FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.10.05 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH
FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

AXMADJONOVA SHAHNOZA TOLIBJON QIZI

O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA PUBLITSISTIK USLUBNING SINTAKTIK-STILISTIK XUSUSIYATLARI

10.00.13 – Qiyosiy va chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik

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

Farg‘ona – 2026

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Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2026.3.PhD/Fil7739 raqam bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.

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KIRISH (fan doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida ommaviy axborot vositalarida chop etilayotgan va e'lon qilinayotgan xabarlarga bo'lgan e'tibor tobora ortmoqda. Publitsistik uslubni turli tizimli tillar doirasida tahlil qilish, ularni til sathlari bo'yicha tadqiq etish tilshunoslikning dolzarb masalalaridan biri. Hozirgi kunda zamonaviy tilshunoslikning stilistika sohasida yuzaga kelayotgan masalalar orasida adabiy tilning funksional uslublar muammosi asosiy o'rinni egallaydi. Tildagi funksional-uslubiy farqlanish turli muloqot vositalarida foydalanilayotgan, mustaqil bo'lim sifatida stilistikada chop etilgan darslik va qo'llanmalarda aks etganligi buning yaqqol dalilidir.

Dunyo tilshunosligida publitsistik uslubining paydo bo'lishi ijtimoiy, siyosiy va madaniy hayot bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Shu bilan birgalikda, dunyo mediamakonida kechayotgan globallashuv asosida axborot izlash, olish hamda tarqatishda keng imkoniyatlar yaratildi. Funksional uslublar tasnifi, ularning fonetik, leksik, sintaktik sathlarda o'rganish dunyo tilshunos olimlari e'tiborini tortgan. Shunga qaramay, turli tizimli tillarda mavjud publitsistik uslub va uning sintaktik-stilistik belgilari yetarlicha o'rganilmaganligi sababli o'zbek va ingliz tillarida uslublar tasnifi, ularning sintaktik-stilistik o'ziga xoslik xususiyatlarini aniqlash dolzarb masalalardan sanaladi.

Mamlakatimizda chet tillari o'qitish tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari yuzasidan qator islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Jumladan, oliy ta'lim tizimini tubdan isloh qilish, ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari samaradorligini oshirish, yoshlarni ilm-fanga jalb etish kabi masalalar muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. O'zbek tilshunosligida publitsistik uslubni o'rganilishi va uslub sintaktik tuzilishini qiyosiy o'rganilishiga bo'lgan ehtiyoj tobora ortib bormoqda. Binobarin, "...global ijtimoiy-siyosiy jarayonlar beqiyos shiddat bilan o'zgarayotgan hozirgi o'ta murakkab va notinch dunyoda ommaviy axborot vositalarining o'rni va ta'siri har qachongidan ham kuchli ahamiyat kasb etayotganini hammamiz sezib-anglab turibmiz. Shu ma'noda, bepoyon mediaolamda xolis va haqqoniy axborot tarqatish bilan birga, milliy manfaatlarimizni qat'iy himoya qiladigan jurnalist ahlining mashaqqatli mehnatini muqaddas sarhadlarimizda sergak turgan Vatan posbonlarining jasoratiga qiyoslasak, o'ylaymanki, o'rinli bo'ladi"[1]. O'zbek tilini chog'ishtirib o'rganish asosida o'zbek tilshunosligini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarining samaradorligi ham ortib bormoqda. O'zbek va ingliz tillarini turli sathlarda chog'ishtirib o'rganish, publitsistik uslubining sintaktik-stilistik xususiyatlarini tadqiq qilish muhim o'rin tutadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2026-yil 16-fevraldagi PF-21-son "Mamlakat taraqqiyotining 2030-yilgacha mo'ljallangan ustuvor yo'nalishlari doirasida islohotlarni izchil davom ettirish va yangi bosqichga olib chiqishning qo'shimcha chora tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son "2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida", O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi

[1] Mirziyoyev Sh.M. O'zbekiston matbuot va ommaviy axborot vositalari xodimlarini kasb bayrami bilan tabrigi. https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/8269 (murojaat sanasi: 20.09.2025).

PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi farmonlari, 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”, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 27-iyundagi PQ-294 sonli “Ommaviy axborot vositalarini qo‘llab-quvvatlash va jurnalistika sohasini rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari va ushbu faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga mazkur tadqiqot ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

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

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Tilshunoslikda publitsistik uslubning xususiyatlari yuzasidan jahon hamda mamlakatimiz tilshunoslari tomonidan ko‘plab tadqiqot ishlari olib borilgan va muhim nazariy qarashlar ilgari surilgan. Jumladan, jahon tilshunosligida D.Lodj, D.Kristal va D.Devi, M.Stiven, E.Xevlok, J.Layons, H.Vidovson, G.Lich, J.Aichitson, R.Bredford, M.Hollidey, J.Veber, P.Simpson, S.Fish[2] kabi ingliz olimlari, shuningdek, G.Vinokur, A.Yakubinskiy, Y.Grot, V.Vinogradov, N.Shvedova, V.Kuznetsov, A.Fyodorov, N.Razinkina, R.Budagov, I.Galperin, I.Arnold, M.Kuznes, J.Skebnev, A.Moroxovskiy, E.Sachkova, O.Sirotinina[3] kabi rus tilshunos olimlarining ilmiy tadqiqotlarini misol qilib keltirish mumkin.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida ham bu yo‘nalishda V.Reshetov, A.Borovkov, M.Mirzayev, F.Abdullayev, I.Rasulov, A.Abdunazarov, G‘.Abdurahmonov,

[2] Lodge D. Language of fiction. – New York: Routledge, 1966; Crystal D & Davy D. Investigating English Style. – London: Longmans, 1969; Stephen M. English Literature, a Student Guide (2nd edn.). – UK: Longman Group, 1994; Havelock E. The Dance of Life. – London: Longman, 1955; Lyons J. Language and Linguistics: an Introduction. – Cambridge: CUP, 1981; Widdowson H.G. Practical Stylistics. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1992; Leech G.N. A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry. – Chicago: Longman, 1969; Aitchison, J. Teach yourself linguistics. – London: Hoddor Headline, 2003; Bradford R. Stylistics. – London: Routledge, 1997; Halliday M.A.K. Linguistic function and literary style: an inquiry into the language of William Golding‘s the inheritors. In Weber, J.J. (ed). The stylistics reader: from Roman Jakobson to the present. (pp.56-85). – London: Arnold, 1996; Weber J. J. (Ed.). The stylistic reader: From Jakobson to the Present. – London: Arnold, 1996; Simpson P. Stylistics: a resource book for students. – London: Routledge, 2004; Fish S. The Problems of reading in contemporary American criticism: a symposium. – 1979. – P. 129-148.

[3] Винокур Г.О. Избранные работы по русскому языку. – М., 1957; Якубинский Л.П. Книги по языкознанию. – М., 1953; Грота Я.К. Филологические разыскания (1852-1892). – СПб., 1899; Виноградов В.В. Стилистика. Теория поэтической речи. Поэтика. – М., 1963; Шведова Н.Ю. Очерки по синтаксису русской разговорной речи. – М., 1960; Кузнецов В.Г. Функциональные стили современного французского языка. – М., 1991; Федоров А.В. Очерки общей и сопоставительной стилистики. – М.: Высш.шк., 1971; Разинкина Н.М. Функциональная стилистика английского языка: Учеб.пособие для ин-тов и фак. ин.яз. – М., 1989; Будагов Р.А. Литературные языки и языковые стили. – М., 1967; Гальперин И.Р. Очерки по стилистике английского языка. – М., 1958; Арнольд И.В. Стилистика. Современный английский язык. –М., 2010; Кузнец М.Д., Скребнев Ю.М. Стилистика английского языка. – Л., 1960; Мороховский А.Н. Стилистика английского языка: Учебник для студентов ин-тов и фак.иностр.языков. – К., 1991; Sachkova E.V. Lectures on English Stylistics: Учебное пособие. – М.: МИИТ, 2012; Сиротинина О.Б. Речевая культура. Энциклопедия. – М., 1998.

I.Qo‘chqortoyev, E.Qilichev, A.Shomaqsudov, A.Boboyeva, M.Mukarramov, K.Yusupov, T.Qurbonov, A.Mamajonov, R.Qo‘ng‘urov, E.Begmatov, A.Abdusaidov, M.Xalilova, S.Karimov, D.Teshabayeva, S.Shomaqsudova, Y.Odilov, Sh.Usmonova, R.Artiqova, S.Aktamova, X.Dusmatov, N.Yaxyoyeva, O‘.Maraimova[4] kabi olimlar muhim ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini olib borganlar.

Yuqorida qayd etilgan tilshunos olimlar nutq uslublarining tasnifi, ularning til sathlardagi o‘rni haqidagi izlanishlari mavjud bo‘lishiga qaramay, turli tizimli tillarda, ya’ni o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida publitsistik uslubning sintaktik hamda stilistik xususiyatlari, ularning o‘zaro o‘xshash va farqli jihatlarining chog‘ishtirma tadqiqi dastlabkilardan hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Mazkur tadqiqot Farg‘ona davlat universitetining ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasining “Tilni sistema sifatida qiyosiy tadqiq etish” (“Chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslikning dolzarb muammolari”) mavzusidagi ilmiy yo‘nalish doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi publitsistik uslubning sintaktik-stilistik xususiyatlarini belgilash va tadqiq etishdan iborat.

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[4] Решетов В.В. Лексический состав современной узбекской прессы / В кн.: Проблемы языка. – Ташкент, 1934; Боровков А.К. Узбекский литературный язык в период 1905-1917гг. – Ташкент, 1940; Абдуллаев Ф. Ўзбек тили лексикасининг баъзи масалалари / Тил ва адабиёт институти асарлари, 1-китоб. – Тошкент, 1949; Мирзаев М.М. Советско-интернациональные слова в узбекской периодической прессе (1945-1950). Автореф.дисс...канд.филол.наук. – Ташкент, 1951; Расулов И. Развитие узбекского литературного языка в период Великой Отечественной войны: Автореф.дисс...канд.филол.наук. – Ташкент, 1951; Абдуназаров А. Некоторые вопросы развития лексики и фразеологии узбекского литературного языка 20-х годов: Автореф.дисс...канд.филол.наук. – Ташкент, 1968; Абдураҳмонов Ғ. Стилистик нормалар ҳақида. – Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1969; Қўчқортоев И. Бадиий нутқ стилистикаси. – Тошкент: ТошДУ нашриёти, 1975; Қиличев Э. Бадиий тасвирнинг лексик воситалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1982; Шомақсудов А., И.Расулов, Р.Қўнғуров, Х.Рустамов. Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1983; Бобоева А. Газета тили ҳақида. – Тошкент: Фан, 1983; Мукаррамов М. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг илмий стили. – Тошкент: Фан, 1984; Юсупов К. Ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик-семантик ва стилистик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1986; Курбанов Т.И. Публицистический стиль современного узбекского литературного языка: Автореф.дисс...канд.филол.наук. – Самарканд: СамДУ нашриёти, 1987; Мамажонов А. Қўшма гап стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Фан. 1990; Қўнғуров Р. ва бошк. Нутқ маданияти ва услубият асослари. – Тошкент, 1992; Бегматов Э. Қўнғуров Р., Тожиев Ё. Нутқ маданияти ва услубият асослари. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1992; Абдусаидов А. Газета жанрларининг тил хусусиятлари. Филол.фан.д-ри (DSc)...дисс. – Самарқанд, 2005; M.Xalilova. O‘zbek tili stilistikasi asoslari//O‘quv qo‘llanma. “Farg‘ona” nashriyoti, 2009; Каримов С. Ўзбек тили функционал стилистикаси. Монография. – Самарқанд: СамДУ нашри, 2010; Тешабаева Д.М. Оммавий ахборот воситалари тилининг нутқ маданияти аспектида тадқиқи (Ўзбекистон Республикаси ОАВ мисолида): филол.фан.д-ри(DSc)...дисс. – Тошкент, 2012; Shomaksudova S., Israil M. OAVda yozma matn. Nutq va munozara. – Toshkent: Iqtisod-Moliya, 2018; Бакиева Г.Х., Тешабаева Д.М. Оммавий ахборот тили. – Тошкент: O‘zkitobsavdo nashriyot, 2019; Бакиева Г.Х, Тешабаева Д.М. Медиамаконда матн. – Тошкент, 2019; Тешабаева Д.М., Бакиева Г.Х., Исраил М.И., Тошмухамедова Л.И., Нуритдинова М.Ч. Журналистика. III жилд. Медиалингвистика ва таҳрир. – Тошкент: O‘zbekiston, 2019; Одилов Ё.Р. Глобаллашув даври публицистикаси тилининг тараққиёти. – Т.: Нодирабегим, 2020; Усмонова Ш.А. Медиадискурсда газета тили тенденциялари (ўзбек ва инглиз тиллари мисолида). Филол. фан.б.фалс.док (PhD) …дисс. – Тошкент. 2021; Артиқова М.Р. Медиаматнда прецедентлик феноменининг лингвомаданий аспекти (ўзбек ва испан газеталари мисолида). Филол.фан.б.фалс.док (PhD) ... дисс. – Тошкент. 2022; Актамова С.А. Фразеологизм медиаматнда ифодалаш ва баҳолашнинг услубий воситаси сифатида (турли тизимли тиллар газета матнлари асосида). Филол.фан.б.фалс.док (PhD) ... дисс. – Тошкент. 2022; Dusmatov X., Mahmudova Z. Uslubshunoslik asoslari. – Farg‘ona: Classic, 2022; Yaxyayeva N.X. Mediamatnda umuminsoniy qadriyatlar tizimining lingvokulturologik tadqiqi (ingliz va o‘zbek tillari misolida). Filol.fan.b.fals.dok (PhD)...diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2023; Maraimova O‘. Medianing lisoniy manzarasida mentallik: aksiologik tadqiq (elektron gazetalar misolida). Filol.fan.b.fals.dok (PhD)...diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2025.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

hozirgi zamon tilshunosligida til va nutq uslublari hamda ularning tasnifi masalasidagi turlicha yondashuvlarni tahlil qilish, ilmiy ishning dolzarbligini dalillash;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi nutq uslublarining o‘rnini funksional jihatdan yoritib berish;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi publitsistik uslubning sintaktik tuzilishi va rang barangligining o‘xshash hamda farqli jihatlarini ko‘rsatib berish;

stilistik vositalar va ularning ta’sirchanlikni oshiruvchi vositalarning uslubiy imkoniyatlari, bunda ritorik so‘roq, parallel konstruksiyalar, ritorik xitob, antiteza, inversiya, ellipsis kabilarning qo‘llanishi va ta’sirchanlik darajasini ko‘rsatish;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida publitsistik uslubda ekspressivlik uchun xizmat qiluvchi stilistik vositalarni lisoniy dalillar asosida o‘xshash va farqli jihatlarini isbotlash hamda bu xususiyatlarning tilshunoslikdagi ahamiyatini yoritish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi 2017-yildan boshlab chop etilgan gazetalardagi publitsistik uslubga xos bo‘lgan sintaktik birliklar va ularning funksional jihatidan qo‘llanishi tanlab olingan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi publitsistik uslubdagi sintaktik-stilistik xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqotda qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirma, tavsifiy, struktural-semantik va stilistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

sintaktik sathdagi vositalarning yuzaga chiqish usullari har tomonlama tahlili asoslangan hamda publitsistik nutqda tilning ta’sirchanligini oshiruvchi sintaktik-stilistik vositalarning qo‘llanilishi orqali turli ta’sir etuvchi ekspressiv vazifalarining yuzaga chiqishi aniqlangan;

publitsistik uslubning gazeta janrida xoslangan gap ko‘rinishlarining qiyosiy tahlili ilk bor amalga oshirilgan;

sintaktik-stilistik figuralar, ularning qiyoslanuvchi tillardagi tizimli tasnifi ishlab chiqilgan hamda nutq ta’sirchanligini oshirishdagi vazifalari dalillangan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi gazeta matnlarida uchraydigan stilistik figuralarning tipologik o‘xshashligi hamda ularning o‘ziga xosligi aniqlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

dissertatsiyada o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida nutq uslublari, shu jumladan, publitsistik uslub aniqlangan;

tadqiqotda o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi publitsistik uslubning qiyosiy nazariyasi rivojlantirilib, ularning yangi sintaktik-stilistik turlari aniqlangan, tavsiflangan, ta’riflangan va dalillangan;

tadqiqotda umumiy tilshunoslik, shuningdek, uning chog‘ishtirma lingvistika, nazariy grammatika fanlari bo‘yicha darslik, o‘quv qo‘llanmalar yaratish hamda nazariy va amaliy kurslarning mukammallashuvi uchun xizmat qiluvchi nutq uslublariga oid materiallar yig‘ilgan va tizimli tahlilga tortilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi yondashuv va qo‘llanilgan usullarning tadqiqot maqsadiga muvofiqligi, nazariy ma’lumotlarning ilmiy manbalarga asoslanganligi, tanlangan misollarning tadqiqot predmetiga mosligi,

nazariy fikr va xulosalarning amaliyotga tadbiq etilganligi, nazariy tilshunoslik metodologiyasi yordamida tahlil va talqin qilinganligi, natijalarning vakolatli tizimlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillardan olingan tahlillar uslublar borasidagi umumiy nazariyani boyitishi chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik, kommunikativ tilshunoslik, pragmalingvistika, psixolingvistika, sotsiolingvistika, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik va jurnalistika sohalariga oid tadqiqot muammolarini yoritishda ilmiy-nazariy manba sifatida xizmat qilishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati olingan nazariy xulosalaridan “Chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik”, “O‘zbek va ingliz tillari qiyosiy grammatikasi”, “OAV tili”, “Media tili va uslubi” “Stilistika”, “Mamlakatshunoslik” kabi fanlar integratsiyasi va maxsus kurslarni o‘qitishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi publitsistik uslubning sintaktik-stilistik xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish jarayonida olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

