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English Linguistics Department

**INTEGRATION OF PRAGMALINGUISTICS,
FUNCTIONAL TRANSLATION STUDIES AND
LANGUAGE TEACHING PROCESSES**

(dedicated to the 75th anniversary of Candidate of Philological Sciences,
Associate Professor M.Kh.Alimova)

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**“PRAGMALINGVISTIKA, FUNKSIONAL TARJIMASHUNOSLIK VA TIL O'RGATISH JARAYONLARI
INTEGRATSIYASI”**

**(Filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent M.H.ALIMOVA tavalludining 75 yilligiga bag'ishlanadi)
mavzusida tashkillashtirilgan Xalqaro ilmiy-nazariy anjuman**



QAYSI TILLARDA
O'ZBEK, RUS, INGLIZ



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Buxoro shahar M.Iqbol ko'chasi
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**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ
ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ
БУХОРО ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ**

Инглиз тилшунослиги кафедраси

**ПРАГМАЛИНГВИСТИКА, ФУНКЦИОНАЛ
ТАРЖИМАШУНОСЛИК ВА ТИЛ ЎРГАТИШ
ЖАРАЁНЛАРИ ИНТЕГРАЦИЯСИ**

(Филология фанлари номзоди, доцент М.Х.Алимова таваллудининг 75
йиллигига бағишланади)

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Тўпламда республикамиз олимлари, катта илмий ходим-изланувчилари ва мустақил изланувчиларининг хорижий тилларда ўқув ва бадиий адабиётлар, электрон дарсликлар, ихтисослаштирилган расмлар билан безатилган газеталар ва журналларни яратиш ҳамда чоп этиш самарадорлигини ошириш, ёшларда чет тилни эгаллаш даражаларининг Европа тизими (CEFR)ни ўрганишнинг ўрни, ёшларга чет тилини ўргатишнинг психологик аспекти, чет тилини ўрганишда тил хусусиятларининг аҳамияти ва муаммолари, тил ва маданиятлараро коммуникация методлари, тилшунослик ва адабиётшунослик масалалари, услубшунос олимларнинг илғор тажрибаларининг роли каби масалалар талқинига бағишланган мақолалари ўз ифодасини топган. Тўпламда тил муаммолари билан қизиқувчи илмий ходимлар, катта илмий-ходим изланувчилар, мустақил тадқиқотчи-изланувчилар, магистрантлар ва ўқувчилар фойдаланишлари мумкин.

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STYLE AND LANGUAGE OF THE MODERN ENGLISH PRESS

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy ingliz matbuoti, uning uslubi va tilining xususiyatlari haqida soʻz yuritilgan.

Аннотация. В статье анализируется современная английская пресса, её стиль и язык.

Annotation. In this article the modern English press, its style and language are analyzed.

Kalit soʻzlar: matbuot, til, uslub, xususiyat, axborot, gazeta, jurnal, munosabat

Ключевые слова: пресса, язык, стиль, характеристика, информация, газета, журнал, отношение

Keywords: press, language, style, feature, information, newspaper, magazine, attitude

Today, the English press has a special place in the world of information. English language media occupies a much larger volume than other languages in press publications. The topics of the press cover not only the problems within the English-speaking states, but also the external relations and therefore these events are translated into other languages as well. And this relationship determines the compatibility of words and phrases and leads to the emergence of new phraseologies.

The language of newspapers and magazines is typical of newspaper journalism. The newspaper's journalistic style includes popular political texts, operative documents in the process of society and politics.

The journalistic style is a functional type of speech that explores a wide range of relationships in society: cultural, sports, political and other relationships. In addition, the journalistic style is mainly reflected in newspapers and political magazines, and among the society, the newspaper is also called the language of the press [1;10].

The main means of describing and shaping public opinion and worldview is the media. The media enriches the language in all its aspects, that is, lexical, phraseological, grammatical, stylistic sources and helps to complicate the language, to convey the idea beautifully.

The journalistic style has two main functions. These two functions are applied as a whole and consist of informative and affective functions. The journalist talks about the facts and evaluates them. These two functions determine the use of words in journalism. When viewed from an expressive point of view in relation to other functional styles (other than artistic and conversational styles), the journalistic style ranks high. Therefore, the journalistic style is mainly described using special expressive means. In the method of informing mainly neutral, general style units are used and in this style political, economic, conceptual lexica mainly are in the first place. For example, the following terms: marketing, management, market economy, business, idea, exchange rate have become common lexemes in interstate, international newspapers and magazines. The expressive function is the most basic part of the newspaper's journalistic style, expressing the need for tools specific to journalism. Therefore journalism distinguishes from literary language all the means by which it acquires expressive meaning.

