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nations.” A writer representing a small nationality faces a difficult task when he begins to write in an intermediary language. How can he convey the specifics of his own national and cultural identity using a language that is “alien” to him? How to reconcile the “other,” “alien”—the language of the colonizer—and the cultural spirit that is present as ethnocultural protoplasm in the blood, in the genes of the artist who transmits the spiritual experience of his ancestors to a new generation of readers who will become owners of this experience? “At the same time, the writer must depict various shades and omissions of a certain train of thought, which in a foreign language is not conveyed quite adequately,” states the Indian writer R. Rao. — I use the word “foreign”, although in reality English is not a foreign language to us. This is the language of our intellectual makeup. We are all instinctively bilingual, many of us write in it as if it were our native language. We can't write like native Englishmen, and we shouldn't. We also cannot write only as Indians.”

The work will talk about the English component of new literature, that is, about the layer that appeared in the process of multicultural mixing that took place in the last decades of the twentieth century, and led to a kind of “reactive colonization” of Great Britain, as a result of which people settled in Foggy Albion and thousands of descendants of former colonized peoples were assimilated. These “new Englishmen,” assimilating traditional culture, wittingly or unwittingly bring with them the cultural archetypes of their peoples, which is manifested at different levels and to varying degrees in the hybridization of their literary works, which are sometimes very difficult to call a traditional text of a British writer.

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LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION - ANALYTICAL TERMS OF JOURNALISM GENRES IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada jurnalistika janrlarining axborot va tahliliy atamalarining lingvokulturologik tasnifi tadqiqot mavzusining axborot-tahliliy nuqtai nazardan umumiy ko‘rinishi berilgan. Tadqiqot jurnalistik kontekstda axborotni tasniflash va tahlil qilishda til va madaniyat qanday kesishishini o‘rganadi. U ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida jurnalistik janrlarning lingvistik va madaniy jihatlarini o‘rganib, murakkab masalalarni tahlil qilish va asosli nuqtai nazarlarni bildirishda qo‘llaniladigan tahliliy atamalarga e‘tibor qaratadi. Ushbu tillar o‘rtasidagi farq va o‘xshashliklarni o‘rganish orqali tadqiqot jurnalistikada madaniyatlararo muloqotni tushunishni yaxshilash va madaniy tilshunoslikning kengroq sohasiga hissa qo‘shishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Axborot-tahliliy atamalar, axborot-tahliliy atamalar, lingvistik va madaniy nuanslar, publitsistik janrlar, madaniyatlararo muloqot.

Аннотация. В данной статье представлен обзор темы исследования лингвокультурологической классификации информационно – аналитических терминов жанров публицистики в информационно – аналитическом плане. Исследование исследует, как язык и культура пересекаются при классификации и анализе информации в журналистском контексте. В нем рассматриваются лингвистические и культурные нюансы журналистских жанров как на английском, так и на узбекском языках, уделяя особое внимание аналитическим терминам, используемым для анализа сложных проблем и передачи обоснованных точек зрения. Исследует

различия и сходства между этими языками, исследование направлено на улучшение понимания межкультурной коммуникации в журналистике и внесение вклада в более широкую область лингвокультурологии.

Ключевые слова: Информационно-аналитические термины, информационно-аналитические термины, лингвокультурные нюансы, журналистские жанры, межкультурная коммуникация.

Abstract. This article provides an overview of the research topic linguoculturological classification of information - analytical terms of journalism genres in the information - analytical terms. The study explores how language and culture intersect in the classification and analysis of information within journalistic contexts. It examines the linguistic and cultural nuances of journalism genres in both English and Uzbek languages, focusing on analytical terms used to dissect complex issues and convey informed perspectives. By investigating the differences and similarities between these languages, the research aims to enhance understanding of cross-cultural communication in journalism and contribute to the broader field of linguoculturology.

Key words: Information - analytical terms, information - analytical terms, linguistic and cultural nuances, journalism genres, cross-cultural communication.

Language is not only a medium of communication but also a reflection of cultural nuances and societal structures. The field of linguoculturology delves into the intricate relationship between language and culture, exploring how linguistic elements are intertwined with cultural norms, values, and beliefs. Within linguoculturology, the classification of information plays a crucial role in understanding how different languages and cultures organize and convey information, particularly in journalistic contexts. This essay aims to explore the analytical terms used in journalism genres in both English and Uzbek languages within a linguoculturological framework.

Linguoculturological Perspectives on Journalism Genres:

Journalism serves as a primary source of information dissemination, shaping public opinion and reflecting cultural and societal dynamics. The classification of journalism genres varies across languages and cultures, reflecting unique linguistic and cultural features. From news reporting to opinion pieces, each genre serves a distinct purpose and employs specific linguistic strategies to convey information effectively.