publitsistik uslubning ta’sir etuvchi funksiyasini amalga oshishi uchun ekspressiv sintaksis usullaridan foydalanish, gazeta janri matnlarida eng ko‘p qo‘llanadigan sintaktik usullar aniqlanib, ularning tizimli tasnifini ishlab chiqish natijasida olingan ilmiy xulosa va natijalardan 2021-2023-yillar mobaynida “Musiqa va san’at o‘quv muassasalari uchun “Bolalar raqslari” fanidan interaktiv o‘quv-metodik qo‘llanmalar yaratish” mavzusidagi F3-2019081773-raqamli fundamental loyihani bajarishda, xususan, “O‘zbek bolalar raqslari, raqs liboslari va taqinchoqlari nomlarining o‘zbekcha-ruscha-inglizcha-nemischa qisqacha izohli lug‘ati”ni yaratishda samarali foydalanilgan. (O‘zbekiston davlat Xoreografiya Akademiyasining 2025-yil 5-avgustdagi 1/04-293 son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada ushbu lug‘atning ilmiy-nazariy tomonlari yanada takomillashgan, loyiha materiallari mukammallashtirilgan va ilmiy-amaliy dalillar bilan boyitilgan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida publitsistik uslubning sintaktik-stilistik xususiyatlari masalasi o‘zbek tilshunosligida keng qamrovda olib borilgan ilk tadqiqotlardan biri sifatida, lingvistik jihatdan asoslangani, publitsistik uslubning gazeta janrida qo‘llanuvchi gap sintaksisining ilk bor qiyosiy tahlili amalga oshirilgani, o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi gazeta matnlarida uchraydigan sintaktik usullarning tipologik o‘xshashligi aniqlangan ilmiy natija va xulosalardan 2020-2021-yillarda O‘zbekiston davlat xoreografiya akademiyasida amalga oshirilgan “O‘zbek milliy raqs san’atini targ‘ib etishga bag‘ishlangan veb-sayt va multimedia mahsulotlari (elektron lug‘atlar) to‘plamini yaratish” mavzusidagi IZ-2019081663-raqamli fundamental loyiha doirasida “O‘zbek milliy raqs terminlarining qisqacha o‘zbekcha-ruscha-inglizcha-nemischa izohli lug‘ati”ni yaratishda foydalanilgan. (O‘zbekiston davlat Xoreografiya Akademiyasining 2025-yil 5-avgustdagi 1/04-292-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada muloqot jarayonida ishlatiluvchi ingliz tiliga oid so‘zlarning o‘zbek tilidagi muqobilini to‘g‘ri tanlashga doir ilmiy-nazariy qarashlarning mukammallashishiga asos bo‘ldi;

sintaktik-stilistik figuralar, ularning qiyoslanuvchi tillardagi tizimli tasnifi ishlab chiqilgan hamda nutq ta’sirchanligini oshirishdagi vazifalari dalillangan ilmiy natija va xulosalaridan 2022-2025-yillarda O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanalining “Bedorlik”, “Ijod zavqi”, “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”, “Millat va ma’naviyat” eshittirishlari ssenariylarini tayyorlash jarayonida foydalanilgan. (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanali davlat muassasasining 2025-yil 28-iyuldagi 26-36-1023-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada teleko‘rsatuv materiallari dolzarbligi oshgan, mazmunan takomillashgan, o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida publitsistik uslubning sintaktik-stilistik xususiyatlari borasidagi bilimlarni oshirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 5 ta ilmiy-nazariy va ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalarda, shu jumladan, 2 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalarda ma’ruza shaklida bayon qilingan, jamoatchilik muhokamasidan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 15 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan. Shulardan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 6 ta maqola, ulardan 4 tasi xorijiy jurnalda nashr ettirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya tarkibi kirish, 3 ta bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat. Ishning umumiy hajmi 156 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, dissertatsiyaning maqsadi va vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti tavsiflangan, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Jahon tilshunosligida publitsistik uslubni o‘rganilishining ilmiy-nazariy asoslari**” deb nomlangan birinchi bobida funksional uslublarning tilshunoslikda tutgan o‘rni, publitsistik uslub tadqiqi borasida olimlarning fikrlari tahlil qilinganligi bilan bir qatorda gazeta-publitsistik uslubning xususiyatlari masalasiga batafsil to‘xtalib o‘tilgan.

Ushbu bobning *“Funksional uslublar tilshunoslikning o‘rganilish obyekti sifatida”* deb nomlangan birinchi faslida jahon va o‘zbek tilshunosligida nutq uslublarining paydo bo‘lishi va ularning turlari masalalari yuzasidan turli nazariyalar keltirib o‘tilgan.

Jahon tilshunosligida XX asrdan boshlab funksional uslublar borasida ilk g‘oyalar shakllandi va keyinchalik rivojlantirib, to‘ldirib borildi. Jahon tilshunosligida, shu jumladan, rus tilshunosligida ham stilistika tilning mohiyati hamda vazifalarini chuqur tahlil qilish natijasi o‘laroq, fan sifatida ajralib chiqdi va

rivojlanish yo‘liga kirib oldi. V.Gumboldt, I.Boduen de Kurtene, F.De Sossyur, G.Vinokur, A.Yakubinskiy, Y.Grot, V.Vinogradov, N.Shvedova kabilar nutqni o‘rganishga katta e’tibor berdi[5].

O‘zbek tilshunosligida ham funksional uslublar to‘g‘risida fikrlar almashildi, mazkur yo‘nalishga oid nazariyalar, darslik, qo‘llanma va uslubiy ko‘rsatmalar shakllana boshlandi. O‘zbek tilshunosligida uslubiyatning fan sifatida shakllanishi, asosan, 1950-yillardan so‘ng boshlangan bo‘lsa ham, uning kurtaklari uzoq o‘tmishga borib taqaladi. O‘zbek tilshunosligida nutq uslublarini alohida monografik tarzda o‘rgangan M.Mukarramov, A.Shomaqsudov, T.Qurbonov, A.Mamajonov, R.Qo‘ng‘urov, S.Karimov, B.O‘rinboyev, M.Xalilova[6]larning tadqiqotlarida uslublarning leksik, morfologik, sintaktik xususiyatlari tahlil qilib berildi.

Rus tilshunosligida stilistika sohasi bilan shug‘ullangan barcha olimlar, jumladan, V.Vinogradov, A.Yefimova, M.Kojina, P.Azimov, N.Baskakov, Z.Xovanskaya[7]lar funksional uslublarning tavsifi va tasnifi masalasida munosabatlarini bildirganlar. Binobarin, funksional uslubning she’riyat (badiiy) uslubi XVI asrning ikkinchi yarmida mustaqil uslub vazifasini bajarishni boshlagan; gazeta uslubi publitsistik uslubdan ajralib chiqqan; boshqa funksional uslublar kabi oratorlik (notiqlik) uslubi ham sezilarli darajada muhim o‘zgarishlarga uchragan. I.Arnold funksional uslublarning ajralib turuvchi tizimini taklif etdi. Tadqiqotchi ilmiy, og‘zaki so‘zlashuv, kasbiy, she’riy, notiqlik va publitsistik funksional uslublarni ta’riflaydi, ba’zan fonetikada, sintaktik tuzilishlarda, leksika va frazeologiyada maxsus aniqliklarga ega bo‘lgan tilning subtizimlarini aniqlab bergan[8]. I.Galperinning fikricha, funksional uslublar quyidagi sinflarga bo‘linadi: badiiy uslub, gazeta uslubi, publitsistik uslub, ilmiy nasr uslubi, rasmiy hujjatlar uslubi[9].

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[5] Гумбольдт В. Язык и философия культуры. – М.: Прогресс, 1985; Бодуэн де Куртенэ И.А. Избранные труды по общему языкознанию. – М.: АН СССР, 1963; Соссюр Ф. де. Заметки по общей лингвистике. – М.: Прогресс, 1990; Винокур Г.О. Избранные работы по русскому языку. – М., 1957; Якубинский Л.П. Книги по языкознанию. – М., 1953; Грота Я.К. Филологические разыскания (1852-1892). – СПб., 1899; Виноградов В.В. Стилистика. Теория поэтической речи. Поэтика. – М., 1963; Щерба Л.В. Совпеменный русский литературный язык. – М., 1957.

[6] Мукаррамов М. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг илмий стили. – Тошкент: Фан, 1984; Шомақсудов А., Расулов И., Қўнғуров Р., Рустамов Х. Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1983; Курбанов Т.И. Публицистический стиль современного узбекского литературного языка: Автореф.дисс...канд.филол.наук. – Самарканд: СамДУ нашриёти, 1987; Мамажонов А. Қўшма гап стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Фан. 1990; Қўнғуров Р. ва бошк. Нутқ маданияти ва услубият асослари. – Тошкент, 1992; Каримов С. Ўзбек тили функционал стилистикаси. Монография. – Самарқанд: СамДУ нашри, 2010; Ўринбоев Б., Солиев А. Нотиқлик маҳорати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1984; Xalilova M. O‘zbek tili stilistikasi asoslari//O‘quv qo‘llanma. “Farg‘ona” nashriyoti, 2009.

[7] Виноградов В.В. Стилистика. Теория поэтической речи. Поэтика. – М., 1963; Ефимова З.Е. “Нарушение” согласования времен в газете/Общая стилистика: теория и прикладные аспекты: Сб. науч. тр. – Калинин: КГУ, 1990; Кожина М.Н. Стилистика русского языка. – М., 1983; Азимов П.А. Развитие стилистических систем литературных языков народов СССР (в соавт.). – Ашхабад: Ылым, 1968. Баскаков Н.А. Введение в изучение тюркских языков. – М., 1962; Хованская З.И. Стилистика французского языка: учебник для вузов. – Изд. 2-е, испр. – М.: Высш. шк., 2004.

[8] Арнольд И.В. Стилистика. Современный английский язык [Электронный ресурс]: учебник для вузов. 10-е изд., –М.: Флинта, 2010. – С.320.

[9] Гальперин И.Р. Очерки по стилистике английского языка. – М.: Изд-во лит. на иностр. яз., 1958. – С.28.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida funksional uslublarning N.Baskakov, A.Sulaymonov, A.Shomaqsudov, G‘.Abdurahmonov, B.O‘rinboyevlar tomonidan tavsiya etilgan variantlari mavjud bo‘lib[10], ularda, asosan, beshta uslub – so‘zlashuv, ommabop, ilmiy, rasmiy va badiiy uslublar e’tirof etiladi.

Tadqiqot ishimizda ko‘plab o‘zbek olimlarining tasnifiga tayangan holda vazifaviy uslublarni quyidagicha tasniflashni ma’qul ko‘rdik, jumladan, ilmiy uslub, rasmiy uslub, publitsistik uslub, badiiy uslub, so‘zlashuv uslubi hamda diniy uslub. Bu tasnif funksional uslublarning zamonaviy kommunikativ ehtiyojlarga mos ravishda keng qamrovli tasvirini beradi.

Bobning “*Tilshunoslikda publitsistik uslub tadqiqi”* deb nomlangan ikkinchi faslida o‘zbek hamda ingliz tilshunos olimlari tomonidan publitsistik uslubga olimlarning izlanishlari talqini yoritilgan.

Ingliz va rus tadqiqotchilari qatoriga T.van Deyk, B.Makneyr, D.Richardson, M.Stabbs, N.Feyrklou, R.Xornbi, R.Fauvler, D. Meteson, M.Montgomeri, D.Shifrin, G.Solganik, O.Grigoryeva, N.Klushina, I.Galperin, I.Arnold, L.Duskayeva, A.Kirillov, V.Konkov, K.Rogova, T.Dobrosklonskaya, A.Vasilyeva, S.Treskova, I.Lisakova, B.Krivenko, R.Vafeyev, Y.Kakorina, M.Kolesnikova[11]larning izlanishlarida publitsistik uslub siyosiy-mafkuraviy, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va madaniy munosabatlarga xizmat qilishi, shuning uchun uslubning tilshunoslikda ahamiyati ortganligi ta’kidlanadi.

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[10] Баскаков Н.А. Введение в изучение тюркских языков. – М., 1962; Сулаймонов А. Тил стиллари ҳақида. – Совет мактаби, 1964; Шомақсудов А. ва бошқалар, Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1983; Абдураҳмонов Ғ. Стилистик нормалар ҳақида // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1969; Ўринбоев Б. Функционал услубият ва унинг моҳияти. – Тошкент: Фан, 1992.

[11] Dijk T.A. News as Discourse. – New York: Hillsdale, Lawrence Erlbaum, 1998; McNair B. News and Journalism in the UK. A Textbook. – London: Routledge, 1994; Richardsson J.E. Analysing Newspapers. Palgrave: – Macmillan, 2007; Stubbs M. Discourse Analysis: The Sociolinguistic Analysis of Natural Language. – Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1983; Fairclough N. Media Discourse. – London: Edward Arnold, 1995; Hornby R. The Press in Modern Society. – London: F. Muller, 1965; Fowler R. Language in the News: Discourse and Ideology in the Press. – London, 1991; Matheson D. Media Discourses: Analysing Media Texts. Issues in Cultural and Media Studies. – Open University Press, 2005; Montgomery M. Discourse of Broadcast News. A linguistic approach. – Routledge, 2007; Schiffrin D. Approaches to Discourse. – Oxford; Cambridge, Mass.: Basil Black-well, 1994; Солганик Г.Я. Практическая стилистика русского языка. Учебное пособие. Изд.4. – М.: Academia, 2010; Григорьева О.Н. Стилистика русского языка./Учебное пособие для иностранцев. – М., 2000; Клушина Н.И. От стиля к дискурсу: новый поворот в лингвистике. – М.: Флинта; Наука, 2003; Гальперин И.Р. Стилистика английского языка. 3-е издание. – М.: Высшая школа, 1988; Арнольд И.В. Стилистика. Современный английский язык: учебник для вузов. 10-е изд., – М.: Флинта, 2010; Дускаева Л.Р. Диалогичность речевых жанров в газетной публицистике. – Пермь: Изд-во Перм. ун-та, 2001; Кирилов А.Г. Политический нарратив: структура и прагматика (на материале современной англоязычной прессы). Автореф.дисс...канд.филол.наук. – Самара, 2007; Коньков В.И. Русская речь в средствах массовой информации. Речевые системы и речевые структуры. – СПб.: СПбГУ, 2011; Рогова К.А. Синтаксические особенности публицистической речи. – Л.: Изд-во Ленинград, ун-та, 1975; Добросклонская Т.Г. Теория и методы медиалингвистики (на материале английского языка). – М., 2000; Васильева А.Н. Газетно-публицистический стиль речи: курс лекций по стилистике русского языка. – М.: Русский язык, 1982; Трескова С.И. Социолингвистические проблемы массовой коммуникации. – М., 1989; Лысакова И.П. Язык газеты: социолингвистический аспект. – Л.: ЛГУ, 1981; Кривенко Б.В. Язык массовой коммуникации: лексико-семиотический аспект. – Воронеж, 1993; Вафеев Р.А. Особенности языка современных СМИ // Средства массовой информации в современном мире. Петербургские чтения: Тезисы межвузовской научно-практической конференции / Под ред. В.И. Конькова. Шилина, М. Г. – СПб.: Роза мира, 2005; Какорина Е.В. СМИ и Интернет-коммуникация (область пересечения и взаимодействия) // Язык современной публицистики: Сб. статей / Сост. Солганик Г.Я. Шилина М.Г. М.: Флинта: Наука, 2005; Колесникова М.М. Гипертекст как основа сетевой коммуникации. // Научные труды I Всероссийской конференции «Текст: теория и методика в контексте вузовского образования» (Тольятти, 14 – 16 октября 2003 года) / Под ред. Тарановой Г.И. – ТГУ, 2003. – С.560.

Publitsistik uslubni ko‘plab o‘zbek tilshunos olimlari, jumladan, V.Reshetov, A.Borovkov, M.Mirzayev, F.Abdullayev, I.Rasulov, A.Abdunazarov, A.Boboyeva, K.Yusupov, A.Abdusaidov, D.Teshabayeva, S.Shomaqsudova, Y.Odilov, Sh.Usmonova, R.Artiqova, S.Aktamova, N.Yaxyoyeva, O‘.Maraimova va boshqalarning tadqiqotlarida uslubga aloqador bo‘lgan ma’lumotlar keltirilgan[12].

O‘zbek va ingliz tilshunosligida publitsistik nutq turli ijtimoiy-siyosiy, ma’rifiy, madaniy va ommaviy munosabatlarga xizmat qilish bilan bog‘liq. Uslubning muhim vazifalaridan biri axborot berish va ta’sir o‘tkazishdir. Ushbu uslubga oid matnlarning axborot vazifasi bunday matnlarning mualliflari o‘quvchilar, tomoshabinlar va tinglovchilarning keng doirasini jamiyat uchun muhim bo‘lgan muammolar, mualliflarning ushbu muammolarga qarashlari to‘g‘risida xabardor qilishni maqsad qilganlar.

Jahon tilshunosligida ommabop uslub tasnifi borasida ko‘plab qarashlar mavjud. Masalan, rus tilshunos olimi L.Barlas uslubning ko‘rinishlari sifatida gazeta-publitsistik (gazeta tili); targ‘ibot (murojaatnomalar, chaqiriqlar, varaqalar, proklamatsiyalar); rasmiy siyosiy-g‘oyaviy (qarorlar); ommaviy-siyosiy (yig‘ilishlardagi chiqishlar) va boshqalarni tasniflagan[13].

