

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ФАНЛАР
АКАДЕМИЯСИ МИНТАҚАВИЙ БЎЛИМИ
ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН АКАДЕМИЯСИ**

**ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН
АКАДЕМИЯСИ
АХБОРОТНОМАСИ**

Ахборотнома ОАК Раёсатининг 2016-йил 29-декабрдаги 223/4-сон қарори билан биология, қишлоқ хўжалиги, тарих, иқтисодиёт, филология ва архитектура фанлари бўйича докторлик диссертациялари асосий илмий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхатига киритилган

2023-6/4

**Вестник Хорезмской академии Маъмуна
Издается с 2006 года**

Хива-2023

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Хоразм Маъмун академияси ахборотномаси: илмий журнал.-№6/4 (102), Хоразм Маъмун академияси, 2023 й. – 303 б. – Босма нашрнинг электрон варианты - <http://mamun.uz/uz/page/56>

ISSN 2091-573 X

Муассис: Ўзбекистон Республикаси Фанлар академияси минтақавий бўлими – Хоразм Маъмун академияси

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According to Cabré Castellví [1999, p. 92], there are three processes to form terms: compounding, conversion and truncation. Independently of the strategy implemented, coining a neologism must be carried out according to the linguistic code of the language in which they are created: "In general, to create a new designation terminology has available the same resources and mechanisms that the general lexicon has to form new words. Terms conform to the kinds of structure the system allows and are subject to the same rules of combination and restriction" [Cabré Castellví, 1999, p. 92].

One of the most common ways that neologisms related to the pandemic COVID-19 have been formed is through combining existing words or parts of words. For example, the word "infodemic" is a combination of the words "information" and "epidemic". This neologism was coined to describe the spread of misinformation and rumors during the pandemic. Similarly, the term "maskne" is a combination of the words "mask" and "acne", and refers to the acne that can result from wearing a face mask for extended periods of time.

Another way that neologisms related to the pandemic COVID-19 have been formed is through the creation of new words that are based on existing words. For example, the term "coronacation" is a combination of the words "coronavirus" and "vacation", and refers to a vacation that is taken during the pandemic. Similarly, the term "covexit" is a combination of the words "coronavirus" and "exit", and refers to the process of exiting lockdown measures and returning to normal life.

A third way that neologisms related to the pandemic COVID-19 have been formed is through the use of acronyms. For example, the term "COVID-19" is itself an acronym that stands for "coronavirus disease 2019". Similarly, the term "PPE" is an acronym that stands for "personal protective equipment", such as masks and gloves, that are worn to protect against COVID-19.

Neologisms related to the pandemic COVID-19 have also been formed through the use of wordplay and puns. For example, the term "quarantini" is a pun on the word "martini", and refers to a cocktail that is made at home while in quarantine. Similarly, the term "Zoom fatigue" is a play on the word "fatigue", and refers to the exhaustion that can result from participating in video conferences on platforms such as Zoom.

Neologisms play an essential role in expanding our vocabulary and helping us to express new and complex ideas. They reflect the changing nature of the pandemic and the ways in which it has affected our lives, and have become an important part of our daily vocabulary. They allow us to communicate effectively about the changing nature of the pandemic and to create a sense of community and shared experience. As the pandemic continues to evolve, it is likely that new neologisms will continue to emerge, further enriching our vocabulary and helping us to navigate these challenging times.

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UO•K 81-115

"DISKURS" TERMINING NAZARIY VA AMALIY XARAKTERISTIKASI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy tilshunoslikning eng muhim masalalaridan biri, ya'ni diskurs tushunchasi, uning o'ziga xos nazariy hamda amaliy ta'riflari tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, diskurs tahlili uchun zarur bo'ladigan tushunchalar tahlilga tortilgan. Badiiy diskurs haqida muayyan fikrlar yuritilib, izohlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: diskurs tahlil, presuppozitsiya, ekspressiv nutq, kontekst, implikatura, lisoniy belgi, referentsiya, adresat, lingvopragmatika, argumentativ nutq, ekspozitsiya.

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируются один из важнейших вопросов современного языкознания, понятие дискурса, его конкретные теоретические и практические определения.

