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- a.) Ifoda vositalarining cheklanganligi;
- b.) Muloqotning aralash xarakteri;
- c.) Emotsionallik;
- d.) Anonimlik;
- e.) Masofaviylik;
- f.) Erkinlik;
- g.) Interaktivlik;
- h.) Ixtiyoriy aloqa;
- i.) Kreativlik;
- j.) Globallik.

Shuni esdan chiqarmaslik lozimki, inson jamiyatning bir bo'lagi sifatida texnologik rivojlanishlarning ta'sir doirasida bo'ladi, chunki bu jarayon butun jahon globalizatsiyasining asosidir va bu orqali turli muloqot tarmoqlari yanada taraqqiy etib yangilari yaratiladi. Shunday ekan texnologik omillar nafaqat onlayn balki real voqealardagi muloqot jarayoniga ham o'z ta'sirini o'tkazmay qolmaydi.

#### **MANBALAR:**

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## **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRAGMATICS AND DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

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In recent years pragmatics and discourse analysis have been extensively researched as modern trend in linguistics. Linguists are initially interested in the points of intersection and relationships of both approaches.

Here is certainly a great deal of overlap between the two fields. A large range of topics can be dealt with under either heading. Speech acts, such as greetings and farewells, or discourse markers, such as well, so, or you know have both interactional (pragmatic) functions and text-structuring or discourse functions.

As a field of study, pragmatics has grown very considerably over the last thirty years or so. Traditionally, linguists were mainly concerned with an analysis of language structure at the levels of phonology, morphology, and syntax, but with the pragmatic

turn in the late 1970s and early 1980s some of the interest shifted from the structure of language to the language user. At the beginning of this development, pragmatics was often seen as a part of linguistic description.[1.716]

Pragmatics is a relatively new field, the scope of which has not yet been determined distinctively, but it can rightly be regarded as an integrating field of empirical sciences. Using the conclusions of philosophy, psychology, linguistics, rhetoric's, sociolinguistics, semiotics and other sciences it answers simple questions: who with whom, about what, why and for what is talking about. Having established in previous century, in the framework of communicative - functional linguistics: exploring the relationships between linguistic units and their conditions of usage in the specified communicative - pragmatic space, where the interlocutors (writers, listeners, readers) interact and for the characterization of which it is important to indicate the concrete explanations about a specific place and time, of their verbal interaction to which their purpose and expectations are related to verbal interaction: applying to both a wide range of material implying the methods and means of linguistic analysis and a quite rich conceptual-terminological apparatus, it is characterized by exceptional multi-functionality, that provokes the issue for debating about the independence of this discipline.

It is the study of language use or to employ a somewhat more implicated phrasing, the study of linguistic phenomena from the point of view of their usage properties and process. According to J.Verschueren, linguistic pragmatics studies people's use of language and a form of behavior or social action. [2.7]

Yule indicates, pragmatics is interested in the analysis of meaning as expressed with a speaker and understood with a listener. Thus, it can be said that pragmatic analyses are more concerned with what people convey through using certain utterances than with what the words in those utterances may mean in isolation. And he asserts that analyzing discourse means analyzing language in action. [3.4]

Discourse belongs to a category of terms that are recurrently employed in all sorts of context. It may be used interchangeably with text to denote longer chunks of written or spoken language. Additionally, it may refer to the semantic representation of some connected sentences, or it could refer to various communications on a specific issue, e. g. political discourse, courtroom discourse, the discourse of science, and news discourse. Discourse, as the product of language use, can be seen as a stretch of conversation (dialogue) or as a domain of communication. In the former conceptualization, research focuses on the structural properties of the dialogue, and in the latter, it deals with the linguistic practices pertaining to particular fields of knowledge or interaction.

The discourse analyst needs to take a pragmatic perspective when doing discourse analysis. Thus, he has to take into consideration the context in which a fragmentary discourse appears. This is due to the fact that specific linguistic units like deictic forms demands contextual clues to be understood.

Pragmatics and discourse analysis have much in common in the sense that both investigate context, text and function. Both fields concentrate on the significance of words in communication and how interlocutors convey more than the words they utilized. Additionally, both of them study discourse and text focusing on how pieces of language become significant and integrated for their users. Furthermore, the two fields are interested in function.

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### O'QUV METODIK TERMINLARINING TIZIMLASHTIRILISHI

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*TashDO'TAU "Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti"*

*kafedrası tayanch doktoranti*

Mustaqillik yillarida ta'limda boshlangan islohotlar o'quv-metodik bilimlarning ham nazariy ham amaliy asoslarini tadqiq etishga zamin yaratdi. Yoshlarimizga sifatli ta'lim berish, ularni barkamol qilib tarbiyalash maqsadida ta'limda bir qancha zamonaviy metodlardan foydalanildi hamda zamonaviy metodlar asnosida milliy o'zligimizga xos bir qancha metodlar ishlab chiqildi va amaliyotga tatbiq etildi. XXI asr axborotlashuv va globballashuv davriga aylanishi barcha sohalarda bo'lgani kabi ta'limda ham ko'plab yangi axborotlarning yuzaga kelishi va jahon bo'ylab tezlikda tarqalishi yurtimizda ta'lim sohasi oldiga yangi vujudga kelayotgan xalqaro bilim va ma'lumotlardan tezkor xabardor bo'lish va ulardan amaliyotda foydalanish imkoniyatini beradigan yangi tizim yaratish vazifasini qo'ydi.

So'ngi olti yillikda O'zbekistonda ta'lim sohasida boshlangan keng ko'lami islohotlar o'quv metodik terminlarni tadqiq etish vazifasini kun tartibiga chiqardi. O'qitish usullari va metodlarini tubdan yangilash, ushbu sohadagi terminlarning