O‘zbek tilshunosligida ommabop uslub tasnifi V.Vinogradovning aloqa, habar, ta’sir turlariga asoslanib, T.Qurbonov va A.Abdusaidovlarning tadqiqotlarida uslub negizida tilning ta’sir ko‘rsatishga qaratilgan vazifasi asos qilib olingan [14]. Garchi A.Abdusaidov o‘z tadqiqotini gazeta doirasida cheklagan

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[12] Решетов В.В. Лексический состав современной узбекской прессы / В кн.: Проблемы языка. – Ташкент, 1934; Боровков А.К. Узбекский литературный язык в период 1905-1917гг. – Ташкент, 1940; Мирзаев М.М. Советско-интернациональные слова в узбекской периодической прессе (1945-1950). Автореф.дисс...канд.филол.наук. – Ташкент, 1951; Абдуллаев Ф. Ўзбек тили лексикасининг баъзи масалалари / Тил ва адабиёт институти асарлари, 1-китоб. – Тошкент, 1949; Расулов И. Развитие узбекского литературного языка в период Великой Отечественной войны: Автореф.дисс...канд.филол.наук. – Ташкент, 1951; Абдуназаров А. Некоторые вопросы развития лексики и фразеологии узбекского литературного языка 20-х годов: Автореф.дисс...канд.филол.наук. – Ташкент, 1968; Бобоева А. Газета тили ҳақида. – Тошкент: Фан, 1983; Юсупов К. Ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик-семантик ва стилистик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1986; Абдусаидов А. Газета жанрларининг тил хусусиятлари. Филол.фан.д-ри (DSc) ...дисс. – Самарқанд, 2005; Бакиева Г.Х., Тешабаева Д.М. Оммавий ахборот тили. – Тошкент: O‘zkitobsavdo nashriyot, 2019; Бакиева Г.Х, Тешабаева Д.М. Медиамаконда матн. – Тошкент, 2019; Тешабаева Д.М., Бакиева Г.Х., Исраил М.И., Тошмухамедова Л.И., Нуритдинова М.Ч. Журналистика. III жилд. Медиалингвистика ва таҳрир. – Тошкент: O‘zbekiston, 2019; Тешабаева Д.М. Оммавий ахборот воситалари тилининг нутқ маданияти аспектида тадқиқи (Ўзбекистон Республикаси ОАВ мисолида): Филол.фан.д-ри (DSc)…дисс. – Тошкент, 2012; Shomaksudova S., Israil M. OAVda yozma matn. Nutq va munozara. – Toshkent: Iqtisod-Moliya, 2018; Одилов Ё.Р. Глобаллашув даври публицистикаси тилининг тараққиёти. – Т.: Нодирабегим, 2020; Усмонова Ш.А. Медиадискурсда газета тили тенденциялари (ўзбек ва инглиз тиллари мисолида). Филол.фан.б.фалс.док (PhD) …дисс. – Тошкент, 2021; Артиқова М.Р. Медиаматнда прецедентлик феноменининг лингвомаданий аспекти (ўзбек ва испан газеталари мисолида). Филол.фан.б.фалс.док (PhD) …дисс. – Тошкент, 2022; Актамова С.А. Фразеологизм медиаматнда ифодалаш ва баҳолашнинг услубий воситаси сифатида (турли тизимли тиллар газета матнлари асосида). Филол.фан.б.фалс.док (PhD) …дисс. – Тошкент, 2022; Yaxyayeva N.X. Mediamatnda umuminsoniy qadriyatlar tizimining lingvokulturologik tadqiqi (ingliz va o‘zbek tillari misolida). Filol.fan.b.fals.dok (PhD) ...diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2023; Maraimova O‘. Medianing lisoniy manzarasida mentallik: aksiologik tadqiq (elektron gazetalar misolida). Filol.fan.b.fals.dok (PhD)...diss.avtoref. – Toshkent, 2025.

[13] Барлас Л.Г. Русский язык. Стилистика. – М.: Просвещение, 1978. – С.100-101.

[14] Курбанов Т.И. Публицистический стиль современного узбекского литературного языка: Автореф.дисс...канд.филол.наук. – Самарканд: СамДУ нашриёти, 1987. – С.8.; Абдусаидов А.А. Газета жанрларининг тил хусусиятлари: Филол.фан.док. (DSc) ...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2005. – Б.11.

bo‘lsa-da, ishning mukammalligi yaqqol ko‘rinadi. Tadqiqotning tasnifida avvalo publitsistik uslubning ko‘rinishlari ajratiladi: axborot (informatsion), tahliliy (analitik) va badiiy-publitsistik.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, publitsistik uslub jamiyat hayotining muhim ijtimoiy-siyosiy, madaniy va ma’naviy jarayonlarini aks ettiruvchi, axborot berish va ta’sir o‘tkazish vazifalarini uyg‘un holda amalga oshiruvchi yetakchi funksional uslublardan biridir. Ushbu uslubning asosiy xususiyati shundaki, u nafaqat obyektiv axborotni yetkazishga, balki adresatning ongiga va his-tuyg‘ulariga faol ta’sir ko‘rsatishga yo‘naltirilgan.

Bobning “*Gazeta-publitsistik uslub xususiyatlari”* deb nomlangan uchinchi faslida o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida gazeta-publitsistik uslubning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari tadqiqi berilgan.

Gazeta uslubi – bu bayonotning maqsadi, vazifalari va auditoriyasi bilan belgilanadigan lingvistik xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lgan matnlar, janrlar to‘plami hisoblanadi. Gazeta matni uni boshqa funksional uslublar matnlaridan ajratib turadigan bir qator xarakterli xususiyatlarga ega.

Rus tilshunosligida stilistika bo‘yicha darsliklar mualliflari yorqin vakillari bo‘lgan I.Arnold, I.Galperin, N.Razinkinalar gazeta uslubini badiiy, notiqlik, so‘zlashuv, publitsistik, ilmiy kabi funksional uslublar bilan bir qatorga qo‘yishadi[15]. Gazeta-publitsistik uslubni atroflicha o‘rganish tilshunoslikda jiddiy e’tibor berilmoqda. Rus tilshunosligida birinchi marotaba gazeta uslubini tadqiq etish XX asrning 20-yillarida G.Vinokur tomonidan boshlangan[16]. 60-yillarga kelib uslubga bo‘lgan e’tibor yanada kuchaydi. 80-yillarning boshlariga kelib rus tilshunosligida gazeta uslubining turli xususiyatlari yoritilgan ko‘plab ilmiy ishlar chop etilgan.

Gazeta tilini o‘rganishda o‘zbek tilshunosligida A.Boboyevaning xizmatlari alohida o‘rin egallaydi. Olima gazeta tilining leksik xususiyatlari, gazeta tilida ta’sirchanlikni ifodalanishi, gazeta sarlavhalarining ba’zi bir xususiyatlarini, unda so‘z qo‘llash va imlo qoidalariga rioya etish, uslubning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini yoritishga harakat qilingan. D.Teshabayeva “Publitsistika jamiyatning siyosiy-mafkuraviy sohasiga xizmat qiladi. Dastavval ushbu uslubning asosiy funksiyasi sifatida tilning ta’sir etish xususiyati e’tirof qilinardi. Lekin bugungi kunda axborotning ijtimoiy hayotdagi o‘rni naqadar muhim ahamiyat kasb etayotganiga guvoh bo‘layotirmiz”, deb ta’kidlaydi[17].

A.Abdusaidov publitsistik uslub bir vaqtning o‘zida ham konservativlik, ham harakatchanlik xususiyatiga ega ekani, ya’ni bir tomondan, yetarli miqdorda

[15] Арнольд И.В. Стилистика современного английского языка (Стилистика декодирования): Уч. пос. для студ. фак. и ин-тов иностр.яз. – Л.: Просвещение, 1973; Гальперин И.Р. Стилистика английского языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1981; Разинкина Н.М. Функциональная стилистика английского языка: Учеб.пособие для ин-тов и фак. ин.яз. – М.: Высшая школа, 1989.

[16] Винокур Г.О. Культура языка. – М., 1925. – 136 с.

[17] Тешабаева Д.М. Оммавий ахборот воситалари тилининг нутқ маданияти аспектида тадқиқи (Ўзбекистон Республикаси ОАВ мисолида). Филол.фан.д-ри (DSc)...дисс. – Тошкент, 2012. – Б. 70.

qoliplar, atamalar uchrasa, ikkinchi tomondan, o‘quvchini ishontirish, unga ta’sir etish maqsadida yangidan-yangi til vositalarining qo‘llanilishini aytib o‘tadi[18].

Jahon stilistikasining yetakchi olimlaridan biri I.Galperin[19] gazetada ingliz va rus tillarida ikkita uslub mavjudligini, gazeta uslubining mohiyatini tashkil etuvchi gazeta xabarlari, sarlavhalar, reklamalar uslubi hamda ommabop uslubning bir turini tashkil etuvchi gazeta maqolalari uslubiga tasniflaydi. Ko‘rinib turibdiki, I.Galperin ingliz tilidagi ommabop uslubning janri hisoblanuvchi gazeta uslubini alohida mustaqil uslubga ajratib, uni misol va tahlillar bilan isbotlab bergan.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, gazeta tilining ko‘p funksiyaliligi, ta’sir ko‘rsatish va ko‘ngilochar vazifalarning ustuvorligi, shuningdek, lisoniy vositalarning fatik (aloqa o‘rnatuvchi) va estetik yuklamasining kengayishi jurnalistlarni nafaqat adabiy til, balki butun umummilliy til resurslaridan foydalanishga undaydi.

Ikkinchi bob **“O‘zbek va ingliz publitsistik nutqining sintaktik tuzilishi”** deb nomlanib, uch faslni o‘z ichiga oladi. Ushbu bobning birinchi fasli *“Publitsistik matnlarda gap turlari va ularning kommunikativ vazifasi”*ga bag‘ishlangan.

O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ommabop uslubda uchrovchi sintaktik-stilistik birliklar ifodali nutqning bir butun sintaktik tuzilishdan iborat bo‘lgan vositalar sanaladi. Sintaktik-stilistik vositalar nutqning emotsionalliligini oshirishga yordam beradigan maxsus sintaktik qurilmalardan iborat bo‘ladi. Uslubda parallelizm, takror va uning turlari, antiteza, inversiya, ellipsis, sanash usullari, gradatsiya kabi vositalar ko‘p qo‘llanadi. Ushbu vositalar nutqni ta’sirli, jozibali qilish bilan birga, fikrni tinglovchiga tez va oson yetkazish imkonini beradi. Ular yordamida tuzilgan nutq birliklari jarangdorlikka moyil bo‘ladi.

Tadqiqot davomida ommabop uslubning badiiy, ilmiy va so‘zlashuv uslublari bilan chegaradosh xususiyatlari aniqlanib, ayniqsa, uning sintaktik qurilishi alohida e’tiborga molik ekanligi asoslandi. Gazeta-publitsistik matnlarda dialogik prinsipning ustuvorligi, ritorik savollar, savol-javob birliklari, undov gaplar, uyushiq bo‘lakli va shaxsi umumlashgan gaplarning faol qo‘llanishi muallif va o‘quvchi o‘rtasidagi bilvosita muloqotni kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Bu esa publitsistik nutqning kommunikativ samaradorligini oshiradi.

Shuningdek, ko‘chirma va o‘zlashtirma nutqning gazeta matnlaridagi o‘rni va vazifalari tahlili ularning muallif pozitsiyasini ifodalash, dalillarni asoslash hamda bayonning ishonchliligini ta’minlashda muhim vosita ekanini ko‘rsatdi. To‘liq va fragmentar iqtiboslardan foydalanish muallif niyatiga, janr xususiyatlariga va kommunikativ maqsadga bog‘liq holda tanlanadi. O‘zlashtirma nutq esa ixchamlik va moslashuvchanlikni ta’minlagan holda, bayonning subyektiv-modallik rejasini muallif nazoratiga bo‘ysundiradi.

Qiyosiy jihatdan qaralganda, o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi publitsistik uslubda qo‘llaniladigan sintaktik-stilistik vositalar umumiy qonuniyatlarga ega bo‘lsa-da, har bir tilning struktur xususiyatlari ularning namoyon bo‘lish shakliga ta’sir

[18] Абдусаидов А. Газета жанрларининг тил хусусиятлари. Филол.фан.д-ри (DSc) ...дисс. – Самарқанд, 2005. – Б. 37.

[19] Гальперин И.Р. Очерки по стилистике английского языка. – М.: Изд-во лит. на иностр. яз., 1958. – С.287-288.

ko‘rsatadi. Parallelizm, takror, gradatsiya, inversiya, ellipsis kabi vositalarning faol qo‘llanishi publitsistik nutqning ifodaviyligini kuchaytirib, fikrning ommaga tez va ta’sirchan yetib borishini ta’minlaydi.

Ikkinchi bobning *“Sintaktik parallelizm va takrorning matn tashkil etuvchi funksiyasi”* deb nomlanuvchi ikkinchi faslida o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida parallelizm hamda takrorning matn tashkil etuvchi xususiyatlari misollar asosida atroflicha qiyosiy tahlil qilingan.

Parallelizm hodisasi til yoki nutq birliklarining takrorlanishi bilan bog‘liq holda yuzaga chiqadi. Shuning uchun ham tilshunoslikda parallelizm va takror atamalari bir-biriga o‘xshash tushunchalarni ifodalash uchun xizmat qiladi. Ushbu terminlar tilshunoslikda sinonim ravishda qo‘llanadi. Parallelizm atamasi takrorlangan bo‘laklarga nisbatan (ko‘pincha anafora va epifora), ba’zan takrorlangan gap strukturalariga nisbat qo‘llanadi.

“Prezidentimiz ta’biri bilan aytganda, dunyo bizga ochildi va biz dunyoga ochildik” (Yangi O‘zbekiston, 157-son, 09.08.2023).

“To err is human; to forgive, divine” (Alexander Pope). *(tarjimasi: Xato qilish – insonga xos; kechirish esa – ilohiy fazilatdir.)*

Sintaktik parallelizm qarama-qarshilik vazifasini bajaradi, sodir bo‘layotgan voqealar tasvirini qayta tiklashga yordam beradi va leksik elementlarni bir xil sintaktik birliklarga birlashtiradi. Masalan:

“To‘g‘ri, ularni tinglashardi, lekin aniq yechim topib berisha olmasdi” (Xalq So‘zi. 173-son. 22.08.2023).

“In Somalia and Haiti, the forces were too thin and too soon withdrawn, in Bosnia and Kosovo large troop deployments remain for the long term” (Newsweek, 2.06.2003). *(tarjimasi: “Somaliya va Gaitida kuchlar juda kam va juda erta olib ketilgan bo‘lsa, Bosniya va Kosovoda esa katta harbiy kontingent uzoq muddat uchun qolmoqda”).*

Parallel sintaktik konstruksiyalar o‘quvchini ishontirish va uni so‘zlovchining nuqtayi nazarini qabul qilishga majbur qilish uchun ishlatiladi.

“Kitobdan uzoqlashish – bu tafakkurdan uzoqlashish, tafakkurdan uzoqlashish esa odamning o‘z-o‘zidan uzoqlashishdir” (Yangi O‘zbekiston. 161-son. 15.08.2023).

“Let him be tortured, let him confess, let him be killed as horribly as he killed others, Al-Idrissi suggests “All religions say ‘An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth”. (The NYT, 29.12.2023) *(tarjimasi: “Uni qiynasinlar, uni tan olishga majbur qilsinlar, boshqalarni shunday yomon o‘ldirgani kabi u ham dahshatli o‘ldirilsin,” – deydi Al-Idrissi. “Barcha dinlar shunday deyishadi: ‘Ko‘z uchun ko‘z, tish uchun tish.”)*

Parallel sintaktik konstruksiyalar nutqning pragmatik samardorligini ta’minlashda yetakchi o‘rin tutadi. Ular yordamida so‘zlovchi o‘z fikrini mantiqan asoslabgina qolmay, unga o‘ziga xos estetik va emotsional qobiq beradi.

Jahon tilshunosligida takrorning sintaktik-stilistik vositalarlan biri ekanligi ta’kidlanadi. So‘zlarning takrorlanishi tilda har qanday matnning asosiy manbasi bo‘lib xizmat qiladi va uning o‘zagini tashkil qiladi. Matnni tashkil etishning barcha darajalarida namoyon bo‘lgan takrorlash prinsipi matn makonining tarkibiy,

semantik birligi va yaxlitligini ta’minlaydigan eng muhim tamoyillardan biri bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Takrorning matn hosil qiluvchi roli turli janr va uslubdagi matnlarga murojaat qilgan Y.Lotman, N.Lukyanova, N.Danilevskaya va boshqa tadqiqotchilar[20] tomonidan qayta-qayta qayd etilgan va publitsistik matnlarda yaqqol namoyon bo‘ladi. Rus tilshunosligida sintaktik takror va uning silistik maqsadlarda qo‘llanishi birinchi marta L.Kvikvidze, keyinroq esa I.Astafyevaning ishlarida tahlil qilingan[21]. I.Arnold o‘zining tadqiqotlarida[22] matnning uyg‘unligi va yaxlitligining asosiy mezonlaridan biri semalar, so‘zlar yoki mavzuli takrorlashda ifodalangan ma’nolarni takrorlash orqali hosil bo‘lgan “tematik to‘rning” mavjudligini ta’kidlaydi. Sintaktik takror o‘zbek tilshunosligida birinchi marotaba professor A.Mamajonovning tadqiqot ishlarida[23] uchratishimiz mumkin. Boshqa nutq figuralari kabi, gapning ma’nosini kuchaytiruvchi, unga hissiy bo‘yoqdorlik bilan bezatuvchi sifatida qaraladi va nutq uslublarining deyarli barcha turlarida qo‘llanadi. Masalan:

“Xalqimizda bir hikmatli gap bor: “Agar o‘g‘lingni o‘qitsang, o‘zingga yaxshilik qilgan bo‘lasan. Agar qizingni o‘qitsang, millatga yaxshilik qilgan bo‘lasan” (Xalq So‘zi. 162-son. 09.08.2023).

“It’s honestly a lot of guesswork, a lot of luck involved” (The Washington post, 13.04.2024). *(tarjimasi: “Bu rostini aytganda, asosan taxminlarga asoslangan va ko‘p jihatdan omaddan iborat”)*

Sintaktik-stilistik vositalar ichida grammatik funksiyalarning kengligi, ifodaliligi va ta’sirchanligi bilan alohida ajralib turuvchi takrorning turi anafora hisoblanadi. Anaforik takrorlash muallifga takroriy birliklarni o‘quvchi xotirasida birlashtirishga imkon beradi.

“Har bir kun – bu imkoniyat, har bir kun – bu kelajak uchun poydevor” (Yangi O‘zbekiston, 157-son, 09.08.2023).

“If the base line is Germany and Japan – ethnically homogeneous countries that had advanced economies before World War II – they have fallen short. If the base line is Somalia, they have done pretty well” (Newsweek, 2.06.2003). *(tarjimasi: “Agar mezon Germaniya va Yaponiya bo‘lsa – ya’ni Ikkinchi jahon urushidan oldin ham rivojlangan iqtisodiyotga ega bo‘lgan etnik jihatdan bir hil*

[20] Лотман Ю.М. Анализ поэтического текста: Структура стиха: Пособие для студентов. – Л.: Просвещение, 1972; Лукьянова Н.А. Экспрессивная лексика разговорного употребления. Текст. – Новосибирск: Наука, 1986; Данилевская Н.В. Вариативные повторы как средство развертывания научного текста. Очерки истории научного стиля рус. лит. языка. – Пермь, 1996

[21] Квиквидзе Л.Н. повторы и их стилистическая функция в публичных выступлениях В.И.Ленина (1917-1919 гг). – Тбилиси, 1872; Астафъева И.М. Виды синтактических повторов, их природа и стилистическое использование (на материале современного английского языка). Автореф.дисс…канд. филол.наук. – М., 1964.