On the basis of these two main journalistic functions D.E. Rosenthal distinguished the following distinctive lines of newspaper language: [5;43]

- a brief statement in information sources, in essence the economical use of language tools;
- comprehensive study and selection of language tools;
- use of vocabulary of other styles for journalistic purposes, the presence of political vocabulary and phraseology;
- application of clichés and similar speech stereotypes;
- diversity of topics and genres and their application in the language;
- comparison of genres on different topics;
- the use of visual aids.

The following lines show newspaper journalism in bright colors in all directions. The newspaper is designed for many and readers of different interests, the topics in it are very wide, and therefore this style requires a variety of visual styles. And these tools are widely used mainly for newspaper headlines. Headlines in press materials are one of its main units. Their character and decoration are the face of the publishing house. The title seeks to provide students with the information they need for the material, and students can use the titles to make the material interesting and worth reading. The effective and impactful output of a newspaper material depends largely on its headline, which means that,

according to psychologists, 80% of students focus primarily on newspaper headlines [3;32].

The title of the newspaper article reveals the information in the newspaper. Its main purpose is to focus the reader's attention on important and interesting information. The title does not reveal the material to the end, but encourages the reader to read that material. Thus, in order to fulfill its primary function, i.e. to engage the reader and readers, the title should be visible and memorable. In order to make it visible, the authors mainly use phraseological units. From the English point of view, the headline is a key part of the newspaper style, and the reader determines whether or not to read the article. Because the title is what arouses the interest that the newspaper article will give to its readers. The following types of headings are used in practice:

- non-textual headings, in essence headings that are not related to the given text materials, but attract the reader;
- titles that reveal several topics of the published material, i.e. headlines that not only describe the material, but also attract attention with a few more details;
- titles showing the exact facts.

Phraseology gives speech strength, variety, imagery, revives speech, and makes it emotionally stronger. But these descriptions are mainly reflected in the fiction. Authors also use phraseology to enrich their works in every way, to reveal the role of heroes, to show events and happenings in beautiful colors. But they make changes to these stable compounds in order to avoid uniformity. The change of phraseology will cause journalists not to use the same combinations, to introduce expressive features into phraseologies. [3; 10]

The language of the press, of course, has a definite direction of its own and it is entirely different from the work of art, science, and speech. This is certainly a testament to the selection of visible language tools over the centuries. The language of the press is characterized by the use of well-known names, for example toponyms, anthroponyms, names of enterprises and other organizations. In addition, this style mainly uses numbers, important dates, political terms.

Journalists mainly use a variety of artistic means to make the language of the press attractive. Because using such tools ensures the involvement of readers. That is why expressive means (satire, hyperbole), spoken vocabulary, emotional vocabulary are widely used. The syntax also changes, the number of simple sentences, emotionally charged sentences, sentences without conjunctions, parallel constructions increases.

The language of the press is characterized by [4;69]:

- widespread use of international words and neologisms;
- the appearance in language of figurative elements called newspaper stamps. Then they lose their figurative aesthetic function. For example, fishing in troubled waters, to wrap in fog, to sow the seeds of doubt.
- the use of traditional paraphrases, for example, great powers - USA, England, France, Russia; marshall countries -marshall states and others.

- allusions to specific facts and events. Such allusions are used in articles describing the internal life of the state. Depending on the nature, purpose, and content of newspapers and magazines, the author changes the application of allusions.

All in all, the English media uses a variety of specific tools, but phraseology still comes first.

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LINGUOCULTURAL ASPECTS OF ZOONYMS IN THE UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Annotation. This article is devoted to compare similarities and differences of zoomonic components in English and Uzbek phraseology, as well as analyze the factors effected zoomorphic cultural code that allows revealing symbolic systems of national culture.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek frazeologiyalaridagi zoomonik komponentlarning o'xshashliklari va farqlarini taqqoslashga, shuningdek milliy madaniyatning ramziy tizimlarini ochib berishga imkon beradigan zoomorfik madaniy ramzlarga ta'sir qiluvchi omillarni tahlil qilishga bag'ishlangan.

Аннотация. Статья посвящена сопоставлению сходства и различия зоомонических компонентов в английской и узбекской фразеологии, а также анализу факторов воздействия на зооморфный культурный код, позволяющий выявить символические системы национальной культуры.

Keywords: Zoonyms, national specifics, zoonomic components, phraseological units, phraseology, a national symbol.

Kalit so'zlar: Zoonimlar, milliy xususiyatlar, zoonomik komponentlar, frazeologik birliklar, frazeologiya, milliy timsol.