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XORAZM MA’MUN AKADEMIYASI**

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Radiflarning ko'p birikmali turlarining misralardagi xijolar miqdoriga unchalik aloqasi yo'q. Buni keyingi ikki misoldan ham kuzatish mumkin. To'rt so'zli birikmadan tashkil topgan muxammas tarkibidagi misralar 15 xijodan iborat bo'lsa, besh so'zdan tuzilgan radif joylashgan misralar 14 xijodan tashkil topgan.

Radiflarning aksariyat qismi fe'l turkumidan tanlanib, lirik qahramonning kayfiyatini bayon qilish maqsadiga bo'ysundirilgan. G'azal janrida to'rt-besh birikmali radiflar uchramaydi. Chunki, g'azallar tarkibidagi misralar ko'proq musiqiylikka moyil bo'lib, ko'p tarkibli radifni hazm qila olmaydi.

Ko'p so'zli birikmadan tashkil topgan radiflar keyingi davrlarning mahsuli bo'lsa kerak. Buni xalq she'riyatiga xos takrorlar mohiyatidan anglab olish mumkin. Yuqorida xalq qo'shiqlaridan keltirgan misolimizda ham bir so'zdan iborat radif mavjud. Xalq qo'shiqlari, dostonlaridagi murabba' shakllarida ikki so'zdan oshiq tarkibidagi radiflarni uchratish qiyin.

Xulosa: Dostonlar tarkibidagi epik she'riyatda mumtoz lirika bilan aloqador bo'lgan mukammal janrlarda radif masalasiga katta e'tibor qaratilgan va ularning besh so'zdan iborat bo'lgan shakllarigacha istifoda etilgan. Bundan asosiy maqsad muxammas, musaddas, g'azal va o'n-o'n ikki misradan tashkil topgan katta she'riy bandlarda qofiyaga urg'u berish, uning salmoqdorligini oshirish, ta'kid ohangini kuchaytirish maqsadida radiflarning tarkibli turlariga e'tibor qaratilgan. Bunday olib qaraganda qofiyaning jarangdorligini oshirishga qaratilgan usullardan biri sifatida qo'llaniladigan radif tizimi o'ziga xos bir poetik san'atdir.

Ilgari ta'kidlaganimiz kabi turkiy she'riyat negizida takrorlarga e'tiborning kuchliligi uning radifga moyil ekanini anglatadi. Dastlab anafora, infora, epifora shaklidagi takrorlarga xos usul keyinchalik qofiya bilan birikib, o'ziga xos ta'kid ohangini kuchaytirishga xizmat qilganligi shubhasizdir.

Radifning keyingi taraqqiyoti esa so'zsiz mumtoz adabiyotning samarali ta'siri bilan bog'lanib ketadi va aruz vaznining qonun-qoidalari asosida tobora evolyutsiyaga uchrab, mukammal holatga kelgan va xalq dostonlarida o'ziga xos o'rin egallagan.

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THE ROLE OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

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Annotasiya. Ushbu maqolada turli xil muloqot vositalarda so'zlashuv implikatsiyasining roli ko'rib chiqiladi. Xan (2024) va Xartana (2022) adabiy asarlarda ma'no darajalarini qo'shish, xarakter xususiyatlarini nozik ko'rsatish, hikoya chizig'ini boshqarish va hikoyaning umumiy kuchini yaxshilash uchun implikatsiyadan foydalanadilar. Masalan, istehzo, kinoya va kamsitishni qo'llash personajlarning o'zaro ta'sirini chuqurlashtirishi va murakkablashtirishi mumkin; Shunday qilib, tinglovchilarga aniq ifodalanmagan motivlarni xulosa qilish imkonini beradi. Joriy maqola turli xil kontekstardagi suhbatning ta'sirini o'rganadi

Kalit so'zlar: Implikatura, fundamental, aloqa, kooperativ, noformulaik

Аннотация. В этой статье рассматривается роль разговорной импликатуры в различных средствах коммуникации. Хан (2024) и Хартана (2022) используют импликацию в литературных произведениях, чтобы добавить уровни смысла, тонко показать черты характера, направить сюжетную линию и улучшить общую силу истории. Например, применение иронии, сарказма и преуменьшения может углубить и усложнить

взаимодействие персонажей; следовательно, позволяя аудитории делать выводы о мотивах, не сформулированных явно. В текущей статье исследуется разговорная имплицатура в различных ситуациях.

Ключевые слова: имплицатура, фундаментальность, коммуникация, кооперативность, неформальный

Abstract. Current article investigates conversational implicature in various settings. The role of conversational implicature is examined over different communication media in this article. Han (2024) and Hartana (2022) both use implicature in literary works to add levels of meaning, subtly show character traits, drive the storyline, and improve the general power of the story. For example the application of irony, sarcasm, and understatement can deepen and complexify interactions of characters; hence allowing audience to infer motives not expressly articulated.