[22] Арнольд И.В. Стилистика современного английского языка (Стилистика декодирования): Уч. пос. для студ. фак. и ин-тов иностр.яз. – Л.: Просвещение, 1973; Арнольд И.В. Стилистика. Современный английский язык [Электронный ресурс]: учебник для вузов. 10-е изд., – М.: Флинта, 2010.

[23] Мамажонов А. Қўшма гап стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Фан. 1990. – 110 б.; Мамажонов А. Ўзбек тили қўшма гапларининг стилистик хусусиятлари. Док.дисс. – Тошкент, 1991. – 251 б.; Мамажонов А., Маҳмудов У. Таркибий такрор – услубий восита сифатида // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1997. − №1. − Б.30.; Мамажонов А. Такрор ва унинг синтактик-стилистик функцияси // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти журнали, 1986. − №6. – 59 б.

mamlakatlar – ular bu darajaga yetmagan. Ammo agar mezon Somali bo‘lsa, unda ular ancha yaxshi natijalarga erishgan”)

Xulosa qilib aytganda, parallelizm va takror publitsistik nutqning asosiy sintaktik-stilistik tayanchlaridan biri bo‘lib, ular matnning mantiqiy tuzilishini mustahkamlash, ifodaviylik darajasini oshirish va kommunikativ samaradorlikni ta’minlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ushbu vositalarning tizimli tahlili publitsistik matn sintaksisini chuqurroq o‘rganish uchun muhim nazariy asos yaratadi.

Bobning “*Inversiya, ellipsis va parsellyatsiya”* deb nomlangan uchinchi faslida turli tizimli tillardagi gazeta-publitsistik uslubning stilistik figuralardan inversiya, ellipsis hamda parsellyatsiyalarning qiyosiy tahlili berilgan.

Gazeta-publitsistik uslubi uchun muhim bo‘lgan inversiyaning asosiy vazifalari – aktuallashtiruvchi, ajratib ko‘rsatuvchi xususiyatlaridir. Shuningdek, inversiya muallif niyatiga qarab bayonotning kommunikativ vazifasini ko‘rsatish qobiliyatiga ega – bu gap yoki matnning muallif nuqtai nazaridan muhim elementlarini urg‘u berish, binobarin, ta’sir qilish, nutq ifodaliligini oshirish va xabarga diqqatni jalb qilish imkonini beradi.

“Ochiq, oshkora fikr va mulohazalar maydonidir bu” (Xalq So‘zi. 173-son. 22.08.2023).

“A controversial plan to bring a bike lane to the busy Connecticut Avenue corridor in Northwest Washington was abandoned, a District official said Thursday” (The Washington post, 13.04.2024). *(tarjimasi*: “*Payshanba kuni tuman rasmiysi aytishicha, Vashingtonning shimoli-g‘arbiy qismidagi gavjum Connecticut Avenue yo‘lagiga velosiped yo‘lagi qurish bo‘yicha bahsli reja bekor qilindi”)*

“Erkinlik va huquq asosida muloqot qila olish qobiliyati – kollektiv ish, jamoaviy vazifa”[24].

“Far from dwindling with the end of El Niño, records are falling at even much faster pace now compared to late 2023” (The Guardian. 14.08.2024). *(tarjimasi*: “*El Nino tugashi bilan kamayishdan ancha uzoqda, rekordlar hozir 2023-yil oxiriga nisbatan ancha tezroq yangilanmoqda”)*

Qiyosiy jihatdan qaraganda, o‘zbek misolida inversiya ko‘proq ta’rif va umumlashtirishni kuchaytirish uchun xizmat qilgan bo‘lsa, ingliz misolida u kontrast va kutilmagan natijani ajratib ko‘rsatish vazifasini bajaradi.

Ellipsis deb asosiy gap bo‘laklaridan biri yoki ikkalasi ham tushib qolganda aytiladigan gaplar ataladi. Ko‘pincha elliptik gaplar, ularning bevosita muloqot jarayonidagi rolini ko‘rsatgan holda, turli ohanglar orqali emotsional rang-baranglik, energiya, vaziyatga qarab erkinlik va do‘stona munosabat beradi. Masalan:

“Islohotlar xususida har qancha gapirilsa, fikr bildirilsa – arzigulik”[25].

[24] https://kun.uz/news/2023/08/05/yaqin-otmishning-ogir-gravitatsiyasi-chiqib-keta-olish-uchun-nima-qilish-kerak (murojaat sanasi: 23.12.2024)

[25] https://yuz.uz/news/ozgarishlar-davri-yoshlarga-ulkan-imkoniyatlar-yaratmoqda (murojaat sanasi: 25.06.2024)

“Just wanted to be done. Just be inside. That's all we were rooting for” (The Washington post, 13.04.2024). *(tarjimasi: “Faqat hammasi tugashini istadik. Faqat ichkariga kirishni. Biz faqat shu uchun kurashayotgan edik”)*

Ommabop nutqda elliptik gaplar ko‘proq analitik uslubdagi yangiliklarni yoritishda va biror mashhur insonning hayoti, voqea-hodisalarni yoritish jarayonida qo‘llanadi.

“Katta bitta davlatda faqat bitta odam gapirardi, o‘ynardi, kulardi, yig‘lardi, qo‘shiq aytardi, maqtardi, tanqid qilardi... Boshqa hamma tomoshabin edi”[26].

“Should you be involved in this?” he asked. “No,” the manager fired back. “And you shouldn’t be, either” (The Washington post, 13.04.2024). *(tarjimasi: “Bunda ishtirok etishingiz kerakmi?” – deb so‘radi u. “Yo‘q,” – deb keskin javob berdi menejer. – “Siz ham ishtirok etmasligingiz kerak”)*

Parsellyatsiyaning funksional xususiyati matnning biror qismi ajratilganda u ma’noviy va emotsional ifodalilik kasb etadi, matnning informativligi oshadi, yozma nutq erkin (norasmiy) ohang oladi va uning ritmik tuzilishi so‘zlashuv nutqiga yaqinlashadi. Natijada matn yaratuvchisi va retsipient o‘zaro yaqinlashadi, bu esa ular o‘rtasidagi kommunikatsiya samaradorligini oshiradi.

K.Rogova o‘z tadqiqot ishida gazeta-publitsistik matnini shakllantirishda parsellyatsiyaning (gapning mazmuniy bo‘linishi) o‘rnini alohida ta’kidlaydi. Tadqiqotchining fikriga ko‘ra, zamonaviy gazeta publitsistikasi intilayotgan sodda gap tuzilmalari ekspressiv inversiya uchun qulay vosita hisoblanadi. Parsellyatsiya o‘quvchi diqqatini bayonotning asosiy elementlariga qaytaradi, ularni detallashtiradi hamda yashirin ma’no qirralarini ochib beradi.

“There were those like me, in a charmed editorial circle. And then there were others I worked with” (Guardian, 2016). *(tarjimasi*: *“Mening o‘zim kabi sehrli bir muharrirlik doirasida bo‘lganlar bor edi. Va yana men birga ishlagan boshqalar ham bor edi”)*

“The team secured an early lead, and then they faced unexpected hurdles” (The Guardian, 5.04.2023). *(tarjimasi*: *“Jamoa dastlab yetakchilikni qo‘lga kiritdi, keyin esa kutilmagan to‘siqlarga duch keldi.”)*

“The proposal was innovative, but it lacked sufficient funding” (The Washington Post, 20.02.2023). *(tarjimasi*: *“Taklif yangicha edi, ammo yetarli moliyalashtirish yo‘q edi”)*

Gazeta maqolalari matnlarini sintaktik-stilistik darajada tahlil qilish shuni ko‘rsatdiki, ikkala tilda ham tavsiflangan usullar asosli bo‘lib, boshqa til vositalari bilan bir qatorda gazeta uslubining umumiy maqsadi, xususan, o‘quvchiga ta’sir ko‘rsatish, joriy voqealarga baho berish, vaziyat rivojining yo‘nalishlarini yoritish, yechimlar taklif qilish hamda muallifning nuqtayi nazarini bildirish va asoslashga xizmat qiladi.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“Publitsistik nutqda sintaktik vositalarning stilistik funksiyalari”** deb nomlanadi. Uning birinchi fasli

[26] https://kun.uz/news/2023/09/05/milliy-ozlikning-ajralmas-qismi-moysafid-idroki-va-karimov-davridagi-zapret-faollar-marhum-sherali-jorayev-haqida (murojaat sanasi: 10.02.2024)

“Sintaktik qurilmalar orqali ta’sirchanlik yaratish” bo‘lib, o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi gazeta matnlarida sintaktik qurilmalar orqali ta’sirchanlikni oshiruvchi stilistik figuralarga bag‘ishlangan.

Gazeta matni ommaviy axborot vositalari orasida eng ta’sirchan nutq shakllaridan biri bo‘lib, u keng auditoriyaga tezkor, aniq va baholovchi axborot yetkazishga xizmat qiladi. Gazeta matnining asosiy vazifasi nafaqat xabar berish, balki o‘quvchi ongiga ta’sir ko‘rsatish, uni muayyan fikrga yo‘naltirish va ijtimoiy munosabat bildirishdan iboratdir. Shu sababli gazeta matnida ta’sirchanlikni oshiruvchi lingvistik vositalar, xususan, sintaktik xususiyatlar muhim o‘rin tutadi.

Publitsistik uslubning janr ko‘rinishlaridan kelib chiqqan holda bosh maqola, maqola janrlarining shakily-mazmuniy qurilishida ommaga siyosiy ta’sir o‘tkazish maqsadida qo‘shma gaplar, bog‘langan qo‘shma gaplardan unumli foydalaniladi. Masalan:

“Prezidentimiz ta’biri bilan aytganda, dunyo bizga ochildi va biz dunyoga ochildik” (Yangi O‘zbekiston, 157-son, 09.08.2023).

“The planet-cooling climate pattern known as La Niña is here, but it cannot prevent 2025 from being one of the hottest years on record” (The Washington Post, 9.01.2025). (tarjimasi: “La Niña deb ataladigan sayyorani sovutuvchi iqlim hodisasi yuzaga keldi, ammo u 2025 yil tarixdagi eng issiq yillardan biri bo‘lishining oldini ololmaydi”).

“Konstitutsiyamizga asosan davlat zimmasiga yuklatilgan ijtimoiy majburiyatlarni bajarish hamda yurtimizda ijtimoiy davlat barpo etish borasida ham ulkan ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda” (Yangi O‘zbekiston, 254-son, 08.12.2025)

“Lawmakers debated the proposal late into the night, and the vote was finally scheduled for the following morning” (The Washington Post, 16.04.2025). (tarjimasi: “Qonun chiqaruvchilar taklifni tun bo‘yi muhokama qildi, va ovoz berish nihoyat ertasi tongga belgilandi”).

“Hurmatli Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev ta’kidlaganidek, umumiy va mushtarak maqsadlar yo‘lida milliy jipslik, har bir ishni ilm, aql va ma’rifat bilan, xalq bilan kengashgan holda amalga oshirish, faqat va faqat oldinga qarab borish bugungi hayotimiz va faoliyatimizning kundalik qoidasiga aylanishi lozim” (Ma’naviyat №13-14 (592-593) 31.07.2023).

“It is impossible for the People’s Republic of China to become Taiwan’s motherland because Taiwan has older political roots, the island’s president has said” (The Guardian, 7.10.2024).

(tarjimasi: “Tayvan prezidenti aytishicha, Xitoy Xalq Respublikasi Tayvanning “ona davlati” bo‘lishi mumkin emas, chunki Tayvanning siyosiy ildizlari undan ham qadimiydir”).

Xiazm qo‘shma gaplar orqali ifodalanadigan jonli tilga xos yaxlit sintaktik vosita bo‘lib, uning asosiy vazifasi nomutanosiblik va qarama-qarshilikni ifodalash, so‘zlovchi yoki yozuvchi nutqining jozibadorligini, ta’sirchanligini ta’minlovchi stilistik vosita hisoblanadi. Masalan:

“Nazoratsiz, tadbirkorni, oddiy odamlarni “yamlab yutishga” tayyor turgan kontoraga qo‘shimcha vakolat berib, afsuslanib yurgandan ko‘ra hoziroq yetti marta o‘ylab, bir marta kesgan yaxshi”[27].

“We do not inherit the earth from our ancestors; we borrow it from our children” (The Washington Post, 10.08.2024). *(tarjimasi: “Biz yer yuzini ajdodlarimizdan meros qilib olmaymiz; uni bolalarimizdan qarz olamiz”).*

Xiazm tilshunoslikda antimetabola nomi bilan ham yuritiladi, lekin ba’zi manbalarda antimetabola xiazmning bir qismi sifatida farqlanadi. Antimetabola bir xil so‘zlarning keyingi gapda teskari shaklda kelishidir. Masalan:

“Umr – uyqu, o‘larkan uyg‘onur inson, Sen o‘lmasdan burun tur, uhlama, uyg‘on!” Jaloliddin Rumiy (Ma’naviyat №13-14 (592-593) 31.07.2023).

“Eat to live, not live to eat.” – Socrates *(tarjimasi: “Yashash uchun yeng, yegulik uchun yashama”.)*

Xulosa qilib aytganda, xiazm usuli o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida gazeta matnlarini yaratishda qo‘l keladigam uslubiy vosita hisoblanadi va ular gazeta matnlariga yangicha xususiyat, mazmuniy imkoniyat, salmoqdorlik baxsh etadi.

Antiteza hodisasini o‘zbek tilshunosligida yetarlicha o‘rganilmagan. Bir qator o‘zbek olimlari tomonidan antiteza haqida ishlar olib borganlar. Xususan, A.Shomaqsudov o‘zbek tilshunosligida birinchi marotaba antiteza haqida fikrlar bildirib o‘tgan[28]. Bundan tashqari yana bir olim I.O‘sarov, O.Mamaziyayevlarning nomzodlik ishlarida hamda E.O‘rinboyevaning doktorlik dissertatsiyasida ham antiteza haqida o‘z fikrlari bildirilgan va misollar orqali tahlil qilib berilgan[29].

O‘zbek va ingliz tilshunosligida antiteza hodisasi badiiy adabiyotda, publitsistik va notiqlik nutqida ham faol qo‘llanuvchi sintaktik-stilistik vosita hisoblanib, unda bir-biriga zid tushunchalar, fikrlar qarama-qarshi qo‘yilishi natijasida nutqning ta’sirchanligi ortadi, bayon qilinayotgan umumiy fikrga nisbatan tinglovchining qiziqishi kuchayadi.

“Rahmatillaning “keysi” meni ko‘p o‘ylantiradi, ba’zida xafa qiladi, ba’zida xursand qiladi. Negaligini tushuntiraman”[30].

“In politics, you must learn to stand up for what you believe in, but also to believe in what you stand up for”(The New York Times, 10.08.2024). *(tarjimasi: “Siyosatda, siz ishonadigan narsalaringiz uchun turishni o‘rganishingiz kerak, lekin shuningdek, turayotgan narsalaringizga ishonishni ham o‘rganishingiz zarur”).*

Ko‘rib o‘tganimizdek, ushbu misollar publitsistik uslubga xos bo‘lib, unda antiteza orqali fikrni yanada aniqlashtirish, ta’kidlash va kuchaytirish maqsadi

[27] https://kun.uz/news/2023/10/03/yoshlar-migratsiyasi-ham-ogriq-ham-imkoniyat

[28] Шомақсудов А., И.Расулов, Р.Қўнғуров, Х.Рустамов. Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1983. – Б.234.

[29] Ўсаров И.К. Қўшма гаплар умумий стилистикасининг муаммолари (асиндетон, полисиндетон, антитеза ва хиазм материаллари асосида). Филол.фан.ном...дисс. – Андижон, 2004; Мамазияев О. Ўзбек поэтик нутқида хиазм ва градация. Филол.фан.номз...дисс.автореф. – Фарғона, 2004; O‘rinboyeva E.K. O‘zbek tilida qarama-qarshilik munosabatini ifodalovchi lisoniy va nolisoniy vositalar. Filol.fan.b.fals.dok (PhD) ...diss.avtoref. – Farg‘ona, 2023.

[30] https://kun.uz/news/2023/10/03/yoshlar-migratsiyasi-ham-ogriq-ham-imkoniyat (murojaat sanasi: 10.03.2023)

ko‘zda tutiladi. Qarama-qarshi tushunchalarning bir gap doirasida berilishi nutqqa dinamizm va mantiqiy keskinlik bag‘ishlaydi.

Antiteza usuli o‘zaro qarama-qarshi ma’no yoki mazmun ifodalovchi ikki nutqiy birlikning bir kontekst doirasida yonma-yon qo‘yilishi orqali yuzaga chiqadi. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, antiteza usuli ikki qutbli figura bo‘lib, unda sintaktik jihatdan o‘zaro parallel, leksik-semantik jihatdan o‘zaro qarama-qarshi ikki nutq birligi ikki qarama-qarshi qutbda o‘zaro simmetrik tarzda joylshgan bo‘ladi. Bu ko‘zgu yoki muvozanatli effekt yaratish uchun grammatik elementlar, tushunchalar yoki so‘zlarning inversiyasini o‘z ichiga olishi mumkin.

Gradatsiya (lot. Gradatio – bosqichma-bosqich kuchaytirish) badiiy adabiyotda qiyoshlash, obraz, epitet, metafora va boshqa tasviriy vositalarning ketma-ket kuchayib yoki pasayib borishidan yuzaga chiquvchi stilistik figuralardan biridir. Gradatsiya tilga, aniqrog‘i nutqqa uslubiy hodisa bo‘lib, unda tilning barcha sathlaridagi birliklar yakka holda emas, balki bir-biriga muvofiq tarzda, biri ikkinchisini yuzaga keltiruvchi tarzda birlashtiradi va aniq bir maqsad sari yo‘naltiriladi. Umuman olganda, gradatsiya hodisasini yuzaga chiqarishda muallifning aniq bir nuqtayi nazari va maqsadi bo‘ladi.

“Prezidentimiz aytganidek, “biz buyuk tarix, buyuk davlat, buyuk madaniyat yaratgan xalqmiz” (Yangi O‘zbekiston 156-son, 08.08.2023).

