistic unit (age, education, profession) in legal texts and determine their structural model;

to study the functional features of the age indicator in legal discourse, identify its factual-legal and psychological-argumentative functions in official documents and in the speech of a lawyer, explain the methods of expressing the worldview of a linguistic unit in the Uzbek legal discourse through lexical selection, semantic priority and modal units, determine the influence of socio-linguistic factors on verbal expression in the process of legal communication, analyze the communicative-pragmatic strategies of a linguistic unit in legal discourse and identify the leading linguistic models characteristic of the speech of a judge and a lawyer.

The object of the research consists of written texts related to legal discourse in the Uzbek language.

The subject of the research is the identification of the linguistic status of the subject in Uzbek legal discourse and the characteristics of the linguistic means that express it.

Research methods selected for this study include cognitive-discursive and pragmatic-communicative analysis, contextual and component analysis, as well as statistical analysis methods.

The scientific novelty of the study consists of:

the institutional status of the subject in legal discourse is substantiated not only as a grammatical person but also as an initiator and responsibility-bearer of legal relations, and the linguistic maintenance of objectivity and neutrality principles through the concealment of the personal "I" in legal speech is proven;

the system of linguistic means representing the subject in Uzbek legal discourse is systematized, identifying that the limited use of the first-person

singular, along with the prevalence of passive voice and impersonal constructions, serves as the primary pragmatic mechanism that prioritizes the legal outcome over the agent of the action;

it is revealed that the socio-identification parameters of the linguistic persona (age, education, occupation) possess a strict structural model in legal texts, and the factual-legal functions of the age indicator in official documents, as well as its psychological-argumentative (persuasive) functions in advocate speech, are substantiated;

the indirect expression of the linguistic persona's worldview through lexical choice, semantic priorities, and modal units in legal discourse is disclosed; the communicative-pragmatic strategies of participants in legal relations are clarified based on speech situations (court and investigative processes) and socio-linguistic environmental factors; the connection between the linguistic persona's communicative-pragmatic strategies and their scope of institutional authority is proven, and leading linguistic models of normative-imperative strategies for judicial speech and persuasion and evidence-based strategies for advocate speech are developed.

The practical results of the research consist of the following:

a selection of 35 regulatory-legal acts, 30 procedural documents, 25 court documents, 20 documents from law enforcement agencies, and 10 texts of contracts and official appeals was made, and an analytical corpus consisting of 250 documents related to Uzbek legal discourse was formed;

the factors reflecting the subject in Uzbek legal discourse were identified, and their linguistic features were described;

lexical and morphological means representing the identity of the subject in legal discourse were systematized; units expressing the social affiliation, age, education, and profession of the linguistic persona in legal texts were identified and classified;

the methods of expressing the worldview and regional affiliation of the linguistic persona in Uzbek legal discourse were substantiated.

The reliability of the research results is explained by the fact that scientific conclusions were reached based on methodologically grounded theoretical views of cognitive linguistics and discourse, as well as materials with a general methodological basis; the approbation of the tasks set in the dissertation; the practical testing of recommendations; and the confirmation of the obtained results by competent structures.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results. The scientific significance of the research lies in the fact that its main results and ideas serve as a theoretical basis for analyzing the cognitive-discursive features of language units in legal discourse. It contributes to field-specific research by identifying and describing language units in Uzbek legal discourse and analyzing the mechanisms of professional communication.

The practical significance of the research lies in the possibility of applying its results in theoretical courses on discoursology, lexicology, lexicography,

cognitive linguistics, and speech theory. Furthermore, they can be utilized in developing solutions for numerous problems related to general speech theory, as well as in preparing textbooks and methodological manuals on the cognitive aspects of nominative activity. The results and conclusions of the work can also be widely used within applied linguistics to develop language courses such as speech culture and oratory.

Implementation of research results. The scientific results obtained within the framework of the dissertation regarding the identification and analysis of the linguistic status of the subject in Uzbek legal discourse, the speech competence and institutional roles of legal communication participants, and language units specific to the formal-legal style were effectively utilized in innovative and practical projects within state scientific and technical programs, as well as in the activities of mass media.

The results of the dissertation were applied within the innovative project No. IL-402104209, titled “Creation of an automatic processing tool, a morpholexicon and morphological analyzer of the Uzbek language for information retrieval systems (Google, Yandex, Google Translate),” carried out in 2022–2024 at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoiy (Certificate No. 04/1-690 dated February 7, 2026, Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature).

The scientific results of the dissertation work were used in the implementation of the fundamental research project on the topic “Ethnolinguistic depiction of the world in Karakalpak folklore” carried out at the Karakalpak Research Institute of Humanitarian Sciences of the Karakalpak Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021–2023 (Reference No. 121/1 of the Karakalpak Research Institute of Humanitarian Sciences of the Karakalpak Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 26, 2026).

The results of the dissertation were put into practice in the activities of the Gijduvan District Criminal Court, and based on the research results, their linguistic and methodological improvement was ensured in the process of preparing court documents. In particular, the linguistic status of the subject in legal discourse, the expressive features of the speaker in court decisions and sentences, and pragmalinguistic aspects were taken into account, increasing the accuracy, logic and normativity of the documents. Also, these results were used in the preparation of court minutes, rulings and other procedural documents, and served to improve the culture of legal speech (Reference No. 26-144 of the Gijduvon District Criminal Court dated April 28, 2026).

The scientific results of the dissertation were used in the process of preparing official legal documents and improving their linguistic and methodological aspects in the Gijduvon District Internal Affairs Department in 2024-2025 (Reference No. 47/49-126 of the Gijduvon District Internal Affairs Department dated April 27, 2026).

The research results were implemented in the activities of “Istiqlol-TV” LLC (Certificate No. 99/3 dated January 29, 2026). Specifically, the scientific

conclusions of the dissertation were applied in the “Istiqlol loyihalari” (Independence Projects) television series, as well as in developing scripts for scientific and educational television and radio broadcasts prepared in 2024-2025. In these programs, the linguistic status of the subject in legal discourse, the features of speaker representation in legal texts, and their pragmalinguistic aspects were highlighted based on the scientific conclusions developed in the dissertation.

Approbation of research results. This research has been discussed at 2 international and 5 republican scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. A total of 21 scientific works have been published on the topic of the dissertation, including 14 articles (6 in republican and 8 in foreign journals) published in scientific editions recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of the main scientific results of dissertations.

Structure and size of the dissertation. The structure of the dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and an appendix. The total size of the dissertation is 151 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introduction part, the topic of the research and its relevance are substantiated; the aim, objectives, object, and subject of the study are defined; and the research’s alignment with priority areas for the development of science and technology is demonstrated. Furthermore, information regarding the scientific novelty, practical results, and their reliability, the theoretical and practical significance of the work, the implementation of results into practice, their publication in scientific editions, and the structure of the dissertation is provided.

The first chapter of the research, titled “**Scientific-Methodological Foundations of Legal Discourse and the Theory of the Linguistic Persona,**” analyzes theoretical approaches to the classification of discourse, the communicative-pragmatic specificity of private discourse, and the current state of legal discourse studies in world and Uzbek linguistics.

Section 1.1 is titled “*Theoretical Approaches to the Issue of Discourse Classification.*” In modern world linguistics, special attention is paid to the study of language units from the perspective of their manifestation in real communicative processes. In this context, discourse has become one of the central categories of linguistic analysis. The formation of discourse theory is explained by the need to interpret language in integral connection with social, cultural, pragmatic, and cognitive factors. In linguistics, discourse is interpreted as a multifaceted and complex concept, classified based on various approaches according to its semantic-structural features, functional orientation, and socio-communicative status. According to V. Karasik, another important criterion for discourse classification is functional orientation. This takes into account functions such as information delivery, persuasion, evaluation, exertion of influence, coercion, and regulation. In legal discourse, these functions can manifest simultaneously: for example, during a court process, providing information about the case’s facts, persuading through the

substantiation of evidence, providing a legal evaluation, and exerting executive influence through the issuance of a verdict occur in interconnection³⁴.

One of the widely accepted approaches is the classification of discourse into institutional and non-institutional types. While non-institutional discourse manifests in everyday, familial, and friendly communication, institutional discourse is formed within specific social institutions based on strict norms and rules. Legal discourse is a typical representation of institutional discourse, where participants such as judges, lawyers, prosecutors, investigators, defendants, and witnesses possess clearly defined legal statuses and communicative authorities³⁵. Non-institutional discourse encompasses public and informal forms of communication, including daily conversations and social discussions. Consequently, in legal discourse, the linguistic status of the speaking subject differs from the general concept of a communicative subject.