Key words: Implicature, fundamental, communication, cooperative, non-formulaic

Introduction. A fundamental idea in pragmatics, this part sets the basis by presenting Grice's Cooperative Principle (Han, 2024), (Hartana, 2022). In a discussion, Grice argued, people who are involved unwittingly agree to work in concert to attain a common communication objective. Han (2024) and (Cdved, NaN) establish four guidelines for this collaboration: quantity (be informative but not overly), quality (be honest), relevance (be relevant), and manner (be straightforward and unambiguous). Still, speakers often flout or violate these maxims, thereby generating conversational implicatures—implied meanings that are not expressly stated. An understatement violates the maxim of quantity (Suhaeni, 2019), while a sarcastic comment violates the maxim of quality. The context of the statement and the common knowledge between the speaker and listener will significantly affect the understanding of these implicatures (Cdved, NaN).

Grice's Cooperative Principle, though limited, offers a useful starting point for grasping implicature. For example, Leech's Politeness Principle (Han, 2024) implies that politeness issues could sometimes take precedent on the Cooperative Principle, resulting in indirectness and implicature even if a more direct approach would be more enlightening. The principle also has difficulty totally explaining cross-cultural differences in communication styles among people of different cultures (Cdved, 2024). Something perfectly acceptable implied in one society may be misunderstood or even insulting in another. Non-formulaic implicatures—that is, those not readily foreseen from known patterns—also complicate Grice's model (Cdved, NaN). These constraints point to the requirement of a more sophisticated method for grasping implicature, one that considers the complexity of context, language, and the cognitive activities involved in meaning-making. By highlighting the need of cognitive effort and situational relevance for the understanding of implicit sense, alternative structures such as Sperber and Wilson's Relevance Theory (Wang, 2018) provide useful perspective on these difficulties.

A comparative study of conversational implicature across various settings. The role of conversational implicature is examined over different communication media in this section. Han (2024) and Hartana (2022) both use implicature in literary works to add levels of meaning, subtly show character traits, drive the storyline, and improve the general power of the story. For example the application of irony, sarcasm, and understatement can deepen and complexify interactions of characters; hence allowing audience to infer motives not expressly articulated (Jing-zhi, NaN), (Kun, NaN). Think about Jane Austen's books' small suggestions and unspoken frictions between personalities – the reader deduces far more about their interactions via implicature than via clear remarks. Authors' particular aesthetic objectives and communication techniques are reflected in the diverse use of implicature seen across various genres and literary styles (Zhang, NaN), (Rashid, 2019).

Conversational implicature is also very much used in movies and television to interact with audience and improve story line progression (Suhaeni, 2019; Kelvin, 2022). Implied meanings emerge from small movements, facial expressions, and pauses in speech. Since the viewer's own knowledge and experience often govern the interpretation of these meanings, the movie's narrative and thematic components are more colorfully and widely understood. Implicitly, implicatures can

express the unsaid concerns and suspicions among characters in a suspense movie, thus generating tension and expectancy (Gabriel-Dan, NotImplemented). Likewise, humorous films often depend on the audience's ability to grasp the intended sense beyond the exact terms used to generate humor from implicature (Rahmawati, 2014).

Understanding implicature (Cdved, NaN), (Indarti, 2024) depends on cross-cultural interaction, which presents special possibilities and problems. Cultural variations in communication styles can have a major effect on how implicit messages are created and decoded. One culture may find a kind or proper implicature that is offensive or bewildering in another (Pinayungan, 2024). This emphasizes the requirement of cultural sensitivity in understanding implicatures and brings to light the value of identifying the possibility for misunderstanding when communicating across cultural divides. Avoiding misunderstandings and promoting better cross-cultural communication require one to seriously weigh cultural context (Yang 2023). Particularly in negotiations and collaborations where indirectness and politeness can be strategic tools for keeping good relationships and attaining desired results, business communication also depends much on implicature (Ji-lin, NaN).

Effective communication is mostly relying on the correct understanding of conversational implicatures. Mutual understanding is attained (Abdullah, 2020), (Ya-lin, NaN) when both speaker and listener effectively negotiate the implied meanings; data is passed effectively. This helps people interact more easily and have better relationships with others. Still, misunderstandings of implicatures can result in misunderstandings and communication breakdowns (Cdved, NaN), (Indarti, 2024). A small tone misunderstanding, for instance, can spiral into a confrontation; thus, accurate interpretation is vital in keeping good interactions (Aminah, 2022).