Также анализируются понятия, необходимые для анализа дискурса. Приводятся определенные мысли и комментарии по поводу художественного дискурса.

Ключевые слова: дискурсивный анализ, presupposition, экспрессивная речь, контекст, импликатура, языковой знак, референция, адресат, лингвопрагматика, аргументативная речь, экспозиция.

Abstract. This article analyzes one of the most important issues of modern linguistics, the concept of discourse, its specific theoretical and practical definitions. Also, concepts necessary for discourse analysis are analyzed. Certain thoughts and comments about the artistic discourse are given.

Key words: discourse analysis, presupposition, expressive speech, context, implicature, linguistic sign, reference, addressee, linguopragmatics, argumentative speech, exposition.

Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda yangi yo'nalishlar sifatida tan olingan pragmatik va kognitiv tilshunoslikning asosiy muammolaridan biri diskurs masalasidir. Kundalik hayotda diskurs atamasiga ko'p bor duch kelinadi. Aksariyat insonlar uning asl mohiyatini anglashmaydi. Sohada diskursni turlicha talqin etishadi. Juda ko'p tilshunoslar diskursni (fransuzcha discourse, inglizcha discourse, lotincha discursus – harakat, uzluksiz almashinish, suhbat, so'zlashish) nutqiy faoliyat jarayoni hamda so'zlashish uslubi kabi mazmunlarda talqin etishadi. Jumladan, 1960-yillar boshlarida antropolog Dell Humes ilk bor diskurs tushunchasi va uning ahamiyati bilan shug'ullana boshlagan. U kuzatishlari asosida diskurs tushunchasini lingvistik atama sifatida o'tgan asrning o'rtalarida tilshunoslik sohasiga olib kirgan. Dell Humes mulohazasiga ko'ra, diskurs kishilarning og'zaki nutqda bir-birilari bilan muloqotga kirishishidir. Dell fikriga ko'ra, diskurs bu faqatgina muloqotdir, ammo diskurs nafaqat muloqot, balki matn bilan ham o'zaro uyg'unlikda sodir bo'ladigan holat ekanligini unutmash kerak. Tilshunoslikda "diskurs" tushunchasi nisbatan yaqinda o'rganila boshlandi. O'tgan asrning o'rtalariga qadar tilshunoslar tilni rasmiy nuqtai nazardan - ma'lum bir vaziyatda odamlar tomonidan o'z maqsadlariga muvofiq ravishda juda mavhum tizim sifatida ko'rib chiqdilar. Nutq formalistik tahlilga bo'ysunadi, lekin uni faqat u bilan cheklab bo'lmaydi. Funktsionalistlar tilning mavjudligi shaklinigina emas, balki u bajaradigan vazifalarni ham hisobga oladi.

Tilshunoslikda "diskurs" atamasi birinchi marta amerikalik olim Z.Xarris tomonidan 1952-yilda chop etilgan "Diskur tahlili" maqolasida qo'llangan. Ushbu maqolada u matn nima ekanligini qanday aniqlash mumkinligi haqidagi savolni ko'tardi. Z.Xarris tilda sintaksisdan bir pog'ona yuqori bo'lgan tizim mavjudligini, matn tushunchasi ham shu tizimga mansub, degan fikrni ilgari surgan. Diskurs tahlili, uning fikricha, tilning qoliplarini (strukturasi, gapdan ko'ra kengroq elementlarda ko'rib chiqadi. U nutqni "muayyan vaziyatda bir (yoki bir nechta) shaxs tomonidan yozilgan yoki aytilgan bayonotlar ketma-ketligi" deb ta'riflagan. Biroq, faqat 1970-yillarga kelib, diskursiv tahlil alohida fan sohasiga aylandi. Bu davrda tilshunos olimlarning T.A.van Deyk, U.Cheyf va boshqalarning ushbu konseptga bag'ishlangan asarlari nashr etilgan. Diskurs tahlil tushunchasiga lingvistik yondashuvlar va uning mazmun mohiyatini ochib berish borasida ko'plab tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan. V.E.Chernyavskaya nutq tushunchasini matn tushunchasi bilan bog'liq holda ko'rib chiqib, quyidagi ta'rifni beradi: "Diskursni situatsion kontekst bilan chambarchas bog'langan matn(lar) sifatida tushunish kerak". V. Z. Demyankov esa "Diskurs – bir nechta gapdan yoki gapning mustaqil qismidan tashkil topgan matnning ixtiyoriy bo'lagi" deb izoh beradi. Tilshunos Yu.S.Stepanov quyidagi ta'rifni beradi: "Diskurs – ma'lum grammatik va leksik sxemalar qo'llanishi natijasida o'ziga xos mentalitet yoki mafkurani ifodalovchi tildan foydalanish tizimidir". Professor Karasik: "Diskurs - bu matn va kommunikativ vaziyatning birligi", deydi va nutqni o'rganishning uchta yondashuvini asoslaydi.