“She began as a local curiosity, grew into a national sensation, and has now become a global icon” (The New York Times, 17.08.2025). *(tarjimasi: “U dastlab mahalliy qiziqish obyekti sifatida tanildi, keyinchalik milliy shov-shuvga aylandi va endilikda global timsol (ikonaga) aylandi”).*

Shunday qilib, har ikkala misolda gradatsiya mavjud bo‘lsa-da, birinchisi milliy g‘oya va ideologik yuksaltirishga, ikkinchisi esa vaqt davomida ommaviy mashhurlikning ortishiga xizmat qiladi.

“Orol fojiasi nafaqat bir hudud muammosi, balki mintaqaviy xavf, va nihoyat, global ekologik inqirozdir” (Kun.uz 05.03.2025).

“They protested in streets, they organized nationwide, they shook the government” (The New York Times, 10.03.2024). *(tarjimasi: “Ular ko‘chalarda norozilik bildirdi, mamlakat bo‘ylab tashkil topdi, hukumatni larzaga soldi”).*

Har ikki tilda ham gradatsiya hodisalarning oddiy ketma-ketligi emas, balki ularning sifat va qudrat jihatidan o‘sib borishini ta’minlovchi sintaktik zanjir sifatida xizmat qiladi, bu esa publitsistik uslubga xos bo‘lgan ta’sirchanlik va ekspressivlikni yuzaga chiqaradi.

Gradatsiya usuli publitsistik uslub ko‘rinishlarida sermahsul va faol qo‘llanuvchi vosita bo‘lib, u nutq ko‘rinishining jozibali, ta’sirchan va unda ifodalanayotgan fikrning salmoqli bo‘lishida katta ahamiyat kasb etadi hamda boshqa uslubiy figuralar doirasida ajralib turadi.

Bobning *“Ritorik savollar va murojaat konstruksiyalari”* deb nomlangan ikkinchi faslida o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi gazeta matnlarida uchraydigan ritorik savollar hamda murojaat konstruksiyalari atroflicha tahlil qilingan va misollar orqali yoritilgan.

Ritorik savol gazeta janrining eng yorqin usullaridan biri hisoblanadi. Uning yordamida muayyan yashirin (tagma’no) axborotni yetkazish mumkin, u o‘z ichiga

olgan tasdiq esa adresat tomonidan anglab olinishi lozim. Ritorik savol konstruktsiyasi yakunlovchi gap sifatida qo‘llanganda, butun matnning umumiy ta’sir ko‘rsatish salohiyati ortadi, chunki muallif ataylab ochiq yakun qoldiradi hamda talqin qilish imkoniyatini o‘quvchiga beradi.

“Tasavvur qiling, 2017-yildagi 60 milliard kilovatt-soat generatsiya darajasida qolib ketganimizda, hozir iqtisodiyotimiz hajmini 2 karra oshira olarmidik? Ishlab chiqarishning o‘sib borayotgan talabini, 38 million aholi ehtiyojini qoplab bo‘larmidi?” (YO‘, № 271 (1597), 27.12.2025).

“Isn’t it the world we all want to live in?” (tarjimasi: “Bu barchamiz yashashni xohlaydigan dunyo emasmi?”).

Ritorik savol javobni nazarda tutmaydi va so‘zlovchiga noma’lum bo‘lgan ma’lumotni yetkazishga undash maqsadida qo‘yilmaydi. Ritorik savolning vazifasi – e’tiborni jalb etish, taassurotni kuchaytirish, emotsional ohangni oshirish hamda ko‘tarinkilikni yuzaga keltirishdir.

“Agar yo‘l, suv, elektr va boshqa infratuzilmalar uchun zarur mablag‘ni topib bermaganimizda, quruvchilar va qurilish materiallari korxonalari uchun sharoit yaratib bermaganimizda, ipoteka tizimini yo‘lga qo‘ymaganimizda, shuncha bunyodkorlik ishlari bo‘larmidi?” (YO‘, № 271 (1597), 27.12.2025).

“How many more communities are going to learn that their homes and public spaces are contaminated with toxic chemicals before the government finally does something?” (The Guardian, Opinion. 10.02.2026). *(tarjimasi: “Hukumat nihoyat biror chora ko‘rguniga qadar yana nechta jamoalar o‘z uy-joylari va jamoat joylari zaharli kimyoviy moddalar bilan ifloslanganini bilishga majbur bo‘ladi?”)*.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, gazeta-publitsistik matnlarda so‘roq konstruksiyalari, xususan ritorik savollar va savol-javob birliklari, nafaqat sintaktik shakl, balki kuchli stilistik va pragmatik vosita sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

XULOSA

1. Funksional uslublarning o‘rganilishi tilshunoslikda muhim yo‘nalishlardan biri bo‘lib, o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida ularning shakllanishi, rivojlanishi va tasnifi til tizimining o‘ziga xos jihatlariga tayangan holda chuqur tahlil qilinmoqda. Turli tizimli tillar orasida funksional uslublarning chog‘ishtirma tahlili lingvistik yondashuvning yangi bosqichini shakllantiradi. Bu yo‘nalishdagi tadqiqotlar qatorida ushbu tadqiqot ishi ham mavjud yutuqlar bilan birga, hali chuqur o‘rganilishi lozim bo‘lgan jihatlari ham ochib berilgan.

2. Publitsistik uslub tilshunoslikda keng qamrovli tadqiq etilgan bo‘lib, uning asosiy vazifasi axborotni yetkazish bilan birga o‘quvchi yoki tinglovchiga ma’lum darajada ta’sir ko‘rsatishdan iborat. Shu jihatdan u informativ va ta’sirchanlik funksiyalarining uyg‘unligi ishda uslubning aynan shu jihatlari yoritib berilganligi bilan xarakterlanadi.

3. Gazeta matnlarida gap turlarining tanlanishi shunchaki grammatik qoida emas, balki aniq strategik maqsadga ega. Sodda gaplar matnga dinamika va tezkorlik bag‘ishlasa, murakkab sintaktik butunliklar dalillarning mantiqiy zanjirini

hosil qilishga xizmat qiladi. Tadqiqotda o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida gap qurilishining bu xususiyatlari o‘quvchi diqqatini boshqarishning asosiy lisoniy mexanizmi ekani isbotlandi.

4. Gazeta-publitsistik uslub zamonaviy jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy jarayonlarni yoritishda muhim vosita hisoblanadi. O‘zbek va ingliz publitsistik nutqining sintaktik tuzilishini qiyosiy o‘rganish natijasida har ikki til uchun umumiy bo‘lgan qonuniyatlar bilan bir qatorda milliy va uslubiy xususiyatlar ham mavjudligi aniqlandi. Bu esa publitsistik nutqning universalligi va o‘ziga xosligini birgalikda namoyon etdi.

5. O‘zbek va ingliz publitsistik uslubida qo‘llaniladigan sintaktik-stilistik qurilmalar, jumladan, takror, parallelizm, inversiya, ellipsis, parsellyatsiya, xiazm, antiteza, gradatsiya va boshq. nutqning emotsional, obrazli, ta’sirchan bo‘lishiga xizmat qiladi hamda ushbu vositalar matnning ta’sirchaniligini oshirishga xizmat qilishi tadqiqotda isbotlandi.

6. Parallel konstruksiyalar matnning mantiqiy asosini shakllantiradi. Bir xil qurilishdagi gaplarning ketma-ket kelishi o‘quvchida muallif ilgari surayotgan bir nechta g‘oyaning teng qimmatliligi yoki ularning bir-birini taqozo etishi haqidagi tasavvurni uyg‘otadi. Bu usul matnning emotsional bosimini oshirish bilan birga, murakkab ijtimoiy jarayonlarni sodda va tushunarli mantiqiy qolipga solib beradi.

7. O‘zbek va ingliz publitsistikasida so‘z tartibining o‘zgarishi (inversiya) axborotning aktual bo‘linishini ta’minlovchi kuchli vositadir. Ingliz tilida bu usul ko‘proq dramatik ohang yaratishga, o‘zbek tilida esa gapning mantiqiy markazini ajratib ko‘rsatishga hamda muallifning voqeaga bo‘lgan munosabatini bo‘rttirishga xizmat qiladi.

8. Gazeta-publitsistik matnlarida gap bo‘laklarining tushirib qoldirilishi (ellipsis) axborotni ixchamlashtirish va matnni so‘zlashuv uslubiga yaqinlashtirish imkonini beradi. Bu usul o‘quvchi bilan samimiy muloqot muhitini yaratadi hamda matnning informatsion zichligini oshirib, o‘quvchini matnning yashirin ma’nolarini o‘zi tiklashga undaydi.

9. Ritorik savollar shaklan so‘roq bo‘lsa-da, mazmunan qat’iy tasdiq yoki inkor hukmni ifodalaydi. Ular o‘quvchidan javob kutmaydi, aksincha, javobni savolning o‘ziga yashiradi. Bu orqali muallif o‘zining subyektiv xulosasini o‘quvchining o‘zida tug‘ilgan tabiiy fikr sifatida taqdim etishga muvaffaq bo‘ladi.

10. Ushbu dissertatsiyada tadqiq etilgan barcha sintaktik vositalar yaxlit holda publitsistik matnning argumentativ (ishontirish) quvvatini oshiradi. Ular nafaqat axborotni yetkazadi, balki o‘quvchining emotsional va intellektual olamiga maqsadli ta’sir o‘tkazib, ijtimoiy voqelikka nisbatan muayyan nuqtayi nazarni shakllantirishda hal qiluvchi rol o‘ynaydi.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.10.05 AT FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY

FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY

AKHMADJONOVA SHAHNOZA TOLIBJON KIZI

SYNTACTIC AND STYLISTIC FEATURES OF PUBLICIST STYLE IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

10.00.06 – Comparative and contrastive linguistics

ABSTRACT
of the dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in philological sciences

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Dissertation is available in the Information Resource center of Fergana State University (registered under № 993). Address: 19, Murabbiylar Str., Fergana, 100151, Tel: (99873) 244-44-94).

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

The relevance and actuality of the topic. In world linguistics, attention to messages published and broadcast by mass media outlets is steadily increasing. Analysing the journalistic style across various systematic languages and studying it at different levels of language is one of the pressing issues in linguistics. Among the problems emerging in the field of stylistics in modern linguistics today, the issue of the functional styles of the literary language holds a central position. The functional-stylistic differentiation in language, as evidenced by its use in various communication media and its reflection in textbooks and manuals published as an independent branch of stylistics, proves this.

The emergence of the publicistic style in world linguistics is closely tied to social, political, and cultural life. At the same time, globalization in the global media sphere has created extensive opportunities for searching, obtaining, and disseminating information. The classification of functional styles and their study at the phonetic, lexical, and syntactic levels has attracted the attention of world linguists. Nevertheless, due to the insufficient study of the publicistic style and its syntactic-stylistic features in various systematic languages, determining the classification of styles and their syntactic-stylistic characteristics in Uzbek and English remains a pressing issue.

A number of reforms are being implemented in our country to improve the foreign language teaching system. In particular, issues such as a fundamental reform of the higher education system, increasing the efficiency of scientific research, and engaging young people in science and technology are of great importance. In Uzbek linguistics, the need to study the publicistic style and to conduct comparative studies of stylistic syntactic structure is steadily increasing. Accordingly, "... in the current extremely complex and turbulent world, where global socio-political processes are changing at an unprecedented pace, we all feel and understand that the role and influence of the mass media are more significant than ever before.

In this sense, if we compare the arduous work of journalists – who, while disseminating objective and truthful information in the boundless media landscape, resolutely defend our national interests – to the courage of the defenders of the motherland standing vigilant at our sacred borders, I think it would be appropriate"[1]. The effectiveness of scientific research aimed at developing Uzbek linguistics through the comparative study of the Uzbek language with non-related languages is also increasing. Comparative study of Uzbek and English at various levels and research into the syntactic-stylistic features of the journalistic style play an important role.

The present research work serves, to a certain extent, in the implementation of the tasks set forth in the following normative-legal documents: the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-21 dated February 16, 2026 "On

[1] Mirziyoyev Sh.M. O'zbekiston matbuot va ommaviy axborot vositalari xodimlarini kasb bayrami bilan tabrigi. https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/8269 (murojaat sanasi: 20.09.2025).

additional measures to consistently continue reforms and bring them to a new stage within the framework of priority directions of the country's development until 2030"; the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022 "On the Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026"; the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5847 dated October 8, 2019 "On the Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030"; the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-5117 dated May 19, 2021 "On Measures to Bring the Activities of Promoting the Study of Foreign Languages in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a New Qualitative Stage", Decision No. PQ-294 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of June 27, 2022, "On Measures to Support Mass Media and Develop the Field of Journalism" and other normative-legal documents.

The compliance of the research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic. This research is done in accordance with the prior direction of the science and technology development in the Republic I. "Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational improvement of the information society and democratic state".

The scope of study of the problem. Numerous research studies have been conducted and important theoretical perspectives have been put forward by linguists worldwide and in our country regarding the characteristics of the publicistic style in linguistics. Including, in world linguistics, D.Lodge, D.Crystal and D.Devi, M.Stephens, E.Havelock, J.Lyons, H.Widowson, G.Leech, J.Aitchison, R.Bradford, M.Halliday, J.Weber, P.Simpson, S.Fish[2], as well as G.Vinokur, A.Yakubinsky, Y.Grot, V.Vinogradov, N.Shvedova, V.Kuznetsov, A.Fyodorov, N.Razinkina, R.Budagov, I.Galperin, I.Arnold, M.Kuznes, J.Skebnev, A.Moroxovsky, E.Sachkova, O.Sirotinina[3] and other Russian linguists.

[2] Lodge D. Language of fiction. – New York: Routledge, 1966; Crystal D & Davy D. Investigating English Style. – London: Longmans, 1969; Stephen M. English Literature, a Student Guide (2nd edn.). – UK: Longman Group, 1994; Havelock E. The Dance of Life. – London: Longman, 1955; Lyons J. Language and Linguistics: an Introduction. – Cambridge: CUP, 1981; Widdowson H.G. Practical Stylistics. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1992; Leech G.N. A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry. – Chicago: Longman, 1969; Aitchison, J. Teach yourself linguistics. – London: Hoddor Headline, 2003; Bradford R. Stylistics. – London: Routledge, 1997; Halliday M.A.K. Linguistic function and literary style: an inquiry into the language of William Golding's the inheritors. In Weber, J.J. (ed). The stylistics reader: from Roman Jakobson to the present. (pp.56-85). – London: Arnold, 1996; Weber J. J. (Ed.). The stylistic reader: From Jakobson to the Present. – London: Arnold, 1996; Simpson P. Stylistics: a resource book for students. – London: Routledge, 2004; Fish S. The Problems of reading in contemporary American criticism: a symposium. – 1979. – P. 129-148.

[3] Винокур Г.О. Избранные работы по русскому языку. – М., 1957; Якубинский Л.П. Книги по языкознанию. – М., 1953; Грота Я.К. Филологические разыскания (1852-1892). – СПб., 1899; Виноградов В.В. Стилистика. Теория поэтической речи. Поэтика. – М., 1963; Шведова Н.Ю. Очерки по синтаксису русской разговорной речи. – М., 1960; Кузнецов В.Г. Функциональные стили современного французского языка. – М., 1991; Федоров А.В. Очерки общей и сопоставительной стилистики. – М.: Высш.шк., 1971; Разинкина Н.М. Функциональная стилистика английского языка: Учеб.пособие для ин-тов и фак. ин.яз. – М., 1989; Будагов Р.А. Литературные языки и языковые стили. – М., 1967; Гальперин И.Р. Очерки по стилистике английского языка. – М., 1958; Арнольд И.В. Стилистика. Современный английский язык. – М., 2010; Кузнец М.Д., Скребнев Ю.М. Стилистика английского языка. – Л., 1960; Мороховский А.Н. Стилистика английского языка: Учебник для студентов ин-тов и фак.иностр.языков. – К., 1991; Sachkova E.V. Lectures on

In Uzbek linguistics, in this field, V.Reshetov, A.Borovkov, M.Mirzayev, F.Abdullayev, I.Rasulov, A.Abdunazarov, G‘.Abdurahmonov, I.Qo‘chqortoyev, E.Qilichev, A.Shomaqsudov, A.Boboyeva, M.Mukarramov, K.Yusupov, T.Qurbonov, A.Mamajonov, R.Qo‘ng‘urov, E.Begmatov, A.Abdusaidov, M.Xalilova, Scholars such as S.Karimov, D.Teshabayeva, S.Shomaqsudova, Y.Odilov, Sh.Usmonova, R.Artiqova, S.Aktamova, X.Dusmatov, N.Yahyoyeva, and O‘.Maraimova[4] have conducted significant scientific research.

Although the linguists mentioned above have conducted research on the classification of speech styles and their place at the various levels of language, in different systematic languages, that is, the syntactic and stylistic features of colloquial and oratorical speech in Uzbek and English, and their comparative study of similarities and differences, are among the pioneering works.

The connection of the research with scientific-research works of the higher education institution where the dissertation was completed. This dissertation has been carried out within the framework of the research plan of

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English Stylistics: Учебное пособие. – М.: МИИТ, 2012; Сиротинина О.Б. Речевая культура. Энциклопедия. – М., 1998.

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Fergana State University under the topic “Current Challenges in Comparative Linguistics”.

The aim of the research is to identify and analyse the distinctive syntactic-stylistic features of the publicistic style in Uzbek and English.

The objectives of the research. According to the main goal, the research work has the following tasks:

analyse the various approaches in modern linguistics to the issue of language and speech styles, their classification, and justify the relevance of the scientific work;

substantiate the place and functional aspects of speech styles in Uzbek and English;

to demonstrate the similarities and differences in the syntactic structure and variety of the publicistic style in Uzbek and English;

demonstrate the use and effectiveness of the stylistic devices and their expressive functional possibilities, expressive means such as rhetorical questions, parallel constructions, rhetorical exclamations, antithesis, inversion, and ellipsis;

to prove the similarities and differences in stylistic devices serving expressiveness in the publicistic style of Uzbek and English based on linguistic evidence, and to highlight the importance of these features in linguistic theory.

The object of the research has been selected as syntactic units characteristic of the publicist style in newspapers published in Uzbek and English since 2017 and their functional application.

The subject of the research is the syntactic-stylistic features of the publicistic style in Uzbek and English.