Functional orientation is also a crucial criterion in discourse classification. Discourse performs functions such as information delivery, persuasion, evaluation, exertion of influence, coercion, and regulation. In legal discourse, these functions often manifest simultaneously; processes such as providing information, persuading through evidence, providing legal evaluation, and issuing a verdict are carried out in an interconnected manner during a court trial. This situation necessitates a high degree of intentionality and normativity in the selection and application of linguistic means within legal discourse.

Discourse is further classified by genre and form. Distinctions are made between written and oral, dialogic and monologic, as well as public and private discourse types. In legal discourse, the written form prevails, including laws, codes, court decisions, contracts, lawsuits, and other legal documents. Speeches in court hearings, interrogation processes, and advocates' defense speeches manifest as oral forms of legal discourse. In legal communication, the pragmatic goal is associated with achieving a legal outcome namely, proving guilt, providing defense, giving a legal evaluation, and making a decision. In this process, the speaking subject expresses their legal position through linguistic means.

Linguistic, pragmatic, psycholinguistic, sociolinguistic, and cognitive approaches play a vital role in the formation of discourse theory. These approaches allow for the interpretation of discourse not merely as a language system, but as a complex phenomenon linked to social and cognitive processes. Unlike a static text, discourse possesses the characteristic of constant renewal and is shaped within a real communicative situation.

Section 1.2 is titled “*Communicative-Pragmatic Specificity of Private Discourse*.” In modern linguistics, the concepts of text and discourse are distinguished. N. Fairclough expressed the interrelationship between the concepts of text and discourse through the following framework³⁶. According to him, every

³⁴ Карасик В. И. *Языковой круг: личность, концепты, дискурс*. – Волгоград: Перемена, 2002. – 477 с.

³⁵ Tracy K., Ilie. C., Sandel. T. *Institutional Discourse* / *The International Encyclopedia of Language and Social Interaction* // Wiley. – 2015. – P. 809-826.; ohnson, A. J. *Legal discourse: processes of making evidence in specialised legal corpora* // In: *Pragmatics of Discourse*. – Leiden: Brill, 2014.

³⁶ Fairclough. N. *Discourse and social change*. – Cambridge : Polity Press, 1992. – 259 p. – P.25.

speech phenomenon consists of three dimensions: text; discursive practice; and social practice. Discursive practice acts as a mediator between texts and social practice. According to Fairclough, a text is the product of the processes of production and interpretation, while discourse signifies the dynamic process of semiosis occurring during communication, of which the text manifests as a part. A.I.Kaplunenko notes that, unlike text, discourse is not limited solely to the linguistic structure of a speech work but also encompasses the typical parameters of the communicative situation, the specific characteristics of the communication participants, and communicative strategies. Therefore, discourse is recognized as a universal object of linguistic research. In contrast to discourse, text is usually interpreted as a relatively narrow linguistic phenomenon covering only the structural and semantic parameters of a speech work³⁷.

A court hearing serves as an example of a communicative event in legal discourse, which is functionally divided into coherent communication segments consisting of smaller communicative acts³⁸: the advocate's speech, the prosecutor's indictment speech, witness testimonies, and so on. This aligns the discourse with a specific communicative goal and defines its inherent genre. Legal discourse manifests in various forms and can be divided into several types. Legal discourse is closely linked to the activities of social institutions; as a form of institutional communication, it includes personal, judicial, and legislative types of discourse. In this context, discourse emerges as an essential tool for forming and transmitting social relations, power, and systems of norms. This has been given special attention in the research of Van Dijk, M. Foucault, and N. Fairclough. Specifically, according to their classification, the following types of legal discourse are common: institutional discourse; personal discourse; judicial discourse; legislative discourse, and others³⁹.

Within the framework of legal discourse, tasks such as characterizing the concept of legal speech and identifying its primary parameters are addressed. These include: identifying and describing legal tools (forms of legal expression and normative units) used in legal texts; determining linguistic and extralinguistic factors influencing the interpretation of legal speech; describing the metalinguistic essence of the legal thesaurus; and analyzing legal speech from semantic, pragmatic, and linguoculturological perspectives.

According to O.A. Nesterova, the main aspects of text research within linguistic forensics consist of the following: (1) analyzing the text as a carrier of information about events and situations; (2) analyzing the text as a carrier of signs for evaluating an individual, a group of individuals, or their actions (this category includes the analysis of texts serving as physical evidence in cases related to

³⁷ Каплуненко А. М. Историко-функциональный аспект идиоматики: (на материале фразеологии английского языка) [Текст]: дис. ... д-ра филол. наук: 10.02.04. / А. М. Каплуненко. – М., 1992. – 352 с.

³⁸ Красных В. В. Виртуальная реальность или реальная виртуальность? (Человек. Сознание. Коммуникация) [Текст] / В. В. Красных. – М.: Диалог. – МГУ, 1998. – 352 с.

³⁹ Dijk, van T. A. Ideology: A multidisciplinary approach. – L.: Sage Publications, 1998. – 366 p.; Fairclough, N. Discourse and social change. – Cambridge: Polity Press, 1992. – 259 p.; Foucault, M. Power/knowledge: Selected interviews and other writings, 1972–1977. – New York : Pantheon Books, 1980. – 270 p.

extremism, as well as defamation and insult); and (3) analyzing the text as a speech act. This aspect of the work involves determining the roles and functions of interlocutors and addressing questions related to signs of threats, incentives, and calls to action⁴⁰. Private discourses are typically conducted in a strictly regulated, normative, and formal style. For instance, in legal discourse, formal terminology and legal idioms are strictly applied. Thus, legal discourse practices maintain a balance between the poles of “institutionality – personality,” rendering the boundaries of legal discourse fluid rather than rigid. Alongside purely institutional genres (laws, constitutions, court decisions, contracts), legal discourse also encompasses private genres such as decrees, special judicial opinions, wills, and complaints.

Section 1.3 is titled “*The State of Research on Legal Discourse in World and Uzbek Linguistics*.” In world linguistics, one of the significant directions in legal discourse research is revealing its linguocultural aspects. Legal discourse is directly linked to the cultural, historical, and ideological experience of each nation and society. The linguoculturological features of legal discourse are primarily manifested through the national-legal conceptosphere; cultural traditions and mentality; rhetorical devices and discourse strategies. Legal discourse is a form of speech that emerges within the field of law and is distinguished by specific linguistic means, genres, and communicative strategies. It is a type of discourse shaped on the basis of texts such as legal institutions, legislative acts, court decisions, contracts, and lawsuits⁴¹. It is characterized by its formality, strict terminology, normative features, and a high frequency of passive and nominal constructions⁴². N. Fairclough and Van Dijk evaluate legal speech as discourses associated with social institutions⁴³. Legal language linguistically expresses concepts such as power, responsibility, obligation, and rights.

Within the framework of modern discourse analysis, two opposing directions stand out: the concept of “the disappearance of the subject” and the interest in the phenomenon of the “persona reflected in language.” The core idea of the “disappearance of the subject” concept is that the communicative subject does not exist as a real, unique individual; instead, their place is taken by the concept of a “scriptor” who repeats discursive practices. Conversely, based on the axiom that “language is created on a human scale and this measure is embodied in the language structure,” research is directed toward studying the means of expressing personal meanings in discourse. Against the backdrop of these two opposing concepts, the study of the linguistic features of the subject in legal discourse, a type of institutional discourse previously considered devoid of personality, arouses particular scientific interest.

⁴⁰ Нестерова О.А. Судебная лингвистическая экспертиза и ее возможности // Международные и национальные тенденции и перспективы развития судебной экспертизы. – 2019. – С. 261-264.

⁴¹ Trosborg A. *Rhetorical strategies in legal discourse: persuasion in courtroom and legal texts*. – Tübingen: Gunter Narr Verlag, 1997. – 342 p.

⁴² Bhatia V. K. *Analysing genre: Language use in professional settings*. – London: Longman, 1993. – 246 p.

⁴³ Fairclough N. *Critical discourse analysis: The critical study of language*. – London : Longman, 1995. – 265 p.; Dijk. van T. A. *Text and context: Explorations in the semantics and pragmatics of discourse*. – London: Longman, 1977. – 261 p.

Numerous studies have been conducted in fields such as legal language, legal translation, legal terminology, forensic linguistic expertise, and legal genres. However, the specificity of the subject in legal discourse has remained understudied. Most studies recognize impersonality as the primary linguistic feature of legal discourse. In legal texts, the degree to which the subject's personality is introduced into the speech is minimized. This view aligns with the concept of postmodernism, where institutional entities, rather than individuals, are seen as the creators of discourse. Consequently, many facets of the subject in legal discourse have not been at the center of research. The dissertation by Russian lawyer-linguist O. Krapivkina, titled "The Linguistic Status of the Subject in Russian and English Legal Discourse,"⁴⁴ is dedicated to investigating the linguistic status of the subject within the framework of legal discourse.