Zamonaviy lingvopragmatikaning muhim muammolaridan biri "diskurs" tushunchasining *nutq, matn, fikr, dialog* kabi tushunchalar bilan munosabatini aniqlashdir.

XX asrning oxirgi choragida tilshunoslikda matn va diskurs tushunchalarini vaziyat kategoriyasiga suyangan holda farqlashga urinishlar bo'ldi va bu borada Yevropa tilshunoslarining fikrlari deyarli bir xil. Shunday qilib, diskurs "matn plyus vaziyat" tarzida va ayni damda matn "diskurs minus vaziyat" shaklida izohlandi. Bunday talqin unchalik ommalashmadi va keyingi ko'plab ishlarda "diskurs" va "matn" atamasi farqlanmay qo'llanmoqda.

"Diskursdan farqli ravishda matn aniq vaqtga qat'iy bog'langan emas, uning vaqt bilan aloqasi bilvosita namoyon bo'lish xarakterida bo'ladi. Matn tabiiy ravishda o'z-o'zicha mavjud bo'lmaydi, balki har qanday eskirishga va parchalanib ketishga mahkum bo'lgan mavjud obyektlar kabi matn ifodasi - obyekt materiali qobig'ida mavjud bo'ladi".

O'zbek tilshunosligida diskursga oid maxsus tadqiqotlar tilshunos Sh.Safarov tomonidan amalga oshirilgan. Tilshunos matn va diskurs muammolari to'g'risida: "Agarda matn va diskursning har ikkalasi ham inson lisoniy faoliyatining natijasi bo'lsa, ularni faqatgina zohiriy – formal ko'rsatkichga asosan "og'zaki" va "yozma" sifatлари bilan farqlash imkoniga gumonim bor, – deb fikr yuritadi. Xuddi shuningdek,

ularning birini moddiy ko'rinishli hodisa, ikkinchisini bu xususiyatdan xoli ko'rinishda tasavvur qilish qiyin masala. Axir bularning ikkalasi ham natijali faoliyat mahsuli bo'ladigan bo'lsa, erishilgan natija moddiy ko'rinish olishi kerak emasmi? Maqsadli ifodalanadigan kommunikativ mazmun va so'zlovchi istagi bilan bog'liq bo'lmagan holda tinglovchi idrokida (qabulida) hosil bo'ladigan informativ mazmun bir-birini inkor qilmaydi, aksincha, ular o'zaro qorishib, birikib, muloqotning samaraliligini ta'minlovchi omilga aylanadilar. Kommunikativ va informativ mazmunlar uyg'unligi muloqot tizimi makrobirligining yaxlitligini ta'minlaydi. Hozirgi paytda bunday yaxlitlik xususiyatiga faqatgina diskurs ega ekanligi e'tirof etilmoqda.

Shu o'rinda badiiy diskursning turlari haqida so'z yuritsak. G'arb olimlari orasida badiiy diskurs va uning turlari haqida turlicha qarashlar mavjud. Kimdir muloqot qilish uchun tildan foydalansa, u diskursdan foydalanadi. Demak, yozuvchining ishi, birinchi navbatda, hikoyalar aytib berish, fikr almashish va ma'lumot tarqatish uchun diskursga tayanadi. Aslini olganda, diskursiz adabiyot ham bo'lmaydi. Biroq, hamma diskurs bir xil emas, adabiyotshunoslar uni to'rtta asosiy turga bo'lishadi: bahs (argument), tavsif, tushuntirish va hikoya.