In English-language journalism, genres such as news articles, feature stories, editorials, and investigative reports are commonly recognized. Each genre is characterized by its linguistic style, structure, and intended audience. For instance, news articles typically follow the inverted pyramid structure, presenting the most important information first, while editorials express the author's opinion on a particular issue, often employing persuasive language techniques.

Similarly, Uzbek-language journalism encompasses a range of genres tailored to the cultural and linguistic preferences of its audience. While news reporting and opinion pieces remain fundamental, Uzbek journalism may also incorporate traditional storytelling elements and cultural references to engage readers effectively. Understanding the linguistic nuances of Uzbek journalism genres requires an appreciation of Uzbek cultural norms and communication styles.

Analytical Terms in Journalism Genres:

Analytical terms play a vital role in shaping journalistic discourse by providing frameworks for information analysis and interpretation. These terms serve as linguistic tools that journalists use to dissect complex issues, present informed perspectives, and engage readers critically. In both English and Uzbek languages, analytical terms vary in their usage and cultural connotations, reflecting the unique approaches to information analysis within each linguistic context.

In English-language journalism, analytical terms such as "investigation," "analysis," "commentary," and "critique" are commonly employed to denote different types of journalistic inquiry. "Investigation" implies thorough research and fact-checking to uncover hidden truths or expose wrongdoing, while "analysis" involves examining data and evidence to offer insights into complex issues. "Commentary" and "critique" allow journalists to express personal opinions and perspectives, fostering dialogue and debate within the public sphere.

In contrast, Uzbek-language journalism may utilize analytical terms that resonate with Uzbek cultural values and communication norms. Terms such as "tafakkur" (contemplation), "tahlil" (analysis), "fikr" (thought), and "nazariya" (theory) convey the depth of intellectual inquiry and critical reflection inherent in Uzbek journalistic discourse. These terms reflect the emphasis on introspection, wisdom, and scholarly engagement valued within Uzbek culture, shaping the linguistic landscape of journalism in the region.

Cross-Cultural Perspectives:

The linguistic and cultural differences between English and Uzbek journalism genres highlight the diversity of approaches to information classification and analysis. While English-language journalism often prioritizes objectivity and impartiality, Uzbek journalism may emphasize cultural sensitivity and communal values. These differences underscore the importance of considering the sociocultural context in which journalistic discourse unfolds.

Cross-cultural perspectives on English and Uzbek journalism offer valuable insights into the ways in which language, culture, and societal norms intersect to shape journalistic practices and discourse. By comparing and contrasting the journalistic traditions of these two languages, we can better understand the diverse approaches to information dissemination, audience engagement, and ethical considerations. Here are some key points to consider:

1. *Language and Cultural Influence:* English-language journalism is influenced by Western liberal democratic principles, emphasizing objectivity, impartiality, and the pursuit of truth. In contrast, Uzbek-language journalism reflects the cultural values and historical context of Uzbek society, which may prioritize communal harmony, respect for authority, and traditional storytelling techniques.

2. *Government Control and Press Freedom:* Historically, English-language journalism has operated within frameworks of press freedom and independence, with media outlets serving as watchdogs of government actions and societal issues. In Uzbekistan, journalism has faced greater government control and censorship, with restrictions on freedom of speech and expression. This difference in press freedom significantly impacts the type of content produced and the level of critical discourse allowed in each context.

3. *Audience Engagement and Communication Styles:* English-language journalism often employs straightforward, concise language to cater to diverse and global audiences. In contrast, Uzbek-language journalism may utilize more elaborate storytelling techniques, incorporating cultural references, proverbs, and historical anecdotes to engage readers on a deeper level. Understanding the preferences and communication styles of each audience is essential for effective journalism in both contexts.

4. *Ethical Considerations and Cultural Sensitivity:* Journalists in both English and Uzbek languages face ethical dilemmas related to accuracy, fairness, and cultural sensitivity. However, cultural differences may influence perceptions of what constitutes ethical behavior. For example, Western journalistic standards may prioritize individual rights and privacy, while Uzbek journalistic ethics may prioritize collective well-being and social harmony.

5. *Technological Advancements and Media Convergence:* The rise of digital technology and social media has transformed the landscape of journalism in both English and Uzbek languages, blurring traditional boundaries between print, broadcast, and online media. This convergence has created new opportunities for cross-cultural exchange and collaboration, allowing journalists to reach wider audiences and share diverse perspectives.

Conclusion. The linguoculturological classification of information in journalism genres offers valuable insights into the dynamic interplay between language, culture, and journalism. By examining the analytical terms used in English and Uzbek journalism, we gain a deeper understanding of how linguistic structures and cultural values shape the presentation and interpretation of information. As linguistic and cultural boundaries continue to blur in an increasingly interconnected world, scholars and practitioners must remain attuned to the nuances of journalistic discourse across languages and cultures, fostering cross-cultural communication and mutual respect.

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