Our observations show that the similarities consist of the following: (1) in both directions, legal discourse is studied as a communicative-pragmatic phenomenon; (2) in world and Uzbek linguistics, legal discourse is analyzed based on the methods of cognitive linguistics, text linguistics, and hermeneutics; (3) in both scientific schools, legal discourse is interpreted as a primary tool for shaping legal consciousness in society, maintaining social order, and ensuring legal justice. While the priority of pragmatic and discursive methods in studying legal discourse manifests as a commonality in world and Uzbek linguistics, there are significant differences regarding theoretical foundations, the object of research, and the terminological base. International experience relies on universal theoretical concepts and practical expertise, whereas Uzbek linguistics interprets legal discourse in harmony with national-cultural and historical features. Integrating these two approaches and incorporating international experience into the national scientific school is an important task for the future.

In Uzbek linguistics, legal terms, forms of address, and linguistic expertise have also been the focus of researchers' attention. These include the dissertations of M. Qosimova⁴⁵, Sh. Kochimov⁴⁶, G. Gulomova⁴⁷, R. Ravshanova⁴⁸, and N. Najmiddinova⁴⁹. Despite the fact that the terms used in the field of law have been thoroughly studied in these works, there are a number of problems in this regard that have not yet found a complete solution.

The second chapter of the research is titled "Description of the Linguistic Status of the Subject in Legal Discourse."

⁴⁴ Крапивкина О. А. Лингвистический статус субъекта в юридическом дискурсе (на материале английского и русского языков): дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Иркутск, 2011. – 256 с.

⁴⁵ Касымова М.Х. Структурно-системные особенности юридической терминологии узбекского языка: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1985.

⁴⁶ Кўчимов Ш.Н. Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонунларининг тили: Филол. фанлари номзоди дис. ... автореф. – Тошкент, 1995; Кўчимов Ш.Н. Ҳуқуқий нормаларни ўзбек тилида ифодалашнинг илмий-назарий муаммолари (лингво-юридик таҳлил): Филол. фанлари доктори дис. ... автореф. – Тошкент, 2004.

⁴⁷ Ғуломова Г. Й. Ўзбек юридик терминологиясининг истиқлол даври тараққиёти: филол. фан. номз. дис. – Тошкент, 2004. – 21 б.

⁴⁸ Равшанова Р.Х. Институционал ва спонтан нутқда мурожаат шакллари: филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) дис.автореф. – Жиззах, 2022.

⁴⁹ Najmiddinova N.Y. O'zbek tilidagi "Shaxsni obro'sizlantirish" mazmunli ifodalarning lingvistik ekspertizasi: Filol. fanlari nomzodi dis. ... avtoreferat. – Qo'qon. 2025.

Section 2.1 is dedicated to the analysis of *factors reflecting the subject in Uzbek legal discourse*. In Uzbek linguistics, the personality of the subject, their speech behavior, cultural values, and communicative strategies have emerged as the primary objects of research. Through this approach, not only the grammatical and lexical systems of language but also its socio-cultural and psychological aspects have moved to the center of scientific analysis. The subject occupies a central position, both grammatically and semantically, as the initiator of an action or state within a sentence. The concept of the “subject” is common across social sciences and tends to substitute for terms such as individual, author, persona, speaker, and ego. The term “subject” migrates across semantic fields and discourse domains, being considered not only a grammatical category but almost a legal one as well. Although a precise distinction between the concepts of “subject” and “speaker” is not the primary object of our scientific research, it is appropriate to cite P. Sériot, who established a clear boundary between the two: “The speaker (locuteur) exists in reality; they are the one who speaks. However, the subject of the utterance (énonciateur) only comes into existence when speaking. They are formed within the act of utterance and do not exist prior to this act. They represent a category of discourse, the “truth of speech”, as distinct from the flesh-and-blood individual who speaks”⁵⁰.

The “fading” of the subject issue is one of the general problems characteristic of postmodernism, interpreted through various concepts. Specifically, this situation is expressed through terms such as the crisis of personality and the anti-humanistic approach. Discourse, in turn, is determined by historical and socio-economic conditions and relies on a mythological basis. Definitions of the “disappearance of the subject” are not limited to the elimination of all personal characteristics; they also imply the subject’s complete liberation from responsibility for their own utterances, yielding to the power of the text. According to S. Plotnikova, the subject possesses a certain (limited) legitimacy only as a reproducer of discursive practices belonging to them that is, as a recipient of the ideology and behavioral rules imposed by an expert community (or in other words, as a member of a professional team subject to the rules that determine the content and methods of discourse production). In this way, “I” is formed not as “I as myself,” but as “I as another”⁵¹.

The methods of reflecting the subject in Uzbek legal discourse are directly related to the communicative tasks of legal speech. Goals of legality, objectivity, obligatoriness, and formality are achieved through direct, indirect, hidden, or institutional subjects. This sharply distinguishes legal speech from other styles. The issue of factors of the linguistic reflection of the subject in the legal discourse of the Uzbek language requires linguopragmatic and sociolinguistic approaches. In legal text and speech, the subject manifests not only as a grammatical unit but also as a legal, social, and communicative category. Thus, the linguistic reflection of the subject in Uzbek legal discourse is closely linked with grammatical forms,

⁵⁰ Серио П. Как читают тексты во Франции [Текст] / П. Серио // Квадратура смысла: французская школа анализа дискурса / общ. ред. и вступ. ст. П. Серио. – М.: Прогресс, 1999. – С. 54-94.

⁵¹ Плотникова С. Н. Игра в свете парадигмы множественности миров: дискурсивный аспект [Текст] / С. ЕЕ Плотникова // Вестник ИГЛУ. Сер. Филология. – 2010. – № 1. – С. 139-147.

institutional representation, social status, and ideological values. It is regarded not only as a participant in the legal text but also as an echo of legal consciousness and the socio-cultural context.

Section 2.2 is dedicated to *the classification of means representing the person of the subject in legal discourse*. The use of language units in legal discourse plays an important role not only in expressing legal content but also in determining the status, task, and responsibility of the subjects participating in legal relations. In Uzbek legal texts, the linguistic means representing the person of the subject in decisions and orders are distinguished by their specific semantic and pragmatic features. The term “subject” is interpreted in discourse fields not only as a grammatical category but also as a legal one⁵². The subject manifests simultaneously as a linguistic existence and as a subordinate before the symbolic law. In legal discourse, such a subject conceals their individual voice and is expressed in the form of an institutional “we.” Regarding the manifestation of the linguistic persona within the framework of legal discourse, in a linguopsychological approach, the subject in most cases verbalizes not unique individual discursive strategies, but rather the norms and behavior models formed at the institutional level by the community of experts. Consequently, the identification of the subject occurs not as “I – as myself,” but as “I – through the other”⁵³.

The expression of the linguistic persona in Uzbek legal discourse is carried out through semantic and pragmatic means, performing not only linguistic but also linguopsychological functions. This is important in ensuring the effectiveness of legal communication and strengthening the formal-objective character of the text. Linguistic means representing the person of the subject carry significant importance. In Uzbek legal discourse, person indicators are expressed through various grammatical and lexical means. Specifically, pronouns, person-number suffixes, terms, and naming units define a specific subject in a nominative manner. The expression of the legal status of the subject in decisions and orders is also unique. Decisions and orders, as formal-legal genres of legal discourse, express the subject within the scope of specific powers. In this process, the following methods are observed: regulatory-legal construction; generalization of responsibility; and indicating through collective subjects that decisions are made on the basis of collectivity and consensus. In decisions and orders, this process is expressed through various grammatical and lexical means: grammatical means representing the subject; lexical means of expressing the subject; and expressing the subject through formal-legal formulas. Subject markers are divided into prototypical and atypical units⁵⁴. Prototypical markers are means representing the most clear and individual subject, while atypical markers signify a distant or indefinite subject⁵⁵.

Subject markers also exist in Uzbek legal discourse and are described below:

⁵² Mey J. L. *Pragmatics: An Introduction*. – Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, 1993. – 421 p.

⁵³ Плотникова С. Н. Игра в свете парадигмы множественности миров: дискурсивный аспект [Текст] / С. Е. Плотникова // Вестник ИГЛУ. Сер. Филология. – 2010. – № 1. – С. 139-147.

⁵⁴ Кубрякова Е.С. Человеческий фактор в языке: Язык и порождение речи [Текст]: коллективная монография / Е. С. Кубрякова [и др.]; отв. ред. Е. С. Кубрякова; АН СССР. Ин-т языкознания. – М.: Наука, 1991. – 239 с.

⁵⁵ Адмони В. Г. Основы теории грамматики [Текст] / В. Г. Лдмони. – М. : Едиториал УРСС, 2004. – 104 с.

1. Prototypical markers: personal pronouns, proper nouns;
2. Peripheral markers: institutional units, impersonal constructions.