Argument. Bahs o'quvchini mantiq va fikrlash orqali ishonitirishga urinishdir. Yozuvchi aniq da'vo qiladi va keyin bu da'voni tasdiqlovchi dalillarni taqdim etadi. Misol uchun, akademik insholar o'quvchilarni umumiy tezisning haqiqatiga ishonitirish uchun argumentativ nutqdan foydalanadi.

Tavsif. Tavsif o'quvchi uchun hissiy tajriba bo'lib, u taqdim etilgan ma'lumotlarning aniq aqliy tasvirlarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Romanlar, qissalar va she'rlar o'quvchilarni hayajonga soladigan tasvir kuchiga bog'liq.

Ekspozitsiya. Ekspozitsiya tomoshabinni ma'lum fakt haqida xabardor qiladi, lekin bu fakt haqidagi auditoriya fikriga ta'sir o'tkazishga intilmaydi. Ko'rgazmali nutq o'quvchini ishonitirish yoki his-tuyg'ularni qo'zg'atmaslik uchun til va ohangda neytraldir; uning maqsadi faqat axborotdir. Yangiliklar va boshqa publitsistik maqolalar, qiyosiy tahlillar va boshqa tadqiqotga yo'naltirilgan adabiyotlar odatda ekspozitsiyadan foydalanadi.

Hikoya. Hikoya voqeani o'quvchiga taqdim etuvchi yozma izohdir. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, bu hikoyachining ovozi. Hikoya o'quvchini tuyg'u va empatiyani uyg'otadigan jozibali til orqali o'ziga jalb qiladi. Hikoya romanlar, qissalar va ba'zi pyesalar uchun asosdir.

Shu o'rinda diskurs tahlilining asosiy tushunchalariga ham to'xtalib o'tmoqchimiz. "Presuppozitsiya – fikrning kognitiv sodir bo'lishi, uning tabiati, presuppozitsiyaning tahlil qilinishiga imkon beradigan atribut". Diskurs tahlili uchun fikrning o'rinli va muvaffaqiyatli bo'lishini ta'minlovchi pragmatik presuppozitsiya muhim hisoblanadi. Uning asosida – aloqachilarning umumiy kognitiv zahirasi (kontekst propozitsiyalarining umumiy to'plami – muloqot vaziyat qatnashchilarining birgalikdagi faoliyati qiyin kechadigan yoki imkonsiz bo'lgan umumiy presuppozitsiyalar zahirasi) yotadi.

"So'zlash" va "o'ylanmoq" o'rtasidagi chegara zamonaviy lingvopragmatikaning mohiyatini belgilab beradi. Bunda mazmunning ikkinchi yo'nalishi diskurs kategoriyalari, ma'no va mazmunning muvofiq bo'lmagan, belgilanmagan konvensional yo'nalishlarini qarab chiqadigan – implikatura bilan shartlangan bo'ladi.

G.P.Grays nazariyasida konvensional implikatura qo'llanilgan so'zlarning ma'nosiga qarab belgilanadi. Kommunikativ implikatura esa nutqiy vaziyatga bog'liq holda mo'ljallangan va nazarda tutilgan fikrlarni ifodalashda ma'noli chekinishga qarab belgilanadigan, (lot. "refere" – munosabatda bo'lmoq, taqqoslamq) lisoniy belgi va shu belgi bilan belgilangan obyekt (nolisoniy voqelik obyekt) o'rtasidagi munosabatdir. Pragmatikada referensiya ancha murakkab tushuniladi. Tadqiqotchilar uning tarkibiga nutq jarayoni bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lgan adresant, leksik birliklar, obyektiv voqelik, adresat kabi to'rt komponentni kiritadilar. Bu kognitiv tahlil bo'lib, adresant nutqida ko'zda tutilgan maqsad haqida ma'lumotga ega bo'lmagan adresat fikr ma'nosini to'ldiradi.

Bir so'z bilan aytganda, diskurs tushunchasiga bugungi tilshunoslikda berilayotgan baho juda keng ko'lamli bo'lib, uni turlicha nazariy va amaliy kontekstlarda qo'llash mumkin. Har qanday holatda ham diskurs tushunchasi zamonaviy tilshunoslikning asosiy belgilaridan biri bo'lib, uning tahliliga katta ahamiyat berish talab etiladi.