Implicature interpretation (Cdved, NaN), as well as (Guo, NaN), is much affected by shared knowledge, cultural background, and context. Successful inference of the intended messages comes more easily when speaker and listener have more shared knowledge and understanding. Conversely, misperceptions and communication breakdowns can result from a lack of common knowledge. Different cultures have unique expectations and standards about indirect communication, further complicating this process (Yang, 2023). Particularly in cross-cultural situations, this drives home the requirement of cultural sensitivity and knowledge in communication. When there is a lack of common knowledge or cultural grasp, the potential for practical failure—a communication act failing to achieve its intended goal because of an interpretation of implicature—is much higher.

Humor is also greatly influenced by conversational implicature (Hartana, 2022), (Xiu-mei, NaN) (Suhaeni, 2019). Many jokes use the infringement of Grice's maxims to cause a comedic impact. The surprising or jarring quality of the remark, along with the listener's capacity to grasp the intended meaning, induces laughs and entertainment in Wang (2018). The humorous nature of the joke comes from the successful interpretation of the implicature; otherwise the joke would fall flat. The use of irony, sarcasm, and wordplay all add to the funny effect and emphasize the tight link between implicature and humor (Sheng-y) 2019 (Jamilah).

Conclusion. Further research is needed on the influence of implicature in particular communication contexts—for example, on-line contacts and multimodal communication—(Indarti, 2024). Given how little non-verbal cues are available and how less evident the context may be, the rising popularity of internet communication calls for an understanding of how implicature operates in digital surroundings. Another major field for future study is the difficulties of computationally modeling implicature and its linkage with other elements of pragmatics (George, 2020). Significant consequences for artificial intelligence and natural language processing would arise from creating computational models able to predict and correctly interpret implicatures. A more thorough understanding of the cognitive processes at play in implicature interpretation could derive from combining ideas from cognitive linguistics (Shan-min, NaN) and relevance theory (Wang, 2018), (Rahmawati, 2014). Future studies can help to give a more sophisticated and complete understanding of conversational implicature and its place in effective communication by taking into account the interaction of cultural, cognitive, and linguistic elements (Henkemans, 2014), (, 2017).

Implicature is Essential Part in Efficient Communication. Finally, effective communication absolutely depends on conversational implicature. Its power to carry sophisticated ideas beyond the

straightforward adds much to cooperation, fast information transfer, and the emergence of good personal ties (Cdved, NaN), (Hartana, 2022). Successful communication, on the other hand, depends on the proper translation of these implied meanings, which calls for a great knowledge of the context, cultural norms, and practical principles. Misunderstandings can cause communication breakdowns and highlight the requirement for cultural sensitivity and knowledge.

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UDC 801

SEMANTIC FIELD OF THE CONCEPT "SURPRISE/HAYRAT" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "hayrat" va "surprise" konseptlarining semantik maydoni tahlil qilinadi. Ushbu ikki konseptlar har ikki tilda turli semantik jihatlariga ega bo'lib, ular sinonimiya, antonimiya va pragmatik jihatlariga bo'yicha farqlanadi. Tadqiqotda "hayrat" hissining ingliz tilidagi "surprise, amazement, astonishment" kabi ekvivalentlari va ularning o'zbek tilidagi mos tushunchalari qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Bundan tashqari, har ikki tildagi semantik o'xshashlik va farqlar, shuningdek, ushbu konseptning pragmatik qo'llanilishi ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: hayrat, semantik maydon, konsept, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, sinonimiya, antonimiya, pragmatika.

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируется семантическое поле концептов «сюрприз» и «неожиданность» в английском и узбекском языках. Эти два понятия имеют разные семантические аспекты в обоих языках, которые различаются с точки зрения синонимии, антонимии и прагматики. В исследовании будут сравниваться английские эквиваленты чувства «удивление», такие как «удивление, изумление, удивление», и соответствующие им понятия в узбекском языке. Кроме того, рассматриваются семантические сходства и различия в обоих языках, а также прагматическое применение этого понятия.

Ключевые слова: чудо, семантическое поле, концепт, английский язык, узбекский язык, синонимия, антонимия, прагматика.

Abstract. This article analyses the semantic field of the concepts "hayrat" in Uzbek and "surprise" in English. These two concepts possess various semantic features in each language and differ in terms of synonymy, antonymy, and pragmatics. The study presents a comparative analysis of the emotional concept of "surprise" through its English equivalents, such as amazement, astonishment, and wonder, and their corresponding Uzbek counterparts. Additionally, the semantic similarities and differences between the two languages, as well as the pragmatic usage of the concept, are examined.

Keywords: surprise, semantic field, concept, English, Uzbek, synonymy, antonymy, pragmatics.

Introduction. A semantic field refers to a domain that encompasses all concepts within a language system and interconnects their meanings. Although the words within a semantic field relate to a common general concept, they can carry different meanings and may be used in various ways depending on the context. According to E.A. Selivanova, the semantic field is a part of the conceptual