The periphery of subject markers also manifests in a specific way. Markers representing the subject are divided into prototype and peripheral forms:

1. Markers in the immediate periphery – performative verbs in the first person, object and possessive forms of pronouns.
2. Markers in the distant periphery – collective nouns (people, team), institutional units (*ministry, municipality*), constructions with an unknown person (*it was decided, let it be approved*). For example, in the unit *it was decided*, the subject is hidden, yet its institutional existence is felt.

Thus, the means representing the subject in Uzbek legal discourse constitute a layered system from semantic, pragmatic, and sociopragmatic perspectives. Proper nouns serve as the most precise means of identification; pronouns act as markers expressing solidarity and responsibility; performative verbs function as the mechanism performing the legal action; and formal constructions serve as tools for ensuring impersonality and objectivity. Indeed, the use of subject markers is closely linked to the social functions of legal discourse: strengthening authority, shaping solidarity, distributing responsibility, and ensuring formality.

Section 2.3 is dedicated to *the issue of the social affiliation of the linguistic persona in Uzbek legal discourse*. A social role usually depends on the constant or long-term characteristics of a person, factors such as gender, age, place in the family, and profession (for example, *husband, father, teacher*). At the same time, a role is also determined by the specific situation in which the person is participating (for example, *passenger, buyer, patient*). Role-related behavior is usually unwritten but based on strict social norms; it reveals its existence openly only when these norms are violated. Complex studies aimed at the systematic analysis of linguistic means expressing personal and social identification and the determination of their sociopragmatic functions are rare. Therefore, scientific research conducted in this direction is considered a new promising field of study for Uzbek legal linguistics and fills the existing scientific gap. A total of 250 texts consisting of transcripts of court sessions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, prosecution reports, written versions of advocate and judge speeches, and official legal documents were selected as the object of research. A total of 412,000 word units were recorded in the analyzed materials.

The analysis of the social affiliation of the linguistic persona in Uzbek legal discourse was carried out and researched based on the following criteria:

1. Lexical means – titles and names of positions, professional terms, units indicating social status.
2. Grammatical means – forms of respect (suffixes -ingiz/-lari), passive voice forms, auxiliary verbs expressing formal modality.
3. Syntactic means – complex sentences characteristic of formal speech, regulatory and protocol constructions.
4. Speech etiquette means – forms of address, greeting and farewell constructions, formal expressions of request and gratitude.

As a result of the analysis, the system of linguistic means expressing social affiliation in Uzbek legal discourse is identified, and their communicative and sociopragmatic functions are highlighted.

Table 2.3.1.

Distribution of means expressing the social affiliation of a linguistic entity in quantitative and percentage terms in the legal discourse of the Uzbek language⁵⁶

Type of Linguistic Means	Number of Identified Units	Share (%)
Lexical means	5 480	34%
Grammatical means	4 220	26%
Syntactic means	3 780	23%
Speech etiquette means	2 960	17%
Total	16 440	100%

The following conclusions can be drawn as a result of the sociopragmatic analysis: lexical units explicitly express social hierarchy and professional affiliation; grammatical forms are used as the primary means of defining respect and subordination; syntactic constructions serve to ensure that legal speech is formal, consistent, and precise; and speech etiquette means provide communicative harmony, strengthening cultural norms during the communication process.

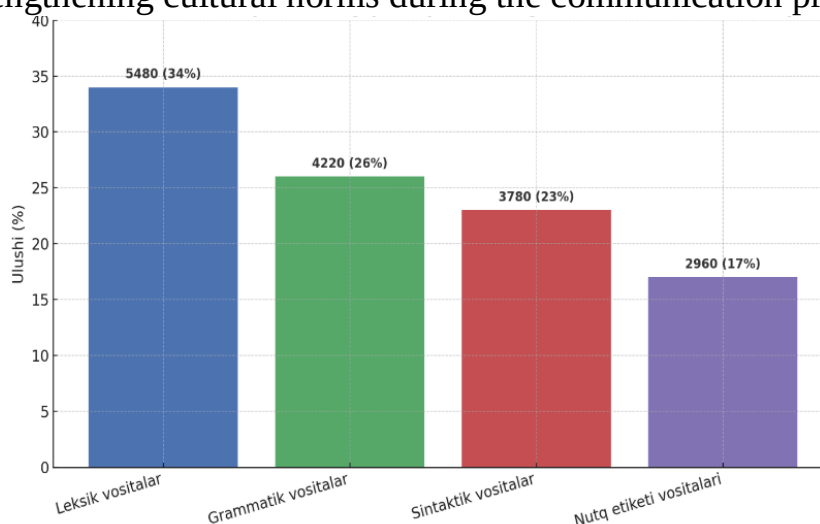


Figure 2.3.2. Distribution of means expressing the social affiliation of the linguistic persona in legal discourse

The third chapter of the research is titled “**The Linguistic Persona and Its Discursive Features in Uzbek Legal Discourse.**”

Section 3.1 is dedicated to *the expression means indicating the age, education, and profession of the linguistic persona in Uzbek legal discourse.*

The legal discourse of the Uzbek language possesses a complex linguistic structure reflecting formal-stylistic requirements, standardized speech patterns, and legal norms. Although the units describing the person in the language of court

⁵⁶ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi sud jarayoni stsenogrammalari va normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar tahlili (ochiq manbalar – lex.uz, sud.uz).

records, investigative materials, administrative documents, applications, and letters of explanation may appear simple at first glance, in practice, they must possess precise meaning, cause no ambiguity, and ensure institutional neutrality. From this perspective, the functional boundaries of age-indicating units, the mechanism of using education level titles in legal texts, and the connotative characteristics of professional titles require scientific investigation. The study of this matter serves not only for legal-linguistic analysis but also for improving the quality of texts in practical legal processes, ensuring the provision of personal information in a single standard, and making documents clear and understandable. Furthermore, identifying the linguopragmatic features of expression means related to age, education, and profession helps clarify the general communicative norms of legal discourse.

During the analysis process, 250 formal documents used in the legal practice of Uzbekistan (court records, investigative decisions, administrative reports, advocates' defense speeches, applications, and letters of explanation) were selected. In each text, it was recorded through which lexical and grammatical means the three personal parameters like age, education, and profession were expressed. In the research, the frequency of occurrence of the units was determined through frequency analysis, and their pragmatic function was established using contextual analysis. Based on correlational analysis, the interrelationship between age, education, and professional units was studied, and differences between court, investigative, and administrative documents were analyzed through inter-genre comparison (See: Table 3.1.1):

Table 3.1.1.

Frequency of occurrence of the age indicator

Form of expression	Frequency	Share
“__ yoshda”	178	66%
“tug‘ilgan sana ...”	44	18%
“tug‘ilgan yil ...”	19	13%
Other indefinite forms (o‘rta yosh, voyaga yetgan)	9	3%

As can be seen from Table 3.1.1, in court documents, a person’s age is almost always provided with a specific number (90%), as procedural precision is required. In administrative reports, the date of birth is often used in accordance with the format in the passport. In advocates’ defense speeches, however, age is used as a means of influence: terms such as *yosh bola* (young child), *keksa ayol* (elderly woman), or *voyaga yetmagan* (minor) carry a more evaluative character.

Interrelationship between age, education, and profession. Core observations show that among individuals aged 18–30, the phrases “secondary special education” and “unemployed” frequently occur together. In the 30–45 age range, the pairing of “higher education” + “entrepreneur / employee / teacher” was recorded most often. For those over 50, the profession is often given as “pensioner” or “retired.” These cases demonstrate that identification blocks of a person in legal texts are formed based on sequence and logical connection.

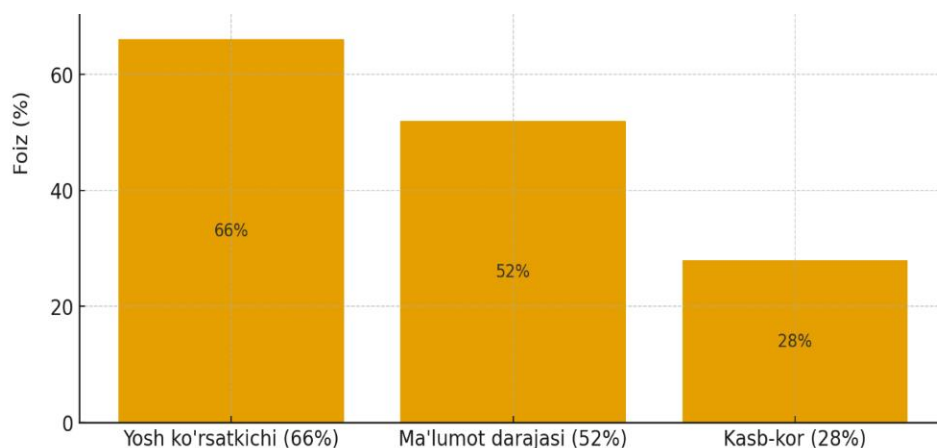


Figure 3.1.1. Distribution of personal parameters in legal discourse

Distribution among genres. In court records, information regarding the person is provided in full; age is indicated in 98% of cases, education in 93%, and profession in 86%. The provision of linguistic persona parameters in a strict and standardized form in legal speech is directly linked to the institutional nature of the discourse: the identification process requires principles of precision, neutrality, and unambiguity. Thus, the three parameters (age, education, profession) intersect all genres of legal discourse, yet their semantic weight changes depending on the context. The age, education, and profession of the linguistic persona are the most important identificational categories of Uzbek legal discourse, through which the procedural status, social role, and scope of legal responsibility of the person are determined. These three parameters are functionally interrelated and ensure the logical, neutral, and normative character of the legal text.