The research methods. To address the topic, the methods of comparative-contrastive, descriptive, structural-semantic, and stylistic analysis were used.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

the emergence methods of syntactic-level devices have been comprehensively justified, and the study analysed the emergence of various expressive functions through the use of syntactic-stylistic devices that enhance the impact of language in journalistic discourse;

a comparative analysis of the specialized sentence types of the colloquial style in the newspaper genre was conducted for the first time;

syntactic-stylistic figures, their systematic classification in the comparative languages, and their functions in enhancing speech effectiveness were developed and proven;

the typological similarity and specificity of stylistic figures found in Uzbek and English newspaper texts were determined.

The practical results of the dissertation are as follows:

the dissertation identifies the speech styles in Uzbek and English, including the publicistic style;

the study develops a comparative theoretical framework for the publicistic style in Uzbek and English, identifying, describing, defining, and substantiating its new syntactic-stylistic types;

the study serves as a textbook for general linguistics, as well as for the disciplines of comparative linguistics and theoretical grammar, and provides teaching materials. Materials on speech styles, which serve to create general linguistics textbooks as well as textbooks in the fields of comparative linguistics and theoretical grammar, and to improve theoretical and practical courses, were collected and subjected to systematic analysis.

The reliability of the research results is based on the appropriateness of the approach and methods used for the research objective, the scientific basis of the theoretical information, and the relevance of the selected examples to the research subject, the application of theoretical ideas and conclusions to practice, the analysis and interpretation conducted using the methodology of theoretical linguistics, and the verification of the results by competent authorities.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results. The scientific significance of the research results lies in enriching the general theory of analytical methods derived from the languages under comparison: comparative linguistics, communicative linguistics, pragmalinguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, lingvocultural studies, and journalism. The practical significance of the research results is explained by their function as a scientific-theoretical source for addressing research issues in the fields of comparative linguistics, comparative Uzbek and English linguistics.

The practical significance of the research results is explained by the fact that the theoretical conclusions obtained can be used in the teaching of specialized courses and disciplines such as “Comparative Linguistics”, “Comparative Grammar of Uzbek and English Languages”, “Language of the Mass Media” and “Media Language and Style”. The practical significance of the research results is explained by the possibility of using them in the integration of disciplines such as Stylistics and Country Studies, and in teaching specialized courses.

The implementation of research results. Based on the scientific results obtained in the process of the comparative study of the syntactic-stylistic features of publicistic style in Uzbek and English:

The use of expressive syntactic devices for the realization of the persuasive function of the publicistic style, as well as the development of a systematic classification of the most frequently used syntactic methods in newspaper texts, was effectively applied in the framework of the fundamental project No. F3-2019081773 entitled “Creation of interactive educational-methodological manuals on the subject ‘Children’s Dances’ for music and art educational institutions” (2021–2023). In particular, the results were utilized in the compilation of the “Concise Uzbek-Russian-English-German Explanatory Dictionary of Names of Uzbek Children’s Dances, Dance Costumes, and Ornaments” (Certificate of the State Choreography Academy of Uzbekistan, No. 1/04-293, August 5, 2025). As a result, the scientific and theoretical aspects of this dictionary were further improved, the project materials were enhanced, and enriched with scientific and practical evidence.

As one of the first comprehensive studies in Uzbek linguistics on the issue of syntactic-stylistic features of publicistic style in Uzbek and English, the

dissertation has provided a linguistic foundation, carried out for the first time a comparative analysis of sentence syntax in the newspaper genre and revealed the typological similarities of syntactic devices found in newspaper texts in Uzbek and English. The obtained scientific results and conclusions were employed in 2020-2021 within the framework of the fundamental project No. IZ-2019081663 on the topic "Creation of a website and multimedia products (electronic dictionaries) dedicated to the promotion of Uzbek national dance art" at the State Choreography Academy of Uzbekistan. In particular, they were applied in compiling the "Concise Uzbek-Russian-English-German Explanatory Dictionary of Terms of Uzbek National Dance" (Certificate of the State Choreography Academy of Uzbekistan, No. 1/04-292, August 5, 2025). As a result, the work provided a foundation for the improvement of scientific-theoretical approaches to selecting accurate Uzbek equivalents for English words used in communication.

From the scientific findings and conclusions regarding the systematic classification of syntactic-stylistic figures in the contrasted languages and the substantiation of their role in increasing speech expressiveness were also applied in 2022-2025 in writing scripts for the programs "Bedorlik" (Wakefulness), "Ijod Zavqi" (Inspiration of Creativity), "Ta'lim va Taraqqiyot" (Education and Development), and "Millat va Ma'naviyat" (Nation and Spirituality) broadcast on the "Uzbekistan" TV channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan (Certificate of the State Institution "Uzbekistan TV Channel" of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan, No. 26-36-1023, July 28, 2025). As a result, the relevance and content quality of television programs were significantly enhanced, playing an important role in advancing knowledge about the syntactic-stylistic features of publicistic style in Uzbek and English.

Approbation of research results. The findings of the study were publicly discussed at a total of 5, including 2 international and 3 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. A total of 15 scientific works have been published on the topic of the dissertation. Of these, 6 articles were published in scientific journals recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of the main results of doctoral dissertations, including 4 articles in foreign journals.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references. The total volume of the work is 156 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction to the dissertation substantiates the relevance and necessity of the chosen topic, outlines its aim and objectives, and describes the object and subject of the research. It also demonstrates the alignment of the study with the priority directions of scientific and technological development in th Republic, while highlighting the scientific novelty and practical significance of the findings. In addition, the introduction provides information on the practical

implementation of the research results, the publications produced during the course of the study, and the overall structure of the dissertation.

In the first chapter of the dissertation, entitled **"The Scientific and Theoretical Foundations of the Study of the Publicistic Style in World Linguistics"**, the place of functional styles in linguistics is examined in detail, and alongside an analysis of scholars' views on the study of the publicistic style, the newspaper - the issue of the characteristics of the publicistic style is discussed in detail.

In the first section of this chapter, entitled *"Functional Styles as an Object of Linguistic Study"*, various theories are presented concerning the emergence of speech styles and their types in world and Uzbek linguistics.

In world linguistics, from the 20th century onwards, the first ideas on functional styles were formed and were subsequently developed and supplemented. In world linguistics, including Russian linguistics, stylistics emerged as a distinct discipline and began to develop as a science as a result of a profound analysis of the nature and functions of language. V.Humboldt, I.Boduen de Kurtene, F.De Saussure, G.Vinokur, A.Yakubinsky, Y.Grot, V.Vinogradov, N.Shvedova and others paid great attention to the study of speech[5].

In Uzbek linguistics, ideas about functional styles were also exchanged, and theories, textbooks, manuals and stylistic guidelines on this subject began to take shape. Although the formation of stylistics as a science in Uzbek linguistics began mainly after the 1950s, its roots go back to the distant past. In Uzbek linguistics, M.Mukarramov, who studied the speech styles separately in a monographic manner, in the studies of M.Mukarramov, A.Shomaqsudov, T.Qurbonov, A.Mamajonov, R.Qo'ng'urov, S.Karimov, B.O'rinboyev and M.Khalilova[6], who have separately examined speech styles in monographic form, the lexical, morphological and syntactic characteristics of the styles have been analysed.

All scholars in Russian linguistics who have worked in the field of stylistics, including V.Vinogradov, A.Yefimova, M.Kojina, P.Azimov, N.Baskakov and Z.Khovanskaya[7], have expressed their views on the description and classification

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[5] Гумбольдт В. Язык и философия культуры. – М.: Прогресс, 1985; Бодуэн де Куртенэ И.А. Избранные труды по общему языкознанию. – М.: АН СССР, 1963; Соссюр Ф. де. Заметки по общей лингвистике. – М.: Прогресс, 1990; Винокур Г.О. Избранные работы по русскому языку. – М., 1957; Якубинский Л.П. Книги по языкознанию. – М., 1953; Грота Я.К. Филологические разыскания (1852-1892). – СПб., 1899; Виноградов В.В. Стилистика. Теория поэтической речи. Поэтика. – М., 1963; Щерба Л.В. Совпеменный русский литературный язык. – М., 1957.

[6] Мукаррамов М. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг илмий стили. – Тошкент: Фан, 1984; Шомақсудов А., Расулов И., Қўнғуров Р., Рустамов Х. Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1983; Курбанов Т.И. Публицистический стиль современного узбекского литературного языка: Автореф.дис...канд.филол.наук. – Самарканд: СамДУ нашриёти, 1987; Мамажонов А. Қўшма гап стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Фан. 1990; Қўнғуров Р. ва бошк. Нутқ маданияти ва услубият асослари. – Тошкент, 1992; Каримов С. Ўзбек тили функционал стилистикаси. Монография. – Самарқанд: СамДУ нашри, 2010; Ўринбоев Б., Солиев А. Нотиқлик маҳорати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1984; Xalilova M. O'zbek tili stilistikasi asoslari//O'quv qo'llanma. "Farg'ona" nashriyoti, 2009.

[7] Виноградов В.В. Стилистика. Теория поэтической речи. Поэтика. – М., 1963; Ефимова З.Е. "Нарушение" согласования времен в газете/Общая стилистика: теория и прикладные аспекты: Сб. науч. тр. – Калинин: КГУ, 1990; Кожина М.Н. Стилистика русского языка. – М., 1983; Азимов П.А. Развитие стилистических систем литературных языков народов СССР (в соавт.). – Ашхабад: Ылым, 1968. Баскаков Н.А. Введение в изучение тюркских языков. – М., 1962; Хованская З.И. Стилистика французского языка: учебник для вузов. – Изд. 2-е, испр. – М.: Высш. шк., 2004.

of functional styles. Accordingly, the functional poetic (artistic) style began to function as an independent style in the second half of the 16th century; the newspaper style emerged from the publicistic style; like the other functional styles, the oratorical (rhetorical) style also underwent significant changes. I.Arnold proposed a distinctive system of functional styles. The researcher defines the functional styles as scientific, spoken, professional, poetic, oratorical and journalistic, and has identified subtystems of language that sometimes feature specific peculiarities in phonetics, syntactic structures, lexicon and phraseology[8]. According to I.Galperin, functional styles are divided into the following classes: the literary style, the newspaper style, the publicistic style, the scientific prose style, and the official documents style[9].

In Uzbek linguistics, there are variants recommended by N.Baskakov, A.Sulaymonov, A.Shomaqsudov, G‘.Abdurahmonov and B.O‘rinboyev, in which, essentially, five styles are recognised – colloquial, popular, scientific, official and literary[10].

In our research, relying on the classifications of numerous Uzbek scholars, we have opted to classify the functional styles as follows: the scientific style, the official style, the journalistic style, the literary style, the colloquial style, and the religious style. This classification provides a comprehensive depiction of functional styles in line with contemporary communicative needs.

The second section of this chapter, entitled *“The Study of Publicistic Style in Linguistics”*, sheds light on the interpretation of scholars' research into the publicistic style by Uzbek and English linguists.

English and Russian researchers include T.Dijk, B.McNair, D.Richardson, M.Stubbs, N.Fairclough, R.Hornby, R.Fowler, D.Matheson, M.Montgomery, D.Shifrin, G.Solgonik, O.Grigoryeva, N.Klushina, I.Galperin, I.Arnold, L.Duskayeva, A.Kirillov, V.Konkov, K.Rogova, T.Dobrosklonskaya, A.Vasilyeva, S.Treskova, I.Lisakova, B.Krivenko, In the research of R.Vafeyev, Y.Kakorina, and M.Kolesnikova, it is emphasised that the publicistic style serves political-ideological, socio-economic, and cultural relations, and therefore its importance in linguistics has increased[11].

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[8] Арнольд И.В. Стилистика. Современный английский язык [Электронный ресурс]: учебник для вузов. 10-е изд., –М.: Флинта, 2010. – С.320.

[9] Гальперин И.Р. Очерки по стилистике английского языка. – М.: Изд-во лит. на иностр. яз., 1958. – С.28.

[10] Баскаков Н.А. Введение в изучение тюркских языков. – М., 1962; Сулаймонов А. Тил стиллари ҳақида. – Совет мактаби, 1964; Шомақсудов А. ва бошқалар, Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1983; Абдураҳмонов Ғ. Стилистик нормалар ҳақида // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1969; Ўринбоев Б. Функционал услубият ва унинг моҳияти. – Тошкент: Фан, 1992.

[11] Dijk T.A. News as Discourse. – New York: Hillsdale, Lawrence Erlbaum, 1998; McNair B. News and Journalism in the UK. A Textbook. – London: Routledge, 1994; Richardsson J.E. Analysing Newspapers. Palgrave: – Macmillan, 2007; Stubbs M. Discourse Analysis: The Sociolinguistic Analysis of Natural Language. – Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1983; Fairclough N. Media Discourse. – London: Edward Arnold, 1995; Hornby R. The Press in Modern Society. – London: F. Muller, 1965; Fowler R. Language in the News: Discourse and Ideology in the Press. – London, 1991; Matheson D. Media Discourses: Analysing Media Texts. Issues in Cultural and Media Studies. – Open University Press, 2005; Montgomery M. Discourse of Broadcast News. A linguistic approach. – Routledge, 2007; Schiffrin D. Approaches to Discourse. – Oxford; Cambridge, Mass.: Basil Black-well, 1994; Солганик Г.Я. Практическая стилистика русского языка. Учебное пособие. Изд.4. – М.: Academia, 2010; Григорьева О.Н. Стилистика русского языка./Учебное пособие для иностранцев. – М., 2000; Клушина Н.И. От стиля к

The publicistic style is studied by many Uzbek linguists, including V.Reshetov, A.Borovkov, M.Mirzayev, F.Abdullayev, I.Rasulov, A.Abdunazarov, A.Boboyeva, K.Yusupov, A.Abdusaidov, D.Teshabayeva, S.Shomaqsudova, Y.Odilov, Sh.Usmonova, R.Artiqova, S.Aktamova, N.Yaxyoyeva, O‘.Maraimova and others have provided information related to the style in their research[12].

In Uzbek and English linguistics, publicistic discourse is associated with serving various socio-political, educational, cultural and mass communication functions. One of the style's main tasks is to provide information and exert influence. The informational function of texts in this style is that their authors aim to inform a wide readership, audience and listeners about issues of importance to society and their own perspectives on these matters.

дискурсу: новый поворот в лингвистике. – М.: Флинта; Наука, 2003; Гальперин И.Р. Стилистика английского языка. 3-е издание. – М.: Высшая школа, 1988; Арнольд И.В. Стилистика. Современный английский язык: учебник для вузов. 10-е изд., – М.: Флинта, 2010; Дускаева Л.Р. Диалогичность речевых жанров в газетной публицистике. – Пермь: Изд-во Перм. ун-та, 2001; Кирилов А.Г. Политический нарратив: структура и прагматика (на материале современной англоязычной прессы). Автореф.дисс...канд.филол.наук. – Самара, 2007; Коньков В.И. Русская речь в средствах массовой информации. Речевые системы и речевые структуры. – СПб.: СПбГУ, 2011; Рогова К.А. Синтаксические особенности публицистической речи. – Л.: Изд-во Ленинград, ун-та, 1975; Добросклонская Т.Г. Теория и методы медиалингвистики (на материале английского языка). – М., 2000; Васильева А.Н. Газетно-публицистический стиль речи: курс лекций по стилистике русского языка. – М.: Русский язык, 1982; Трескова С.И. Социолингвистические проблемы массовой коммуникации. – М., 1989; Лысакова И.П. Язык газеты: социолингвистический аспект. – Л.: ЛГУ, 1981; Кривенко Б.В. Язык массовой коммуникации: лексико-семиотический аспект. – Воронеж, 1993; Вафеев Р.А. Особенности языка современных СМИ // Средства массовой информации в современном мире. Петербургские чтения: Тезисы межвузовской научно-практической конференции / Под ред. В.И. Конькова. Шилина, М. Г. – СПб.: Роза мира, 2005; Какорина Е.В. СМИ и Интернет-коммуникация (область пересечения и взаимодействия) // Язык современной публицистики: Сб. статей / Сост. Солганик Г.Я. Шилина М.Г. М.: Флинта: Наука, 2005; Колесникова М.М. Гипертекст как основа сетевой коммуникации. // Научные труды I Всероссийской конференции «Текст: теория и методика в контексте вузовского образования» (Тольятти, 14 – 16 октября 2003 года) / Под ред. Тарановой Г.И. – ТГУ, 2003.

[12] Решетов В.В. Лексический состав современной узбекской прессы / В кн.: Проблемы языка. – Ташкент, 1934; Боровков А.К. Узбекский литературный язык в период 1905-1917гг. – Ташкент, 1940; Мирзаев М.М. Советско-интернациональные слова в узбекской периодической прессе (1945-1950). Автореф.дис...канд.филол.наук. – Ташкент, 1951; Абдуллаев Ф. Ўзбек тили лексикасининг баъзи масалалари / Тил ва адабиёт институти асарлари, 1-китоб. – Тошкент, 1949; Расулов И. Развитие узбекского литературного языка в период Великой Отечественной войны: Автореф.дис...канд.филол.наук. – Ташкент, 1951; Абдуназаров А. Некоторые вопросы развития лексики и фразеологии узбекского литературного языка 20-х годов: Автореф.дис...канд.филол.наук. – Ташкент, 1968; Бобоева А. Газета тили ҳақида. – Тошкент: Фан, 1983; Юсупов К. Ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик-семантик ва стилистик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1986; Абдусаидов А. Газета жанрларининг тил хусусиятлари. Филол.фан.д-ри.дисс. – Самарқанд, 2005; Бакиева Г.Х., Тешабаева Д.М. Оммавий ахборот тили. – Тошкент: O‘zkitobsavdo nashriyot, 2019; Бакиева Г.Х, Тешабаева Д.М. Медиамаконда матн. – Тошкент, 2019; Тешабаева Д.М., Бакиева Г.Х., Исраил М.И., Тошмухамедова Л.И., Нуритдинова М.Ч. Журналистика. III жилд. Медиалингвистика ва таҳрир. – Тошкент: O‘zbekiston, 2019; Тешабаева Д.М. Оммавий ахборот воситалари тилининг нутқ маданияти аспектида тадқиқи (Ўзбекистон Республикаси ОАВ мисолида): Филол.фан.д-ри (DSc) …дисс. – Тошкент, 2012; Shomaksudova S., Israil M. OAVda yozma matn. Nutq va munozara. – Toshkent: Iqtisod-Moliya, 2018; Одилов Ё.Р. Глобаллашув даври публицистикаси тилининг тараққиёти. – Т.: Нодирабегим, 2020; Усмонова Ш.А. Медиадискурсда газета тили тенденциялари (ўзбек ва инглиз тиллари мисолида). Филол.фан.фалс.док (PhD) …дисс. – Тошкент, 2021; Артиқова М.Р. Медиаматнда прецедентлик феноменининг лингвомаданий аспекти (ўзбек ва испан газеталари мисолида). Филол.фан.б.фалс.док (PhD) …дисс. – Тошкент, 2022; Актамова С.А. Фразеологизм медиаматнда ифодалаш ва баҳолашнинг услубий воситаси сифатида (турли тизимли тиллар газета матнлари асосида). Филол.фан.б.фалс.док (PhD) …дисс. – Тошкент, 2022; Yaxyayeva N.X. Mediamatnda umuminsoniy qadriyatlar tizimining lingvokulturologik tadqiqi (ingliz va o‘zbek tillari misolida). Filol.fan.b.fals.dok (PhD)...diss.avtoref. – Toshkent, 2023; Maraimova O‘. Medianing lisoniy manzarasida mentallik: aksiologik tadqiq (elektron gazetalar misolida). Filol.fan.b.fals.dok (PhD)...diss.avtoref. – Toshkent, 2025.