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UDC 81

THEORY OF "CONCEPT", "CONCEPTUAL SEMANTICS" AND "LINGUISTIC SEMANTICS" IN MODERN COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

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Annotatsiya. *Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, ba'zi olimlar tomonidan ob'ektiv borliqni perseptual va lingvistik kontseptuallashtirish va turkumlashtirish o'rtasida yaqin bog'liqlik mavjud bo'lib, dunyo so'zlovchi va yozuvchilar tomonidan til vositasi orqali har ikkala muhim jarayon orqali kuzatiladi va pirovardida o'ziga xos xususiyatga ega va og'zaki vositalar orqali tasvirlangan bu murakkab jarayonlarning barchasi globaldir. Ushbu maqola zamonaviy kognitiv lingvistikada "kontseptsiya", "kontseptual semantika" va "lingvistik semantika" nazariyalarini izohlaydi.*

Kalit so'zlar: "kontseptsiya", "kontseptual semantika", "lingvistik semantika", lingvistik konseptualizatsiya, zamonaviy kognitiv lingvistika.

Аннотация. *следует отметить, что существует тесная связь между перцептивной и лингвистической концептуализацией и категоризацией объективного существования некоторыми учеными, и что мир наблюдают говорящие и писатели через оба важных процесса посредством языка, и в конечном итоге визуализируется вербальными средствами, и что все эти сложные процессы глобальны. В данной статье определяются теории «концепта», «концептуальной семантики» и «лингвистической семантики» в современной когнитивной лингвистике.*

Ключевые слова: «концепт», «концептуальная семантика», «лингвистическая семантика», языковая концептуализация, современная когнитивная лингвистика.

Abstract. *It should be noted that there is a close connection between the perceptual and linguistic conceptualization and categorization of objective existence by some scientists, and that the world is observed by speakers and writers through both important processes through the medium of language, and is ultimately visualized through verbal means, and that these complex processes are all global. This article determines theory of "concept", "conceptual semantics" and "linguistic semantics" in modern cognitive linguistics.*

Key words: "concept", "conceptual semantics", "linguistic semantics", linguistic conceptualization, modern cognitive linguistics.

If in foreign linguistics the cognitive direction appeared in connection with the study of various conventional semantics, in our country cognitive ideas, in our opinion, were revealed in connection with research in the field of nomination (naming). In this theory, the relationship between form and content in language was interpreted at the semasiological and onomasiological levels" [6]. Thus, for the first time in cognitive linguistics, meaning, that is, the formation and development of conceptual semantics, its manifestation through verbal means and the laws of its use in communication, is a promising science.

There are also scientists who have expressed a negative attitude to the status of cognitive linguistics, its subject, methods, goals and tasks, and the object of research. For example, speaking about the contribution of cognitive linguistics to modern linguistics, V.B. Kasevich concludes his analysis: "the approaches to language developed in this field and their results enrich linguistics, but they do not create a new object (or rather, subject) of research, nor creates a new method, therefore it would be correct to say that there is no "cognitive linguistics", because non-cognitive (psycho)linguistics itself does not exist" [2].

Thus, describing the theories and methods of linguistics of the end of the 20th century as tools that testify to "rebellions and upheavals", P.B. Parshin gives an example of cognitive linguistics as one of them (the most notable type). "In it," the author notes, cognitive structures and processes similar to "frames" as "model constructs" (M. Minsky) (although this concept was adapted to linguistics by Ch. Fillmore as needed), praised (idealized) "cognitive model" (D. Lakoff) or "mental environment" (J. Faucone), "dimensional drawing" (R. Djakendoff), semantic-grammatical supercategories similar to "configurational structure", dynamics of forces, distribution of influence, "perception" and others (L. Talmi), "complex multifaceted constructions" (in the sense of the terms proposed by Ch. Fillmore and P. Keylar), "cognitive operations" such as rules of conceptual conclusions (Schenck), or A. Structures and processes such as "special level of study of intellectual systems" (Newell) different from "symbolic level of knowledge"