Section 3.2 is dedicated to *the analysis of means expressing the worldview of the linguistic persona in Uzbek legal discourse*.

Legal documents are a synthesized form of human thinking, cultural experience, and legal norms. The worldview of the person is reinforced in social consciousness through these language units. An individual's worldview is directly related to their way of perceiving reality, system of values, social experience, and psychological states, all of which are manifested through language. The persona's worldview appears at various levels of language tiers. Primarily, the author's values and evaluation criteria are expressed through lexical means. For instance, in historical texts, evaluative units such as sacred, betrayal, hero, and enemy reveal the author's moral and ideological positions. Grammatical means, specifically tense, person, and modal forms, also reflect the worldview. The dominance of forms indicating command and obligation shows an authoritarian worldview, while units expressing probability and doubt indicate reflexive, critical thinking. In historical speech, the active use of the we form signifies the individual identifying themselves with the collective. Syntactic structures are also of great importance. Complex, long sentences indicate a tendency toward logical substantiation, while short and sharp sentences express an emotional-volitional worldview. In historical manifests and political speeches, parallel constructions and repetitions are used as means of psychological influence on the audience. From the perspective of psycholinguistics,

the individual's worldview manifests in integral connection with consciousness, memory, and emotions during the process of speech production. The author of a historical text encodes their psychic experience through language while selecting, arranging, and evaluating events. Consequently, the text becomes a mediator between personal experiences and social consciousness.

In Uzbek legal discourse, the means expressing the worldview of the linguistic persona manifest through the lexical layer. Legal terms, units such as justice, responsibility, rule of law, state interests, and public safety, constitute the conceptual foundation of normative legal thinking. Through these terms, legal reality is perceived based on strict norms, showing that the linguistic persona's worldview is oriented toward normativity and order. Furthermore, evaluative lexis holds an important place in legal discourse. Although units such as contrary to law, groundless, lacking sufficient evidence, and found to be justified appear externally as objective evaluations, they actually reflect the linguistic persona's legal evaluation mechanism. Through these units, a positive or negative attitude toward events is expressed, thereby articulating the worldview.

Section 3.3 analyzes *the means expressing the communicative-pragmatic strategies of the linguistic persona in Uzbek legal discourse*.

Communicative-pragmatic strategies of the linguistic persona in Uzbek legal discourse (based on court decision materials). To illuminate this issue, a court decision document was selected. This court decision is one of the typical documents revealing the communicative-pragmatic features of the institutional linguistic persona, judicial speech, in Uzbek legal discourse. Within the text of the decision, meanings of command, obligation, prohibition, and permission, as well as linguistic means ensuring normativity and a defined scope of authority, are systematically manifested. In a court decision, the content of command and obligation is primarily expressed in an open, imperative character in the “decided” (*qaror qildi*) section. Specifically, verbs such as find guilty (*aybdor deb topilsin*), appoint punishment (*jazosi tayinlansin*), apply (*qo‘llanilsin*), destroy (*yo‘q qilinsin*), and impose (*yuklatilsin*) reflect the high-level authority of the judicial power. These forms appear not as discussion or recommendation, but as normative instructions that must be mandatorily executed.

The content of prohibition is expressed indirectly through the description of the offense rather than in a direct command form. For example, the act of carrying a cold weapon in a public place is evaluated as an action contrary to the norms of law, thereby conceptually reinforcing the prohibited behavior. The expression of permission is provided in the final part of the document through constructions such as “a complaint may be filed in the order of appeal,” showing the judicial power’s limited but normatively grounded strategy of permission. In court decisions, imperative forms are mainly directed toward a third person, creating a strategy of command without direct address characteristic of legal discourse. Forms like *topilsin*, *tayinlansin*, *belgilansin* place the norm itself at the center while grammatically bypassing the subject. Modal units are expressed through constructions such as found it necessary (*lozim topdi*), based on (*asoslanib*), and

provided for (*nazarda tutilgan*), showing that the court decision relies on legal necessity rather than subjective desire. Passive voice is widely used in this material; for example, through units like identified (*aniqlangan*), proven (*isbotlangan*), and qualified (*malakalangan*), it is emphasized that the action itself and its legal outcome are important, rather than the person who performed the action. This method is a pragmatic tool that strengthens objectivity and neutrality in judicial speech.

Linguistic means ensuring normativity and formality. Standard formulas and templates characteristic of the formal-legal style are strictly preserved in the text of the decision. Units such as the court identified (*sud aniqladi*), consequently (*binobarin*), based on (*asoslanib*), and provided for (*nazarda tutilgan*) define the normative character of the text. Syntactically, long, complex, and logically sequential sentences are used, and emotional-expressive means are absent. This situation serves to ensure formality and legal precision in legal discourse. Analysis of this document text shows that meanings of command, obligation, and prohibition are primarily expressed through imperative and passive voice constructions, strengthening normativity and formality. The judicial linguistic persona possesses a high-level scope of authority, and its communicative-pragmatic strategy is aimed at ensuring legal stability and mandatory execution.

Means expressing the communicative-pragmatic goals of the linguistic persona in Uzbek legal discourse, based on civil court decision materials. To clarify this issue, civil court decision materials were selected. A default judgment in civil cases clearly demonstrates the normative-argumentative communicative strategy of the judicial linguistic persona aimed at resolving a dispute in Uzbek legal discourse. In documents of this type, the meanings of command and obligation are expressed in integral connection with evidence, legal substantiation, and the final normative conclusion. In this decision, the meanings of command and obligation are primarily concentrated in the final part: verbs such as *qanoatlantirilsin* (be satisfied), *undirilsin* (be recovered), and *rad qilinsin* (be rejected) express the will of the judicial power that must be mandatorily executed. Although these forms are openly imperative, their communicative power is softened by legal substantiation; that is, the command appears as a justified command. The meaning of obligation is expressed through the description of debt relations, and the defendant's obligation to return the debt is reinforced by the example of a receipt. Prohibition is expressed not in a direct command form, but indirectly through the consequences of failing to fulfill the obligation, liability and mandatory recovery. The meaning of permission is given within the framework of procedural rights, particularly through constructions such as “has the right to complain,” showing the judicial power’s strategy of granting permission within a normative framework.

In the text of the decision, imperative forms are used in a limited quantity but with high pragmatic power. They are primarily directed toward the third person, expressing an institutional command rather than a personal address. Modal units, such as *lozim topdi* (found it necessary), *lozim deb hisoblaydi* (considers it necessary), and *asoslanib* (based on), demonstrate that the court decision is

grounded in legal necessity rather than subjective will. Passive voice verbs (as *aniqlanishicha* (identified), *qayd etilgan* (noted), *hisoblanadi* (is considered), *qo'llanildi* (was applied)) are widely used in the document, ensuring the objectivity and neutrality of judicial speech. Through this, the linguistic personality of the court is revealed as a subject applying the norm, rather than as a personal evaluator.

In a civil court decision, normativity is primarily ensured through continuous intertextual links with legal articles. Constant reference to the Civil Procedural Code strengthens the legal force of the court decision. Syntactically complex, logically consistent, and emotionally neutral sentences define the formal-legal style of the document. Numbers, sums, dates, and precise calculations are important linguistic tools that reinforce normative clarity. In this document, the judicial linguistic persona demonstrates a medium-to-high level of defined institutional authority. Although the scope of the court's authority is slightly more flexible compared to decisions on administrative cases, it is expressed within strict normative boundaries. The speech of the plaintiff and defendant is presented as fact and evidence, but the ultimate communicative advantage remains with the court. The form of supersedence further strengthens the procedural advantage of the judiciary.

Thus, using the example of a judgment in civil cases, it was identified that in Uzbek legal discourse, the content of command and obligation is expressed in harmony with evidence and legal substantiation. Imperative forms, modal units, and the passive voice ensure the normativity, objectivity, and formality of judicial speech. The linguistic entity of the court appears in this discourse as the leading communicative subject that resolves the dispute and determines mandatory enforcement.