In world linguistics, there are many views on the classification of the public style. For example, the Russian linguist L.Barlas classifies the style's manifestations as newspaper-publicistic (newspaper language); propaganda (appeals, calls, leaflets, proclamations); official political-ideological (resolutions); mass-political (speeches at meetings) and others[13].

In Uzbek linguistics, the classification of the popular style is based on V.Vinogradov's types of communication, message and influence, and in the studies of T.Qurbonov and A.Abdusaidov the style is founded on the language's function of exerting influence[14]. Although A.Abdusaidov confined his research to the newspaper domain, the thoroughness of the work is evident. In the study's classification, the manifestations of the publicistic style are first distinguished: informational, analytical and literary-publicistic.

In conclusion, the publicistic style is one of the leading functional styles, reflecting the important socio-political, cultural and spiritual processes of society and harmoniously fulfilling the tasks of informing and influencing. The main characteristic of this style is that it is aimed not only at conveying objective information but also at actively influencing the recipient's consciousness and emotions.

In the third section of this chapter, entitled *"Features of the Newspaper-Publicistic Style"* a study is presented of the distinctive characteristics of the newspaper-publicistic style in Uzbek and English.

The newspaper style is regarded as a collection of texts and genres characterised by linguistic features determined by the statement's purpose, tasks and audience. A newspaper text possesses a number of characteristic features that distinguish it from texts in other functional styles.

In Russian linguistics, authors of stylistics textbooks – prominent figures such as I.Arnold, I.Galperin and N.Razinkina – place the newspaper style on a par with functional styles such as artistic, oratorical, colloquial, journalistic and scientific[15]. Comprehensive study of the newspaper-publicistic style is receiving serious attention in linguistics. In Russian linguistics, the first research into the newspaper style was initiated in the 1920s by G.Vinokur[16]. By the 1960s, attention to style had intensified further. By the early 1980s, numerous scholarly works had been published in Russian linguistics that shed light on various features of the newspaper style.

In Uzbek linguistics, the work of A.Boboyeva holds a special place in the study of the language of newspapers. The scholar sought to shed light on the lexical features of the newspaper language, the expression of impact in the

[13] Барлас Л.Г. Русский язык. Стилистика. – М.: Просвещение, 1978. – С.100-101.

[14] Курбанов Т.И. Публицистический стиль современного узбекского литературного языка: Автореф.дисс...канд.филол.наук. – Самарканд: СамДУ нашриёти, 1987. – С.8.; Абдусаидов А.А. Газета жанрларининг тил хусусиятлари: Филол.фан.д-ри (DSc) ...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2005. – Б.11.

[15] Арнольд И.В. Стилистика современного английского языка (Стилистика декодирования): Уч. пос. для студ. фак. и ин-тов иностр.яз. – Л.: Просвещение, 1973; Гальперин И.Р. Стилистика английского языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1981; Разинкина Н.М. Функциональная стилистика английского языка: Учеб.пособие для ин-тов и фак. ин.яз. – М.: Высшая школа, 1989.

[16] Винокур Г.О. Культура языка. – М., 1925. – 136 с.

newspaper language, certain characteristics of newspaper headlines, adherence to word usage and spelling rules, and the distinctive features of the style. D.Teshabayeva states that "Publicistics serves the political-ideological sphere of society. At first, the language's capacity for influence was recognised as the primary function of this style. However, today we are witnessing how crucial the role of information has become in social life"[17].

A.Abdusaidov's journalistic style is characterised by both conservatism and dynamism at the same time, that is, on the one hand, a sufficient number of clichés and terms are present, and on the other, the use of new linguistic means to persuade and influence the reader is noted[18].

One of the leading scholars of world stylistics, I.Galperin classifies the two styles in the newspaper into newspaper reporting, which constitutes the essence of the newspaper style, and the style of newspaper articles, which constitutes a type of the popular style[19]. It is evident that I.Galperin distinguished the newspaper style – considered a genre of the popular style in English – as a separate, independent style, demonstrating it with examples and analyses.

In conclusion, the multifunctionality of newspaper language, the primacy of persuasive and entertainment functions, as well as the expanded phatic (communicative) and aesthetic load of linguistic means, encourages journalists to draw on not only the literary language but the entire national language resources.

The second chapter, entitled **"The Syntactic Structure of Uzbek and English Journalistic Discourse"**, comprises three sections. The first section of this chapter is devoted to *"Types of Sentences in Journalistic Texts and Their Communicative Function"*.

Syntactic-stylistic units commonly found in Uzbek and English popular styles are regarded as means of expressive speech, comprising a single overall syntactic structure. Syntactic-stylistic devices consist of special syntactic structures that help to enhance the emotional impact of speech. In popular style, devices such as parallelism, repetition and its varieties, antithesis, inversion, ellipsis, enumeration and gradation are frequently used. These devices not only make speech more effective and engaging but also allow ideas to be conveyed to the listener quickly and easily. The speech units constructed with their aid tend to be melodious.

During the research, the characteristics of the popular style that border on the artistic, scientific and colloquial styles were identified, and it was demonstrated that its syntactic structure is of particular note. In newspaper and journalistic texts, the primacy of the dialogic principle, rhetorical questions, question-and-answer units, exclamatory sentences, parallel constructions and impersonal sentences serve to strengthen the indirect dialogue between the author and the reader. This, in turn, enhances the communicative effectiveness of journalistic discourse.

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[17] Тешабаева Д.М. Оммавий ахборот воситалари тилининг нутқ маданияти аспектида тадқиқи (Ўзбекистон Республикаси ОАВ мисолида). Филол.фан.д-ри (DSc) …дисс. – Тошкент, 2012. – Б. 70.

[18] Абдусаидов А. Газета жанрларининг тил хусусиятлари. Фил.фан.д-ри (DSc)...дисс. – Самарқанд, 2005. – Б. 37.

[19] Гальперин И.Р. Очерки по стилистике английского языка. – М.: Изд-во лит. на иностр. яз., 1958. – С.287-288.

Furthermore, an analysis of the place and functions of direct and indirect speech in newspaper texts has shown that they are an important means of expressing the author's position, substantiating arguments, and ensuring the credibility of the narrative. The use of full and fragmentary quotations is selected according to the author's intention, the characteristics of the genre, and the communicative purpose. Reported speech, meanwhile, subjugates the subjective-modal plane of the discourse to the author's control, whilst ensuring conciseness and flexibility.

In a comparative perspective, although the syntactic-stylistic devices used in the publicistic style of Uzbek and English share general principles, the structural features of each language influence the form in which they manifest. The active use of devices such as parallelism, repetition, gradation, inversion and ellipsis enhances the expressive power of journalistic discourse, ensuring that ideas reach the public quickly and effectively.

In the second chapter, the second section entitled *"The Text-Organising Function of Syntactic Parallelism and Repetition"* the text-organising properties of parallelism and repetition in Uzbek and English are thoroughly compared and analysed on the basis of examples.

The phenomenon of parallelism arises in connection with the repetition of linguistic or speech units. For this reason, in linguistics the terms parallelism and repetition serve to express similar concepts. These terms are used synonymously in linguistics. The term parallelism is applied to repeated segments (often anaphora and epiphora) and sometimes to repeated sentence structures.

"Prezidentimiz ta'biri bilan aytganda, dunyo bizga ochildi va biz dunyoga ochildik" (Yangi O‘zbekiston, 157-son, 09.08.2023).

"To err is human; to forgive, divine" (Alexander Pope).

Syntactic parallelism serves to create contrast, helps to reconstruct the unfolding events, and groups lexical items into identical syntactic units. For example:

"To‘g‘ri, ularni tinglashardi, lekin aniq yechim topib berisha olmasdi" (Xalq So‘zi. 173-son. 22.08.2023).

"In Somalia and Haiti, the forces were too thin and too soon withdrawn, in Bosnia and Kosovo large troop deployments remain for the long term" (Newsweek, 2.06.2003).

Parallel syntactic constructions are used to persuade the reader and compel them to adopt the speaker's point of view.

Kitobdan uzoqlashish – bu tafakkurdan uzoqlashish, tafakkurdan uzoqlashish esa odamning o‘z-o‘zidan uzoqlashishdir. (Yangi O‘zbekiston. 161-son. 15.08.2023)

"Let him be tortured, let him confess, let him be killed as horribly as he killed others, Al-Idrissi suggests "All religions say 'An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth". (The NYT, 29.12.2023).

Parallel syntactic constructions play a leading role in ensuring the pragmatic effectiveness of speech. They enable the speaker not only to substantiate their ideas logically but also to impart a distinctive aesthetic and emotional hue.

In world linguistics, repetition is emphasised as one of the syntactic-stylistic devices. The repetition of words serves as the primary source of any text in language and constitutes its core. The principle of repetition, manifest at all levels of text organisation, serves as one of the most important principles ensuring the structural and semantic unity and integrity of the textual space.

The text-generating role of repetition has been repeatedly noted by researchers such as Y.Lotman, N.Lukyanova, N.Danilevskaya, and others, who have examined texts of various genres and styles, and is particularly evident in journalistic texts[20]. In Russian linguistics, syntactic repetition and its use for stylistic purposes were analysed for the first time by L.Kvikvidze, and later by I.Astafyeva[21]. In his research, I.Arnold[22] emphasises that one of the main criteria for the coherence and cohesion of a text is the existence of a 'thematic net' created by repeating the meanings expressed in semas, words or thematic repetitions.

Syntactic repetition can be found for the first time in Uzbek linguistics in Professor A.Mamajonov's research[23]. Like other figures of speech, it is regarded as a device that intensifies the meaning of a sentence and endows it with emotional colour, and is used in almost all varieties of speech style. For example:

"Xalqimizda bir hikmatli gap bor: "Agar o'g'lingni o'qitsang, o'zingga yaxshilik qilgan bo'lasan. Agar qizingni o'qitsang, millatga yaxshilik qilgan bo'lasan" (Xalq So'zi. 162-son. 09.08.2023).

"It's honestly a lot of guesswork, a lot of luck involved" (The Washington post, 13.04.2024). *(tarjimasi: "Bu rostini aytganda, asosan taxminlarga asoslangan va ko'p jihatdan omaddan iborat").*

Among syntactic-stylistic devices, anaphora is a type of repetition that stands out for the breadth, expressiveness and impact of its grammatical functions. Anaphoric repetition allows the author to consolidate the repeated units in the reader's memory.

"Har bir kun – bu imkoniyat, har bir kun – bu kelajak uchun poydevor" (Yangi O'zbekiston, 157-son, 09.08.2023).

"If the base line is Germany and Japan – ethnically homogeneous countries that had advanced economies before World War II – they have fallen short. If the base line is Somalia, they have done pretty well" (Newsweek, 2.06.2003).

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[20] Лотман Ю.М. Анализ поэтического текста: Структура стиха: Пособие для студентов. – Л.: Просвещение, 1972; Лукьянова Н.А. Экспрессивная лексика разговорного употребления. Текст. – Новосибирск: Наука, 1986; Данилевская Н.В. Вариативные повторы как средство развертывания научного текста. Очерки истории научного стиля рус. лит. языка. – Пермь, 1996

[21] Квиквидзе Л.Н. повторы и их стилистическая функция в публичных выступлениях В.И.Ленина (1917-1919 гг). – Тбилиси, 1872; Астафъева И.М. Виды синтактических повторов, их природа и стилистическое использование (на материале современного английского языка). Автореф.дисс…канд. филол.наук. – М., 1964.

[22] Арнольд И.В. Стилистика современного английского языка (Стилистика декодирования): Уч. пос. для студ. фак. и ин-тов иностр.яз. – Л.: Просвещение, 1973; Арнольд И.В. Стилистика. Современный английский язык [Электронный ресурс]: учебник для вузов. 10-е изд., – М.: Флинта, 2010.

[23] Мамажонов А. Қўшма гап стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Фан. 1990. – 110 б.; Мамажонов А. Ўзбек тили қўшма гапларининг стилистик хусусиятлари. Док.дисс. – Тошкент, 1991. – 251 б.; Мамажонов А., Маҳмудов У. Таркибий такрор – услубий восита сифатида // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1997. − №1. − Б.30.; Мамажонов А. Такрор ва унинг синтактик-стилистик функцияси // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти журнали, 1986. − №6. – 59 б.

In conclusion, parallelism and repetition are among the main syntactic-stylistic pillars of publicistic discourse, playing a crucial role in reinforcing the text's logical structure, enhancing expressiveness, and ensuring communicative effectiveness. A systematic analysis of these devices provides an important theoretical basis for a deeper study of the syntax of journalistic texts.

In the third section of the chapter, entitled *"Inversion, Ellipsis and Parsellation"*, a comparative analysis is presented of the stylistic figures of inversion, ellipsis and parsellyation in the newspaper-publicist style of various systematic languages.

The main functions of inversion, which are important for the newspaper-publicist style, are its aktualising and emphasising properties. Furthermore, inversion has the ability to indicate the communicative function of a statement according to the author's intention – this is to emphasise the elements of a sentence or text that are important from the author's point of view, thereby, to influence, enhance the expressiveness of the speech, and draw attention to the message.

"Ochiq, oshkora fikr va mulohazalar maydonidir bu" (Xalq So‘zi. 173-son. 22.08.2023).

"A controversial plan to bring a bike lane to the busy Connecticut Avenue corridor in Northwest Washington was abandoned, a District official said Thursday" (The Washington post, 13.04.2024). *(tarjimasi*: "*Payshanba kuni tuman rasmiysi aytishicha, Vashingtonning shimoli-g‘arbiy qismidagi gavjum Connecticut Avenue yo‘lagiga velosiped yo‘lagi qurish bo‘yicha bahsli reja bekor qilindi").*

"Erkinlik va huquq asosida muloqot qila olish qobiliyati – kollektiv ish, jamoaviy vazifa"[24].

"Far from dwindling with the end of El Niño, records are falling at even much faster pace now compared to late 2023" (The Guardian, 14.08.2024). *(tarjimasi*: "*El Nino tugashi bilan kamayishdan ancha uzoqda, rekordlar hozir 2023-yil oxiriga nisbatan ancha tezroq yangilanmoqda")*

By way of comparison, in the Uzbek example inversion serves primarily to reinforce definition and generalisation, whereas in the English example it functions to highlight contrast and unexpected results.

Ellipsis refers to utterances in which one or both of the main clause elements are omitted. Often, elliptical utterances, by highlighting their role in direct communication, impart emotional variety, energy, situational informality and a friendly rapport through various intonations. For example:

"Islohotlar xususida har qancha gapirilsa, fikr bildirilsa – arzigulik"[25].

"Just wanted to be done. Just be inside. That's all we were rooting for" (The Washington post, 13.04.2024).

In popular discourse, elliptical sentences are more often used to report news in an analytical style and to cover the life and events of a famous person.

[24] https://kun.uz/news/2023/08/05/yaqin-otmishning-ogir-gravitatsiyasi-chiqib-keta-olish-uchun-nima-qilish-kerak (murojaat sanasi: 23.12.2024)

[25] https://yuz.uz/news/ozgarishlar-davri-yoshlarga-ulkan-imkoniyatlar-yaratmoqda (murojaat sanasi: 25.06.2024)

“Katta bitta davlatda faqat bitta odam gapirardi, o‘ynardi, kulardi, yig‘lardi, qo‘shiq aytardi, maqtardi, tanqid qilardi... Boshqa hamma tomoshabin edi”[26].

“Should you be involved in this?” he asked. “No,” the manager fired back. “And you shouldn’t be, either” (The Washington post, 13.04.2024). *(tarjimasi: “Bunda ishtirok etishingiz kerakmi?” – deb so‘radi u. “Yo‘q,” – deb keskin javob berdi menejer. – “Siz ham ishtirok etmasligingiz kerak”)*

The functional characteristic of parselization is that when a section of text is set apart, it acquires semantic and emotional expressiveness, the text's informativeness increases, the written discourse takes on a free (informal) tone, and its rhythmic structure approaches that of spoken language. As a result, the text's creator and recipient draw closer, which increases the effectiveness of their communication.

In her research, K.Rogova places special emphasis on the role of parcellation (the semantic division of a sentence) in the formation of newspaper-publicistic texts. According to the researcher, the simple sentence structures to which modern newspaper journalism aspires are a convenient means of expressive inversion. Parsellisation returns the reader's attention to the main elements of the statement, details them, and reveals hidden semantic nuances.

“There were those like me, in a charmed editorial circle. And then there were others I worked with” (Guardian, 2016). *(tarjimasi*: *“Mening o‘zim kabi sehrli bir muharrirlik doirasida bo‘lganlar bor edi. Va yana men birga ishlagan boshqalar ham bor edi.”)*

“The team secured an early lead, and then they faced unexpected hurdles” (The Guardian, 5.04.2023). *(tarjimasi*: *“Jamoa dastlab yetakchilikni qo‘lga kiritdi, keyin esa kutilmagan to‘siqlarga duch keldi”)*

“The proposal was innovative, but it lacked sufficient funding.” (The Washington Post, February 20, 2023) *(tarjimasi*: *“Taklif yangicha edi, ammo yetarli moliyalashtirish yo‘q edi.”)*

A syntactic-stylistic analysis of newspaper articles has shown that, the methods described in both languages are well-founded and, alongside other linguistic means, serve the general purpose of the newspaper style, namely to influence the reader, to comment on current events, and to shed light on the possible developments of the situation, proposing solutions, and also serves to express and justify the author's point of view.