CONCLUSION

1. In modern linguistics, discourse allows for the interpretation of language not merely as a collection of structural units, but as a complex phenomenon inextricably linked to the real communicative process, social experience, and human thinking. In legal discourse, linguistic means acquire significant importance in regulating legal relations, defining social roles, and expressing power-subject relationships. For this reason, the study of legal discourse necessitates conducting linguistic analysis in harmony with pragmatics, sociology, and jurisprudence.

2. As a distinct type of institutional discourse, legal discourse is characterized by strict normativity, formality, standard speech constructions, and terminological precision. In this discourse, the speech subject does not have the opportunity to openly express a personal position; rather, they conduct their speech on behalf of the law, the court, or a state institution. Consequently, individuality is limited in legal speech, while objectivity and neutrality become priority communicative principles.

3. The integration of linguistic, pragmatic, psycholinguistic, cognitive, and sociopragmatic approaches serves as an important methodological basis for analyzing discourse. Together, these approaches allow for the study of legal

discourse not only as a linguistic phenomenon but as a product of human thinking, social consciousness, and legal culture. The ultimate result is explained by the revelation of the internal semantic structure, pragmatic purpose, and social influence mechanisms of legal texts.

4. The issue of the subject in legal discourse holds particular scientific significance. In a legal text, the subject is not limited to a grammatical person but manifests as the initiator of legal relations, a responsibility-bearer, and an institutional representative. Therefore, it is appropriate to view the category of the subject in legal discourse as a complex phenomenon formed at the intersection of linguistic, pragmatic, and legal factors.

5. The institutional nature of legal discourse limits the subject's individuality, leading to the backgrounding of the personal "I". By speaking on behalf of the court, the law, or the state, the speech subject conceals their personal position and expresses a generalized institutional position. This serves the task of ensuring objectivity in legal speech and showing that decisions possess a systemic and normative character rather than a personal one. In legal discourse, there are direct, indirect, and impersonal forms of subject expression. In particular, the passive voice and impersonal constructions are widely used in legal discourse, placing the legal outcome at the center rather than the person who performed the action. This method is an important pragmatic mechanism that strengthens the objective, neutral, and institutional character of legal discourse.

6. It has been proven that grammatical means, person-number suffixes, personal pronouns, the imperative mood, and passive voice forms, are the primary linguistic mechanisms determining the degree of the subject's visibility in legal discourse. The limited use of the "men" (I) form and the representation of an institutional entity by the "biz" (we) form demonstrate the collective and normative orientation of legal speech. This shows the priority of the legal position over personal opinion in legal discourse. Lexical means, including proper nouns, full names, professional titles, and legal terms, play an important role in identifying the subject and defining legal responsibility in legal discourse. Although proper nouns serve to individualize the person, they are also provided in a strictly formal way based on a standardized model, and personal identification is ensured in a precise, unambiguous, and legally reliable manner.

7. The age, education, and profession of the linguistic persona constitute the primary identification block describing the person in legal discourse. These three parameters are used in functional interconnection to define the person's procedural status, legal responsibility, and social role. Research results show that these parameters are provided in legal texts based on an almost strict sequence and a standard model. The age category manifests as the most stable and least variable parameter in legal discourse. The provision of age with specific numbers in court and investigative documents is linked to the necessity of legal precision, the determination of responsibility, and the identification of procedural capacity. In advocates' speeches, however, the age indicator turns into a pragmatic tool for

evaluative and psychological influence and is used as a component of the defense strategy.

8. The education level is considered an important indicator defining the socio-intellectual portrait of the person in legal discourse. While it performs the function of factual identification in official documents, it is used in advocates' speeches as an argumentative tool substantiating the person's conscious actions, responsibility, or social prestige. This situation shows that education level units possess linguopragmatic potential.

9. It was identified that the profession parameter is the most complex and evaluative component in legal discourse. Along with recording the person's labor activity, professional titles bring perceptions related to status in society, motivation, and social stereotypes into the discourse. The high frequency of units such as *ishsiz* (unemployed) shows the existence of socio-psychological interpretations in legal discourse.

10. The worldview of the linguistic persona is not openly stated in legal discourse but is indirectly expressed through lexical choice, semantic priority, modal units, and syntactic structures. The priority of concepts such as justice, responsibility, and the rule of law in legal texts demonstrates the normative and humanitarian orientation of the linguistic persona's worldview.

11. The communicative-pragmatic strategies of the linguistic persona are formed in direct connection with their institutional status and scope of authority. In judicial speech, the normative-imperative strategy is prioritized, where obligatoriness is ensured through imperative forms and the passive voice. In advocate speech, strategies oriented toward persuasion, substantiation, and defense are leading, where indirect imperatives and modal units are widely used.

12. Personal parameters, worldview, and communicative-pragmatic strategies, in their integral interconnection, ensure the logical consistency, legal precision, and institutional effectiveness of Uzbek legal discourse. Legal discourse manifests as an integrated product of language, law, culture, and the human factor; it cannot be fully interpreted without the factor of the linguistic persona.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.40.01 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ НАВАЙСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

НАВАЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

УБАЙДУЛЛАЕВА ХОЛИДА МАНОПОВНА

**ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ СТАТУС СУБЪЕКТА В ЮРИДИЧЕСКОМ
ДИСКУРСЕ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА)**

10. 00. 01 – Узбекский язык

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

Навай – 2026

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована под номером B2024.3.PhD/Fil4956 в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан.

Диссертация доктора философии (PhD) выполнена в Навоийском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации размещен на трех языках (узбекском, русском, английском (резюме)) на веб-странице Навоийского государственного университета (<https://nsu.uz/>) и на информационно-образовательном портале «Ziynet» (www.ziynet.uz).

Научный руководитель:

Хамраева Шахло Мирджановна

доктор филологических наук (DSc), профессора

Официальные оппоненты:

Юлдашев Фаррух Хакбердиевич

доктор филологических наук (DSc), профессор

Йулдошева Холида Кузиевна

доктор филологических наук (DSc), профессор

Ведущая организация:

Самаркандский

государственного

университета

Защита диссертации состоится ____ - _____ 2022 года в ____ на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.40.01 по присуждению ученых степеней при Навоийском государственном университете (адрес: 210100, г. Наваи, ул. Ибн Сино, 45. Тел.: +998 79 225 19 00; факс: +998 79 225 19 71; e-mail: info@nsu.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Навоийского государственного университета (зарегистрирована за No____) (адрес: 210100, г. Наваи, ул. Ибн Сино, 45. Тел.: +998 79 225 19 00).

Автореферат диссертации разослан « ____ » _____ 2026 года.

(протокол реестра рассылки № ____ от « ____ » _____ 2026 года).

Н.К.Муродова

Председатель научного совета по
присуждению ученых степеней, доктор
филологических наук (DSc), профессор

Н.У.Садинова

Ученый секретарь научного совета по
присуждению ученых степеней, доктор
философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам,
доцент

Ф.Х. Юлдашев

Председатель научного семинара при научном
совете по присуждению ученых степеней,

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Актуальность и востребованность темы диссертации. В мировой лингвистике возрастает потребность в изучении языка не только как системы грамматических и лексических единиц, но и как сложного коммуникативного явления, тесно связанного с человеческой деятельностью, мышлением и социальными отношениями. Развитие лингвистики в рамках антропоцентрической парадигмы вывело в центр научного анализа человеческий фактор, то есть субъект речи, его мировоззрение, социальный статус и коммуникативные намерения. Изучение различных институциональных дискурсов, в частности, юридического дискурса в связи с субъектом, выступает в качестве одной из актуальных научных проблем.

В мировой лингвистике юридический дискурс рассматривается как одна из важных сфер жизни общества, которая служит обеспечению государственной власти, правопорядка, справедливости и верховенства закона. Тексты и речевые акты, созданные в рамках данного дискурса, не только имеют правовое содержание, но и отличаются высоким уровнем формальности и нормативности. В юридическом дискурсе вопрос субъекта имеет свою специфику: субъект речи часто выступает не как индивидуальное лицо, а как представитель, выступающий от имени государства, суда, закона, института. Данная ситуация выводит на повестку дня определение и анализ языкового статуса субъекта в качестве отдельной научной проблемы.

В узбекском языкознании вопросы юридического дискурса в основном изучались в рамках формально-стилистических особенностей, системы правовой терминологии, языка нормативно-правовых актов и построения текста. Однако вопрос о языковом статусе субъекта в юридическом дискурсе, о том, как он выражается в речи, через какие грамматические, лексические и прагматические средства он проявляется, а также о связи языковых единиц с социальным и институциональным положением субъекта систематически не исследовался. Это обуславливает актуальность данной темы.

В условиях независимого Узбекистана повышение престижа и функциональных возможностей государственного языка в правовой сфере, улучшение качества юридических документов и правового общения является одной из актуальных задач. **Важно, что на уровне государственной политики полное использование языка в правовой сфере и повышение его функциональных возможностей определены в качестве приоритетного направления.** В частности, определено *«достижение полного и правильного использования возможностей государственного языка во всех сферах общественно-политической жизни нашей страны»*⁵⁷. Это еще больше усиливает необходимость обеспечения эффективного использования государственного языка в правовом общении и юридическом дискурсе.

57 “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi 20.10.2020 yildagi PF-6084-son O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni // <https://lex.uz/docs/-5058351>

В условиях глобализации и процессов международно-правовой интеграции становятся актуальными вопросы перевода правовых текстов, отражения зарубежного правового опыта в национальной языковой среде. В таких процессах правильное понимание и адекватное выражение языкового статуса субъекта в юридическом дискурсе является важным фактором точности перевода и сохранения правового содержания. С этой точки зрения, изучение языкового статуса субъекта в юридическом дискурсе узбекского языка имеет практическое значение, и тема данной диссертации приобретает актуальность.

Данное диссертационное исследование в определенной степени служит реализации задач, обозначенных в Постановлениях Президента Республики Узбекистан № ПП-3775 «О дополнительных мерах по повышению качества образования в высших образовательных учреждениях и обеспечению их активного участия в осуществляемых в стране широкомасштабных реформах» от 5 июня 2018 года, № ПП-5847 «Об утверждении Концепции развития системы высшего образования Республики Узбекистан до 2030 года» от 8 октября 2019 года, №ПП-6084 «О мерах по дальнейшему развитию узбекского языка и совершенствованию языковой политики в нашей стране» от 20 октября 2020 года, №ПП-5117 «О мерах по поднятию на качественно новый уровень деятельности по популяризации изучения иностранных языков в Республике Узбекистан» от 19 мая 2021 года, Указах Президента Республики Узбекистан №УП-60 «О Стратегии развития Нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы» от 28 января 2022 года, №УП-158 «О Стратегии «Узбекистан-2030» от 11 сентября 2023 года, №ПП-308 «О дополнительных мерах по дальнейшему развитию государственного языка» от 20 октября 2025 года и других нормативно-правовых документах относительно данной сферы деятельности.

Соответствие исследования приоритетным направлениям развития науки и технологий республики. Диссертация выполнена в соответствии с приоритетным направлением развития науки и технологий республики I. «Формирование и пути реализации системы социальных, правовых, экономических инновационных идей информационного общества и демократического государства.»

Степень изученности проблемы. В мировой лингвистике анализ дискурса, в частности, изучение системы профессионального общения в рамках когнитивно-прагматических подходов, стало одним из приоритетных направлений современной антропоцентрической лингвистики. Соотношение профессионального и частного дискурса, их когнитивные модели и роль в социальном общении были подробно проанализированы такими исследователями, как F. Bargiela-Chiappini и C. Nickerson на примере корпоративного и делового дискурса⁵⁸. В этих исследованиях раскрывается

58 Candlin C.N. Introduction / Research and Practice in Professional Discourse / C.N. Candlin; ed. by C. Candlin. – Hong Kong: City University of Hong Kong Press, 2002. – P. 1-39.; Bargiela, F. Business Discourse across 'cultures': data selection, collection and analysis / F. Bargiela. – Warwick, 2010.; Bargiela-Chiappini, F. The Handbook of Business Discourse / F. Bargiela-Chiappini. – Edinburgh University Press, 2009. – 520 p; Bargiela-Chiappini, F.,

роль языковых средств не только в передаче информации, но и в управлении социальными отношениями и формировании институциональной иерархии.

В лингвистике СНГ вопросы языковой природы частного дискурса и его субъективности нашли отражение в работах таких ученых, как Н.В. Данилова, Л.А. Выщюк, М.Л. Степко. В этих исследованиях широко освещен прагматический потенциал лексико-семантических единиц, выражающих авторскую мысль, методов речевой манипуляции и дискурсивных маркеров⁵⁹. Кроме того, понятие языковой личности и его дискурсивное проявление исследованы с социально-психологической и социолингвистической точек зрения такими учеными, как Ю.Н. Караулов, В.И. Карасик, О.Б. Сиротинина, что служит теоретической основой для определения статуса субъекта в юридическом дискурсе.

В узбекском языкознании исследования когнитивно-прагматического направления были подняты на новый уровень Ш.Сафаровым. В работах ученого систематически анализируются лингвистическая и неязыковая природа дискурса, теоретические основы когнитивной лингвистики и дискурсивные модели общения. Такие исследователи, как А.А. Абдуазизов, Д.У. Ашурова, Р.Х. Ширинова, У.К. Юсупов, Ж.А. Якубов, И.М. Тухтасинов, М.В. Эргашева, изучая вопросы языковой картины мира, концептуального анализа и языковой компетенции, сформировали методологию когнитивного анализа на основе материалов узбекского языка⁶⁰.

Социальные и культурные особенности частных дискурсов в определенной степени изучены в исследованиях таких ученых, как Л.Г. Раупова (социопрагматика диалогического дискурса), Г.К. Одилова (лингвокультурологическая интерпретация частных дискурсов), М.Р. Эргашев и Н. Файзиева (политический дискурс)⁶¹. Однако в узбекском языкознании

Nickerson. C. Business discourse: Old debates, new horizons / F. Bargiela-Chiappini, C. Nickerson // *International Review of Applied Linguistics in Language Teaching*. – 2002. – Vol. 40, Issue 4. – P. 273-286.

59 Данилова. Н. В. Средства выражения авторского мнения в научно-популярном дискурсе / Н. В. Данилова. – Текст: непосредственный // Молодой ученый. – 2018. – № 23 (209). – С. 438-441. URL: <https://moluch.ru/archive/209/51245/> (дата обращения: 26.02.2025).; Выщюк Л.А. Лексико-семантические и синтаксические средства реализации ложного дискурса: на материале русского и английского языков: диссер. ... канд. филол. наук. – Майкоп, 2010. – 146 с. // <http://www.dslib.net/jazyko-znanie/leksiko-semanticheskie-i-sintaksicheskie-sredstva-realizacii-lozhnogo-diskursa-na.html>; Степко М.Л. Речевые средства выражения инвективных смыслов в жанре комментария публицистического дискурса: на материале современного английского языка: диссер. ... канд. филол. наук. – Майкоп, 2008. – 195 с. РГБ ОД, 61:08-10/396 // <http://www.dslib.net/jazyko-znanie/rechevye-sredstva-vyrazheniya-invektivnyh-smyslov-v-zhanre-kommentarija.html>

60 Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Сангзор, 2006. – 186 б.; Сафаров Ш. Лингвистика дискурса. – Челябинск, ЧГКИ, 2018, – 315 с.; Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент: 2008. – 318 б.; Дискурсивные маркеры в узбекском языке // Дискурсология: язык, культура, общество: материалы XIII Международной научной конференции. – Луганск: ЛНУ, 2014. – С.81-91.; Safarov Sh. Diskurs nazariyasi va nutq faoliyati. – Toshkent: Mumtoz so'z, 2013.; Раупова Л. Диалогик дискурсадаги полипредикатив бирликларнинг социопрагматик тадқиқи: филол. фан. д-ри... дисс. автореф. – Т.: 2012.; Ўша муаллиф. Диалогик дискурса миллий ментал омилларнинг намоён бўлиши // “Амударё” журналы, № 5. 2010. – Б. 125-128.; Диалогический дискурс как среда, в которой реализуется полипредикативная единица // *Theoretical & Applied Science*. № 3. 2020. – С. 451-457.

61 Раупова Л. Диалогик дискурсадаги полипредикатив бирликларнинг социопрагматик тадқиқи: филол. фан. д-ри... дисс. автореф. – Т.: 2012.

Одилова Г. К. Хусусий дискурслар лингвомаданий талқинининг назарияси ва амалиёти: филол. фан. д-ри... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2020. – 80 б.; Эргашев М.Р. Сиёсий дискурса қўлланувчи боғловчи феълларнинг функционал-семантик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. бўйича фал. док-ри дисс... авт-ти. – Қўқон, 2020. – 54 б.;

языковой статус субъекта в юридическом дискурсе, его институциональная природа и система языковых средств, выражающих субъекта, до сих пор не исследованы в монографическом плане, как целостный объект. Именно необходимость определения социально-правового статуса языковой личности и закономерностей ее дискурсивного проявления в процессе юридического общения определяет актуальность данного исследования.

Связь диссертационного исследования с планами научно-исследовательских работ высшего образовательного и научно-исследовательского учреждения, в котором выполнена диссертация. Данное исследование выполнено в соответствии с планом исследований Наваийского государственного университета на тему «Современные интерпретации языка.»