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled **“Stylistic Functions of Syntactic Devices in Publicistic Discourse”.** Its first chapter, *“Creating Impact through Syntactic Devices”,* is devoted to the stylistic figures that enhance impact through syntactic devices in newspaper texts in Uzbek and English.

A newspaper text is one of the most effective forms of discourse among mass media, serving to convey prompt, precise and evaluative information to a wide audience. The primary purpose of a newspaper text is not only to inform but

[26] https://kun.uz/news/2023/09/05/milliy-ozlikning-ajralmas-qismi-moysafid-idroki-va-karimov-davridagi-zapret-faollar-marhum-sherali-jorayev-haqida (murojaat sanasi: 10.02.2024)

also to influence the reader's mind, steer them towards a particular viewpoint and express a social stance. For this reason, linguistic devices that enhance impact, particularly syntactic features, play an important role in a newspaper text.

Drawing on the genre forms of the publicistic style, compound and complex sentences are used effectively in the structural design of editorials and article genres to exert political influence on the public. For example:

"Prezidentimiz ta'biri bilan aytganda, dunyo bizga ochildi va biz dunyoga ochildik" (Yangi O'zbekiston,, 157-son, 09.08.2023).

"The planet-cooling climate pattern known as La Niña is here, but it cannot prevent 2025 from being one of the hottest years on record" (The Washington Post, 9.01.2025). (tarjimasi: "La Niña deb ataladigan sayyorani sovutuvchi iqlim hodisasi yuzaga keldi, ammo u 2025 yil tarixdagi eng issiq yillardan biri bo'lishining oldini ololmaydi").

"Konstitutsiyamizga asosan davlat zimmasiga yuklatilgan ijtimoiy majburiyatlarni bajarish hamda yurtimizda ijtimoiy davlat barpo etish borasida ham ulkan ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda" (Yangi O'zbekiston, 254-son, 08.12.2025).

"Lawmakers debated the proposal late into the night, and the vote was finally scheduled for the following morning" (The Washington Post, 16.04.2025).

"Hurmatli Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev ta'kidlaganidek, umumiy va mushtarak maqsadlar yo'lida milliy jipslik, har bir ishni ilm, aql va ma'rifat bilan, xalq bilan kengashgan holda amalga oshirish, faqat va faqat oldinga qarab borish bugungi hayotimiz va faoliyatimizning kundalik qoidasiga aylanishi lozim" (Ma'naviyat №13-14 (592-593) 31.07.2023).

"It is impossible for the People's Republic of China to become Taiwan's motherland because Taiwan has older political roots, the island's president has said" (The Guardian, 7.10.2024).

A chiasmus is a cohesive syntactic device characteristic of the living language, expressed through compound sentences, whose primary function is to convey asymmetry and contrast, serving as a stylistic device that ensures the speaker's or writer's speech is engaging and impactful. For example:

"Nazoratsiz, tadbirkorni, oddiy odamlarni "yamlab yutishga" tayyor turgan kontoraga qo'shimcha vakolat berib, afsuslanib yurgandan ko'ra hoziroq yetti marta o'ylab, bir marta kesgan yaxshi"[27].

"We do not inherit the earth from our ancestors; we borrow it from our children" (The Washington Post, 10.08.2024).

In linguistics, the chiasmus is also referred to as the antimetabola, although in some sources the antimetabola is distinguished as a component of the chiasmus. The antimetabola is the appearance of identical words in reverse order in the following sentence. For example:

"Umr – uyqu, o'larkan uyg'onur inson, Sen o'lmasdan burun tur, uhlama, uyg'on!" Jaloliddin Rumiy (Ma'naviyat №13-14 (592-593) 31.07.2023).

"Eat to live, not live to eat" – Socrates.

[27] https://kun.uz/news/2023/10/03/yoshlar-migratsiyasi-ham-ogriq-ham-imkoniyat

In conclusion, the chiasmus technique is a stylistic device useful for creating newspaper texts in Uzbek and English, lending them a novel quality, semantic potential and gravitas.

The phenomenon of antithesis has not been sufficiently studied in Uzbek linguistics. A number of Uzbek scholars have conducted research on antithesis. In particular, A.Shomaqsudov was the first in Uzbek linguistics to express ideas about antithesis[28]. Furthermore, another scholar, I.O‘sarov, in his doctoral thesis, as well as O.Mamaziyayev and E.O‘rinboyeva in their theses[29], have also expressed their views on antithesis and analysed it with examples.

In Uzbek and English linguistics, the phenomenon of antithesis is considered a syntactic-stylistic device actively used in literary, journalistic and oratorical discourse, where the juxtaposition of opposing concepts and ideas increases the speech's impact, the listener's interest in the general idea being expressed is heightened.

“Rahmatillaning “keysi” meni ko‘p o‘ylantiradi, ba’zida xafa qiladi, ba’zida xursand qiladi. Negaligini tushuntiraman”[30].

“In politics, you must learn to stand up for what you believe in, but also to believe in what you stand up for”(The New York Times, 10.08.2024).

As we have seen, these examples are characteristic of the journalistic style, where antithesis is used to clarify, emphasise and intensify an idea. The juxtaposition of opposing concepts within the same sentence lends dynamism and logical tension to the discourse.

The antithesis figure is created by placing two speech units, which express opposite meanings or content, side by side within the same context. In other words, the antithesis figure is a bipolar figure in which two units of discourse, syntactically parallel and lexically-semantically opposite, are placed symmetrically at two opposing poles. This may involve the inversion of grammatical elements, concepts, or words to create a mirror or balancing effect.

Gradation (Latin: *gradatio* – a step-by-step intensification) is a stylistic figure in literary art, one of the figures of speech that arises from the successive intensification or weakening of similes, imagery, epithets, metaphors and other descriptive devices. Gradation is a stylistic phenomenon of language, or more precisely of speech, in which units from all levels of language are combined not individually, but in a coherent, mutually reinforcing manner, with one element giving rise to the next, and are directed towards a specific purpose. In general, the phenomenon of gradation arises from the author's specific point of view and purpose.

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[28] Шомақсудов А., И.Расулов, Р.Қўнғуров, Х.Рустамов. Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1983. – Б.234.

[29] Ўсаров И.К. Қўшма гаплар умумий стилистикасининг муаммолари (асиндетон, полисиндетон, антитеза ва хиазм материаллари асосида). Филол.фан.ном.дисс. – Андижон. 2004; Мамазияев О. Ўзбек поэтик нутқида хиазм ва градация. Филол.фан.номз...дисс.автореф. – Фарғона , 2004; O‘rinboyeva E.K. O‘zbek tilida qarama-qarshilik munosabatini ifodalovchi lisoniy va nolisoniy vositalar. Filol.fan.fals.dok (PhD) … diss.avtoref. – Farg‘ona, 2023.

[30] https://kun.uz/news/2023/10/03/yoshlar-migratsiyasi-ham-ogriq-ham-imkoniyat (murojaat sanasi: 10.03.2023)

“Prezidentimiz aytganidek, “biz buyuk tarix, buyuk davlat, buyuk madaniyat yaratgan xalqmiz” (Yangi O‘zbekiston 156-son, 08.08.2023).

“She began as a local curiosity, grew into a national sensation, and has now become a global icon” (The New York Times, 17.08.2025).

Thus, although both examples feature a climax, the first serves the national idea and ideological uplift, while the second serves the rise in mass popularity over time.

“Orol fojiasi nafaqat bir hudud muammosi, balki mintaqaviy xavf, va nihoyat, global ekologik inqirozdir” (Kun.uz 05.03.2025).

“They protested in streets, they organized nationwide, they shook the government” (The New York Times, 10.03.2024).

In both languages, gradation serves not as a simple sequence of events but as a syntactic chain that ensures their progression in terms of quality and intensity, thereby producing the impactfulness and expressiveness characteristic of the publicistic style.

The method of gradation is a prolific and actively employed device in the manifestations of the publicistic style, playing a significant role in making the discourse appealing and impactful, in lending weight to the expressed idea, and in setting it apart from other stylistic figures.

In the second section of the chapter, entitled *“Rhetorical Questions and Address Constructions”,* the rhetorical questions and address constructions found in Uzbek and English newspaper texts are thoroughly analysed and illustrated with examples.

The rhetorical question is one of the most striking techniques in the newspaper genre. It can be used to convey certain hidden (subtextual) information, and the affirmation it contains must be grasped by the addressee. When a rhetorical question is used as a concluding statement, the overall impact of the entire text is enhanced, as the author deliberately leaves it open-ended and gives the reader the opportunity to interpret it.

“Tasavvur qiling, 2017-yildagi 60 milliard kilovatt-soat generatsiya darajasida qolib ketganimizda, hozir iqtisodiyotimiz hajmini 2 karra oshira olarmidik? Ishlab chiqarishning o‘sib borayotgan talabini, 38 million aholi ehtiyojini qoplab bo‘larmidi?” (YO‘, № 271 (1597), 27.12.2025).

“Isn’t it the world we all want to live in?”

A rhetorical question does not imply an answer and is not asked to elicit information unknown to the speaker. The purpose of a rhetorical question is to attract attention, intensify the impact, heighten the emotional tone and evoke a sense of elation.

“Agar yo‘l, suv, elektr va boshqa infratuzilmalar uchun zarur mablag‘ni topib bermaganimizda, quruvchilar va qurilish materiallari korxonalari uchun sharoit yaratib bermaganimizda, ipoteka tizimini yo‘lga qo‘ymaganimizda, shuncha bunyodkorlik ishlari bo‘larmidi?” (YO‘, № 271 (1597), 27.12.2025).

“How many more communities are going to learn that their homes and public spaces are contaminated with toxic chemicals before the government finally does something?” (The Guardian, Opinion. 10.02.2026).

In conclusion, in journalistic texts, interrogative constructions, particularly rhetorical questions and question-and-answer units, manifest themselves not only as a syntactic form but also as a powerful stylistic and pragmatic device.

CONCLUSION

1. The study of functional styles is one of the important directions in linguistics, and their formation, development, and classification in Uzbek and English are being analyzed in depth based on the specific features of the language system. The comparative analysis of functional styles among different systemic languages constitutes a new phase in linguistic approach. The research in this area, along with its existing achievements, also reveals aspects that still require in-depth study.

2. The publicistic style has been extensively studied in linguistics, and its main function is to convey information while also exerting a certain degree of influence on the reader or listener. In this respect, it is characterized in the research by the harmony of its informative and persuasive functions.

3. In newspaper texts, the choice of sentence types is not merely a grammatical rule, but is driven by a specific strategic purpose. Simple sentences impart dynamism and immediacy to the text, while complex syntactic units serve to create a logical chain of arguments. It has been demonstrated in the research that these features of sentence structure in Uzbek and English are the primary linguistic mechanism for managing the reader's attention.

4. The newspaper-publicistic style is an important means of covering the socio-political, economic, and cultural processes in modern society. A comparative study of the syntactic structure of Uzbek and English journalistic discourse revealed that, alongside the laws common to both languages, there are also national and stylistic features. This simultaneously demonstrated the universality and distinctiveness of publicistic discourse.

5. Syntactic-stylistic devices used in English and Uzbek publicistic style, including repetition, parallelism, inversion, ellipsis, parcellation, chiasmus, antithesis, gradation, etc., serve to make the discourse emotional, vivid, and impactful. In addition to this, the study demonstrated that these devices serve to enhance the impact of the text.

6. Parallel constructions form the logical basis of the text. The consecutive appearance of sentences with the same structure evokes in the reader the impression that the several ideas the author is presenting are of equal value or are mutually implied. This technique, in addition to increasing the text's emotional impact, simplifies and clarifies complex social processes into an understandable logical framework.

7. In Uzbek and English journalism, word order variation (inversion) is a powerful device that ensures the topical segmentation of information. In English, this technique serves to create a more dramatic tone, while in Uzbek it highlights the logical center of the sentence and emphasizes the author's attitude toward the event.

8. In newspaper and journalistic texts, the omission of sentence parts (ellipsis) allows for the condensation of information and brings the text closer to a conversational style. This technique creates an atmosphere of sincere communication with the reader, increases the text's informational density, and encourages the reader to reconstruct its hidden meanings themselves.

9. Although rhetorical questions are formally interrogative, they express a firm affirmative or negative judgment. They do not expect an answer from the reader; rather, they conceal the answer within the question itself. Through this, the author succeeds in presenting their subjective conclusion as a natural thought that arises in the reader's own mind.

10. All the syntactic devices studied in this dissertation, taken together, enhance the argumentative (persuasive) power of the journalistic text. They not only convey information but also play a decisive role in shaping a specific perspective on social reality by purposefully influencing the reader's emotional and intellectual world.

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ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ
ФЕРГАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ

ФЕРГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

АХМАДЖОНОВА ШАХНОЗА ТОЛИБЖОН КИЗИ

СИНТАКТИКО-СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПУБЛИЦИСТИЧЕСКОГО СТИЛЯ В УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

10.00.06 – Сравнительное и сопоставительное языкознание

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
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Фергана – 2026

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан под номером B2026.3.PhD/Fil7739.

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Ведущая организация:	**Кокандский государственный университет**

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С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Ферганского государственного университета (зарегистрирован за номером 393). Адрес: 100151, г. Фергана, ул. Мураббийлар, дом 19. Тел.: (99873) 244-44-94.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора наук (PhD))

Целью исследования является в выявлении и анализе характерных синтаксических и стилистических особенностей публицистического стиля на узбекском и английском языках.

Объектом исследования было посвящено синтаксические единицы, характерные для публицистического стиля в газетах, издававшихся на узбекском и английском языках с 2017 года, и их функциональное использование.

Предметом исследования являются синтаксические и стилистические особенности журналистского стиля на узбекском и английском языках.

Научная новизна работы заключается в следующем:

обоснован всесторонний анализ способов реализации средств синтаксического уровня, а также выявлено проявление различных воздействующих экспрессивных функций посредством употребления синтаксико-стилистических средств, повышающих выразительность языка в публицистической речиа;

впервые проведен сравнительный анализ специфических синтаксических конструкций разговорного стиля в жанре газетной публицистики;

доказаны синтаксически-стилистические фигуры, их систематическая классификация в сопоставимых языках и их роль в повышении эффективности речи.;

были выявлены типологическое сходство и уникальность стилистических фигур, встречающихся в газетных текстах на узбекском и английском языках.

Научная и практическая значимость результатов исследования. Научная значимость результатов исследования заключается в обогащении общей теории аналитических методов, вытекающих из сравниваемых языков: сравнительной лингвистики, коммуникативной лингвистики, прагмалингвистики, психолингвистики, социолингвистики, лингвокультурологии и журналистики.

Практическая значимость полученных результатов объясняется тем, что они служат научно-теоретическим источником для решения исследовательских задач в области сравнительного языкознания, сравнительной грамматики узбекского и английского языков, языка средств массовой информации, а также медийного языка и стиля. Практическая значимость результатов исследования объясняется их применимостью при интеграции таких дисциплин, как стилистика и страноведение, а также при преподавании специализированных курсов.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе полученных научных данных в процессе сопоставительного изучения синтаксико-стилистических особенностей публицистического стиля узбекского и английского языков результаты могут быть внедрены в практику преподавания и дальнейшие исследования.

Использование экспрессивных синтаксических приёмов для реализации воздействующей функции публицистического стиля, а также разработка системной классификации наиболее употребительных синтаксических средств в текстах газетного жанра нашли эффективное применение в ходе выполнения фундаментального проекта № F3-2019081773 на тему «Создание интерактивных учебно-методических пособий по дисциплине “Детские танцы” для музыкальных и художественных учебных заведений» в 2021-2023 гг., в частности, при создании «Краткого узбекско-русско-английско-немецкого толкового словаря названий узбекских детских танцев, костюмов и украшений». (Справка Государственной хореографической академии Узбекистана № 1/04-293 от 5 августа 2025 г.). В результате научно-теоретические основы данного словаря были усовершенствованы, материалы проекта дополнены и обогащены научно-практическими доказательствами.

Как одно из первых комплексных исследований в узбекском языкознании по проблеме синтаксико-стилистических особенностей публицистического стиля в узбекском и английском языках, диссертационная работа обосновала их лингвистически, впервые осуществила сопоставительный анализ синтаксиса предложений в газетном жанре и ораторской речи, а также выявила типологическое сходство синтаксических средств, встречающихся в газетных текстах на узбекском и английском языках. Полученные научные выводы и результаты были использованы в 2020-2021 гг. в рамках выполнения фундаментального проекта № IZ-2019081663 на тему «Создание веб-сайта и мультимедийных продуктов (электронных словарей), посвящённых популяризации узбекского национального танцевального искусства» в Государственной хореографической академии Узбекистана, в частности, при создании «Краткого узбекско-русско-английско-немецкого толкового словаря терминов узбекского национального танца». (Справка Государственной хореографической академии Узбекистана № 1/04-292 от 5 августа 2025 г.). В результате была создана основа для совершенствования научно-теоретических взглядов на правильный выбор узбекских эквивалентов английских слов, используемых в процессе публичного общения.

На основе научных результатов и выводов, в которых разработана системная классификация синтаксико-стилистических фигур в сравниваемых языках и доказаны их функции по усилению выразительности речи были также использованы в 2022-2025 гг. при написании сценариев передач телеканала «Узбекистон» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана: «Бедорлик», «Ижод завқи», «Таълим ва тараққиёт», «Миллат ва маънавият». (Справка государственного учреждения Телеканал “Узбекистон” Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана № 26-36-1023 от 28 июля 2025 г.). В итоге повысилась актуальность и содержательность материалов телепередач, что сыграло важную роль в расширении знаний о

синтактико-стилистических особенностях публицистического стиля в узбекском и английском языках.

Опубликованность результатов исследования. Всего по теме диссертации опубликовано всего 15 научных работ. Из них 6 статей опубликованы в научных изданиях, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан для публикации основных результатов докторских диссертаций, в том числе 4 статьи напечатаны в зарубежных журналах.

Структура и объем диссертации. Содержание диссертации состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложения. Общий объем работы составляет 156 страниц.

E’LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO‘YXATI
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