Целью исследования является определение языкового статуса субъекта в юридическом дискурсе на узбекском языке и описание лексико-грамматических средств его выражения.

В качестве **задач исследования** определены следующие:

анализ понятия дискурса и теоретических подходов к его классификации, определение специфических особенностей институциональных и частных дискурсов, а также оценка состояния изучения юридического дискурса; определение факторов отражения субъекта в юридическом дискурсе узбекского языка и систематизация языковых средств, выражающих личность субъекта в юридической речи;

определение институционального статуса субъекта в узбекском юридическом дискурсе и анализ особенностей его проявления как грамматической личности, инициатора правоотношений и носителя ответственности, выявление механизмов лингвистического обеспечения принципов объективности и нейтральности через сокрытие личного «я», страдательное отношение и безличные конструкции в юридической речи;

анализ системы языковых средств выражения субъекта в узбекском юридическом дискурсе, а также обоснование прагматических функций конструкций страдательного залога и ограниченности формы единицы первого лица, определение особенностей выражения социально-идентификационных параметров языковой личности (возраст, образование, профессия) в юридических текстах и определение их структурной модели;

исследование функциональных особенностей возрастного показателя в юридическом дискурсе, раскрытие фактико-правовых и психолого-аргументативных функций в речи адвоката в официальных документах, объяснение способов выражения мировоззрения языковой личности в узбекском юридическом дискурсе через лексический выбор, семантический приоритет и модальные единицы, определение влияния факторов социально-языковой среды на речевое выражение в процессе юридического общения, анализ коммуникативно-прагматических стратегий языковой личности в

юридическом дискурсе, а также выявление ведущих языковых моделей, характерных для речи судьи и адвоката.

В качестве **объекта исследования** выбраны письменные тексты, относящиеся к юридическому дискурсу на узбекском языке.

Предметом исследования является определение языкового статуса субъекта в юридическом дискурсе узбекского языка и особенностей языковых средств его выражения.

В качестве **методов исследования** выбраны когнитивно-дискурсивный и прагматико-коммуникативный, контекстуальный и компонентный, методы статистического анализа.

Научная новизна исследования состоит в следующем:

обоснован институциональный статус субъекта в юридическом дискурсе, его характер не только как грамматической личности, но и как инициатора и носителя ответственности правовых отношений, а также доказано лингвистическое обеспечение принципов объективности и нейтральности посредством сокрытия личного «я» в юридической речи;

систематизированы языковые средства, выражающие субъекта в узбекском юридическом дискурсе, определено, что ограниченность формы единицы первого лица, приоритет страдательного залога и безличных конструкций являются основными прагматическими механизмами, выдвигающими правовой результат в центр, а не субъект действия;

раскрыто, что социально-идентификационные параметры языковой личности (возраст, образование, профессия) имеют строгую структурную модель в юридических текстах, а также доказаны фактико-правовые функции возрастного показателя в официальных документах и психолого-аргументативные (влияние) функции в речи адвоката;

раскрыты косвенное выражение мировоззрения языковой личности в юридическом дискурсе через лексический выбор, семантическую приоритетность и модальные единицы, коммуникативно-прагматические стратегии участников правоотношений на основе речевой ситуации (судебных и следственных процессов) и факторов социально-языковой среды, доказана связь коммуникативно-прагматических стратегий языковой личности с ее институциональной компетенцией, разработаны ведущие языковые модели нормативно-приказных стратегий в речи судьи и стратегий убеждения и аргументации в речи адвоката.

Практические результаты исследования состоят в следующем:

для анализа были отобраны 35 нормативно-правовых актов, 30 процессуальных документов, 25 судебных актов, 20 документов правоохранительных органов, а также 10 договоров и текстов официальных обращений, а также сформирован аналитический корпус, состоящий из 250 документов, касающихся юридического дискурса узбекского языка;

определены факторы отражения субъекта в юридическом дискурсе узбекского языка и описаны их языковые особенности;

систематизированы лексические и морфологические средства, выражающие личность субъекта в юридическом дискурсе; выявлены и

классифицированы единицы, выражающие социальную принадлежность, возраст, образование и профессию языковой личности в юридических текстах; обоснованы способы выражения мировоззрения и территориальной принадлежности языковой личности в юридическом дискурсе узбекского языка.

Достоверность результатов исследования объясняется методологически обоснованными теоретическими взглядами на когнитивную лингвистику и дискурс, научными выводами, основанными на материалах с общеметодологической основой, апробацией решения задач, поставленных в диссертации, проверкой рекомендаций на практике, подтверждением полученных результатов компетентными структурами.

Научная и практическая значимость результатов исследования. Научная значимость исследования заключается в том, что его основные результаты и идеи служат теоретической основой для анализа когнитивно-дискурсивных особенностей языковых единиц в юридической речи. Это помогает исследованиям в этой области выявлять и описывать языковые единицы в юридическом дискурсе на узбекском языке, анализировать механизмы отраслевой коммуникации.

Практическая значимость данного исследования заключается в том, что его результаты могут быть использованы в теоретических курсах по дискурсологии, лексикологии, лексикографии, когнитивной лингвистике и теории речи, а также в практике разработки многих проблем, связанных с общей теорией речи, при подготовке учебников, методических пособий по когнитивным аспектам номинативной деятельности. Результаты и выводы работы могут быть широко использованы при разработке языковых курсов, таких как культура речи, ораторское искусство в рамках прикладной лингвистики.

Внедренность результатов исследования.

В рамках диссертации полученные научные результаты по выявлению и анализу языкового статуса субъекта в узбекском юридическом дискурсе, речевой компетенции участников правового общения, институциональной роли и языковых единиц, характерных для официально-правового стиля, были эффективно использованы в инновационных и практических проектах в рамках государственных научно-технических программ и в деятельности средств массовой информации.

Результаты диссертации были использованы в рамках инновационного проекта № IL-402104209 «Создание программного средства для морфолексикона и морфологического анализатора узбекского языка — средства автоматической обработки для информационно-поисковых систем (Google, Yandex, Google Translate)», выполненного в 2022–2024 годах в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан (справка № 04/1-690 Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 7 февраля 2026 года).

Также научные результаты, полученные в диссертационной работе, были эффективно использованы при выполнении практического проекта No AM-FZ-201908172 «Создание образовательного корпуса узбекского языка», рассчитанного на 2020–2022 годы (справка № 04/1-691 Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 7 февраля 2026 года).

Научные результаты диссертационной работы были использованы при выполнении фундаментального исследовательского проекта на тему «Этнолингвистическое изображение мира в каракалпакском фольклоре», реализованного в 2021-2023 годах в Каракалпакском научно-исследовательском институте гуманитарных наук Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан (справка №121/1 Каракалпакского научно-исследовательского института гуманитарных наук Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан от 26 марта 2026 года).

Результаты диссертации внедрены в практику деятельности Гиждуванского районного уголовного суда, на основе результатов исследования обеспечено их лингвистическое и методологическое совершенствование в процессе подготовки судебных документов. В частности, с учетом языкового статуса субъекта в юридическом дискурсе, особенностей выражения носителя речи в судебных решениях и приговорах, а также прагмалингвистических аспектов были повышены точность, логичность и нормативность документов. Кроме того, эти результаты были использованы при оформлении протоколов судебных заседаний, определений и других процессуальных документов, что послужило повышению культуры правовой речи (справка № 26-144 Гиждуванского районного уголовного суда от 28 апреля 2026 года).

Научные результаты диссертационной работы были использованы в процессе подготовки официально-правовых документов и их лингвистико-методического совершенствования в Управлении внутренних дел Гиждуванского района в 2024–2025 годах (справка № 47/49-126 УВД Гиждуванского района от 27 апреля 2026 года).

Результаты исследования внедрены в деятельность ООО «Истиклол-ТВ» (справка № 99/3 от 29 января 2026 года). В частности, научные выводы, полученные в ходе диссертационной работы, были использованы в цикле передач телеканала «Истиклол лойихалар», а также при разработке сценариев научно-просветительских теле- и радиопередач, подготовленных в 2024-2025 годах. В ходе теле- и радиопередач на основе научных выводов, разработанных в диссертации, были освещены языковой статус субъекта в юридическом дискурсе, особенности выражения носителя речи в правовых текстах и их прагмалингвистические аспекты.

Апробация результатов исследования. Данное исследование обсуждалось на 2 международных и 5 республиканских научно-практических конференциях.

Опубликованность результатов исследования. Всего по теме диссертации опубликовано 21 научных работ, в том числе 14 статей в научных изданиях, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией

Республики Узбекистан для публикации основных научных результатов диссертаций (6 в республиканских, 8 в зарубежных журналах).

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложения. Общий объем диссертации составляет 151 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ILMIY ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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Buxoro shahri, M. Iqbol ko‘chasi, 11-uy. Tel.: 65 221-26-45

